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**REPORT**  
ON THE  
**ADMINISTRATION**  
OF THE  
**JANJIRA STATE**

FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1921-1922.

WITH  
**APPENDICES.**



**BOMBAY:**

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1922.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT  
OF THE  
JANJIRA STATE  
(INCLUDING JAFARABAD.)  
FOR THE YEAR 1921-1922.

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CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

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

Its area is 324 square miles and population according to the Census taken in March 1921, 87,577. The gross revenue calculated on an average of the last five years, is about Rs. 6 lakhs.

The dependency of Jafarabad is situated in the extreme South of Kathiawar. Its area is 53 square miles and population, according to the Census taken in March 1921, 10,996. Its gross revenue is about Rs. 70,000.

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

3. His Highness the Nawabsaheb, who was invited by His Excellency Sir George Lloyd the Governor of Bombay, went to Bombay on 13th November 1921 accompanied by Her Highness the Begum Saheba and the young Nawabzada, and was present at the Apollo Bunder on the morning of 17th November to receive His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and on 18th at the Government House for an individual interview with His Royal Highness. His Highness was also invited and was present at the Garden Party given in honour of His Royal Highness by the Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay. His Highness was not able to attend other functions in connection with the Royal visit, owing to indisposition. From the 22nd November 1921 His Highness was not keeping well in Bombay and he was under the treatment of Dr. Rao, M. D. (Lond.), at first and then under that of Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, M. D.; (Lond.) and F. R. C. S. (Eng.). His Highness returned to Murud on 22nd February 1922, fairly in good health.

4. His Highness the Nawabsaheb devoted uninterrupted attention to the direction of the affairs of the State.

5. Sidi Mahomed Khan, the heir-apparent attained his eighth birthday on the 7th March 1922, and enjoyed good health throughout the year.

6. R. G. Gordon, Esquire, I.C.S., Collector and Political Agent, Kolaba, visited the State on 17th March 1922, stayed here for 3 days, and returned to Alibag on 20th March 1922.

7. The Dewan Rao Bahadur Vinayak Appaji Gupte resigned on the 31st December 1921 and Rao Bahadur Yeshwant Balapa Borkar, who was a Deputy Collector in the British Service and had recently retired from that service, was appointed Dewan. He took up the duties on the 1st January 1922.

There were no other changes in the personnel of the administration. The details are given in Appendix I. There are no Residency Officials in the State.

8. The Peace Celebration Day 11th November was observed by entire suspension of work for two minutes after 11 a.m.

#### ZAMINDAR SABHA.

9. For various reasons it was not convenient to hold the meeting of this Sabha in 1921-1922 but it was held on the 15th May 1922 and a brief account of it will appear in the next year's report.

10. His Highness the Nawab Saheb has ordered publication of a Darbar Gazette since 1st October 1920 for the information of the Officers and Rayats. All important orders and orders of a general nature were published in it. At present it is issued once in a month; and is supplied to private persons for an annual subscription of Rupee one.

### CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.\*

#### REVENUE SURVEY.

11. The total number of villages in the State proper is 286 of which 263 are unalienated and 23 alienated.

The Survey Settlement rates are in force in all the unalienated and in 15 out of the 23 alienated villages; and the rayats have been paying them easily and punctually.

No further progress in the settlement work of the villages of Ranowli and Pangloli was made during the year. Measuring and classification work has been completed in the Inam villages of Shigre, Nagseth, Bhaikhar, Mandle and Chikhlap. As the Inamdars of these Villages have not accepted the survey settlement, nothing further has been done.

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\* The figures in this Chapter are for the Jamabandi year ending July 1921.

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

#### LAND TENURES.

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

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

#### WASTE LAND.

13. The total arable waste land at the end of the last year was 8,283 acres assessed at Rs. 2,015. Out of this, 232 acres assessed at Rs. 46 were given out for cultivation. 15 acres of land under cultivation assessed at Rs. 6 were relinquished by the occupant. Including this the total area of waste land at the end of the year was 8,066 acres assessed at Rs. 1,975.

In Jafarabad the area of assessed waste land in the preceding year was 4,225 acres. Out of these, 81 acres and 5 gunthas were taken up for cultivation, but 760 acres 13 gunthas were relinquished, the total unoccupied area at the close of the year being 4,904 acres 8 gunthas. Here although Survey rates have been introduced the Survey tenure has not been accepted by many people; and many lands are held on annual tenancies. Owing to the disturbed state of the Taluka by occasional raids of dacoits, some lands near the boundary limits far away from the villages are lying waste. Two of the notorious dacoits however have been recently caught and it is hoped that there will be less fear from dacoits in these parts in the future with beneficial effect upon cultivation.

#### ALIENATION SETTLEMENT.

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

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

#### BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.

15. There was no boundary dispute either with the British Government or with any Native State during the year.

## TAKAVI ADVANCES.

16. During the year no Takavi was advanced. Last year Rs. 600 were advanced. The total amount due was Rs. 6,411. Out of this, Rs. 2,132 were recovered during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 4,279. The amounts were applied towards the purposes for which they were given.

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

In Jafarabad no Takavi was advanced during the year. Last year Rs. 51 were advanced. The total amount for recovery was Rs. 7,433, out of which nothing was recovered during the year, leaving the balance of Rs. 7,433 at the close of the year.

## LAND REVENUE.

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

	Rs.	Rs.
Arrears outstanding ... ..		2,558
Current year's demand—		
Fixed Land Revenue ... ..	1,97,366	
Miscellaneous and fluctuating Revenue ...	5,423	
	—————	2,02,789
Total demand ...		2,05,347
Suspensions ... ..	1,494	
Remissions ... ..	7	
Total deduction...		1,501
Balance for collection ... ..		2,03,846
Amount collected ... ..		2,02,092
		—————
Balance outstanding ... ..		1,754
or including suspensions Rs ...		3,248
		—————

As compared with the last year's figures there was a net decrease, under fixed Land Revenue of Rs. 1,528. This was due to the price of paddy due from Kowli Lands fixed for Government Revenue purposes, being less than that fixed for the previous year.

Under miscellaneous fluctuating items there is no noticeable decrease.

Almost the whole of the Revenue was collected without difficulty. The number of notices issued was 352 against 264 last year. No further coercive action was found necessary.

The remissions were in small items. There are no arrears in Mhasla Mahal. The total outstandings Rs. 1,754 are divided between Murud and Shrivardhan Mahals.

The total area under cultivation was 101,932 acres and 1,239 Bighas against 101,518 acres and 1,239 Bighas last year. The increase of 414 acres is due to the fact that some lands from 'protected forests and some waste lands were given out for cultivation.

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

	Rs.
Arrears outstanding ... ..	3,199
Current year's demand—	
Fixed land revenue ... ..	35,375
Miscellaneous and fluctuating revenue ... ..	7,356
Total demand...	45,930
Remissions ... .. Nil	
Suspensions ... ..	
Total deduction ...	...
Balance for collection ... ..	45,930
Amount collected ... ..	26,025
Balance outstanding on 1-8 21 ...	19,905

As many of the tenants are annual tenants the land revenue demand is always varying.

#### REVISION SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS.

18. The Revision Settlement of the 42 villages in the Murud Peta has been commenced since January 1920. As out of the full staff of one Assistant Settlement Officer, five measurers and two clerks, one measurer is dead and one has resigned the service, much work was not done during the year under report. The measuring work of the 15 villages that was completed during the last year, was checked during the year under report. Besides measuring work in four other villages was completed during this year, and in four more villages has been commenced this year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,437. Flag bearers are supplied by the occupants who also pay the expenses of putting new or missing boundary marks.

## CHAPTER III—PROTECTION.

## LEGISLATION.

19. No new Act was introduced into the State including Jafarabad during the year under report.

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

## MILITARY FORCE.

20. The sanctioned total strength of the Military Force during the year was 236 as against 237 as particularised in Appendix III. The decrease is due to the fact that one man from the Habshi Bhaiband and one from the Janjirkar died, and one vacancy from the Chhorwads was filled up this year. The Force consists of 24 Fort Garrison, 14 Gunners and 198 Irregulars. They are all Sidi Sardars, Habshi Bhaibands, Janjirkars and Chhorwads. They carry old-fashioned swords or old matchlocks of native manufacture. The Ganners fire guns on ceremonial occasions. They have received no military training and are not fit for active service. Their duties are confined to the Janjira Fort where they live mostly in their family houses. They watch the Fort and attend Darbars. The total cost of the Force was Rs. 39,505, against Rs. 46,846 last year. They are old hereditary retainers and paid mostly in kind (paddy). The decrease is due to some of the Sanads not having been paid before the close of the year.

The Military Force in Jafarabad was 9 as against the same number in the previous year. It consisted of one Gunner and 8 Irregulars. Their cost was Rs. 803 against Rs. 856 the year before.

## IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

21. As reported before, the Janjira Imperial Service Signalling Units were disbanded from April 1917, as they were found unfit for active service. The question of the re-employment of this force will soon be taken up in consultation with the Government Military Officers.

## POLICE.

22. The total sanctioned strength of the Police Force in the State proper was 150 as against the same number last year. It consisted of one Inspector, 4 Chief Constables, 28 Head Constables, 116 Constables and one Drill Instructor, ranking as Head Constable. Out of these, one Head Constable and 13 Constables are employed on Abkari duty. The grades and pay of the whole Force were revised during the last year and an increase of pay amounting to nearly 25 per cent was given to all grades. Care is taken to keep the equipment and the discipline of the Force as near the standard of the Bombay Police, as practicable. Of the total Force more than one-third can read and write. Those who at the time of entering the service are unable to read and write, are taught after enlistment. Instruction in all the exerci-



No. 246 of 1924.

From

Nao Bahadur Y. B. Dorkar, B.A.,  
Dewan of Janjira;

To

Shridhar Venkatesh Kothkar, Esquire,  
M.A., Ph.D.,  
Editor, Marathi Encyclopaedia,  
Poona City.

Dewan's Office,  
Murud-Janjira, <sup>10<sup>th</sup> March</sup> February 1924

Sir,

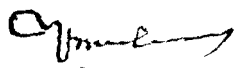
With reference to your letter, dated 6th instant, the address of the Private Secretary to His Highness, I have the honour to send herewith,

1. A photograph of His Highness Minor Nawab Sahab of Janjira, and
2. Two latest annual reports of administration by registered Book-Post, to be returned kindly, when done with.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

  
Dewan of Janjira.

ses, pertaining to Police duties and in drill is given by the Drill Instructor. The whole Force is under the supervision of an Inspector who has passed through the regular course in the Central Police Training School at Nasik.

The total cost of the Police Department was Rs. 24,260 against Rs. 22,174 in the previous year.

The strength of the permanent Police in Jafarabad was the same as before, *viz.*, 29 consisting of 1 Chief Constable, 4 Head Constables and 24 Constables. Of these, one-third can read and write, others are receiving instruction. Instruction is also given in drill and firing.

To prevent dacoities, extra Police Force, consisting of 2 Head Constables and 5 Constables was engaged in this Taluka throughout the year, in addition to special men sent from Janjira.

The total cost of the Police in Jafarabad was Rs. 10,554, against Rs. 5,932 last year. The increase is due to the fact that a special party from Janjira was sent and additional Police were employed in Jafarabad for patrol duty and detection of dacoities.

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

23. The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases dealt with by the Police in the State proper, including 31 pending at the close of the last year, was 83; of these, 22 were non-cognizable. Of the 61 cognizable cases 11 were committed to the Courts of the Magistrates, 13 were struck off the register, 6 placed on the dormant file and 31 remained with the Police under investigation against the same number the year before. One of the 5 accused in the case which was committed last year to the Court of the Magistrate, was arrested this year, was committed for trial and was convicted. In one more case which was committed to the Court of the Magistrate last year, one of the four accused implicated therein was arrested this year and committed for trial, but remained pending in the Magistrate's Court at the end of the year.

In addition to these, 11 cases were sent by the Magistrates under Section 202 Criminal Procedure Code for investigation. Nine of these were disposed of during the year under report and two remained pending under investigation with the Police. The Police took up one case under Section 61 of the District Police Act 1890, and the accused in it was convicted and fined.

Of the 13 cognizable cases committed to the Courts of the Magistrates, convictions were obtained in 11 and in one the accused was acquitted. One was pending at the end of the year in the Magistrate's Court. Of the 3 cases pending at the Magistrates' Court last year convictions were obtained in all. Last year 24 cases were committed to the Courts of the Magis-

trates in 19, of which convictions were obtained and in 2 accused discharged or acquitted, and 3 were pending in the Magistrates' Courts.

The number of persons apprehended by the Police in cognizable cases was 24 including 9 pending trial at the Magistrates' Courts last year; of these, 22 were convicted, 1 acquitted and one remained under trial in the Magistrate's Court. No man arrested by the Police remained under Police investigation at the close of the year under report.

Of the 30 offences registered during the year one was of murder, 16 were of theft 11 of house-breaking and theft and 2 were other offences. Most of these were committed by gangs of Katkaris wandering over the border of this State and the Mangaon Taluka of the Kolaba District. All persons arrested were prosecuted and convicted.

The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases, dealt with by the Jafarabad Police during the year, including 25 pending at the close of the last year, was 50 as compared with 103 last year. Of these, 42 were cognizable and 8 non-cognizable. Of the 42 cognizable cases, 7 were committed for trial, 12 were struck off the register, one placed on the dormant file and 22 remained under investigation. Out of the 7 cognizable cases committed for trial, convictions were obtained in all, but out of the three accused implicated in one case, one was convicted and two were acquitted. Last year the number of cases committed was 20, in 18 of which convictions were obtained and in 2 the accused were discharged or acquitted. The number of persons arrested by the Police in cognizable cases was 10 all of whom were committed for trial and of these, 8 were convicted and 2 were acquitted.

In addition to these, no case was sent this year by the Magistrates under Section 202 Criminal Procedure Code for investigation.

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

24. The total value of property reported as stolen during the year was Rs. 870 in the State proper and Rs. 2,247 in Jafarabad, against Rs. 1,281 and 2,376 the year before. The value of the property found was Rs. 430 and 105 or 49.3 and 4.6 per cent. respectively. The corresponding figures for the last year were Rs. 1,009 and 235 or 78.7 and 9.8 per cent. respectively. The details are given in Appendix VI.

25. In Jafarabad the Police had very trying work to do. Armed gangs of dacoits kept hovering round the villages. Two dacoities were committed during the year in the villages of Vadhera and Babarkot. In one the Police Constable Dada Ghachi though alone resisted this gang, and in the scuffle that followed he wounded a dacoit, but being fired at by all the dacoits fell a victim to their bullets. He was threatened by the dacoits and was asked to surrender his arm which he declined to do. He preferred death to submission and thus sacrificed his own life, but saved Vadhera from being

raided. He has left behind him his old mother for whose maintenance the State has made provision. The dacoits took away the Constable's gun and pheta worth Rs. 26 but the village at which the scuffle took place was not attacked by the dacoits. In the other one Dewat Giga Makwana a well-to-do gentleman of the village was ruthlessly murdered and property worth about Rs. 599 was looted and taken away by the gang.

Of the three dacoities committed last year in the village of Pimplikatha, Vadali and Balana one was struck off the register as the property stolen was insignificant and there were no means of identifying the culprits. The second remained on the dormant file. The third is under investigation with the police. The two proclaimed offenders Bhagwan Khima Soni and Lakha Vichiya who are also implicated in this dacoity have been arrested by the Agency Police in April 1922. Since their apprehension all is quiet in Kathiawar.

Of the dacoits concerned in the dacoity at Lodhapur, one Jiva Rama, who is also concerned in the Vand dacoity was arrested in the Junagad State, has suffered imprisonment there and is undergoing trials in other States. His extradition has been asked for.

The other accused whose extradition was demanded from Junagad last year, one by name Giga Sumesar Dhakada was surrendered for trial to the Jafarabad State and was convicted and sentenced by the Sessions Court, Jafarabad.

During the year special measures were taken to strengthen the Police in Jafarabad. The State Police Inspector himself went there in June 1921 and remained there for two months. Extra Police were also employed as was found necessary and a system of Patrol was established. This had some effect in keeping the dacoits away for some time. The State Police Inspector was again there early in April 1922.

26. The ratio of Police to population and area was 1 to 583 souls and 1 to 2.1 square miles in the State proper and 1 to 379 souls and 1 to 1.8 square miles in Jafarabad.

27. There are no village Police in the State.

#### CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

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

- 1 Sadar Court.
- 1 Sessions Judge's Court, Janjira.
- 1 Sessions Judge's Court, Jafarabad.
- 1 District Magistrate's Court.
- 4 First Class Magistrates' Courts.
- 4 Third Class Magistrates' Courts.

29. The year opened in the State proper with a balance of 7 cases involving 18 persons. 174 new cases involving 462 persons were sent for trial during the year, against 197 cases involving 542 persons last year. There were thus 181 cases implicating 480 persons for disposal out of which 175 cases involving 471 persons were disposed of leaving 6 cases implicating 9 persons at the close of the year.

There was no case pending at the close of the last year, in the Courts at Jafarabad. During the year 16 cases involving 29 persons were sent for trial against 41 cases involving 71 persons last year all of which were disposed of before the close of the year.

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

30. The following Courts of Appeal were at work during the year.

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

There were no appeals pending before the Appellate Courts at the beginning of the year. Seven appeals involving 7 persons were subsequently presented, all of which were disposed of before the close of the year.

Further details are given in Appendix IX.

#### CIVIL JUSTICE.

31. The following are the Civil Courts at work in the State:-

- 1 Sadar Court of Appeal.
- 1 Sar Nyayathish Court with Appellate Jurisdiction.
- 1 Munsiff Court, Janjira.
- 1 Court of Mamlatdar and Sub-Judge.
- 1 Court of the Madatnis Kamdar or Sub-Judge. } Jafarabad.

#### ORIGINAL WORK.

32. In the State proper the number of original suits instituted was 406 against 517, last year. Including the 115 suits pending at the beginning of the year the total was 521, of which 412 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 109. The corresponding figures for the last year, were 519 disposed of and 115 pending. The average duration of suits was 97.7 days, as against 90.0 in the preceding year.

Ninety-nine suits of the value of Rs. 32,887 related to landed property and other rights, and 307 of the value of Rs. 43,771 related to money transactions. Last year there were 157 suits of the value of Rs. 33,644 under the first head and 360 of the value of Rs. 34,392 under the second head. The nature and value of suits are given in Appendix X.

In the Mamlatdar's and Madatnis Kamdar's Courts at Jafarabad 19 suits were instituted during the year and 3 were pending at the beginning of the year. Of these, 19 were disposed of and 3 remained pending against 29 and 3 respectively, last year. The average duration of suits was 88 days against 100 days in the previous year.

Of the total number 3 suits of the value of Rs. 3,373 related to landed property and other rights and 16 of the value of Rs. 9,424 related to money transactions, the figures for the last year being 3 suits of the value of Rs. 2,84 and 26 of the value of Rs. 7,466 respectively.

#### EXECUTION OF DECREES.

33. Including the opening balance of 75 the total number of applications for disposal in the Courts of the Sar Nyayadhish and the Munsiff during the year of the Report was 596 against 567 last year. Out of these, 492 were disposed of and 104 remained pending at the close of the year. The results have been particularised in Appendix XI.

Including the balance of 1 pending disposal at the close of the year the number of applications for disposal in the Courts of Jafarabad was 12 against 17 last year. Eleven were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 1 at the close of the year.

#### MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS.

34. Including the opening balance of 3, the total number of applications for disposal during the year was 21, out of which 16 were disposed of and 5 remained pending at the close of the year.

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

#### APPELLATE WORK.

35. Nine appeals were pending before the Appellate Courts of the State at the beginning of the year and 21 were filed during the year; of these, 29 were disposed of and 2 remained pending. Last year there were 39 appeals for disposal out of which 39 were disposed of. Further particulars are given in Appendix XII.

#### WORKING OF THE MAMLATDARS' COURTS ACT.

36. There are three Tehsildars' Courts in the State under the Mamlatdars' Courts Act, one at each Mahal. There was one case pending at the close

of the last year. One plaint was filed during the year. Thus there were two plaints for disposal, out of which one was disposed of and one remained pending at the close of the year.

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

#### EXTRADITION.

37. One person was handed over during the year to the State by the British Authorities. No person was made over to the British Authorities or to any other State by the State. In Jafarabad no person was handed over to the British Government by the Jafarabad Authorities. Extradition of one person was obtained from Junagad and of one person was obtained from the Baroda State. Both of these were tried and convicted. Surrender of one person demand for whom has already been made on the Junagad State has been awaited as he is undergoing trials in other States.

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

#### PRISONS.

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

At the close of the last year there were 21 prisoners in the Jail. During the year 20 more were received. Of these, 20 were released on completing their sentences, and two died. One of these was very old and died of dysentery. The other died of fever and diarrhoea. Both were properly treated and taken care of. The number left at the close of the year was 19. Of these, 1 prisoner is undergoing punishment of transportation for life and the rest are short-termed prisoners. The total cost of maintenance and control was Rs. 2,615, against Rs. 2,930 last year. The average cost per prisoner was Rs. 65 against Rs. 83 in the previous year. The prisoners are employed in the Jail garden and on the Public Works. Steps are being taken to introduce some industrial work in the Jail. The proceeds of their labour amounted to Rs. 127 against 501 in the last year. Further particulars are given in Appendix XIII.

No lunatic was admitted during the year.

There is one Jail at Jafarabad under the superintendence of the local Medical Officer. As the number of prisoners is increasing the building is found to be incommodious. An estimate is therefore prepared by the State

Engineer in which it is proposed to remove the Taluka Treasury which is at present located in one of the parts of the Jail grounds to the main building, *i.e.* Taluka Office, and to make the Jail grounds spacious and commodious. There were 12 prisoners at the close of the last year, 8 were admitted during the year, and 12 were released, leaving 8 still undergoing their sentences at the end of the year. The total cost of the maintenance and control was Rs. 955 against Rs. 902, last year. The average cost per prisoner was Rs. 110 against Rs. 114, last year. The sale proceeds of the convicts labour were Rs. 63 against Rs. 42 in the previous year.

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

#### LOCK-UPS.

39. There are three Lock-ups in the State viz, at Murud, at Shrivardhan and at Mhasla. The one at Murud is attached to the Central Jail. The other two were used for under-trial prisoners as well as for convicts sentenced to imprisonment for terms not exceeding one week. One short-term prisoner was confined in the Lock-up at Shrivardhan and one in the Lock-up at Mhasla, during the year. There were four under-trial prisoners admitted into the Lock-ups at Shrivardhan and Mhasla. At Murud 14 under-trial prisoners were confined in the Central Jail. One of these fled from the watch of the sentry; search was made but his trace is not as yet found. The average period of detention in custody of under-trial prisoners was 21.4 days against 31.5 days last year. The cost of maintenance of these prisoners was Rs. 66 as compared with Rs. 352 last year. Further particulars are given in Appendix XIII.

There is no separate Lock-up at Jafarabad and under-trial prisoners are confined in the Jail. The number admitted was 9. The average period of detention in custody was 36.4 days against 45 days last year. The cost of maintenance amounted to Rs. 73 against Rs. 191 last year.

#### REGISTRATION.

40. The number of documents received for registration during the year was 1,539, all of which were registered. The number of documents received and registered in the previous year was 1,294. The aggregate value of the documents registered was Rs. 12,00,644, against Rs. 9,11,538 last year, details of which are given in Appendix XIV. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 6,127 and the expenditure to Rs. 629, the corresponding figures for the last year being Rs. 5,041 and Rs. 607. Further details are given in Appendix XV.

In Jafarabad the Mamalatdar is the Sub-Registrar and work is done by his establishment. The number of documents received and registered



was 36 against the same number last year, the value of which was Rs. 26,566 against Rs. 60,105 last year.

#### MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

41. There are three Municipalities in the State, one at Murud, one at Shrivardhan and the third at Jafarabad. The Murud Municipality held five quarterly general meetings, the Shrivardhan Municipality held four quarterly general meetings and seven more special general meetings. The Jafarabad Municipality held five general meetings. The total income of the three Municipalities amounted to Rs. 15,240, and the expenditure to Rs. 10,193. The chief source of income of Murud and Shrivardhan Municipalities are octroi and house-tax. In Jafarabad the only source of income is a cess called Sudhara (Improvement Tax) levied on all goods exported from and imported at the port of Jafarabad. All the Municipalities paid special attention to road repairs and lighting. The Municipalities do not contribute anything towards the primary education or medical relief. The contribution of Rs. 500 by the Shrivardhan Municipality towards the local dispensary is made up by an equal contribution to that body from the Local Funds. All the Municipalities continued to work satisfactorily under the new franchise conferred on the people by His Highness' Government last year.

Further particulars are given in Appendix XVI.

#### CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

##### (a)—WEATHER AND CROPS. (1921)

42. The monsoon set in in the first week of June. There was heavy fall in June and July and good fall in August and September. The fall was therefore timely and sufficient for all crops. Taking the average crop at 12 annas the rice crop was 12 annas, Varkas (Nagli and Vari) 11 annas and Tag 10 annas. Val as second crop was also good. The yield of Coconut and Betelnut was below the average, but the great rise in their prices compensated the owners.

The total fall from June to end of October was Murud 79.80, Shrivardhan 97.34, and Mhasla 110.79.

In Jafarabad the monsoon set in on the 14th June 1921. The total rainfall was 31.59 inches as compared with 33.98 inches last year. It was above the normal but well distributed. The average yield of Bajri, Jwari and Seasamum was annas 12 and that of cotton was annas 2 in a rupee.

Further details as regards the rainfall are given in Appendix XVII.



## (b)—WAGES AND LABOUR.

43. The wages of unskilled labourers ranged from 6 annas to 7 annas and at times it was difficult to get any even at the latter rate. The wages of ordinary carpenters and masons who are treated as skilled labourers were from annas 12 to Re. 1-2/- per day. These high rates of wages are due to the large demand for labour from Bombay and not to any economic improvement in the condition of labour or to a greater intelligence on its part. At present large numbers migrate from every village to Bombay. As many of these do not return during the monsoon the work in the rice-fields suffers.

In Jafarabad the wages of unskilled labour were from 6 to 8 annas and of skilled labour from Rs. 1½ to Rs. 2. From this place also there was a considerable migration of workmen to Bombay.

Several persons from Janjira are also going to Mohomera and Baghdad.

## PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

44. The prices of staple food-grains were slightly lower in this part of the State, and were lower in some and higher in some in Jafarabad as compared with the previous year. The Rabi crops such as wheat and gram are not grown in the State proper. The prices of all grains are generally regulated by the Bombay market. This year the price of the Rangoon rice was low and there was not much demand from outside for the local paddy; hence the price remained low.

The details are given in Appendix XVIII.

## (c)—FORESTS.

45. The total strength of the Forest Departement was 74 against 67 of the previous year. It consisted of 1 Inspector, 3 Rangers, 26 Round Guards and 44 Beat Guards. In Jafarabad there is one Karkun with two peons under him. Here the forest lands are poor and grow only small Babul and Gorad trees.

The forests in the State proper are valuable and form one of the chief sources of the State Revenue. Working plans are already prepared and coupes for cutting are selected every year after considering the growth of the trees in them though not strictly according to a working plan. The total area of the reserved forests is 34,131 acres and 2,612 Bighas. The Department also looks after the tree growth in Varkas lands classed as protected forests and also after the reserved trees in other lands.

The total receipts from forests (exclusive of Jafarabad) were Rs. 1,78,355 against Rs.1,41,164 the year before. The increase is due to the recovery of arrears of instalments, and larger recovery under the head "Miscellaneous," the latter due to the receipts of the price of trees in lands given out on Dhara

Tenure, and the sale of fuel left over by the previous contractors. The expenditure was Rs. 13,537 against Rs. 12,265, the increase being due to the revision of establishment, the arrears of salaries paid, etc.

In Jafarabad the receipts were Rs. 165 and expenditure Rs. 259, against Rs. 153 and Rs. 271, respectively, last year.

