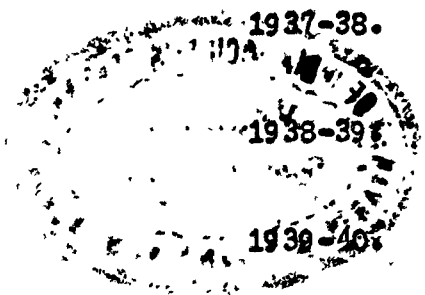


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**REPORT**  
ON THE  
**GENERAL ADMINISTRATION**  
OF THE  
**PHALTAN STATE**  
  
FOR THE YEAR  
1929-30.



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B. A., LL.B., Karbhari, Phaltan State, at Phaltan.

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1930.



No.

*Phaltan, 10th August, 1930.*

From *Rare section*

K. V. Godbole, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

Karbhari, Phaltan State.

To

Shrimant Captain Malojirao Mudhojirao

*alias* Nanasaheb Naik Nimbalkar,

Chiefsaheb of Phaltan.

*Subject :—*Report on the General Administration  
of the Phaltan State for the year  
1929-30 ( Fasli year 1339 ).

Shrimant Maharajsaheb,

I beg to submit the Report on the General Administration of the Phaltan State for the year 1929-1930 (Fasli year 1339) ending 31st May, 1930 with the usual appendices.

I beg to remain,  
Shrimant Maharajsaheb,  
Your most obedient servant  
**K. V. GODBOLE**  
Karbhari, Phaltan State.

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**REPORT**  
ON THE  
**GENERAL ADMINISTRATION**  
OF THE  
**PHALTAN STATE**  
FOR THE YEAR  
1929-30 (Fasli Year 1339)

*Ending 31st May 1930.*



**CHAPTER I.**

**GENERAL AND POLITICAL.**

**General.**

The State of Phaltan, comprising an area of 397 sq. miles, forms a compact rectangular block, and is situated in the north-western corner of the District of Satara. It is one of the oldest States in the Deccan. It is bounded on the north by the river Nira and the District of Poona beyond it; on the east by the District of Sholapur; on the South by the Mahadeo range of hills; and on the west by a streamlet which separates it from the District of Satara. The population of the State, according to the census of 1921, is 43,285. The gross revenue, based on the average of the last five years, amounts to Rs. 3,72,509 including Alienations, Local Fund and all other items of revenue. The State pays annually Rs. 9,600 to the British Government as a horse contingent contribution.

**2.** The Chiefsahab, Shrimant Captain Malojirao Mudhojirao *alias* Nanasaheb Naik Nimbalkar, is a Treaty Chief and a First Class Sardar in the Deccan. He is an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. He is a high class Kshatriya by caste and is 34 years of age. Shrimant Saubhagyawati Laxmidevi, Ranisahab, is a daughter of Shrimant Sardar Shambhusing Jadhavrao, Rajesahab of Malegaon Budruk in the Poona District.

The Chiefsahab is blessed with three sons and one daughter. Shrimant Yuvaraj Pratapsinh *alias* Bapusaheb is seven years of age. Shrimant Kumar Shivajiraje is five years, and Shrimant Kumar Udayasinhraje is two years old. Shrimant Rajkumari Sarojinidevi *alias* Akkasaheb is ten years of age. She attends the Mudhoji High School, Phaltan regularly and her progress in education is satisfactory.

**3.** Shrimant Yuvaraj Bapusaheb was operated upon for inguinal hornea in Bombay on the 27th of January, 1930; and the operation, which was performed by Dr. S. R. Moolgaokar F. R. C. s., Surgeon, Sir J. J. Hospital, Bombay, was successful to the great joy of all the subjects of the State.

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Except for the above-mentioned operation on Shrimant Yuvarajsaheb, and the occasional ill-health of Shrimant S. Ranisaheb, all the members of the Royal family enjoyed good health during the year under report.

### Political.

4. The Chiefsahab and his subjects were much shocked to hear the news of the dastardly attempt on the life of His Excellency the Viceroy by trying to blow up his special train in December last. A telegram, congratulating H. E. the Viceroy upon the narrow escape, was sent by the Chiefsahab. The texts of the telegram and the reply received to it from H. E. the Viceroy are given below:—

Telegram to H. E. the Viceroy through the Political Agent, Satara.

To

The Political Agent,  
Satara.

Please convey my own and my subjects' great sense of relief and hearty congratulations on lucky escape of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin from dastardly outrage. Their exceptional courage is greatly admired.

Phaltan  
26-12-29.

CHIEF OF PHALTAN.

His Excellency the Viceroy's Reply.

To

Chief of Phaltan,

Thank you very much for your telegram regarding attempt on my train. It was Providential that more damage was not done.

New Delhi  
8-1-30,

VICEROY.

5. The Chiefsahab had the honour of being present at the Reception at the Government House, Ganeshkhind, Poona held on the 24th of July, 1929.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes granted an interview to the Chiefsahab and S. Ranisaheb at Poona, on the 20th of August, 1929. His Excellency paid a return visit to the Chiefsahab on the 18th of September, 1929 at his residence, the Phaltan Lodge, at Poona.

The Chiefsahab was present at the time of the visit of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin to Bombay on 14th January, 1930; and attended a Dinner held in their honour at the Government House, Bombay, on the same day, and also the Viceroy's Levee on the 15th of January, 1930.

During the Mahableswar season the Chiefsahab called on H. E. the Governor of Bombay on the 28th April, 1930; and attended the Garden party at the Government House, Mahableswar, on 8th May, 1930. The Chiefsahab also called on the Hon'ble Members of the Executive Council, the Ministers and other high officials of the Government of Bombay, and had the pleasure of receiving return-calls from them.

At Mahableswar the Chiefsahab also met all the Ruling Chiefs in the Deccan and was pleased to have return-visits from them.

The Chiefsahab had also an interview at Satara with Mr. Syed Aminuddin, B.A., BAR-AT-LAW., I.C.S., the Political Agent, on the 20th of March 1930.

6. Mr. J. Monteath, I.C.S., the Political Agent, Satara visited Phaltan on the 6th of September, 1929 on the occasion of the Inauguration Ceremony of the Phaltan State Legislative Council to be performed by him on the following day. During his stay he visited several institutions in the town of Phaltan, and expressed his satisfaction about them. His second visit to the State was in connection with the opening ceremony of the Agricultural Exhibition on 1st December, 1929. Mrs. Monteath also accompanied him and the opening ceremonies of the Health and Baby Week Shows were performed by her on the same day.

7. The Chiefsahab attended the unveiling ceremony on the 22nd October, 1929 of the Statue of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, erected in front of the Poona Station. The Statue was presented by the Chiefsahab of Aundh, and the unveiling ceremony was performed by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

The Chiefsahab, at the invitation of the Chiefsahab of Jath, paid a visit to Jath and presided over the prize distribution ceremony in connection with the Cattle Show at the Shri Yellamma fair on 26th December, 1929. On his return journey, he went to Sangli where he had been the guest of His Highness the Chiefsahab of Sangli.

The Chiefsahab went to Delhi to attend, as a visitor, the session of the Chamber of Princes held in February, 1930. During his stay there, he had the honour of having interviews with Sir Charles Watson, I.C.S. the Political Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy, Sir Lancelot Graham, K.C.I.E., Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department, and Mr. J. Monteath, I.C.S., the former Political Agent of this State. The Chiefsahab attended the Garden party given by His Excellency the Viceroy on 1st March, 1930. On his way back the Chiefsahab broke his journey at Agra to visit the famous Taj Mahal and other beautiful buildings there.

The Chiefsahab attended the thread ceremony at Miraj of the grandson of the Chiefsahab of Miraj (Senior) on 19th March, 1930, and also the thread ceremony at Satara of the minor Raja of Satara on 18th April, 1930.

The Chiefsahab went to Balaghat in C. P. for Shikar in March, 1930 and his party bagged two tigers there besides some other game. During the Mahableshwar season, the Chiefsahab bagged a large tiger near the Arthur Seat at Mahableshwar.

8. The following list gives the names of the distinguished guests who visited Phaltan during the year under report. Many of them visited several institutions in the town such as the Municipality, the Bank, the Maternity Home etc., and expressed their satisfaction about them.

- 1 Their Highnesses the Rajesahab and S. Ranisahab of Sawantwadi.
- 2 Their Highnesses the Chiefsahab and S. Ranisahab of Sangli.
- 3 The Chiefsahab of Jath.
- 4 The Yuvaraj of Dewas ( Senior ).
- 5 Sir Jadunath Sarkar, C.I.E. Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta.
- 6 Mr. G. S. Sardesai, B.A., an eminent Historian.
- 7 Mr. G. W. Eves, M.A., M.A.I., M.I.C.E., Agent and Chief Engineer of the Barsi Light Railway Co. with Mrs. Eves.
- 8 Major General Sir Henry Freeland, Director of the Barsi Light Railway Co.

9 Mr. V. S. Bhide, I. C. S., Registrar, Co-operative Credit Societies, Bombay Presidency.

10 Captain L.C.M. Belamy, Commanding Officer, 5th Maratha Infantry, 4th Battalion.

9. In deference to the wishes of His Imperial Majesty, complete silence for two minutes was observed on 11th November, 1929 at 11A.M. to commemorate the Anniversary of the Armistice Day.

Armistice day.

10. The Chiefsahab was pleased to give the following donations during the year to the various institutions mentioned below :—

Donations.

	Rs.
1 The Art Exhibition, Poona ... ..	25
2 The Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona ...	500
3 The Govardhan Mela, Wai ... ..	101
4 Kanya Shala, Wai ... ..	51
5 His Majesty's Thanks giving Fund ... ..	200
6 Mrs. Godubai Ketkar, P. A., Satara in appreciation of her excellent treatise on भारतीय नाट्यशास्त्र. ...	50
7 Shri Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Tercentenary Birthday Celebrations Committee ... ..	101
8 Lady Wilson Village Maternity Association, District Satara	500
9 Marathi Granth Sangrahalaya, Poona ... ..	150
10 Maratha Boarding, Phaltan ... ..	150
11 Mudhoji Club, Phaltan ... ..	200
12 Victoria Diamond Jubilee Library, Phaltan ... ..	90
13 Agricultural Exhibition, Phaltan ... ..	500
14 Health and Baby Week Shows, Phaltan ... ..	250
15 Shri Sagunamata Maternity Home, Phaltan ... ..	1380
Total	Rs. 4,228

11. The annual Jamabandi and the official inspection of all the villages was made by my colleague Mr. S. M. Dani, B.A., LL.B., the Nyayamantri. The Chiefsahab too visited some of the villages by way of general inspection.

Jamabandi and Inspection.

12. The most important event of the year was the grant of the new Reforms to the State as was suggested in the last year's administration report. The Government of Phaltan State Act, No. I of 1929, was promulgated on 7th September 1929, and both a Legislative and an Executive Council were established on that day. Mr. J. Monteath, I.C. S., the Political Agent, Satara performed the Inauguration Ceremony of the Phaltan State Legislative Council on 7th September, 1929. The gathering was fully representative, and included many distinguished guests from outside. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay was pleased to send a congratulatory Message which was read by the Political Agent to the great satisfaction of all assembled. The full texts of the speech made by the Chiefsahab, and of the Inaugural Address by the Political Agent containing His Excellency's message are given in Annexures, A and B.

Administrative changes.

**13.** The Chiefaheb took great care to see that the Legislative Council should be fully representative and with this end in view he nominated to the Council a person from the depressed classes. Mr. S. B. Bapat, B. A., a former Karbhari of the State, was appointed the President of the Council. The Legislative Council held three sessions during the year. From the work done so far, it may be said that the subjects are taking a good deal of interest in the Reforms given to them. Many questions were asked. A few bills were introduced and resolutions moved, and in general free discussion took place between both the official and the non-official members. A resolution, congratulating the Chiefaheb for his genuine desire to bring about real progress in the State, and for taking voluntarily the first step towards the establishment of Responsible Government, was carried out unanimously in the Legislative Council. The subjects of the State also expressed their gratitude by presenting an Address to the Chiefaheb and by entertaining him at a Garden party on the 27th of September, 1929.

**14.** The Executive Council consists of two members with the Chiefaheb as the President, the Karbhari and the Nyayamantri being the other members. Mr. S. M. Dani, B. A., LL. B., a local pleader, was appointed the Nyayamantri.

**15.** The names of the high officials of the State and changes in their personnel are given in Appendix I.

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## CHAPTER II.

### Administration of Land.

**16.** There were no alienations made during the year under report.

Alienations.

**17.** Waste land, measuring 38 acres and 34 gunthas, and assessed at Rs. 47-10-0, was brought under cultivation.

Waste land.

**18.** A dispute has arisen regarding the boundary limits of a land lying on the borders of the village of Jinti in the State and an adjoining village in the Poona District. The survey work in this connection has been commenced jointly by the British and the State surveyors.

Boundary dispute.

**19.** A small amount of Rs. 300 only was advanced by the State by way of Tagai loan during the year, as most of the advances to the agriculturists are now made through the net-work of the Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies scattered throughout the length and breadth of the State.

Tagai.

**20.** The area irrigated by the canal during the year under report was 9,601 acres, assessed at Rs. 82,919 as compared with 10,198 acres, assessed at Rs. 85,502 in the preceeding year. The fall is probably due to the awakening of the cultivators that the mere use of water, without first improving the soil by adding manures etc., is not profitable. The canal water is made available for perennial crops from this year, and the agriculturists are availing themselves of the opportunity.

Irrigated area.

**21.** The balance of Rs. 60,336 was outstanding at the end of the last year. The gross demand of Land Revenue, including miscellaneous receipts and the arrears of the last year, amounted to Rs. 2,23,563 as against Rs. 2,29,853 of the preceeding year. The total collections made during the year amounted to Rs. 1,53,475 out of which Rs. 23,056 were for the arrears, and Rs. 1,30,419 on account of the current demands. During the year Rs. 2,791 were struck off as irrecoverable arrears, and Rs. 9,434 were remitted on account of water cess rates leviable under the revenue settlement. The latter amount includes Rs. 5,022 as water cess of the last year. No suspensions were granted during the year under report. In a few cases, however, it was found necessary to adopt coercive measures.

**22.** The work of the Record of Rights is not yet over though it has much progressed. It is hoped that it will soon be completed.

## CHAPTER III.

### Protection.

**23.** Appendix II gives the list of Laws in force in the State. The function of legislation is now entrusted by the Chiefsahab to the State Legislature under the Government of Phaltan State Act (Act I of 1929). The account of the Inauguration Ceremony of the Legislative Council is already given in paragraph twelve above. The Phaltan State Legislature passed Act No. I of 1930 and thereby adopted some of the British Indian Acts and Amendments. The new Acts and Amendments, introduced during the year under report are shown by separate marks in Appendix II.

**24.** No military force has been maintained by the State. Appendix III, therefore, is not given.

### Police.

**25.** The strength of the police-force is 99 as against 87 of the last year. The particulars of the said force are given in Appendix IV. Out of the total number, 33 are armed with smooth bore muzzle loading guns and are styled as Garrison. Their duties include the guarding of the Palace, the Treasury and the Jail. The number of the mounted police-called Sowars-armed with swords and spears is 8. They assist the regular police force, and on occasions are also employed on escort, patrol and other miscellaneous duties.

**26.** Out of the total number of police 65 are literate. The ratio of the police to the population is 1 to 437, and that to the area is 1 to 4.

**27.** The results of the working of the police are given in Appendices V, VI and VII. The total number of offences investigated during the year was 59, and the number of accused involved 67, out of which 17 were convicted, 25 were either acquitted or discharged, and 25 remained under trial at the close of the year.



**28.** The strength of the village police consists of 375 Police Patels and Rakhawaldars. They are all watandars, and assist the regular police in the detection and prevention of crimes in the villages.

**29.** The number of accidental deaths during the year under report was 23 which was the same as that of the last year. The loss caused by accidental fires was estimated at Rs. 1,820 as against Rs. 4,279 in the preceeding year.

### Criminal Justice.

**30.** The work done by the Criminal Courts in the state is given in Appendix VIII.

The following are the Criminal Courts in the State :—

- I The High Court of Judicature at Phaltan;
- II The Court of the Sessions Judge;
- III The Court of the District Magistrate;
- IV The Court of the First Class Magistrate;
- V The Court of the Second Class Magistrate;
- VI The Court of the Third Class Magistrate.

Out of the 225 cases tried by the various Criminal Courts 176 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 49 at the close of the year. The total number of accused involved was 465. Of these 47 were convicted, 309 were either acquitted or discharged, 2 died before trial, 4 were committed to the sessions, and 107 remained pending disposal. The percentage of convictions to the number of persons tried was 13.8 as against 24.7 in the previous year.

**31.** The work of the Criminal Appellate Courts is detailed in Appendix IX.

### Civil Justice.

**32.** The Civil Courts in the State are as follows :—

- I The High Court of Judicature at Phaltan;
- II The District Judge's Court;
- III The First Class Sub-Judge's Court.

**33.** Appendix X gives the work done by the Civil Court of first instance. Out of the total of 432 suits, including 124 from the previous year, 265 were disposed of, leaving 167 pending at disposal the close of the year. The average duration of suits was 4 months and 19 days.

**34.** The work of execution of decrees is given in detail in Appendix XI. The total number of applications received, including arrears, was 696 as against 885 in the last year, out of which 412 were disposed of and 284 remained pending disposal at the end of the year.

**35.** The work of the Civil Appellate Courts is given in Appendix XII. There are two Civil Appellate Courts—the District Judge's Court and the High Court. The post of the District Judge was held till September, 1929 by me, and thereafter by the Nyayamantri. The powers of the High Court are exercised by the Chiefsahab. Since September last, I have been appointed a

Judge of the High Court. However, the practice of entrusting from time to time the work of the Civil Appellate Courts to an experienced Judge from outside is still being continued. The arrears of the First and Second Appellate Courts appearing in Appendix XII were since disposed of during the year under report by Mr. B. G. Phatak, B. A., LL. B., a retired Sub-Judge, from British India who was specially appointed for the purpose.

### The Mamlatdar's Court.

36. The Mamlatdar's Court disposed of 22 out of 33 suits, leaving a balance of 11 at the close of the year.   
 Suits under the Mamlatdar's Courts Act.

### Extradition.

37. During the judicial year, no accused was extradited from British India, nor was any surrendered to the British Government.   
 Extradition.

### Prisons.

38. The prison is situated in an old building near the Mamlatdar's office. The total number of prisoners and the expenditure incurred is given in Appendix XIII. The expenditure of the Jail Department was Rs. 388 as against Rs. 716 of the last year.   
 Prison

39. The prisoners undergoing rigorous imprisonment are employed on various State works. There was no casualty among them during the year. Their general health and conduct was on the whole good. The Chief Medical Officer is the Superintendent of the Jail. The Jail is also inspected by a Jail Committee appointed for the purpose.   
 Supervision of Jail.

### Registration.

40. Appendices XIV and XV give the details of the work done by the Registration Department. The number of documents registered during the year was 1,951 as against 1,925 of the last year. The receipts and expenditure of the Department were Rs. 3,648 and Rs. 908 respectively as against Rs. 3,362 and Rs. 707 of the preceding year.   
 Registration Work.

### Municipal Administration.

41. Phaltan is the only town in the State which has a municipality. The general body consists of 16 members, half of whom are elected by the taxpayers, and half nominated by the State. During the year under report, the General body held 22 meetings, and the Managing Committee 62, as against 10 and 56 respectively of the last year. Mr. T. V. Shah, a non-official councillor, continued to be the nominated President of the Municipality.   
 Municipal work.

42. Appendix XVI gives the details of municipal receipts and expenditure. The income during the year was Rs. 35,231 as against Rs. 24,561 in the previous year. The increase was chiefly due to the recovery of arrears remaining due owing to the prevalence of plague last year. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 19,698 as against Rs. 20,660 of the preceding year. The financial position of the municipality is satisfactory.   
 Municipal income and expenditure.

43. Mr. J. Monteath, I.C.S., the Political Agent, Satara paid a visit to the Municipality on 7-9-1929 and was pleased to make the following remark regarding its administration:—   
 Visitors' remarks.

"I was introduced by the Chief of Phaltan and received a very kind welcome from the President and Members. The municipal work, from all appearances, is well carried out, and the corporation deserves congratulations."

Their Highnesses the Chiefsahab and S. Ranisahab of Sangli paid a visit to the Municipality on 6-12-1929, and were pleased to express their satisfaction with the working of the Municipality.

Mr. G. W. Eves, Agent and Chief Engineer of the Barsi Light Rly. Co., with Mrs. Eves, and Maj. Gen. Sir Henry Freeland visited the Municipality on 23-1-1930 and the latter on behalf of the visitors was pleased to make the following remark regarding its administration :—

"We were received by the President and Committee of the municipality and impressed with their keenness to improve the conditions in the town with the means at their disposal. The excellent water supply relieves the Committee of many anxieties, and as the capital of the State increases in importance with the advent of the Railway, there is no doubt that the duties of the municipality will be increased. We wish them all success."

23rd January, 1930.

H. T. E. FREELAND  
Major General  
Director, Barsi Light Railway Co.

## CHAPTER IV.

### Production and Distribution.

**44.** Appendix XVII gives the figures of the rainfall in the State during the year as compared with those of the previous year, and the average of the last five years. The rainfall, though apparently less than that of the previous year, was however more than the average. The monsoon began in June and gave sufficient rain for Kharif sowings. But as usual a draught followed leading to a failure of that crop. There was good rain at the time of Rabi sowings, but owing to the failure of later rains, the crops suffered, and the out-turn did not reach the expectations. The valuation of Rabi crops ranged from 6 to 10 annas in the rupee.

**45.** Appendix XVIII gives the prices of food-grains during the year as compared with those of the last year. There was a slight rise in the prices of jwari and bajari, and a fall in wheat. The labourers had sufficient employment on daily wages, and did not feel the pinch. The stock of fodder and grain was sufficient to meet the local demands.

**46.** The wages of skilled and unskilled labour remained the same as before, and the condition of the labouring class was good throughout the year.

**47.** The area under forests is 13,169 acres as against 13,133 acres in the last year. The total receipts and expenditure of the Forest Department amounted to Rs. 3,439 and Rs. 551 respectively as against Rs. 3,776 and Rs. 508 in the last year. The forests supply fuel, but are mainly used as pasture grounds.

**48.** Appendix XIX gives the details of the Local Fund and Public Works. Works during the year. The total expenditure under both these heads amounted to Rs. 28,594 as against Rs. 30,835 in the last year.

**49.** Phaltan is not an important trade centre. However, partly in view of the proposed construction of the Lonand Pandharpur section of the Barsi Light Railway Co. which passes through Phaltan and partly in view of the greater out-turn of crops due to the facilities afforded by the Nira Right Bank Canal, there are prospects of the trade being increased in the near future. The Land Acquisition work in connection with the Lonand Pandharpur Railway has commenced in the State, and it is hoped that the construction work will soon be undertaken.

The chief industries in Phaltan and in some of the villages are country oil presses, and the dyeing of raw silk and yarn for the purpose of dhotees, sarees and blankets. The total number of hand-loom is 203, and that of country oil presses 59. There are seven power grinding-mills, and one power mill for crushing wheat etc.

The exports consist of agricultural products, e. g., jowar, bajari, wheat, cotton, locally manufactured silk-cloth, blankets, sarees, kardi oil and sundries, especially, oil-cakes and hides. The imports are mainly the articles of food, e. g., rice, sugar, salt, coconuts etc.; cloth, yarn and silk; and sundries chief amongst which are metals, kerosine and timber.

**50.** There is a Sub-Post and Telegraph Office at Phaltan, and three branch offices each in the villages of Taradgaon, Wathar and Primprad, under the direct management of the British Government.

**51.** There is no mint in the State.

**52.** The right of manufacture and sale of country spirits and hemp has been leased to the British Government for a period of ten years from 1st August 1924, on an annual provisional payment of Rs. 9,000 for country spirits, and Rs. 6,729 for hemp. Opium is imported from the Government Depot at a fixed rate. Appendix XXI gives the details of the excise revenue.

**53.** The general condition of the people was on the whole satisfactory. The Rabi season was fair. The needs of the agriculturists were met through the agency of the Co-operative Credit Societies. The labour was in good demand and its condition was satisfactory owing to the comparatively high rates of wages. The Canal irrigation is progressing, and sugar-cane plantation is being undertaken from this year as the use of water is now made available for perennial crops. There was an adequate supply of fodder and water. The condition of cattle was good.

**54.** Public health was on the whole good though there were a few deaths due to the out-break of plague and small-pox epidemics in some of the villages. Plague had threatened to make its appearance at Phaltan too, but owing to the prompt measures taken by the municipality, the danger was happily averted. The death rate was a little higher during the year under report owing to the out-break of the above-mentioned epidemics in the villages.

## CHAPTER V.

## Revenue and finance.

55. A little change is introduced from this year in giving some new items in the Statements of Receipts and Expenditure, which were so long not included in them though already existing in the accounts; for instance, the Canal water cess collections and the canal deposits are now shown as credited to the State treasury and paid from it like other deposits. These items, and also the revenue of Alienated lands were so far not shown in Appendix XXII for the purpose of facilitating account work, but with a view to make the said Statements tally with the actual accounts, these items are now shown to the credit and debit side along with all other deposits. All the heads of receipts and expenditure are also recast as shown in Appendix XXII.

56. Appendix XXII gives the receipts and expenditure of the year. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 8,10,521 as against, Rs. 6,54,699 in the last year. The total expenditure of the year comes to Rs. 8,14,590 as against Rs. 6,51,521 in the last year. The increase in total receipts and expenditure is mainly due to the changes newly introduced as stated in the above paragraph.

57. The opening balance of the year, excluding canal deposits was, Rs. 1,36,938 as against Rs. 1,33,760 in the last year. The closing balance was Rs. 1,61,863.

58. The causes of increase and decrease under the different heads in the Statements of receipts and expenditure are mentioned in the explanatory notes under to Appendix XXII.

59. The following table shows the financial position of the State at the end of the year under report :—

Assets.				Liabilities.
Cash balance.	Investment.	Arrears.	Total.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
A-Cash 52,396	Government war bonds 2,000	Land Revenue. 57,863		War loan. 47,690
B-Deposit with the Shri Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank.Ltd. 1,08,664	Shares of Shri Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank. Ltd. 6,000	Tagai. 28,305		Government loan. 2,40,000
C-Other deposits. 773	Government Loan advanced to Khasgi 1,80,000	Other due 26,831		Miscellaneous. 9,000
1,61,863				
Deduct Canal deposit 15,673				
Balance. 1,46,190	1,88,000	1,12,999	4,47,189	2,96,690
			Net Assets...	1,50,499

60. The above table will show that the assets of the State exceed the liabilities by about a lakh and a half rupees. The financial position of the State is, therefore, satisfactory in general.

## CHAPTER VI

### Vital Statistics etc.

#### Medical Relief.

61. There is a State Charitable Dispensary at Phaltan. The figures of the number of patients treated, and the total expenditure incurred for the Department are given in Appendix XXIII. The number of patients was 7761 as against 7221 of the last year. The average daily attendance was 145. The number of in-door patients was 20 as against 12 of the last year. The total number of operations performed was 335 out of which 2 were major ones. The number of *post-mortem* examinations held at the Dispensary during the year was 7.

62. Under the kind patronage of Shrimant Saubhagyavati Ranisaheb a Maternity Home is started at Phaltan and is named as 'Shri Sagunamata Maternity Home' in memory of the late revered Shri Sagunabai Nimbalkar of saintly fame, one of the distinguished rulers of the State. The Home is located in a fine building, practically new and fitted with modern equipments. The services of a full-time nurse are available. The Chief Medical Officer supervises the medical working thereof. He is assisted by a secretary and a non-official committee which looks to the general management. The number of cases admitted for delivery during the last six months in the Home were 11 all of which were successful. The institution was visited by the past and present Political Agents, and H. H. the Chiefsahab and S. Ranisaheb of Sangli who were pleased with the arrangements. It is expected that the institution will be increasingly popular day by day. A free medical clinic for women and children is attached to the Home. It is attended by a State Doctor and is proving its advantage—the average attendance being 30.

63. The most common and prevailing diseases were malaria, intermittent types of fever, dysentery, diseases of the eye and skin, and digestive and respiratory diseases.

64. The maximum and minimum temperature during the year was 109° and 55° degrees respectively.

65. The sanitation in the town of Phaltan is looked after by the Municipality under the supervision of the Chief Medical Officer of the State, and that of the villages by revenue officers and the Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination. Shri Dnyaneshwar Maharaj Palkhi from Alandi passed through the state as usual, and free medical help was rendered to the pilgrims accompanying it during its march through the State limits. Water supply was kept adequate and pure, and sanitary arrangements were made at different halting places. There was no case of cholera or plague amongst the pilgrims within the State limits.

66. The Vaccination work is done by the State Vaccinator under the supervision of the Chief Medical Officer, who is also the Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination in the State. Glycerined Lymph is bought from Belgaum and is giving good results.

**67.** The following table gives the necessary information regarding vaccination.

Year.	No. of persons vaccinated.	Result.		Re-Vaccination.	Remarks.
		Successful.	Un-successful		
1928-29	1,395	1,395	...	7	
1929-30	1,085	1,085	...	424	

The number of re-vaccination was larger this year owing to the out-break of small-pox epidemic in some places in the State, which rendered re-vaccination necessary.

**68.** Plague prevailed in a few villages of the State during the year from July to November, 1929. The affected villages were evacuated by the inhabitants of their own accord. Arrangements were also made by the State for inoculation free of cost, by sending medical officers to the parts affected. The Chiefsahab took pains to impress upon the people, the importance of the inoculation, and almost a regular campaign was started to check the progress of the epidemic by all possible means. The revenue officers also made every effort to persuade the people to get themselves inoculated with the result that the progress of the epidemic was soon checked.

Epidemics.

There were in all 284 attacks, and 251 deaths due to plague, but almost all of these were among persons who have not got themselves inoculated. The town of Phaltan escaped from the danger owing to the prompt measures taken by the municipality.

No cases of Cholera occurred in the State during the year.

Small-pox prevailed on a larger scale this year as it did in the surrounding British districts. It affected 9 villages. Measures were promptly taken to revaccinate the people in affected and non-affected areas. The number of attacks and deaths was 113 and 24 respectively.

**69.** Appendix XXIV gives the details of births and deaths as well as the ratio per thousand of population, compared with the previous year. There was increase in deaths and decrease in births. The former was chiefly due to the prevalence of plague and small-pox epidemics in some of the villages, and the latter to the consequent evacuation and migration outside the State.

Births and Deaths.

**70.** The important and noteworthy event of this year was the celebration of the Health and Baby Week Shows under the auspices of Shri Sagunamata Maternity Home from 1st to 4th Dec., 1929. Dr. R. H. Bhadkamkar M. A., M. D., of Bombay rendered invaluable help in its organisation and in making it a grand success. The Shows were held conjointly with the Agricultural Exhibition at the time of Shri Rama Rath Festival, which is one of the biggest fairs held in the State. The exhibits for the Show were obtained from Bombay, and occupied 22 stalls. The opening ceremony was performed by Mrs. J. Monteath in a spacious pandal erected for the purpose on the Mudhoji High School grounds, and was attended by many persons including ladies. An

<sup>1)</sup> Health and Baby week shows.

instructive series of lectures by eminent doctors was arranged on matters relating to most common diseases amongst women and children. They were attended by a number of women of all castes, and were highly appreciated. An arrangement was made to imbibe principles of hygiene on the minds of the people by the aid of varied amusing programmes and by magic lantern slides. Lady volunteers were keen in offering their services. A stall was reserved for women's art exhibition. A medical examination of babies was made on the closing day of the Show, and prizes were distributed to those who stood high in the competition. Some 102 children took part in the competition. On the whole the function proved highly useful in its object, and will be remembered for a long time by the public. It is hoped to continue this practice every year if possible.

## CHAPTER VII.

### Education.

**71.** Appendix XXV gives the details regarding the number of schools in the Phaltan State, the attendance of students and the expenditure incurred. The number of schools at the end of the year was 31 as against 30 in the last year. The total expenditure on education during the year amounted to Rs. 24,242 as against Rs. 21,638 of the previous year. The increase was due to the appointment of a highly paid headmaster and an addition to the staff of the Mudhoji High School. The number of students during the year was 1,611 as against 1,694 of the preceding year. The fall is due to the outbreak of plague in some of the villages.

**72.** The work of administration and supervision of village schools is entrusted to the Deputy Educational Inspector, Phaltan. Mr. S. M. Dani, B.A., LL.B., the Nyayamantri, who is in charge of the Education portfolio, visited many of the schools by way of general inspection during the year under report, and enlisted the sympathies of village officers and illiterate parents towards the cause of village education.

**73.** The Mudhoji High School, Phaltan, is recognized by the University of Bombay and the Government of Bombay for the purposes of the S.L.C. examination, and is also a centre for the Grade examinations in Drawing held by the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay. Out of twenty-four students sent up for the Matriculation examination five were successful, and out of twelve students sent up for the S.L.C. examination one was successful. As regards the examinations in Drawing, 15 students appeared for the Elementary Grade, and 7 for the Intermediate Grade, of whom 3 and 1 respectively were successful.

**74.** As stated in the last year's report the Scout Movement has been receiving special attention from school authorities. The work of training the Scouts is being enthusiastically carried out under the supervision of a specially qualified Scout Master. The 'Boy Scouts Association, Phaltan' is registered and is affiliated to the Provincial 'Boy Scouts Association', Bombay. It is progressing well and is proving its utility in social functions. The Troop consists of 120 scouts, and is known as 'Shrimant Yuvaraj Pratapsinh Troop,' the investiture ceremony of which was performed on the Dasara day, by Shrimant



Chiefsaheb, when Yuvaraj Shrimant Pratapsinh alias Bapusaheb, the leader of the Troop, took the Scout's 'promise'.