Free grants of timber for rebuilding houses destroyed by fire, were made to the value of Rs. 495 against Rs. 183 last year. Grants for religious and other public purposes amounted to Rs. 31 against Rs. 138 in the preceding year.

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

The number of offences committed during the year was 116 involving 302 persons. The number of old cases under investigation was 60 involving 166 persons, the total cases being 176 against 148 last year. Of these, 111 cases involving 283 persons were detected and disposed of during the year. They were all compounded departmentally. The number of undetected cases at the end of the year was 65.

There were 24 forest fires as against 23 last year. The forest area involved was 1,526 acres and the damage was worth Rs. 12.

During the year one Round Guard was dismissed as he was criminally prosecuted, convicted and sentenced by the Court of Criminal Justice in the State.

Enquiry as regards amounts to be paid to owners of lands for their trees cut by the contractors was completed in 6 villages during the year under report. In all it has been completed in 11 villages and orders as regards 4 of these have already been issued.

(d)—TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.

46. The value of both the import and export trade in the State proper, considerably increased during the year. The imports increased from Rs. 11,49,555 to Rs. 12,66,726, a net increase of Rs. 1,17,171. Cloth, rice, sugar and gul, ghee and oil, metals, spirits and tobacco showed an increase. The export trade of the State proper consists of firewood, timber, paddy, dried fish, betel-nut, cocoanut, myrabolans, etc. The total of exports which in 1920-1921 was Rs. 5,30,953 increased during the year under report to Rs. 6,51,021, a net increase of Rs. 1,20,068. The increase was under Rice, Fuel, Timber, Betelnut and Cocoanut and Myrabolans.

In Jafarabad the imports increased from Rs. 9,02,091 to Rs. 12,22,030 and the export rose from Rs. 8,94,705 to Rs. 11,01,006. The increase in the export and import trade is due to the convenient situation of the port. The export from this port consists principally of grain, cotton, ghee, dried fish and chunam and the imports consist of rice, grain, cotton and woollen stuff, metals, firewood, timber, sugar and kerosine oil.

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

There are no factories or special industries in the State. There are a few weavers in Shrivardhan who weave ordinary Sarees. There are small industries in several villages where articles such as copper pots, wicker work, earthenware, shoes, etc., are prepared to meet local wants but the articles are of inferior quality and not even sufficient to meet the local wants.

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

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

The weaving factory at Hareshwar formed into a Joint Stock Company with a capital of a lakh of rupees is working well.

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

(e)—PUBLIC WORKS.

47. The total expenditure on Public Works including Local Fund Works in the State proper during the year was Rs. 58,345 as compared with Rs. 80,564 in the previous year. The details are given in Appendix XIX.

The country is covered by high hills and cut up by numerous creeks. The construction and maintenance of roads is therefore difficult and costly. There are about 100 miles of pacca roads connecting all large places and markets in the State. Repairs were done to all these and special repairs were made to some roads at a cost of Rs. 9,886 and Rs. 6,570, respectively. The work of constructing a new road from Usroli to Talekhar, to connect Roha to Murud, is in progress. The amount spent on this road during the year was Rs. 911.

The building of a Dharamshala at Murud is in progress. The amount expended this year was Rs. 1,871. Foundation stone of a new building for the Dispensary in the town of Murud was laid by the Nawabzada Saheb on the auspicious occasion of his seventh birthday, and the work is in progress. A Line for the Subedars in attendance on His Highness at Kasauli is being built and the amount expended thereon this year was Rs. 1,901. An office building for His Highness at Kasauli has been begun this year and the work has advanced to a considerable extent. A Customs House at Dighi is also under construction. This year's expenditure on the work was Rs. 1,449. A new Dharmashala at Dande is being constructed from the Local Funds, and this year's cost was Rs. 1,525.

Situated as the public buildings in Murud, Rajpuri and the Janjira Fort are, the work of monsoon repairs to these is costly and very difficult. The total cost of these repairs during the year was Rs. 7,832. The special repairs cost Rs. 7,105.

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

An amount of Rs. 3,553 was spent on improvement of water supply during the year. The maintenance of the Victoria Water Works at Murud and of the Mhasla Water Works cost Rs. 1,710 against Rs. 4,613 in the last year. Besides these, Rs. 2,059 were spent on petty works and repairs to reclaimed salt lands. The maintenance charges of the Public Works Department amounted to Rs. 10,277.

The total expenditure during the year under report on Public Works in Jafarabad was Rs. 4,049. Out of this, Rs. 1,480 were spent on annual repairs to the Public Buildings and roads, Rs. 1,450 on petty works and Rs. 1,119 were spent on the establishment. A new jetty and a new building for the distillery are under construction.

(f)—POST OFFICES.

48. There are two combined Sub-Post and third class Telegraph Offices in the State. One of them is at Murud and the other at Jafarabad. There is also a Sub-Post Office at Shrivardhan and Branch Post Offices at Mhasla, Borli-Panchatan, Borli-Mandla, Nandgaon and Hareshwar, the last four being under the village School Masters. All these are British Post Offices and work under the direct control of the Director-General of Post and Telegraphs, India.

(g)—MINT.

49. His Highness the Nawabsaheb possesses coinage rights but there are at present no mints in the State.

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

50. The season was favourable and the rainfall timely and sufficient for all crops. The yield of Rice and Varkas crops as well as that of Wal was good. The yield of Bagayat crops such as Cocoanut and Betelnut was below the average, but the great rise in their prices compensated the owners. In Jafarabad the yield of Bajri, Jwari and Seasamum was good and that of Cotton was very low.

The prices of staple food-grains were slightly lower in this part of the State and were lower in some and higher in some in Jafarabad as compared with the previous year. This year the price of the Rangoon rice was low and there was not much demand from outside for the local paddy; hence the price remained low.

Though the price of Sugar and Ghee came down a little, all other prices remained nearly at the same level they had attained before. The condition of the middle class and the salary-earning class did not improve.

The condition of the labouring classes skilled and unskilled, was good. They now show a great deal of independence as regards wages and places of work. They often go to Bombay where unskilled labourers get 14 As. to 1 Re. a day. Here in their own villages they demand 6 to 7 As. a day and are often given something more as "Post" or "Tip" per day. This increase in wages is not accompanied by any improvement in their labour. Often the labourer will sit idle instead of accepting work at lower wages. They also sometimes combine to reduce rents of lands, and prevent persons from their own village or from a neighbouring village from taking up the land left by one tenant except at the stated rent. As in Konkan the population per mile is comparatively small and large numbers are migrating to Bombay, the effect of such combinations is very disastrous to the landholders.

The watersupply was adequate and the agricultural stock sufficient.

Trade flourished. There was increase both in the imports and exports.

The exported fuel fetched better prices in the Bombay Market. Large numbers of bullocks and men having come from the Aurangabad District, cost of cutting and transporting wood from jungles was cheaper; but this work was retarded, owing to an outbreak of rinderpest amongst these cattle, which prevailed till after the close of the year, and this condition brought the jungle contractors into risk and they were unable to pay in their fixed instalments due in April. This year's Forest Revenue, however, showed an increase of Rs. 37,191 as compared with the last year, in as much as arrears of instalments were recovered.

The Abkari Revenue showed a considerable increase and that was due mainly to larger consumption of country liquor among the labouring classes.

The State Revenue receipts therefore showed large increase under almost all the heads the total being Rs. 1,34,449 over the last year's figures. Besides the 'Forest,' the other main item of increase was 'Land Revenue.' The increase in the latter was due to the fact that the village Mudre situated in the Mhasla Mahal which was held on the Tota Isafat Khoti Tenure was forfeited to the State as the Khot infringed the condition of his Sanad and was sold by the State for Rs. 50,000 to another man, and State Varkas Lands were sold to occupants of Kharif lands and other subjects at the rate of 40 times the assessment and 50 times the assessment where right of trees was also granted. On the other hand the expenditure showed a decrease of Rs. 20,537 from the last year's amount. In Jafarabad the receipts showed decrease of Rs. 1,078 and the expenditure showed increase of Rs. 6,383 as compared with the previous year's figures.

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

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

The frequent dacoities in and round about Jafarabad by armed gangs from the Junagad State induced a few cultivators to give up their lands and go to other villages. Vigorous measures were taken to suppress the dacoities but after a short lull new gangs appeared and began to give trouble. Special Police have therefore been employed for the protection of villages. The two proclaimed offenders from these gangs have at last been apprehended by the Agency Police, and all is now quiet in Kathiawar. On the Janjira side there were no disturbances of peace.

It is a matter of encouragement and congratulation to see the people in the State exerting themselves to improve their condition and educate their children. An Anjuman-i-Islam has long been established at Janjira and is doing useful work amongst the Mahomedans. The Bhandaris have opened a Boarding house for their boys at Murud. It is maintained entirely by contributions of the Bhandari people. There are at present 13 boys of whom 12 are attending the High School and one Marathi School. Religious Education on the line of the Arya Samaj is regularly given there.

There is a growing desire to start new businesses. A new weaving mill which is formed into a Joint Stock Company with a capital of a lakh of

rupees is working well at Hareshwar. Small brick and lime kilns are being worked to supply the demand in Bombay.

The great need of the State is the improvement of the land communication to Roha and other places and the improvement of the harbours both of which require large expenditure and can only be taken up gradually as funds permit.

### CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE

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

#### RECEIPTS.

No.	Heads of Receipt.	1921-1922.	1920-1921.	Increase.	Decrease.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Land Revenue... {	Janjira ...	3,46,638	2,53,385	93,253	.....
		Jafarabad...	31,528	30,836	692	.....
2	Taxes ... {	Janjira ...	3,718	4,132	.....	414
		Jafarabad...	3,448	4,443	.....	995
3	Customs ... {	Janjira ...	19,399	16,567	2,832	.....
		Jafarabad...	8,501	7,433	1,068	.....
4	Abkari ... {	Janjira ...	1,41,338	1,35,041	6,267	.....
		Jafarabad...	9,969	12,460	.....	2,491
5	Fisheries ... {	Janjira ...	2,911	3,860	.....	949
		Jafarabad...	4,258	4,397	.....	139
6	Forest ... {	Janjira ...	1,78,355	1,41,164	37,191	.....
		Jafarabad...	135	153	12	.....
7	Opium, Tobacco and drugs ... {	Janjira ...	6,251	5,310	941	.....
		Jafarabad...	9,874	9,141	733	.....
8	Salt ... {	Janjira ...	18,796	19,091	.....	295
		Jafarabad...	663	395	268	.....
9	Stamps... {	Janjira ...	7,775	6,778	997	.....
		Jafarabad...	559	717	.....	158
10	Criminal Courts, Jail and Police ... {	Janjira ...	2,051	2,208	.....	157
		Jafarabad...	490	825	.....	335
11	Civil Courts and Registration... {	Janjira ...	13,557	12,497	1,060	.....
		Jafarabad...	826	996	.....	170
12	Education ... {	Janjira ...	1,187	1,165	22	.....
		Jafarabad...	275	583	.....	308
13	Local Funds ...	Janjira ...	21,155	17,818	3,337	.....
14	Miscellaneous... {	Janjira ...	17,361	25,948	.....	8,587
		Jafarabad...	8,453	2,709	744	.....
	Total ...	8,54,501	7,20,052	1,34,449	.....	
15	Deposits unad- justed ... {	Janjira ...	91,955	1,05,716	.....	13,761
		Jafarabad...	6,232	5,665	567	.....
16	Advances ad- justed ... {	Janjira ...	85,873	74,421	11,452	.....
		Jafarabad...	6,546	3,823	2,723	.....
	Grand Total ...	10,45,107	9,09,677	1,35,430	.....	



## EXPENDITURE.

No.	Heads of Expenditure.	1921-1922.	1920-1921.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Inam Grants ... Janjira ...	53,573	53,905	.....	332
2	Charities and Religious Grants ... Janjira ...	25,804	25,534	270	.....
	... Jafarabad...	556	936	.....	50
3	Public Works ... Janjira ...	50,823	67,536	.....	16,710
	... Jafarabad...	4,049	2,203	1,846	.....
4	Revenue Administration... Janjira ...	53,979	52,080	1,899	.....
	... Jafarabad...	7,102	7,256	.....	154
5	Military Force... Janjira ...	39,505	46,846	.....	7,341
	... Jafarabad...	808	856	.....	48
6	Civil Courts and Registration.. Janjira ...	13,710	13,387	323	.....
	... Jafarabad...	1,785	1,553	232	.....
7	Criminal Courts, Jail and Police. Janjira ...	41,976	38,572	3,404	.....
	... Jafarabad...	11,582	6,834	4,748	.....
8	Marine ... Janjira ...	10,094	10,459	.....	365
	... Jafarabad...	312	483	.....	171
9	Education ... Janjira ...	41,076	38,533	2,533	.....
	... Jafarabad...	4,458	4,444	14	.....
10	Toshikhana ... Janjira ...	1,636	2,534	.....	898
11	Modikhana ... Janjira ...	102	100	2	.....
12	Darbar... Janjira ...	2,23,883	2,05,387	18,496	.....
	... Jafarabad...	3,687	2,497	1,190	.....
13	Salt ... Janjira ...	12,632	10,884	1,748	.....
	... Jafarabad...	292	390	.....	98
14	Stables and Cattle ... Janjira ...	33,013	35,685	.....	2,672
	... Jafarabad...	4,728	3,591	837	.....
15	Forest ... Janjira ...	13,537	12,265	1,272	.....
	... Jafarabad...	299	271	28	.....
16	Vaccination ... Janjira ...	1,098	1,282	.....	134
	... Jafarabad...	219	111	108	.....
17	Refunds ... Janjira ...	779	191	588	.....
	... Jafarabad...	599	1,517	.....	918
18	Abkari... Janjira ...	21,603	37,983	.....	16,380
	... Jafarabad...	.....	216	.....	216
19	Survey... Janjira ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	... Jafarabad...	340	395	.....	55
20	Customs ... Janjira ...	8,424	6,900	1,524	.....
	... Jafarabad...	3,728	3,251	477	.....
21	Dispensaries ... Janjira ...	10,714	16,031	.....	5,317
	... Jafarabad...	1,469	2,014	.....	545
22	Local Funds ... Janjira ...	8,718	14,257	.....	5,539
23	Opium ... Janjira ...	1,712	1,269	443	.....
	... Jafarabad...	3,293	2,378	915	.....
24	Plague ... Janjira ...	45	.....	45	.....
25	Relief Works ... Janjira ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Pensions ... Janjira ...	6,376	6,477	.....	101
	... Jafarabad...	509	140	369	.....
27	Agency ... Janjira ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	... Jafarabad...	3,405	2,203	1,202	.....
28	Miscellaneous ... Janjira ...	13,505	10,606	2,900	.....
	... Jafarabad...	1,345	4,643	.....	3,298
	Total ...	7,43,186	7,57,340	.....	14,154
29	Deposits adjusted ... Janjira ...	1,21,130	83,729	37,401	.....
	... Jafarabad...	3,121	2,328	793	.....
30	Advances unadjusted ... Janjira ...	1,00,592	93,430	7,162	.....
	... Jafarabad...	2,204	6,012	.....	3,808
	Grand Total ...	9,70,233	9,42,839	27,394	.....

52. Under receipts the noticeable increases are under Land Revenue (Rs. 93,253) due to the fact that the village Mudre situated in the Mhasla Mahal which was held on the Tota Isafat Khoti Tenure was forfeited to the State as the Khot infringed the condition of his Sanad and was sold by the State for Rs. 50,000 to another man, and State Varkas Lands were sold to occupants of Kharif lands and other subjects at the rate of 40 times the assessment, and 50 times the assessment where right of trees was also granted; under Customs (Rs. 2,832) due to larger recovery of Port Dues and Salvage; under Abkari (Rs. 6,267) due to higher price of liquor and larger recovery of tree-tax; under Forest (Rs. 37,191) due to the recovery of arrears of instalments; under Opium, Tobacco and Drugs (Rs. 941) due to increase in the cost price of opium; under Stamps (Rs. 997) due to more documents being executed; under Civil and Registration (Rs. 1,060) due to more documents being registered, and under Local Funds (Rs. 3,337) due to the amount of the one anna cess derived from the sale of the village of Mudre and of the State Varkas lands. The only item under which there is a noticeable decrease is Miscellaneous (Rs. 8,587) due to more amount on account of interest on Promissory Notes having been credited last year and a larger amount having been credited last year under sub-item 'other miscellaneous.'

In Jafarabad, under receipts noticeable increases are under Customs (Rs. 1,068) due to the larger amount of Port Dues recovered, and the amount of Sudhara recovered at the Sub-Ports having been credited to the Customs; under Opium, Tobacco and Drugs (Rs. 733) due to the higher price of opium; under Salt (Rs. 263) due to more salt having been sold and more license fee having been recovered; under Miscellaneous (Rs. 744) due to deposits time-barred having been lapsed to the State. The noticeable decrease is under the Head, Taxes (Rs. 995) due to the fact that last year more amount on account of the sales of houses was recovered, and under Abkari (Rs. 2,491) due to arrears remaining from this year's demand unrecovered.

53. Under expenditure the large increase of Rs. 18,496 under Darbar is due to His Highness's sojourn in Bombay this year for more than three months. Increases under several Departments are due to the increase in the salaries of the establishments. The increase under Public Works (Rs. 16,710) was due to bills of the works not having been received in time; under Local Funds (Rs. 5,539) due to the fact that all sanads were not paid before the close of the year; under Stables and Cattle (Rs. 2,672) due to less consumption of cotton-seed etc., and less repairs; under Abkari (Rs. 16,380) due to the fact that amount paid as still-head duty and afterwards refunded was not debited as last year; under Dispensary (Rs. 5,317) due to cost of medicines received from the Government Medical Stores not having been debited this year.

The increase in expenditure in Jafarabad noticeable under Public Works (Rs. 1,846) and Criminal Jail and Police (Rs. 4,748) was due to

amount spent on road repairs, and the expenses incurred on account of cost of extra Police maintained. The decrease noticeable under Dispensary (Rs. 515) was due to cost of medicines not having been debited this year, and under Miscellaneous (Rs. 3,298) due to the fact that the figure of last year was swollen owing to the amount of fees etc., paid to the barrister entertained for the Bhesla Bet Appeal Case.

#### LOCAL FUNDS.

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

Class of Funds.	Opening Balance on 1st April 1921.	Receipts in 1921-1922.	Total.	Expenditure in 1921-1922.	Closing Balance on 31st March 1922.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General ...	27,524	14,103	41,627	9,816	31,811
Educational...	.....	7,052	7,052	7,052	.....
Total ...	27,524	21,155	48,679	16,868	31,811

The amount of Rs. 9,816 includes Rs. 7,519 spent on works etc., Rs. 1,000 contributions to the Municipality of Shrivardhan and the Dispensary at Mhasla, Rs. 1,098 for Vaccination and Rs. 199 miscellaneous such as cattle pound cess refunded, etc.

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

#### ALIENATIONS.

55 There are two kinds of Alienations or Inams in the State. Inam in cash or kind and Inam in Land: The total grants under the first head amounted to Rs. 9,958 and under the second head to Rs. 43,615.

#### CUSTOMS.

56. The receipts under this head in the State proper, exclusive of the subsidy of Rs. 13,000 received from the British Government under the Convention of 1884, were Rs. 6,399 against Rs. 3,567 last year. The expenditure was Rs. 8,424 against Rs. 6,900 the year before; the increase being wholly under the head "Lighting." The number of offences against the Customs Act, reported during the year, was 5 as compared with 10 in the preceding year.

Under the Convention, His Highness the Nawab Saheb has adopted the British Tariff and the British Customs system at all the ports in the State proper and no export or import duty is levied except on goods exported to or imported from foreign ports. The rates for the latter are the same as those in force in the British Ports in accordance with the Indian Tariff Act III of 1893. During the year no import and export duties were received at the Janjira ports on such goods.

His Highness the Nawab Saheb extended the privileges of the Customs Port to Jafarabad Port from 1st October 1918. This gave great impetus to the export and the import trade of the port.

The receipts of this port amounted to Rs. 8,501 and the expenditure to Rs. 3,728 against Rs. 7,433 and Rs. 3,251 respectively, last year. The number of offences against the Customs Act reported during the year was 5.

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

The realizations under this head amounted to Rs. 18,796 by the sale of 7,978 maunds.

As the price of salt fell in Bombay it was also proportionately reduced from time to time in the State. The increase under expenditure is due to the fact that bills in arrears were paid this year. No offence under the Salt Act was reported during the year.

In Jafarabad there are three Salt Works. The total quantity issued from these was 14,335 maunds. The duty recovered was Rs. 663 as against Rs. 395 last year. The expenditure was Rs. 291 against Rs. 390 of the preceding year.

#### EXCISE.

##### (a)—*Opium.*

57. In the State proper the balance from the last year's stock was 106 lbs. and 17 tolas, and 120 lbs. more were purchased during the year. There was a net decrease of 19 tolas due to the effect of climate. The total quantity sold was 154 lbs. 23 tolas against 143 lbs. 22 tolas last year, the balance left being 71 lbs. 10 tolas. Opium was issued for retail sale at the fixed rate of Rs. 30 per lb. and the realizations amounted to Rs. 4,655 (inclusive of Rs. 14 realised on account of increased duty) against Rs. 3,342 last year. Rs. 822 were received for license fees. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,712 which mainly consisted of cost price and freight charges.

Jafarabad had an opening balance of 85 lbs. 18 tolas and 240 lbs. more were purchased during the year. There was also a net decrease of 2 lbs. 25 tolas said to be due to the effect of climate; but the decrease is suspiciously large. Of these, 245 lbs. 10 tolas were sold during the year

against 303 lbs. 37 tolas last year. The balance at the close of the year was 77 lbs. 23 tolas. The realizations amounted to Rs. 8,454 against Rs. 7,760. The expenditure was Rs. 3,293 against Rs. 2,378 last year.

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

(b)—TOBACCO.

58. The income under this head is derived in the State proper from a fee charged on all Tobacco imported into the State for local consumption. The amount recovered during the year was Rs. 763 against Rs. 759 the year before.

In Jafarabad licenses were issued for the sale of tobacco, and a fee of Rs. 10 in Jafarabad and Rs. 5 in villages is levied every month. The income derived under this head amounted to Rs. 1,410 against Rs. 1,381 in the previous year.

(c)—ABKARI.

59. The system of the Abkari Administration in the State proper is the same as in the Bagayat portion of the Kolaba District. There is one Distillery at work in the town of Murud where liquor is distilled from toddy. All surplus toddy remaining unsold for two days is taken to the Distillery for distillation. The total number of licenses of toddy shops during the year was 54 against 53 in the year before. The number of trees covered by them was 4,069 against 3,854 in the preceding year. In addition to these, 38 tree foot booth licenses were issued and the number of wild palm trees covered by them was 1,480 against the same number of licenses and trees last year.

There are two rates of tree tax in force in the State, *viz.*, Rs. 12 for a cocoanut tree and Rs. 3 for a Bherlimad or wild palm.

The prices at which liquor (both toddy and Mowra) was issued to shopkeepers were the same as those for the Bagayat-portion of the Kolaba District, *viz.*, Rs. 7-2-0 for 30° U. P. and Rs. 3-10-6 for 60° U. P. per gallon. These amounts include the still-head duty Rs. 5-10-0 and Rs. 2-13-0 respectively, and the price of liquor Rs. 1-8-0 and 0-13-6 respectively. The rates are the same as those for the Kolaba District, but whilst the Distillery Contractor stores liquor at the several warehouses in the Kolaba District and thence supplies the shopkeepers at these rates, Janjira Darbar has to purchase liquor from the same contractors in Bombay and has to pay in addition the cost of transport. This year the supply was regular.

The separate shop system is in force in the State. The Bombay Government having abolished the maximum selling prices and ordered the sale of liquor shops by public auction for one year from 1st April 1921 to 31st March 1922, the same system was followed here. The number

of Country Liquor Shops in the State is 15. The selling price charged by the licensees was Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 1-12/ per bottle of 30° U. P. and annas 12 to 1 Re. per bottle of 60° U. P. The total sales during the year were as under:—

	60° U. P.	30° U. P.	40° U. P.
1920-1921 ...	3,612	6,504	0
1921-1922 ...	2,896	7,370	94

The total sales have decreased under 60° U. P., and nearly as much increased under 30° U. P. The large sales are due to the large wages the labouring classes are earning in Bombay. These labouring classes and the Kolis return to their houses for the Ganpati Gowri and the Shimga holidays and spend a considerable portion of their savings in Country Liquor.

The subjoined table shows the quantity of liquor distilled in the State and that imported from Bombay, and the quantity sold out during the year:—

Item.	Mowra Spirit.				Toddy Spirit.		
	L. P.	30° U. P.	40° U. P.	60° U. P.	30° U. P.	40° U. P.	60° U. P.
	Gals. p.	Gals. p.	Gals. p.	Gals. p.	Gals. p.	Gals. p.	Gals. p.
Quantity in stock on 1st April 1920 ...	869 8	296 0	...	120 0	...	...	82 0
Received from Bombay or Distilled during the year...	5,000 0	...	...	...	1,052 0	...	2,980 2
Total ...	5,869 8	296 0	...	120 0	1,052 0	...	3,012 2
L. P. converted into 30° and 60° U. P. ...	-5,251 8	+6,093 0	+317 0	+1,892 0	...	...	...
30° U. P. converted into 60° U. P. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60° U. P. converted into 30° U. P. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-1,931 5
Dryage ...	-118 0	-52 0	...	-21 0	-6 0	...	-23 5
Net available for issue. ...	...	6,887 0	317 0	1,971 0	1,046 0	...	1,057 0
Issued during the year. ...	...	6,824 0	94 0	1,839 0	1,046 0	...	1,057 0
Balance remaining on 31st March 1922 ...	...	13 0	223 0	182 0	...	...	...

As only L. P. liquor is supplied from the Sewri warehouse, it is converted into 30° U. P. and 60° U. P. at the Murud Distillery according to requirements under the supervision of the Abkari Inspector.

The total strength of the Abkari establishment in the State proper during the year, consisted of 1 Inspector, 3 Sub-Inspectors, 1 Clerk, 14 Constables and 2 Faras. The Abkari Inspector is taken from the British Service. Fifteen cases of breaches of the terms of the license were detected during the year, all of which were of slight irregularities on the part of the shop-keepers. These were disposed of departmentally by inflicting fines amounting to Rs. 83.

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

Head.	1921-1922.	1920-1921.
	Rs.	Rs.
Tree-tax realizations ... ..	54,270	52,469
Toddy shop license fees ... ..	1,835	1,835
Tree-foot Booth license fees ... ..	670	670
Country Liquor shop license fees ... ..	18,065	17,964
Sale proceeds of Country spirits ... ..	63,850	46,145
Foreign Liquor shop license fees ... ..	.....	.....
Intoxicating drugs, Ganja realizations ... ..	1,571	1,565
Miscellaneous .. ... ..	1,077	997
Total ...	1,41,338	1,21,645

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

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

Head.	1921-1922.	1920-1921.
	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment and Contingencies ... ..	6,028	4,515
Price of raw toddy for distillation ... ..	2,980	4,463
Price of Mowra Spirit imported from Sewri ... ..	10,754	22,549
Miscellaneous ... ..	1,841	6,456
Total ...	21,603	37,983

In Jafarabad, the Abkari farm has been sold for Rs. 11,450 (Rs. 11,200 for liquor and Rs. 250 for toddy) for the period of one year commencing from 1st April 1921. Liquor is distilled there by the contractor from Mowra flowers and sold by him to the public at the rates fixed by the State. The total realizations of the year were Rs. 9,783 against Rs. 12,200 last year. No cost of management is incurred as the Department is amalgamated with the Customs Department. A new Distillery building for Jafarabad is under construction.

There are three Ganja shops in the State proper and one in Jafarabad. The license fee derived from those was Rs. 1,757 against Rs. 1,831 last year.

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

#### STAMP.

61. The receipts in the State proper under this head including those under the Court Fees amounted to Rs. 7,775 against Rs. 6,778, last year. In Jafarabad they amounted to Rs. 559 against Rs. 717, last year.