At the time of the Political Agent's visit to the State for the Inauguration Ceremony of the Legislative Council on the 7th of September last, 'Boy Scouts' rallies were arranged. The following remarks, passed by Mr. J. Monteath, I. C. S., Political Agent, Satara, will testify to the success of the movement.

"I visited the Maidan to-day with the Chiefsaheb and S. Ranisaheb, and saw an excellent display of exercises, singing and signalling by the Boy Scouts. There are at present about 120 of them, and their efficiency speaks very well for their Scout Master and others concerned in encouraging and developing the movement. I hope it will continue to spread."

The Boy Scouts played an important part and rendered excellent service at the time of the Agricultural Exhibition, Health and Baby Week Shows in recognition of which they were awarded medals by Shrimant S. Ranisaheb.

**75.** The Shimga Sports were also gone through successfully, and it is proposed that they should be held every year on more extensive scale. Besides Indian games, boys are given a facility to, and instruction in, English games, and special care is taken to see that they develop an excellent physique and sportsmanship.

**Sports and Games.**

**76.** The Phaltan State Legislative Council has passed in its third session a resolution by Dr. R. H. Bhadkamkar, M. A., M. D. that compulsory physical education should be imparted in schools along with other subjects. A committee has accordingly been appointed to draw up a scheme, the report of which is awaited with interest. Yet physical training is not in the least neglected even at present.

**Compulsory Physical Training.**

**77.** Provision has also been made for female education in Phaltan. The Head Mistress is a trained Matriculate of the Bombay University, and is assisted by a staff of three female and one male teachers. The total number of girls on the roll is the same as that of the last year, viz., 132.

**Female Education.**

**78.** There are two other schools in the State—one Vedic and the other Urdu. There are also two separate schools for the Depressed classes, one at Phaltan, and the other at Taradgaon, and the number of students on the roll is 54 and 23 respectively.

**Other Schools.**

**79.** Provision has also been made for giving facilities to the education of poor boys by starting a co-operative society called 'Yuvaraj Pratapsinh Poor Boys' Education Fund Ltd'. It is hoped that this will prove highly useful to those for whom it is intended.

**Poor Boys' Education.**

## CHAPTER VIII.

### Miscellaneous.

#### Co-operative Movement.

**80.** I was in charge of the Co-operative Department and was the Registrar of the Co-operative Societies, Phaltan State, during the year under report. Mr. D. M. Joshi continued as Inspector, Organiser and Auditor of Co-operative Societies as before.

**Staff.**

**81.** The Co-operative movement in the State has made satisfactory progress during the year. The number of societies increased from 54 to 58, and their classification as compared with that of the last year is as under :—

Serial no.	Kinds of Societies.	1928-29	1929-30
1.	Unlimited Agricultural Credit Societies. ...	42	44
2.	Unlimited Non-agricultural Credit Societies of Weavers. ...	2	2
3.	Traders' and Shopkeepers' Credit Societies. ...	1	1
4.	Salary-earners' Credit Societies. ...	3	4
5.	Co-operative Stores. ...	2	2
6.	Urban Co-operative Societies. ...	2	2
7.	Agricultural Association. ...	1	1
8.	Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. ...	1	1
9.	General Societies. ...	0	1
	Total ...	54	58

**82.** As regards the details of the individual agricultural co-operative societies vide Appendix XXVI. The position of these societies as on 31st March, 1930 was as follows :—

Numbers of Members.	...	...	...	1,536
Deposits	...	...	...	Rs. 24,336
Capital borrowed from the "Phaltan Shri Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd".	...	...	...	Rs. 2,02,902
Working Capital.	...	...	...	Rs. 2,54,571
Reserve Fund.	...	...	...	Rs. 24,326

The above figures, when compared with the figures of the previous year, will show the steady progress maintained by the Agricultural Societies. All the societies have almost paid their due instalments of the loans to the Bank. A small amount is overdue, and it is due to the last year being not so good as the preceding one. The audit classification of the 44 Agricultural Societies is as follows:—

Class	No.
A	1
B	35
C	3
Total	39

and five, being newly started, were not audited.

**83.** The statement of the Non-agricultural Credit Societies in the Phaltan State for the year ending 31st March 1930 is given in Appendix XXVII. Their position is as under :—

Non-agricultural Credit Societies.	Number of Members.	...	...	...	283
	Deposits from Members and Non-members.	...	Rs.	5,959	
	Capital borrowed from "Phaltan Shri Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank Ltd."	...	...	Rs.	22,146
	Working Capital.	...	...	Rs.	42,549
	Reserve Fund.	...	...	Rs.	4,368

Weavers' Co-operative Societies with unlimited liability are working satisfactorily. The Servants' Co-operative Societies have proved very useful in solving the financial difficulties of the State servants, and are working well.

**84.** The two Store societies are making satisfactory progress. The business of the "Shri Nageshwar Agricultural-produce Co-operative Sale Society Ltd," is increasing and is likely to grow in importance in the near future along with the development of cultivation under canal.

**85.** "The Phaltan Shri Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank Ltd" is showing rapid progress, year by year. The receipts of deposits have risen from Rs. 3,75,727 to Rs. 5,78,817 including the loan in the form of deposits of Rs. 20,000 borrowed during the year from the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd. (Vide Appendix No XXVIII.) This large increase in the deposits clearly shows that the Bank is gaining confidence of the public. The working capital has gone up to Rs. 3,34,148, and the total of the year's transactions have exceeded 15 lakhs. The number of societies affiliated to the Bank is 49, and the loans advanced to the societies during the year amounted to Rs. 94,481.

**86.** The Bank had the honour of receiving visits during the year from some of the distinguished persons from outside the State. All of them expressed their satisfaction with the working of the Bank. The following are the extracts from the remarks made by the visitors.

"The institution which is keenly supported by the Chiefsahab is performing a very useful function. With the extension of irrigation it will have greatly increased opportunities for usefulness which I trust and believe will be used."

7th September, 1929.

J. MONTEATH, I. C. S.  
Political Agent, Satara.

"The progress achieved reflects great credit upon the work of the Institution. It was a genuine pleasure to me to see that the opportunity and the facilities afforded by the canal are being fully utilized, and I have no manner of doubt that the Bank has a great future before it, under the paternal and fostering care of Shrimant Chiefsahab."

7th December, 1929.

C. A. PATWARDHAN.  
H. H. THE CHIEFSAHEB OF SANGLI.

"We were much impressed with the great possibilities attaching to the financing of the various state industries, especially, agriculture, by means of this Co-operative Banking system. That the Chiefsahab should have adopted this means of developing

his State on modern lines is a matter for congratulation, and we wish him every success in his endeavours."

23rd January, 1930.

H. T. E. FREELAND,  
Major General,  
Director, Barsi Light Rly. Company.

"I am very glad to pay a visit to the Bank and note the record of its most successful working. There are no overdues in the loans due from societies, and the administration of the Bank is both economical and efficient. It will be more convenient to have the accommodation from the Bom. Pro. Co-operative Bank in the form of a cash credit, and I trust the necessary arrangement will be made in the near future. The success of the Bank, is in a large measure, due to the enthusiastic support given by the Chieftsaheb who has kept his large amounts from State balances with the Bank at very low rate of interest. I wish the Bank every success in the future.

28th January, 1930.

V. S. BHIDE, B.A., LL.B.,  
BAR-AT-LAW I.C.S.,  
Registrar, Co-operative Societies,  
Bombay Presidency.

**87.** The Cash account, the Profit and Loss account, and the Balance Sheet for the year 1929-30 are given in Appendices No. XXVIII, XXIX and XXX respectively. These will show that the Bank has made a good progress during the year. It has proved its usefulness to the public, and is receiving increasing support from them. It may be noted here that this success of the Bank is also due in no small measure to the Co-operative and sympathetic attitude of the directors of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd, who have kindly accepted the repayments of their loan advances even before due dates, and have extended their support to this Bank from the beginning.

**General Progress of the Bank.**

**88.** In consonance with the desire expressed by the Government of India in their Memorandum No. F.131-P 129, dated 23-9-1929, the Chieftsaheb was pleased to appoint a Banking Inquiry Committee for the Phaltan State by Huzur Order No. 308 dated 11th December, 1929, under the chairmanship of Professor (now Principal) P. M. Limaye, M.A., of the Willingdon College, Sangli. The Committee made a tour in the State, and examined several witnesses. It has submitted an elaborate report, and the useful recommendations and suggestions made by the Committee are now before the Darbar for consideration.

**Banking Inquiry Committee**

**89.** The International Co-operative Day which fell on 6-7-1929 was observed as usual under the Presidentship of the Chieftsaheb. During the year under report Lectures on Co-operation and Agriculture were arranged in certain villages, and the duties of the Managing Committee and the Members were explained to those concerned. Useful instructions in Dry Farming and Sugar-Cane cultivation under canal area were also imparted, and the mistakes usually committed by the cultivators in manuring and bunding were explained to them.

**Propaganda and Training work in co-operation**

**90.** Under the auspices of the Nira Right Bank Canal Agricultural Association, and under the kind patronage of Shrimant Chieftsaheb, an Agricultural Exhibition of the Phaltan State was held in the year under report. It was held conjointly with the Health and Baby

**Agricultural Exhibition.**

Week Shows at the time of the big annual Shri Rama Rath Festival in December last. The opening ceremony of the Exhibition took place at the hands of Mr. J. Monteath, I. C. S., Political Agent, Satara, and was graced by a number of distinguished people, officials and non-officials from the State and outside. Several stalls were arranged. The stalls kept by the Irrigation and Agricultural Departments of the Government of Bombay were much appreciated by the visitors. The stall of the Irrigation Department was a centre of attraction. Great pains were taken to give practical lessons to agriculturists by preparing miniature models of canal irrigation. The Exhibition was open for five days, and it was visited by about 15,000 to 20,000 persons. Boy Scout volunteers and other volunteers rendered invaluable assistance. A series of lectures of agricultural experts from the State as well as outside, was arranged, and officers of the Irrigation and the Agricultural Departments of the Government of Bombay gladly took part in it. A show of magic lantern slides on cattle breeding, Gorakshan etc. was also arranged. Shrimant Chiefaheb distributed prizes and certificates at the close of the Exhibition and announced his intention at the time to open a State Model Farm in the next year, and thanked the Irrigation and Agricultural Departments of the Government of Bombay for their co-operation and help to make the exhibition a grand success.

**91.** The Phaltan Bank Ltd. is a Joint Stock Bank registered under the Indian Companies Act. It is doing its business satisfactorily as before.

Phaltan Bank.

**92.** Shri Rama Navami and Shri Rama Rath are the two important annual fairs in the State. It is contemplated to take advantage of these fairs and to enlighten the public on matters of public utility. With this end in view, Agricultural Exhibition, Health and Baby Week Shows were held during the Rath Festival days. At the time of Shri Rama Navami fair, an instructive programme, of giving discourses on moral, religious and social subjects by learned people from outside, was arranged and was much appreciated by the general public.

Fairs.

**93.** There is a private printing press at Phaltan by name 'Shri Maloji Vijaya Press'. There is no newspaper except the State Gazette published monthly under State authority.

Printing Press.

**94.** The Victoria Diamond Jubilee Library at Phaltan is aided by the State.

Library.

**95.** A slight change was made in the closing of the year under report. As the Fasli year ends on an intermediate day of the month (mostly on 6th of June), and as it was found to be inconvenient, especially, in account matters, the year of report is made to coincide with the end of the month of May.

Concluding remarks.

The year under report was on the whole a fair one though not so good as the preceding one. Owing to the outbreak of plague and small-pox epidemics in some of the villages public health suffered a little.

The financial position of the State has improved, and the cash balance at hand has increased.

But the year under report is significant on account of the changes in the administrative system of a far-reaching importance. It has ushered in, not only changes in methods but also in the goal of the administration. The Chiefaheb was long contemplating the introduction of Reforms which would bring up the machinery of government in the State to modern and advanced ideas now prevalent everywhere. He thought it wise to take his subjects along the path of orderly progress towards a definite goal than allow them to drift. So far, the representatives of the people had

no voice in the administration, nor did the Chiefaheb share his responsibility with any one else. He has now established both a Legislative and an Executive Council with a view to achieving the above objects.

I now wish to state that I always received most valuable guidance from the Chiefaheb, for which I must tender my very respectful obligations to him. Next I have to mention with sincere gratitude the help which my colleague Mr. S. M. Dani, B. A., LL. B. the Nyayamantri, rendered to me in the work of administration. I must also admit with a sense of appreciation the valuable help I all along received from all the officers of the State.

Lastly, I wish to tender my sincere gratitude to Messrs. J. Monteath I. C. S., and S. Aminuddin, B. A., BAR-AT-LAW, I. C. S., former and present Political Agents of the State, whose sympathetic attitude in all matters connected with this State has been a most helpful and encouraging feature. The Durbar could always look up to their help and advice with confidence whenever needed.

**K. V. GODBOLE.**

Karbhari, Phaltan State.

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## ANNEXURE A.

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### Speech by the Chief of Phaltan at the Inauguration Ceremony of the Phaltan State Legislative Council on the 7th of September, 1929.

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Mr. Monteath, Members of the Council, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I welcome you all here to-day and thank you for making it convenient to attend this function at my request. You are all aware of the purpose for which this function has been arranged. But before requesting my worthy friend to inaugurate this Council, it would not be out of place, in my opinion, to express my views regarding the change that I am introducing to-day in the administrative system of this State. I also wish to narrate briefly the history of thought and events which has preceded this change. I ascended the Gadi of this old—perhaps the oldest—State in the Deccan on the 15th of November 1917. The Great War was then in full swing and my energies and resources—small though they were—were first devoted to the service of the Great Empire or rather to the service of humanity. The War was over after about a year and the aftermath of the War, which was no less trying than the War itself, followed. The War and its effects were as much a matter of concern to Indian States as they were to British India. This community and identity of interests between British India and the States set me thinking whether a system of administration akin to that prevailing in British India would not be for the good of the people of my State. These thoughts, in my mind, were further influenced by the events that were happening in British India during the first two years of my rule. It will be remembered that only a few months before I assumed powers, the momentous Declaration of August 1917 was made by His Imperial Majesty. The Viceroy and the Secretary of State were then engaged in making recommendations to His Majesty's Government about the steps to be taken in fulfilment of that declaration, and as a result of the enquiry jointly held by them, Montague-Chelmsford Reforms were introduced in British India. I was thereby convinced that the days of despotism or autocracy, however benevolent, were over. I could see that the wave that was passing over the whole world and which had come so near my borders, would not leave my people untouched. I could also see that real wisdom lay in forestalling its disastrous effects by diverting its course and facilitating its flow through proper channels as the British Government had done. But the people in British India were comparatively much more advanced. So I began with a lesson much more elementary. I formed an Advisory Council in order that the people may get some experience and some association with the administration. This had of course a good effect. But my thoughts on this subject again got a stimulus from the enquiry regarding Indian States which was entrusted to the Committee under the Chairmanship of Sir Harcourt Butler. This gave me an opportunity to study the problem of the system of government that should obtain in Indian States from all points of view. I was convinced that the dignity, honour and powers of every State would in future depend as much on the treaties and engagements that had taken place with the British Government and on the continued loyalty to it, as on the liberality and constitutionality of the system of administration obtaining in the State. I could see that the British Government was most reluctant to interfere in the internal administration of any State, and, by introducing a Constitutional Government, the States would be minimising the chances of

intervention. It would be, I thought, almost the only way to achieve an object which was so near to the heart of both the Princes and the Paramount Power. This is of course a general consideration. Speaking for myself, I must admit that the Paramount Power has never so far interfered in any of the affairs of my State and the fact only proves the laudable intentions of the British Government.

After I had sent my memorandum to the Butler Committee, I seriously began to consider whether the time had not arrived to make a real beginning on the lines mentioned above. It was true that there was no insistence on the part of my subjects. But before such a stage had arrived, I thought it desirable to put them on the right road. The first thing, therefore, which I did was to make it known to my subjects on my birthday last year, that I had set the ideal of responsible government as the goal to be achieved by successive stages. The next thing was to introduce a Constitution in the State, and towards this end, an Act, styled the "Government of Phaltan State Act" is being introduced from to-day. You will be able to see from its provisions that a fair elective element is conceded. No doubt the resolutions of the Legislative Council are mostly of the nature of recommendations, but to make them obligatory and thus raise their dignity rests with the members themselves, on the quality of their work, and on their sense of responsibility. But you will see that a still more important change is involved in the establishment of the Executive Council. I have shared my responsibilities with others to a greater extent in that Council solely because there I can have men who know their responsibility and who are qualified for such a position. But you will easily see that the same cannot be the case with the Legislative Council, at least in its initial stages.

On a perusal of the Act it will be seen that the relations of this State with the British Government and with the other Indian States have been placed wholly outside the authority of both the Executive and Legislative Councils for reasons which are obvious. It is not possible for me to allow my obligations to the Paramount Power to be shared by others. Perhaps such a time may come, but it is certainly not in the near future.

While freely acknowledging that the inspiration to take this new step came from the study of the principles of British Constitution, I must also tell you that it was no less inspired by the dictates in Hindu religious books like the *Vedas* and the *Mahabharat*. For, there you find the germ of responsible government and the rudiments of representative institutions. The Great Shivaji to whom my family was closely related had also recognized this principle as is seen from the establishment of the institution of *Ashta Pradhans* or eight counsellors. I must also admit that I am of opinion that the reforms in the system of government must not blindly imitate Western ideas, though these are bound to exercise a dominant influence. The cast of the oriental mind is essentially different from that of the occidental mind. I, therefore, hope that my people who have thus been given this opportunity will help me to evolve a system which will have the best of these two civilizations.

The House to which I belong is ruling this State for well-nigh six centuries. Nowhere in its history have my subjects swerved from their loyalty to the Ruling House. From the time this State has come under the British Paramountcy the people have been equally loyal to the British Government, and they have proved it by offering their best in men and money at the time of the Great War. It is mainly by reason of this unswerving loyalty and devotion that I was impelled to grant these Reforms as a free and voluntary gift. There have been illustrious and meritorious persons who ruled this State in the past, and I cannot leave unmentioned the names of Saguna Bai alias Aisaheb and my late revered father Mudhojirao, who ruled in the latter half of the 18th and the 19th century respectively, and I pray I may prove a worthy descendant of them by what I have done and by what I may do in future.



My Friend, I have detained you rather long. But I hope you and all assembled here will excuse me. This occasion, to my mind, is very important and deserves a full and candid expression of my views, though I believe I have not been able to do so. I must thank you, Mr. Monteath, for having so readily accepted my invitation to perform this ceremony. I take it not only as an indication of personal friendship and goodwill, but in my opinion, it represents the approval of the British Government to the experiment which I am making. I must also express my gratefulness to all the guests who have come here at some inconvenience to themselves to attend this function. I am particularly grateful to Mr. S. B. Bapat, who, though so old, has accepted the Presidentship of this Council at my request. He was a Karbhari of this State in the regime of my late revered father, and has earned a well-deserved reputation for competency and ability. I feel sure that the Council will find a reliable guide in him.

I shall now close with a word of advice to the Members of the Legislative Council, and I do not think that I can do it more appropriately than by quoting the words from the message of His Imperial Majesty, conveyed to the Indian Legislature by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, in 1921. They are as follows:—  
 “On you, the first representatives of the people in the new Councils, there rests a very special responsibility. For, on you it lies by the conduct of your business and the justice of your judgments to convince the world of the wisdom of this great constitutional change.”

Ladies and Gentlemen, I have done. It is now my privilege to ask my honoured Friend to inaugurate the new Council.

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## ANNEXURE B.

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**Address by J. Monteath, Esq., I. C. S., Political Agent, Satara,  
at the Inauguration Ceremony of the Phaltan State  
Legislative Council on the 7th of September 1929.**

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“Chiefsaheb, S. Ranisaheb, Members of the Council, Ladies and Gentlemen.  
My first duty is to read to those assembled a message which H. E. the Governor  
has directed me to deliver.

### THE MESSAGE.

“I desire to send you, Meherban Malojirao Mudhojirao Naik Nimbalkar, Chief of Phaltan, and to the members of the Phaltan State Legislative Council my congratulations on the auspicious occasion of the Inauguration of the Council.

By its creation you, the Ruler of the State of Phaltan, have shown your desire that the constitutional development of the State should keep pace with the advance of ideas and with the Political progress of India as a whole, and your wish to associate your subjects with the conduct of the affairs of the State.

It is for the members of the Council to show, by the manner in which they make use of the powers entrusted to them, the wisdom of the steps now taken, and to justify, as I trust they will, the transfer of further authority and functions.

I wish the Legislative Council of the State of Phaltan, success.

I esteem it a great honour that you have asked me, Chiefsaheb, to inaugurate this Council to-day. For me it is a matter of great good fortune that my first visit to your State should be connected with so important an event in its history. As you have told us, Phaltan is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, State in the Deccan. For many generations, it has flourished under the rule of your ancestors; and no one could say that their rule has not served to benefit the subjects of the State. But even before the Great War, times were changing; and the events that occurred during the years 1914 to 1918, and their consequences down to-day, have affected almost every corner of the world. It has not been long before changes that naturally first occurred in British India in territories directly under the supervision of H. M. the King Emperor, have had their repercussions in Indian States. It was eminently desirable in words of H. E. “that the constitutional development of the Phaltan State should keep pace with the advance of ideas and with the Political aspirations of your people as well as with the Political progress of India as a whole.”

You ascended your Gadi when the war was at its crisis and everything seemed to be in the melting pot. It is greatly to the credit of your administration during the past 12 eventful years that no whisper of discontent or unrest has been heard from your territory. But there can be no doubt that you are wise in forestalling, as you yourself say, any dangers that might result from ideas now prevailing throughout the world. And I must heartily congratulate you on the wise step you are taking to-day.

I must also congratulate the Members of the Council on the great opportunity for benefiting their fellow-subjects with which the Chiefsaheb is providing them. As has been said, advance on the lines initiated to-day must depend on the quality of the

work of the Members of the Council and their sense of responsibility. If they see that in representing the interests of their constituents they are themselves animated by a spirit of altruism and are guided by a desire to improve the condition of their fellow-subject as a whole and not only by sectional interest that might work to the disadvantage of a greater number than might be benefited by their policy, there is no doubt that, they will assist the Ruler in extending the degree of representative Government that may safely be adopted in the State. They have therefore a great responsibility, but also a great opportunity for beneficial work.

I repeat, therefore, Chiefsahab that I feel much gratitude for having been invited here to inaugurate this most important reform. As you have said, I am here not in my personal capacity ( though you have referred very kindly to that aspect of the question ) not so much in my personal capacity, but rather as the local representative of the British Government, towards which you and your ancestors and your subjects can boast of a record of unswerving loyalty. From the message which I had the honour of reading at the beginning of my remarks, it will be clear to all here that H. E. as the King Emperor's representative has a great personal interest in the success of this measure which I have been asked to inaugurate. I cannot do better than repeat his wish that, you, Chiefsahab, and the Legislative Council of the Phaltan State may have all success. "

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## **Appendices**

**I to XXX**

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**List of Appendices accompanying the Report on the General Administration  
of the Phaltan State for the year 1929-30.**

No.	Name of Appendix.
1	Names of High Officials in the States.
2	Laws in force in the State.
3	Military Force ( <i>Niz</i> ).
4	Strength etc. of the Police.
5	Working of the Police.
6	Value of property stolen and recovered.
7	Crimes and their nature.
8	Working of the Criminal Courts.
9	Criminal Appeals.
10	Civil Work—Nature and value of original suits.
11	Civil Work—Execution of decrees.
12	Civil Work—Appeals.
13	Jails and Lock-ups.
14	Registration of documents.
15	Registration—Receipts and Expenditure.
16	Municipality—Receipts and Expenditure.
17	Rainfall.
18	Prices of food-grains.
19	Public Works—Expenditure.
20	Agricultural stock.
21	Excise shops and revenue.
22	Receipts and Disbursements.
23	Medical Relief.
24	Vital Statistics.
25	State Schools.
26	Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies.
27	Non-agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies.
28	Cash Account of the Phaltan Shri Laxmi Central Co-Operative Bank Ltd.
29	Profit and Loss account of the Phaltan Shri Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.
30	Balance Sheet of the Phaltan Shri Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.

## APPENDIX—I

Names of High Officials in the Phaltan State, showing changes in the personnel during the year 1929-30.

Name of Officer	Designation	Period		Remarks
		From	To	
K. V. Godbole, Esq., B. A., LL. B.	State Karbhari	7-6-1929	31-5-1930	
S. M. Dani, Esq. B. A., LL. B.	Nyayamantri	5-9-1929	31-5-1930	
B. L. Likhite, Esq., B. A., LL. B.	Huzur Chitnis.	15-8-1929	6-11-1929	Post abolished for the present.
G. B. Kulkarni, Esq., B. A., LL. B.	F. C. Sub-Judge & F.C. Magistrate.	7-6-1929	5-9-1929	Resigned.
B. L. Likhite, Esq., B. A., LL. B.	... Do. ...	10-9-1929	31-5-1930	
Dr. K. G. Joshi, Esq., L. M. & S.	Chief Medical Officer.	7-6-1929	31-5-1930	
V. B. Deshpande, Esq.	Private Secretary & Prince's Guardian.	7-6-1929	31-5-1930	
A. Chavan, Esq.	A. D. C.	7-6-1929	31-5-1930	
G. R. Bhide, Esq., B. A.	Head Master Mudhoji High School, Phaltan.	7-6-1929	31-5-1930	
C. B. Joshi, Esq., M. A.	Tutor to Princes.	1-8-1929	31-5-1930	
N. V. Teredesai, Esq., B. A.	Personal Assistant to the Karbhari.	7-11-1929	31-5-1930	
R. V. Kulkarni, Esq.	Mamlatdar.	7-6-1929	4-9-1930	
N. G. Halabe, Esq.	-Do-	5-9-1929	31-5-1930	
G. B. Sankpal, Esq.	Inspector of Police.	7-6-1929	31-5-1930	
D. M. Joshi, Esq.	Inspector and Organizer of Co-operative Societies.	7-6-1929	31-5-1930	
S. G. Vaidya, Esq.	State Overseer.	7-6-1929	31-5-1930	

**K. V. GODBOLE.**  
Karbhari, Phaltan State.

APPENDIX—II

List of Laws in force in the Phaltan State, in the year 1929-30

Acts Adopted from the Acts passed by the Government of India.

No.	Act No.	Name of the Act.	Amendments.
1	XXXVI of 1858	The Lunatic Asylums Act.	
2	XXI of 1860	The Societies Registration Act.	
3	XLV of 1860	The Indian Penal Code.	... with amendments
4	XX of 1863	The Religious Endowments Act.	
*5	XXV of 1867	Press and Registration of Books.	... with amendments upto 1-4-1930.
6	XIV of 1869	The Bombay Civil Courts Act.	
7	VII of 1870	The Court Fees Act.	... with amendments upto 1-4-1930.
8	I of 1871	The Cattle Trespass Act. ✓	... with amendments upto 1-4-1930./
*9	XXIII of 1871	The Pensions Act. ✓	... with amendments upto 1-4-1930.
10	I of 1872	The Indian Evidence Act.	... with amendments
11	IX of 1872	The Indian Contract Act.	... with amendments
12	X of 1873	The Indian Oaths Act.	
13	II of 1874	The Administrator General's Act.	
14	IX of 1875	The Indian Majority Act.	
15	I of 1877	The Specific Relief Act.	
16	I of 1878	The Indian Opium Act.	
17	VI of 1878	The Treasure Trove Act.	
18	VII of 1878	The Indian Forest Act. ✓	
19	XI of 1878	The Indian Arms Act.	
*20	XVII of 1879	The Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act.	... with amendments upto 1-4-1930.
*21	XXVI of 1881	Negotiable Instruments Act.	... with amendments upto 1-4-1930.
22	II of 1882	The Indian Trusts Act.	
23	IV of 1882	The Transfer of Property Act.	... with amendments upto 1-4-1930.
*24	V of 1882	The Easements Act. ✓	... with amendments upto 1-8-1928.
25	XII of 1882	The Indian Salt Act.	
26	XIX of 1883	The Land Improvement Loans Act.	
27	IV of 1884	The Indian Explosive Act.	
28	XII of 1884	The Agriculturists' Loans Act.	
29	XIII of 1885	The Indian Telegraphs Act.	... as amended by Acts VII and XIV of 1914.
30	VI of 1886	The Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act.	
*31	VII of 1887	The Suits Valuation Act.	... with amendments upto 1-4-1930.
32	VI of 1888	The Debtors Act. ✓	
33	VI of 1880	The Charitable Endowments Act.	
34	VIII of 1890	The Guardian and Wards Act.	
35	XI of 1890	The Prevention of Cruelty to Animal Act.	
36	I of 1894	The Land Acquisition Act	... with amendments
37	VI of 1898	The Post Office Act.	

No.	Act No.	Name of the Act.	Amendment.
38	V of 1898	The Code of Criminal Procedure	...as amended by Act XVIII of 1923.
†39	II of 1899	The Indian Stamp Act	... with amendments upto 1-4-1930.
40	XIII of 1899	The Glanders and Farcy Act.	
41	III of 1890	The Prisoners Act.	
42	XV of 1903	The Extradition Act.	
43	V of 1908	The Code of Civil Procedure	...with amendments upto 1-4-1930.
44	VI of 1908	The Explosive Substance Act.	
†45	IX of 1908	The Indian Limitation Act	...with amendments upto 1-4-1930.
†46	XVI of 1908	The Indian Registration Act	...with amendments upto 1-4-1930.
47	IV of 1909	The Whipping Act.	
48	III of 1911	The Criminal Tribes Act.	
*49	XII of 1911	The Indian Factories Act	...with amendments.
50	VII of 1913	The Indian Companies Act.	
51	VIII of 1914	The Indian Motor Vehicles Act.	
52	X of 1918	The Usurious Loans Act.	
*53	XXIX of 1925	The Indian Succession Act.	

Regulations adopted from the Regulations of the Government of Bombay.

No.	Regulation No.	Name of the Regulation.	Amendment.
54	II of 1827	Castle Questions.	
55	IV of 1827	Civil Courts ( Law to be observed ).	
56	V of 1827	Acknowledgement of Debts, Interests and Mortgages.	
57	VIII of 1827	Administration of Estates.	
58	XII of 1887	Police.	
59	XIII of 1827	Criminal Courts.	

Acts adopted from the Acts passed by the Government of Bombay.

No.	Act No.	Name of the Act.	Amendment.
60	IV of 1862	The Markets and Fairs Act.	
61	VI of 1863	The Public Conveyance Act	with amendments.
62	VII of 1866	The Hindu Heirs Relief Act.	
63	VIII of 1866	The Sale of Poisons Act.	
64	VIII of 1867	The Village Police Act.	
65	II of 1868	The Bombay Ferries Act	with amendments
66	III of 1874	The Bombay Hereditary Offices Act	as amended by Act III of 1910
67	III of 1875	The Tolls Act.	...



No.	Act No.	Name of the Act.	Amendment.
68	V of 1878	The Abkari Act	...with amendments
✓ 69	V of 1879	The Land Revenue Code	as amended by Act III of 1913.
✓ 70	VII of 1879	The Bombay Irrigation Act	...with amendments
✓ 71	IV of 1887	The Gambling Act.	
72	I of 1889	The Village Sanitation Act.	
73	IV of 1890	The District Police Act	... as amended by Act XI of 1918.
74	I of 1892	The Bombay District Vaccination Act.	
† 75	III of 1905	The District Municipal Act	...with amendments upto 1-4-1930.
† 76	II of 1906	The Mamlatdars Courts Act	...with amendments upto 1-4-1930.
77	I of 1918	The Bombay Primary Education Act.	
78	XVII of 1920	The Pleaders Act.	
79	VI of 1923	The Bombay Local Boards Act.	
✓ 80	VII of 1925	The Bombay Co-operative Societies Act.	

## Acts passed by the Government of Phaltan State.

No.	Act No.	Name of the Act.	Amendment.
81		Opium and Intoxicating Drugs Law.	
† 82	I of 1929	<u>Government of Phaltan State Act.</u>	
† 83	II of 1929	Phaltan State Elections Inquiries Act.	
† 84	III of 1929	An Act to provide for the attendance and Examination of Witnesses before the Phaltan State Legislative Council.	

*N. B.*—Laws marked † were introduced during the year under report. Laws marked \* and amendments of Laws marked † were since introduced by Act No. 1 of 1930.

**APPENDIX—III.**

**APPENDIX—III** is not given as there is no **Military force**  
**in the Phaltan State.**

APPENDIX—IV.

STATEMENT showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the Police, for the year 1929—30.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		REMARKS.
				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
Police ( Regular foot )		Rs.	Rs.								
Chief officer... ..	1	75							1		
Sub-Inspector ... ..	1	20+7							1		
Head Constable III... ..	3	18							3		
Do. IV... ..	7	17&16							7		
Constable I... ..	4	14	26,807						2		
Do. II... ..	6	13							3		
Do. III... ..	14	12							12		
Total ... ..	36								29		
Garrisons ... ..	33				1				18		
Sowars ( mounted )... ..	8								3		
Shibandi ... ..	22								15		
Grand Total ... ..	99				1				65		

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APPENDIX—V

STATEMENT showing the working of the Police in the Phaltan State, during the year 1929-30.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 & 5).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		REMARKS
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Phaltan.	38	59	60	67	60	67	37	17	20	25	62	40	62	40	

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K. V. GODBOLE,  
Karbhari, Phaltan State.

**APPENDIX—VI.**

STATEMENT showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Phaltan State, during the year 1929-30.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		REMARKS.
	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Phaltan ... ..	1601	2316	186	951	12	41	

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**K. V. GODBOLE,**  
Karbhari, Phaltan State.

APPENDIX—VII.

STATEMENT showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Phaltn State, during the year 1929.

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.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of Imprisonment.									Remarks.					
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Simple.	Rigorous	Imprisonment		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				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.		
										Simple.	Rigorous																				Capital punishment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		
Cognizable.																																
Theft Sec. 379... ..		2	2	3	2	3	3		3					3				2	1													
Theft in a dwelling house Sec. 380 ...	1	5	6	4	4	6	5				4	1		5				3	1												2	
Murder Sec. 302 ... ..	1		1																1												1	
House breaking and theft Secs. 457 & 380 ...	1	7	8		4	10	3		1			2		3				1													4	
Wrongfully restraining a person Sec. 341 ...		2	2		1	3									1																1	
Criminal trespass Secs. 447 & 448 ... ..		4	4	2	3	24									13																1	
Causing hurt by dangerous weapon Sec. 324 ...		1	1	1	1	3									3																1	
Robbery Sec. 342 ... ..	1	1	2		2	3	3	1				2		3				1													3	
Criminal breach of trust Secs. 406 & 409 ...	2	1	3	2		2																									3	
Kidnapping Sec. 363. ... ..		1	1	1	1	3								3																		
Other offences against I. P. C. ... ..	1	3	4	6	4	9	3					3		3																		
Total ..	17	27	34	18	22	66	17	1	4	...	4	8	...	17	28	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	



**APPENDIX—VIII.**

STATEMENT showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Phaltan State, during the year 1929.

Name of the Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of year.	REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1929.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
				Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On Summons.	Volun. cry.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sessions Court ... ..	...	1	...	..	4	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Magistrate First Class ... ..	76	41	28	27	10	21	2	...	186	88	40	8	23	4	2	11	
Magistrate Second class ... ..	...	52	...	27	19	90	...	...	...	136	14	42	6	...	...	74	
Magistrate Third „ ... ..	131	84	63	13	20	143	...	...	333	239	16	180	18	...	11	14	
Total ... ..	207	178	91	67	49	254	2	...	519	463	70	230	47	4	13	103	

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**K. V. GODBOLE,**  
Karbhari, Phaltan State.



**APPENDIX—IX**

STATEMENT showing the results of appeals against the decision passed by the Criminal Courts in the Phaltan State, during the year 1929.

Tribunals	Number of applications	Number of persons and cases																REMARKS
		Applica- tions rejected		Sentences						Proceed- ings quashed		Referred		Further inquiry etc. ordered		Pending		
				Confirm- ed		Modified		Reversed										
		Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
Sessions Court ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
District Magistrate's Court ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	

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**K. V. GODBOLE**  
Karbhari, Phaltan State

APPENDIX—X.

Civil Work :—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during the year received by transfer or on remand		Total		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance		Value	Suits filed during the present year								Suits disposed of during the present year					REMARKS	
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year		Suits re-landed property	Suits for money transactions	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	<i>Ex-parte</i>	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value		Average duration
Sub-Judge's Court	95	124	313	308	408	432	284	265	124	167	Rs. 79,258	103	198	7	160	115	19	13	1	87	81	7	90	Rs. 64,198	Y. M. D. 0-4-19	

K. V. GODBOLE  
Karbhari, Phaltan State

APPENDIX—XI.

*Civil Work* :—Results of applications for execution of decree.

Tribunal ..	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year	Applications brought to the register			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of.			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	
Sub-Judge's Court ...	265	265	Rs. 1,20,638	620	431	Rs. 89,931	885	696	Rs. 2,10,569	620	412	Rs. 75,275	265	284	Rs. 1,35,294	40	70	174	

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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.								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		Case re-manded for re-trial		Cases com-promised & 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	
High Court ...	15	7	7	14	22	21	0	0	22	21*	3,093	5,618	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
First Appellate Court	46	15	22	9	68	24	53	0	15	24*	9,318	3,027	24	0	11	0	4	0	11	0	3	0	1-5-18	0			

\* Since disposed of

**K. V. GODBOLE**  
Karbhari, Phaltan State.

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APPENDIX—XIII.

STATEMENT showing the number of persons confined in the Jail and Lock-ups in the Phaltan State during the year 1929-30.

Station	No. of prisons	No. 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	Prssent year				
				Past year	Present year						
Phaltan	1	8	15	25	23	9	4	3	Rs. 388	15 days	Nil

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**K. V. GODBOLE**  
Karbhari, Phaltan State.

APPENDIX—XIV.

Registration of documents in the Phaltan State for the year 1929-30

Name of State	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented										Documents registered		Value of Documents registered		Document 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
Phaltan ... ..	1,925	1,951	488	534	606	585	8	11	16	10	807	811	1,925	1,951	Rs. 3,83,140	Rs. 9,93,446	...	...	...	...	

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K. V. GODBOLE  
Karbhari, Phaltan State,

## APPENDIX—XV.

STATEMENT showing the receipts and expenditure on account of registration during the year 1929-30.

Description	Past year			Present year			REMARKS
	Number of deeds.	Value of property	Fees realised	Number of deeds.	Value of property	Fees realised	
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Mortgages ...	488	1,21,581	735	534	1,27,607	777	
Sale-deeds ...	606	1,86,091	1,463	585	1,91,340	1,586	
Wills ...	8	...	25	11	...	31	
Money-bonds ...	16	2,100	14	10	1,865	23	
Miscellaneous ...	807	73,368	1,125	811	6,72,634	1,228	
Total ...	1,925	3,83,140	3,362	1,951	9,93,446	3,645	
Expenditure ...	...	...	707	...	...	908	
Net profit ...	...	...	2,655	...	...	2,737	

## APPENDIX—XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipality in the Phaltan State during the year 1929-30.

Name	Opening balance on 7th June	Receipts during the year		Total in current year	Expenditure during the year		Balance on 6th June	REMARKS
		Past	Present		Past	Present		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Phaltan ...	16,081	24,561	35,231	51,312	20,660	19,698	31,614	

K. V. GODBOLE

Karbhari, Phaltan State.

## APPENDIX—XVII

## Statement of rainfall in Phaltan State

State	April 1929	May 1929	June 1929	July 1929	August 1929	September 1929	October 1929	November 1929	December 1929	January 1930	February 1930	March 1930	Total	Total of past year	Average of past 5 years
	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.
Phaltan	0-74	0-30	5-41	0-45	0-5	5-18	6-70	0-18	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	19-1	21-92	17-92

## APPENDIX—XVIII

## Statement as to prices of staple food-grains

Article		During March (past year)	During March (present year)	Remarks
		Pounds per rupee	Pounds per rupee	
Jwari	...	24	22	
Bajri	...	18	17	
Wheat	...	12	15	
Rice	...	11	11	
Gram	...	15	15	
Tur	...	24	14	

**K. V. GODBOLE**  
Karbhari, Phaltan State.



**APPENDIX—XIX.**

**Expenditure of Public Works during the year 1929-30.**

Description of work	State Funds			Local Funds			Totals	Remarks
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Public Offices and Buildings ...	...	1,575	1,575	...	...	...	1,575	
Other Buildings ...	1,390	8,472	9,862	...	...	...	9,862	
Dharmshalas ...	...	...	...	...	181	181	181	
Chavdis ...	...	...	...	...	307	307	307	
Cattle pounds ...	...	...	...	...	103	103	103	
Road and Road-side trees ...	741	4,607	5,348	...	498	408	5,846	
Water-supply ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Establishment ...	...	...	4,958	...	...	2,262	7,220	
Toll proceeds refund to British Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,500	3,500	
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>2,131</b>	<b>14,654</b>	<b>21,743</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1,089</b>	<b>6,815</b>	<b>28,594</b>	

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**K. V. GODBOLE**  
Karbhari, Phaltan State.

## APPENDIX—XX

Agricultural stock in the Phaltan State during the year 1929—30.

District	Year	Horses and Cattle									Ploughs.		Carts.		REMARKS
		Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Horses	Mares	Colts & Fillies	Asses	Sheep and Goats	With two bullocks	With four bullocks	Riding	Load carrying	
				Males	Females										
Phaltan ...	1929-30.	11,427	6167	51	625	130	184	52	226	63435	...	1177	189	1935	

## APPENDIX XXI

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Phaltan State during the year 1929-30.

Name of State	Country Spirit		Opium		Ganja		Tari		Total		Remarks
	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	
Phaltan ...	1	9,192	4	6,005	1	10,093	...	...	6	25,290	

K. V. GODBOLE  
Karbhari, Phaltan State.

## APPENDIX XXII.

STATEMENT showing the Receipts of the Phaltan State, during the year 1929-30.

No.	Name of Head	Fasli year 1338 1928-29	Fasli year 1339 1929-30	Increase	Decrease
	Opening Balance { State ...	1,33,760	1,36,938		
	{ Canal Deposit balance ...		28,994		
	Revenue Heads.				
1	Land Revenue :—				
	Jahagiri ...				
	Deshmukhi including revenue of Isafat villages ...	1,68,527	1,54,311	...	14,216
2	Sayar Revenue :—				
	Opium ...	25,488	25,214	...	274
	Abkari ...	15,027	21,297	6,270	..
	Miscellaneous ...	2,533	7,816	5,353	...
3	Law and Justice ...	1,563	2,220	657	...
4	Stamps ...	16,148	16,622	474	..
5	Registration ...	3,362	3,645	283	...
6	Forest ...	3,736	3,439	...	297
7	Police ...	20	1,667	1,647	...
8	Education ...	2,532	3,477	945	...
9	Tagai ...	2,980	2,547	...	433
10	Interest ...	1,703	20,897	19,194	...
11	Public works ...	5,752	7,128	1,376	...
12	Collection charges on canal water rates ...	6,325	6,018	...	307
13	Other receipts ...	2,900	6,420	3,520	...
	Total of Heads 1 to 13 ...	2,58,596	2,82,788	39,719	15,527
14	Revenue of Inam lands adjusted ...		64,686		
	Total of Heads 1 to 14 ...	2,58,596	3,47,474	39,719	15,527
	Debt Heads				
15	Local Funds :—				
	One anna cess ...	28,882	29,232	350	...
	Canal area development cess ...	10,207	10,670	463	...
	Tolls ...	1,501	1,575	74	...
	Contributions ...	4,087	4,502	415	...
	Miscellaneous ...	1,850	2,468	618	...

## APPENDIX—XXII—Contd.

STATEMENT showing the Receipts of the Phaltan State, during the year 1929-30.

No.	Name of Head	Fasli year 1338 1928-29	Fasli year 1339 1929-30	Increase	Decrease
16	Revenue Deposits ...	18,360	38,734	...	...
17	Criminal Deposits ...		213	...	...
18	Civil Courts deposits ...		5,620	...	...
19	Personal Deposits ...		64,617	...	...
20	Canal Deposits ...		1,47,702	...	...
21	Canal water rate collections ...		87,151	...	...
	Total of Heads 15 to 21 ...	64,887	3,92,484	1,920	...
22	Advances recovered ...	3,002	46,406	404	...
23	Loans recovered ...	28,214	24,157	...	4,057
24	Government loan ...	3,00,000	...	...	3,00,000
	Total of Heads 22 to 24 ...	3,31,216	70,563	404	3,04,057
	Total of Heads 15 to 24 ...	3,96,103	4,63,047	2,324	3,04,057
	Total of Heads 1 to 24 ...	6,54,699	8,10,521	42,043	3,19,584
	Grand Total ...	7,88,459	9,76,453	1,87,994	...

**Explanatory Notes.**

Decrease in 'Land Revenue' is due to the present year being not so good as the last one.

Increase under 'Abkari' (Sayar Revenue) is due to the recovery of last year's instalment during the year.

Increase under 'Miscellaneous' (Sayar) is due to the recovery of income-tax arrears of the last year which remained uncollected owing to plague.

Increase under 'Police' is due to the inclusion of the fees of State Band which were up to this time kept separate and not credited to State treasury.

Increase under 'Education' is due to collection of previous year's fees which remained uncollected owing to plague.

Increase under 'Interest' is mainly due to the credit of interest amount by Khasgi for its share in the Government Loan.

Increase under 'other receipts' is due to the realization of dues etc. in some departments.

The amounts of increase and decrease under other heads being small and fluctuating call for no remarks.

## APPENDI X—XXII.

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of the Phaltan State during the year 1929-30.

No.	Name of Head	Fasli year 1338 1928-29	Fasli year 1339 1929-30	Increase	Decrease
<b>Service Heads</b>					
1	Payment to British Government on account of Horse contingent ...	9,600	9,600	...	...
2	Khasgi ...	12,000	14,000	2,000	...
3	Prince's education ...	1,508	3,223	1,715	...
4	Revenue Department:—				
	1 Establishment ...	23,639	25,556	1,917	...
	2 Watandars and Hakadars ...	60,924	65,110	4,186	...
	3 Devasthan Dharmadaya... ..	5,321	4,533	...	788
5	Sayar expenses ...	8,877	8,253	...	624
6	Judicial Department ...	5,871	4,968	...	903
7	Registration ...	707	908	201	...
8	Forest ...	508	551	43	...
9	Police ...	23,204	26,807	3,603	...
10	Educational Department ...	9,040	10,610	1,570	...
11	Public works ...	27,159	21,749	...	5,416
12	Jail ...	716	388	...	328
13	Tagai advances ...	1,830	300	...	1,530
14	Other Heads ...	22,173	26,553	4,380	...
15	Miscellaneous ...	33,604	47,250	13,646	...
	Total of Heads 1 to 15 ...	2,46,681	2,70,353	33,261	9,589
16	Revenue of Inam lands adjusted ...		64,686		
	Total of Heads 1 to 16 ...	2,46,681	3,35,039	33,261	9,589
<b>Debt Heads.</b>					
17	Local Funds:—				
	1 Establishment ...	876	2,262	1,386	...
	2 Primary Education ...	12,598	13,632	1,034	...
	3 Dispensary including vaccination ...	6,320	8,174	1,854	...
	4 Works ...	2,800	4,589	1,789	...
			28,657		

## APPENDIX—XXII.—(Contd.)

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of the Phaltan State during the year 1929-30.

No.	Name of Head	Fasli year 1338 1928-29	1929-30	Increase	Decrease
18	Repayment of Revenue Deposits ...		20,879		
19	Criminal            " ...	} 28,310	189		
20	Civil                " ...		3,870		
21	Personal            " ...		64,370		
22	Canal                " ...		1,61,975		
23	Remittances of water rate collections ...		85,955		
	Total of Heads 17 to 23 ...	50,904	3,55,895	6,063	...
24	Advances ...	2,389	56,723	54,434	...
25	Repayment of Loan ...	1,25,967	54,493	...	71,474
26	Loans advanced ...	2,25,580	12,440	...	1,13,140
	Total of Heads 24 to 26 ...	3,53,936	1,23,656	54,434	1,84,614
	Total of Heads 17 to 26 ...	4,04,840	4,79,551	...	...
	Total of Heads 1 to 26 ...	6,51,521	8,14,590	93,758	1,94,203
	<i>Cash Balance at the close of the year.</i>				
	(1) In State Treasury ...		52,396		
	(2) With the Phaltan Shri Laxmi C. C. Bank				
	On saving account ...		18,569		
	On current account ...		50,125		
	As fixed deposit ...		40,000		
	(3) Other deposits ...		773		
	Total ...		1,61,863	...	...
	Grand Total ...	...	9,76,453	...	...

**Explanatory Notes.**

Increase under 'Khasgi' is due to the amount being increased.

Increase under Princes's education is due to the pay of guardian being included under this head.

Increase under 'Revenue Department' (establishment) is due to the new appointment of the Nyaymantri and Executive Councillor during the year.

Increase under Revenue Watandars and Hakdars is on account of the payment of arrears of the last year.

Increase under 'Police' is due to the purchase of horses, ammunition and dress.

Increase under 'Educational Department' is due to the appointment of a highly paid Headmaster and some addition in the staff.

Decrease under 'Public works' is due to annual contribution of two years on account of Mahad Pandharpur Provincial Road repairs being included in figures of the last report-year.

Decrease under 'Tagai advances' is due to fewer payments being required to be made this year.

Increase under 'Other heads' is due to increase in expenditure in motor, telephone, press department, etc.

Increase under 'Miscellaneous' is due to the expenditure incurred in connection with Banking Inquiry Committee, Yuvarajsaheb's operation, Legislative Council opening ceremony and donations etc.

Increase under 'Local funds' (establishment) is due to previous years' arrears being given this year.

Increase under other items is due to their fluctuating nature and to the change stated in Chapter V hence it calls for no remark.

**K. V. GODBOLE**  
Karbhari, Phaltan State

## APPENDIX—XXIII.

STATEMENT of Medical Relief afforded in the Phaltan State  
during the year 1929-30.

Dis- pensary	Number of patients treated		Results of in-door cases				Expenditure	Daily Average	REMARKS
	Out- door	In-door	Dis- Charged	Absent- ed	Died	Remain- ing under treat- ment			
Phaltan ...	7741	20	17	...	2	1	Rs. 7,587	145	

## APPENDIX—XXIV

Vital Statistics of the Phaltan State for the year 1929-30.

Name	Population	Births		Increase	Decrease	Deaths		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of population				REMARKS
		Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year			Births		Deaths		
										Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
Phaltan ...	43,285	2,115	1,682	...	433	1,543	1,730	187	...	49	39	36	40	

## APPENDIX—XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Phaltan State  
for the year 1929-30.

Number of Schools		Description of Schools	Number of pupils on roll on 7th June		Daily Average attendance		Expenditure			REMARKS
Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	High School	Secondary	Primary	
1	1	Mudhoji High School...	89	73	94	75	Rs. 7,420			
1	1	Anglo-Vernacular School	144	114	104	116		3,190		
26	27	Primary Boy's School...	1,319	1,284	1,044	868				
1	1	Primary Girl's School...	132	132	128	75				13,632
1	1	Vedic School	10	8	7	10				
		Total ...	1694	1611						

K. V. GODBOLE  
Karbhari, Phaltan State

APPENDIX—XXVI.

STATEMENT of the Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies in the Phaltan State for the year ending 31st March 1930.

Serial No.	Name of the Society	Number of Members	Deposits		Loans from the Phaltan Shri Laxmi C. C. Bank	Working Capital	Reserve Fund	Audit class	REMARKS
			Members	Non-Members					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Vidani Co-op. Credit Society ...	76	2,097	700	5,970	14,449	5,163	B	
2	Phaltan Co-op. Credit Society ...	40	1,884	...	1,785	7,227	2,711	B	
3	Taradgaon Co-op. Credit Society ...	45	721	...	2,461	5,486	2,084	B	
4	Bibi Co-op. Credit Society ...	29	569	...	0	2,019	1,351	C	
5	Mirgaon C. Credit Society ...	44	274	...	1,210	1,942	459	C	
6	Padegaon Co-op. Credit Society ...	89	1,720	...	18,645	21,647	1,282	B	
7	Vidani Shri Uttareswher C. C. Society ...	63	1,527	...	10,650	13,019	727	B	
8	Kalaj Shri Khandoba C. C. Society ...	23	394	...	4,043	4,814	372	B	
9	Tambve Co-op. Credit Society ...	36	399	...	3,857	4,678	411	B	
10	Murum Shri Maruti Co-op. C. Society ...	23	244	...	2,433	3,113	437	B	
11	Kusur Co-op. Credit Society ...	25	204	...	3,854	4,192	124	C	
12	Sangvi Shri Nath Co-op. Credit Society ...	54	528	...	7,210	8,107	172	B	
13	Takolwadi Shri Padmavati C. C. Society ...	23	163	...	1,630	1,872	79	B	



14	Asu Shri Kaleshwar C. C. Society	...	99	1,931	...	20,887	23,476	388	B
15	Gokhali C. C. Society	...	52	736	10	8,272	9,656	638	B
16	Rajale Co-op. Credit Society	...	38	415	...	4,458	5,281	408	B
17	Somanthali C. Credit Society	...	32	470	...	3,055	3,856	323	B
18	Dudhebavi C.C. Society	...	22	327	...	1,994	2,725	403	A
19	Sathe Shri Hanuman C. C. Society	...	26	377	...	3,302	3,985	302	B
20	Kambleshwar Shri Bhivai C. C. Society	...	19	209	...	2,231	2,557	61	B
21	Jinti C. C. Society	...	68	1,170	...	11,127	13,434	1,137	B
22	Hol Co-op. Credit Society	...	69	1,070	...	11,860	14,091	1,148	B
23	Khamgaon C. C. Society	...	32	351	...	4,681	5,331	299	B
24	Ravadi Khd Co-op. Credit Society	...	29	677	...	4,285	4,901	152	B
25	Phaltan Shri Ram C. C. Society	...	62	1,097	...	10,489	12,189	523	B
26	Sarde Shri Hanuman C. C. Society	...	34	534	...	4,870	6,011	608	B
27	Sastewadi C. C. Society	...	16	155	...	2,025	2,497	317	B
28	Tadavale C. C. Society	...	23	213	...	2,565	3,065	285	B
29	Fudatarwadi C. C. Society	...	26	259	...	3,199	3,881	423	B
30	Malavadi C. C. Society	...	15	129	9	990	1,538	345	B
31	Nimbhore C. C. Society	...	35	562	...	6,120	6,935	216	B
32	Andrud C. C. Society	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	

Not Commenced  
business

APPENDIX—XXVI—(Contd).

STATEMENT of the Agricultural Credit Societies in the Phaltan State for the year ending 31st March 1930.

Serial No.	Name of the Society.	Number of Members.	Deposits.		Loans from the Phaltan Shri Laxmi C. Co-op. Bank Ltd	Working Capital	Reserve fund	Audit Class	REMARKS
			Members	Non-Members.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
33	Javali C. C. Society ...	23	243	...	3,348	3,714	61	B	
34	Mirdhe C. C. Society ...	25	249	...	2,844	3,328	15	B	
35	Songaon C C. Society ...	23	251	...	3,139	3,797	393	B	
36	Tirakwadi C. C. Society ...	19	177	...	1,859	2,280	164	B	
37	Hingangaon Co-op.Credit Society...	19	42	...	1,150	1,207	...	New.	
38	Nimblak Co-op. Credit Society ...	50	643	14	9,775	10,649	96	B	
39	Barad Shri Maruti C. C. Society ...	26	174	...	2,794	3,039	23	B	
40	Vinchurni Shri Maruti C. C. S. ...	19	99	...	1,943	2,153	13	B	
41	Gunaware Co-op. Credit Society ...	13	95	...	2,675	2,782	...	New.	
42	Survadi C. C. Society ...	38	224	...	3,217	3,648	207	B	
	Total ...	1,536	23,603	733	2,02,902	2,54,571	24,326		

[xxx]

Phaltan, Dated 22nd July 1930.

**D. M. JOSHI**  
Auditor Co-op. Societies, Phaltan.

**K. V. GODBOLE**  
Registrar, C. S. Phaltan.

APPENDIX—XXVII.

STATEMENT of the non-Agricultural Credit Societies in the Phaltan State for the year ending 31st March 1930,

Serial No.	Name of the Society	Number of Members	Deposits		Loans from the Phaltan Shri Laxmi C. Co-op. Bank Ltd.	Working Capital	Reserve fund	Audit class	Remarks
			Members,	Non-Mem- bers.					
1	Saswad Weavers' Co-op. Credit Society ...	14	795	...	350 (State)	2,577	1,284	C	[ xxxiii ]
2	Barad Weavers' Co-op. Credit Society ...	26	1,651	...	4,746	6,792	1,071	B	
3	Servants' Co-op. Credit Society ...	85	481	2,925	...	7,750	1,455	B	
4	Phaltan Police Servants' Co-op. Credit Society ...	31	81	...	...	3,242	306	B	
5	Phaltan Traders' and Shopkeepers' Co-op. Credit Society ...	26	...	...	4,940	7,023	175	B	
6	Phaltan State Servants' Co-op. Credit Society ...	31	26	...	1,950	2,527	77	B	
7	Urban Co-operative Credit Society, Phaltan ...	70	...	...	10,160	12,638	...	B	
	Total ...	283	3,034	2,975	22,146	42,549	4,368		

Phaltan, Dated 22nd July 1930.

D. M. JOSHI.

K. V. GODBOLE

Auditor Co op. Societies, Phaltan,

Registrar, C. S. Phaltan,

## STATEMENT No. I.

## APPENDIX—XXVIII

Cash Account of the Phaltan Shri Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. for the year ending 31st March 1930.

Dz.		Cr													
Serial No.	RECEIPTS.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Serial No.	PAYMENTS.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
1	To Share Capital a/c				4,230	0	0	1	By Fixed deposits of						
2	To Fixed deposits a/cs of								(1) The Bombay Prov. Co-op. Bank Ltd.	28,800	0	0			
	(1) The Bombay Prov. Co-op. Bank Ltd.	20,000	0	0					(2) Phaltan State	30,000	0	0			
	(2) Phaltan State	30,000	0	0					(3) Others	23,705	0	0	82,505	0	0
	(3) Others	04,635	0	0	84,635	0	0	2	By current accounts of						
3	To Current accounts of								(1) Phaltan State	40,000	0	0			
	(1) Phaltan State	97,409	10	6					(2) Institutions	1,07,733	15	4			
	(2) Institutions	1,20,698	6	5					(3) Individuals	76,691	2	3			
	(3) Societies	1,41,321	13	10					(4) Societies	1,44,346	10	9	3,18,774	12	4
	(4) Individuals	77,017	1	9	4,36,446	0	6	3	By Savings accounts of						
4	To Savings Accounts of								(1) Phaltan State	2,863	13	9			
	(1) Phaltan State	10,478	9	0					(2) Societies	1,897	0	0			
	(2) Societies	1,483	9	6					(3) Institutions	7,161	8	0			
	(3) Institutions	10,790	11	1					(4) Individuals	29,770	10	6			
	(4) Individuals	34,983	2	5									40,693	0	3
					57,736	0	0	4	By Loans to societies				94,481	11	3
5	To repayment of Loans				53,663	3	0	5	By Hundi a/c				1,76,190	0	0
6	To Hundi a/c				1,51,790	0	0	6	By Shop a/c				1,236	5	9
7	To Shop a/c				1,275	0	3	7	By Credit suspense a/c				1,77,895	6	4
8	To credit suspense a/c				1,77,946	11	1	8	By Share suspense a/c				4,230	0	0
9	To Share suspense a/c				4,200	0	0	9	By Interest Paid				13,236	12	4
10	To Debit Suspence a/c				923	4	6	10	By Dividend Paid				2,794	8	3
11	To Preserve fund a/c				238	1	3	11	By Salary a/c				1,765	0	0
12	To Interest received				19,789	9	0	12	By Stationary and Printing a/c				372	14	3
13	To Miscellaneous income							13	By Furniture a/c				181	13	0
	(1) Share transfer fees	4	4	0				14	By Travelling expenses				42	10	6
	(2) Commission Received	257	10	0				15	By Postage a/c				97	10	0
	(3) Sundry	0	12	0				16	By Miscellaneous expenses				163	6	0
					262	10	0	17	By Donations				45	0	0
14	To amounts withdrawn from Bankers							18	By Commission Paid				47	2	6
	(1) Fixed deposits	62,000	0	0				19	By Job Wages a/c				150	0	0
	(2) Savings deposits	5,200	0	0				20	By amounts deposited in outside banks						
	(3) Current deposits	4,75,450	15	11	5,42,550	15	11		(1) Fixed deposits	87,000	0	0			
15	To Postage a/c				2	1	0		(2) Savings a/cs	6,687	12	4			
16	To Reserve fund a/c				1,635	0	0		(3) Current a/cs	4,74,966	6	2	5,68,654	2	6
17	To Dividend a/c				3,085	0	0	21	By bonus a/c				216	0	0
18	To Bonus a/c				216	0	0	22	By Library a/c				6	0	0
19	To Building reserve a/c				1,000	0	0	23	By Profit and Loss a/c				6,136	0	0
20	To Dividend equalisation fund a/c				200	0	0	24	By balance of cash in hand				11,330	4	7
21	To cash in hand				9,320	15	4								
					15,51,245	7	10						15,51,245	7	10

[ XIX ]

S. H. TALVALKAR—Bank Manager,

## STATEMENT No. II.

## APPENDIX—XXIX

Profit and Loss Account of the Phaltan Shri Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank Limited for the year ending 31st March 1930.

Dr.							Cr.						
Payments	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Receipts	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
To interest paid				6,073	6	7	By interest received	1,403	15	4			
To interest payable				5,486	13	6	By interest receivable	21,588	7	2	22,992	6	6
To Printing and Stationery				349	2	3	By Miscellaneous income						
To Salaries				1,765	..	...	Commission	257	10	...			
To Sundry expenses				163	6	...	Share transfer fee	4	4	...			
To Travelling expenses				42	10	6	Share Certificate Sales	...	4	...			
To Postage a/c				95	12	6	Pass book Sales	...	8	...	262	10	...
To Commission paid				47	2	6							
To Depreciation on furniture	37	12	6										
"    " Securities	218	12	...										
				256	8	6							
To Donations				45	...	...							
To Job wages				150	...	...							
To Net profit				8,780	2	2							
				23,255	0	6					23,255	0	6

[XXXX]

**S. H. TALVALKAR**  
Bank Manager

**K. V. GODBOLE**  
Registrar, Co-operative Societies.

## STATEMENT No. III.

## APPENDIX—XXX.

Balance Sheet of the Phaltan Shri Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank Limited as on 31st March 1930.

Liabilities.	Rs.			Rs.			Assets.			Rs.			Rs.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Authorised Capital—4,000 Shares of Rs. 50 each—2,00,000							Cash in Hand ... ..	11,330	4	7					
Paid up share capital							Cash at Bankers ... ..	10,841	5	5	22,171	10	0		
From members ... ..	20,860	0	0				Loans to Societies... ..				2,24,749	8	3		
" Societies ... ..	22,730	0	0				Fixed deposits in Banks ... ..				43,500	0	0		
" State ... ..	6,000	0	0	49,590	0	0	Savings deposits in Banks... ..	3,106	4	6					
Fixed deposits—							" in Post office ... ..	240	12	10	3,347	1	4		
From Bombay Provincial Co-op. Bank Ltd.	63,200	0	0				Bombay Development Loan Securities ...				10,506	4	0		
From others ... ..	61,498	0	0	1,24,698	0	0	Interest receivable... ..				21,588	7	2		
Savings deposits ... ..				53,613	8	4	Hundi Account ... ..				28,500	0	0		
Current Accounts ... ..				99,639	2	2	Shop Account ... ..				528	9	9		
Interest payable ... ..				5,534	6	9	Suspense Account... ..				50	0	0		
Overdraft account ... ..				4,461	2	6	Furniture & dead stock ... ..	763	7	6					
Dividend payable ... ..				1,785	2	0	Less depreciation ... ..	38	14	6	724	9	0		
Suspense accounts ... ..				93	4	6	Stock of Printing and Stationery ... ..				359	8	3		
Share Suspense ... ..				10	0	0	Libr ry Account ... ..				11	2	0		
Reserve fund with interest ... ..				4,207	13	9									
Building Reserve ... ..				2,000	0	0									
Dividend equalisation fund... ..				400	0	0									
Balance of Net Profit of the last year ... ..	389	1	7												
Net profit of the Current year ... ..	8,780	2	2	9,169	3	9									
<b>Total ..</b>				<b>3,56,036</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>					<b>3,56,036</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>		

[LXXX]

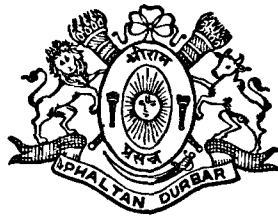
The above three Statements were examined  
by us, and they were found to be correct.

Phaltan }  
19-7-30 }  
D. M. JOSHI  
Auditor, C. S. Phaltan  
R. M. Palsule  
Assist. Auditor, C. S. Phaltan

S. H. TALVALKAR  
Bank Manager

K. V. GODBOLE  
Registrar, Co-operative Societies

GOVERNMENT OF PHALTAN STATE



**REPORT** 2  
ON THE  
**GENERAL ADMINISTRATION**  
OF THE  
**PHALTAN STATE**  
FOR THE YEAR  
1930-31



Printed at the Aryabhushan Press, Bhamburda 936/2, Poona City, by  
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Dani, B. A., LL. B., Officiating Diwan, Phaltan State, at Phaltan.

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1931

No. 211 OF 1931  
*Phaltan, 7th September, 1931.*

From

S. M. Dani, Esq., B. A., LL. B.  
Officiating Diwan, Phaltan State.

To

Shrimant Captain Malojirao Mudhojirao  
*alias* Nanasaheb Naik Nimbalkar,  
Chiefsaheb of Phaltan.