#### TAXES ON TRADE.

62. In addition to the taxes levied by the Municipalities two taxes are levied by the State. One is the License Tax which realised Rs. 3,718 against Rs. 4,132 last year, and the other is the tax on fisheries, the receipts from which amounted to Rs. 2,911 against Rs. 3,860 last year. The receipts from fisheries in Jafarabad amounted to Rs. 4,258 against Rs. 4,397, in the previous year. A large number of boats go every year to Jafarabad in November and carry on fishing operations on the coast till the end of February. This year 90 boats had come against 89, last year. The season was favourable, but the haul was not so good as in the previous year.

### CHAPTER VI—VITAL STATISTICS.

#### HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARIES.

63. There are six Medical Institutions in the State proper *viz.*, the Fatima Begum Civil Hospital and one Branch Dispensary at Murud, one Dispensary in the Fort of Janjira, one at Shrivardhan, and one at Mhasla. The sixth is the Darbar Dispensary attached to the Palace, the cost of which is included in the Darbar expenses. There are two midwives, one attached to the Hospital and the other to the Branch Dispensary. The one attached to the Murud Hospital having resigned, one Mrs. Rangoobai Karnik has been sent to the J. J. Hospital, Bombay, in November 1920 as a State stipendiary Student to undergo training as a midwife for two years, and it is hoped she will return next November after completing her course, and will be attached to the Murud Hospital. Mr. V. P. Pendse another State Medical Student having qualified himself as Sub-Assistant Surgeon from the Medical School, Poona, joined the State Service and was appointed to the charge of the



Dispensary at Shrivardhan on the 17th January 1922. The total number of out-door patients treated at the first five Dispensaries was 19,160 against 24,291 in the previous year. In addition to these, two in-door patients were treated in the Hospital during the year against the same number last year. The average daily attendance of patients at these Dispensaries was 225.0 against 256.0 last year. The cost was Rs. 10,714, against Rs. 16,031 in the previous year. Out of this, Rs. 500 were contributed by the Shrivardhan Municipality and Rs. 500 by the Local Board.

At Jafarabad there were two Dispensaries. One the Godavaribai Dispensary is maintained by the State. The number of patients treated was 4,690 against 4,664 last year, and the average daily attendance was 53.8 against 48.38 in the previous year. There is a female ward attached to this Dispensary, but there was no midwife in charge as no suitable person was available for appointment. The cost of this Dispensary was Rs. 1,469, against Rs. 2,014, last year. Rs. 455 are annually paid towards its maintenance by the heirs of the late Godavaribai.

The other Dispensary is maintained by the Jafarabad Municipality. A Native Vaidya is in charge and only native medicines are dispensed here. At this Dispensary 1,225 patients were treated against 1,238 last year and the average daily attendance was 23.3 against 14.0 of the preceding year. The cost was Rs. 579.

The most common diseases amongst the out-door patients treated were Malarial fevers, Rheumatic affections, skin diseases, diseases of the Respiratory and digestive systems and Dyspepsia. The Medical Department had to fight with a severe epidemic of Dysentery in Murud during the months of July, August and September 1921, by supplying medicines and visiting patients in their homes at various hours during day and night.

The total number of surgical operations performed in all the Institutions was 263 against 383 in the previous year. Of these, 13 were major and 250 minor operations. The midwife assisted in 76 normal labour cases.

The Chief Medical Officer inspected the Dispensaries at Shrivardhan, Mhasla and Fort Janjira. The work of the new Dispensary Building at Murud which was commenced towards the end of the last year, is in progress.

#### VACCINATION.

64. The strength of the Vaccination Department here was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, two Vaccinators and two peons. The total number of persons operated on during the year was 1,938 as against 2,040 last year. Of these, 1,915 were primarily vaccinated and 23 revaccinated, and of them 1,902 were successful in the former and 23 in the latter. The percentage of successful cases in the former was 99.3 and in the latter cent per cent, as compared with 98.6 and 76.6 respectively, last year. The ratio of protection

to the total population was 21.9 per mille, against 22.8 of the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 1,098 against Rs. 1,232 in the preceding year. The work of both the Vaccinators was inspected during the year by the Chief Medical Officer of the State under whose direct supervision the Department is placed since the last year.

The vaccination work in Jafarabad is carried on by the local Medical Officer, assisted by the compounder. The total number of persons operated on during the year was 264 against 254, last year. All these were primarily vaccinated. The percentage being 97.7 against 98.4 last year. The ratio of protection to the total population was 24.0 per mille, as compared with 23.0 last year. The expenditure was Rs. 219 against Rs. 111, last year. The increase is due to the fact that the Vaccination Lymph contribution for the preceding 4 years was paid this year.

#### SANITATION.

65. The expenditure on Sanitary Works in this part of the State was Rs. 6,589 during the year against Rs. 13,620 last year. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 2,377 was spent by the Local Board in improving the supply of drinking water in different parts of the State. The Murud and Shrivardhan Municipalities contributed Rs. 1,818 and 1,215 respectively, and the amount was in each case devoted towards the surface cleaning of the streets and general improvement of the sanitation of the towns. The remaining sum of Rs. 1,179 was contributed by the State, and was spent in maintaining and improving the Victoria Water Works. The line of the Victoria Jubilee Water Works which were constructed in 1892, having been found in want of repairs as ample supply of drinking water cannot be supplied therefrom to the town on account of the old condition of the pipes, His Highness the Nawabsaheb was pleased to sanction an amount of about Rs. 60,000 for the repairs of these Water Works and a contract for the supply of requisite pipes and fittings has already been given to a local merchant. The work of widening and straightening roads in the town of Murud was also carried out.

In Jafarabad the expenditure incurred under this head was Rs. 456 against Rs. 420 last year. The whole of this amount was expended by the Jafarabad Municipality on the surface cleaning of the streets, drainage and general sanitation of the town.

#### BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

66. The total number of children born in the State proper was 3,222, of whom 1,681 were males and 1,541 females. The total number of deaths was 2,173, 1,071 being males and 1,102 females. The birth and death rates per mile were, 36.6 and 24.3 respectively, the corresponding figures for the last year being 36.6 and 29.6 respectively. The birth and death registers were as usual tested by the Revenue and Police Officers during their tours.

Of 412 births in Jafarabad 236 were males and 176 females and of 255 deaths 137 were males and 118 females. The birth and death rates per mille were 37.4 and 23.1 respectively against 37.2 and 28.1 respectively last year.

Further details are given in Appendix XXIV.

#### VETERINARY.

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

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

#### EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

68. There was no plague either in the State or in Jafarabad during the year under report. The State including Jafarabad was also free from Cholera and Influenza during the year.

#### EPIZOOTIC DISEASES.

69. There was cattle disease (foot and mouth disease) prevailing in the Murud and Shrivardhan Mahals in the State proper, in the cold and hot seasons. Some 2,525 cattle were attacked of whom 700 died. The disease prevailed till after the close of the year. The Veterinary Assistant was sent to tour in the affected parts and give medical advice.

### CHAPTER VII.--EDUCATION.

70. In the State proper instruction is imparted up to the Matriculation and the School Final Standards in English, Standard VII in Marathi and Standard IV in Urdu as no student continues his studies in Urdu beyond IV Standard. The total number of Schools maintained by the State was 64 against the same number in the preceding year. They are:—One High School, one Middle Class English School, 26 Marathi Schools and 36 Hindustani Schools. Of these, 52 were for boys and 12 for girls. The total number of pupils attending these Schools was 3,266 against 3,234 in the previous year, of these 2,554 were boys and 712 girls. The total average daily attendance of the boys and the girls in all the Schools was 2,002.0 and 259.5 as compared with 2,074.3 and 254.2 respectively the year before. Besides the above Schools, there were four private Schools. The number of pupils attending these Schools was 100, of whom 79 were boys and 21 girls. Their average daily attendance could not be ascertained as they did not keep registers in the prescribed form. Taking the number of children of school-going age at 15 per cent. of the whole population of the State, the number of children actually receiving instruction was 25.6 per cent. of the total number of children of the school-going age.

Further particulars are given in Appendix XXV.

71. Special attention was paid as in the previous years to the education of the Mahomedan boys attending the Vernacular and English Schools. The number of these boys attending Schools was 203 against 173 in the preceding year; of these, the number attending the High School was 35 against 36 the year before.

72. The Anjuman-i-Islam Institution established in 1907 with the object of encouraging and spreading education in the Mahomedan Community continued to do its work satisfactorily. The number attending the Institution was 38; of these, 24 are attending the High School and 14 Vernacular Schools. Assistance was also given to poor Mahomedan boys, attending Urdu Schools by supplying School books, slates, pencils, etc. The new quarters which are being built by Her Highness the Begum Saheba and were referred to in the last year's Report were completed this year. The Masjid which is being built there with public subscription is still under construction. Mr. Abdul Rauf Kokate, Persian teacher in the Murud High School, was appointed Boarding Superintendent. The Anjuman is doing good work in improving the physical and moral education of the boys.

73. Scholarships amounting to Rs. 438 were given during the year to deserving poor boys in the English and Vernacular Schools. Amongst these there were many Mahomedans. Last year's expenditure under this head was Rs. 561. Rs. 45 were paid as grant-in-aid to the registered Urdu Schools.

74. The following statement shows the results in the different examinations of the pupils attending the Schools :—

Examinations.	No. present-ed.	No. passed.	Remarks.
<b>HIGH SCHOOL.</b>			
School Annual ... ..	162	80	
School-Leaving—			
(i) Under Regulation 4.	24*	16*	* These are the figures of boys who appeared at the examinations in March 1921 and whose results were declared in June 1921. The number presented this year was 26.
(ii) Under Regulation 5.	1*	...*	
<b>DRAWING.</b>			
Intermediate ... ..	8	...	
Elementary ... ..	14	10	
Total ... ..	209	106	
<b>MIDDLE CLASS ENGLISH SCHOOL.</b>			
School Annual ... ..	42	24	
<b>DRAWING.</b>			
Intermediate ... ..	2	...	
Elementary ... ..	6	4	
Total ... ..	50	28	
<b>VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.</b>			
School Annual ... ..	2,213	1,437	
Final Vernacular ... ..	5	2	
Total ... ..	2,218	1,439	
Grand Total ... ..	2,477	1,573	

Out of the total number of 2,477 students presented for the above Annual Examinations, 2,026 were boys and 451 girls and of the number who passed 1,299 were boys and 274 girls.

75. The number of trained teachers serving in the Vernacular Schools during the year was 9 against 6 the year before. It has been found very difficult to get trained men particularly for Hindustani Schools. It is even difficult to get untrained but competent teachers though the scale of pay was raised last year. Rs. 96 were given as bonus to teachers in Vernacular Schools whose work was at the end of the year found to be specially good.

Four out of the five male students and one female student who were given stipends and were studying in the Male and Female Training Colleges, respectively, passed in the Second and First year's examination, and this year one male and one female student who are given stipends are studying for the second year's examination.

76. A free Carpentry Class is attached to the Public Works Department and an experienced Maistry is in charge of it. The class worked well. The number of boys attending the Class was 10 against 12 last year. They are also taught reading and writing Marathi. They are paid stipends according to the work done by them. The amount thus paid to them this year was Rs. 159. The value of the work done in the Workshop was Rs. 1,547. The maintenance charges were Rs. 649.

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

78. Besides the six students attending the Training Colleges, ten students were granted special scholarships to enable them to receive higher education. Seven were attending Arts Colleges, 2 in Poona, and 5 in Bombay. Two were attending the Medical Schools at Ahmedabad and Poona. One female student was undergoing the course of nursing and midwifery in the J. J. Hospital, Bombay. Two who appeared for the B. A. examination last year and one for the Intermediate Examination last year passed in the examination, one in B. A., with honours. And one who appeared this year for the B.A. Examination also came out successful. This year two other students appeared for the P.E. Examination and both came out successful. One Medical Student completed his course and qualified himself as Sub-Assistant Surgeon. The total amount of scholarship paid was Rs. 4,360.

79. The total cost of the Educational Department was Rs. 41,076 against Rs. 38,538 in the past year.

80. In Jafarabad there is one Middle School, teaching up to the IV Standard in English. There are eight Gujarati Schools one of which, that at

Jafarabad, teaches up to the VI Standard and one is a Girls' School. There is also one Hindustani School.

The total number of pupils on the roll was 656 against 494 last year. Of these, 426 were boys and 130 girls, as against 355 and 139 girls, respectively last year. The average daily attendance of boys and girls was 295.8 and 75.6 respectively. The total number attending the Schools bears a proportion of 26.5 to every hundred of the estimated number of children of school-going age. Last year, this was 23.4. The number of pupils presented for the last Annual Examination was 346. Of these, 228 passed. There is no private School in Jafarabad.

The total expenditure was Rs. 4,458 against 4,444 last year.

81. Attention is also paid to the physical training of the boys. A Gymnasium Class is attached to the Murud High School. It is under an experienced gymnasium teacher and is provided with the necessary apparatus. A Gymnasium Class is attached to the Gujarati School at Jafarabad and is well attended. Several Vernacular Schools are also provided with Gymnasium apparatus. The boys also play out-door games.

82. The work of the construction of a new school house at Danda is in progress.

## CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

### PRINTING PRESSES.

83. There is only one Private Printing Press at Murud. It is a small one and does the printing of Official forms and other job work. The total amount paid for work done for the State was Rs. 5,803.

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

### LIBRARIES.

84. There are three General Libraries in the State, one at Murud, one at Shrivardhan and one at Jafarabad. All these receive contributions from the State. The Library at Murud is in good condition. The one at Jafarabad has been improved during the year and a large number of subscribers registered. The one at Shrivardhan is neglected by the people. At Jafarabad there is also a free reading room where religious books are kept. There are also a few small libraries maintained by a few subscribers in several villages.

### EXTERMINATION OF POISONOUS SNAKES AND WILD ANIMALS.

85. Rewards are regularly paid for the destruction of poisonous snakes and wild animals. Ten poisonous snakes were killed during the year, against 21 last year, and the amount of reward paid was Rs. 1-4-0, against Rs. 2-10-0

last year. The number of wild animals killed during the year was 58 against 59, last year. Two panthers and two jackals were killed by the villagers and the rest by His Highness the Nawabsaheb in Shikar. The amount of reward paid for killing wild animals was Rs. 12-4-0.

#### STATE RECORDS.

86. The Survey and other important records of the State are preserved under the supervision of the Dewan in a record office specially built for the purpose near the Dewan's Office. Tehsil records are kept at the Headquarters of the Tehsildars. The work of destroying "B" or useless records has made some progress and further attention is being paid to the work.

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

#### LIGHT-HOUSE.

87. There is one Light-house at Nanoli off the Rajpuri point near Murud and another at Jafarabad. The Nanoli Light-house displays one occulting fourth order dioptric light of 10 seconds "light" and 5 seconds "dark." The expenditure incurred for this Light-house was Rs. 2,388 against Rs. 690, last year. The increase is due to the fact that this year the cost of heavy mineral oil, Rs. 1,425 was debited during the year under report. The Light-house and the Lightning Conductors were kept in good condition throughout the year.

In Jafarabad the Light-house displayed a fourth order dioptric revolving light with intervals of  $2\frac{2}{3}$  seconds "light" and 13 seconds "eclipse" and with red and white flashes respectively, but pending some repairs to this light, which could not be undertaken during the year, a fixed white light was exhibited. The total cost of maintenance of this Light-house was Rs. 711 against Rs. 475, last year.

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

#### REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

88. The Accounts are kept in Symond's forms of accounts with some modifications to suit local requirements. The whole work is being attended to by the revenue and other officers.

89. Before closing this report I cannot help mentioning briefly the most melancholy, sad and mournful event which plunged the whole population of the State into profound grief by the untimely death of His Highness Sidi Sir Ahmad Khan Sidi Ibrahim Khan, G. C. I. E., Nawab Saheb of Janjira, on 2nd May 1922 at 1 A. M., though the sad event took place after the close of the year and the matter is outside the compass of the

present report. His Highness' health was not quite good for some time past and he occasionally fell ill during the last year or two. He had been ill during his stay in Bombay last time, (13-11-21 to 22-2-1922), suffering from liver and Kidney complaint. He recovered from that and returned to Janjira apparently in good health. His Highness suddenly got an attack of fever on 17th April 1922, and as it did not leave him he was for some days under the treatment of Dr. A. F. da Silva Gomes, L. R. C. P., L. R. C. S., (Edin.) L. F. P. S., (Glas.) L. M. (Dubl.), the Chief Medical Officer of the State and his Assistants who considered it to be bilious continued fever. Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, M. D. (Lond.) F.R.C.S. (Eng.), who treated His Highness during the last stage of the illness however was of opinion that the illness was "Typhoid" and that His Highness had "Old Chronic Nephritis" also. The medical attendants did all they could. But all efforts proved unavailing; and His Highness succumbed to the fever at night after an illness of 15 days.

Immediately the painful news quickly spread over the town like wild fire and reached the Janjira Fort, and Khanjadas, Sardars, Bhaibands, the Sanadis, the Officers and the leading citizens and hundreds of devoted subjects assembled in the Palace Compound early in the morning to pay their last respects to their departed Ruler. According to the local custom, the heir-apparent His Highness Sidi Mahamad Khan was first installed on the Gadi by the hands of the high priest Sayad Abdur Rehman, who is called Gadiwale Inamdar, in the presence of the above mentioned subjects of the State, and then His Highness's body was interred in the Palace Compound with the customary rites and ceremonies.

Messages of sympathy were received from all the Mahals of the State, from friends far and near. Telegrams of sympathy were received from His Majesty the King-Emperor, His Excellency the Viceroy, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, the Political Secretary to Government, the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, the Political Agent, Janjira, the Political Agent, Sorath, His Highness the Pant Sachiv of Bhor and many others. His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Governor of Madras, was kind enough to send a letter of condolence to Her Highness the Begum Saheba, in which Her Excellency Lady Willingdon also joined. His Highness the Maharaja Scindia sent a deputation to express his condolence. Many citizens from the State also came for the purpose of expressing their condolence, and appreciative notices of His Highness's life and work appeared in the leading English papers of the Presidency.

All Offices, Schools and Courts were closed for three days, out of respect to the memory of His late Highness the Nawab Saheb.

There never was a Nawab who was more beloved of his people. The prosperity, happiness and contentment of his subjects whom he regarded as his children were always uppermost in his mind to the last.



He was second to none in the sincerity and soundness of his allegiance and loyalty to the British Government and the Crown, and his services during the Great War were very valuable and appreciated by Government. His official connection with Government was most friendly as their records would show. The circle of his friends was very large and his relations with his brother Chiefs were very cordial.

His private life was pure and simple.

That he wished to advance his people on the right lines can be seen from the institutions he gave them : educational, municipal, medical and administrative.

His death has kindled a sorrow which to some must last till the end of their days. But he leaves a happy and contented people to his son, a steady and settled administration to his people, and a tradition of a good Rule for those that will be entrusted with the responsible task of the minority administration.

Y. B. BORKAR,

*Dewan of Janjira.*

*Murud-Janjira, 31st May 1922.*

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APPENDICES I TO XXV.

1921-1922.

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## APPENDIX I.

*Names of high Officials in the Janjira State including Jafarabad and Residency Officials showing changes in personnel, during the year 1921-1922.*

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From	To	
<i>Residency Officials</i> ... ..	.....	...	...	
<i>State Officials :—</i>				
Rao Bahadur Vinayak Appaji Gupte, B.A.	Dewan.	24th Mar. 1917.	31st Dec. 1921.	Resigned.
Rao Bahadur Yeshwant Balappa Borkar, B. A. ... ..	Do.	1st Jan. 1922.	...	
Mr. Sajba Yashawant Rajadhyaksha, B.A., LL.B.	Sar Nyayadhish.	1st Feb. 1902.	...	
Mr. Atmaram Ganesh Medhekar ...	Sadar Tehsildar.	28th Jan. 1918.	...	
Mr. Shankar Ganesh Pradhan ...	Sub-Judge, Janjira.	1st Oct. 1919.	...	Worked as 1st Class Magistrate. from 6-4-1921 to 20-4-1921.
Mr. Govind Ramchandra Gupte ...	1st Class Magistrate, Janjira.	21st April 1921.	...	
Mr. Ganesh Atmaram Dighe ...	Do.	1st April 1921.	5th April 1921.	Transferred to Jafarabad.
Mr. A. F. daSilva Gomes, L. R. C.P., L. R. C. S. (Edin.), L. F. P. S. (Glas.), L. M. (Dubl.) ...	Chief Medical Officer.	14th Nov. 1916.	...	
Mr. Shankar Moreshwar Bendre, L.C.E.	State Engineer	16th Dec. 1920.	...	
Mr. Sk. Yaseen Sk. Mahamad Munshi ... ..	Abkari Inspector.	31st May 1920.	...	
Mr. Rajaram Ramchandra Gupte.	Huzur Chitnis.	1st Jan. 1898.	...	
Mr. Rangrao Vinayak Chitnis ...	Private Secretary.	27th Sept. 1902.	...	
Mr. Vinayak Malhar Vaidya ...	Sardar (Manager) Khasa Estate.	30th Dec. 1898.	...	
Mr. Sidi Mahamood Sidi Ismail Damat.	Police Inspector, Janjira.	1st July 1911.	...	
Mr. Balkrishna Anant Bhide, B. A.	Head Master, High School Murud-Janjira.	1st Jan. 1908.	...	
Mr. Sadashiv Appaji Kulkarni, B.A.	Educational Inspector, Janjira.	1st June 1913.	26th Sep. 1921.	Reverted to his appointment as 1st Asstt. High School Murud.
Mr. Dawood Mohiud-Din Hanwari B. A. (Hon.)	Do.	2nd July 1921.	...	
Mr. Govind Ramchandra Gupte ...	Mamlatdar, Jafarabad.	1st April 1921.	14-4-1921.	Transferred to Murud-Janjira
Mr. Ganesh Atmaram Dighe ...	Do.	15th April 1921.	...	

*Murud-Janjira, 31st May 1922.*

Y. B. BORKAR,  
Dewan.

## APPENDIX II.

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

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.	
Act XLV of 1860 (The Indian Penal Code)...	Passed by the Government of India.			
Act I of 1872 (The Indian Evidence Act). ...				
Act IX of 1872 (The Contract Act). ...				
Act XI of 1878 (The Arms Act). ...				
Act I of 1871 (The Cattle Trespass Act). ...				
Act VI of 1864 (The Whipping Act). ...				
Act I of 1878 (The Opium Act). ...				
Act VIII of 1878 (The Sea Customs Act). ...				
Act VII of 1880 (The Indian Merchant Shipping Act). ...				
Act VII of 1870 (The Court Fees Act, Article <sup>s</sup> 10 and 12 only of Schedule I). ...				
Act IX of 1875 (The Indian Majority Act). ...				
Act III of 1877 (The Indian Registration Act).				
Act X of 1887 (The Native Passengers' Ships Act). ...				
Act VII of 1899 (The Succession Certificate Act)				
Act III of 1896 (The Indian Tariff Act). ..				
Act VI of 1878 (The Indian Treasure Trove Act). ...				† Excluding Jafarabad. Rules relating to Registration of documents for Jafarabad are passed by the Janjira Darbar in 1886.
Act III of 1897 (The Epidemic Diseases Act)				
Act IX of 1894 (The Prisons Act). ...				
Act IV of 1884 (The Indian Explosives Act) .				
Act V of 1898 (The Code of Criminal Procedure)...				
Act XIII of 1899 (The Glanders & Farcy Act)				
Act VI of 1898 (The Indian Post Office Act) Penal Provisions. ...				
Act VI of 1908 (The Indian Explosive Substances Act). ...				‡ Excluding Jafarabad.
Act IV of 1898 (The Indian Penal Code Amendment Act) amended Section 124A ...				
Act V of 1905 (The Indian Articles of War) the provisions <i>mutatis mutandis</i> ...				
The Indian Army Act, 1911 ( VIII of 1911)...				
Act XV of 1908 (The Indian Ports Act) <i>mutatis mutandis</i> ...				
Act IX of 1908 (The Indian Limitation Act) <i>mutatis mutandis</i> . ...				
Act V of 1908 (The Civil Procedure Code) <i>mutatis mutandis</i> . ...				
Act III of 1907 (The Provincial Insolvency Act) <i>mutatis mutandis</i> ....				
Ordinance No. I of 1914, The Indian Naval and Military News (Emergency) Ordinance. <i>mutatis mutandis</i> ...				
Act II of 1912 (The Co-operative Societies Act)		1919-1920.		
Act I of 1894 (The Land Acquisition Act) <i>mutatis mutandis</i> ...		1920-1921.		
Act IV of 1920 (The Indian Census Act) <i>mutatis mutandis</i> ...		Do.		

## APPENDIX II.—continued.

Act V of 1879 (The Land Revenue Code). ...	Passed by the Government of Bombay.	
Act VII of 1867 (The District Police Act, Sections 33 and 34 only). ... ..		
Act VIII of 1867 (The Village Police Act). ...		
Act V of 1878 (The Abkari Act). ... ..		
Act XX of 1864 (The Minors Act). ... ..		
* Act III of 1878 (The License Tax Act). ...		* Excluding Jafarabad.
Act II of 1868 (The Public Ferries Act). ...		
† Act I of 1880 (The Khoti Act). ... ..		† Excluding Jafarabad.
‡ Act XIX of 1838 (The Coasting Vessels Act).		‡ Excluding Jafarabad.
Regulation Act VIII of 1827 (The Regulation for the succession to Estates of Deceased Persons). ... ..		
§ Act II of 1890 (The Salt Act, Sections 3, 10, 13, 26, 28, 38 to 48, 50 to 52 & 56). ...		§ Bombay Act VII of 1873 Sections 23, 48, 49, 51, 52, 54, 58 are made applicable to Jafarabad.
Act IV of 1890 (The Bombay District Police Act). ... ..		
Act I of 1890 (The Gambling Act). ... ..		
Act II of 1906 (The Mamlatdars' Courts Act).		
Act IX of 1918 (The Bombay District Police Amendment Act). ... ..	1919-1920.	
Act II of 1888 (The Janjira Local Fund Act).		
Act I of 1888 (The Janjira Municipal Act). ...		
Act III of 1888 (The Janjira Land Improvement Act). ... ..		
* Rules relating to Inam passed in 1861-62 (Sections 1, 3 and 5 to 10 only). ... ..	* Excluding Jafarabad.	
Rules relating to Stamps passed in 1861-62....		
† The Barkhali (alienation) Settlement Rules of 1913 ... ..	† Applicable to Jafarabad only.	
The Janjira State's Pleaders' Act I of 1905. (Amended by the State Legislative Council proceedings, dated 16-8-1921)		
Rules <i>mutatis mutandis</i> for the punishment of crime in Imperial Service Troops issued in 1897 ... ..	Issued by the Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops.	

Murud-Janjira, 31st May 1922.

Y. B. BORKAR,

Dewan.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Janjira State, 1921-1922.

Arm of Service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	REMARKS.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of regiments, battalions, or batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, Deserted, etc.				European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	Janjira 39,505 Jafarabad 808 * 11 Serviceable. 168 Unserviceable. † 7 Serviceable. 55 Unserviceable.
Sappers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Artillery ... { Janjira. ... { Jafarabad.	14 1	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	14 1	... ...	* 179 † 62	... ...	... ...	... ...	14 1	...	
Infantry ... { Janjira. ... { Jafarabad.	223 8	... ...	1 ...	... ...	... ...	222 8	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	222 8	...	
Imperial Service Troops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Total { Janjira. ... { Jafarabad.	237 9	... ...	1 ...	... ...	... ...	236 9	... ...	179 62	... ...	... ...	... ...	236 9	..... .....	

Murud-Janjira, 31st May 1922.

Y. B. BORKAR.

Dewan.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police, for the year 1921-1922.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Inspector of Police ... ..	1	150		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Chief Constables :—											
1st Class ... ..	1	45		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
2nd Class ... ..	...	...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3rd Class ... ..	4	80		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	
Head Constables :—											
1st Class ... ..	5	25	Janjira ... .. Jafarabad ... .. Rs. 24,260 Rs. 10,554	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	
2nd Class ... ..	9	20		.....	.....	.....	2	.....	6	3	
2nd Class ... ..	2	16		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
3rd Class ... ..	12	15		.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	6	
4th Class ... ..	4	14		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	
Constables :—											
1st Class ... ..	35	12		.....	3	.....	23	.....	7	28	
2nd Class ... ..	35	11		.....	2	.....	8	.....	15	20	
3rd Class ... ..	70	10		.....	2	.....	.....	.....	12	58	
Drill Instructor ... ..	1	25		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Total ... ..	179	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	34	.....	64	115	

Murud-Janjira, 31st May 1922.

Y. B. BORKAR,

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Janjira State, during the year 1921-1922.

STATE.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Janjira ...	96	83	51	24	51	24	37	22	5	1	72	91'6	72	91'6	One remained pending in the Magistrate's Court.
Jafarabad ...	103	50	39	10	26	10	32	8	3	2	82	80	88'8	80	

Murud-Janjira, 31st May 1922.

Y. B. BORKAR,  
Dewan.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the Value of Property stolen and amount of Recoveries in the Janjira State, during the year 1921-1922.

STATE.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Janjira... ..	1,281	870	1,009	430	78'7	49'3	
Jafarabad ... ..	2,376	2,247	235	105	9'8	4'6	

Murud-Janjira, 31st May 1922.

Y. B. BORKAR,  
Dewan.



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

Description of Offences.	Number of Offences.		Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.						
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.						Simple.	Rigorous.	Imprisonment.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.
										Simple.	Rigorous.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Offences against the Public Tranquility—Chapter VIII ... ..	Janjira.	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. .. ..	Jafarabad	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Contempts of the lawful authority of Public Servants—Chapter X.. ..	Janjira.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. .. ..	Jafarabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
False evidence and offences against Public Justice—Chapter XI ... ..	Janjira.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. .. ..	Jafarabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Offences relating to Weights and Measures.—Chapter XIII ... ..	Janjira.	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. .. ..	Jafarabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety, etc.—Chapter XIV ... ..	Janjira.	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. .. ..	Jafarabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Offences affecting the Human Body—Chapter XVI.	Janjira.	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. .. ..	Jafarabad	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Affecting life .. .. ..	Janjira.	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. .. ..	Jafarabad	..	3	28	31	27	31	122	14	..	10	4	..	14
Hurt and Grievous hurt ... ..	Janjira.	..	4	4	10	4	9	6	..	2	..	1	3	6
.. .. ..	Jafarabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Criminal Force and Assault ... ..	Janjira.	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. .. ..	Jafarabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kidnapping, Abduction, &c. ... ..	Janjira.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. .. ..	Jafarabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Theft ... ..	Janjira.	..	9	9	6	9	11	10	..	3	..	7	..	10
.. .. ..	Jafarabad	..	2	2	9	2	3	8	..	8	..	..	..	3
Robbery and Dacoity ... ..	Janjira.	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
.. .. ..	Jafarabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Criminal misappropriation of property .. ..	Janjira.	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
.. .. ..	Jafarabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Offences against Property—Chapter XVII.	Janjira.	..	1	1	4	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
.. .. ..	Jafarabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Criminal breach of trust ... ..	Janjira.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. .. ..	Jafarabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Receiving of Stolen Property ... ..	Janjira.	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
.. .. ..	Jafarabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cheating ... ..	Janjira.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. .. ..	Jafarabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mischief ... ..	Janjira.	2	4	6	1	4	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. .. ..	Jafarabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Criminal Trespass ... ..	Janjira.	1	20	21	29	20	31	5	..	1	..	4	..	5
.. .. ..	Jafarabad	..	2	2	..	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Offences relating to Documents and to Trade or Property Marks—Chapter XVIII ... ..	Janjira.	..	1	1	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. .. ..	Jafarabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Offences relating to Marriage—Chapter XX ... ..	Janjira.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. .. ..	Jafarabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Defamation—Chapter XXI ... ..	Janjira.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. .. ..	Jafarabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Criminal Intimidation, Insult and Annoyance—Chapter XXII ... ..	Janjira.	1	100	101	100	99	277	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
.. .. ..	Jafarabad	..	4	4	11	4	9	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Cattle Tresspass Act I of 1871 (India) .. ..	Janjira.	..	4	4	1	4	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. .. ..	Jafarabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abkari Act V of 1878 (Bombay) ... ..	Janjira.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. .. ..	Jafarabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arms Act XI of 1878 ... ..	Janjira.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. .. ..	Jafarabad	..	1	1	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Janjira Municipal Act I of 1898 (Janjira) .. ..	Janjira.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. .. ..	Jafarabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Janjira Local Fund Act II of 1888.	Janjira.	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. .. ..	Jafarabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The District Police Act IV of 1890 (Bombay) ... ..	Janjira.	..	1	1	4	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
.. .. ..	Jafarabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Bombay Salt Act II of 1890 ... ..	Janjira.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. .. ..	Jafarabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Janjira Sea Customs Rules of 1888.	Janjira.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. .. ..	Jafarabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ... ..	Janjira.	7	174	181	199	175	450	41	..	6	1	17	17	41
.. .. ..	Jafarabad.	..	16	16	35	16	29	14	..	7	..	1	4	14

Murud-Janjira, 31st May 1922.

VII.

cases awaiting trial in the Janjira State including Jafarabad, during the year 1921-1922

16	17	18	Term of Imprisonment.											30	REMARKS.
			19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		
Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.	
108	2	3	8	2	1	1	5	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	
24	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
266	8	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
429	15	1	13	2	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	2	9	9	

\* These prisoners have been sentenced to transportation for life.

\* There were two accused in one offence but each of them was committed at different times to the courts of 1st class and 2nd class Magistrates respectively. This year the case on the file of the 2nd class Magistrate was transferred to the court of the 1st class Magistrate, and the two accused being concerned in the same offence, the two cases were converted into one case containing two accused and remained pending on the file of the 1st class Magistrate at the close of the year.

† Of these 3 are of the two cases which remained to be disposed of last year and one is of the three accused implicated in one case two of whom were tried and acquitted and one fled from the Jail. The case is therefore pending in respect of this accused.

Y. B. BORKAR,  
Dewan.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of Offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Janjira State including Jafarabad, during the year 1921-1922.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.							Persons disposed of.					REMARKS.		
	Past year.	Present year.	Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1921-1922.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.		Died, escaped, or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of year.
				Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
JANJIRA.																	
Sadar Court ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sessions Judge, Janjira...	...	2	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	5	...	4	1	...	...	...	...
Sessions Judge, Jafarabad	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
District Magistrate ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
First Class Magistrates...	120	87	11	9	184	65	...	...	390	269	...	238	27	...	2	3	...
Second Class Magistrates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Third Class Magistrates	75	83	7	4	128	64	1	...	158	204	...	187	11	...	...	6	...
Total...	197	174	18	16	316	129	1	...	556	480	...	429	41	...	2	9	...
JAFARABAD.																	
First Class Magistrate ...	21	7	...	10	...	...	...	...	40	10	...	3	5	2	...	...	...
Second Class Magistrate	...	9	...	1	4	14	...	...	...	19	2	1	7	...	...	...	...
Total...	21	16	...	11	4	14	...	...	40	29	2	13	12	2	...	...	...

\* This includes one which was pending in II class Magistrate Court, but was transferred this year to the Court of the 1st class Magistrate.

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Murad-Janjira, 31st May 1922.

Y. B. BORKAR,  
Dewan.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of Appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Janjira State, during the year 1921-1922.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, etc. ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Sadar Court ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sessions Judge, Janjira.	5	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sessions Judge, Jafarabad ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Magistrate ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
First Class Magistrate with Appellate Power.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	7	...	...	5	5	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Murud-Janjira, 31st May 1922.

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APPENDIX X.

Civil Work—Nature and Value of Original Suits filed and disposed of during the year 1921-1922.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.				Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year.								Suits disposed of during present year.				Remarks.			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits re landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Ex parte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.		Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.
JANJIRA.																												
Sar Nyayadhish Court ...	27	28	154	175	181	103	153	84	28	19	2,220	...	75	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	15	26	4	37	2,351	0 3 20		
Munsiff's Court ...	90	87	363	331	453	418	366	328	87	10	74,441	97	332	2	159	143	18	11	...	79	135	17	94	67,671	0 2 25			
Total...	117	115	517	506	634	521	519	412	115	109	76,661	97	307	2	234	143	18	11	...	94	166	21	131	70,022	...			
JAFARABAD.																												
Mamlatdar's Court...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...		
Mudatnis Kamdar's Court ...	3	3	28	19	31	22	28	19	3	3	12,797	3	16	...	5	10	2	5	...	...	...	...	9	10	8,881	0 2 28		
Total...	3	3	28	19	31	22	28	19	3	3	12,797	3	16	...	5	10	2	5	...	...	...	...	9	10	8,881	...		

Murud-Janjira, 31st May 1922.

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APPENDIX XI.

*Civil Work—Results of Applications for Execution of Decrees.*

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.		Disposed of.			Closing Balance.			Number of applications pending disposal at the close of.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	
JANJIRA.			Rs.		Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.				
Sar Nyayadhish Court ...	12	10	284	153	158	4,102	165	168	4,386	155	157	4,061	10	11	325	11	...	...
Munsiff's Court ...	48	65	14,523	354	363	55,175	402	428	69,698	337	335	56,814	65	93	12,884	72	14	7
Total ...	60	75	14,807	507	521	59,277	567	596	74,084	492	492	60,875	75	104	13,209	83	14	7
JAFARABAD.																		
Mamlatdar's Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madatnis Kamdar's Court ...	1	2	552	16	10	1,797	17	12	2,349	15	11	2,209	2	1	140	...	...	...
Total ...	1	2	552	16	10	1,797	17	12	2,349	15	11	2,209	2	1	140	...	...	...

Murud-Janjira, 31st May 1922.

Y. B. BORKAR,  
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APPENDIX XII.

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

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		How Disposed of.								Average duration.							
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Rs.	Rs.	Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised & otherwise disposed of.		Past year.	Present year.				
													Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.		
Sadar Court ... ..	...	3	5	1	5	4	2	4	3	...	2,968	1,691	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	18	1	1	...	
Sar Nyayadhish Court ...	5	6	29	21	34	27	28	25	6	2	9,114	6,261	3	5	7	9	9	3	5	1	4	7	...	2	26	...	3	12
TOTAL...	5	9	34	22	39	31	30	29	9	2	12,082	8,152	5	8	7	9	9	3	5	1	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	

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Murud-Janjira, 31st May 1922.

Y. B. BORKAR,  
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APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Janjira State including Jafarabad during the year 1921-1922.

Stations.	Number of prisons.	Number of Prisoners.				Daily Average.		Number of Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total Cost of Jail and Prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remain- ing from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		Past year.	Present year.				
				Past year.	Present year.						
JAILS.											
Murud ... ..	1	21	20	45	* 41	19'9	20'1	19	Rs. 2,615	...	* Two convicts died in Jail. One from dysentry and the other fever and diarrhoea.
Jafarabad ... ..	1	12	8	28	20	7'9	9'3	8	774	...	
LOCK-UPS.											
Janjira ... ..	3	...	18	45	† 18	3'9	1'07	...	66	21'4	† One of those fled from the watch of the Sentry. Search was made for him, but his trace is not as yet found.
Jafarabad ... ..	1	...	9	19	9	2'8	'8	...	73	36'4	

Murud-Janjira, 31st May 1922.

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APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Janjira State including Jafarabad for the year 1921-1922.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
			Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Janjira ... ..	1,294	1,539	754	906	327	507	5	...	122	25	66	99	1,294	1,539	Rs. 9,11,538	Rs. 12,00,644	..	..	..	..	
Jafarabad ... ..	36	36	13	9	23	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	36	Rs. 60,105	Rs. 26,566	..	..	..	..	

Murud-Janjira, 31st May 1922.

Y. B. BORKAR,  
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## APPENDIX XV.

*Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1921-1922.*

Description.	PAST YEAR.			PRESENT YEAR.			Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Mortgages ...	{ Janjira ...	754	3,22,972	2,764	908	5,57,763	3,139
	{ Jafarabad..	13	9,495	148	9	5,525	86
Sale-deeds ...	{ Janjira ...	327	2,60,617	1,351	507	5,63,318	2,393
	{ Jafarabad..	23	50,610	394	27	21,041	259
Wills ...	{ Janjira ...	5	5,200	26	...	.....	.....
	{ Jafarabad..	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Money bonds	{ Janjira ...	122	89,429	484	25	7,954	60
	{ Jafarabad..	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.	{ Janjira ...	86	33,320	262	99	71,609	345
	{ Jafarabad..	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Process & Inspection fees	{ Janjira ...	...	.....	154	...	.....	190
	{ Jafarabad..	...	.....	27	...	.....	.....
Total...	{ Janjira ...	1,294	9,11,538	5,041	1,539	12,00,644	6,127
	{ Jafarabad..	36	60,105	569	36	26,566	345
Deduct Expenditure ...	{ Janjira ...	...	.....	607	...	.....	629
	{ Jafarabad..	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Net Profit...	{ Janjira ...	...	.....	4,434	...	.....	5,497
	{ Jafarabad..	...	.....	569	...	.....	345

*Murud-Janjira, 31st May 1922.*Y. B. BORKAR,  
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## APPENDIX XVI.

*Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Janjira State including Jafarabad, during the year 1921-1922.*

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Murud ... ..	3,260	5,365	5,681	8,941	4,952	4,712	4,229	
Shriwardhan ...	1,895	4,061	4,238	6,133	3,878	3,331	2,802	
Jafarabad ...	7,673	4,829	5,321	12,994	2,653	2,148	10,846	

*Murud-Janjira, 31st May 1922.*

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Dewan.

## APPENDIX XVII.

*Statement of Rainfall in the Janjira State including Jafarabad, for the year 1921-1922.*

STATE.	April 1921.	May 1921.	June 1921.	July 1921.	August 1921.	September 1921.	October 1921.	November 1921.	December 1921.	January 1922.	February 1922.	March 1922.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	REMARKS.
Murud ... ..	...	...	27'54	26'88	16'49	6'00	'40	::	::	::	::	::	79'30	43'10	} 100'36	
Shriwardhan ...	...	...	28'98	39'57	19'84	8'52	'61	::	::	::	::	::	97'24	43'43		
Mhasla ... ..	...	...	30'59	34'56	30'63	13'86	1'15	::	::	::	::	::	110'79	56'12		
Jafarabad ...	...	...	15	19'72	2'07	9'65	::	::	::	::	::	::	31'59	30'49		

*Murud-Janjira, 31st May 1922.*

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## APPENDIX XVIII.

*Statement as to Prices of Staple Food-grains.*

Article.	During March (Past year.)			During March (Present year.)			REMARKS.
	M.	S.	T.	M.	S.	T.	
Rice (Superior) ...	{ Janjira.	.....	4	68	.....	4	26
	{ Jafarabad.	.....	3	20	.....	3	10
Rice (Inferior) ...	{ Janjira.	.....	5	49	.....	5	34
	{ Jafarabad.	.....	6	...	.....	5	...
Nagli ...	{ Janjira.	.....	8	...	.....	9	56
	{ Jafarabad.	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
Vari ...	{ Janjira.	.....	8	...	.....	10	...
	{ Jafarabad.	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
Wheat ...	{ Janjira.	.....	3	35	.....	2	65
	{ Jafarabad.	.....	5	...	.....	5	...
Tur (Pulse) ...	{ Janjira.	.....	3	20	.....	2	69
	{ Jafarabad.	.....	2	20	.....	3	25
Gram ...	{ Janjira.	.....	5	15	.....	5	27
	{ Jafarabad.	.....	6	...	.....	6	...
Wal (Beans) ...	{ Janjira.	.....	6	...	.....	7	22
	{ Jafarabad.	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
Bajri ...	{ Janjira.	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
	{ Jafarabad.	.....	10	...	.....	6	...
Jwari ...	{ Janjira.	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
	{ Jafarabad.	.....	12	...	.....	8	...
Udid ...	{ Janjira.	.....	4	...	.....	4	72
	{ Jafarabad.	.....	4	...	.....	5	...

*Murud-Janjira, 31st May 1922.*

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## APPENDIX

*Expenditure on Public Works*

Description of Work.	STATE FUNDS.		
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Communications ... { Janjira ... { Jafarabad...	911 .....	15,322 230	16,233 230
Public Buildings other { Janjira ... than Educational ... { Jafarabad...	6,251 .....	14,396 1,053	20,647 1,053
Public Buildings—Edu- { Janjira ... cational ...            { Jafarabad...	..... .....	515 197	515 197
Total ... { Janjira ... { Jafarabad...	6,251 .....	14,911 1,250	21,162 1,250
<b>WATER SUPPLY.</b>			
(1) Victoria Water Works, Janjira...	.....	1,179	1,179
(2) Mhasla Water Works, Janjira ...	.....	.....	.....
(3) Construction and { Janjira ... repairs of wells.. { Jafarabad...	..... .....	..... 19	..... 19
Total ... { Janjira ... { Jafarabad...	..... .....	1,179 19	1,179 19
Petty Works ... { Janjira ... { Jafarabad...	..... .....	1,540 1,431	1,540 1,431
Repairs to State Khars { Janjira ... (Salt Marsh already { Jafarabad... reclaimed)...            { Jafarabad...	..... .....	435 .....	435 .....
Establishment, Travel- { Janjira ... ling allowance and { Jafarabad... contingencies ...            { Jafarabad...	..... .....	10,277 1,119	10,277 1,119
Grand Total ... { Janjira ... { Jafarabad...	7,162 .....	43,664 4,049	50,826 4,049

*Murud-Janjira, 31st May 1922.*

XIX.  
during the year 1921-1922.

LOCAL FUNDS.			Totals.
Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
Rs. ..... .....	Rs. 1,134 .....	Rs. 1,134 .....	Rs. 17,367 230
2,628 ..... .....	210 ..... 25 .....	2,838 ..... 25 .....	23,485 1,053 540 197
2,628 .....	235 .....	2,863 .....	24,025 1,250
.....	.....	.....	1,179
.....	531	531	531
1,846 .....	..... .....	1,846 .....	1,846 19
1,846 .....	531 .....	2,377 .....	3,556 19
..... .....	84 .....	84 .....	1,624 1,431
..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	435 .....
..... .....	1,061 .....	1,061 .....	11,338 1,119
4,474 .....	3,045 .....	7,519 .....	58,345 4,049

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Dewan.

## APPENDIX XX.

*Agricultural Stock in the Janjira State including Jafarabad, during the year 1921-1922.*

District.	Horses and Cattle.										Ploughs.	Carts.		Remarks.	
	Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.		With four bullocks.	Riding.		Load-carrying.
			Male.	Female.											
Janjira	14,427	11,318	5,347	3,974	147	52	20	68	7,792	7,312	...	484	867		
Jafarabad	1,830	2,100	97	872	72	35	30	61	3,783	492	...	65	120		

*Murud-Janjira, 31st May 1922.*

Y. B. BORKAR,  
Dewan.

## APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Janjira State including Jafarabad, during the year 1921-1922.

Name of State.	Country Spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Foreign liquor shop.		Tobacco.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	
Janjira ... ..	15	Rs. 81,915	3	Rs. 5,487	3	Rs. 1,571	92		...	...	*	Rs. 763	113	Rs. 1,45,747 †	* Revenue from Tobacco is not derived from shops, but from a fee charged on Tobacco that comes into the State for local consumption.
Jafarabad ... ..	2	Rs. 9,533	2	Rs. 8,464	1	Rs. 186	...	Rs. 250	...	...	21	Rs. 1,410	26	Rs. 19,843	† In addition to these, Rs. 937 were derived from Miscellaneous receipts and Rs. 140 for interest.

Murud-Janjira, 31st May 1922.

Y. B. BORKAR,

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## APPENDIX XXII.

Income and Expenditure of the Janjira State, including Jafarabad during the year 1921-1922.

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



## APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Janjira State including Jafarabad, during the year 1921-1922.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of In-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Dis-charg-ed.	Absen-ted.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
JANJIRA.									
Murud ... ..	6,247	2	...	...	2	...	Rs. 6,496	73'8	
Murud Branch Dispensary ... ..	1,920	...	...	...	...	...	1,498	19'8	
Shriwardhan ... ..	3,872	...	...	...	...	...	1,546	44'4	
Mhasla ... ..	4,018	...	...	...	...	...	660	41'2	
FortJanjira ... ..	3,103	...	...	...	...	...	514	46'3	
JAFARABAD.									
Jafarabad ... ..	4,690	...	...	...	...	...	1,469	53'8	
Municipal ... ..	1,225	...	...	...	...	...	579	23'3	
Grand Total ...	25,075	2	...	...	2	...	12,702	302'1	

Murud-Janjira, 31st May 1922.

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## APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Janjira State including Jafarabad for the year 1921-1922.

Name.	Population.	Births.				Deaths.				Ratio per 1,000 of population.				REMARKS.
		Past year.		Increase.	Decrease.	Past year.		Increase.	Decrease.	Births.		Deaths.		
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Janjira ...	87,577	3,202	3,222	20	...	2,635	2,173	...	462	31'6	36'6	29'6	24'3	
Jafarabad ...	10,996	410	412	2	...	309	255	...	54	27'2	37'4	28'1	23'1	

Murud-Janjira, 31st May 1922.

Y. B. BORKAR,  
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## APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Janjira State including Jafarabad for the year 1921-1922.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of Pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.				Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	Professional and Technical.	
1	1	High School, Murud-Janjira ... ..	194	139	164	173.7	Rs. 9,843	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	
1	1	Middle Class English School, Shriwardhan ...	47	42	40.5	37.9	...	1,298	...	...	
1	1	Middle Class English School, Jafarabad ...	49	57	34.7	38.0	...	73.7	...	...	
26	26	Marathi Schools, Janjira.	1,600	1,604	1114.8	1,099.3	...	...	14,525	...	
8	8	Gujarati Schools, Jafarabad ... ..	395	459	277.4	302.1	...	...	3,579	...	
36	36	Hindustani Schools, Janjira...	1,393	1,431	909.2	950.8	...	...	10,242	...	
2	1	—Do.— Jafarabad .	50	40	15.6	31.3	...	...	142	...	
64	64	Total Janjira...	3,234	3,266	2228.5	2261.5	9,843	1,298	24,967	...	
11	10	Total Jafarabad...	494	556	327.7	371.4	...	737	3,721	...	
		Carpentry Class ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	808	
		Scholarship to 16 Students receiving higher Education ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,360	
		PRIVATE SCHOOLS.									
4	4	Hindustani Schools ...	105	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	4	Total ...	105	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	
79	79	GRAND TOTAL ...	3,833	3,922	2556.2	2632.9	9,843	2,035	28,488	5,168	

Murud-Janjira, 31st May 1922.

Y. B. BORKAR,

Dewan.

**REPORT**  
**ON THE**  
**ADMINISTRATION**  
**OF THE**  
**JANJIRA STATE**

**FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1922-1923.**

**WITH**  
**APPENDICES.**



**BOMBAY:**

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**1923.**

No. 577 of 1923.

DEWAN'S OFFICE,

MURUD-JANJIRA, 31ST MAY 1923.

FROM

RAO BAHADUR

YESHWANT BALAPPA BORKAR, B. A.,

DEWAN, JANJIRA STATE.

TO

HER HIGHNESS

KULSUM BEGUM SAHEBA,

REGENT OF JANJIRA.

YOUR HIGHNESS,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Administration Report of the Janjira State, including the Dependency of Jafarabad, for the Official year 1922-1923.

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

I am,

Your Highness,

Your Highness' most obedient servant,

Y. B. BORKAR,

Dewan, Janjira.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT  
OF THE  
JANJIRA STATE  
(INCLUDING JAFARABAD)  
*For the year 1922-23.*

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CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

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

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

The dependency of Jafarabad is situated in the extreme South of Kathiawar. Its area is 53 square miles and population according to the Census taken in March 1921, 10,996. Its gross revenue is about Rs. 70,000.

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

3. During the year under report the most melancholy, sad and mournful event which plunged the whole population of the State into profound grief was the untimely death of His Highness Sidi Sir Ahmad Khan Sidi Ibrahim Khan, G.C.I.E., Nawab Saheb of Janjira, which occurred on 2nd May 1922, at 1 A.M. His Highness's health was not quite good for some time past and he occasionally fell ill during the last year or two. He had been ill during his stay in Bombay last time, (13-11-1921 to 22-2-1922), suffering from Liver and Kidney complaint. He recovered from that and returned to Janjira apparently in good health. His Highness suddenly got an attack of fever on 17th April 1922, and as it did not leave him he was some days under the treatment of Dr. A. F. da Silva Gomes, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., (Edin.) L.F.P.S. (Glas.) L.M. (Dubl.), the Chief Medical Officer of the State and his Assistants who considered it to be bilious continued fever. Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, M.D. (Lond.) F.R.C.S., (Eng.) who treated His Highness during the last stage of the illness however was of opinion that the illness was "Typhoid" and that His Highness had "Old Chronic Nephritis" also. The Medical attendants did all they could. But all efforts proved unavailing; and His Highness succumbed to the fever after an illness of 15 days.

Immediately the painful news quickly spread over the town like wild fire and reached the Janjira Fort, and Khanjadas, Sardars, Bhaibands, the Sanadis, the officers and the leading citizens and hundreds of devoted subjects assembled in the Palace Compound early in the morning to pay their last respects to their departed Ruler. According to the local custom the heir-apparent His Highness Sidi Mahamad Khan was first installed on the Gadi by the hands of the high priest Sayad Abdur Rehman, who is called Gadiwale Inamdar, in the presence of the abovementioned subjects of the State, and then His Highness's body was interred in the Palace Compound with the customary rites and ceremonies.

Messages of sympathy were received from all the Mahals of the State, from friends far and near. Telegrams of sympathy were received from His Majesty the King Emperor, His Excellency the Viceroy, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, the Political Secretary to Government, the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, the Political Agent, Janjira, the Political Agent, Sorath, His Highness the Pant Sachiv of Bhor, and many others. His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Governor of Madras, was kind enough to send a letter of condolence to Her Highness the Begum Saheba, in which Her Excellency Lady Willingdon also joined. His Highness the Maharaja Scindia sent a deputation to express his condolence. Many citizens from the State also came for the purpose of expressing their condolence, and appreciative notices of His Highness's life and work appeared in the leading English papers of the Presidency.

All offices, schools and courts were closed for three days, out of respect to the memory of His late Highness the Nawab Saheb.

There never was a Nawab who was more beloved of his people. The prosperity, happiness and contentment of his subjects whom he regarded as his children were always uppermost in his mind to the last.

He was second to none in the sincerity and soundness of his allegiance and loyalty to the British Government and the Crown, and his services during the Great War were very valuable and appreciated by Government. His official connection with Government was most friendly as their records would show. The circle of his friends was very large and his relations with his brother Chiefs were very cordial.

His private life was pure and simple.

That he wished to advance his people on the right lines can be seen from the institutions he gave them educational, Municipal, medical and administrative.

His death has kindled a sorrow which to some must last till the end of their days. But he leaves a happy and contented people to his son, a steady and settled administration to his people, and a tradition of a good Rule for those that are entrusted with the responsible task of the Minority Administration.

4. Soon after the heir-apparent His Highness Sidi Mahamad Khan was installed on the Gadi, a Kharita under the signature of His Highness Sidi Mahamad Khan Minor Nawab, and Her Highness Kulsum Begum Saheba the mother and natural guardian of His Highness, was sent to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Reading, P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., K.C.V.O., Viceroy of India, through His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, as usual, making known to the Government of India, his succession on the throne. The Kharita was duly acknowledged by His Excellency the Governor and was sent on to His Excellency the Viceroy.