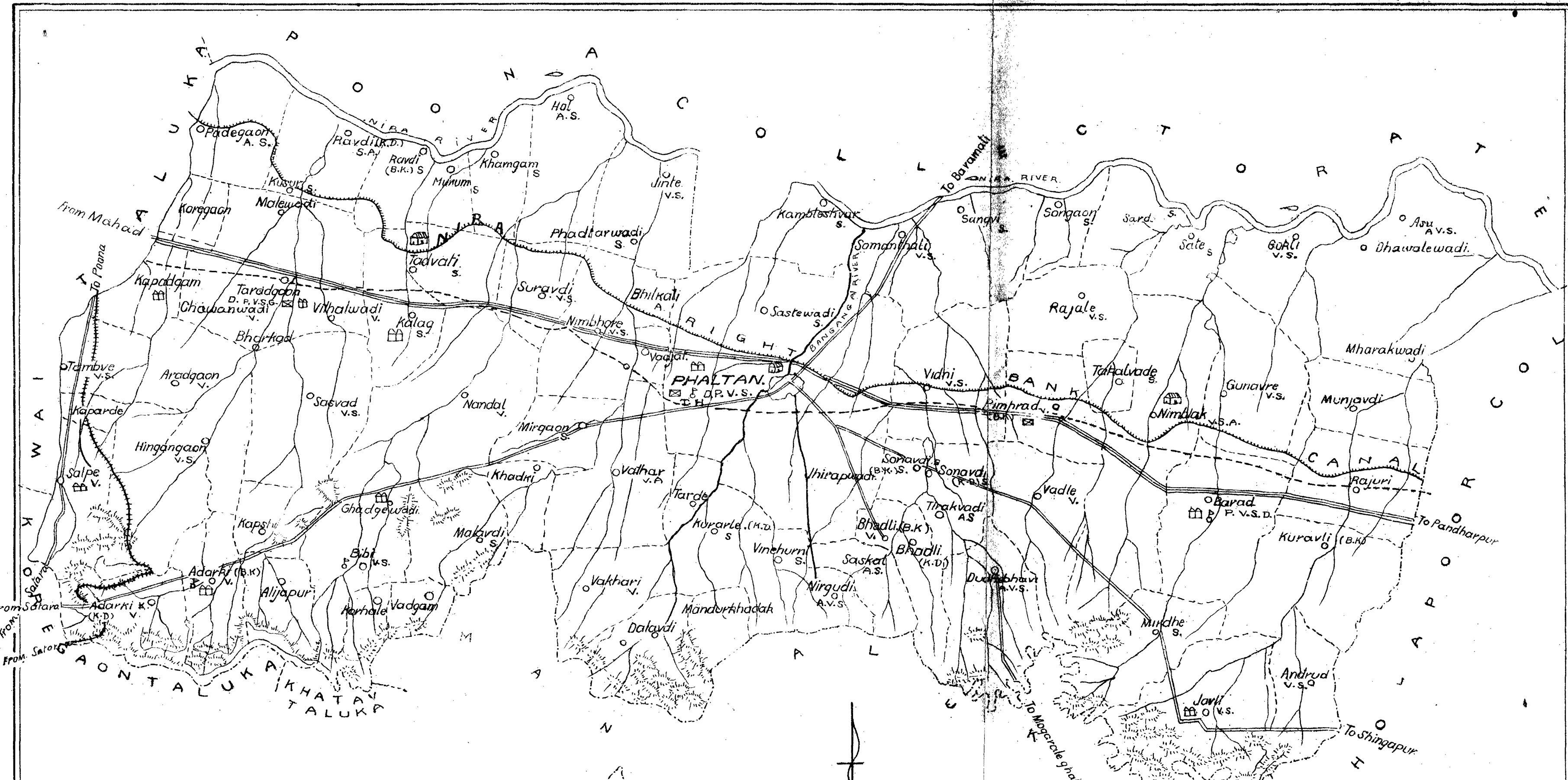
*Subject* :—Report on the General Administration  
of the Phaltan State for the year  
1930-31 ( Fasli year 1340 ).

Shrimant Maharajsaheb,

I beg to submit the Report on the General Administration of  
the Phaltan State for the year 1930-31 ( Fasli year 1340 ) ending 31st  
May, 1931 with the usual appendices.

I beg to remain,  
Shrimant Maharajsaheb,  
Your most obedient servant,  
S. M. DANI  
Offg. Diwan, Phaltan State.





**MAP**  
OF THE  
**PHALTAN STATE**  
SATARA DISTRICT.

Scale:-2 Miles to an inch

**REFERENCES**

- Alienated Villages A
- Bazar Villages B
- Projected Railway - - - - -
- Village Schools V
- Police Stations P
- Co-operative Societies S
- Railway ————
- Metalled Road ————
- Canal ————
- Unmetalled Road ————
- Water Pipe ————
- Gram Panchayat G
- Post office [Symbol]
- Dharamshala [Symbol]
- Irrigation Banglow [Symbol]
- Dispensary D
- High School H
- Telegraph office T
- Ferry [Symbol]

# REPORT

ON THE  
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION  
OF THE  
PHALTAN STATE

FOR THE YEAR  
1930-31 (Fasli year 1340)

*Ending 31st May 1931*

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## CHAPTER I

### GENERAL AND POLITICAL

---

#### General

**Area, Population and Revenue.** Phaltan, one of the States in the Political Agency of Satara, comprises an area of 397 sq. miles, and forms a compact rectangular block. It is one of the oldest States in the Deccan. It is bounded on the North by the River Nira and the Poona District beyond it ; on the East by the District of Sholapur ; on the South by the Mahadeo range of hills and on the West by a streamlet which separates it from the Satara District. The population of the State according to the recent Census of 1931 is 58,747 showing an increase of 35 p. c. The gross revenue, based on the average of last five years amounts to Rs. 3,89,016 including Alienations, Local Fund and all other items of revenue. The State pays annually Rs. 9,600 to the British Government as a contribution for a horse contingent.

**The Ruler and his Family.** 2 The Ruler of this State is Shrimant Captain Malojirao Mudhojirao *alias* Nanasaheb Naik Nimbalkar. He is also a First Class Sardar in the Deccan. He is an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. He is a high class Kshatriya by caste and is 35 years of age. He is married to Shrimant Sakal Saubhagyawati Laxmi Devi, Ranisaheb, the daughter of Shrimant Sardar Shambhusing Jadhavrao, Rajesaheb of Malegaon Budruk, in the Poona District.

The Ruler of the State is blessed with three sons and one daughter. Shrimant Yuvaraj Pratapsinh *alias* Bapusaheb is eight years old. Shrimant Rajkumar Vijaysinh *alias* Shivaji Raje is six years and Shrimant Rajkumar Udayasinh Raje is three years of age. Shrimant Rajkumari Sarojini Devi *alias* Akkasaheb is eleven years old. She is receiving her education in the Mudhoji High School, Phaltan. She passed the English third standard and is now

reading in the fourth. Her progress is satisfactory. Shrimant Yuvaraj Pratapsinh and Rajkumar Vijayasinb are learning the Vernacular third and second standards respectively, under a qualified teacher specially appointed. They also are showing good progress.

All the members of the Royal Family enjoyed good health excepting Shrimant Sakal Saubhagyawati Ranisabeb who was ill for about three months during the year under report.

**3** The Political relations of the State with the British Government are governed by the treaty of 1820. They are very cordial and have continued to be so during the year under report.

Political relations with the British Government.

**4** No untoward event of any political or communal nature happened in the State. The peace and order remained undisturbed during the year under report, in spite of the political agitation prevailing in British territory round about the State.

Peace and Order in the State.

### Political

**5** During the year under report, the Ruler of Phaltan was elected as a Representative Member to the Chamber of Princes by the group of the Rulers of States, known as the Satara Jahagirdars and as a Representative Member he attended Sessions of the Narendra Mandal, held at Delhi in the month of March 1931. He acted as the spokesman on behalf of the Rulers of Aundh, Akalkot, Phaltan and Jath when His Excellency, Lord Irwin, was pleased to receive a deputation of some of the Rulers of States from the Deccan in the matter of their Joint Memorials for their direct admission to the Chamber of Princes. In this respect, the Ruler of Phaltan had also an interview with His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes, the Governor of Bombay, on 16th January 1931.

The Ruler as representative member in the Chamber of Princes.

He attended both the meetings of the Rulers and their Representatives convened at Bombay by H. H. the Ruler of Sangli on 25th July 1930 and 4th March 1931, to consider the problems of vital importance to the Smaller States in view of the question of the future constitution for India, being considered by the Round Table Conference.

**6** In the month of February 1931, the Ruler of Phaltan went to Delhi to attend the Inauguration Ceremony of 'New Delhi' to which he had the honour of being invited. He attended all the functions held there to commemorate the great event. In the next month he again visited Delhi to attend the Sessions of the 'Narendra Mandal' as Representative Member, elected by the Rulers of Aundh, Bhor, Akalkot, Jath and Surgana.

The Ruler's visits to Delhi and other places.

During the year, he paid flying visits to Sangli and Bhor and had also been to Mudhol in the month of November to see the late Yuvarajsaheb who was, then, very seriously ill.

The Ruler had specially gone to Bombay to give a friendly send-off to Their Highnesses the Ruler and Shrimant Saubhagyawati Ranisabeb of Sangli,

when Their Highnesses sailed for England on the 26th July 1930, to attend the first Round Table Conference on behalf of Smaller States. He was also present at Bombay to receive Their Highnesses at the time of their return.

**7** In the month of April last, the Ruler had the pleasure of attending in Bombay at the Gate of India, on the occasions of the arrival of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Earl of Willingdon, P. C., G. C. S. I., G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E., G. B. E., Viceroy and Governor General of India designate and the departure of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Baron Irwin of Kirby Underdale P. C., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., Viceroy and Governor General of India.

Ruler's Visit to Bombay on the occasion of arrival and departure of the in-coming and out-going of the Viceroy of India.

**8** The Ruler of Phaltan had the honour of being present at the time of the Dinner held in the Viceregal Lodge at Delhi on 17th March 1931. He was invited to dinner at Government House in Poona on 26th August 1930 and also at Bombay on 27th February 1931.

Dinner at the Viceregal Lodge and Government House, Bombay.

On 18th March 1931, the Ruler joined with other Ruling Princes in giving a Farewell Banquet to Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin at Delhi.

The Ruler had the honour of being present at the Dinner given by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, in the Government House, in honour of Their Excellencies Earl and Countess of Willingdon and Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin on 17th April 1931.

**9** The Ruler of Phaltan had the honour of being present at the Viceregal Lodge Delhi at a Garden Party, on 10th February 1931 and at the Investiture Ceremony on 12th February 1931. He had the honour of being invited to an 'At Home' party given by Her Excellency Lady Chetwood. He attended the Investiture Ceremony at the Government House, Bombay, on 27th February 1931 and was present at the annual Durbar of the Sardars in the Deccan, in the Government House, Poona, on 26th August 1930.

Attendance at Political and public functions.

The Ruler had been to Poona on 1st May 1931 to perform the Unveiling Ceremony of the portrait of Bajirao I, which took place under the auspices of the well-known 'Bharat Itihas Samshodhak Mandal'.

**10** The Ruler of Phaltan had the honour of entertaining His Excellency the Governor of Bombay at an 'At Home', at Satara, when His Excellency visited that historic city on 12th July 1930. It was attended by the Rulers of Miraj, Aundh and Jath, as well as by all the High Officials and leading gentlemen of the District of Satara and of the Phaltan State. The function was a great success.

Entertainment to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

**11** The Ruler of Phaltan and Shrimant Saubhagyawati Ranisaheb had the pleasure of having interviews with Their Excellencies Sir Frederick Sykes, the Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes, at Bombay, on 30th December 1930 and with His Excellency Sir Earnest Hotson, Acting Governor of Bombay and Lady Hotson, at Mahableshwar, on 12th May 1931.

Interviews.

During the year under report, the Ruler had interviews with Private-Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy, the Political Secretary and other High Officials of the Government of India, and also the Political Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Commissioner C. D. and other High Officials of the Government of Bombay.

**12** During this year, the Ruler had an occasion of having two interviews with H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwad of Baroda, one at Delhi and the other at Bombay in March and April 1931. In April last, he had several interviews with H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner and H. H. the Nawabsaheb of Bhopal, the Chancellor of the Narendra Mandal. At Mahableshtar, the Ruler had interviews with H. H. the Ruler of Sangli, and Rajesaheb of Mudhol, and Rulers of Bhor, Aundh, Jath, Miraj (Senior), Ramdurga, Jamkhandi, and had return visits from all of them.

**13** During this year, the Ruler had the pleasure of interviews with S. Aminuddin, Esqr. B. A., Bar-at-Law, I. C. S., and A. M. Macmillan, Esq. M. A., B. Sc., C. I. E., I. C. S., the then Political Agents of Satara.

**14** The Political Agent S. Aminuddin, Esqr., B. A., Bar-at-Law, I. C. S. visited the State twice during the year under report, on 29th June 1930 and 23rd February 1931. On the second occasion, when he was specially invited for the opening of the second Legislative Council, he paid visits to several institutions in Phaltan and expressed his satisfaction with what he saw.

**15** The following are the names of the distinguished guests, who visited Phaltan during the year under report:—

1. His Highness the Rajesaheb of Sawantwadi.
2. Shrimant Yuvaraj and Rajkumar Pratapsinh of Sangli.
3. The Ruler of Ramdurga.
4. Dr. Sir M. Visvesvarayya, K.C.I.E., D.Sc., LL. D.,  
Ex. Diwan of Mysore.
5. P. B. Advani, Esqr. M. Sc., the Director of Industries, Bombay.

During their short stay here, Sir Visvesvarayya and Mr. P. B. Advani visited the villages of Barad and Nimblak, with a view to have first hand knowledge of the rural population of the State, in connection with their favourite subject of "Rural Reconstruction". They also inspected the Canal area and made valuable suggestions for its development.

**16** The Birth-day of His Gracious Majesty the King Emperor of India was observed as a public Holiday on 3rd June 1930. All the Offices and Schools in the State were closed in honour of that day.

**17** Complete silence for two minutes was observed in commemoration of the Armistice Day on 11th November 1930 at 11 A. M., in accordance with the wishes of His Gracious Majesty the King Emperor of India.

Armistice Day.

**18** The Ruler was pleased to give the following donations during the year to various institutions mentioned below :—

Donations.

	Rs.
1. The Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona	500
2. The Art Exhibition, Poona ... ..	25
3. Lord Irwin Memorial Fund ... ..	500
4. Red Cross Society ... ..	150
5. Aeroplane Displays ... ..	50
6. Secretary, Search-light Tattuo, Southern Command Poona ... ..	25
7. Poona Kirkee Bunter and Pony Show ... ..	25
8. Training College for Men Poona, for the Geography Class ... ..	15
9. Deccan Maratha Education Association, Poona ... ..	120
10. Anath Balikashram Hingne, Poona ... ..	200
11. Kanya Shala, Wai ... ..	51
12. Rayagad Fund ... ..	500
13. Shri Ramdas Mandir, Jambh ... ..	200
14. Mudhoji Club, Phaltan ... ..	200
15. Victoria Diamond Jubilee Library, Phaltan ... ..	90
16. Irrigator's Agricultural Association, Phaltan ... ..	60
17. Farewell Banquet to Lord and Lady Irwin. ... ..	250
Total Rs. ... ..	2,961

**19** The annual Jamabandi work was done by me as Collector as usual. I also visited many of the villages by way of general inspection.

Jamabandi and Inspection.

**20** With a view to enlarge the scope of the Executive Council and to make it more independent, the Government of Phaltan State Act No. I of 1929 was amended by Act No. I of 1931, whereby the number of Executive Councillors was increased from 2 to 3 and the Diwan was authorised to act as President of the Council. The number of the elected members of the Legislative Council was also increased from 8 to 9 and the new seat was allotted to the Local Self Government Institutions. Owing to the increased work in the Revenue Department, a new post of the Chief Revenue Officer was created and Mr. S. H. Kher, B. A., LL. B. was appointed to it from 1st March 1931.

Administrative Changes.

Another important administrative reform introduced at the close of the year was the establishment of a Local Board for the Phaltan State, in pursuance of the Local Board Amendment Act (Act No.V of 1931) passed by the State Legislative Council on 16th May 1931. In consequence of the establishment of the Local Board, transfer of various Departments such as Roads, Public Buildings, Dispensary, Model Farm, Primary Education, Sanitation, Vaccina-

tion, etc. were transferred to it. The Board has commenced work from 1st June 1931 and is showing signs of satisfactory progress under the able Presidentship of Dr. R. H. Bhadkamkar, M. A., M. D.

During the year under report, the Government of Bombay were pleased to accord their assent to style the 'State Karbhari' as 'Diwan' of the State and the change was given effect to by Huzur Notification No. 243 dated 3rd April 1931.

**21** Since the introduction of the Government of Phaltan State Amendment Act ( Act I of 1931 ) the Executive Council consists of three Members; Mr. K. V. Godbole, B. A., LL. B., the Diwan, and Home Member, is the President of the Executive Council; Mr. S. M. Dani, B. A., LL. B, Finance Member, whose former designation was Nyayamantri, is the Vice-President, and Mr. S. H. Kher, B. A., LL. B., the Revenue Member, is the third Member of the Council.

The Executive Council met 48 times during the year under report and decided 367 items.

**22** The Legislative Council consists of 19 Members of whom 9 are elected, and 10 nominated. Out of the nominated, five are non-officials.

The Legislative Council held three sessions during the year. The first was held under the Presidentship of Mr. S. B. Bapat, B. A. one of the former Karbharis of the State and the other two under the Presidentship of Mr. A. V. Patwardhan, B. A.

The First Session was held on the 26th of August 1930 when all members were present. The Census Bill was introduced in this Session and was passed.

The period of the First Legislative Council, inaugurated on the 7th of September 1929 was fixed for one year, as no regular elections could then be held owing to the simultaneous promulgation of the Government of Phaltan State Act I 1929 and the inauguration of the Council. That period being over general elections were held and the new Council met for the first time, on the 23rd of February 1931 when 16 members were present. The opening ceremony of thi Second Council was performed by S. Aminuddin, Esqr. B. A., Bar-at-Law, I. C. S., Political Agent, Satara. The speeches made by the Ruler of Phaltan and the Political Agent on this occasion are given in Annexures A and B. Two short-notice resolutions, one congratulating the Ruler on his election to the Chamber of Princes, as a Representative Member on behalf of the Satara Jaha-girdars, and the other congratulating the President Mr. A. V. Patwardhan, B. A., on his nomination to the Presidentship of the Legislative Council, were passed at this Session.

The Third Session was held on the 15th of May 1931, when 16 member<sup>s</sup> were present. The Budget was introduced by the Finance Member and the discussion thereon was lively and many important suggestions were made to the Durbar by the non-official members. Two official Bills and two non-official Bills were passed, the important ones among them being the "Income-tax Amendment Act" and "The Local Board Amendment Act". All the Bills passed received assent from the Ruler in due course.

During all these sessions the non-official members of the Legislative Council fully availed themselves of their right of interpellations and moving resolutions and in all 105 questions were asked and 22 resolutions were moved. This shows the keen interest taken by the non-official members in working the reforms.

**23** The names of the High Officials of the State and changes in their Personnel of High Officials. personnel are given in Appendix 1.

---

## CHAPTER II

### Administration of Land

**24** Alienations of land measuring 15 acres 12 gunthas assessed at Rs. 2-3-0 and 17 acres 38 gunthas assessed at Rs. 17-7-0 were made as Watan Inam to the Mahars of Takalwada and Sathe respectively during the year under report.

**25** Waste land measuring 143 acres and 25 gunthas assessed at Rs. 232-6-0 was taken up for cultivation.

**26** The Boundary dispute mentioned in the last report, regarding the piece of land in the Nira river bed between the borders of the village Jinti in the State and the village Korhale Khurd in the Poona District has not been yet settled.

**27** A sum of Rs. 200 only was advanced as Tagai during the year as the Agricultural Co-operative Societies in the State usually make the necessary advances to the agriculturists.

**28** During the year under report the area irrigated by the Nira Right Bank Canal was 10,992 acres as against 9,601 acres in the previous year. The water assessment on the area so irrigated amounted to Rs. 63,393 as against Rs. 82,919 of the last year. The reason for the decrease in this amount is the reduction in the water rates made by the British Government with a view to give some concession to the agriculturists.

**29** The outstanding balance of the previous year amounted to Rs. 57,087. This together with the demand of the land revenue for the year under report, including miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 2,25,731 as against Rs. 2,23,563 for the previous year. The total collections made during the year were Rs. 1,47,836, out of which Rs. 22,187 were for past arrears. During the year Rs. 4,586 were struck off as irrecoverable arrears of land revenue and Rs. 5,478 were remitted on account of Dharan water rates, leviable under the Revenue Settlement. No suspensions were granted this year. In some cases it was found necessary to adopt coercive measures.

**30** The work of the Record of Rights is progressing. It is contemplated to take in hand the work of Pot-hissa measurements.



## CHAPTER III

### Protection

**31** Appendix II gives the list of Laws in force in the State. The function of Legislation is now mostly transferred to the Legislative Council.

In the year under report, five Acts were passed by the Legislative Council and two Amending Acts were made by the Ruler of Phaltan, namely Act I and VI of 1931. These are :—

- (1) Act II of 1930. (The Census Act.)
- (3) Act I of 1931. (An Act to amend the Government of Phaltan State Act 1929.)
- (3) Act II of 1931. (An Act to amend the Income-tax Rules.)
- (4) Act III of 1931. (An Act to repeal and introduce certain enactments.)
- (5) Act IV of 1931. (The Village Sanitation Act.)
- (6) Act V of 1931. (An Act to amend the Bombay Local Board's Act VI of 1923.)
- (7) Act VI of 1931. (An Act to amend the Government of Phaltan State Act, 1929.)

**32** There is no Military Force in the State. Appendix III is therefore not given.

### Police

**33** The strength of the police has been increased from 99 to 107 in the year under report, the particulars of which are given in Appendix IV. Out of this number, 39 are armed with Smoothbore muzzle loading guns and are styled as 'Garrison' or 'Armed Police.' They guard the Palaces, the Treasury and the Jail. The number of mounted police called Sowars is 9 and they are armed with swords and spears. They are useful in assisting the regular police in times of need and are also employed on escort, patrol and similar other duties. Out of the total force of 107, the number of those who can read and write is 67.

In accordance with a resolution passed in the Legislative Council, the units of armed and unarmed police, which were so long under the control of two independent officers, were united and placed under the Chief Police Officer. Naturally all are getting a training such as drill etc. alike.

**34** The ratio of the Police to the population is 1 to 549, and to the area is 1 to 3.5.

**35** The details of the working of the police are given in Appendices V, VI and VII. The total number of offences investigated during the year was 52, involving 71 persons. Of these, 33 were convicted and 30 were either acquitted or discharged, leaving a balance of 8 under trial at the close of the year, as against 25 in the last year.

**36** The strength of the village police is 375. It consists of the Police Patels and Rakhawaldars. They are all Watandars and assist the regular Police in the detection and prevention of crime in the villages.

**37** The number of accidental deaths during the year under report was 17 as against 23 in the previous year. The loss due to accidental fires was Rs. 2,413-4-0 as against 1,820 of last year.

### Criminal Justice

**38** Appendix VIII gives the work done by the Criminal Courts in the State. The following is the list of such Courts:—

- 1 The High Court of Judicature ;
- 2 The Court of the Sessions Judge ;
- 3 The Court of the District Magistrate ;
- 4 The Court of the First Class Magistrate ;
- 5 The Court of the Second Class Magistrate ;
- 6 The Court of the Third Class Magistrate.

Out of 316 cases, including the balance 48 of the last year, 248 cases were tried by the various Criminal Courts leaving a balance of 68 at the closing of the year. The total number of accused was 686, of whom 80 were convicted, 507 were either acquitted or discharged, 1 died pending trial, 1 was committed to the Sessions and 97 remained awaiting completion of their trial at the end of the year.

The percentage of convictions to the number tried was 11.6 as against 13.8 in the previous year.

**39** The work of the Criminal Appellate Courts is given in Appendix IX.

### Civil Justice

**40** The Civil Courts in the State are as follows:—

- 1 The High Court of Judicature ;
- 2 The District Judge's Court ;
- 3 The First Class Sub-judge's Court.

**41** Appendix X gives the details of the work done by the Civil Court of first instance. Out of 461 suits including 167 from the previous year, 315 were disposed of leaving a balance of 146 for the next year. The average duration of suits was 7 months and 4 days as against 4 months and 19 days of last year.

**42** The details as to the execution of decrees are given in Appendix XI. The total number of applications for disposal, including the arrears was 790 as against 696 for the past year. Out of these, 529 applications were disposed of during the year, as against 412 in the preceding year. This leaves a balance of 261 at the end of the year.

43. Appendix XII gives the work of the Civil Appellate Courts during the year under report. There are two Appellate Courts—the District Judge's Court and the High Court. I held the post of the District Judge till March 1931 and after that Mr. S. H. Kher, B. A., LL. B., the Revenue Member, was appointed to that post. Mr. K. V. Godbole, B. A., LL. B., the Diwan, is a High Court Judge. However, in pursuance of the practice of entrusting the work of Civil Appellate Courts to an experienced man from outside, Mr. B. G. Phatak, B. A., LL. B., a retired Sub-Judge, from the British Service was appointed for this work at the beginning of the year.

### The Mamalatdar's Court

44. The Mamalatdar's Court disposed of 39 yahiwat suits leaving a balance of 2 only for the next year.

### Extradition

45. Two accused were surrendered by the British Government to the State, while the State surrendered four to the British Government.

### Prisons

46. There is only one Prison at Phaltan and it is located in a building near the Palace. Particulars as to the number of prisoners and the expenditure incurred on their account, are given in Appendix XIII.

47. The prisoners undergoing rigorous imprisonment are employed on various State works. One sad incident of suicidal death of a prisoner undergoing sentence of transportation, occurred in the jail this year. Report of the full investigation of the case is called for and after the receipt of the report, proper steps will be taken to prevent recurrence of such an incident in future. The conduct and general health of prisoners was satisfactory. The Chief Medical Officer of the State is the Superintendent of the Jail. A Jail Committee is appointed to inspect the Jail periodically.

### Registration

48. The details of the work done by the Registration Department are given in Appendix XIV and XV. The number of documents registered during the year was 1,707 as compared with 1,951 in the last year. The receipts and expenditure of the department were Rs. 2,772 and Rs. 830 respectively as against Rs. 3,645 and Rs. 908 for the preceding year.

### Municipal Administration

49. Phaltan is the only town in the State which has a Municipality. This Municipality was established in 1886 A. D. The General Body consists of 16 members, half of whom are elected by the people and half nominated by the Durbar. During the year under report, the General Body held 26 meetings as against 22 in the preceding year, and 117 items of business were disposed of as against 133 in the last year. The Managing Committee held 84 meetings during the year as against 62 in the preceding year and 804 items of business were disposed of as against 1,175 in the last year. Mr. T. V. Shah, a non-official Councillor, continued to be the

nominated President of the Phaltan Municipality up to the middle of April 1931, when he resigned. Afterwards Dr. R. H. Bhadkamkar, M. A., M. D., was nominated to be the President of this Municipality.

**50** Appendix XVI gives the details of Municipal receipts and expenditure. The income during the year was Rs. 24,479 as against Rs. 35,231. The decrease was mainly due to the prevalence of plague and the severe economic depression. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 26,148 as against Rs. 19,698 in the last year.

**51** Dr. Sir M. Visvesvarayya, K. C. I. E., D. Sc., LL. D., accompanied by Mr. P. B. Adavani M. Sc, Director of Industries, Bombay Presidency, paid a visit to the Municipality on the 1st of February 1931. An address of welcome was presented by the Municipality to Sir M. Visvesvarayya.

## CHAPTER IV

### Production and Distribution

**52** Appendix XVII gives figures showing the rainfall in the State. During the year under report, there was sufficient rain for the Kharif sowings but the crops in the eastern part of the State suffered for want of sufficient rain afterwards. There was good rain-fall for the Rabi sowings. The later rains were also generally sufficient and so the Rabi crops were satisfactory. The crops under the canal gave a satisfactory return. The Annewari of the Rabi crops ranged from 7 to 9 annas in the rupee.

**53** Appendix XVIII gives the prices of food grains during the year as compared with those of the last year. This year there has been a very heavy fall in prices of all food-stuffs with the result that the agriculturists have suffered to some extent. The wages of labour having practically remained as before, they have added to the hardships of the agriculturists. The stock of fodder and grain was sufficient to meet the demand.

**54** During the year under report the wages of skilled and unskilled labour remained nearly the same as during the last year and so their condition was satisfactory.

**55** The area under forests has remained unchanged being 13,169 acres as before. The total receipts and expenditure of the Forest Department amounted to Rs. 3,683 and Rs. 611 as against Rs. 3,439 and Rs. 551 respectively, for the last year.

**56** The details of expenditure, on Public Works from State and Local Funds are given in Appendix XIX. The total expenditure under both heads amounted to Rs. 34,971 as against Rs. 28,594 of the preceding year.

**57** Phaltan is not a big trade centre. As the development of the Canal Irrigation in the State will progress, there is every hope of the prospects of trade being increased. The work of acquiring land for the Lonand Pandharpur Railway Line of the B. L. Railway was continued during the year under report.

**Trade and Manufacture.**

The chief industries in the State are country oil presses, dyeing of raw silk and yarn and weaving of dhoties, sarees and coarse blankets. The total number of country oil presses is 58 and that of hand-loom 185. There are ten power-grinding mills and one power-mill for crushing wheat etc. One Ginning Factory has also been newly started during the year at Phaltan.

The exports consist of agricultural produce e. g. jwari, bajri, wheat, cotton, as also locally manufactured silk-cloth, blankets, sarees, kardi oil, oil-cakes and hides. The imported articles are rice, sugar, salt, coconut, cloth, yarn and sundries such as metals, kerosene oil and timber.

**58** There is a Sub-Post and Telegraph Office at Phaltan and three branch Post Offices in the Villages of Taradgaon, Wathar and Pimparad, under the direct management, of the British Government.

**Post Offices.**

**59** **Mints.** There is no mint in the State.

**60** The right of manufacture and sale of country spirits and hemp drugs has been leased to the British Government for a period of ten years from 1st August 1924 for a provisional annual payment of Rs. 9,000/ for country spirits and Rs. 6,729 for hemp drugs. Opium is purchased from the Government Depot at a fixed rate. The details of the excise revenue are given in Appendix XXI.

**Excise Revenue.**

**61** The general condition of the people was on the whole satisfactory. The crops were generally fair though the yield was a little below expectation. As the prices of agricultural commodities were abnormally low, as elsewhere, the condition of the agriculturists was naturally affected. The labouring classes both skilled and unskilled, however, did not suffer, as there was a good demand for them and the rates of their wages remained practically unchanged. The area under the Nira Right Bank Canal Irrigation in the State shows an increase by more than a thousand acres and the area under sugar-cane plantation and perennial crops is gradually increasing. The needs of the agriculturists are generally provided through the Co-Operative Societies in the State. There was an adequate supply of water, and the condition of cattle was good.

**Condition of the people.**

**62** Public health fared better this year and was generally good, as will appear from the increase in births and decrease in deaths. Plague, Cholera and Small-pox prevailed for some time during the year under report, but the number of deaths was comparatively very small as the epidemics were mild in type and as prompt measures were taken by the Municipality and the State.

**Public Health.**

## CHAPTER V

### Revenue and Finance

**63** Appendix XXII gives in comparative form the income and expenditure of the State of the years of 1929-30 and 1930-31.

Income and expenditure.

**64** The gross revenue of the State inclusive of Alienations amounted to Rs. 6,37,492 as against Rs. 8,10,521 of the previous year. The total expenditure of the year was Rs. 6,72,997 as against Rs. 8,14,590 in the last year. The explanatory notes of increases and decreases are given in Appendix XXII.

Gross Revenue and expenditure.

**65** The opening balance of the year exclusive of canal deposit was Rs. 1,46,190 as against Rs. 1,36,938 of the previous year. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 1,26,358 as against Rs. 1,46,190 of last year.

Opening and closing balance.

**66** The following table will show the financial position of the State at the end of the year :—

Assets				Total	Liabilities.	
Cash balance.	Investment.	Arrears.				
	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
A-Cash	35,496	Shares of Shri Laxmi Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	Land Revenue.		War Loan	47,032
B-Deposit with the Shri Laxmi Co-operative Bank Ltd.	90,862	Government Loan advanced to Khasgi.	Tagai		Government Loan.	2,10,000
		Other Loan advances.	Other dues		Miscellaneous.	14,070
					Balance of water rate collections.	5,056
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,26,358</b>	<b>1,83,680</b>	<b>1,04,599</b>	<b>414637</b>		<b>2,76,158</b>
					Net Assets:- 1,38,479	

## CHAPTER VI

### Medical Relief and Vital Statistics

**67** There is a State Charitable Dispensary at Phaltan. The figures of the number of patients treated, and the total expenditure incurred for the Department are given in Appendix XXIII. The total number of patients treated during the year under

Dispensary.

report was 6112 as against 7781 in the preceding year, thus showing a decrease of 1669. The number of indoor patients was 5 against that of 20 of the previous year. Only accident and serious cases are admitted as indoor-patients. During the year under report, additional arrangements for accommodating indoor-patients were made by keeping some more beds. The average daily attendance at out-patients was 98.2 against 145 in the preceding year. The fall in attendance was due to the outbreak of plague at Phaltan in October 1930. The total number of operations performed was 294 out of which one was major. The number of Post-Mortem Examinations performed during the year was 16.

**68** There is a Maternity Home named 'Shri Saguna Mata Maternity Home' at Phaltan. This charitable Institution was started under the kind patronage of Shrimant S. Ranisaheb in memory of the late revered Shri Sagunabai Nimbalkar, one of the distinguished Rulers of the State. The Home is located in a fine and airy building outside the town and is fitted with modern equipments. Full-time services of a qualified B. P. N. A. Nurse are engaged. Obstetric work is done by the Chief Medical Officer of the State and the general management is looked after by a Secretary, who is assisted by a Committee of non-officials. The number of cases admitted during the year, for confinement was 32 as compared with 11 in the last year. Out of these, five were of obstructed labour, two of which had to be sent to Poona for operation and the remaining three required instrumental aid. One of these cases died of exhaustion. The increase in the number of patients proves the utility of the institution. Women of all castes are admitted to this Institution without any reservation. A special anti-natal clinic is conducted in this Institution.

**69** Both the above Institutions were visited during the year by Syed Aminuddin, Esquire, B. A., Bar At Law, I. C. S. Political Agent, and Dr. Dhanjibhai Metha, Retired Sanitary Commissioner, Baroda State, who were pleased to remark respectively as follows:—

“ Every thing is neat and tidy. The Chief Saheb is taking keen interest to alleviate sufferings and keeps on supplying new instruments and medicines from time to time. ”

Sd/ Syed AMINUDDIN,  
Political Agent, Satara.

“ Visited the Dispensary; found things neat and clear. The average attendance is good and shows the popularity of the Medical Officer in charge. I was very pleased to see the Maternity Home established by Shrimant S. Ranishheb. It is a real boon to the people and is one of the Red Cross activities. This Institution is well supplied with medicines and shows the keen interest taken by Shrimant Chiefsahab for the welfare of his subjects. ”

Sd/ DHANJIBHAI M. METHA.  
Retired Sanitary Commissioner,  
Baroda State, and  
Red Cross Representative.