On the 7th of May 1922, R.G. Gordon, Esquire, B.A., I.C.S., Political Agent, Janjira, arrived here *via* Alibag, and first examined the State Treasury. He found the balance correct, and the finances in a sound condition. The same day he visited Her Highness the Begum Saheba and satisfied himself that all the boxes and cupboards containing cash and valuable property of His Late Highness were properly sealed up and also arranged to make seals to the Private Treasury, with a view to count it the next day. The next day he visited the Khasa Sarkar (Private) Treasury, and the counting of the balance money shown in the Treasury Accounts began. As the money was not kept in accordance with the mode of transacting business in Government or State Treasuries, in other words as the currency Notes were not sorted and the cash was not arranged in order, the work of counting occupied two days, and in the end a deficit of Rs. 8,322-9-2 was found in the actual balance. The Sardar Mr. V. M. Vaidya (the Manager of the Khasa Estates), the Head Karkun Mr. Kamlakar Damodar Joshi and the Treasurer P. R. Sabnis were therefore dismissed by order of the Political Agent after an enquiry and a Criminal prosecution under Sec. 409 Indian Penal Code was also ordered by him, against all the three persons. The three persons were tried, two of whom, namely, the Sardar and the Head Karkun were acquitted, and the third, namely, the Treasurer was found guilty, and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for two years and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000/-, and in default of payment of fine, to suffer further rigorous imprisonment for six months. The amount of deficit Rs. 8,322-9-2 was paid by the Sardar.

5. Pending the orders of Government the Political Agent issued orders for the temporary administration, appointing the Dewan to carry on the same, under his direct supervision, made lists of valuables found in His Late Highness's boxes and cupboards, put most of the valuable articles in two boxes, sealed them and kept them in the custody of Her Highness the Begum Saheba, keeping the keys with himself.

The Political Agent returned to Alibag on the 17th May 1922.

6. The Political Agent, Sorath Prant, who was on his annual visit to Jafarabad, examined and counted the State Treasury there, and found the balance correct, and the finances in good condition, and ordered the

Mamlatdar to work under the orders of the Dewan Janjira, pending permanent arrangement as regards the Minority Administration.

7. On the 29th September 1922 a communication was received from the Political Agent dated 27th idem informing that the succession of His Highness Sidi Mahamad Khan was recognised by Government and the orders provided for the administration by Her Highness the Begum Saheba as Regent subject to certain conditions with the aid of myself as Dewan. The formal Kharita received from His Excellency the Governor was to be presented by the Political Agent in a Darbar to be arranged subsequently at a convenient period.

In his communication of the 27th September 1922, the Political Agent also informed that Sidi Dawood Khan had been informed that the Government of India were unable to accede to his request regarding his claim to the Gadi.

8. In accordance with the above orders, the Minority Administration has been established, under the Regency of Her Highness Kulsum Begum Saheba, the mother and natural guardian of His Highness Sidi Mahamad Khan, the Minor Nawab Saheb, with Rao Bahadur Y. B. Borkar, B.A., as Dewan to aid her to carry on the administration.

9. Out of the private balance of His Late Highness and receipts from gold found in His late Highness's boxes, all of which was sold except gold worth Rs. 10,000 which has been left with Her Highness the Begum Saheba in deference to her wishes, Rs. 1,99,770-6-0 have been invested in 6½ per cent Income Tax Free Development Loan of 1935. Jewellery found in His Late Highness's boxes, of which lists were made, were given back in the possession of Her Highness, together with the keys, by the Political Agent, R. G. Gordon, Esq., B.A., I.C.S., when he came down here for the proposed Kharita Darbar at the end of November last.

10. The day fixed for the Darbar proposed to be held in the Janjira Fort for presentation of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's Kharita recognising His Highness the Young Nawab's succession was 29th November 1922, and for this auspicious occasion, R. G. Gordon, Esq., B.A., I.C.S., Political Agent, Janjira, arrived here on the 27th November 1922. The following quotations from one of the daily papers of Bombay give a graphic description of the memorable Darbar:—

“The historic sea-girt Fort of Janjira wore a look of gaiety on Wednesday, the 29th November, for that day it was to witness the presentation of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's Kharita recognising the young Nawab's succession and his ascending the Gadi of the Sidis of Janjira. His Highness Sidi Mahamad Khan, the young Nawab, and Her Highness the Mother-Regent had arrived at the Fort, on the evening of the 27th, and His Highness took his residence at the ancient Haveli. Everybody now appeared to be determined to do his best to make the coming Darbar a brilliant



success. That night and the following day were a period of unbroken stir and activity which reached their highest when the memorable day dawned. The small harbour of the Fort presented a gay scene. Ferry boats were continually plying between the Fort and the Rajpuri Bunder of the Kalkai Khol and every minute there was some boat or another landing its heavy quota of invited guests and eager sightseers."

"Running up the time-worn and wave-beaten steps and passing under the heavy, massive, arched portals, the expectant visitor found himself in the main street gaily decorated with flags and festoons of bunting, lined on either side with stalls of fancy-ware and sweetmeat, and swarming with surging crowds. After a few minutes elbowing through the press of the ever increasing crowd, the visitor suddenly came in front of a stately Shamiana standing in the forks of the street. At the eastern entrance of it, there was planted a grand cross, surmounted with a metal crown. This was a gift from the Empress of India in 1877, and it bore, slung from its arms, the beautifully and delicately painted badge of the Sidi house of Janjira. The Shamiana was artistically painted and tastefully draped. Taking his stand at the eastern entrance, the visitor's eye caught, at the farther end, by a dais with a spacious Ottoman richly covered with cloth of gold and silver. In front of the dais and on both sides of it, seats were arranged in longitudinal rows, the right hand ones being for Khanjadas, Bhaibands, Inamdars, etc., while the left hand ones were intended for State officers and invited guests. This central portion was surrounded by broad lobbies which were very early filled with an expectant crowd."

"Exactly at 4 p.m., the booming of the guns announced that the procession had started from the Nawab's residence. The procession was headed by a band and the central figure in it was the Nawab, borne in the beautiful State Palanquin all resplendant with rich paint and drapery. The palanquin was carried straight to the foot of the dais where His Highness alighted and took his seat on the Ottoman. His Highness was followed by Khanjadas and others. The Political Agent, R. G. Gordon, Esquire, I. C. S., and Rao Bahadur Borkar, Dewan Saheb, shortly after entered the Shamiana and the former took his seat by the side of the Nawab."

The Political Agent, in opening the Darbar, said :—

"I have come here to-day on what is to me and must also be to you, the subjects of the Janjira State a most pleasant duty, namely, that of handing over to His Highness the Nawab Saheb, the Kharita from His Excellency acknowledging the succession of His Highness to the Gadi of Janjira in succession to his late father. You are aware of the reasons why this Kharita has not been received before; it is that certain ignorant and misguided persons have been attempting to rob His Highness of his inheritance and to claim it for themselves by reviving old claims which have long ago been declared untenable by the Government of India.

Those claims have once again been finally declared to be false and His Highness is now definitely and finally in possession of the Gadi of his ancestors ; and it is my pleasant duty to-day to hand over to him the Kharita which confirms his title."

"In doing so I may be said at the same time to be re-affirming once again the ties which bind the Gadi of Janjira to the British Throne, for by recognising the succession of every Nawab of the Janjira State in turn as son succeeds father there is recognised at one and the same time the old hereditary connection which exists between this State and Briton. That connection has lasted unbroken for a century without anything to mar its harmony and we can rest assured that it will last another century. There is, however, one other kind of mutual kinship between the British and the Janjira State to which I may make a reference. The British won their big Empire on the sea ; they were sailors first and conquerors afterwards. Well, the Nawabs of Janjira won their rather smaller empire in the same way namely on the sea."

"The task of a modern Nawab of Janjira is not to lead his men into battle but to provide for the welfare of his subjects at the same time as he maintains his own honour and dignity. The present Nawab will not be able to take up this task personally for some time to come, but during that period, the administration will be in the capable hands of his mother Her Highness the Begum Saheba assisted by the able and experienced Dewan Rao Bahadur Borkar. That there is a good deal to be done may be admitted as there is always in every State which wishes to be well administered. The question of the Forest, of the Land Revenue, of public works such as roads and buildings, education, especially primary education, all these questions and many others will give ample opportunity to the new administration to show its care for the people of the State and I have no doubt that this will be the spirit in which the work will be conducted so that when the time comes for the Nawab to take up the task himself he will find a full treasury and a contented people. And when that time does come we may say that he will be able to find no better example than that of his late father."

At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. Gordon as representative of the British Government, presented the Nawab with the Kharita from His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. The presentation was announced to the outside world by loud booming of guns from the high battlements of the Fort.

His Highness speaking in Urdu said:—"The British Government has been pleased to recognise my right to the Gadi of this State in succession to my much revered father and you have been kind enough to hand over to me to-day in open Darbar the Kharita recognising my succession which had been sent to you by Government for being presented to me. For this I am very much thankful to the British Government and His Excellency the

Viceroy. I am much delighted that the British Government, after due consideration, have been pleased to entrust the administration of the State to my dear mother during my minority. Since she had the benefit of passing a number of years in my father's company, she will not find difficulty in conducting with the help of the British Government the affairs of the State, and I am sure that she will not fail to do all that is necessary to make me capable of discharging properly the responsible duties that must fall upon me on attaining majority. The suggestions which you have just been kind enough to make regarding the mode in which the administration should be conducted will certainly be of much help to my mother in her work. Although owing to my young boyhood I am not in a position to speak much with regard to myself, yet I can confidently say this much that I shall always try my best and earnestly endeavour to do everything that would be necessary to acquire ability such as would befit the Gadi."

His Highness's reply was followed by the reading of an address from the Anjuman-i-Islam to Her Highness the Begum Saheba, and the Darbar closed with the garlanding of His Highness and the Political Agent and the distribution of Pan, Supari, etc.

R. G. Gordon, Esquire, B. A., I.C.S., the Political Agent, returned to Alibag on the 30th November 1922.

11. His Highness Sidi Mahamad Khan, the Minor Nawab Saheb, attained his 9th birthday on the 7th March 1923, and enjoyed good health throughout the year. The education of the Minor Nawab Saheb is adapted to his age. His Vernacular is in the hands of Mr. Saifuddin Sk. Dawood, Officiating Sardar (Manager of the Khasa Estate), and he has commenced elementary English, under his English tutor Mr. Dawood Mohiud-Din Hanwari, B.A., (Hon.).

12. J. F. B. Hartshorne, Esq., B. A., I. C. S., Political Agent, Janjira, accompanied by Mr. Khatib, Huzur Deputy Collector, Kolaba, visited the State on the 22nd March 1923. He, accompanied by the Huzur Deputy Collector, counted the State and Private Treasuries, and found the balance correct, and also inspected the State and the Private Treasury Accounts. The Political Agent with the Huzur Deputy Collector returned to Alibag on the 25th idem.

13. Major A. S. Meek, Political Agent, Sorath Prant, visited Jafarabad in the month of May 1922.

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

#### PERSONNEL OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

15. Rao Bahadur Y. B. Borkar, B.A., continued as Dewan, and Mr. S. Y. Rajadhyaksha, the Sar Nyayadhish, who is also the Sessions Judge, Jafarabad, was appointed Additional Sessions Judge, Janjira, to try such Sessions

cases as will be made over to his Court by the Sessions Judge, Janjira. Mr. Rajaram Ramchandra Gupte, Huzur Chitnis, retired from 1st June 1922, and the office of the Huzur Chitnis was held in abeyance. Mr. A. G. Medhekar, Sadar Tehsildar, went on privilege leave for three months from 1st January 1923, to retire on pension from 1st April 1923, and Mr. R. V. Chitnis, Private Secretary, was appointed in his stead from 1st idem, and the office of the Private Secretary was also held in abeyance. Mr. V. M. Vaidya, the Sardar (Manager Khasa Estates), was dismissed from the State Service and Mr. Saifuddin Dawood was appointed in his stead. Mrs. N. Bussey was appointed Companion to Her Highness the Begum Saheba. The details are given in Appendix I. There are no Residency Officials in the State.

#### ZAMINDAR SABHA.

16. As mentioned in the last year's report, the meeting of this Sabha was held on the 15th May 1922. Twenty-six members out of 70 invited attended. Resolutions of sympathy and condolences to Her Highness the Begum Saheba and the Nawabzada on their bereavement on account of the sad demise of His Late Highness, as well as the resolution expressing joy on the accession of His Highness the present Nawab Saheb on the Gadi, and asking blessing of the Almighty, on His Highness, were passed unanimously in the meeting and forwarded to Their Highnesses through the Dewan. The Political Agent, R. G. Gordon, Esquire, I.C.S., whose camp was here, was also kind enough to grace the meeting by his presence. A good deal of interest was shown in the proceedings and the inconveniences experienced by the Rayats in several matters, as also their difficulties and needs were brought to notice. The Political Agent also made a short speech in which he eulogised His Late Highness.

17. Since 1st October 1920, a Darbar Gazette is published every month for the information of Officers and Rayats. All important orders and orders of a general nature are published in Part I, and Part II is assigned to private advertisements, notices, etc., for fixed moderate charges. The Gazette is supplied to private persons for an annual subscription of Rupee one.

### CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND. \*

#### REVENUE SURVEY.

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

The Survey Settlement rates are in force in all the unalienated and in 15 out of the 29 alienated villages; and the rayats have been paying them easily and punctually.

No further progress in the Settlement work of the villages of Ranowli and Pangloli was made during the year. Measuring and classification work

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\* The figures in this Chapter are for the Jamabandi year ending 1921.

has been completed in the Inam villages of Shigre, Nagseth, Bhaikhar, Mandle and Chikhlap. As the Inamdars of these villages have not accepted the Survey Settlement, nothing further has been done.

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

#### LAND TENURES.

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

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

#### WASTE LANDS.

20. The total arable waste land at the end of the last year was 8,066 acres and 17½ gunthas assessed at Rs. 1,975-2-11. Out of this, one acre and 26 gunthas assessed at Rs. 3-0-6/- were given out for cultivation and 8,064 acres and 31½ gunthas assessed at Rs. 1,972-2-5 remained waste land at the end of the year.

In Jafarabad the area of assessed waste land in the preceding year was 4,904 acres and 8 gunthas. Out of these, 719 acres and 14 gunthas were taken up for cultivation, but 975 acres and 35 gunthas were relinquished, the total unoccupied area at the close of the year being 5,107 acres and 29 gunthas. Here although Survey rates have been introduced the Survey tenure has not been accepted by many people; and many lands are held on annual tenancies. Owing to the disturbed state of the Taluka by occasional raids of dacoits, some lands near the boundary limits far away from the villages are lying waste. Joint action by the British Government and States in Kathiawar has been taken to pursue the Miana and other gangs of dacoits and it is hoped that they will soon be extirpated resulting in a beneficial effect upon cultivation.

#### ALIENATION SETTLEMENT.

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

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

#### BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.

22. There was a small dispute regarding the boundary of the Survey No. 4 of the village Deste in the Janjira State and Survey No. 27 of the village Kokban in the British District comprising an area of 2 acres and

7 gunthas. It was amicably settled by the Political Agent by issuing orders contained in his endorsement No. B. N. D. 65, dated 26th December 1922, with the approval of the Janjira Darbar.

There was also a small boundary dispute with the Junagadh State regarding the possession of the curvature between Lotpur under Jafarabad and Barpatoli under Junagadh. It has been decided in favour of Jafarabad by the Kathiawar Agency.

#### TAKAVI ADVANCES.

23. During the year Takavi to the amount of Rs. 2,250 was advanced. Last year no Takavi was advanced. The total amount due was Rs. 6,528. Out of this, Rs. 2,125 were recovered during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 4,403. The amounts were applied towards the purposes for which they were given.

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

In Jafarabad no Takavi was advanced during the year. The total amount for recovery there was Rs. 7,433, out of which Rs. 11 were recovered during the year, leaving the balance of Rs. 7,422 at the close of the year. The Mamlatdar is being asked to expedite recovery of the arrears.

#### LAND REVENUE.

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

	Rs.	Rs.
Arrears outstanding ... ..		3,248
Current year's demand—		
Fixed Land Revenue ... ..	1,97,131	
Miscellaneous and fluctuating Revenue ...	97,847	
	<hr/>	<hr/> 2,94,978
Total demand...		2,98,226
Suspensions ... ..		Nil.
Remissions ... ..		424
Total deductions...		<hr/> 424
Balance for collection ... ..		2,97,802
Amount collected ... ..		<hr/> 2,96,355
Balance outstanding...		<hr/> 1,447

There is no noticeable decrease under fixed Land Revenue. Under miscellaneous and fluctuating Revenue there is a noticeable increase of Rs. 92,424. Out of this amount, the increase of Rs. 92,265 is due to the

fact that the village Mudre situated in the Mhasla Mahal which was held on the Tota Isafat Khoti Tenure was forfeited to the State as the Khot infringed the conditions of his Sanad and was sold by the State for Rs. 50,000 to another man, and State Varkas Lands were sold to occupants of Kharif lands and other subjects at the rate of 40 times the assessment, and 50 times the assessment where right of trees was also granted, by the order of His Late Highness. But complaints having been received from the neighbouring occupants of most of the lands thus granted that they were of their need and should therefore be granted to them for the fixed price or for even more price, and not to the other subjects, and more than one person having applied for the same lands, orders have again been issued with the approval of the Political Agent cancelling the former sales of lands as regards which there were complaints, and to keep them under the State as before, and a considerable amount will have therefore to be refunded to the persons who had applied for such lands.

Almost the whole of the Revenue was collected without difficulty. The number of notices issued under Section 152 of the Land Revenue Code was 133 against 352 last year. Coercive action under Section 148 of Land Revenue Code was found necessary in only 13 cases.

The remissions were in small items. The total outstandings Rs. 1,447 are divided between Murud, Shrivardhan and Mhasla Mahals.

The total area under cultivation was 1,02,574 acres and 1,239 Bighas against 1,01,932 acres and 1,239 Bighas last year. The increase of 642 acres is due to the fact that some lands from protected forests and some waste lands were given out for cultivation.

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

	Rs.
Arrears outstanding ... ..	19,905
Current year's demand-	
Fixed Land Revenue ... ..	31,301
Miscellaneous and fluctuating revenue ... ..	7,316
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Total Demand ...	58,522
Remissions ... ..	Nil
Suspensions ... ..	„
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Total deductions ...	Nil
Balance for collection ... ..	58,522
Amount collected ... ..	29,998
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Balance outstanding ... ..	28,524

As many of the tenants are annual tenants the land revenue demand is always varying. However the Mamlatdar has been ordered to clear up the arrears as soon as possible.

## REVENUE SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS.

25. The Revision Settlement operations that were commenced since January 1920, have been suspended since 1st June 1922, as it was found that much work was not done during the period specified above, and what was done was found to be too expensive and the Political Agent, Mr. Gordon, was of the opinion that the work should be done by some expert hand having better knowledge of the Settlement work than the person to whom it was entrusted. The question of appointing a competent hand for the work is under consideration. There is no expert in the State service to do the work and a competent person from the British service will have to be engaged for the purpose. As soon as one is secured the operations will be resumed.

## CHAPTER III—PROTECTION.

## LEGISLATION.

26. No new Act was introduced in the State including Jafarabad during the year under report.

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

## MILITARY FORCE.

27. The sanctioned total strength of the Military Force during the year was 237 as against 236 as particularised in Appendix III. The increase is due to the fact that two vacancies from the Janjirkars and Chhorwads were filled up and one man from the Gunners was discharged this year. The Force consists of 24 Fort Garrison, 13 Gunners and 200 Irregulars. They are all Sidi Sardars, Habshi Bhaibands, Janjirkars and Chhorwads. They carry old-fashioned swords or old matchlocks of native manufacture. The Gunners fire guns on ceremonial occasions. They have received no Military training and are not fit for active service. Their duties are confined to the Janjira Fort where they live mostly in their family houses. They watch the Fort and attend Darbars. The total cost of the Force was Rs. 36,780, against Rs. 39,505, last year. They are old hereditary retainers and paid mostly in kind (paddy). The decrease is due to the lower price of paddy and some of the sanads having remained unpaid.

The Military Force in Jafarabad was 9 as against the same number in the previous year. It consisted of 1 Gunner and 8 Irregulars. Their cost was Rs. 768, against Rs. 808, the year before.

## IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

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



## POLICE.

29. The total sanctioned strength of the Police Force in the State proper was 150 against the same number last year. It consisted of one Inspector, 4 Chief Constables, 28 Head Constables, 116 Constables and one Drill Instructor, ranking as Head Constable. Out of these, one Head Constable and 13 Constables are employed on Abkari Duty. As men for the Police Force are not available, a further revision of the grades and pay of Constables and Head Constables is under consideration. Care is taken to keep the equipment and the discipline of the Force as near the standard of the Bombay Police, as practicable. Of the total Force more than one-third can read and write. Those who at the time of entering the service are unable to read and write, are taught after enlistment. Instruction in all the exercises, pertaining to Police duties and in drill is given by the Drill-Instructor. The whole Force is under the supervision of an Inspector who has passed through the regular course in the Central Police Training School, Nasik.

The total cost of the Police Department was Rs. 24,882, against Rs. 24,260, in the previous year.

The strength of the permanent Police in Jafarabad was the same as before *viz.* 29, consisting of 1 Chief Constable, 4 Head Constables and 24 Constables. Of these, one-third can read and write, others are receiving instruction. Instruction is also given in drill and firing.

To prevent dacoities, extra Police Force, consisting of 2 Head Constables and 5 Constables was engaged in Jafarabad throughout the year. Ten more armed men were appointed with one officer at their head to prevent dacoities and to trace out the dacoits.

The total cost of the Police in Jafarabad was Rs. 7,838, against Rs. 10,554, last year.

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

30. The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases dealt with by the Police in the State proper including 31 pending at the close of the last year, was 88 ; of these, 8 were non-cognizable. Of the 80 cognizable cases 23 were committed to the Courts of the Magistrates, 13 were struck off the Register, 4 placed on the dormant file and 40 remained with the Police under investigation against 31 the year before. One of the 4 accused in the case which was committed in the year 1920-1921, to the Court of the Magistrate and who was arrested and committed for trial last year, but remained pending in the Magistrate's Court at the end of the year, was convicted this year, and the remaining one accused in the same case was extradited, committed for trial, and convicted this year. Two more accused in the two cases which were remaining on the dormant file were extradited from the British Territory under *prima facie* cases, were committed, tried and convicted by the Magistrate this year.

In addition to these, 11 cases were sent by the Magistrates under Section 202 Criminal Procedure Code for investigation. Seven of these were disposed of during the year under report and 4 remained pending under investigation with the Police. The Police took up three cases under Section 61 of the District Police Act 1890, and all the accused in them were convicted and fined.

Of the 26 cognizable cases committed to the Courts of the Magistrates convictions were obtained in 19, and 7 cases remained pending at the end of the year in the Magistrate's Court. Conviction was obtained in one case which was pending at the end of the last year in the Magistrate's Court. Last year 13 cases were committed to the Courts of the Magistrates in 11 of which convictions were obtained and in one the accused was acquitted and one was pending in the Magistrate's Court.

The number of persons apprehended by the Police in cognizable cases was 72 including 1 pending trial at the Magistrate's Court last year; of these, 32 were convicted, 11 acquitted and 29 remained under trial in the Magistrate's Court. No man arrested by the Police remained under Police investigation at the close of the year under report.

Of the 49 offences registered during the year one was of murder, 17 were of theft, 7 of house-breaking and theft and 24 were other offences. Most of these were committed by gangs by Katkaris.

The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases, dealt with by the Jafarabad Police during the year including 22 pending at the close of the last year, was 35, as compared with 50 last year. Of these, 31 were cognizable and 4 non-cognizable. Of the 31 cognizable cases, 4 were committed for trial, 2 were struck off the register, 2 placed on the dormant file and 23 remained under investigation. Out of the 4 cognizable cases committed for trial one was compromised and convictions were obtained in three, but out of the 4 accused implicated in one case, three were convicted and one was acquitted. Last year the number of cases committed was 7, in all of which convictions were obtained, but out of the three accused implicated in one case, one was convicted and two were acquitted. The number of persons arrested by the Police in cognizable cases was 9 all of whom were committed for trial, and of these 6 were convicted, two were discharged and one was acquitted.

In addition to these, no case was sent this year by the Magistrates under Section 202 Criminal Procedure Code for investigation.

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

31. The total value of property reported as stolen during the year was Rs. 11,469 in the State proper and Rs. 1,371 in Jafarabad against Rs. 870 and 2,247 the year before. The value of the property found was Rs. 10,384

and 213 or 90·5 and 15·5 per cent. respectively. The corresponding figures for the last year were Rs. 430 and 105 or 49·3 and 4·6 per cent. respectively. The details are given in Appendix VI.

32. The two proclaimed offenders Bhagwan Khima Soni and Lakha Vichiya who are also implicated in the dacoity at Balana under Jafarabad were arrested by the Agency Police in April 1922 and they are at present under trial in the Agency Court at Rajkot.

Extradition of one Jiva Rama who is concerned in the Vand dacoity has been asked for from the Junagadh State.

For the grant of rewards for the arrest of the leaders and individual members of outlaw miana gang in Kathiawar, the Jafarabad State has contributed its quota of Rs. 100, as fixed by the Agent to the Governor, in Kathiawar, and orders have been issued to the Jafarabad Police, to fully cooperate with the Agency Police, in arresting these dacoits, and arrange for a patrol, in order to see that they are not screened in the limits of Jafarabad.

A postal Mail Bag robbery has been reported to have occurred near Mitiala in Jafarabad on the 24th March 1923, and on the recommendation of the Agency and Postal Authorities, the Police Inspector, Janjira, was deputed to investigate the case and on his return Mr. R. A. Dighe, the Fauzdar, Murud-Janjira, who is experienced, and trained in the Police Training School, Nasik, is transferred to Jafarabad, and he has been directed to take every step to improve the condition of the Police Force there, and to trace and apprehend the culprits and the Muddemal in the Mail Robbery.

During the year special measures were taken to strengthen the Police in Jafarabad. Extra Police were also employed as was found necessary and a system of Patrol was established. The State Police Inspector was there in April 1923.

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

34. There are no village Police in the State.

#### CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

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

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

The year opened in the State proper with a balance of 6 cases involving 9 persons. 178 new cases involving 401 persons were sent for trial during the year, against 174 cases involving 462 persons last year. There were thus 184 cases implicating 410 persons for disposal out of which 172 cases involving 375 persons were disposed of leaving 12 cases implicating 35 persons at the close of the year.

There was no case pending at the close of the last year, in the Courts at Jafarabad. During the year 15 cases involving 25 persons were sent for trial against 16 cases involving 29 persons last year, all of which were disposed of before the close of the year.

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

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

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

There were no appeals pending before the Appellate Courts at the beginning of the year. Four appeals involving 4 persons were subsequently presented, 3 of which involving 3 persons were disposed of before the close of the year, and one appeal involving one person remained undisposed of at the close of the year.

Further details are given in Appendix IX.

#### CIVIL JUSTICE.

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

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

#### ORIGINAL WORK.

38. In the State proper the number of original suits instituted was 433 against 406 last year. Including 109 suits pending at the beginning of the year the total was 542, of which 429 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 113. The corresponding figures for the last year, were 412 disposed of and 109 pending. The average duration of suits was 100.7 days, as against 97.7 in the preceding year.

One hundred and nine suits of the value of Rs. 65,754 related to landed property and other rights, and 324 of the value of Rs. 40,066 related to money transactions. Last year there were 99 suits of the value of Rs. 32,887 under the first head and 307 of the value of Rs. 43,774 under the second head. The nature and value of suits are given in Appendix X.

In the Mamlatdar's and Madatnis Kamdar's Courts at Jafarabad 20 suits were instituted during the year and 3 were pending at the beginning of the year. Of these, 21 were disposed of and 2 remained pending against 19 and 3 respectively, last year. The average duration of suits was 75 days against 88 days in previous year.