**70** The most common and prevailing diseases during the year under report were Malaria, Rheumatism, Intermittant types of Fevers, Diarrhoea. Dysentery, Diseases of the Respiratory system, Skin and Eyes.

**Common Diseases.**

**71** The Maximum and Minimum temperature during the year varied between 111 and 61 degrees respectively.

**Temperature.**

**72** The sanitation of the Phaltan town is looked after by the Phaltan Municipality under the supervision of the Chief Medical Officer of the State, and that of the villages by Revenue Officers and the Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination. Shri Dnyaneshwar Maharaja's Palkhi from Alandi passed through the State as usual, when free medical help was rendered to the pilgrims accompanying it. Water supply was kept adequate and clean and sanitary arrangements were made at its different halting places in the State. No case of Cholera or Plague, amongst the pilgrims, was reported within the State limits.

**Sanitation.**

**73** The vaccination work was done by the State Vaccinator, under the supervision of the Chief Medical Officer of the State, who was also the Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination. The Glycerined Lymph is brought from Belgaum as usual and gave good results.

**Vaccination.**

The following table gives the necessary information regarding vaccination :-

Year.	No. of persons vaccinated.	Results		Re-vaccination.	Remarks.
		Successful	unsuecessful		
1929-30	1,085	1,085	...	424	
1930-31	1,239	1,239	...	39	

**75** Plague appeared in Phaltan town in October 1930 and there were rumours of rat-fall in some of the surrounding villages. Prompt and proper arrangements for free inoculation were made by the State and the Municipality which prevented the disease from assuming an epidemic form. There were in all five attacks out of which four died. Out of these four, two were inoculated. The total number of persons inoculated was 4913. No casualties occurred in the villages owing to the prompt measures taken.

**Epidemics**

Cholera appeared in six villages. The total attacks were 86 and deaths 42. The epidemic was brought under control by giving prompt medical aid.

Small-pox affected four villages. The total number of attacks was 75, out of which 15 died. The figures for the preceding year were 113 and 24 respectively.

**76** Appendix XXIV shows the number of births and deaths and their ratio per thousand of population, compared with those of the previous year. There was increase in births and decrease in deaths.

**Vital Statistics.**



## Chapter VII

### Education

**77** Appendix XXV gives the classification of different schools with particulars regarding their attendance and the expenditure incurred on them. The number of Schools at the end of the year was 34 as against 31 of the last year. The number of students increased from 1611 to 1847. The total of expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 25,030 as against Rs. 24,242 in the preceding year.

Education in the State.

**78** The administration and supervision of Village schools was done by the Deputy Educational Inspector, Phaltan. Some schools were visited by me by way of general inspection. An attempt was made, at the time of Jamabandi, to impress upon the Village School Panchas the necessity of mutual co-operation to effect progress in rural education.

Supervision.

**79** There is one High School named the Mudhoji High School at Phaltan. It is affiliated to the University of Bombay. It is also a centre for Drawing Examinations held by Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay. For the sake of convenience and with a view to increase efficiency, the A. V. School, and the High School, were amalgamated at the beginning of the year under report.

Secondary Education.

**80** The Deccan Education Society of Poona was requested to lend the services of some capable and experienced teacher for the post of the Head Master at the Mudhoji High School. Accordingly, the Governing Body of the Society was pleased to place the services of Mr. S. K. Kanetkar, M. A., S. T. C., at the disposal of the State from the 1st of July 1930, for which the Phaltan Durbar is thankful to the Deccan Education Society, Poona. It may also be noted here with pleasure, that the High School is showing good progress under his guidance and discipline.

Management of High School.

**81** Eighteen students from the High School were sent up for the School Leaving Certificate Examination, out of whom twelve came out successful, the percentage of successful candidates being 73. The results of the Drawing Examinations were not so satisfactory. Out of the four students sent up for the Intermediate Grade Examination, two passed, while only two, out of the twelve sent up, were successful in the Elementary Grade Examination.

Examination Results.

**82** Out of the 7 Graduates on the Teaching Staff, 3 were sent to Poona at the expense of the State for being trained in the Vacation Course, arranged at the S. N. D. T. College, Yerandawna and all of them have successfully gone through the prescribed course. A Weekly Teachers' Training Class was started this year in the High School, under the supervision of the Head Master, with a view to introduce the new methods of teaching. Subsequent to this one of the teachers from the Staff appeared for the Government S. T. C. Examination and came out successful.

Training of Teachers.

**83** " Yuvaraj Pratapsinh Troop " completed its ' second test ' in scouting. A scout rally was arranged in honour of the birthday of Shrimant Yuvaraj Pratapsinh *alias* Bapusaheb. The Boy Scouts are doing useful service on ceremonial occasions. An excursion to Fort Sinhgad, near Poona, was arranged towards the end of the year under report.

**84** The programme of ' Shingra Sports ' was gone through as usual and different interesting feats of Lathi, Patta etc. were arranged. It is a noteworthy feature that the interest of students in Indian and English Games is daily increasing.

**85** Towards the end of the year a Debating Club and a Poor Boys' Store were started. An Advisory Board of six persons selected from among the parents and guardians of the pupils, has been recently formed, in accordance with the resolution passed in the State Legislative Council in May last, with a view to make suggestions on matters concerning the High School in general. A Music and Harmonium class is attached to the School and is working satisfactorily.

**86** The High School was visited by some distinguished visitors, amongst whom may be mentioned the Yuvaraj of Sangli, Mr. S. Aminuddin, B. A., Bar-at-Law, I. C. S., Political Agent, Satara, the Karbhari of Vishalgad, Prin. V. K. Tatke, M. A. of Madhav College Ujjain, Prof. V. N. Kumbhare, M. A. of Willingdon College Sangli, and Mr. D. L. Gokhale M. A., Head Master Sangli High School. All these were pleased with the satisfactory working of the High School. The Political Agent Satara was pleased to remark as follows:—

" I visited the High School in company of the Chiefsahab and found the progress all-round good. Direct method of teaching is bound to speed up acquisition of knowledge and I am glad it is so in this school."

**87** Towards the end of the year under report, the Phaltan Durbar has, in accordance with a resolution passed in the Third Session of the Phaltan State Legislative Council, sanctioned a scheme whereby compulsory physical education and six-monthly medical examination of students are introduced in all the schools of the State. As a first step, the experiment is being made in schools in the Phaltan town.

**88** The Girls' School at Phaltan is conducted under the guidance of a Head Mistress, who is a Matriculate of the Bombay University. The total number of the girls and daily average attendance are showing signs of progress.

**89** There are two separate Schools for the Depressed classes, one at Phaltan and the other at Taradgaon. The number of the students on the roll is nearly the same as that of the previous year. However, there being no bar to their admission in other schools many students from these classes attended other Schools in these two places. In other village Schools, students from Depressed classes do attend freely side by side with students of other castes. There is one Urdu School at Phaltan. The Vedic School at Phaltan was closed during the year for want of sufficient number of students.

## CHAPTER VIII

### Miscellaneous

#### Co-operative Movement

**90** I am in charge of the Co-operative Department and also am the Registrar of the Co-operative Societies, Phaltan State. The services of Mr. D. M. Joshi, Inspector, Organiser and Auditor of Co-operative Societies, were discontinued in the middle of the year. Two auditors have been appointed for auditing the Co-operative Societies and the work of inspection has been now entrusted to an independent man specially trained for the purpose and appointed by Shri Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. Phaltan.

**91** The Co-operative movement in the State showed a steady progress during the year. The number of societies increased from 58 to 60 and their classification, as compared with the last two years, is as under :—

Serial No.	Kind of Societies.	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
1	Unlimited Agricultural Credit Societies ...	42	44	46
2	Unlimited Non-Agricultural Credit Societies ...	2	2	2
3	of Weavers Traders and Shop-keepers' Cooperative Credit Society. ...	1	1	1
4	Salary Earners' Co-operative Credit Societies ...	3	4	4
5	Co-operative Stores. ...	2	2	2
6	Urban Co-operative Societies. ..	2	2	2
7	Agricultural Association ...	1	1	1
8	Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. ...	1	1	1
9	General Societies ...	0	1	1
		54	58	60

It is now contemplated to give more attention to the consolidation of the work of the existing societies rather than to the increase of their number.

**92** Appendix XXVI gives detailed information about the working and progress of the various agricultural co-operative societies in the State. The position of these societies at the end of March 1931 was as follows :—

Number of Members	1,750
Deposits	Rs. 32,560
Loan due to Phaltan	
Shri Laxmi Central	
Co-operative Bank Ltd.	Rs. 2,55,558
Working capital	Rs. 3,06,411
Reserve Fund.	Rs. 26,854

The above figures when compared with those of the previous year show satisfactory progress. However, on account of general trade depression, especially in the prices of agricultural produce, some of the members of the Societies could not pay their instalments and so had to be granted postponements in proper cases. Out of these Societies 2 stand in class A, 31 in Class B, 8 in class C, and 5 having newly commenced their business were not audited.

**93** The Statement of Non-Agricultural Societies in the Phaltan State for the year ending 31st March 1931 is given in Appendix XXVII. Their position is as under :—

No 1-Agricultural Credit Societies.	Number of Members.	... 408
	Deposits.	... Rs. 9,115
	Loans due to Phaltan Shri Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank.	... Rs 66,709
	Working capital.	... Rs. 90,182
	Reserve Fund.	... Rs. 5,689

Salary Earners' Societies are doing useful service to those for whom they are intended and their working is satisfactory. The progress of Weavers' Societies is retarded owing to trade depression.

The Land Mortgage Society has commenced its business and its membership has gone to 60. It advanced long-term loans during the year amounting to Rs. 39,000/ for debt-redemption at a comparatively low rate of interest. Its usefulness is justified by the number of applications for its membership. However, in view of the financial stringency and the depressed condition of agriculture it has been thought necessary to proceed with caution.

**94** Out of the two Store-Societies, Shri Nageshwar Agricultural Produce Society could not show any progress owing to the unprecedented slump in prices of agricultural commodities.

**95** The Phaltan State Nira Right Bank Canal Agricultural Association is doing useful service to the irrigators by guarding their interest and impressing on their minds new methods of farming.

Two students studying in the Junior I. Sc. class were given help from the Yuvaraj Pratapsinh Poor Boys' Education Fund and one of them came out successful.

Three secretaries of village Societies have been found to have misappropriated some amounts from the society funds and steps are being taken to prosecute them in the Court of Law.

**96** This year marks a steady progress in the working of the Phaltan Shri Laxmi Co-operative Bank Ltd. The total receipts of deposits have amounted to Rs. 9,01,278 including the loan in the form of deposits of Rs. 1,30,000 from the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd. showing an increase of Rs. 3,22,461 over those of last year. This shows the growing popularity of the Bank among the people.

The working capital amounts to Rs. 3,78,783 and the total transactions of the year have risen from 15 lacs to 17 lacs. Eight more societies were affiliated to

the Bank during the year, thus raising the number of affiliated societies from 49 to 57. The total loan advanced to them during the year was Rs. 1,56,841. The present agricultural crisis has affected the recoveries of the Bank which have fallen short of expectations.

**97** The Shri Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. had the honour of visits from the officials of the Bombay provincial Co-operative Institute and Bank and from the Collector and Political Agent, Satara. Full satisfaction was expressed by the visitors as will be seen from the following extracts of their remarks :—

Visitors' Remarks.

“ Within a short period of four years the Bank has got a working capital of more than three and half lacs of rupees. This is the only Central Co-operative Bank on this side of the Presidency that has succeeded in a State and the success seems to be due to the liberal patronage of Chiefaheb. I am sure the Bank will be soon self-supporting.”

22-11-1930.

Sd/ S. S. TALMAKI,  
Honorary Secretary,  
Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bombay.

Sd/ R. N. RAJADNYA,  
Director,  
Bombay Provincial, Co-operative Bank, Ltd.

“ The Bank has continued its progress and is doing as well as ever before. This is principally due to the interest taken by the Chiefaheb and authorities of the State in the working of the Bank. But no little credit is due to the Directors who are carrying its work in the same spirit and zeal as Mr. Dani and the original promoters. The work of the Manager is as praiseworthy as when I last visited in 1927”.

17-1-1931.

Sd/ VAIKUNTH L. METHA,  
Managing Director,  
The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd.

“ The Bank is thriving splendidly due chiefly to the Ruler of the State taking keen interest in Co-operative movements. The deposits as well as the business transacted by the Bank shows continuous increase from year to year and I wish the Bank every success in its future undertakings.”

24-2-31.

Sd/ S. AMINUDDIN,  
Political Agent, Satara.

**98** The profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet of the Bank for the year 1930-31 are given in Appendices Nos. XXVIII and XXIX respectively. The accounts of the Bank were audited by the Government Certified Auditor this year. These will show that the Bank has earned a net profit of Rs. 11,333, during the current year, as against Rs. 8,780 of the last year. The Bank has been, thus, showing

General Progress  
of the Bank

satisfactory progress from year to year. The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., is all through sympathetic and is rendering all possible help in finance as well as in administrative matters.

**99** So long the reserve fund of the Societies, registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, was utilised along with other capital in granting loans to members and hence it was not available at hand when necessary. The Registrar of the Co-operative Societies has this year, with the sanction of the Durbar, made a rule, whereby the societies are henceforth precluded from utilising this amount to grant loans and are required to keep it in the State custody so as to be available in times of need. It is hoped that this arrangement will go a long way to add to their credit in various ways.

**100** The International Co-operators' Day was observed as usual under the Presidentship of the Chiefaheb, and many interesting and instructive speeches were made on the occasion. An 'At Home' was given to the members of the Societies and guests who were present at the function.

**101** Owing to trade depression, the Phaltan Bank, Ltd. which is registered as a Joint Stock Company, under the Indian Companies Act, could not do much business during the year under report. Its working on the whole was satisfactory.

**102** With a view to educate the people in modern methods of farming a Model Farm was started in the middle of the year and a plot of about 100 acres was acquired in the vicinity of Phaltan for the purpose. It is expected that this Farm will prove useful to the agriculturists in general by its propaganda and other activities. An experiment of Tobacco Plantation was successfully carried out in the Ruler's private gardens with the result that the agriculturists are now induced to its plantation.

**103** The two important fairs held in the State at Phaltan are Shri Rama Navami and Rath fairs. As in last year, a nice and attractive programme was arranged at the time of the Rama Navami fair consisting of musical concerts and lectures of learned people from outside the State. It proved very instructive and was much appreciated by the people.

**104** Shri Maloji Vijay Press is the only printing press in the State. It is a private concern. There is no news-paper in the State except the Phaltan State Gazette, which is printed in the above press and is published monthly under State Authority.

**105** There is one Library at Phaltan named "The Victoria Diamond Jubilee Library". It is aided by the State and used by the public with advantage.

**106** During the year under report there was sufficient rainfall, and the crops were fair. The financial position of the agriculturists, however suffered a lot owing to the general economic depression all over the world in as much as they could not get adequate prices even though the outturn of the crops was normal. Public health was on the whole good. Peace and order remained undisturbed throughout the year in spite of the political agitation in the surrounding districts in British India.

Certain important administrative changes were effected during the year. An addition of one Member to the Executive Council and one to the elected number of the Legislative Council was made during the year in pursuance of the liberal policy of the Ruler in giving Reforms.

The members of the Legislative Council are taking increasing interest in its deliberations. The Local Board Amendment Act was passed in the Council and accordingly the Local Board was established towards the end of the year. It has started its work with vigour from June 1931.

The Agriculture is the backbone of the State and the Ruler takes a zealous interest in its development. With this end in view a Model Farm was started during the middle of the year.

The Royal Family intended to visit England and some of the continental countries at the time of the First Round Table Conference in October 1930, but owing to the serious illness of the natural father of the Ruler, the idea had to be abandoned. The Ruler is taking a keen interest in the political constitution that is now evolving in British India and in order to keep in touch with the trend of events in the Round Table Conference, has sent Mr. K. V. Godbole B. A., LL. B. the Diwan of the State, to England to be present in London at the time of the Second Round Table Conference.

Before concluding, I must express my sense of gratitude to the Ruler for his most valuable guidance in all the important matters connected with the administration of the State. I must also mention here that Mr. K. V. Godbole the Diwan and I always received a hearty co-operation of our colleagues and a cordial help from all the officers of the State.

Lastly I have a great pleasure to record my sincere thanks to the former Political Agents of the State, Messrs. S. Aminuddin B. A., Bar-at-law, I. C. S., and A. M. Macmillan, C. L. E., M. A., B. Sc. (Glas.) and to the present Political Agent Mr. R. S. Hiremath L. Ag. for their sympathetic attitude in matters concerning this State.

**S. M. DANI**

Offg. Diwan, Phaltan State.

## ANNEXURE A

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### **Introductory Speech by the Ruler of Phaltan at the opening ceremony of the Phaltan State Second Legislative Council on the 23rd February 1931**

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Mr. S. Aminuddin, President and Members of the Legislative Council,

I feel it a great pleasure to meet you and to welcome you all to this First Session of the Second Legislative Council. I am particularly glad to congratulate those of you, who have got the honour of being the members of this Council again. Before proceeding further, my first duty is to express our deep sense of gratitude to our honoured guest, Mr. S. Aminuddin, the Political Agent, who has been kind enough to come down here to grace this occasion. You will remember that the Inauguration Ceremony of the First Council was performed last year by Mr. J. Monteath, the then Political Agent, and it is really a happy coincidence, that this Second Legislative Council should also have the honour of being addressed by his worthy successor, the present Political Agent.

Last year there being very short time at our disposal, the First Council was rather hastily formed by indirect representation, that is, by inviting representatives from each village, and asking them to elect the requisite number of members. Hence the duration of that Council was deliberately fixed for one year. But the present Council is formed by regular elections held according to the Rules made under the Government of Phaltan State Act 1929. The representatives of the Moslem and the Depressed Classes have also been nominated to the present Council. The work done by the First Council could not naturally be much as its life was only for a short period of a year. Considering however the work done in the First Council, I can say with pleasure, that it has set the public athinking on the different problems before the State and that the peoples' representatives have begun to represent matters to the Durbar by the constitutional method.

It is said that, 'first stroke is half the battle' and I have no doubt that we have won it, so far as the beginning of the Council, is concerned. Now the life of the present Council being for a full period of three years, I hope the honourable members will have ample opportunities to study the problems before them and put forth constructive proposals looking to the finance of the State and the economic condition of the people to make them prosperous and more contented. Then I shall have the satisfaction of having introduced reforms at a proper time.

It will not be out of place if I say a few words about the Ruling Family of this State. You are all aware that the Nimbalkar Family has been ruling here from the first quarter of the 13th century. Some of the Rulers have played a great part as Generals and Vazirs at the Bijapur Durbar. This family had



also the honour to encourage the rise of the Great Bhonsle Family in the Deccan, by keeping in service Malojirao, grandfather of Shivaji the Great, the founder of the Maratha Empire. Vanangpal, the then Ruler of the State gave his sister Dipabai in marriage to Maloji. The family had a most distinguished record of military achievements in the past to its credit and also had the honour of being a member of the Great Maratha Confederacy from the beginning.

India is now passing through a period of unrest. Fortunately, however, the repercussions of the political movement outside, though a source of constant anxiety to us, did not disturb the peace and tranquility of the State. This goes to show the mutual tie of affection between the Ruler and the ruled. The introduction of Reforms at a psychological moment has added to the confidence in the public mind and this has led them to continue to be peaceful and loyal as before.

Gentlemen, it seems a new era will soon begin in the history of India. It is hoped, that in the ensuing Federal Constitution of British India and the Indian States, all the States, bigger and smaller, will get their due place according to their treaty rights, privileges and historic importance as well as population, area and revenue. In this respect I can not but mention the valuable services rendered by His Highness the Chiefsahab of Sangli at the Round Table Conference in safe-guarding the interests of the smaller States.

Though the State was not affected by the outside activities, yet it did not escape from the evil due to the general slump in the prices of all commodities especially of the agricultural produce. The agriculturists could not, therefore, realise as much profit as they could have in ordinary times, inspite of better crops, due to timely and adequate rains. The State is known for scanty rainfall ; the Canal is only recently opened and sufficient time has not elapsed to improve the condition of the agriculturists. This gave me an idea whether other means of income could not be made available to the poor cultivators and in this I was greatly assisted by my friends Sir M. Visvesvarayya and Mr. P. B. Advani, the Director of Industries, Bombay, who visited our State only recently. Both the honoured guests surveyed critically the rural area of the State and have made some very valuable suggestions. A preliminary enquiry with that view has been started ; the results will, in due course, be made known to you all, when I hope, you, the members of this Council, will help me in finding solutions if possible.

Gentlemen, I have done. But before requesting our worthy friend to give his valuable words of advice to you, I must sincerely thank him again, for all the troubles he has taken, of coming here today in the genuine spirit of sympathy and good will. I must also thank all my subjects who have remained loyal as ever to the State and to the British Government. I wish you all, gentlemen, a greater success in the work before you. I now request my friend to address the New Council.

## ANNEXURE B

—:o:—

**Speech by S. Aminuddin Esq., B. A., Bar-at-Law, I. C. S., the Political  
Agent, Satara, at the opening ceremony of the Phaltan State  
Second Legislative Council on the  
23rd February 1931**

Chief Saheb, President and Members of the Council

You have done me a great honour in inviting me to address you today, I am glad to note that your State is one of the oldest in Deccan and had the privilege of being a member of the Maratha Confederacy. You are right, Shrimant Chiefaheb, when you say that your State is one of the oldest in the Deccan as your ancestors got their first Sanad from Mahommed Taghlak in 13th Century and long before the Great Maratha Raj came into existence. I have no doubt that your ancestors have done a good deal for the benefit of the subjects of the State and under their rule, especially of your revered father, the State has prospered and rendered good and valuable services to this State and his example has been deservedly followed by you.

An enlightened Ruler of your type cannot but be alive to the modern ideas of government and the progress made outside the limits of your State. The pious wish expressed by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in his message sent at the time of the Inauguration of the Council last year that "the constitutional development of the Phaltan State should keep pace with the advance of ideas and with the political aspirations of your people as well as with the political progress of India as a whole" has been literally and rightly followed.

I am also glad to note, Chiefaheb, that inspite of the present stormy political situation in British India which was likely to affect the peaceful atmosphere of your State, you have been able to maintain peace and tranquility all through and the credit really goes to you and to your loyal subjects. You have, Chiefaheb, inaugurated the new reforms at the right psychological moment and though you may find your subjects rather slow in adapting themselves to the new form of government, yet I believe they will be able to acquit themselves of the responsibilities thrown upon them under your fostering care and capable guidance.

I am pleased to see, Chiefaheb, that you have been on friendly terms with Sir M. Visvesvaraya, the Ex-Diwan of Mysore and hope that his suggestions will undoubtedly help the progress of your State, and by improving the financial position of the rural areas in course of time.

The dawn of India's good fortune is now approaching and the Indian States, self-governing units as they are, will have to play an important part in

the affairs of India as a whole since the British Government will, with a due regard to the Treaties and Sanads, accord them their proper place and position in the Federal Constitution. It is a matter of congratulation and pride to you that your Chiefsahab has this year been elected as a Representative Member of the Satara Jahagirdar's group to the Chamber of Princes. I have no doubt that he will spare no pains to further the cause of your State and other brother States in the Constituency.

Gentlemen, I wish you all success in your labours. I once again thank you, Chief Seheb, for having invited me on this occasion and wish you long life, prosperity and success in your endeavours to promote the welfare of your subjects.

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**Appendices**  
**I to XXIX**

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**List of Appendices accompanying the Report on the General Administration  
of the Phaltan State for the year 1930-31.**

No.	Name of Appendix.
I	Name of High Officials in the States.
II	Laws in force in the State.
III	Military Force ( <i>Nil</i> ).
IV	Strength etc. of the Police.
V	Working of the Police.
VI	Value of property stolen and recovered.
VII	Crimes and their nature.
VIII	Working of the Criminal Courts.
IX	Criminal Appeals.
X	Civil Work—Nature and value of original suits.
XI	Civil Work—Execution of decrees.
XII	Civil Work—Appeals.
XIII	Jails and Lock-ups.
XIV	Registration of documents.
XV	Registration—Receipts and Expenditure.
XVI	Municipality—Receipts and Expenditure.
XVII	Rainfall.
XVIII	Prices of food-grains.
XIX	Public Works—Expenditure.
XX	Agricultural stock.
XXI	Excise shops and revenue.
XXII	Receipts and Disbursements.
XXIII	Medical Relief.
XXIV	Vital Statistics.
XXV	State Schools.
XXVI	Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies.
XXVII	Non-agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies.
XXVIII	Profit and Loss account of the Phaltan Shri Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.
XXIX	Balance Sheet of the Phaltan Shri Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.

## APPENDIX I

Names of High Officials in the Phaltan State, showing changes in the personnel during the year 1930-31.

Name of Officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
		From	To	
K. V. Godbole, Esqr., B.A., LL.B.	Diwan.	1- 6-30	31- 5-31	
S. M. Dani, Esqr. B. A., LL. B.	Ag. Diwan.	15- 9-30	28-10-30	
S. M. Dani, Esqr. B. A., LL. B.	Finance Member.	1- 6-30	14- 9-30	
B. L. Likhite, Esqr. M. A., LL. B.	Ag. Finance Mem- ber.	15- 9-30	28-10-30	
S. M. Dani, Esqr. B. A., LL. B.	Finance Member.	29-10-30	31- 5-31	
S. H. Kher, Esqr. B. A., LL. B.	Revenue Member	1- 3-31	31- 5-31	Post new- ly created.
B. L. Likhite, Esqr. M. A., LL. B.	F. C. Sub-Judge & F. C. Magistrate.	1- 6-30	31- 5-31	
G. S. Phansalkar, Esqr. L.C.P.S.	Chief Medical Officer.	1- 6-30	31- 5-31	
V. B. Deshpande, Esqr.	Private Secretary.	1- 6-30	31- 5-31	
A. Chavan, Esqr.	A. D. C.	1- 6-30	31- 5-31	
G. R. Bhide, Esqr., B. A.	Head-Master, Mudhoji High School, Phaltan.	1- 6-30	6- 6-30	Retired.
V. K. Samak, Esqr., B. A.	Ag. Head-Master, Mudhoji High- School, Phaltan.	7- 6-30	30- 6-30	
S. K. Kanetkar, Esqr. M. A., S. T. C.	Head-Master, Mudhoji High School, Phaltan.	1- 7-30	31- 5-31	
N. V. Tere-Desai, Esqr., B. A.	Personal Assistant to the Dewan.	1- 6-30	31- 5-31	
N. G. Halbe, Esqr.	Mamlatdar.	1- 6-30	31- 5-31	
G. B. Sankpal, Esqr.	Chief Police Officer.	1- 6-30	31- 5-31	
D. M. Joshi, Esqr.	Inspector and Orga- nisor, Co-opera- tive Societies.	1- 6-30	4-11-30	Services dispens- ed with.
S. G. Vaidya, Esqr.	State Overseer.	1- 6-30	28- 2-31	Services dispens- ed with.

S. M. DANI  
Offg. Diwan, Phaltan State.

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APPENDIX II

List of Laws in force in the Phaltan State, in the year 1930-31.

Acts adopted from the Acts passed by the Government of India.

No.	Act No.	Name of Act.	Introduced during the year.	Remarks
1	XXI of 1860	The Societies Registration Act.	1926	
2	XLV of 1860	The Indian Penal Code with amendments.	...	
3	XX of 1863	The Religious Endowments Act.	1926	
4	XXV of 1867	Press and Registration of Books Act with amendments	1930	
5	XIV of 1869	The Bombay Civil Courts Act.	...	
6	VII of 1870	The Court Fees Act with amendments	...	
7	I of 1871	The Cattle Trespass Act with amendments	...	
8	XXIII of 1871	The Pensions Act with amendments	1930	
9	I of 1872	The Indian Evidence Act with amendments.	...	
10	IX of 1872	The Indian Contract Act with amendments.	...	
11	X of 1873	The Indian Oaths Act	...	
12	IX of 1875	The Indian Majority Act.	1894	
13	I of 1877	The Specific Relief Act.	...	
14	I of 1878	The Indian Opium Act.	...	
15	VI of 1878	The Treasure Trove Act.	...	
16	XI of 1879	The Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act with amendments	...	
17	XXVI of 1881	The Negotiable Instruments Act with amendments	1930	
18	II of 1882	The Indian Trusts Act.	1926	
19	IV of 1882	The Transfer of Property Act with amendments	1905	
20	V of 1882	The Easements Act with amendments	1930	
21	XII of 1882	The Indian Salt Act.	1905	
22	XIX of 1883	The Land Improvement Loans Act.	...	
23	IV of 1884	The Indian Explosive Act.	1917	
24	XII of 1884	The Agriculturists' Loans Act.	1906	
25	XIII of 1885	The Indian Telegraphs Act as amended by Acts VII and XIV of 1914.	1917	
26	VI of 1886	The Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act.	1926	
27	VII of 1887	The Suits Valuation Act with amendments	1930	
28	VI of 1880	The Charitable Endowments Act.	1926	
29	VIII of 1890	The Guardian and Wards Act.	1894	
30	XI of 1890	The Prevention of Cruelty to Animal Act,	1918	
31	I of 1894	The Land Acquisition Act with amendments.	1913	
32	X of 1897	The General Clauses Act.	1931	
33	VI of 1898	The Post Office Act.	1905	
34	V of 1898	The Code of Criminal Procedure amended by Act XVIII of 1923.	...	
35	II of 1899	The Indian stamp Act with amendments	...	
36	VIII of 1899	The Indian Petroleum Act.	1931	
37	XXII of 1899	The Glanders and Farcy Act.	1905	
37	III of 1900	The Prisoners Act.	1910	
39	XV of 1903	The Extradition Act.	1907	
40	V of 1908	The Code of Civil Procedure with amendments	1909	
41	VI of 1903	The Explosive Substance Act.	1909	
42	IX of 1908	The Indian Limitation Act with amendments	1909	

No.	Act No.	Name of Act.	Introduced during the year.	Remarks
43	XVI of 1908	The Indian Registration Act with amendments	1909	
44	XII of 1911	The Indian Factories Act with amendments.	1930	
45	IV of 1912	The Indian Lunacy Act.	1931	
46	VII of 1913	The Indian Companies Act.	1918	
47	III of 1913	The Administrator Generals' Act.	1931	
48	VIII of 1914	The Indian Motor Vehicles Act.	1917	
49	X of 1918	The Usurious Loans Act.	1918	
50	IV of 1909	The Whipping Act.	...	
51	VI of 1924	The Criminal Tribes Act.	1931	
52	XXXIX of 19 5	The Indian Succession Act.	1930	
53	XVI of 1927	The Indian Forest Act.	1931	
54	XI of 1878	The Indian Arms Act.	...	

## Regulations adopted from Regulations of the Government of Bombay.

No.	Act No.	Name of Act.	Introduced during the year.	Remarks
55	II of 1827	Caste questions.	...	
56	IV of 1827	Civil Courts ( Law to be observed ).	...	
57	V of 1827	Acknowledgments of Debts, Interests and Mortgages.	...	
58	VIII of 1827	Administration of Estates,	...	
59	XII of 1827	Police.	...	
60	XIII of 1827	Criminal Courts.	...	

## Acts adopted from the Acts passed by the Government of Bombay.

No.	Act No.	Name of Act.	Introduced during the year.	Remarks
61	IV of 1862	The Markets and Fairs Act.	...	
62	VII of 1866	The Hindu Heirs Relief Act.	...	
63	VIII of 1866	The Sale of Poisons Act.	...	
64	VII of 1869	The Bombay District Police so far as not repealed by District Police Act of 1890.	...	
65	VIII of 1867	The Village Police Act.	...	
66	II of 1868	The Bombay Ferries Act with amendments	1918	
67	III of 1874	The Bombay Hereditary Offices Act as amended by Act III of 1910.	...	
68	III of 1875	The Tolls Act.	...	
69	X of 1876	The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act.	1931	
70	V of 1878	The Abkari Act with amendments.	...	
71	V of 1879	The Land Revenue Code as amended by Act III of 1913.	1917	
72	VII of 1879	The Bombay Irrigation Act with amendments,	1924	
73	IV of 1887	The Gambling Act.	1905	
74	IV of 1890	The District Police Act amended by Act XI of 1918.	...	
75	I of 1892	The Bombay District Vaccination Act.	1910	
76	III of 1901	The District Municipal Act with amendments	1906	



VII

No.	Act No.	Name of Act.	Introduced during the year.	Remarks
✓ 77	I	of 1905	The Court of Wards Act. ✓	1918
78	II	of 1906	The Mamlatdars' Courts Act with amendments.	1907
79	V	of 1920	The Provincial Insolvency Act.	1931
80	VII	of 1920	The Bombay Public Conveyance Act with amendments.	1931
✓ 81	IX	of 1920	The Bombay Village Panchayat Act.	1931
82	XVII	of 1920	The Pleaders Act.	1921
83	IV	of 1923	The Bombay Primary Education Act as amended by Phaltan State Act III of 1931.	1931
84	VI	of 1923	The Bombay Local Boards Act as amended by Phaltan State Act V of 1931.	1931
✓ 85	VII	of 1925	The Bombay Co-operative Societies Act.	1926

- Acts of the Government of Phaltan State.

No.	Act No.	Name of Act.	Introduced during the year.	Remarks
86		Opium and Intoxicating Drugs Law.	1923	
87	I	of 1929	Government of Phaltan State Act.	1929
88	II	of 1929	Phaltan State Elections Inquiries Act.	1929
89	III	of 1929	An Act to provide for the Attendance and Examination of Witnesses before the Phaltan State Legislative Council.	1929
90	I	of 1930	Act to enforce some Laws and amendments of some Laws.	1930
91	II	of 1930	Census Act.	1930
92	I	of 1931	Government of Phaltan State amendment Act.	1931
93	II	of 1931	Income-tax rules amending Act.	1931
94	III	of 1931	An Act to Repeal and Adopt some Laws.	1931
95	IV	of 1931	Village Sanitation Act.	1931
96	V	of 1931	Local Boards Amendment Act.	1931
97	VI	of 1931	The Government of Phaltan State Second Amendment Act.	1931

S. M. DANI

Offg. Dewan, Phaltan State.

**APPENDIX—III.**

**APPENDIX III is not given as there is no Military force  
in the Phaltan State.**

APPENDIX IV

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the Police, for the year 1930-31.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost.	Punishment			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Police (Regular foot)		Rs.	Rs.								
Chief Officer ... ..	1	75							1	...	
Sub-Inspector ... ..	2	35 & 20							2	...	
Head Constable I ... ..	1	20	24,723						1	...	
Do III ... ..	2	18							2	...	
Do IV ... ..	8	16							8	...	
Constable I ... ..	4	14							2	2	
Do II ... ..	6	13							3	3	
Do III ... ..	13	12							11	2	
Total ..	37									30	7
Garrisons ... ..	39								17	22	
Sowars (Mounted) ... ..	9								5	4	
Shibandi ... ..	22								15	7	
Grand Total ..	107								67		

S. M. DANI  
Offg. Diwan, Phaltan State.

APPENDIX—V

STATEMENT showing the working of the Police in the Phaltan State, during the year 1930-31

State	Number of Offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions (columns 3 & 5)		Percentage of convicted accused to those sent for trial		Remarks
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	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	
Phaltan	59	52	67	71	67	71	17	33	25	30	40	52	40	52	

S. M. DANI

Offg. Diwan, Phaltan State.

APPENDIX—VI

STATEMENT showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Phaltan State, during the year 1920-31.

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
Phaltan	Rs. 2,316	Rs. 2,406	Rs. 951	Rs. 1,136	41	49	

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Offg. Diwan, Phaltan State.



Wrongfully restraining a person Secs. 341, 312...	2	5	7	2	5	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Criminal trespass Sec. 447. ...	3	19	22	17	16	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
Cheating Sec. 420. ...	...	3	3	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Grievous hurt Sec. 325. ...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Theft Sec. 379. ...	...	1	16	17	...	9	37	7	...	...	...	7	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Other offences against I. P. C.	...	1	16	17	...	9	37	7	...	...	...	7	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
<b>Total...</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>22</b>	
<b>Non-cognizable,</b>																												
Hurt Sec. 323. ...	9	105	114	59	105	267	12	..	1	..	..	11	...	12	235	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	
Assault Sec. 352. ...	1	14	15	17	15	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mischief Secs. 426 & 427. ...	5	11	16	15	13	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Criminal intimidation Sec. 504.	4	3	7	6	5	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Cheating Sec. 417. ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other offences against I. P. C.	3	17	20	3	15	36	11	1	...	...	1	9	...	11	15	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Offences against other Acts....	5	4	39	35	31	55	20	1	3	...	...	16	...	20	26	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	
<b>Total...</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>27</b>	
<b>Grand Total...</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>65</b>	

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S. M. DANI  
Offg. Diwan, Phaltan State.

**APPENDIX VIII**

STATEMENT showing the number of Offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Phaltan State, during the year 1930.

Name of the Court	Number of Offences reported during the year		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed off					Persons remaining at the end of the year	Remarks.
	Past year	Present year	Remaining at the end of last year	Brought to trial in 1930					Total		Discharged without Trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped, or transferred		
				Arrested by Police	Upon Warrant	On Summons	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate	Past year	Present year							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sessions Court. ...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	4	1	...	...	...	
Magistrate First Class...	41	84	11	16	171	16	...	...	88	214	113	4	23	1	1	72	
Migistrate Second Class ...	52	39	74	16	14	67	...	...	136	171	63	71	33	...	...	4	
Magistrate Third Class ...	84	144	14	19	5	258	...	...	84	296	27	225	23	...	...	21	
Total ...	178	268	103	52	190	341	...	...	208	686	203	304	80	1	1	97	

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APPENDIX IX

Statement showing the results of appeals against the decision passed by the Criminal Courts in the Phaltan State during the year 1930.

Tribunals.	Number of applications	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.	
		Applications rejected		Sentences.						Proceeding quashed		Referred		Further inquiry etc ordered		Pending			
				Confirmed		Modified		Reversed											
		Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases		
Sessions Court. ... ..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
District Magistrate's Court. ...	16	...	...	3	1	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	6		

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APPENDIX—X.

Civil Work:—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand		Total		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance		Value	Suits filed during the present year								Suits disposed of during the present year				REMARKS.		
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year		Suits re-landed property	Suits for money transactions	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	<i>Ex-parte</i>	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of		Value	Average duration
Sub-Judge's Court	124	167	308	294	432	461	265	315	167	146	Rs. 83,718	94	177	4	131	144	20	9	1	34	60	14	207	Rs. 77,516	Y. M. D. 0-7-4	

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**APPENDIX-XI.**

*Civil Work* :—Results of applications for execution of decree.

Tribunal	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year	Applications brought to the register			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of.			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	
Sub-Judge's Court	265	284	Rs. 1,35,294	431	506	Rs. 1,07,260	696	790	Rs. 2,42,554	412	529	Rs. 89,918	284	261	Rs. 1,52,636	72	26	163	

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**APPENDIX—XII.**

*Civil Work* :—Number and results of appeals in Civil Suits during the year 1930

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed								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 re-trial		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
High Court	22	36	14	5	36	41	...	36	36	5	Rs. 5618	Rs. 452	...	24	...	9	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	Y.M.D. ...	Y.M.D. 1-11-25
First Appellate Court	15	24	9	28	24	52	...	31	24	21	3027	8480	...	4	...	6	...	5	...	6	...	10	...	...	1-2-24

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APPENDIX—XIII

STATEMENT Showing the number of persons confined in the Jail and Lock-ups in the Phaltan State during the year 1930-31.

Station.	No. of Prisons.	Number of Prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		Past year.	Present year.				
				Past year.	Present year.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Phaltan	1	3	13	23	16	4	3	3	Rs. 305	16 days.	One prisoner Dhondi Bahiru Govekar of Koregaon committed suicide by burning himself after pouring Kerosine oil on his body.

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APPENDIX—XIV.

Registration of documents in the Phaltan State for the year 1930-31

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered		Value of Documents registered		Document 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	
Phaltan ... ..	1951	1707	534	550	585	564	11	4	10	4	811	585	1951	1707	Rs. 9,93,446	Rs. 3,96,028	...	...	...	...	

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## APPENDIX XV

STATEMENT showing the receipts and expenditure on account of registration during the year 1930-31.

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 ...	534	1,27,607	777	530	1,48,113	654	
Sale-deeds ...	585	1,91,340	1,586	564	1,64,218	1,182	
Wills ...	11	...	31	4	...	19	
Money-bonds ...	10	1,865	23	4	700	5	
Miscellaneous ...	811	6,72,634	1,228	585	82,997	912	
Total ...	1,951	9,93,446	3,645	1,707	3,96,028	2,772	
Expenditure ...	...	...	908	...	...	830	
Net Profit ...	...	...	2,737	...	...	1,942	

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## APPENDIX XVI

Receipts and expenditure of the Phaltan Municipality during the year 1930--31

Name.	Open- ing balance on 7th June	Receipts during the year		Total in current year	Expenditure during the year		Balance on 1st June	Remarks.
		Past	Present		Past	Present		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Phaltan Municipality	31614	35231	24479	56093	19698	26148	29945	

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## APPENDIX—XVII

Statement of Rainfall in the Phaltan State during the year 1930-1931.

State	April 1930	May 1930	June 1930	July 1930	August 1930	September 1930	October 1930	November 1930	December 1930	January 1931	February 1931	March 1931	Total	Total of past year	Average of past 5 years
	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.
Phaltan	0-0	0-54	2-97	0-74	0-74	5-40	2-59	5-6	0-47	0-0	0-0	0-0	18-51	19-5	18-68

## APPENDIX—XVIII

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains

Article	During March		Remarks.
	( Past year )	( Present year )	
	Pounds per Rupee		
Jwari	22	44	
Bajri	17	34	
Wheat	15	16	
Rice	11	15	
Gram	15	23	
Tur	14	23	

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APPENDIX—XIX.

Expenditure of Public Works during the year 1930-31

Description of work	State Funds			Local Funds			Total	Remarks
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Public Offices and Buildings ...	...	1275	1275	...	...	...	1275	
Other Buildings ...	17,858	889	18,747	...	...	...	18,747	
Dharmashalas ...	...	...	...	..	216	216	216	
Chavdis ...	...	...	...	...	257	257	257	
Cattle pounds ...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	
Road and Road-side trees ...	566	4607	5153	...	908	908	6081	
Water-supply ...	...	...	...	...	115	115	115	
Establishment ...	..	...	1756	...	...	2821	4577	
Toll proceeds refund to British Government ...	...	...	3700	...	...	...	3700	
<b>TOTAL.</b> ..	<b>18,424</b>	<b>6771</b>	<b>30,651</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1,499</b>	<b>4320</b>	<b>34,971</b>	

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## APPENDIX-XX

Agricultural Stock in the Phaltan State during the year 1930-31.

District	Year	Horses and Cattle								Ploughs.		Carts.		REMARKS	
		Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Horses	Mares	Colts & Fillies	Asses	Sheep and Goats	With two bullocks	With four bullocks	Riding		Load carrying
				Males	Females										
Phaltan. ...	1930-31	12,288	6698	58	1034	190	220	70	288	63,583	..	1213	305	1807	

## APPENDIX XXI

STATEMENT showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Phaltan State during the year 1930-31

Name of State	Country Spirit		Opium		Ganja		Tari		Total		REMARKS
	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	
Phaltan. ...	1	Rs 9000	5	Rs 13,617	1	Rs 6729	..	Rs ...	7	Rs 29,346	

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Offg. Diwan, Phaltan State.

## APPENDIX XXII

Statement showing the receipts of the Phaltan State during the year 1930-31.

No.	Name of head	Fasli year 1339 1929-30	Fasli year 1340 1930-31	Increase	Decrease
	Opening Balance { State ...	136938	161863		
	{ Canal deposit balance	28994			
1	Revenue Heads.				
	Land Revenue:—				
	Jahagiri. ...				
2	Deshmukhi including revenue of Isafat villages. } ...	154311	167605	13295	...
	Sayar Revenue:—				
	Opium ...	25214	27582	2368	...
	Abkari ...	21297	17740	...	3557
3	Miscellaneous ...	7816	4870	...	2946
4	Law and Justice ...	2220	3676	1456	...
5	Stamps ...	16622	17894	1272	...
6	Registration ...	3645	2772	...	873
7	Forest ...	3439	3683	244	...
8	Police ...	1667	1612	...	55
9	Education ...	3477	2685	...	792
10	Tagai ...	2547	3334	787	...
11	Interest ...	20897	2804	...	18093
12	Public Works ...	7128	9296	2168	...
13	Collection charges on canal water rates ...	6018	3547	...	2471
	Other Receipts... ...	6420	8588	2168	...
14	Total of Heads 1 to 13 ...	282718	277088	23758	28787
	Revenue of Inam lands adjusted ...	64686	65246	560	...
	Total of Heads 1 to 14 ...	347404	342334	24318	28787
	Debt Heads				
15	Local Funds				
	One anna cess and Education cess ...	29232	25878	...	3354
	Canal area development cess ...	10670	6024	...	4646
	Tolls ...	1575	1885	310	...
	Contributions... ...	4502	5075	573	...
	Miscellaneous ...	2868	3222	754	...

## APPENDIX—XXII—Contd.

Statement showing the receipts of the Phaltan State during the year 1930-31.

No.	Name of head	Fasli year 1339 1929-30	Fasli year 1340 1930-31	Increase	Decrease
16	Revenue Deposits	38734	9328	...	29406
17	Criminal Deposits	213	926	713	...
18	Civil Courts Deposits	5620	4284	...	1336
19	Personal Deposits	64617	28241	...	36376
20	Canal Deposits	147702	46182	...	101520
21	Canal Water rate collections	87151	53098	...	34053
22	Provident Fund	...	9355	9355	...
	Total of Heads 15 to 22	392484	193499	11705	210691
23	Advanced recovered	46406	49305	2899	...
24	Loans recovered	24157	51753	27596	...
	Total of Heads 23 to 24	70563	101058	30495	...
	Total of Heads 15 to 24	463047	294557	42200	210691
	Total of Heads 1 to 24	810521	637492	66518	239478
	Grand Total	976453	799355	...	...

## Explanatory Notes

Increase under 'Land Revenue' is due to adjustment being made this year of revenue deposit amounts under this head.

Increase under 'Opium' is due to the bid being higher this year.

Decrease under 'Abkari' is due to the previous arrears being included in the last year's amount.

Decrease under 'Miscellaneous' is due to the previous arrears being included in the last year's amount.

Increase under 'Law and Justice' is due to more sale of unclaimed property this year.

Decrease under 'Registration' is due to less documents being registered this year.

Decrease under 'Education' is due to the previous year's arrears of fees being included in the last year's amount.

Increase under 'Tagai' is due to more collections being received this year.

Decrease under 'Interest' is due to interest on Government loan due from Khasgi being shown this year under 'Government Loan' and not under this head as in the previous year.

Increase under 'Public Works' is mainly due to the sale of Road side trees on Maha Pandharpur Road.

Decrease under 'collection charges on canal water rates' is due to less collections this year.

Increase under 'Other Receipts' is due to the amount of warbond received this year, being included under this head.

Decrease under 'Local Funds' is due to less collections being received this year.

The increase and decrease under other heads being small mainly due to the nature of these fluctuating items call for no remarks.

## APPENDIX XXII

Statement showing the Expenditure of the Phaltan State during the year 1930-31.

No.	Name of Head	Fasli year 1339 (1929-30)	Fasli year 1340 (1930-31)	Increase	Decrease
SERVICE HEADS.					
1	Payment to British Government on account of Horse Contingent ...	9600	9600	...	..
2	Khasgi ...	14000	36000	22000	...
3	Prince's Education ...	3223	1440	...	17 3
4	Revenue Department ...				
	1 Establishment ...	25556	29508	3952	...
	2 Watandars and Hakadars ...	65110	58724	...	6386
	3 Devasthan Dharmadaya ...	4533	4569	36	...
5	Sayar expenses ...	8253	6603	...	1650
6	Judicial Department ...	4968	5176	208	...
7	Registration ...	908	831	...	77
8	Forest ...	551	611	60	...
9	Police ...	26807	24723	...	2084
10	Educational Department ...	10610	13201	2591	...
11	Public Works ...	21743	32328	10585	...
12	Jail ...	388	305	...	83
13	Tagai Advances ...	300	200	...	100
14	Other Heads ...	26553	31869	5316	...
15	Miscellaneous ...	47250	23223	...	24025
	Total of Heads 1 to 15 ...	270353	278913	44748	36188
16	Revenue of Inam lands adjusted ...	64686	65246	560	...
	Total of Heads 1 to 16 ...	335039	344159	45308	36188
DEBT HEADS.					
17	Local Funds:—				
	1 Establishment ...	2266	1230	...	1032
	2 Primary Education ...	13632	13361	...	271
	3 Dispensary including vaccination ...	8174	5013	...	3161
	4 Works ...	4589	2804	...	1785

## APPENDIX—XXII.—(Contd.)

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of the Phaltan State during the year 1930-31.

No.	Name of Head	Fasli year 1339 (1929-30)	Fasli year 1340 (1930-31)	Increase	Decrease
18	Repayment of Revenue Deposits	10879	49995	39116	...
19	" Criminal Deposits	189	3263	3074	...
20	" Civil "	3870	3989	119	..
21	" Personal "	64370	32886	...	31484
22	" Canal "	161975	58037	...	103938
23	Remittances of water rate collections	85955	50916	...	35039
	Total of Heads 17 to 23	355895	221494	42309	176710
24	Advances	56723	35620	...	21103
25	Repayment of Loan	54493	46224		8269
26	Loans advanced	12440	25500	13060	...
	Total of Heads 24 to 26	123656	107344	13060	29372
	Total of Heads 17 to 26	479551	328838	55369	206082
	Total of Heads 1 to 26	814590	672997	100677	242270
	<i>Cash balance at the close of the year</i>				
	(1) In State Treasury	52396	35496		
	(2) With the Phaltan Shri Laxmi central co-operative Bank				
	On saving account	18569	2865		
	On current account	50125	37730		
	As fixed deposit	40000	50267		
	(3) Other deposit	773	...		
	Total	161863	126358		
	Grand Total	976453	799355		

**Explanatory Notes.**

Increase under 'Khasgi' is due to the amount given to the Ruler on account of tours, motors, etc. being shown under this head and not under miscellaneous as was done in the last year.

Decrease under 'Princes Education' is due to the reduction of some staff this year.

Increase under 'Revenue Department establishment' being due to the new appointment of a Revenue Member and the establishment charges of Record of Rights being shown under this head.

Decrease under 'Watandars and Hakadars' is due to postponement of village officer's dues.

Decrease under 'Sayar' is due to less income being recovered this year.

Decrease under 'Police' is due to payment of shibandi being shown under 'Khasgi'.

Increase under 'Educational Department' is due to purchase of furniture, payment of scholarships etc.

Increase under 'Public Works' is due to more works being undertaken this year.

Increase under 'Other heads' is due to increase in expenditure on account of extension and improvement of Laxmi Vilas Bungalow garden.

Decrease under 'Miscellaneous' is mainly due to the amount of motors, tours, etc. being shown this year under 'Khasgi'.

Decrease under 'Local Funds establishment' is due to the payment of arrears being included in the amount of last year.

Decrease under 'Local Fund Dispensary' is due to the reduction of high paid staff.

Decrease under 'Local Fund works' is due to less works being undertaken this year.

Increase and decrease under other items is due to their fluctuating nature and adjustments.

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## APPENDIX—XXIII

STATEMENT of Medical Relief afforded in the Phaltan State during the year 1930-31.

Dispensary	Number of patients treated		Results of In-door cases				Expenditure	Daily Average
	Out-door	In-door	Discharged	Absent-ed	Died	Remain-ing under treat-ment		
Phaltan	6107	5	5	...	...	...	4442	98.2

## APPENDIX—XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Phaltan State for the year 1930-31.

Name	Population	Births		Increase	Decrease	Deaths		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of Population			
		Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year			Births		Deaths	
										Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year
Phaltan	58,747	1,682	2,033	351	...	1,730	1,435	...	295	39	34.6	40	24.4

## APPENDIX—XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Phaltan State for the year 1930-31

Number of schools		Description of schools	Number of pupils on roll on 31st May		Daily average attendance		Expen-diture	Remarks
Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year		
1	1	Mudhoji High School	73	220	75	168	11,669	Amalgamated with High School.
1	...	Anglo-Vernacular School	114	...	116	...	...	
27	32	Primary Boy's Schools	1284	1484	868	1031	11,652	
1	1	Primary Girls' School	132	143	75	83	1,709	Closed
1	...	Vedic School	8	...	10	...	...	
31	34	Total	1611	1847	1144	1282	25030	

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APPENDIX XXVI.

STATEMENT of the Agricultural Credit Societies in the Phaltan State for the year ending 31st March 1931.

Serial No.	Name of the Society	Number of Members.	Deposits.		Loan from the Phaltan Shri Laxmi C. C. Bank Ltd.	Working Capital	Reserve Fund	Adult class	REMARKS
			Members	Non-Members					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Taradgaon Co-op. Credit Society ...	46	702	...	2099	5105	2304	A	
2	Bibi Co-op. Credit Society ...	55	918	...	2265	4555	1372	C	
3	Mirgaon Co-op. Credit Society ...	44	190	...	991	1784	603	B	
4	Vidni Co-op. Credit Society ...	80	2583	700	7407	16395	5695	B	
5	Phaltan Co-op. Credit Society ...	39	2006	...	1438	6952	3508	B	
6	Suravadi Co op. Credit Society ...	43	436	...	4815	5361	207	B	
7	Vidni Uttaréswar Co op. Credit Society..	63	1986	...	12520	15079	855	B	
8	Kalaj Co-op. Credit Society ...	27	622	...	5086	5985	332	B	
9	Murum Co-op. Credit Society ...	23	244	...	2216	2625	433	C	
10	Padegoan Co-op. Credit Society ...	84	2206	...	21168	23093	1282	C	
11	Kusur Co-op. Credit Society ...	26	246	...	3764	3959	127	C	
12	Tambave Co-op, Credit Society ...	38	396	...	3133	3940	411	B	



13	Sangavi Co-op. Credit Society ...	55	538	...	6610	7295	352	B
14	Takalwadi Co-op. Credit Society ...	24	173	...	1254	1457	76	B
15	Asu Co-op. Credit Society ...	110	2479	...	23918	26438	659	B
16	Gokhali Co-op. Credit Society ...	54	1785	...	16415	18498	638	B
17	Rajale Co-op. Credit Society ...	39	534	...	5140	5880	408	B
18	Somanthali Co-op. Credit Society ...	36	580	...	3122	4062	332	B
19	Dudhe Bavi Co-op. Credit Society ...	20	334	...	1952	2502	404	B
20	Sate Co-op. Credit Society ...	31	561	...	4183	4986	303	B
21	Kambaleswar Co-op. Credit Society ...	19	305	...	3090	3340	118	B
22	Jinti Co-op. Credit Society ...	68	1254	...	11620	13125	1137	C
23	Hol Co-op. Credit Society ...	71	1191	...	13314	14429	1147	C
24	Khamgaon Co-op. Credit Society ...	32	351	...	4533	4766	299	C
25	Rawadi Khurda Co-op. Credit Society...	29	387	...	4632	4948	158	C
26	Phaltan Sri Ram Co-op. Credit Society...	71	1487	...	11679	13766	600	B
27	Sarade Co-op. Credit Society ...	36	560	...	4275	5177	608	B
28	Sastewadi Co-op. Credit Society ...	20	244	..	2209	2750	317	B
29	Tadavale Co-op. Credit Society ...	41	555	...	5854	6560	229	B
30	Phadatar Wadi Co-op. Credit Society ...	26	259	...	3004	3778	423	B
31	Malavadi Co-op Credit Society ...	15	129	...	867	1395	438	B
32	Nimbhore Co-op. Credit Society ...	37	562	...	4895	5674	217	B

APPENDIX—XXVI—(Continued.)

STATEMENT of the Agricultural Credit Societies in the Phaltan State, for the year ending 31st March 1931.

Serial No.	Name of the Society	Number of Members	Deposits		Loan from the Phaltan Shri Laxmi C. C. Bank Ltd.	Working Capital	Reserve Fund	Audit class	REMARKS
			Members	Non-members					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
33	Andarud Co-op. Credit Society ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	not commenced business.
34	Jawali Co-op. Credit Society ...	23	243	10	3132	3440	61	B	
35	Mirdhe Co-op. Credit Society ...	25	249	...	2288	2345	17	B	
36	Sonagaon Co-op. Credit Society ...	24	391	...	3950	4498	407	B	
37	Tirakwadi Co-op. Credit Society ...	19	334	...	2770	3328	244	B	
38	Hingangaon Co-op. Credit Society ...	55	674	...	8826	9500	...	...	
39	Nimblak Co-op. Credit Society ...	63	1179	...	13862	15094	96	B	Newly commenced business not audited.
40	Barad Sri Maruti Co-op. Cred. Society ...	19	174	...	1981	2153	23	B	
41	Vinchurni Co-op. Credit Society ...	20	130	...	1718	1780	13	B	
42	Gunaware Co-op. Credit Society ...	20	210	...	3725	3867	...	B	
43	Saskal Co-op. Credit Society ...	25	430	...	4390	4820	...	...	newly commenced business not audited.

44	Sonawadi Co op. Credit Society	...	30	470	...	3768	4238	...	A	} newly commenced not audited.
45	Kuravali Co op. Credit Society	...	15	241	...	2000	2241	...	...	
46	Niragudi Co-op. Credit Society	...	20	350	...	3680	4030	...	...	
Total		...	1750	31850	710	2,55,558	3,06,411	26,854		

Phaltan,

24-8-1931.

S. M. DANI

Offg. Diwan, Phaltan State.

APPENDIX—XXVII.

STATEMENT of the non-Agricultural Credit Societies in the Phaltan State for the year ending 31st March 1931.

Serial No.	Name of the Society.	Number of Members.	Deposits.		Loans from the Phaltan Shri Laxmi C. Co-op. Bank, Ltd.	Working Capital.	Reserve fund	Audit Class.	Remarks
			Members.	Non-Mem- bers.					
1	Saswad Weavers' Co-operative Credit Society ...	13	745	...	...	2,177	1,432	C	} Not audited being newly started.
2	Barad Weavers' Co-operative Credit Society ...	26	1,781	...	4,596	4,136	1,070	B	
3	Servants' Co-operative Credit Society ...	104	3,439	3,105	...	9,253	2,078	B	
4	Phaltan Police Servants' Co-operative Credit Society	31	...	...	...	3,344	378	B	
5	Phaltan Traders' and Shopkeepers' Co-operative Credit Society ...	33	7	...	8,220	10,873	302	B	
6	Phaltan State Servants' Co-operative Credit Society	19	23	...	950	1,412	240	B	
7	Urban Co-operative Credit Society, Phaltan ...	99	15	...	14,990	18,724	130	B	
8	Municipal Servants' Co-operative Credit Society ...	23	...	...	683	1,013	...	B	
9	Phaltan State Land Mortgage Copt. Credit Society...	60	...	...	37,720	39,250	...	B	
	Total...	408	6,010	3,105	66,709	90,182	5,639		

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S. M. DANI  
Offg. Diwan, Phaltan State

APPENDIX XXVIII.

Profit and Loss Account of the Phaltan Shri Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., for the year ending 31st March 1931.

Dr.

Or.

Expenses and Losses.	Rs.			As.			P.	Profits and Gains.	Rs.			As.			P.
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.			Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
To Interest Account—Interest Paid ...	7,305	2	1					By Interest Account—							
--Interest payable ...	8,075	6	9	15,380	8	10		Interest received ...	1,455	9	1				
To Printing ...				285	11	9									
To Stationery ...				50	6	9		Interest receivable ...	27,803	9	4				
To Salary—Paid ...	1,943	6	3									29,259	2	5	
" Unpaid ...	18	1	6	1,961	7	9		By Other Items—Commission ...	299	3	9				
To Sundry Expenses ...				186	5	6		Share Transfer Fee ...	6	...	...				
To Travelling Expenses ...				46	14	0		Share Certificate Sale ...	...	4	...				
To Postage and Telegrams ...				127	10	0		Sundry ...	...	...	3				
To Commission ...				42	9	0						305	8	0	
To Charity Expenses—Donation ...				15	0	0									
To Depreciation on Furniture and Dead Stock ...				66	3	6									
To Depreciations on Securities ...				68	12	0									
Net Profit ...				18,231	9	1									
				11,333	1	4									
				29,564	10	5							29,564	10	5

XXXX

Examined and found correct  
Date 14-8-31

M. G. TILAK  
Government Certified Auditor

S. H. TALWALKAR  
Bank Manager

S. M. DANI  
Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Phaltan State.

**APPENDIX XXIX**

Balance Sheet of the Phaltan Shri Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank, Limited as on 31st March 1931.

Liabilities.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Assets.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	
Authorised Capital-4,000 Shares of Rs. 50 each	...		2,00,000-0-0		Cash in hand	13,336-4-0			
Issued Capital-4,000 Shares of Rs. 50 each	2,00,000-0-0				Cash on Current Accounts	8,798-5-2			
Subscribed Capital-2,652 Shares of Rs. 50 each	1,31,100-0-0							22,134-9-2	
Paid up Capital-768 Shares of Rs. 50 each...	38,400-0-0		56,940-0-0		Deposits in Savings Bank Accounts			4,406-15-3	
1854 Shares of Rs. 10 each	18,540-0-0				Fixed Deposits in Banks			16,875-0-0	
Reserve Fund-Opening Balance	4,207-13-9		6,779-1-6		Post Office Savings Bank			848-0-0	
Appropriated from last year's Profit	2,195-0-0				Securities of the face value of Rs. 10,000 @ 105-1-0 the rate on 31-3-30	10,506-4-0			
Interest on Reserve Fund for the current year	376-3-9				Less deduction on account of the fall in the market rate to 104-6-0 on 31-3-31	68-12-0			
Building Fund-Opening Balance	2,000-0-0		4,000-0-0		(The securities are lodged with the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd. against overdraft)			10,437-8-0	
Appropriated from last year's Profit	2,000-0-0				Loans to Societies			3,22,813-1-6	
Dividend Equalisation Fund-Opening Balance	400-0-0		6-0-0-0		Bank Shop Account			263-13-6	
Appropriated from last year's Profit	200-0-0				Interest Receivable			27,803-9-4	
Bad Debt Reserve Fund-Appropriated from last year's Profits			800-0-0		Suspense Account			124-7-0	
Fixed Deposits			2,26,780-0-0		Furniture and Dead Stock				
Savings Deposits			47,876-5-7		Opening Balance	724-9-0			
Current Deposits			30,704-14-1		Additions during the year	235-3-6			
Suspense			126-11-0					95-12-6	
Overdraft Account-B. P. C. Bank, Ltd.			9,703-1-9		Less Depreciation	66-3-6			
Interest Payable			8,405-8-6					893-9-0	
Dividend unpaid			1,907-5-3		Stock of Printed Materials (at cost)			313-5-6	
Bonus unpaid			52-0-0		Stock of Stationery (at cost)			28-0-6	
Salary unpaid			18-1-6		Library Stock			70-8-0	
Profit and Loss Account Balance	386-3-9		11,719-5-1						
Profit as per profit and loss account statement	11,333-1-4								
			4,06,412-6-3					4,06,412-6-3	

XXXVI

**AUDITOR'S REPORT:**

The above balance sheet was examined by me with the account books and vouchers of the Bank. I have obtained all the information and explanations I have required. In my opinion the above balance sheet is properly drawn up in conformity with the law and exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of my information and explanations given to me and as shown by the books of the Bank.

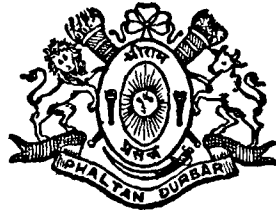
Phaltan,  
24-8-31.

**M. G. TILAK**  
Government Certified Auditor.

**S. H. TALWALKAR**  
Bank Manager.

**S. M. DANI**  
Registrar, C. S. Phaltan State.

**GOVERNMENT OF PHALTAN STATE**



3

**REPORT**  
ON THE  
**GENERAL ADMINISTRATION**  
OF THE  
**PHALTAN STATE**

**FOR THE YEAR**  
**1931-32**



Printed at the Aryabhushan Press, Bhamburda 936/2, Poona 4, by  
Mr. Anant Vinayak Patwardhan, B. A. and published by Mr. K. V. Godbole,  
B. A., LL B., Dewan, Phaltan State, at Phaltan.

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1932

No. F. P.—164 of 1932

*Phaltan, 12th September 1932*

From

K. V. Godbole, Esquire, B. A., LL. B.,  
DEWAN, PHALTAN STATE,

To

Shrimant Captain Malojirao Mudhojirao  
*alias* Nanasaheb Naik Nimbalkar,  
RULER OF PHALTAN.

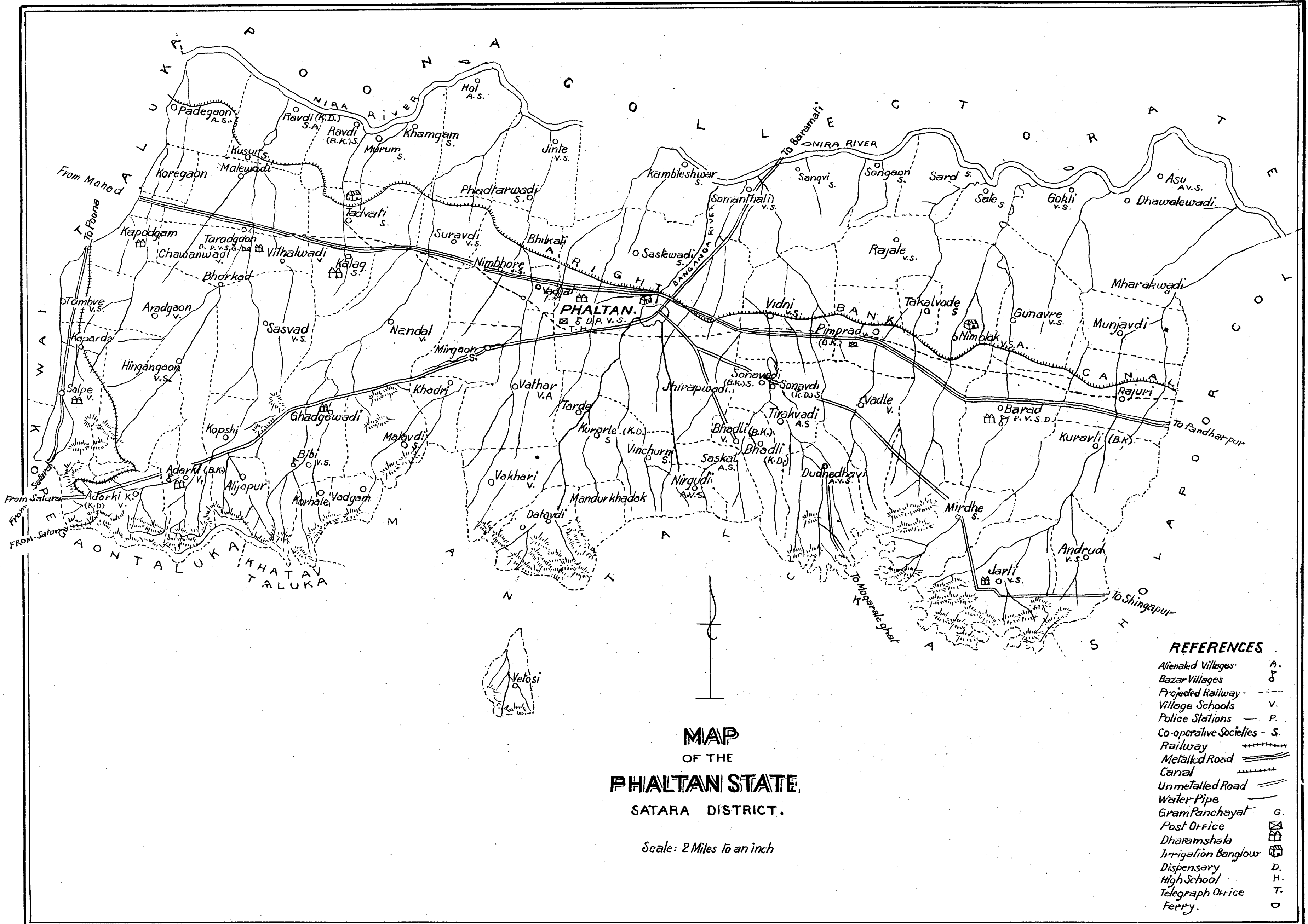
*Subject :-* Report on the General Administration  
of the Phaltan State for the year  
1931 - 32 ( Fasli year 1341 ).