Of the total number, 5 suits of the value of Rs 1,587 related to landed property and other rights and 15 of the value of Rs. 2,850 related to money transactions, the figures for the last year being 3 suits of the value of Rs. 3,373 and 16 of the value of Rs. 9,424, respectively.

#### EXECUTION OF DECREES.

39. Including the opening balance of 104 the total number of applications for disposal in the Courts of the Sar Nyayadhish and the Munsiff during the year of the report was 659 against 596 last year. Out of these, 556 were disposed of and 103 remained pending at the close of the year. The results have been particularised in Appendix XI.

Including the balance of 1 pending disposal at the close of the year the number of applications for disposal in the Courts of Jafarabad was 18 against 12 last year. All were disposed of during the year.

#### MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS.

40. Including the opening balance of 5, the total number of applications for disposal during the year was 15, out of which 11 were disposed of and 4 remained pending at the close of the year.

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

#### APPELLATE WORK.

41. Two appeals were pending before the Appellate Courts of the State at the beginning of the year and 28 were filed during the year; of these, 21 were disposed of and 9 remained pending. Last year there were 31 appeals for disposal out of which 29 were disposed of. Further particulars are given in Appendix XII.

## WORKING OF THE 'MAMLATDARS' COURTS ACT.

42. There are three Tehsildars' Courts in the State under the Mamlatdars' Courts Act, one at each Mahal. There was one case pending at the close of the last year. Three plaints were filed during the year. Thus there were 4 plaints for disposal and all were disposed of.

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

## EXTRADITION.

43. Six persons were handed over during the year to the State by the British Authorities. No person was made even to the British authorities or to any other State by the State. In Jafarabad no person was handed over to the British Government by the Jafarabad Authorities. Surrender of one person, demand for whom has already been made, on the Junagadh State is still awaited.

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

## PRISONS.

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

At the close of the last year there were 19 prisoners in the Jail. During the year 23 more were received. Of these, 24 were released on completing their sentences, and 3 were released on the Fatya day of His Late Highness. One fled from the Jail and though search was made in the limits of the State, and the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, was twice written to trace the absconder in Bombay, his whereabouts are not as yet known. The number left at the close of the year was 14. Of these, 2 prisoners are undergoing punishment of transportation for life. 3 are long-term prisoners and the rest are short-term prisoners. The total cost of maintenance and control was Rs. 2,065 against Rs. 2,615. The average cost per prisoner was Rs. 137. The prisoners are employed in the Jail garden and on the Public Works. Instruction is also given to prisoners in weaving Navar as a beginning to prison industry. The proceeds of their labour amounted to Rs. 43 against Rs. 127 in the last year. Further particulars are given in Appendix XIII.

One lunatic was admitted in the Central Jail and he was cured by medical treatment and was set at liberty during the year.

Two Civil prisoners were received this year in the Central Jail, and were released before the close of the year.

There is one Jail at Jafarabad under the superintendence of the local Medical Officer. There were 8 prisoners at the close of the last year, and none was admitted this year. Out of these 8 prisoners, 4 were released, 3 were sent to the Central Jail at Murud-Janjira, to undergo their sentences, and one remained undergoing his sentence at the end of the year. The building was found incommodious for a large number of prisoners, and an estimate was therefore prepared by the State Engineer last year in which it was proposed to remove the Taluka Treasury which is at present located in one of the rooms adjoining the Jail rooms to the Taluka Office, and to make the Jail grounds spacious and commodious. The number of prisoners has fallen in the meanwhile. The estimate has been sanctioned this year, and the work will soon be taken up in hand. The total cost of the maintenance and control was Rs. 478, against Rs. 955, last year. The average cost per prisoner was Rs. 125 against 110 last year. The sale proceeds of the convicts' labour were Rs. 44, against 63 in the previous year.

Strict discipline was maintained in the Jails. No prisoner was seriously ill and their health was good.

#### LOCK-UPS.

45. There are three Lock-ups in the State, *viz.*, at Murud, at Shrivardhan and at Mhasla. The one at Murud is attached to the Central Jail. The other two were used for undertrial prisoners as well as for convicts sentenced to imprisonment for terms not exceeding one week. No short-term prisoner was confined in the lock-up at Shrivardhan and in the lock-up at Mhasla during the year. There were 2 undertrial prisoners admitted into the Lock-up at Shrivardhan. At Murud 51 undertrial prisoners were confined in the Central Jail. The average period of detention in custody of undertrial prisoners was 7.2 against 21.4 days last year. The cost of maintenance of these prisoners was Rs. 666 as compared with Rs. 66 last year. Further particulars are given in Appendix XIII.

There is no separate Lock-up at Jafarabad and undertrial prisoners are confined in the Jail. The number admitted was 1 against 9 in the preceding year. The cost of maintenance was Rs. 1-4-11.

#### REGISTRATION.

46. The number of documents received for registration during the year was 1,435, of which 1,420 were registered and 65 remained unregistered pend-

ing enquiry at the close of the year. The number of documents received and registered in the previous year was 1,509. The aggregate value of the documents registered was Rs. 12,80,075 against Rs. 12,00,644 last year, details of which are given in Appendix XIV. The total receipts amount to Rs. 6,362 and the expenditure to Rs. 548, the corresponding figures for the last year being Rs. 6,127 and Rs. 629. Further details are given in Appendix XV.

As serious cases of fraud etc., were found to have occurred in the Registry Office at Murud-Janjira, it was decided, with a view to keep check on the registration work that the posts of separate Sub-Registrars at Murud and Shrivardhan should be abolished, and the Aval Karkun of the respective Taluka should be held responsible for the Sub-Registrar's work and he should be given a copying clerk to assist in his work. Two clerks are thus newly appointed under the Aval Karkuns at Murud and Shrivardhan. As there is comparatively less work at Mhasla, no clerk is given to the Aval Karkun there, but an allowance of Rs. 5/- per month is granted to him for the Sub-Registrar's work.

In Jafarabad, the Mamlatdar is the Sub-Registrar and work is done by his establishment. The number of documents received and registered was 48 against 36 last year, the value of which was Rs. 1,88,761 against Rs. 26,566 last year.

#### MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

47. There are three Municipalities in the State, one at Murud, one at Shrivardhan and the third at Jafarabad. The Murud Municipality held 9 quarterly general meetings, the Shrivardhan Municipality held four quarterly general meetings and 11 more special general meetings. The Jafarabad Municipality held five general meetings. The total income of the three Municipalities amounted to Rs. 16,497, and the expenditure to Rs. 11,427. The chief source of income of Murud and Shrivardhan Municipalities are Octroi and house-tax. In Jafarabad the only source of income is a cess called Sudhara (Improvement Tax) levied on all goods exported from and imported at the port of Jafarabad. All the Municipalities paid special attention to road repairs and lighting. The Municipalities do not contribute anything towards primary education or medical relief. The contribution of Rs. 500 by the Shrivardhan Municipality towards the local dispensary is made up by an equal contribution to that body from the Local Funds. This is the third year of the new franchise conferred on the people by His Late Highness's Government and the Municipalities are doing satisfactory work under it.

Further particulars are given in Appendix XVI.



## CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

## (a)—WEATHER AND CROPS. (1922).

48. The monsoon set in in the first week of June. There was heavy fall in June and July and good fall in August and September. The fall was therefore timely and sufficient for all crops. Taking the average crops at 12 annas, the rice crops was 12 annas, Varkas (Nagli and Vari) 10 annas and Tag 9 annas. Val as second crop was also good. The yield of Cocoanut and Betelnut was good and fetched good price.

The total fall from June to end of October was 100·44 inches.

In Jafarabad, the monsoon set in on the 8th June 1922. The total rain-fall was 13·13 inches as compared with 31·59 inches last year. It was below the normal and not well distributed. The average yield of Bajri and Jawari was annas 12 and Sesamum and Cotton was annas 2 in the rupee.

Further details as regards the rainfall are given in Appendix XVII.

## (b)—WAGES AND LABOUR.

49. The wages of unskilled labourers ranged from 8 annas to 10 annas and at times it was difficult to get any even at the latter rate. The wages of ordinary carpenters and masons who are treated as skilled labourers were from annas 12 to Rs. 1-8-0 per day. These high rates of wages are due to the large demand for labour from Bombay and not to any economic improvement in the condition of labour or to a greater intelligence on its part. At present large numbers migrate from every village to Bombay. As many of these do not return during the monsoon the work in the rice fields suffers.

In Jafarabad the wages of unskilled labour were from 6 to 8 annas and of skilled labour from Rs. 1½ to Rs. 2½. From this place also there was a considerable migration of workmen to Bombay.

Several persons from Janjira are also going to Mohomera and Baghdad.

## PRICES OF FOOD GRAINS.

50. The prices of staple food grains were lower in this part of the State and were lower also in Jafarabad, as compared with the previous year. The Rabi Crops such as wheat and gram are not grown in the State proper. The prices of all grains are generally regulated by the Bombay market. This year the price of the Rangoon rice was low and there was not much demand from outside for the local paddy; hence the price remained low.

The details are given in Appendix XVIII.

## (c)—FORESTS.

51. The total strength of the Forest Department was 73 against 74 of the previous year. It consisted of 1 Inspector, 3 Rangers, 25 Round Guards and 44 Beat Guards. In Jafarabad the Forest establishment consists of one Karkun with two peons under him. Here the Forest lands are poor and grow only small Babul and Gorad trees.

The Forests in the State proper are valuable and form one of the chief sources of the State Revenue. Working plans are already prepared and coupes for cutting are selected every year after considering the growth of the trees in them though not strictly according to a working plan. The total area of the reserved forests is 34,131 acres and 2,612 Bighas. The Department also looks after the tree growth in Varkas lands classed as protected forests and also after the reserved trees in other lands.

The total receipts from forests (exclusive of Jafarabad) were Rs. 1,28,650 against Rs. 1,78,355 the year before. The decrease is due to the arrears of instalments, and to the amount of the instalment of one jungle remaining as deposit at the close of the year pending division of proportion in which the amount was to be divided between the State and the Khasa Sarkar. The expenditure was Rs. 15,397, against Rs. 13,537, the increase being due to the arrears of salaries paid and the cost of the new dresses supplied to the Round Guards.

In Jafarabad the receipts were Rs. 81 and expenditure Rs. 200, against Rs. 165 and 259, respectively last year.

Free grants of timber for rebuilding houses destroyed by fire, were made to the value of Rs. 331, against Rs. 495 last year. Grants for religious and other public purposes amounted to Rs. 97 against Rs. 31 in the preceding year.

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

The number of offences committed during the year was 94 involving 211 persons. The number of old cases under investigation was 65 involving 180 persons, the total cases being 159 against 176 last year. Of these, 92 cases involving 179 persons were detected and disposed of during the year. They were all compounded departmentally. The fine recovered was Rs. 902. The number of undetected cases at the end of the year was 67.

There were 20 forest fires as against 24 last year. The Forest area involved was 1,125 acres and the damage was worth Rs. 26.

During the year one Round Guard was dismissed for negligence in duty.

Enquiry as regards amounts to be paid to owners of lands for their trees cut by the contractors was completed in 8 villages during the year under Report. In all it has been completed in 19 villages and orders as regards all of these have already been issued, and the amount paid is Rs. 3,816.

The services of an experienced British Forest Officer were asked for, for reporting on the present condition and future working of State Forests. Mr. G. R. Patkar, Divisional Forest Officer, Kolaba, was accordingly deputed by the Chief Conservator of Forests, Bombay, to inspect the State Forests and report on them, on an honorarium of Rs. 250, with the consent of the Janjira Darbar. Mr. Patkar visited the State and inspected the State Forests by touring throughout the State in April last and his report is awaited.

(d) TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.

52. The imports rose from Rs. 12,66,726 to Rs. 12,95,218, a net increase of Rs. 28,492. The exports fell from Rs. 6,51,021 to Rs. 5,99,911, a net decrease of Rs. 51,110. Ghee and oil, metals and spirits and miscellaneous merchandise showed the increase under imports. The export trade of the State proper consists of firewood, timber, paddy, dried fish, betel-nut, cocoa-nut, myrabolans etc. The decrease under exports was under fuel, betel-nut and cocoanut and miscellaneous merchandise.

In Jafarabad the exports increased considerably and the imports decreased. The exports increased from Rs. 11,01,006 to Rs. 12,01,780, a net increase of Rs. 1,00,774. The imports decreased from Rs. 12,22,030 to Rs. 11,62,894, a net decrease of Rs. 59,136. The exports from this port consist principally of grain, cotton, ghee, dried fish and chunam and the imports consist of rice, grain, cotton and woollen stuff, metals, firewood, timber, sugar and kerosine oil.

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

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

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

There is one flour mill at Jafarabad worked by an oil engine, oil is also extracted there. There is also one mill at Murud, where wood-sawing, chu-

nam grinding, paddy husking, etc., is done with an oil engine. Both are working well.

The weaving factory at Harehwar formed into a Joint Stock Company with a capital of a lakh of rupees is working fairly well.

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

(c)--PUBLIC WORKS.

53. The total expenditure on Public Works including Local Fund Works in the State proper during the year was Rs. 57,501, as compared with Rs. 58,845 in the previous year. The details are given in Appendix XIX.

The country is covered by high hills and cut up by numerous creeks. The construction and maintenance of roads is therefore difficult and costly. There are about 100 miles of pacca roads connecting all large places and markets in the State. Repairs were done to all these and special repairs were made to some roads at a cost of Rs. 9,843 and Rs. 10,323 respectively. The work of constructing a new road from Usroli to Talekhar, to connect Roha to Murud, is in progress. The amount spent on this road during the year was Rs. 5,593.

The building of a Dharmashala at Murud is in progress. The amount spent this year was Rs. 120. A new building for the Dispensary in the town of Murud is under construction and the amount expended thereon this year is Rs. 3,397. A line for the Subhedars in attendance on His Highness at Kasauli has been completed, and an Office Building for Her Highness the Regent Saheba at Kasauli is under construction. A new school-house at Dande has been built at a cost of Rs. 1,498. A monument on His Late Highness's tomb is under construction at an estimated cost of about Rs. 25,000/- partly to be met from the Private Treasury and partly from the State Treasury.

Situated as the public buildings in Murud, Rajpuri and the Janjira Fort are, the work of monsoon repairs to those is costly and very difficult. The total cost of these repairs during the year was Rs. 4,738. The special repairs cost Rs. 6,440.

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

An amount of Rs. 3,100 was spent on improvement of water supply during the year. The maintenance of the Victoria Water Works at Murud and of the Mhasla Water Works cost Rs. 2,256 against Rs. 1,710 in the last year. Besides these, Rs. 1,755 were spent on petty works and repairs to reclaimed salt lands. The maintenance charges of the Public Works Department amounted to Rs. 10,303.

The total expenditure during the year under report on Public Works in Jafarabad was Rs. 3,900. Out of this, Rs. 1,710 were spent on annual repairs to the public buildings and public roads, Rs. 1,504, on petty works and Rs. 683 were spent on the establishment. A new jetty and a new building for the distillery are under contemplation.

(f)—POST OFFICES.

54. There are two combined Sub-Post and third class Telegraph Offices in the State. One of them is at Murud and the other at Jafarabad. There is also a Sub-Post Office at Shrivardhan and Branch Post Offices at Mhasla, Borli-Panchatan, Borli-Mandla, Nandgaon and Hareshwar, the last four being under the village school Masters. All these are British Post Offices and work under the direct control of the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, India.

(g)—MINT.

55. His Highness the Nawab Saheb possesses coinage rights but there are at present no mints in the State.

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

56. The season was favourable and the rainfall timely and sufficient for all crops. The yield of rice and Varkas crops as well as that of Wal was good. The yield of Bagayat crops such as Cocoa-nut and Betel-nut was good, and fetched good price to the owners. In Jafarabad the yield of Bajri and Jwari was good and that of Sesamum and Cotton was very poor.

The prices of staple food grains were lower in this part of the State and were lower also in Jafarabad as compared with the previous year. This year the price of the Rangoon rice was low and there was not much demand from outside for the local paddy; hence the price remained low.

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

The condition of the labouring classes skilled and unskilled, was good. They now show a great deal of independence as regards wages and places of work. They often go to Bombay where unskilled labourers get 14 annas to 1 Rupee a day. Here in their own villages they demand 8 to 10 annas a day, and are often given something more as "Post" or "Tip" per day. This increase in wages is not accompanied by any improvement in their labour. Often the labourer will sit idle instead of accepting work at lower wages. They also sometimes combine to reduce rents of lands, and prevent persons from their own village or from a neighbouring village from taking up the land left by one of them except at the stated rent. As in Konkan, the population per mille is comparatively small and large numbers are migrating to Bombay, the effect of such combinations is very disastrous to the landholders.

The water supply was adequate and the agricultural stock sufficient.

There was considerable increase in the import trade and decrease in the export trade. Less fuel was exported to Bombay this year as the number of bullocks and men that came from the Aurangabad District during the year under report was smaller, owing to many bullocks having died of rinder-pest during the last year.

The Abkari Revenue showed a considerable increase and that was due mainly to larger recovery of tree-tax and country liquor shop license fees.

The State Revenue receipts showed decrease under Land Revenue and Forests, due to the fact that last year, the village Mudre was sold for Rs. 50,000 and State Varkas lands were sold at 40 times the assessment and 50 times the assessment where right of trees was also granted being only fluctuating demand of State Revenue, and last year previous arrears of Forest Revenue were recovered. Except these two big items, receipts have increased in most of the other items. On the other hand the expenditure showed a decrease of Rs. 70,897 as compared with the last year's amount, especially in Darbar expenses. In Jafarabad, the receipts showed increase of Rs. 14,232 and the expenditure showed decrease of Rs. 3,420 as compared with the previous year's figures.

The money transactions of the people showed a large decrease under "Mortgage Bonds" and "Sale Deeds" and an increase under "Miscellaneous." Owing to the tightness of the Money Market, the rate of interest continues high and hampers the development of business.

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

Although, no dacoity took place in Jafarabad, during the year under report, armed gangs from the Junagadh State wandered over the borders of Jafarabad and gave trouble to cultivators. Consequently the cultivators were driven to give up their lands and go to other villages. Special Police have therefore been employed for the protection of villagers and orders are issued to the whole Police Force at Jafarabad for co-operation with the Agency Police in capturing the Miana Gang. On the Janjira side there were no disturbances of peace.

It is a matter of satisfaction to see the people in the State exerting themselves to improve their condition and educate their children. An Anjuman-i-Islam has long been established at Janjira and is doing useful work amongst the Mahomedans. The Bhandaris have got a Boarding House for their boys at Murud. It is maintained entirely by contributions of the Bhandari people. There are at present 9 boys, of whom 8 are attending the High School and one Marathi School. Religious education on the line of the Arya Samaj is regularly given there.

There is a growing desire to start new businesses. A new weaving mill which is formed into a Joint Stock Company with a capital of a lakh of rupees is working fairly well at Hareshwar. Small brick and lime kilns are being worked to supply the demand in Bombay.

The great need of the State is the improvement of the land communication to Salav, Roha and other places by constructing bridges, etc., and the improvement of the harbours, both of which require large expenditure and can only be taken up gradually as funds permit.

#### CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

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

##### RECEIPTS.

No.	Heads of Receipt.	1922-1923.	1921-1922.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Land Revenue... { Janjira ...	2,54,260	3,46,638	.....	92,378
	{ Jafarabad...	31,927	31,528	399	.....
2	Taxes ... { Janjira ...	3,989	3,718	271	.....
	{ Jafarabad...	2,849	3,448	.....	599
3	Customs ... { Janjira ...	20,559	19,399	1,160	.....
	{ Jafarabad...	7,621	8,501	.....	880
4	Abkari ... { Janjira ...	1,49,479	1,41,338	8,141	.....
	{ Jafarabad...	15,434	9,969	5,465	.....
5	Fisheries ... { Janjira ...	2,565	2,911	.....	346
	{ Jafarabad...	4,276	4,258	18	.....
6	Forest ... { Janjira ...	1,28,650	1,78,355	.....	49,705
	{ Jafarabad...	81	165	.....	84
7	Opium, Tobacco and drugs ... { Janjira ...	9,017	6,251	2,766	.....
	{ Jafarabad...	8,785	9,874	.....	1,089
8	Salt ... { Janjira ...	20,183	18,796	1,390	.....
	{ Jafarabad...	817	633	153	.....
9	Stamps... { Janjira ...	8,578	7,775	803	.....
	{ Jafarabad...	885	559	326	.....
10	Criminal Courts, Jail and Police ... { Janjira ...	1,499	2,051	.....	552
	{ Jafarabad...	498	490	8	.....
11	Civil Courts and Registration... { Janjira ...	16,672	13,557	3,115	.....
	{ Jafarabad...	10,587	826	9,761	.....
12	Education ... { Janjira ...	4,196	1,187	3,009	.....
	{ Jafarabad..	293	275	18	.....
13	Local Funds ... Janjira ...	18,077	21,155	.....	3,078
14	Miscellaneous... { Janjira ...	16,622	17,361	.....	739
	{ Jafarabad...	4,188	3,453	785	.....
	Total ...	7,42,590	8,54,501	.....	1,11,911
15	Deposits unadjusted ... { Janjira ...	3,52,154	91,955	2,60,199	.....
	{ Jafarabad...	10,733	6,282	4,501	.....
16	Advances adjusted ... { Janjira ...	86,204	85,873	331	.....
	{ Jafarabad...	1,810	6,546	.....	4,736
	Grand Total ...	11,93,491	10,45,107	1,48,384	.....

## EXPENDITURE.

No.	Heads of Expenditure.		1922-1923.	1921-1922.	Increase.	Decrease.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Inam Grants ...	Janjira ...	52,508	53,573	.....	1,065
2	Charities and Religious Grants ...	Janjira ...	21,093	25,804	.....	4,711
		Jafarabad...	769	856	.....	87
3	Public Works ...	Janjira ...	49,871	50,826	.....	955
		Jafarabad...	3,900	4,049	.....	149
4	Revenue Administration...	Janjira ...	51,350	53,979	.....	2,629
		Jafarabad...	7,239	7,102	137	.....
5	Military Force...	Janjira ...	36,780	39,505	.....	2,725
		Jafarabad...	768	808	.....	40
6	Civil Courts and Registration ..	Janjira ...	13,471	13,710	.....	239
		Jafarabad...	1,708	1,785	.....	77
7	Criminal Courts, Jail and Police.	Janjira ...	42,256	41,976	280	.....
		Jafarabad...	8,308	11,582	.....	3,274
8	Marine ...	Janjira ...	7,543	10,094	.....	2,551
		Jafarabad...	391	312	79	.....
9	Education ...	Janjira ...	42,386	41,076	1,310	.....
		Jafarabad...	4,544	4,458	86	.....
10	Toshikhana ...	Janjira ...	2,224	1,636	588	.....
11	Modikhana ...	Janjira ...	93	102	.....	9
12	Darbar...	Janjira ...	1,59,312	2,23,883	.....	64,571
		Jafarabad...	2,731	3,687	.....	956
13	Salt ...	Janjira ...	447	12,632	.....	12,185
		Jafarabad...	244	292	.....	48
14	Stables and Cattle ...	Janjira ...	31,782	33,013	.....	1,231
		Jafarabad...	3,143	4,728	.....	1,585
15	Forest ...	Janjira ...	15,397	13,537	1,860	.....
		Jafarabad...	200	299	.....	99
16	Vaccination ...	Janjira ...	1,202	1,098	104	.....
		Jafarabad...	17	219	.....	202
17	Refunds ...	Janjira ...	14,608	779	13,829	.....
		Jafarabad...	3,217	599	2,618	.....
18	Abkari...	Janjira ...	18,465	21,603	.....	3,138
		Jafarabad...	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Survey ...	Janjira ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Jafarabad...	380	340	40	.....
20	Customs ...	Janjira ...	8,884	8,424	460	.....
		Jafarabad...	3,571	3,728	.....	157
21	Dispensaries ...	Janjira ...	14,374	10,714	3,660	.....
		Jafarabad...	2,142	1,469	673	.....
22	Local Funds ...	Janjira ...	12,523	8,718	3,805	.....
		Jafarabad...	3,590	1,712	1,878	.....
23	Opium ...	Janjira ...	3,615	3,293	322	.....
		Jafarabad...	43	45	.....	2
24	Plague ...	Janjira ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Jafarabad...	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Relief Works ...	Janjira ...	6,293	6,376	.....	83
		Jafarabad...	440	509	.....	69
26	Pensions ...	Janjira ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Jafarabad...	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Agency ...	Janjira ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Jafarabad...	2,278	3,405	.....	683
28	Miscellaneous ...	Janjira ...	10,926	13,506	.....	2,580
		Jafarabad...	1,398	1,345	53	.....
	Total ...		6,68,868	7,43,186	.....	74,318
29	Deposits adjusted ...	Janjira ...	84,390	1,21,130	.....	36,740
		Jafarabad...	2,647	3,121	.....	474
30	Advances unadjusted ...	Janjira ...	1,14,744	1,60,592	14,152	.....
		Jafarabad...	1,549	2,204	.....	655
	Grand Total ...		8,72,198	9,70,233	.....	98,035



58. Under receipts, the noticeable increases are under Customs (Rs. 1,160) due to larger recoveries of Port Dues and Salvage; under Abkari, (Rs. 8,141) due to larger recovery of tree-tax and country liquor shop license fees; under Opium, Tobacco and Drugs (Rs. 2,766) due to increase in the selling price of Opium; under Salt (Rs. 1,390) due to increase in the selling price of Salt; under Stamps (Rs. 803) due to increased transactions; under Civil Courts and Registration (Rs. 3,115) due to recovery of more Court Fees on account of suits of landed property of greater value, etc., instituted and documents of greater value registered and under Education (Rs. 3,009) due to special grant from the Local Funds for granting promotions to teachers in Primary Schools. The noticeable decreases are under Land Revenue (Rs. 92,378) due to the fact that last year the village Mudre was sold for Rs. 50,000 and State Varkas Lands were sold at 40 times the assessment and 50 times the assessment where right of trees was also granted; under Forests (Rs. 49,705) due to the fact that last year previous arrears were recovered and under Local Funds (Rs. 3,077) due to the fact that last year the amount of the one anna cess derived from the sale of the village of Mudre and of the State Varkas Lands, was received.

In Jafarabad, under receipts noticeable increases are under Abkari (Rs. 5,465) due to arrears recovered this year; and under Civil Courts and Registration (Rs. 9,761) due to the Registration Fee recovered on one document of transfer deed of the value of more than a lakh of rupees in respect of chunam concessions granted in the Jafarabad Territory. The noticeable decreases are under Customs (Rs. 880) due to less amount recovered this year on account of Port Dues and under Opium, Tobacco and Drugs (Rs. 1,089) due to less consumption of Opium than in the previous year.

59. Under Expenditure the increases are under Education (Rs. 1,310) due to increments in salaries; under Forests (Rs. 1,860) due to the arrears of salaries paid and new dresses supplied to the Round Guards and Guards; under Refunds (Rs. 13,829) due to the sums refunded in respect of State Varkas Lands on which there were complaints from the Rayats and sums of Malki claims in the after-growth of Jungles refunded to the owners; under Customs (Rs. 460) due to the purchase of a new Red conical buoy; under Dispensaries (Rs. 3,660) due to cost of medicines received from the Government Medical Stores having been debited this year; under Local Funds (Rs. 3,805) due to the grant of Rs. 3,000 to Education and the amount of one anna cess recovered on the price of State Varkas Lands refunded on account of complaints received from the Rayats; and under Opium (Rs. 1,878) due to the fact that this year two chests were purchased as against one in the previous year. The noticeable decreases are under Darbar (Rs. 64,571) due to savings effected in Darbar expenses; under Stables and Cattle (Rs. 1,231) due to the fact that some horses were disposed of; under Salt (Rs. 12,185) due to the amount of purchase of Salt not having been debited before the close of the year. Under many other items it will appear that there was less expenditure incurred this year than in the preceding year.