Shrimant Maharajsaheb,

I beg to submit the Report on the General Administration of  
the Phaltan State for the year 1931 - 32 ( Fasli year 1341 ) ending the  
31st May 1932, with the usual appendices.

I beg to remain,  
Shrimant Maharajsaheb,  
Your most obedient servant,  
**K. V. GODBOLE,**  
Dewan, Phaltan State.





**MAP**  
OF THE  
**PHALTAN STATE,**  
SATARA DISTRICT.

Scale: 2 Miles to an inch

**REFERENCES**

- Alienated Villages - A.
- Bazar Villages - B.
- Projected Railway - - - - -
- Village Schools - V.
- Police Stations - P.
- Co-operative Societies - S.
- Railway - + + + + +
- Metalled Road - = = = = =
- Canal - ~ ~ ~ ~ ~
- Unmetalled Road - / / / / /
- Water-Pipe - ————
- Gram Panchayat - G.
- Post Office - [Symbol]
- Dharamshala - [Symbol]
- Irrigation Banglow - [Symbol]
- Dispensary - D.
- High School - H.
- Telegraph Office - T.
- Ferry - O

**REPORT**  
ON THE  
**GENERAL ADMINISTRATION**  
OF THE  
**PHALTAN STATE**

FOR THE YEAR  
1931-32 ( Fasli year 1341 )

*Ending 31st May 1932*

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**CHAPTER I**  
**GENERAL AND POLITICAL**

---

**General**

Phaltan, one of the States in the political Agency of Satara, comprises an area of 397 square miles, and forms a compact rectangular block. It is one of the oldest States in the Deccan. It is bounded on the North by the river Nira and the Poona District beyond it, on the East by the District of Sholapur, on the South by the Mahadev range of hills and on the West by a streamlet which separates it from the Satara District. The population of the State according to the census of 1931 is 58,747 showing an increase of 35 p. c. The gross revenue, based on the average of the last five years amounts to Rs. 4,58,095 including Alienations, Local Fund and Nira Right Bank Canal water rate collections. Till the last year the revenue from the canal water rates was not added to the figure of the average gross revenue. But just as other revenues, like Alienations, which are first credited to the State and then debited to the several holders of different rights; so also the canal revenue, which is paid by the Rayats of the State for lands irrigated in this State, ought to be added to the gross revenue of the State, though, of course, it is credited to the British Treasury afterwards.

The State pays annually Rs. 9,600/- to the British Government as a contribution for a horse contingent.

2. The Ruler of this State is Shrimant Captain Malojirao Mudhojirao *alias* Nanasaheb Naik Nimbalkar. He is also a First Class Sardar in the Deccan. He is an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. He is a High Class Kshatriya by caste and is 36 years of age. Shrimant Saubhagyawati Lakshmi Devi, Ranisaheb, is the daughter of Shrimant Sardar Shambhusinh Jadhavrao, Rajesaheb of Malegaon Budruk in the Poona District.

Area, Population  
and Revenue.

The Ruler and his  
Family.

The Ruler of the State is blessed with three sons and one daughter. Shrimant Yuvaraj Pratapsinh *alias* Bapusaheb is nine years old. Shrimant Rajkumar Vijaysinh *alias* Shivaji Raje is seven years and Shrimant Rajkumar Udayasinh Raje is four years of age. Shrimant Rajkumari Surojini Devi *alias* Akkasaheb is twelve years old. She is receiving her education in the Mudhoji High School, Phaltan and is reading in the fifth standard. Her progress is satisfactory. Shrimant Yuvaraj Pratapsinh and Rajkumar Vijaysinh are reading in the English second standard at the Mudhoji High School. They are also receiving special instruction at the hands of qualified teachers.

During the year under report, all the members of the Royal Family enjoyed good health.

### Thread Ceremony.

3. On the 22nd May 1932, the thread ceremony of Shrimant Yuvaraj was celebrated with great pomp and *eclat* amid the rejoicings of the subjects of the State. The ceremony was performed with Vedic rites obtaining among the Kshatriyas. A learned Shastri from Poona was specially brought for that purpose. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay was pleased to send a message of congratulations. The Rulers of Sangli, Aundh, Sawantwadi, Bhor, Jamkhandi, Akalkot, Miraj Senior, Miraj Junior, Jath, Ramdurg and Kurundwad Junior, Her Highness the Ranisaheb of Sangli, and the Ranisahebs of Aundh, Jath and the Dowager Ranisaheb of Jamkhandi graced the occasion by their presence. The Yuvaraj of Miraj Senior was also present. Mr. H. V. Braham, C.I.E., I.C.S. Political Agent, Satara, had specially come for the ceremony. Deputations from Kolhapur, Baroda, Satara, Sandur, Kurundwad Senior, Dewas Senior, Ichalkaranji and Vishalgad had also come for the ceremony. Many Sardars including Sardars Raste, Patankar, Rajesaheb Malegaonkar, Purundare, Vinchurkar, Malthankar Powar and Mujumdar were present. Many prominent gentlemen including Principals Mahajani and Limaye, Rao Bahadur Kale and Khan Bahadur Cooper from Satara, and the Dewans of Jamkhandi and Kurundwad Senior had also attended. Messages of congratulations from many gentlemen, who could not be present, were received. All the prominent people in the Phaltan State were invited to the ceremony. The programme lasted for six days.

4. The political relations of the State with the British Government are governed by the Treaty of 1820. They continued to be very cordial as before.

5. The Ruler and his subjects were very much shocked to hear the news of the dastardly attempt on the life of His Excellency Sir Ernest Hotson, Acting Governor of Bombay, at the Fergusson College, Poona on the 22nd of July 1931. A letter congratulating His Excellency upon his providential escape was sent by the Ruler. His Excellency personally thanked the Ruler and also acknowledged the letter with thanks.

A public meeting of the subjects of the State was held at Phaltan on the 5th August 1931, under the presidentship of Mr. K. V. Godbole, the Dewan. The meeting unanimously condemned the outrage and congratulated His Excellency on his miraculous escape. The resolutions were duly conveyed to His Ex-

cellency through the Political Agent, Satara. His Excellency sent his hearty thanks to the subjects of the State through the Political Agent.

**6** Perfect peace and order were maintained in the State throughout the year under report in spite of the political and communal agitation in the surrounding districts.

**Peace and Order in the State.**

### Political

**7.** During the year under report, the Ruler continued to represent the Satara States in the Chamber of Princes and he attended the Session of the Chamber at Delhi from the 28th March to 2nd April 1932.

**The Ruler as Representative Member in the Chamber of Princes.**

**8** On the 19th March 1932, the Ruler had the honour of being invited to lunch with Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon. As one of the hosts, he was present at the Welcome Banquet given by the Princes in honour of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon on the 31st March 1932 at Delhi. He also attended the Reception at the Viceroy's House on the 2nd April 1932.

**Interviews with H.E. the Viceroy and H.E. the Governor.**

On the 18th July 1931, the Ruler and the Ranisaheb had an interview with His Excellency the Acting Governor and Lady Hotson. He had another interview with His Excellency the Governor on the 6th February 1932.

**9.** At the invitation of the Ruler, Mr. C. W. A. Turner, C. I. E., I. C. S. Political Secretary to the Government of Bombay paid a visit to Phaltan on the 15th September 1931. A Durbar was held in his honour.

**Visits of the Political Secretary and the Political Agent.**

Mr. R. S. Hiremath, L. Ag., Political Agent, Satara, visited Phaltan on the 17th September 1931. Mr. H. V. Braham, C. I. E., I. C. S., the present Political Agent, also visited Phaltan on the 22nd May 1932, in response to the invitation of the Ruler to attend the Thread Ceremony of Shrimant Yuvaraj Pratapsinh Bapusaheb.

During the year under report, the Ruler had several interviews with the Political Agent, Satara.

**10.** On the 3rd June 1931, which was His Majesty the King-Emperor's Birthday, the Ruler attended the Dinner in the Government House, Ganeshkhind, Poona.

**Attendance of the Ruler at Political Functions, etc.**

He attended a conference of Princes on the 28th June 1931 in Bombay, convened by His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal, the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes.

He was present at the Reception and Dinner at the Government House, Ganeshkhind, on the 23rd July 1931. He also attended the Garden Party given by His Excellency the Acting Governor of Bombay to the Sardars of the Deccan on the 2nd September 1931.

On the 11th August 1931, he attended a meeting of the S. M. C. and Satara States convened by the Ruler of Aundh in Poona.

On the 15th August 1931, the Ruler was present in Bombay to give a hearty send-off to His Highness the Rajasaheb of Sangli who sailed for England on that date to attend the Second Round Table Conference on behalf of the Smaller States.

The Ruler was present at a conference of the S. M. C. and Satara States called by H. H. the Ruler of Sangli at the Tajmahal Hotel, Bombay, on the 6th and 7th January 1932. He was also present at the meetings of the S. M. C. and Satara States held at Sangli on the 16th January 1932 and in Poona on the 3rd February 1932.

He had been to Sangli to place the Phaltan Durbar's case before the Indian States Inquiry Committee (Financial) on the 22nd February 1932.

**11.** In the month of May, the Ruler had gone to various places to give personal invitations to H. H. the Chhatrapati Maharajasaheb of Kolhapur, H. H. the Rajasaheb of Sangli, H. H. the Rajasaheb of Sawantwadi, the Rulers of Aundh, Akalkot, Mudhol, Bhor, Jath, Kurundwad Junior, Miraj Senior, Miraj Junior, Ramdurg, Jamkhandi, Savnur, the Raja of Satara and the Political Agent, Satara, to attend the Thread Ceremony of Shrimant Yuvaraj Pratapsinh Bapusahab.

**Ruler's Tour and Interviews with Ruling Princes.**

**12.** The Ruler had gone to Wai on the 21st December 1931 to preside over the Prize Distribution Ceremony of the Dravid High School there.

**Attendance of the Ruler at Public and Social Functions.**

On the 18th January 1932 he presided over the Prize Distribution Ceremony of the school at Khed-Shivapur in the Poona District, conducted by the Deccan Agricultural Association, Poona.

**13.** The following list gives the names of the distinguished guests who visited Phaltan during the year under report. Some of them visited several institutions in the town such as the Municipality, the Local Board, the Bank, the Maternity Home, the Mudhoji High School, etc., and expressed their satisfaction about them.

**Distinguished Guests.**

- (1) Their Highnesses the Rajasaheb and S. Ranisaheb of Sawantwadi,
- (2) His Highness the Rajasaheb of Sangli,
- (3) Mr. C. W. A. Turner, C. I. E., I. C. S., Political Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
- (4) The Ruler of Jath,
- (5) Sir Jadunath Sarkar, Kt., C. I. E., M. A.

**14.** His Majesty the King-Emperor's Birthday was observed as a public holiday on the 3rd June 1931.

**Birthday of His Majesty the King Emperor.**

**15.** Complete silence for two minutes was observed in commemoration of the Armistice Day on the 11th November 1931 at 11 A. M. in deference to the wishes of His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor.

**16.** It would be appropriate to allude to a matter of rather special importance in the history of this State. It is this: The Dewan of this State, Mr. K. V. Godbole, was sent to England by the Ruler to be present in London to watch the proceedings of the second session of the Round Table Conference, its principal committee, the Federal Structure Committee and other Committees. The Ruler thought it was a matter of utmost importance to the Indian States in general and specially the Smaller States that they should be fully alive to the changes that were likely to follow the Conference. Hence he thought it desirable that the Dewan of the State should be fully in touch with the trend of events and the implications of the contemplated changes. Accordingly the Dewan sailed on the 15th August 1931 by the Mail Steamer S. S. 'Mooltan' and returned on the 25th December of the same year by S. S. 'Mantua'. During his stay in London he was fortunate enough to receive help from every quarter. Special thanks are due to His Highness the Nawabsaheb of Bhopal who was then the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes and to His Highness the Maharajasaheb of Bikaner who gave every opportunity to the Dewan to attend the meetings of the Indian States Delegation and also to Colonel Sir Kailas Haksar, the Director of the Special Organisation of the Chamber of Princes. The officials of the India Office and the Indian Round Table Conference also gave every help and were very kind and courteous.

Mr. Godbole had also the honour to be present at many important functions, including an at Home given by Lord and Lady Irwin to meet the Delegates to the Round Table Conference. The Marquess of Lothian was graciously pleased to grant him an interview. Mr. Godbole also received many tokens of goodwill from several British friends of the Ruler and distinguished persons among whom the names of Field Marshal Sir William Birdwood, the late Commander-in-Chief in India, and Sir Claude Hill, the Governor of the Isle of Man may be mentioned.

But above all the greatest help was given and consideration shown by His Highness the Rajasaheb of Sangli who was the chief representative of the Smaller States. It must be said that without His Highness' great help in every matter the visit would not have been a complete success.

It has been admitted on all hands that this step taken by the Ruler of Phaltan was a very prudent one. The Phaltan State Legislative Council also heartily supported the decision of the Ruler to send the Dewan to England.

**17.** The Ruler was pleased to give the following Donations during the year to the various institutions mentioned below:-

	Rs.
1 The Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.	500
2 Wanless Sanatorium, Miraj. ... ..	500
3 Professor K. R. Kanitkar, M. A., B. sc., for expenses in England.	500

	Rs.
4 The Deccan Maratha Education Association, Poona.	120
5 The Deodhar Diamond Jubilee Celebration Committee, Poona.	50
6 Rural Uplift Conference, Khed-Shivapur, Poona. ...	50
7 Kanya Shala, Wai. ... ..	51
8 The Bombay New Dumb and Deaf Institution. ...	25
9 The Art Exhibition, Satara ... ..	10
10 Mudhoji Club, Phaltan. ... ..	200
11 Fine Art Society Exhibition, Satara. ... ..	10
12 Shri Sagunamata Maternity Home, Phaltan. ...	101
13 Victoria Diamond Jubilee Library, Phaltan. ...	90
	Total 2,207

**18** The Annual Jamabandi was done by Mr. S. H. Kher, the Revenue Member. He visited most of the villages in the State by way of general inspection and enquired into the needs of the people.

**Jamabandi and Inspection.**

**19.** For about five months, that is, during the time that Mr. K.V. Godbole, the Dewan, was in England, Mr. S. M. Dani, Finance Member, officiated as Dewan and President of the Executive Council and Mr. B. L. Likhite, F. C. Sub-judge and F. C. Magistrate acted as Home Member.

**Administrative Changes.**

**20.** The Executive Council met 37 times during the year and disposed of 265 items of business.

**Executive Council.**

**21.** The Legislative Council consists of 19 members of whom 9 are elected and 10 nominated of whom 5 are non-officials.

**Legislative Council.**

The Legislative Council held two sessions during the year under report. The first session was held on the 14th September 1931 and the second on the 14th March 1932. Altogether 91 questions were asked and 44 resolutions were moved.

Four Bills were introduced by the Durbar in the Legislative Council out of which one relating to the amendments in the Pleaders Act was passed. The remaining three dealing with the amendments of the Court Fees Act, the Stamp Act and the Control over Public Funds were referred to Select Committees.

The non-official members took much interest in the work before the Legislative Council.

**22.** The names of high officials of the State and changes in the personnel are given in Appendix I.

**Personnel of high Officials.**

## CHAPTER II.

### ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

- 23.** No alienations were made during the year under report.  
**Alienations.**
- 24.** Waste land measuring 348 acres, and 12 gunthas assessed at  
**Waste Land.** Rs. 347-0-7 was given out for cultivation in the year under report.
- 25.** The two boundary disputes mentioned in the last year's Admini-  
**Boundary Disputes.** stration Report have not yet been settled.
- 26.** A sum of Rs. 1,500/- was advanced to agriculturists as Tagai dur-  
**Tagai.** ing the year under report.
- 27.** During the year under report, 9,500 acres of land were irrigated  
**Irrigated Area.** by the Nira Right Bank Canal as against 10,992 acres in the previous year. The water rate on the area irrigated amounted to Rs. 46,824-6-0 as against Rs. 63,393-0-0 in the previous year. The fall in the amount is due to the decrease in area under irrigation and also to the reduction in water rates sanctioned by the British Government with a view to give concession to the agriculturists and thus to foster irrigation.
- 28.** The Government of Bombay has started a Sugarcane Research  
**Sugarcane Research Station.** Station at Padegaon in this State from the 1st of October 1931. It is under the management of the Department of Agriculture, Bombay. A large block of land has been acquired and leased by the State to the Department of Agriculture, Bombay, for the use of the Research Station. The main object of the Institution is to foster sugarcane cultivation in the Canal area. The Government of India are going to spend Rs. five lakhs for the Research Station within a period of five years. It is expected that the research work will give a great impetus to the sugarcane cultivation in the State and thus develop canal irrigation.
- 29.** The total demand for land revenue for the year under report  
**Land Revenue Demand and Collection.** amounted to Rs. 2,32,975 out of which Rs. 68,782 were for arrears. The total collection during the year amounted to Rs. 1,79,833. During the year Rs. 9,168 were struck off as irrecoverable arrears. Coercive measures were found necessary in some cases.

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## CHAPTER III.

### PROTECTION.

- 30.** Appendix II gives the list of laws in force in the State.  
**Legislation.**

In the year under report, one Act was passed by the Legislative Council and two Amending Acts were made by the Ruler of Phaltan. These are :—

- (1) Act VII of 1931 ( An Act further to amend the Government of Phaltan State Act, 1929 )



- (2) Act I of 1932 ( An Act further to amend the Government of Phaltan State Act, 1929.)
- (3) Act II of 1932. ( An Act to amend the Bombay Pleaders Act XVII of 1920).

### Police.

**31.** There is no Military Force in the State. Appendix III is therefore not given.  
**Military Force.**

**32.** The number of the Police in the year under report was 109 as against 107 of the previous year. Appendix IV gives the details regarding it. Out of the number, 39 are armed with smooth-bore muzzle loading guns and are styled as 'Garrison' or Armed Police. They are employed in guarding the Palace, the Treasury and the Jail. The mounted Police are 8 in number and are armed with swords and spears. They assist the regular Police in patrolling and such other duties.  
**Strength of Police.**

**33.** The ratio of the Police to the population is 1 to 539 and to the area, 1 to 3.6.  
**Ratio to the Population and Area.**

**34.** The details of the working of the Police will be found in Appendices V, VI and VII. In all 68 offences were investigated during the year, involving 97 persons. 23 of these were convicted, 13 either acquitted or discharged and 61 remained under trial at the close of the year.  
**Working of Police.**

**35.** The Village Police number 376 in all and consist of Police Patels and village watchmen. All of them are Watandars and co-operate with the regular Police in the detection and prevention of crimes in the villages.  
**Village Police.**

**36.** During the year under report, 28 accidental deaths occurred as against 17 in the previous year. The loss due to accidental fires was Rs. 1,487-8-0 as against Rs. 2,413-4-0 of the last year.  
**Accidental Deaths and Fires.**

### Criminal Justice.

**37.** The work done by the Criminal Courts in the State is shown in Appendix VIII. The following is the list of such Courts :—  
**Criminal Courts.**

- 1 The High Court of Judicature.
- 2 The Court of the Sessions Judge.
- 3 The Court of the District Magistrate.
- 4 The Court of the First Class Magistrate.
- 5 The Court of the Honorary Magistrate, First Class.
- 6 The Court of the Second Class Magistrate.
- 7 The Court of the Third Class Magistrate.

Including the balance of the last year, the total number of offences dealt with by these Courts was 251 as against 316 of the previous year. The total number of accused brought before these Courts for trial, including the balance of

97 of the previous year, was 503 of whom 54 were convicted, 318 were either acquitted or discharged and 131 remained under trial at the close of the year.

**38.** The work of the Criminal Appellate Courts is given in **Criminal Appellate Work.** Appendix IX.

### Civil Justice

**39.** The Civil Courts in the State are as under:—  
**Civil Courts.**  
 1. The High Court of Judicature.  
 2. The District Judge's Court.  
 3. The First Class Sub-judge's Court.

**40.** Appendix X and XI give the details of the work done by the Civil Court of first instance. Out of 416 suits including 146 from the previous year, 217 were disposed of leaving a balance of 199 for the next year. The average duration of suits was 6 months 9 days as against 7 months 4 days of the last year.  
**Original Civil Work.**

**41.** The total number of applications for the execution of decrees including arrears was 807 as against 790 for the last year. Out of these 486 were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 321 for the next year.  
**Execution of Decrees.**

**42.** Appendix XII gives the details of the work done by the two Appellate Courts during the year under report.  
**Civil Appellate Work.**

### The Mamlatdar's Court.

**43.** The Mamlatdar's Court disposed of 21 Vahivat suits leaving a balance of 5 for the next year.

### Extradition.

**44.** One accused was surrendered by the British Government to the State while the State surrendered 10 to the British Government.  
**Extradition.**

### Prisons.

**45.** There is only one prison at Phaltan. Appendix XIII gives particulars as regards the number of prisoners and the expenditure incurred on their account.  
**Prison.**

**46.** The prisoners undergoing rigorous imprisonment are employed on various kinds of State works. One notorious prisoner Shiva Chima Ramoshi of Tambave died a natural death in the jail after an illness of about a month. The health of the prisoners was on the whole good, and their conduct satisfactory. The Chief Medical Officer of the State is the Superintendent of the jail and looks after the health of the prisoners and the general sanitation of the jail. The jail is also inspected periodically by a Jail Committee appointed for the purpose.  
**Jail Management.**

### Registration.

47. Appendices XIV and XV give the details of the work done by the Registration Department. The number of documents registered during the year was 1523 as against 1707 of the last year. The receipts and expenditure of the Department were Rs. 2,415 and Rs. 681 respectively as against Rs. 2,772 and Rs. 830 for the preceding year.

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### Municipal Administration.

48. Phaltan is the only town in the State with a Municipality. It was established in 1868. The Municipal Body consists of 16 members, half of whom are nominated by the Durbar. During the year under report, the General Body held 18 meetings and disposed of 75 items of business. The Managing Committee held 69 meetings during the year and disposed of 937 items of business. Dr. R. H. Bhadkamkar, M. A., M. D., continued to be the President of the Municipality. The term of the Municipal Body having expired by the end of May 1932 new elections were held in that month. The new Body came into existence from June 1932.

Municipal Work.

49. Appendix XVI gives the details of the Municipal receipts and expenditure.

Municipal Expenditure.

50. During the year under report, two more primary schools for boys were opened at Phaltan. A total expenditure of Rs. 7,188 has been incurred for the Primary Schools in the Municipal Area.

Spread of Primary Education in Phaltan Municipal Area.

51. Mr. C. W. A. Turner, C. I. E., I. C. S., Political Secretary to the Government of Bombay paid a visit to Phaltan on the 15th September 1931. An address of welcome was presented by the Municipality to the distinguished guest, which was suitably replied.

Visitors.

His remarks in the Visitors' Book were :—

“The President and the members of the Phaltan Municipality very kindly invited me to Pan-supari on my arrival at Phaltan and presented me with an address of welcome. I have been very interested in all that I have seen and heard of the meetings of the Municipality during my visit. The Municipal Administration appears to be quite efficient and to be ably guided by its President.”

### The Phaltan Local Board.

52. From the commencement of the year under report, the Phaltan Local Board was established according to the Local Boards Amendment Act No. V of 1931. The Act was passed at the end of May 1931 and there was no time to hold elections to form the General Body of the Local Board. Therefore the Durbar nominated all the members of the Board for the first three years. The Board consists of 20 members. The Durbar has taken care to make the Body a fully representative one. The activities of the Board during the first year of its existence as regards Education; Medical Relief, Sanitation and Vaccination have been noticed in their proper places. The receipts of the Local Board amounted to Rs. 52,154 and the expenditure incurred during the year to Rs. 49,849.

The Phaltan Local Board.

**53.** The Board has started a Veterinary Dispensary from the beginning of the year under a G. B. V. C. During the year 1931 cattle and horses were treated at the dispensary out of which 31 died owing to old age or infectious diseases. Foot and mouth disease and cholera were the principal epidemics among the cattle during the year. The treatment given at the dispensary had the desired effect and the mortality was brought under control and the further spread of infection was stopped. 80 bulls and 8 horses were castrated free of charge. The general treatment at the dispensary is given free.

**54.** A Mhaswad bull and a Delhi bull-buffalo are maintained by the Veterinary Department for improving the breed of cattle in the State.

**55.** The Model Farm, which was maintained by the State, was handed over to the Phaltan Local Board from the beginning of the year under report. It is under the supervision of a B. Ag. A special section for village propaganda was started under him and an attempt made to train the villagers in the use of improved methods of agriculture. Select seed of Sunn, Spanish Peanut and N. R. Cotton was obtained from the Sub-Divisional Officer of Agriculture, Baramati, and was distributed either free or at a nominal price to the cultivators. It is expected that the area under cotton cultivation would increase in this way.

**56.** During the year under report the Local Board has nearly completed a new village school building at Nirgudi.

The Foundation Stone of another school building at Taradgaon, which will cost about Rs. 6,000/-, was laid by Mr. C. W. A. Turner, C. I. E., I. C. S., Political Secretary to the Government of Bombay, on the 15th September 1931, during his visit to the State. The building will be completed this year.

**57.** On the same day the Ruler of Phaltan performed the Inauguration Ceremony of the Taradgaon Village Panchayat, the first of its kind in the State.

## CHAPTER IV.

### PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

**58.** Appendix XVII shows the rainfall of the current year as compared with that of the previous year and the average of the preceding five years. In the year under report, there was sufficient and timely rain for the Kharip sowings. The later rains also were satisfactory and the outturn of crops was on the whole good. The rainfall for the Rabi sowings as well was general. As the later rains also for the Rabi crops were timely, the yield was satisfactory. The crops under the Canal irrigation also gave a good return.

**59.** Appendix XVIII gives the prices of food grains as compared with those of the last year. The heavy fall in the prices of food grains continued this year also. The stock of fodder and food stuffs was sufficient.

- 60.** The rates of wages remained stationary.  
**Wages and Labour.**
- 61.** The area under forest remained unchanged. The total receipts and expenditure of the Forest Department amounted to Rs. 3,589 and Rs. 474 as against Rs. 3,683 and Rs. 611 for the last year.  
**Forests.**
- 62.** The details of expenditure on Public Works from the State and Local Funds are given in Appendix XIX. The total expenditure under both heads amounted to Rs. 19,922 as against Rs. 34,971 of the preceding year.  
**Public Works.**
- 63.** The principal industries in the State are country oil-presses, dyeing of raw silk and yarn and weaving of dhotees, sarees, coarse cotton cloth and rough woolen blankets. The total number of oil-presses is 51 and that of the hand looms is 99. There are several grinding mills. There is also one ginning factory at Phaltan.  
**Industries.**
- 64.** The development of Phaltan as a trading centre-much depends on the progress of the Canal Irrigation. The work of acquiring land for the Lonand Pandharpur railway line of the Barsi Light Railway Co., which would have given an impetus to the trade in the State, was stopped from September 1931.  
**Trade and Manufacture.**
- 65.** The exports consist of agricultural produce and also of silk cloth, coarse woolen blankets, sarees, kardi oil, oil-cakes and hides. Rice, sugar, salt, cloth, yarn, matches, kerosene oil petrol and timber are the principal imports.  
**Exports & Imports.**
- 66.** There is a sub-post and telegraph office at Phaltan. There are also three branch post-offices in the villages of Taradgaon, Wathar and Pimprad. All of them are under the direct management of the British Government.  
**Post Offices**
- 67.** There is no mint in the State.  
**Mint.**
- 68.** The right of manufacture and sale of country spirits and hemp drugs has been leased to the British Government for a period of ten years from 1st August 1924 for a provisional annual payment of Rs. 9,000 for country spirits and Rs. 6,729 for hemp drugs. Opium is purchased from the Government Depot at a fixed rate. The details of the excise revenue are given in Appendix XXI.  
**Excise Revenue.**

### **General condition of the State and the people.**

- 69.** The condition of the people was on the whole satisfactory. Rainfall was seasonable and the out-turn of crops was good. Skilled and unskilled labour was in good demand. The main population in the State consists of agriculturists. They had to pay their dues to the co-operative societies, the irrigation dues and the land revenue. Owing to the low prices of agricultural produce, the people found it difficult to pay the irrigation dues and the dues to the co-operative societies. The co-operative societies were of much help to the agriculturists. The supply of water and fodder was adequate and the condition of the cattle was on the whole good. Public health was satisfactory as there were no epidemics.  
**Condition of the People.**

## CHAPTER V.

### REVENUE AND FINANCE.

**70.** Appendix XXII gives in a comparative form the income and expenditure of the State for the years 1930-31 and 1931-32.

**71.** The gross revenue of the State inclusive of alienations amounted to Rs. 5,73,079 as against Rs. 6,37,492 of the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 5,81,498 as against Rs. 6,72,997 in the last year. The explanatory notes of increases and decreases as well as of the changes made in the names of some of the heads are given below Appendix XXII.

**72.** The opening balance of the year was Rs. 1,26,358 as against Rs. 1,61,863 of the previous year. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 1,17,939 as against Rs. 1,26,358 of the last year.

**73.** The following table gives the financial position of the State at the close of the year under report.

Assets				Liabilities	
Cash balance	Investment	Arrears	Total		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
A-Cash 32,861	Shares of Shri Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. 6,000	Land revenue 43,673		War Loan	12,668
B-Deposit with the Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. 85,078	Government loan advanced to Khasgi 1,35,000	Tagai 20,377		Government Loan	1,80,000
	Other loan 20,000	Other dues 23,431		Miscellaneous Balance of water rate collections	23,183 16,149
<b>Total</b> 1,17,939	1,61,000	87,481	3,66,420		2,32,000
<b>Net Assets :</b>					<b>1,34,420</b>

## CHAPTER VI.

### MEDICAL RELIEF AND VITAL STATISTICS.

**74.** The management of the State Charitable Dispensary was handed over to the Phaltan Local Board from the commencement of the year under report. Appendix XXIII gives the number of patients treated during the year and the expenditure incurred on account of medical relief.

**75.** Besides managing the dispensary at Phaltan, the Local Board made arrangements to extend medical relief in some villages of the State. For this purpose, the Local Board opened dispensary centres at the villages of Taradgaon and Barad. Other villages also were visited by the medical attendant. The total number of patients treated at the villages was 1,506.

**76.** Under the kind patronage of Shrimant S. Ranisaheb, the Shri Sagunamata Maternity Home continued to be increasingly popular. A committee consisting of the Chief Medical Officer and other registered medical practitioners attend to the daily work at the Home.

Mr. C. W. A. Turner, C. I. E., I. C. S., Political Secretary to the Government of Bombay visited the Home during his visit to Phaltan on the 15th September 1931 and expressed his satisfaction.

**77.** The sanitation of the State is looked after by an Inspector of Sanitation under the control of the Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination. A large number of pilgrims accompanied the Shri Dnyaneshwar Maharaja's Palkhi, which passed through the State as usual. Free medical help was rendered to the pilgrims and sanitary arrangements were satisfactorily maintained throughout the course of the Palkhi in the State. There was no case of Cholera or Plague among the pilgrims within the limits of the State.

**78.** The vaccination work in the State was done by two qualified vaccinators under the supervision of the Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination. Glycerinated lymph from Belgaum was used with satisfactory results.

The following table gives the necessary information regarding vaccination:-

Year	No. of persons vaccinated	Results		Re-vaccination.	Remarks.
		successful	unsuccessful		
1930-31	1239	1239	...	39	
1931-32	2164	1846	11	57	250 persons could not be re-examined, being absent.

**79.** Small-pox affected two villages in the State. But it was very soon controlled, there being only four deaths. Three cases of Cholera occurred at Padegaon.

**80.** Appendix XXIV gives the number of births and deaths and their ratio per thousand of population as compared with those of the last year.

## CHAPTER VII

### EDUCATION.

**81.** Appendix XXV gives the classification of different schools with particulars regarding their attendance and the expenditure incurred on them. The number of schools at the end of the year was 41 as against 34 of the last year. The number of students increased from 1847 to 2445. The total expenditure incurred amounted to 23,961 as against Rs. 25030 in the preceding year.

**82.** The administration and supervision of the primary schools within the Phaltan Municipal Area, is looked after by a supervisor who is an s. t. c.. The Primary Education in the State outside the Phaltan town was handed over to the Local Board, Phaltan, from the commencement of the year under report. The administration and supervision of the primary schools in the villages of the State is looked after by a Deputy Educational Inspector appointed by the Local Board. Some of these Schools were visited and generally inspected by Mr. S. H. Kher, the Revenue Member, during his tour in the State.