The increase in expenditure in Jafarabad noticeable under Refunds (Rs. 2,618) and Dispensaries (Rs. 673) was due to the sums of Girasia claims of previous years on the Revenue demand, having been refunded from revenue collections this year and the price and medicines received from the Government Medical Stores, having been debited this year. The decrease noticeable under Stables and Cattle (Rs. 1,585) is due to the fact that this year grain was cheaper than in the previous year.

#### LOCAL FUNDS.

60. The subjoined statement shows the receipts and expenditure under this head in the State proper :—

Class of Funds.	Opening Balance on 1st April 1922.	Receipts in 1922-1923.	Total.	Expenditure in 1922-1923.	Closing Balance on 31st March 1923.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General ...	31,811	12,052	43,863	13,725	30,138
Educational....	.....	6,025	6,025	6,025	.....
Total ...	31,811	18,077	49,888	19,750	30,138

The amount of Rs. 13,725 includes Rs. 7,630 spent on works etc., Rs. 1,000 contributions to the Municipality of Shrivardhan and the Dispensary at Mhasla, Rs. 1,202 for Vaccination, Rs. 690 Local Fund refunded of Varkas State Lands given out at 40 and 50 times the assessment and again taken into the State on account of complaints from the Rayats, and Rs. 203 miscellaneous such as cattle pound cess refunded, etc.

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

#### ALIENATIONS.

61. There are two kinds of Alienations or Inams in the State, Inam in cash or kind and Inam in Land. The total grants under the first head amounted to Rs. 8,879 and under the second head to Rs. 43,629.

#### CUSTOMS.

62. The receipts under this head in the State proper, exclusive of the subsidy of Rs. 13,000 received from the British Government under the Convention of 1834, were Rs. 7,559 against Rs. 6,399 last year. The expenditure was Rs. 8,884 against Rs. 8,424, the year before. The number of offences against the Customs Act, reported during the year, was 3 as compared with 5 in the preceding year.

Under the Convention, His Highness the Nawab Sahab has adopted the British Tariff and the British Customs system at all the Ports in the State proper and no export or import duty is levied except on goods exported

to or imported from foreign ports. The rates for the latter are the same as those in force in the British Ports in accordance with the Indian Tariff Act III of 1896. During the year no import and export duties were received at the Janjira Ports on such goods.

As the red buoy placed on the Whole Reef off the Rajpuri point was found to be old and unserviceable, it was temporarily removed and a new red conical buoy was purchased at a cost of Rs. 845 and is being now regularly placed on the Whole Reef during the fair season, for information of the Mariners.

His Highness the Nawab Saheb extended the privileges of the Customs Port to Jafarabad Port from 1st October 1918. This gave great impetus to the export and the import trade of the port.

The receipts of this port amounted to Rs. 7,621, and the expenditure to Rs. 3,570, against Rs. 8,501 and Rs. 3,728 respectively last year. The number of offences against the Customs Act reported during the year was 3.

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

The realizations under this head amounted to Rs. 20,186 by the sale of 8,780 maunds.

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

In Jafarabad there are three Salt Works. The total quantity issued from these was 14,312 maunds. The duty recovered was Rs. 817, as against Rs. 663 last year. The expenditure was Rs. 244 against Rs. 291 of the preceding year.

#### EXCISE.

##### (a)—*Opium.*

63. In the State proper the balance from the last year's stock was 71 lbs. 10 tolas, and 120 lbs. more were purchased during the year. There was a net increase of 2 lbs. and 22 tolas due to the effect of climate. The total quantity sold was 183 lbs. and 24 tolas against 154 lbs. 28 tolas last year, the balance left being 10 lbs. 8 tolas. Opium was issued to the licensee at the fixed rate of Rs. 32-8 per lb. from 1st April 1922 to 31st December 1922 and Rs. 37-8 per lb. from 1st January 1923 to the end of the year and the realizations amounted to Rs. 6,204 (inclusive of Rs. 14 realised on account of increased duty) against Rs. 4,655 last year. Rs. 1,863 were received for license fees. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,590 which mainly consisted of cost price and freight charges.

Jafarabad had an opening balance of 77 lbs. 23 tolas and 240 lbs. more were purchased during the year. There was a net increase of 1 lb. 16 tolas due to the effect of climate. Of these, 169 lbs. 37 tolas were sold during the

year against 245 lbs. 10 tolas last year. The balance at the close of the year was 149 lbs. and 2 tolas. Opium was issued to the licensee at the fixed rate of Rs. 32-8 per lb. from 1st April 1922 to 31st December 1922, and from 1st January 1923, the rate is Rs. 37-8 per lb. The realizations amounted to Rs. 7,020, against Rs. 8,454. The expenditure was Rs. 3,615 against Rs. 3,293 last year.

No offence under the Opium Act was reported during the year. One case of breach of license conditions was detected and was disposed of departmentally by inflicting a fine of Rs. 5 only.

(b)—TOBACCO.

64. The income under this head is derived in the State proper from a fee charged on all Tobacco imported into the State for local consumption. The amount recovered during the year was Rs. 913 against Rs. 763 the year before.

In Jafarabad licenses were issued for the sale of Tobacco and a fee of Rs. 10 in Jafarabad and Rs. 5 in villages is levied every month. The income derived under this head amounted to Rs. 1,765 against Rs. 1,410 in the previous year.

(c)—ABKARI.

65. The system of the Abkari Administration in the State proper is the same as in the Bagayat portion of the Kolaba District. There is one Distillery at work in the town of Murud where liquor is distilled from toddy. All surplus toddy remaining unsold for two days is taken to the Distillery for distillation. The total number of licenses of toddy shops during the year was 57 against 54 in the year before. The number of trees covered by them was 4,552 against 4,069 in the preceding year. In addition to these, 21 tree foot-booth licenses were issued and the number of wild-palm trees covered by them was 1,495 against 38 tree foot-booth licenses and 1,480 trees last year.

There are two rates of trees tax in force in the State, *viz.*, Rs. 12 for a cocoanut tree and Rs. 3 for a Bherlimad or wild palm.

The prices at which liquor (both toddy and Mowra) was issued to shopkeepers were the same as those for the Bagayat portion of the Kolaba District, *viz.*, Rs. 7 for 40° U. P. and Rs. 4-10-6, for 60° U. P. per gallon. These amounts include the still-head duty Rs. 5-10-0 and Rs. 3-12-0 respectively, and the price of liquor Rs. 1-6 and 0-14-6 respectively. The rates are the same as those for the Kolaba District, but whilst the Distillery Contractor stores liquor at the several warehouses in the Kolaba District and then supplies the shop-keepers at these rates, Janjira Darbar has to purchase liquor from the same Contractors in Bombay and has to pay in addition the cost of transport. This year the supply was regular.

The separate shop system is in force in the State. The Bombay Government having abolished the maximum selling prices and ordered the sale of liquor shops by public auction for nine months, from 1st April 1922 to

31st December 1922, and again for 15 months from 1st January 1923 to 31st March 1924, the same system was followed here. The number of country liquor shops in the State is 15. The selling price charged by the licensees was Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 1-12-0 per bottle of 40° U. P. and annas 12 to 1 Rupee per bottle of 60° U. P. The total sales during the year were as under:—

	60° U. P.	30° U. P.	40° U. P.
1921-1922	2,896	7,370	94
1922-1923	2,326	...	6,924

The total sales have decreased under 60° U. P. as compared with the figures of 60° U. P. of the last year, and have also decreased under 40° U. P. as compared with the figures of 30° U. P. and 40° U. P. of the last year. However the large sales are due to the large wages the labouring classes are earning in Bombay. These labouring classes and the Kolis return to their houses for the Ganapati Gowri and the Shimga holidays and spend a considerable portion of their savings in Country Liquor.

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

Item.	Mowra Spirit.				Toddy Spirit.		
	L. P.	30° U. P.	40° U. P.	60° U. P.	30° U. P.	40° U. P.	60° U. P.
	Gals p.	Gals. p.	Gals p.	Gals. p.	Gals. p.	Gals. p.	Gals. p.
Quantity in stock on 1st April 1922 ... ..	...	18 0	228 0	132 0	...	...	...
Received from Bombay or Distilled during the year...	5,000 0	...	...	...	...	1,197 0	3,124 6
Total ...	5,000 0	18 0	228 0	132 0	...	1,197 0	3,124 6
L. P. converted into 40° and 60° U. P. ... ..	4,023 6	...	5,708 5	1,425 0	...	...	...
40° U. P. converted into 60° U. P. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60° U. P. converted into 40° U. P. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,896 5
Dryage ... ..	-86 2	-13 0	-41 5	-16 2	...	-14 0	-42 5
Net available for issue. ...	890 0	...	5,890 0	1,540 6	...	1,183 0	1,186 1
Issued during the year. ...	...	...	5,741 0	1,156 4	...	1,183 0	1,169 4
Balance remaining on 31st March 1923 ... ..	...	...	149 0	884 2	...	...	16 5

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

The total strength of the Abkari establishment in the State proper during the year, consisted of 1 Inspector, 3 Sub-Inspectors, 1 Clerk, 14 Constables and 2 Faras. The Abkari Inspector is taken from the British Service. Nineteen cases of breaches of the terms of the license were detected during the year, all of which were of slight irregularities on the part of the shop-keepers. These were disposed of departmentally by inflicting fines amounting to Rs. 33-8.

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

Head.	1922-1923.	1921-1922.
	Rs.	Rs.
Tree-tax realizations ... ..	59,205	54,270
Toddy shop license fees ... ..	2,130	1,835
Tree-foot Booth license fees ... ..	1,767	670
Country Liquor shop license fees ... ..	23,790	18,065
Sale proceeds of Country spirits ... ..	59,435	63,850
Foreign Liquor shop license fees ... ..	.....	.....
Intoxicating drugs, Ganja realizations ... ..	2,204	1,571
Miscellaneous .. ..	948	1,077
Total ...	1,49,479	1,41,338.

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

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

Head.	1922-1923.	1921-1922.
	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment and Contingencies ... ..	5,472	6,028
Price of raw toddy for distillation ... ..	3,121	2,930
Price of Mowra Spirit imported from Sewri ... ..	8,685	10,754
Miscellaneous ... ..	1,187	1,841
Total ...	18,465	21,603

In Jafarabad the Abkari farm has been sold for Rs. 11,450 (Rs. 11,200 for liquor and Rs. 250 for toddy) for the period of one year, commencing from 1st April 1922. Liquor is distilled there by the Contractor from Mowra flowers and sold by him to the public at the rates fixed by the State. The total realizations of the year were Rs. 15,100 against Rs. 9,783, last year. No cost of management is incurred as the Department is amalgamated with the Customs Department. A new Distillery building for Jafarabad is under contemplation.

There are three Ganja shops in the State proper and one in Jafarabad. The license fee derived from those was Rs. 2,540 against Rs. 1,757, last year.

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

#### STAMPS.

67. The receipts in the State proper under this head including those under the Court Fees amounted to Rs. 8,573 against Rs. 7,775, last year. In Jafarabad they amounted to Rs. 885 against Rs. 559 last year.

#### TAXES ON TRADE.

68. In addition to the taxes levied by the Municipalities two taxes are levied by the State. One is the License Tax which realised Rs. 3,989 against Rs. 3,718 last year, and the other is the tax on fisheries, the receipts from which amounted to Rs. 2,565, against Rs. 2,911 last year. The receipts from fisheries in Jafarabad amounted to Rs. 4,276 against Rs. 4,253 in the previous year. A large number of boats go every year to Jafarabad in November and carry on fishing operations on the coast till the end of January. This year 89 boats had come against 90, last year. The season was favourable but the haul was not so good as in the previous year.

### CHAPTER VI—VITAL STATISTICS.

#### HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARIES.

69. There are six Medical Institutions in the State proper, *viz.*, the Fatima Begum Civil Hospital and one Branch Dispensary at Murud, one dispensary in the Fort of Janjira, one at Shrivardhan and one at Mhasla. The sixth is the Darbar Dispensary attached to the Palace, the cost of which is included in the Darbar expenses. There are two midwives, one attached to the Hospital and the other to the Branch Dispensary. Mrs. Rangoobai Karnik who had been sent to the J. J. Hospital, Bombay, in November 1920, as a State stipendiary student to undergo training as a midwife for two years, has completed her course, and is attached to the Murud Hospital. The total number of out-door patients treated at the first five Dispensaries was

21,215 against 19,160 in the previous year. In addition to these, two indoor patients were treated in the Hospital during the year against the same number last year. The average daily attendance of patients at these Dispensaries was 242.3 against 225.0 last year. The cost was Rs. 14,374 against Rs. 10,714 in the previous year. Out of this, Rs. 500 were contributed by the Shrivardhan Municipality and Rs. 500 by the Local Board.

At Jafarabad there were two Dispensaries. One the Godavaribai Dispensary is maintained by the State. The number of patients treated was 4,692 against 4,690 last year, and the average daily attendance was 58.2 against 53.8 in the previous year. There is a female ward attached to this Dispensary, but there was no midwife in charge as no suitable person was available for appointment. The cost of this Dispensary was Rs. 2,142 against Rs. 1,469, last year. Rs. 455 are annually paid towards its maintenance by the heirs of the late Godavaribai.

The other Dispensary is maintained by the Jafarabad Municipality. A Native Vaidya is in charge and only native medicines are dispensed here. At this Dispensary 1,102 patients were treated against 1,233 last year and the average daily attendance was 20.1 against 23.3 of the preceding year. The cost was Rs. 571.

The most common diseases amongst the out-door patients treated were Malarial fevers, Rheumatic affections, skin diseases, diseases of the Respiratory and Digestive systems and Dyspepsia. The Medical Department had to fight with a severe epidemic of Dysentery in Murud during the months of July, August and September 1922, by supplying medicines and visiting patients at their homes at various hours during day and night.

The total number of surgical operations performed in all the Institutions was 271 against 263 in the previous year. Of these, 15 were major and 256 minor operations. The Midwife attended 2 abnormal and 3 normal labour cases in the town and the nurse 42 normal labour cases.

The number of post-mortem examinations performed during the year for medico-legal purpose were 11.

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

#### VACCINATION.

70. The strength of the Vaccination Department here was the same as in the previous year, viz., two Vaccinators and two peons. The total number



of persons operated on during the year was 2,031 as against 1,938 last year. Of these, 2,019 were primarily vaccinated and 12 revaccinated, and of them 2,012 were successful in the former and 12 in the latter. The percentage of successful cases in the former was 99·6 and in the latter cent per cent, as compared with 99·3 and cent per cent. last year. The ratio of protection to the total population was 23·1 per mille against 21·9 per mille of the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 1,201 against Rs. 1,098 in the preceding year. The work of both the Vaccinators was inspected during the year by the Chief Medical Officer of the State under whose direct supervision the Department has been placed.

The vaccination work in Jafarabad is carried on by the local Medical Officer, assisted by the Compounder. The total number of persons operated on during the year was 250 against 264 last year. All these were primarily vaccinated. The percentage was 98·0 against 97·7 last year. The ratio of protection to the total population was 22·5 per mille, as compared with 24·0 per mille last year. The expenditure was Rs. 16-8-0.

#### SANITATION.

71. The expenditure on Sanitary works in this part of the State was Rs. 7,661 during the year against Rs. 6,589 last year. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 844 was spent by the Local Board in improving the supply of drinking water in different parts of the State. The Murud and Shrivardhan Municipalities contributed Rs. 2,724 and Rs. 1,837 respectively, and the amount was in each case devoted towards the surface cleaning of the streets and general improvement of the sanitation of the towns. The remaining sum of Rs. 2,256 was contributed by the State, and was spent in maintaining and improving the Victoria Water Works. The pipes etc., required for the repairs of the line of the Victoria Jubilee Water Works, Janjira, have been supplied by the Local Contractor, and the estimate for repairing the Works amounting to Rs. 65,785 has been prepared and submitted to the Political Agent for sanction. The Political Agent has personally seen the site, and has approved of the project, and as soon as the estimate is received duly sanctioned, the work will be taken up in hand. It is proposed that out of the whole amount Rs. 10,000/- be spent from the current budget grant for the Public Works, and the remaining sum, from the accumulated balance in the Huzur Treasury. The work of widening and straightening roads in the town of Murud has been carried out.

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

#### BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

72. The total number of children born in the State proper was 3,410, of whom 1,770 were males and 1,640 females. The total number of deaths

was 1,951, 968 being males and 983 females. The birth and death rates per mille were 38.9 and 22.3 respectively, the corresponding figures for the last year being 36.6 and 24.3 respectively. The Birth and Death Registers were as usual tested by the Revenue and Police Officers during their tours.

Of 465 births in Jafarabad 243 were males and 222 females, and of 314 deaths 179 were males and 135 females. The birth and death rates per mille were 42.3 and 28.5 respectively, against 37.4 and 23.1 respectively last year.

Further details are given in Appendix XXIV.

#### VETERINARY.

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

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

#### EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

74. There was no plague either in the Janjira State proper or in Jafarabad during the year under report. The State including Jafarabad was also free from Cholera and Influenza during the year. Ten deaths from Small pox occurred in the villages of Lotpur and Babarkot under Jafarabad.

#### EPIZOOTIC DISEASES.

75. There was cattle disease (anthrax and rinderpest) prevailing in the Murud and Shrivardhan Mahals in the State proper. Some 2,100 cattle were attacked, of whom 725 died. The first subsided in May 1922 and the second ceased from December 1922. The Veterinary Assistant was sent to tour in the affected parts and give medical advice.

### CHAPTER VII.—EDUCATION.

76. In the State proper instruction is imparted up to the Matriculation and the School Final Standards in English, Standard VII in Marathi and Standard IV in Urdu as no student continues his study in Urdu beyond IV Standard. The total number of Schools maintained by the State was 65 against 64 in the preceding year. They are:—One High School, one Middle Class English School, 26 Marathi Schools and 37 Hindustani Schools. Of these, 53 were for boys and 12 for girls. The total number of pupils attending these Schools was 3,409 against 3,266 in the previous year, of these, 2,708 were boys and 701 girls. The total average daily attendance of the

boys and the girls in all the Schools was 2,066.4 and 255.8 as compared with 2,002.0 and 259.5 respectively the year before. Besides the above Schools there were three private Schools. The number of pupils attending these Schools was 114, of whom 96 were boys and 18 girls. Their average daily attendance could not be ascertained as they did not keep registers in the prescribed form. Taking the number of children of School-going age at 15 percent of the whole population of the State, the number of children actually receiving instruction was 25.8 per cent. of the total number of children of the School-going age.

Further particulars are given in Appendix XXV.

77. Special attention was paid as in the previous years to the education of the Mahomedan boys attending the Vernacular and the English Schools. The number of these boys attending Schools was 205 against 203 in the preceding year; of these, the number attending the High School was 46 against 35 the year before.

78. The Anjuman-i-Islam Institution established in 1907 with the object of encouraging and spreading education in the Mahomedan community continued to do its work satisfactorily. The number attending the Institution was 34; of these, 30 are attending the High School and 4 Vernacular Schools. Out of these, 23 students appeared for the last Annual High School Examination and 8 passed in it, and 3 appeared for the Annual Vernacular School Examination, and 2 passed in it. Assistance was also given to poor Mahomedan boys attending Urdu Schools by supplying School books, slates, pencils, etc. The new quarters to which Her Highness the Begum Saheba donated Rs. 4,000 from her private purse was completed at a total cost of Rs. 6,000. The Masjid which is being built there with public subscription is still under construction. Mr. Abdul Rauf Kokate, Persian Teacher in the Murud High School, is continuing to work as Boarding Superintendent. The Anjuman is doing good work in improving the physical and moral education of the boys. In the Darbar held in the Janjira Fort on the 29th November 1922, a *Man patra* was presented on behalf of the Anjuman to Her Highness Begum Saheba, the Regent of Janjira. On the eve of the Darbar Day, R. G. Gordon, Esquire, B.A., I.C.S., the Political Agent, Janjira, was pleased to give a visit to the Institution, and there made a short speech encouraging the Mahomedan people in acquiring education. His successor J. F. B. Hartshorne, Esquire, I.C.S., was also pleased to visit the Institution in March last and made a similar speech.

79. Scholarships amounting to Rs. 230 were given during the year to deserving poor boys in the English and Vernacular Schools. Amongst these there were many Mahomedans. Last year's expenditure under this head was Rs. 438, Rs. 15 were paid as grant-in aid to the registered Urdu School.

80. The following statement shows the results in the different examinations of the pupils attending the Schools :—

Examinations.	No. presented.	No. passed.	Remarks.	
HIGH SCHOOL.				
School Annual ... ..	190	87	*These are the figures of boys who appeared at the examinations in April 1922, and whose results were declared in June 1922.	
School-Leaving—				
(i) Under Matriculation Regulation 3 ... ..	21*	8*		The number presented this year was 26.
(ii) Under Matriculation Regulation 4 ... ..	1*	1*		
Government Service ... ..	4*	1*		
DRAWING.				
Intermediate ... ..	7	7		
Elementary ... ..	17	12		
Total ...	240	116		
MIDDLE CLASS ENGLISH SCHOOL.				
School Annual ... ..	60	25		
*Drawing ... ..	...	...	*No boys appeared for the Drawing Examination, as the class was temporarily suspended during the year.	
Total ...	60	25		
VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.				
School Annual ... ..	2,346	1,643		
Final Vernacular ... ..	5	5		
Total ...	2,351	1,648		
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,651	1,789		

Out of the total number of 2,651 students presented for the above Annual Examinations, 2,177 were boys and 474 girls and of the number who passed 1,482 were boys and 307 girls.

81. The number of trained teachers serving in the Vernacular Schools during the year was 10 against 9 the year before. It has been found very difficult to get trained men particularly for Hindustani Schools.

One female student who is given a stipend passed the second year's examination and is studying for the third year's examination in the Female Training College, Poona. Two male students were sent to the Umbergaon Training School, but in consequence of an out-break of Plague there, they have returned to their homes.

82. A free Carpentry Class is attached to the Public Works Department, and an experienced Maistry is in charge of it. The Class worked fairly well. The number of boys attending the Class was 12 against 10 last year. They are also taught reading and writing Marathi. They are paid stipends according to the work done by them. The amount thus paid to them this year was Rs. 128. The value of the work done in the Work Shop was Rs. 28. The maintenance charges were Rs. 548.

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

84. Besides the one student attending the Training College, six students were receiving special scholarships to enable them to receive higher education. Five were attending Arts Colleges, one in Poona and 4 in Bombay. One was attending the Medical School at Ahmedabad. One who appeared this year for the LL.B. examination came out successful in the Second Class. One student who appeared for the Intermediate Examination of the Agricultural College, Poona, passed in it. The total amount of scholarship paid was Rs. 2,585.

85. The total cost of the Educational Department was Rs. 42,286, against Rs. 41,076 in the past year.

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

The total number of pupils on the roll was 533 against 556 last year. Of these, 407 were boys and 131 girls, against 426 boys and 130 girls respectively, last year. The average daily attendance of boys and girls was 309.7 and 78.0 respectively. The total number attending the Schools bears a proportion of 25.6 to every hundred of the estimated number of children of School-going age. Last year this was 26.5. The number of pupils presented for the last Annual Examination was 347. Of these, 228 passed. There is no private school in Jafarabad.

The total expenditure was Rs. 4,454 against 4,458 last year.

87. Attention is also paid to the physical training of the boys. A Gymnasium Class is attached to the Murud High School. It is under an experienced Gymnasium teacher and is provided with the necessary apparatus. A Gymnasium Class is attached to the Gujarathi School at Jafarabad and is well attended. Several Vernacular Schools are also provided with Gymnasium apparatus. High School boys were also provided

with Cricket materials at the cost of the State. But the game of cricket is too costly for the State to provide the whole School with sporting materials sufficient for the whole year. It is necessary that the boys themselves should be prepared to bear a part of the expenses, if cricket is to be permanently maintained in the School. But looking to the local circumstances it appears it will be better for them to resort more to the Indian Games which cost nothing and give sufficient exercise.

#### CHAPTER VIII—MISCELLANEOUS.

##### PRINTING PRESSES.

88. There is only one Private Printing Press at Murud. It is a small one and does the printing of Official forms and other job work. The total amount paid for work done for the State was Rs. 6,953.

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

##### LIBRARIES.

89. There are three General Libraries in the State, one at Murud, one at Shrivardhan and one at Jafarabad. All these receive contributions from the State. The Library at Murud is in good condition. The one at Jafarabad has been improved during the year and a large number of subscribers has been registered there. The one at Shrivardhan has been neglected by the people. At Jafarabad there is also a free reading room where religious books are kept. There are also a few small libraries maintained by a few subscribers in several villages.

##### EXTERMINATION OF POISONOUS SNAKES AND WILD ANIMALS.

90. Rewards are regularly paid for the destruction of poisonous snakes and wild animals. Sixteen poisonous snakes were killed during the year, against 10 last year, and the amount of reward paid was Rs. 2 against Re. 1-4-0 last year. Three panthers were killed by a Shikari of His Highness the Nawab Saheb, who is a minor, as they used to frequent the town of Murud and do much mischief.

##### STATE RECORDS.

91. The Survey and other important Records of the State are preserved under the supervision of the Dewan in a record office specially built for the purpose near the Dewan's office. Tehsil records are kept at the headquarters of the Tehsildars. The work of destroying "B" or useless records has made some progress and further attention is being paid to the work.

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

## LIGHT-HOUSE.

92. There is one Light-house at Nanoli off the Rajpuri point near Murud and another at Jafarabad. The Nanoli Light-house displays one occulting fourth order dioptric light of 10 seconds "Light" and 5 seconds "Dark." The expenditure incurred for this Light-house was Rs. 2,315, against Rs. 2,388. The Light-house and the Lightning Conductors were kept in good condition throughout the year.

In Jafarabad the Light-house displayed a fourth order dioptric revolving light with intervals of  $2\frac{3}{4}$  seconds "Light" and 13 seconds "eclipse" and with red and white flashes respectively, but pending some repairs to this light, which could not be undertaken during the year, a fixed white light was exhibited. The total cost of maintenance of this light-house was Rs. 585 against Rs. 711, last year.

The Lightning Conductors attached to the Light-houses at Nanoli and Jafarabad were tested by the State Engineer and found in good condition, during the year under report.

## REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

93. The accounts are kept in Symond's forms of accounts with some modifications to suit local requirements.

Murud Janjira, }  
31st May 1923. }

Y. B. BORKAR,  
Dewan of Janjira.

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APPENDICES I TO XXV.

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1922-1923.

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## APPENDIX I.

Names of high Officials in the Janjira State including Jafarabad and Residency Officials showing changes in personnel, during the year 1922-1923.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From	To	
<i>Residency Officials</i> ... ..	.....	...	...	
<i>State Officials :—</i>				
Rao Bahadur Yeshwant Balappa Borkar, B. A.	Dewan ...	1st Jan. 1922.	...	
Mr. Sajba Yeshwant Rajadhyaksha, B.A., LL.B.	Sar Nyayadhis.	1st Feb. 1902.	...	
Mrs. N. Bussey ... ..	Companion to Her Highness.	15th Aug. 1922.	...	
Mr. Atmaram Ganesh Medhekar ...	Sadar Tehsildar.	28th Jan. 1918.	31st Dec. 1922.	On three months' privilege leave and then retired on pension.
Mr. Rangrao Vinayak Chitnis ...	Do. ...	1st Jan. 1923.	...	
Mr. Shankar Ganesh Pradhan ...	Sub-Judge, Janjira.	1st Oct. 1919.	...	
Mr. Govind Ramchandra Gupte ...	1st Class Magistrate, Janjira.	1st April 1922.	30th Nov. 1922.	Transferred to Jafarabad.
Mr. Ganesh Atmaram Dighe ... ..	Do. ...	1st Dec. 1922.	...	
Mr. A. F. daSilva Gomes, L. R. C.P., L. R. C. S. (Edin.), L. F. P. S. (Glas.), L. M. (Dubl.).	Chief Medical Officer.	14th Nov. 1916.	...	
Mr. Shankar Moreshwar Bendre, L.C.E.	State Engineer	16th Dec. 1920.	...	
Mr. Sk. Yaseen Sk. Mahamad Munshi.	Abkari Inspector.	31st May 1920.	26th Sep. 1922.	Reverted to British Service.
Mr. Shankar Waman Bhawe ... ..	Do. ...	28th Sept. 1922.	...	Transferred to the Janjira State.
Mr. Bajaram Ramchandra Gupte ...	Huzur Chitnis.	1st Jan. 1893.	31st May 1922.	Retired. The Post has been held in abeyance.
Mr. Rangrao Vinayak Chitnis ...	Private Secretary.	27th Sept. 1902.	31st Dec. 1922.	Transferred as Sadar Tehsildar. The Post has been held in abeyance.
Mr. Vinayak Malhar Vaidya... ..	Sardar (Manager) Khasa Estate.	30th Dec. 1898.	11th May 1922.	Dismissed from the State Service.
Mr. Saifuddin Sk. Dawood Undre ...	Do. ...	12th June 1922.	...	
Mr. Sidi Mahamood Sidi Ismail Damat.	Police Inspector, Janjira.	1st July 1911.	20th Apr. 1922.	
Mr. Ramkrishna Atmaram Dighe ...	Acting ...	1st May 1922.	1st Aug. 1922.	Reverted as Sub-Inspector.
Mr. Sidi Mahamood Sidi Ismail Damat.	Police Inspector.	2nd Aug. 1922.	...	
Mr. Balkrishna Anant Bhide, B. A....	Head Master, High School Murud.	1st Jan. 1908.	...	
Mr. Dawood Mohiud-Din Hanwari B. A. (Hon.)	Educational Inspector, Janjira.	2nd July 1921.	11th Jan. 1923.	Transferred as tutor to His Highness the Minor Nawab Sahib.
Mr. Sitaram Laxuman Adwalkar, B.A.	Do. ...	18th Jan. 1923.	...	
Mr. Ganesh Atmaram Dighe... ..	Mamlatdar, Jafarabad.	15th April 1921.	30th Nov. 1922.	Transferred to Murud Janjira.
Mr. Govind Ramchandra Gupte ...	Do. ...	1st Dec. 1922.	...	

Murud-Janjira, 31st May 1923.

Y. B. BORKAR,  
Dewan.

## APPENDIX II.

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

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
Act XLV of 1860 (The Indian Penal Code)...	Passed by the Government of India.		
Act I of 1872 (The Indian Evidence Act). ...			
Act IX of 1872 (The Contract Act). ...			
Act XI of 1878 (The Arms Act). ...			
Act I of 1871 (The Cattle Trespass Act). ...			
Act VI of 1864 (The Whipping Act). ...			
Act I of 1878 (The Opium Act). ...			
Act VIII of 1878 (The Sea Customs Act). ...			
Act VII of 1880 (The Indian Merchant Shipping Act). ...			
Act VII of 1870 (The Court Fees Act, Articles 10 and 12 only of Schedule I). ...			
Act IX of 1875 (The Indian Majority Act). ...			
Act III of 1877 (The Indian Registration Act).			
Act X of 1887 (The Native Passengers' Ships Act). ...			
Act VII of 1889 (The Succession Certificate Act)			
Act III of 1896 (The Indian Tariff Act). .			
Act VI of 1878 (The Indian Treasure Trove Act). ...			
Act III of 1897 (The Epidemic Diseases Act			
Act IX of 1894 (The Prisons Act). ...			
Act IV of 1884 (The Indian Explosives Act)			
Act V of 1898 (The Code of Criminal Procedure)....			
Act XIII of 1899 (The Glanders & Farcy Act)			
Act VI of 1898 (The Indian Post Office Act) Penal Provisions. ...			
Act VI of 1908 (The Indian Explosive Substances Act). ...			
Act IV of 1898 (The Indian Penal Code Amendment Act) amended Section 124A ...			
Act V of 1905 (The Indian Articles of War) the provisions <i>mutatis mutandis</i> ...			
The Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911)...			
Act XV of 1908 (The Indian Ports Act) <i>mutatis mutandis</i> ...			
Act IX of 1908 (The Indian Limitation Act) <i>mutatis mutandis</i> . ...			
Act V of 1908 (The Civil Procedure Code) <i>mutatis mutandis</i> . ...			
Act III of 1907 (The Provincial Insolvency Act) <i>mutatis mutandis</i> ....			
Ordinance No. I of 1914, The Indian Naval and Military News (Emergency) Ordinance. <i>mutatis mutandis</i> ...			
Act II of 1912 (The Co-operative Societies Act)		1919-1920.	
Act I of 1894 (The Land Acquisition Act) <i>mutatis mutandis</i> ...		1920-1921.	
Act IV of 1920 (The Indian Census Act) <i>mutatis mutandis</i> ...		Do.	

† Excluding Jafarabad. Rules relating to Registration of documents for Jafarabad are passed by the Janjira Darbar in 1886.

‡ Excluding Jafarabad.

APPENDIX II.—*continued.*

✓ Act V of 1879 (The Land Revenue Code). ...	Passed by the Government of Bombay.	
Act VII of 1867 (The District Police Act, Sections 33 and 34 only). ...		
Act VIII of 1867 (The Village Police Act). ...		
Act V of 1878 (The Abkari Act). ...		
Act XX of 1864 (The Minors Act). ...		
* Act III of 1878 (The License Tax Act). ...		* Excluding Jafarabad.
Act II of 1868 (The Public Ferries Act). ...		
† Act I of 1880 (The Khoti Act). ...		† Excluding Jafarabad.
‡ Act XIX of 1838 (The Coasting Vessels Act). ...		‡ Excluding Jafarabad.
✓ Regulation Act VIII of 1827 (The Regulation for the succession to Estates of Deceased Persons). ...		
§ Act II of 1890 (The Salt Act, Sections 3, 10, 15, 26, 28, 38 to 48, 50 to 52 & 56). ...		§ Bombay Act VII of 1877 Sections 23, 48, 49, 51, 52, 54, 58 are made applicable to Jafarabad.
Act IV of 1890 (The Bombay District Police Act). ...		
Act I of 1890 (The Gambling Act). ...		
Act II of 1906 (The Mamltdars' Courts Act). ...		
Act IX of 1918 (The Bombay District Police Amendment Act). ...	1919-1920.	
Act II of 1888 (The Janjira Local Fund Act). ...		
Act I of 1888 (The Janjira Municipal Act). ...		
✓ Act III of 1888 (The Janjira Land Improvement Act). ...	Passed by His Highness the Nawab Saheb's Government.	
✓ * Rules relating to Inam passed in 1861-62 (Sections 1, 3 and 5 to 10 only). ...		* Excluding Jafarabad.
Rules relating to Stamps passed in 1861-62. ...		
✓ † The Barkhali (alienation) Settlement Rules of 1913 ...		† Applicable to Jafarabad only.
The Janjira State's Pleaders' Act I of 1905. (Amended by the State Legislative Council proceedings, dated 16-8-1921)		
Rules <i>mutatis mutandis</i> for the punishment of crime in Imperial Service Troops issued in 1897 ...		Issued by the Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops.

*Murud-Janjira, 31st May 1923.*

Y. B. BORKAR,

Dewan.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Janjira State, 1922-1923.

Arm of Service.	Number of fighting officers and men.					Details of force at the end of the current year.							Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	REMARKS.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of regiments, battalions, or batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, Deserted, etc.				European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	* 11 Serviceable. 168 Unserviceable. † 7 Serviceable. 55 Unserviceable.
Sappers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Janjira	
Artillery ... { Janjira.	14	...	...	...	1	13	...	*179	...	...	...	13	Jafarabad	
... { Jafarabad.	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	† 62	...	...	...	1	768	
Infantry ... { Janjira.	222	...	2	...	...	224	...	...	...	...	...	224	Disbanded in April 1917. The question of the reemployment of this Force has to be held in abeyance as the State is under Minority Administration.	
... { Jafarabad.	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8		
Imperial Service Troops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Total { Janjira.	236	2	...	...	1	237	...	179	...	...	...	237	.....	
... { Jafarabad.	9	...	...	...	...	9	...	62	...	...	...	9	.....	

Murud-Janjira, 31st May 1923.

Y. B. BORKAR,

Dewan.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police, for the year 1922-1923.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Inspector of Police ... ..	1	150		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Chief Constables :—											
1st Class ... ..	1	45		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
2nd Class ... ..	...	...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3rd Class ... ..	4	30		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	
Head Constables :—											
1st Class ... ..	5	25		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	
2nd Class ... ..	9	20	Rs. 24,882	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	3	
2nd Class ... ..	2	16	... Rs. 7,838	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
3rd Class ... ..	12	15		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	
4th Class ... ..	4	14		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	
Constables :—											
1st Class ... ..	35	12	Janjira ...	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7	28	
2nd Class ... ..	35	11	Jafarabad ...	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	15	20	
3rd Class ... ..	70	10		.....	5	.....	.....	.....	12	55	
Drill Instructor ... ..	1	25		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Total ... ..	179	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	64	115	

Munl-Janjira, 31st May 1923.

Y. B. BORKAR,

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Janjira State, during the year 1922-1923.

STATE.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Janjira ...	83	88	24	71	24	*72	22	82	1	11	91'6	73'8	91'6	73'8	* This includes one pending trial in Magistrate's Court at the end of the last year 19 accused remained pending in the Magistrate's Court at the close of the year.
Jafarabad ...	50	35	10	9	10	9	8	8	2	3	80	66'6	80	66'6	

Murud-Janjira, 31st May 1923.

Y. B. BORKAR,  
Dewan.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the Value of Property stolen and amount of Recoveries in the Janjira State, during the year 1922-1923.

STATE.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Janjira... ..	870	11,469	430	10,384	49'3	90'5	
Jafarabad ... ..	2,247	1,871	105	213	4.6	15'5	

Murud-Janjira, 31st May 1923.

Y. B. BORKAR,  
Dewan.

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

Description of Offences.	Number of Offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.						
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whippings.	Total.
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Offences against the Public Tranquility—Chapter VIII ... ..	Janjira.	17	17	..	17	73	18	..	4	..	..	14	..	18
Contempts of the lawful authority of Public Servants—Chapter X... ..	Jafarabad.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
False evidence and offences against Public Justice—Chapter XI ... ..	Janjira.	8	8	..	2	4	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	12
Offences relating to Weights and Measures.—Chapter XIII ... ..	Jafarabad.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety, etc.—Chapter XIV ... ..	Janjira.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jafarabad.	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Janjira.	2	2	..	2	1	24	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Jafarabad.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Offences affecting the Human Body—Chapter XVI.	Janjira.	28	23	..	31	23	51	8	..	..	..	8	..	8
	Jafarabad.	9	9	..	4	9	15	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
	Janjira.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jafarabad.	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Janjira.	5	5	..	5	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jafarabad.	8	8	..	3	5	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	10
	Janjira.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jafarabad.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Janjira.	4	4	..	9	4	7	5	..	1	..	2	..	5
	Jafarabad.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Janjira.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jafarabad.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Janjira.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jafarabad.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Janjira.	7	7	..	1	1	9	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Jafarabad.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Janjira.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jafarabad.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Janjira.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jafarabad.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Janjira.	1	8	9	4	8	13	4	1	..	1	2	..	4
	Jafarabad.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Janjira.	1	22	23	20	23	40	18	..	..	11	7	..	18
	Jafarabad.	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Offences relating to Documents and to Trade or Property Marks—Chapter XVIII ... ..	Janjira.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Offences relating to Marriage—Chapter XX ... ..	Jafarabad.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Defamation—Chapter XXI ... ..	Janjira.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Criminal Intimidation, Insult and Annoyance—Chapter XXII ... ..	Jafarabad.	3	80	83	99	81	170	8	..	..	..	8	..	8
Cattle Trespass Act I of 1871 (India) ... ..	Janjira.	1	1	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abkari Act V of 1878 (Bombay) ... ..	Jafarabad.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arms Act XI of 1878 ... ..	Janjira.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Janjira Municipal Act I of 1888 (Janjira) ... ..	Jafarabad.	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Janjira Local Fund Act II of 1888. (Janjira) ... ..	Janjira.	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
The District Police Act IV of 1890 (Bombay) ... ..	Jafarabad.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Bombay Salt Act II of 1890 ... ..	Janjira.	4	4	..	1	4	5	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Jafarabad Sea Customs Rules of 1888. (Jafarabad) ... ..	Janjira.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shikari Jahirnama ... ..	Jafarabad.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Janjira.	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total ... ..	Janjira.	6	178	184	175	172	410	69	1	7	..	15	46	69
	Jafarabad.	15	15	15	16	15	25	9	..	..	..	9	..	9

Murud-Janjira, 31st May 1923.

VII.

cases awaiting trial in the Janjira State including Jafarabad, during the year 1922-1923.

	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of Imprisonment.												REMARKS.
				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
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Y. B. BORKAR,  
Dewan.



APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of Offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Janjira State including Jafarabad, during the year 1922-1923.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					REMARKS.	
	Past year.	Present year.	Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1922-1923.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.		Persons remaining at the end of year.
				Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
JANJIRA.																	
Sadar Court ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sessions Judge, Janjira...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Additional Session Judge, Janjira.	...	1	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Sessions Judge, Jafarabad	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Magistrate ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
First Class Magistrates...	87	93	3	44	118	65	3	...	269	233	...	171	53	* 8	...	...	1
Second Class Magistrates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Third Class Magistrates	83	84	6	2	94	45	7	...	204	154	...	135	16	...	...	...	3
<b>Total...</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>†69</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>27</b>
JAFARABAD.																	
First Class Magistrate ...	7	8	...	7	4	4	...	...	10	15	5	4	6	...	...	...	...
Second Class Magistrate	9	7	...	2	...	8	...	...	19	10	...	7	3	...	...	...	...
<b>Total...</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>

\* Committed to the Sessions in March near the close of the year. Awaiting trial.  
 † The Police sent for trial 71 accused and one was pending in the Magistrate's Court from last year and thus the total number was 72, but in two cases implicating 6 persons, sent for trial by the Police the Magistrate compounded the two into one offence implicating 3 persons and hence the total is shown here 69.

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Y. B. BORKAR,  
 Dewan.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of Appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Janjira State, during the year 1922-1923.

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

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APPENDIX X.

Civil Work—Nature and Value of Original Suits filed and disposed of during the year 1922-1923.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year.								Suits disposed of during present year.				Remarks.			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits re landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Ex parte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.		Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.
<b>JANJIRA.</b>																										
Sar Nyayadhish Court ... ..	28	19	75	96	103	115	84	9	19	23	40,296	4	92	...	92	2	...	...	2	23	23	3	43	28,348	0 3 22	
Munsiff's Court ... ..	87	90	331	337	418	427	328	337	90	90	65,523	98	232	7	159	151	17	10	...	83	169	11	74	77,983	0 3 0	
Total...	115	109	406	433	521	542	412	429	109	113	1,05,819	102	324	7	251	153	17	10	2	106	192	14	117	1,06,331	...	
<b>JAFARABAD.</b>																										
Mamlatdar's Court... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.....	...	
Madatnis Kamdar's Court ... ..	3	3	19	20	22	23	19	21	3	2	4,437	5	15	...	11	5	3	1	...	3	...	5	13	8,266	0 2 15	
Total...	3	3	19	20	22	23	19	21	3	2	4,437	5	15	...	11	5	3	1	...	3	...	5	13	8,266	...	

Murud-Janjira, 31st May 1923.

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APPENDIX XI.

*Civil Work—Results of Applications for Execution of Decrees.*

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing Balance.			Number of applications pending disposal at the close of			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
JANJIRA.																			
Sar Nyayadhish Court ...	10	11	Rs. 326	158	139	Rs. 3,754	168	150	Rs. 4,080	157	143	Rs. 3,852	11	7	Rs. 228	7	...	...	
Munsiff's Court ...	65	93	12,884	363	416	67,299	428	509	80,183	335	413	62,648	93	96	17,535	71	17	8	
Total ...	75	104	13,210	521	555	71,053	596	659	84,263	492	556	66,500	104	103	17,763	78	17	8	
JAFARABAD.																			
Mamlatdar's Court ...	...	...	...	...	1	2,514	...	1	2,514	...	1	2,514	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Madatnis Kamdar's Court ...	2	1	139	10	16	2,580	12	17	2,719	11	17	2,719	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	2	1	139	10	17	5,094	12	18	5,233	11	18	5,233	1	...	...	...	...	...	

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APPENDIX XII.

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

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		How Disposed of.								Average duration.							
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Rs.	Rs.	Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised & otherwise disposed of.		Y. m. d.	Y. m. d.				
													Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
Sadar Court ... ..	3	...	1	6	4	6	4	1	...	5	1,891	1,996	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	6	
Sar Nyavadhish Court ...	6	2	21	22	27	24	25	20	2	4	6,261	7,579	5	9	9	5	3	4	1	...	7	2	...	3	12	...	2	21
TOTAL...	9	2	22	28	31	30	29	21	2	9	8,152	9,575	8	10	9	5	3	4	1	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	

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Dewan

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Janjira State including Jafarabad during the year 1922-1923.

Stations.	Number of prisons.	Number of Prisoners.				Daily Average.		Number of Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total Cost of Jail and Prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remain- ing from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		Past year.	Present year.				
				Past year.	Present year.						
JAILS.											
Murud ... ..	1	19	23	41	42	20'1	15'08	14	Rs. 2,065	...	
Jafarabad ... ..	1	8	...	12	8	9'3	...	1	478	...	
LOCK-UPS.											
Janjira ... ..	3	...	53	18	53	1'07	1'04	25	666	7'2	
Jafarabad ... ..	1	...	1	9	1	'8	'2	...	1-4-11	8'	

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Dewan.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Janjira State including Jafarabad for the year 1922-1923.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		REMARKS.
			Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Janjira ... ..	1,539	1,485	908	861	507	458	...	4	25	15	99	147	1,539	1,420	Rs. 12,00,644	Rs. 12,80,075	...	...	...	65	
Jafarabad ... ..	36	48	9	15	27	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	48	Rs. 25,566	Rs. 1,83,761	...	...	...	...	

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Dewan.

## APPENDIX XV.

*Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1922-1923.*

Description.	PAST YEAR.			PRESENT YEAR.			Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Mortgages ...	{ Janjira ...	908	5,57,763	3,139	861	6,16,095	3,137
	{ Jafarabad..	9	5,525	86	15	11,361	163
Sale-deeds ...	{ Janjira ...	507	5,63,318	2,393	458	5,88,833	2,319
	{ Jafarabad..	27	21,041	259	33	1,77,400	10,118
Wills ...	{ Janjira ...	...	.....	.....	4	5,783	25
	{ Jafarabad..	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Money bonds	{ Janjira ...	25	7,954	60	15	4,505	36
	{ Jafarabad..	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.	{ Janjira ...	99	71,609	345	147	1,38,220	619
	{ Jafarabad..	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Process & Inspection fees	{ Janjira ...	...	.....	190	...	.....	226
	{ Jafarabad..	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Total...	{ Janjira ...	1,539	12,00,644	6,127	1,485	13,53,486	6,362
	{ Jafarabad..	36	26,566	345	48	1,88,761	10,301
Deduct Expenditure ...	{ Janjira ...	...	.....	629	...	.....	548
	{ Jafarabad..	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Net Profit...	{ Janjira ...	...	.....	5,497	...	.....	5,814
	{ Jafarabad..	...	.....	345	...	.....	10,301

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## APPENDIX XVI.

*Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Janjira State including Jafarabad, during the year 1922-1923.*

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Murud ...	4,229	5,661	6,427	10,656	4,712	5,040	5,616	
Shriwardhan ...	2,802	4,238	4,596	7,398	3,531	4,092	3,306	
Jafarabad ...	10,846	5,821	5,474	16,320	2,148	2,295	14,025	

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## APPENDIX XVII.

*Statement of Rainfall in the Janjira State including Jafarabad, for the year 1922-1923*

STATE.	April 1922.	May 1922.	June 1922.	July 1922.	August 1922.	September 1922.	October 1922.	November 1922.	December 1922.	January 1923.	February 1923.	March 1923.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	REMARKS.
Janjira ...	0'1	0'8	35'10	42'75	9'8	10'33	0'75	2'21	...	...	0'8	0'5	100'44	95'75	92'73	
Jafarabad ...	...	...	2'51	3'19	1'49	5'36	...	...	...	...	0'58	...	13'13	31'59	30'32	

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## APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to Prices of Staple Food-grains.

Article.	During March (Past year.)			During March (Present year.)			REMARKS.
	M.	S.	T.	M.	S.	T.	
Rice (Superior) ...	{ Janjira.	.....	4	26	.....	5	13
	{ Jafarabad.	.....	3	10	.....	3	60
Rice (Inferior) ...	{ Janjira.	.....	5	34	.....	6	65
	{ Jafarabad.	.....	5	...	.....	5	...
Nagli ...	{ Janjira.	.....	9	56	.....	11	68
	{ Jafarabad.	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
Vari ...	{ Janjira.	.....	10	...	.....	12	64
	{ Jafarabad.	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
Wheat ...	{ Janjira.	.....	2	65	.....	3	35
	{ Jafarabad.	.....	5	...	.....	6	40
Tur (Pulse) ...	{ Janjira.	.....	2	69	.....	4	17
	{ Jafarabad.	.....	3	25	.....	4	40
Gram ...	{ Janjira.	.....	5	27	.....	5	13
	{ Jafarabad.	.....	6	...	.....	6	40
Wal (Beans) ...	{ Janjira.	.....	7	22	.....	8	71
	{ Jafarabad.	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
Bajri ...	{ Janjira.	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
	{ Jafarabad.	.....	6	...	.....	7	40
Jwari ...	{ Janjira.	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
	{ Jafarabad.	.....	8	...	.....	11	40
Udid ...	{ Janjira.	.....	4	72	.....	6	46
	{ Jafarabad.	.....	5	...	.....	6	40

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## APPENDIX

*Expenditure on Public Works*

Description of Work.	STATE FUNDS.		
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Communications ... { Janjira ... { Jafarabad...	5,593 .....	15,206 .....	20,799 .....
Public Buildings other { Janjira ... than Educational ... { Jafarabad...	3,909 .....	10,481 1,377	14,390 1,377
Public Buildings--Edu- { Janjira ... cational ...           { Jafarabad...	1,498 .....	377 332	1,875 332
Total ... { Janjira ... { Jafarabad...	5,407 .....	10,858 1,709	16,265 1,709
WATER SUPPLY.			
(1) Victoria Water Works, Janjira...	.....	2,256	2,256
(2) Construction and { Janjira ... repairs of wells.. { Jafarabad...	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....
Total ... { Janjira ... { Jafarabad...	..... .....	2,256 .....	2,256 .....
Petty Works ... { Janjira ... { Jafarabad...	..... .....	1,094 1,504	1,094 1,504
Repairs to State Khars { Janjira ... (Salt Marsh already { Jafarabad... reclaimed)...        { Jafarabad...	..... .....	626 .....	626 .....
Establishment, Travel- { Janjira ... ling allowance and { Jafarabad... contingencies ... { Jafarabad...	..... .....	8,830 687	8,830 687
Grand Total ... { Janjira ... { Jafarabad...	11,000 .....	38,870 3,900	49,870 3,900

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## XIX.

*during the year 1922-1923.*

LOCAL FUNDS.			Totals.
Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
Rs. ..... .....	Rs. 4,959 .....	Rs. 4,959 .....	Rs. 25,758 .....
..... .....	222 .....	222 .....	14,612 1,377
..... .....	98 .....	98 .....	1,973 332
..... .....	320 .....	320 .....	16,585 1,709
..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	2,256 .....
769 .....	75 .....	844 .....	844 .....
769 .....	75 .....	844 .....	3,100 .....
..... .....	35 .....	35 .....	1,129 1,504
..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	626 .....
..... .....	1,473 .....	1,473 .....	10,303 687
769 .....	6,862 .....	7,631 .....	57,501 3,900

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## APPENDIX XX.

*Agricultural Stock in the Janjira State including Jafarabad, during the year 1922-1923.*

District.	Horses and Cattle.										Ploughs.	Carts.	Remarks.	
	Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.				With four bullocks.
			Male.	Female.										
Janjira	13,561	10,831	5,247	3,777	89	50	31	65	7,931	6,952	...	402	883	
Jafarabad	1,737	1,963	98	735	69	41	61	44	4,207	463	...	91	151	

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## APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Junjira State including Jafarabad, during the year 1922-1923.

Name of State.	Country Spirit.	Opium.	Ganja.	Tari.	Foreign liquor shop.	Tobacco.	Total.	Remarks.
	Number of Shops. Revenue.	Number of Shops. Revenue.	Number of Shops. Revenue.	Number of Shops. Revenue.	Number of Shops. Revenue.	Number of Shops. Revenue.	Number of Shops. Revenue.	
Janjira ...	15 Rs. 53,255	3 Rs. 1,865	3 Rs. 2,216	73 Rs. 63,805	...	...	...	* Revenue from Tobacco is not derived from shops, but from a fee charged on Tobacco that comes into the State for local consumption.
Jafarabad ...	2 Rs. 14,850	2 Rs. 7,017	1 Rs. 336	... Rs. 250	...	...	23 Rs. 1,765	† In addition to these, Rs. 26-6 were derived from Miscellaneous receipts and Rs. 166 for interest.
							99 Rs. 24,218	
							99 Rs. 1,52,054 †	

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## APPENDIX XXII.

Income and Expenditure of the Junjira State, including Jafarabad during the year 1922-1923.

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

## APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Janjira State including Jafarabad, during the year 1922-1923.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of In-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Dis-charg-ed.	Absen- ted.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
JANJIRA.									
Murud ... ..	6,474	2	2	...	...	...	Rs. 6,425	79'3	
Murud Branch Dis- pensary ... ..	3,846	...	...	...	...	...	3,129	49'0	
Shriwardhan ... ..	3,945	...	...	...	...	...	2,110	44'3	
Mhasla ... ..	3,912	...	...	...	...	...	1,467	39'5	
Fort Janjira ... ..	3,038	...	...	...	...	...	1,243	30'2	
JAFARABAD.									
Jafarabad ... ..	4,692	...	...	...	...	...	2,142	58'2	
Municipal ... ..	1,102	...	...	...	...	...	571	20'1	
Grand Total ...	27,009	2	2	...	...	...	17,087	320'6	

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## APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Janjira State including Jafarabad for the year 1922-1923.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.		REMARKS.		
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.	Deaths.			
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			
Janjira ...	87,584	3,222	3,410	188	...	2,173	1,951	...	222	36'6	38'9	24'3	22'3	
Jafarabad ...	10,996	412	465	53	...	255	314	59	...	37'4	42'3	28'1	28'5	

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## APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Janjira State including Jafarabad for the year 1922-1923.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of Pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.				Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	Professional and Technical.	
1	1	High School, Murud-Janjira ... ..	159	227	173'5	197'3	Rs. 10,957	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	
1	1	Middle Class English School, Shriwardhan ...	42	60	27'9	50'8	...	1,486	...	...	
1	1	Middle Class English School, Jafarabad ...	57	42	38'0	41'3	...	711	...	...	
26	26	Marathi Schools, Janjira.	1,604	1,598	1,099'3	1073'2	...	...	15,235	...	
8	7	Gujarati Schools, Jafarabad ... ..	459	444	302'1	314	...	...	3,603	...	
36	37	Hindustani Schools, Janjira...	1,431	1,524	950'8	1000'9	...	...	11,475	...	
1	1	—Do.— Jafarabad .	40	52	31'3	32'4	...	...	140	...	
64	65	Total Janjira...	3,266	3,409	2261'5	2322'2	10,957	1,486	26,710	...	
10	9	Total Jafarabad...	556	538	371'4	387'7	...	711	3,743	...	
		Carpentry Class ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	548	
		Scholarship to 7 Students receiving higher Education ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,565	
		PRIVATE SCHOOLS.									
4	3	Hindustani Schools ...	100	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	3	Total ...	100	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	
78	77	GRAND TOTAL ...	3,922	4,061	2632'9	2709'9	10,957	2,197	30,453	3,133	46,740

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