**83.** Attempt has been made effectively to remove untouchability by amalgamating the depressed class school with the other primary schools in the Phaltan Municipal Area. This is a distinct step towards the amelioration of the condition of the depressed classes. Even outside the Phaltan Municipal Area students of all castes receive instruction in the same village school.

**84.** Some beginning has been made in the direction of adult education by starting a Night Primary School at Phaltan under a trained teacher.

**85.** There is a girls' school at Phaltan. A Matriculate is the Head Mistress of the School. Sewing and embroidery work are also taught at the Girls' School. From the number of girls on the roll and the daily average attendance, it can be said that the institution is progressing.

**86.** In the year under report, boys and girls in the Municipal schools were medically examined and arrangements have been made to introduce compulsory physical training.

### Secondary Education.

**87.** The State maintains one High School, viz., the Mudhoji High School at Phaltan. It is affiliated to the University of Bombay. It is also a centre for the Drawing Examinations, held by the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay. Mr. S. K. Kanetkar, M. A., s. t. c., whose services have been lent to the State by the Deccan Education Society, Poona, continued to be the Head Master of the High School. Under his able guidance and supervision, the High School is showing all-sided progress. Discipline in the School has also been satisfactorily maintained.



**88.** One prominent feature of the High School is that, during the year under report, there were 30 girl-students on its rolls as against 6 in the previous year. By sending his daughter Shrimant Rajkumari Sarojini Devi *alias* Akkasaheb to the High School for her education, the Ruler has given a great impetus to the Female Secondary Education in the State.

**Progress of Female Education.**

**89.** Out of the twenty-four students sent up for the School Leaving Certificate Examination, five, including a girl student, were successful. The University Examination result this year was also not quite satisfactory, being only 37 per cent.

**Examination Results.**

Out of the 11 students sent up for the Elementary Grade Drawing Examination, 9 were successful and one out of two passed the Intermediate Grade Drawing Examination.

**90.** During the year under report, two graduate teachers were sent to the S. N. D. T. College, Yerandawana, Poona, to be trained in the modern methods of teaching. Mr. D. R. Dani, the Shastri, who teaches Sanskrit, was also sent to Satara for a similar purpose.

**Training of Teachers.**

**91.** The Chief Medical Officer of the State examined the students and the results were communicated to the guardians for necessary action on their part. Compulsory physical training has been introduced in the High School. Several lectures on Physiology and First Aid were delivered by Dr. R. H. Bhadkamkar, M. A., M. D., for the benefit of the High School students.

**Compulsory Physical Training.**

**92.** The students took part in English and Indian games such as Cricket, Foot-ball, Atyapatya, and Khokho. A specially appointed gymnastic teacher exercises supervision over the boys and teaches them the various games. The exercise of Namaskars has been made compulsory. A spacious plot adjoining the High School has been given by the Ruler out of his private lands and serves as a play ground. The result of all these things is that the physique of the students has distinctly improved.

**Games and Sports.**

**93.** Vocal music and playing on the harmonium are also taught by a well qualified music-teacher.

**Music.**

**94.** A Scout Rally of the Pratapsinh Troop was held as part of the Birth-day celebrations of Shrimant Yuvaraj Pratapsinh Bapusahab after whom the troop is named. The scouts did very useful work at the time of the Thread Ceremony Celebrations of the Yuvaraj.

**Boy Scout Movement.**

**95.** A Reading Room—The Udayasinh Bal Vachanalaya—named after Shrimant Rajkumar Udayasinh was started this year. It was opened by Mr. S. M. Dani, the Member in charge of Education. A Gymkhana named Hanuman Gymkhana has also been started in a newly constructed building.

**Other Activities of the High School.**

✓ 96. The Annual Prize Distribution Ceremony was celebrated on the Prize Distribution. Ganesh Chaturthi day, the Birth-day of the Ruler, and was presided over by him.

✍ 97. Sir Jadunath Sarkar, Kt., C. I. E., was one of the distinguished visitors of the High School in the year under report. He was pleased to remark as under:—

“I visited this school in the afternoon of 2nd January 1932 and was pleased to observe the general improvement effected in the grounds and surroundings, the garden carefully laid out, and the new branches of activity for the benefit of the students. It makes a distinct advance on the state of things, as it was two years ago during my first visit to Phaltan. The spirit of alertness and devotion to duty which I noticed in the staff and the bright healthy look of the boys and their admirable orderliness and attention, impressed me very favourably. So far as I can judge, the Head Master and his colleagues deserve credit for raising this school in an out of the way town to such a high and promising level.”

## CHAPTER VIII.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### Co-operative Movement.

98. Mr. S. M. Dani, B. A., LL. B., continued to be in charge of the Co-operative Department. He is also the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in the State. The work of inspecting the societies is done by the Inspector appointed by the Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank and that of the audit is done by the State Auditor.

99. The financial year of the societies and the Bank is changed this year and is made to end on 31st May instead of 31st March as hitherto with a view to synchronise it with the financial year of the State and also to harmonise the same with the harvesting season.

100. Notwithstanding the general trade depression which continued this year also, the co-operative movement showed a slight progress. The total number of societies at the end of the year was 61 as against 60 of the previous year. The number of membership rose from 4,029 to 4,180. On the assumption that each member of the society represents a family of five persons the percentage of the population touched by the movement comes to 35.5.

101. The classification of societies is as under:—  
Classification of Societies.

No.	Kinds of Societies.	1931-32
1	Unlimited Agricultural Credit Societies ...	47
2	Agricultural Non-Credit Societies ...	2
3	Non-Agricultural Credit Societies ...	8
4	Non-Agricultural Non-Credit Societies ...	4
		61

**102.** The details of membership and finance of Agricultural Co-operative Societies at the end of May 1932 are as below :—

Number of Members	...	...	1,821
Deposits	...	Rs.	36,368
Loan due to Phaltan Shri Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	...	Rs.	2,60,101
Reserve Fund	...	Rs.	32,040
Working Capital	...	Rs.	3,28,509
Loans advanced to Members during the year	...	Rs.	34,445
Recoveries from Members	...	Rs.	65,980
Loans due by the Members at the close of the year	...	Rs.	2,93,248

**103.** The position of Non-Agricultural Credit Societies was as under :—

Number of Members	...	...	448
Share Capital	...	Rs.	13,050
Deposits	...	Rs.	4,893
Reserve Fund	...	Rs.	4,844
Loan due to the Phaltan Shri Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	...	Rs.	65,454
Working Capital	...	Rs.	88,241
Loans advanced to Members during the year	...	Rs.	14,850
Recoveries from Members	...	Rs.	31,980
Loans due by the Members at the close of the year	...	Rs.	84,082

**104.** Out of the 61 societies, 56 societies have been audited; while two societies have not yet commenced business. The audit of three societies is yet incomplete. In audit classification of societies, 1 society has been placed in A class, 44 in B class, 10 in C class and 1 in class D.

**105.** The prices of agricultural produce continued to be very low. This circumstance adversely affected the general economic condition of the cultivators who were unable to pay up their dues. This meant an increase of overdues. Due care has been taken in making further advances to Societies. Salary Earners' societies are working well.

**Phaltan Shri Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.**

**106.** The working of the Phaltan Shri Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., established in 1926, continued to be satisfactory. The general position at the end of May 1932 is disclosed in the following table :—

1	Share Holders	...	...	1713
	Individuals	...	1,656	
	Societies	...	57	
2	Share Capital	...	...	Rs. 58,160
	held by individuals	...	Rs. 21,120	
	held by societies	...	Rs. 31,040	
	held by the State	...	Rs. 6,000	
3	Working Capital	...	...	Rs. 4,08,377
4	Reserve Fund	...	...	Rs. 9,690—6—6
5	Deposits	...	...	Rs. 2,81,788—10—1
	Individuals	...	Rs. 2,15,877—15—3	
	Societies	...	Rs. 14,110—10—10	
	Bombay Prov. Co-operative Bank...	...	Rs. 51,800—0—0	

**107.** The Bank is managed by a Board of six directors of whom two are State nominees, two are elected by the societies and two by individual share-holders. The Chairman is elected in the Annual General Meeting. The Board held 50 meetings and disposed of 264 items of business during the year.

**108.** The Bank has earned this year a net profit of Rs. 14,312 as against Rs. 11,337 of the last year. Out of the profits, provision is made for bad debts, Reserve Fund and also for the Building Fund of the Bank. The amount thus set apart comes to Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 5,000 respectively. A dividend at the rate of 7 per cent was paid by the Bank last year.

**109.** The Bank is partly financed by the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd. The total deposits amounted to Rs. 10,48,770 including a loan of Rs. 40,000 in the form of deposits from the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., as against Rs. 9,01,276 of the last year, including Rs. 1,30,000 from the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank. This shows an increase of Rs. 2,34,492 in the public deposits and is a good indication of the general confidence of the public in the working of the Bank. The Directors of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., paid a visit to the Bank during the year and were pleased with its continued progress.

**110.** The number of affiliated societies is 57 the same as last year. The total advances made during the year were Rs. 39,481 as against Rs. 1,56,841. This shows that the new loans are advanced after careful scrutiny and caution. The recoveries made during the year amounted to Rs. 60,074—0—3 and the total amount outstanding to the Bank by way of loans to societies, is Rs. 3,25,535—0—3. Owing to the general slump in prices of agricultural produce, the societies could

not pay up all their dues. However, the position is expected to improve in the near future.

**111.** Mr. C. W. A. Turner, C. I. E., I. C. S., Secretary, Political Department, Government of Bombay, paid a visit to the Bank during his visit to Phaltan and expressed his full satisfaction with its working. His remarks were :—

“ Since its foundation, the Bank has shown steady progress...Great credit is due to the Chiefaheb for having initiated the Bank and the interest which he has always taken in it. ”

Sd/- C. W. A. TURNER,  
Secretary, Political Department,  
Government of Bombay.

Messrs. V. L. Mehta and R. N. Rajadnya, two of the Directors of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., who visited the Bank in January 1932, also expressed their satisfaction. They remarked :—

“ .....We were both glad to note the continued progress of the Bank and congratulate the Directors and the authorities of the State on results achieved...”  
25th Jan. 1932.

Sd/- V. L. MEHTA,  
Managing Director, The Bombay  
Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd.

Sd/- R. N. RAJADNYA,  
Director, The Bombay Provincial  
Co-operative Bank, Ltd.

**112.** The International Co-operative Day was celebrated at Phaltan on the 4th of July 1931 under the presidentship of Mr. S. M. Dani, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Phaltan, when many of the officials of the State, leading co-operators, and sympathisers in the town and villages were present. Many interesting speeches on co-operative subjects were made on the occasion and the function terminated with an at Home to all assembled.

**113.** The Phaltan Bank, Ltd., is a joint stock company registered under the Indian Companies Act. On the whole it showed satisfactory progress in the year under report.

**114.** The two important fairs in the State are Shri Rama Navami Fair and the Rath Fair at Phaltan held in the months of April and December respectively.

**115.** Shri Maloji Vijay Press is the only printing press in the State. It is a private concern. There is no newspaper in the State except the Phaltan State Gazette, which is printed at the above press and is published monthly under State Authority.

**116.** There is one library at Phaltan named, “The Victoria Diamond Jubilee Library.” It is aided by the State and is used by the public with advantage.

**117.** In spite of the slump in prices and the general trade depression, the year under report was on the whole a fair one. The **Concluding Remarks** State and its people have withstood the hard times. Seasonable and adequate rainfall and the consequent out-turn of crops materially contributed to this result. Public health was satisfactory.

The year under report will long be remembered for the two notable events referred to before in their appropriate places but to which a reference at the conclusion is also necessary. They are the visit of the Dewan, Mr. K. V. Godbole, to England to watch the proceedings of the second session of the Round Table Conference. The second is the *Upanayan* or *Munj* Ceremony of the Yuvaraj Pratapsinh *alias* Bapusaheb, which was performed in the old Vedic rites which is the birth-right of the Ruling House owing to their noble Kshatriya descent. Both these events are very creditable to the Ruler from different but important stand-points.

I must here acknowledge with gratitude the very valuable guidance I have always received from the Ruler in matters of Administration. I have also great pleasure in mentioning here that I have always received a hearty co-operation and help in carrying on the administration from my colleagues Messrs Dani and Kher and from other officials of the State.

I cannot conclude without expressing the Durbar's sense of gratitude to Mr. R. S. Hiremath, L. Ag., the late Political Agent, Satara and to his successor Mr. H. V. Braham, C. I. E., I. C. S., for their help, advice and sympathetic attitude in all important matters.

**K. V. GODBOLE**

Dewan, Phaltan State.

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## Annexure A

Speech by the Ruler of Phaltan at the Durbar held on the 15th September 1931, on his 36th Birth-day, on the occasion of the visit of C. W. A. Turner, Esquire, C. I. E., I. C. S., Political Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

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Mr. Turner, Mankaris, Officials, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with great pleasure that I rise to greet you, Mr. Turner, this evening in the capital of my State. I most heartily welcome you on behalf of S. Ranisaheb, myself and my subjects. While doing so, it will not be out of place, if I just mention here a brief history of this State, the oldest in the Deccan. It dates its origin as far back as the middle of the 13th century. The founder of this Ruling House, Nimbraj I, from the Rajput Parmar Family of Northern India, came down in the Deccan and succeeded in founding a principality for himself. The Family seems to have assumed the surname Nimbalkar after the village of Nimblak, nine miles East of Phaltan. His son Podakhala *alias* Dharapatrao who too had distinguished himself at that time rendered great assistance to Mahommad Taghlakh, Emperor of Delhi, who in return confirm him in his father's Jahagir. After Podakhala's death, the Emperor continued the Jahagir to his son, Nimbraj II, and bestowed upon him the hereditary title of 'Naik' and the rights of using Morchels and Gold Todas as *insignia* of royalty of a very high order. This Jahagir was afterwards confirmed on various occasions by the Emperors of Bijapur and Delhi.

This illustrious family entered into matrimonial relations with the famous Bhonsle Family by the marriage of Dipabai to Maloji, Shivaji's grand-father, of Saibai to the Great Shivaji himself and of Sakhubai, Shivaji's daughter to Mahadji Raje Nimbalkar, and also by several other subsequent marriages between the two families. I may mention here that some of the Rulers of this House were enlightened ladies among whom the name of Sagunabai *alias* Aisabeh is still remembered with pride for her piety, purity of life, and just administration.

The relations of the State with the British Government are governed by the Treaty of 1820, entered into with the East India Company by my grand-father, Janojirao, and its terms have confirmed the full internal sovereignty including the power of inflicting capital punishment.

My father, the late revered Mudhojirao *alias* Bapusaheb reigned for more than half a century from 1860 to 1916. He was appointed a Member of the Bombay Legislative Council in 1878. He was a joining link between the old and the new generations. The subjects of this State owe a good deal of their prosperity to his benevolent rule. Almost every work of public utility and art visible to-day in Phaltan was constructed in his time. In appreciation of his progressive rule and loyalty to the Crown, the title of C. S. I. was conferred on him by His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor on the occasion of the famous Delhi Durbar in 1911. The water works at Nirgudi, five miles North of Phaltan, are a standing Memorial of his care for his subjects. During the Great War, my worthy father, myself and my subjects spared no pains to help the British Government in men and money. I feel a great pride in claiming to have come from such a noble Family and to have been brought up under the fostering care of such a generous hearted father whose foot-steps I have been following.

The Great War has given birth to a number of new principles which almost revolutionised the old ideas of good government. I visualised that the days of auto-

crazy, however benevolent, were over. At the same time establishment of responsible government was declared to be the goal of British Administration in India. Consequently, I too started an Advisory Council as a first step to educate my subjects in the work of administration and after watching further developments, a Declaration was made by me on my 33rd birth-day that the goal of my administration was to make it responsible to my subjects. A new era was thereby opened in the history of this State by which the administration was, so far as was practicable, brought on the lines similar to those adopted in British India, by promulgating the Government of Phaltna State Act No. 1 of 1929. Even before the introduction of these Reforms, His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, the then Governor of Bombay, who paid a visit to this State in October 1927 was pleased to speak of this State as a "Model State."

As regards the educational policy of the State, I may mention that primary education is free throughout the State and only moderate fees are charged in the High School. The High School is well equipped and special attention is paid to physical training and scouting.

The present times have been particularly trying owing to the world-wide slump in the prices of agricultural produce and general trade depression. Naturally this State cannot be an exception to this; but I hope these difficult times will be faced with an active co-operation of my subjects as usual. I had some hopes that the Nira Right Bank Canal would give the agriculturists some start in improving their financial position in general; but owing to the above mentioned difficulties, the progress in this respect has been retarded. The agreement between the British Government and the State regarding the working of the Nira Right Bank Canal has very nearly reached its final stage and it is hoped that it will be satisfactory to both. In this connection, I cannot but mention the name of my worthy friend Dr. Sir M. Visvesvaraya, K. C. I. E., D. Sc., LL. D., who is rendering me great help in the settlement of the above agreement.

Last year was the year of political unrest throughout India. In spite of the political agitation raging around my State, my subjects remained very loyal and true to their old traditions. There was not a single instance of political or communal unrest in the State and I am glad to say that ever since the State came under the suzerainty of the British Rule, the State has not swerved from its loyalty to the Crown.

At present very important Constitutional changes regarding the future of India as a whole are being discussed in the Round Table Conference. At this juncture the Smaller States can do nothing but to rely on the Government for securing them due recognition of their treaty rights and privileges. The just aspirations of the Deccan States in general regarding direct relations with the Government of India and their admission to the Chamber of Princes in their own right are now well known to you. I am glad that when we are faced with such important problems, an eminent and sympathetic person like yourself is the Political Secretary to the Government of Bombay. Your friendliness for our Order is well known. I feel sure, that the antiquity of the Ruling House, the continuous tradition of loyalty, historical achievements and jurisdictional powers, in no way inferior to those of some of the members of the Chamber of Princes in their own right, will, I think be the considerations before Government when these matters will come to be finally decided.

Mr. Turner, I have taken much of your time, but I could not help giving expression to the ideas which have been in my mind for a long time. Before concluding, I tender my sincerest thanks to you for the honour you have done me by accepting my invitation and coming over here at great inconvenience to yourself and in spite of your strenuous duties. Once again I thank you most heartily on behalf of myself, S. Ranisahab and the subjects of this State and wish you long life and success.

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## **Annexure B**

**Speech by Mr. C. W. A. Turner, C. I. E., I. C. S, Political Secretary  
to the Government of Bombay at the time of the Durbar  
held on the 15th September 1931.**

Chief Saheb, Mankaris, Officials, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have for the past two years been hoping to find an opportunity of visiting Phaltan State and it afforded me the greatest pleasure when I received a few days ago the kind invitation of the Chief Saheb to do so on this auspicious occasion. I thank you all for the very hearty welcome which you have extended to me and have been most interested in all that I have seen here and at Taradgaon during the past few hours.

I have listened to the Chief Saheb's interesting account of the history of the Ruling Family of the Phaltan State and I am sure that you will all agree with me that the State has been exceptionally fortunate in the character both of its past rulers and the present Ruler. I have known your Chief Saheb now for a good many years and have always found that he has the interests of his subjects at heart and that his whole existence is bound up with the welfare of his State. In this he is following the career of his late father Mudhojirao *alias* Bapusaheb who ruled the State for more than half a century and has left in it many works of public utility and art which must afford great pride to the citizens of the Phaltan State.

As you have just said, Chief Saheb, the Great War has given birth to a number of new principles which have almost revolutionised the old ideas of good government in this country. We are now on the brink of a further advance in democratisation in British India which is bound to have its effect on the Indian States, especially if, as we all hope, the States, will join the proposed All-India Federation. I think that the step taken by you, Chief Saheb, in declaring on your thirty-third birth-day that the goal of your administration was to make it responsible to your subjects, was, in view of the trend of events, a wise one and I trust that the Advisory Council which you then established will continue to co-operate with you and to take its share in the responsibility of the State administration with a readiness such as has hitherto been displayed. By interesting your people directly in the various departments like the P. W. D., Education, Medical etc. in the State you are giving them the only possible means of learning what responsible government really means and how difficult it often is for financial and other reasons to meet all the various demands for improvements and amenities which are bound to occur with the general rise in the standard of living which is going on in India.

The Phaltan State has suffered like every other State and Government owing to the world-wide slump in prices of agricultural produce and general trade depression. The difficulties are great, especially for agriculturists but knowing as I do the courage and endurance of the Deccani Maratha and other cultivators and the cheerfulness with which in the past they have always faced and surmounted the far more trying times which befell them in famine years, disasters which we all hope may under modern conditions of improved transport and production never recur at any rate to the same extent as formerly, I am confident that the subjects of Phaltan State will face and surmount their present difficulties and will co-operate with you, Chief Saheb, in all your efforts to assist them. I trust that the agreement between

the State and the Bombay Government regarding the working of the Nira Right Bank Canal will soon be completed. The change from dry crop cultivation to irrigation will present many difficult problems both for the State P. W. D. and for the agriculturists themselves but with co-operation and care in the distribution of water these problems can be overcome and once the irrigation system is set going on sound lines there should be a great increase in the prosperity of the State as a whole and especially of those who hold lands under command of the canal.

Thanks to the wise administration of its Ruler and the common sense of its inhabitants, Phaltan State passed through the wave of political unrest during the last year without any disturbance either of a political or communal nature. I am sure that should any such trying times recur in the future its Ruler and its people will always maintain the attitude of loyalty to the Crown which they have observed in the past.

The position of the Smaller States in the future Federal Constitution in India is, as you, Chief Saheb, have said, a matter about which all the Rulers of the Smaller States and their subjects are naturally anxious at the present time. I can assure you that so far as the Government of Bombay is concerned everything possible will be done to secure a square deal for the Smaller States. You will realise that in the present circumstances I am unable to say more.

I thank you again, Chief Saheb, for so kindly inviting me to pay this visit to your State and thus giving me an opportunity for seeing Phaltan and though my visit has necessarily to be a short one, of getting some first-hand knowledge of what you and your officers and your people have done in the past and are doing and hope to do in the future to make and maintain Phaltan as a Model State.

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**Appendices**

**I to XXVI**

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**List of Appendices accompanying the Report on the General Administration  
of the Phaltan State for the year 1931-32.**

No.	Name of Appendix.
I	Names of High Officials in the State.
II	Laws in force in the State.
III	Military Force.
IV	Strength etc. of the Police.
V	Working of the Police.
VI	Value of property stolen and recovered.
VII	Crimes and their nature.
VIII	Working of the Criminal Courts.
IX	Criminal Appeals.
X	Civil Work—Nature and value of original Suits.
XI	Civil Work—Execution of Decrees.
XII	Civil Work—Appeals.
XIII	Jails and Lock-ups.
XIV	Registration of Documents.
XV	Registration—Receipts and Expenditure.
XVI	Municipality—Receipts and Expenditure.
XVII	Rainfall.
XVIII	Prices of food-grains.
XIX	Public Works—Expenditure.
XX	Agricultural stock.
XXI	Excise shops and revenue.
XXII	Receipts and Disbursements.
XXIII	Medical Relief.
XXIV	Vital Statistics.
XXV	State Schools.
XXVI	Lists of Members of (A) the Phaltan State Legislative Council, (B) the Phaltan Municipality, and (C) the Phaltan Local Board.

## APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Phaltan State, showing changes  
in the personnel during the year 1931-32.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period		Remarks.
		From	To	
Mr. K. V. Godbole, B.A., LL.B.	Dewan	1-6-31	31-5-32	
Mr. S. M. Dani, B.A., LL.B.	Offg. Dewan Finance Member	27-7-31 1-6-31	31-12-31 31-5-32	
Mr. S. H. Kher, B.A., LL.B.	Revenue Member	1-6-31	31-5-32	
Mr. B. L. Likhite, M.A., LL.B.	Home Member	{27-7-31 11-1-32	{31-12-31 31-5-32	
Mr. B. L. Likhite, M.A., LL.B.	First Class Sub- Judge and F. C. Magistrate	1-6-31	31-5-32	
Mr. G. S. Phansalkar, L.C.P.S.	Chief Medical Officer	1-6-31	31-5-32	
Mr. V. B. Deshpande,	Private Secretary	1-6-31	31-5-32	
Mr. A. Chavan	A. D. C.	1-6-31	31-5-32	
Mr. C. S. Jadhavrao	Hony. A. D. C. and Supdt. State Me- chanical and Electrical De- partment	1-12-31 1-11-31	31-5-32 31-5-32	Post newly created.
Mr. S. K. Kanetkar, M.A., S.T.C.	Head Master Mu- dhoji High School, Phaltan	1-6-31	31-5-32	
Mr. N. V. Teredesai, B.A.	Personal Assistant to the Dewan	1-6-31	31-5-32	
Mr. G. R. Bhide, B.A.	Hony. F. C. Ma- gistrate	10-8-31	31-5-32	
Mr. N. G. Halbe	Mamlatdar	1-6-31	31-5-32	
Mr. G. B. Sankpal	Chief Police Officer	1-6-31	31-5-32	
Mr. G. M. Oka, G.D.A.	State Auditor	1-9-31	31-5-32	Post newly created.

**K. V. GODBOLE**

Dewan, Phaltan State.

## APPENDIX II.

A list of Laws in force in the Phaltan State in the year 1931-32.

Acts adopted from the Acts passed by the Government of India.

No.	Act No.	Name of the Act.	Introduced during the year.	Remarks.
1	XXI of 1860	The Societies Registration Act.	1926	
2	XLV of 1860	The Indian Penal Code with amendments	...	
3	XX of 1863	The Religious Endowments Act.	1926	
4	XXV of 1867	Press and Registration of Books Act with amendments	1930	
5	XIV of 1869	The Bombay Civil Courts Act.	...	
6	VII of 1870	The Court Fees Act with amendments	...	
7	I of 1871	The Cattle Trespass Act with amendments	...	
8	XXIII of 1871	The Pensions Act with amendments	1930	
9	I of 1872	The Indian Evidence Act with amendments	...	
10	IX of 1872	The Indian Contract Act with amendments	...	
11	X of 1873	The Indian Oaths Act.	...	
12	IX of 1875	The Indian Majority Act.	1894	
13	I of 1877	The Specific Relief Act.	...	
14	I of 1878	The Indian Opium Act.	...	
15	VI of 1878	The Treasure Trove Act.	...	
16	XI of 1878	The Indian Arms Act.	...	
17	XI of 1879	The Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act with amendments	...	
18	VI of 1880	The Charitable Endowments Act.	1926	
19	XXVI of 1881	The Negotiable Instruments Act with amendments	1930	
20	II of 1882	The Indian Trusts Act.	1926	
21	IV of 1882	The Transfer of Property Act with amendments	1905	
22	V of 1882	The Easements Act with amendments	1930	
23	XII of 1882	The Indian Salt Act.	1905	
24	XIX of 1883	The Land Improvement Loans Act.	...	
25	IV of 1884	The Indian Explosives Act.	1917	
26	XII of 1884	The Agriculturists Loans Act.	1906	
27	XIII of 1885	The Indian Telegraphs Act as amended by Acts VII and XIV of 1914.	1917	
28	VI of 1886	The Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act.	1926	
29	VII of 1887	The Suits Valuation Act with amendments	1930	
30	VIII of 1890	The Guardians and Wards Act.	1894	
31	XI of 1890	The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.	1918	
32	I of 1894	The Land Acquisition Act with amendments	1913	
33	X of 1897	The General Clauses Act.	1931	
34	V of 1898	The Code of Criminal Procedure as amended by Act XVIII of 1923.	...	
35	VI of 1898	The Post Offices Act.	1905	
36	II of 1899	The Indian Stamp Act with amendments	...	
37	VIII of 1899	The Indian Petroleum Act.	1931	
38	XIII of 1899	The Glanders and Farcy Act.	1905	
39	III of 1900	The Prisoners Act.	1910	
40	VI of 1903	The Explosive Substances Act.	1909	
41	XV of 1903	The Indian Extradition Act.	1907	

No.	Act No.	Name of the Act.	Introduced during the year.	Remarks.
42	V of 1908	The Code of Civil Procedure with amendments	1909	
43	IX of 1908	The Indian Limitation Act with amendments	1909	
44	XVI of 1908	The Indian Registration Act with amendments	1909	
45	IV of 1909	The Whipping Act.	...	
46	XII of 1911	The Indian Factories Act with amendments	1930	
47	IV of 1912	The Indian Lunacy Act.	1931	
48	III of 1913	The Administrator General's Act.	1931	
49	VII of 1913	The Indian Companies Act.	1918	
50	VIII of 1914	The Indian Motor Vehicles Act.	1917	
✓ 51	X of 1918	The Usurious Loans Act.	1918	
52	VI of 1924	The Criminal Tribes Act.	1931	
53	XXXIX of 1925	The Indian Succession Act.	1930	
✓ 54	XVI of 1927	The Indian Forest Act.	1931	

Regulations adopted from the Regulations of the Government of Bombay.

No.	Act No.	Name of the Regulation.	Introduced during the year.	Remarks.
55	II of 1827	Caste questions.	...	
56	IV of 1827	Civil Courts (Law to be observed).	...	
✓ 57	V of 1827	Acknowledgment of Debts, Interests and Mortgages	...	
✓ 58	VIII of 1827	Administration of Estates	...	
59	XII of 1827	Police.	...	
60	XIII of 1827	Criminal Courts	...	

Acts adopted from the Acts passed by the Government of Bombay.

No.	Act No.	Name of the Act.	Introduced during the year.	Remarks.
61	IV of 1862	The Markets and Fairs Act.	...	
62	VII of 1866	The Hindu Heirs Relief Act.	...	
63	VIII of 1866	The Sale of Poisons Act.	...	
64	VIII of 1867	The Village Police Act.	...	
65	II of 1868	The Bombay Ferries Act with amendments	1918	
66	VII of 1869	The Bombay District Police Act, so far as not repealed by District Police Act of 1890	...	
✓ 67	III of 1874	The Bombay Hereditary Offices Act as amended by Act III of 1910	...	
68	III of 1875	The Tolls Act.	...	

No.	Act No.	Name of the Act.	Introduced during the year.	Remarks.
<del>69</del>	X of 1876	The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act.	1931	
<del>70</del>	V of 1878	The Abkari Act with amendments	...	
<del>71</del>	V of 1879	The Land Revenue Code as amended by Act III of 1913	1917	
<del>72</del>	VII of 1879	The Bombay Irrigation Act with amendments	1924	
73	IV of 1887	The Gambling Act.	1905	
74	IV of 1890	The District Police Act as amended by Act XI of 1918	...	
75	I of 1892	The Bombay District Vaccination Act.	1910	
76	III of 1901	The District Municipal Act with amendments	1906	
<del>77</del>	I of 1905	The Court of Wards Act.	1918	
78	II of 1906	The Mamlatdar's Courts Act with amendments	1907	
79	V of 1920	The Provincial Insolvency Act.	1931	
80	VII of 1920	The Bombay Public Conveyance Act with amendments	1931	
<del>81</del>	IX of 1920	The Bombay Village Panchayat Act.	1931	
<del>82</del>	XVII of 1920	The Bombay Pleaders Act.	1921	
83	IV of 1925	The Bombay Primary Education Act as amended by Phaltan State Act III of 1931.	1931	
84	VI of 1923	The Bombay Local Boards Act as amended by Phaltan State Act V of 1931.	1931	
<del>85</del>	VII of 1925	The Bombay Co-operative Societies Act.	1926	

## Acts of the Government of Phaltan State.

No.	Act No.	Name of the Act.	Introduced during the year.	Remarks.
86	I of 1923	Opium and Intoxicating Drugs Law.	1923	
87	I of 1929	Government of Phaltan State Act.	1929	
88	II of 1929	Phaltan State Elections Inquiries Act.	1929	
89	III of 1929	An Act to provide for the attendance and Examination of witnesses before the Phaltan State Legislative Council	1929	
90	I of 1930	An Act to enforce some Laws and amendments of some Laws.	1930	
91	II of 1930	The Census Act.	1930	
92	I of 1931	Government of Phaltan State Amendment Act.	1931	
93	II of 1931	Income-tax Rules amending Act.	1931	
94	III of 1931	An Act to repeal and adopt some Laws.	1931	
95	IV of 1931	The Village Sanitation Act.	1931	
96	V of 1931	The Local Boards Amendment Act.	1931	
97	VI of 1931	The Government of Phaltan State (Second) Amendment Act.	1931	
98	VII of 1931	The Government of Phaltan State (Third) Amendment Act.	1931	
99	I of 1932	The Government of Phaltan State Amendment Act.	1932	
100	II of 1932	The Bombay Pleaders Amendment Act XVII of 1920.	1932	

**K. V. GODBOLE**  
Dewan, Phaltan State.



APPENDIX III.

This appendix is not given as there is no Military Force in Phaltan State.

**APPENDIX IV.**

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the Police for the year 1931-32.

Description of Office	Number	Pay of Grade	Total Cost	Punishment			Rewards		Education		Remarks
				Dismissed	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Police ( Regular foot )		Rs.	Rs.								
Chief Police Officer ...	1	75							1	...	
Sub-Inspectors ...	2	35 & 20			1				2	...	
Head Constables I ...	1	20							1	...	
Do III ...	2	18			2				2	...	
Do IV ...	8	16							8	...	
Constables I ...	3	14			1				1	2	
Do II ...	5	13	21262						3	2	
Do III ...	18	12							16	2	
Total ...	40				4				34	6	
Garrison ...	39								19	20	
Sowars ( Mounted ) ...	8								3	5	
Shibandi ...	22								15	7	
Grand Total ...	109								71	38	

**K. V. GODBOLE**  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

**APPENDIX V**

STATEMENT showing the working of the Police in the Phaltan State during the year 1931-32.

State	Number of Offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (Columns 3 & 5)		Percentage of convicted accused to those sent for trial.		Remarks
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9						
	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	
Phaltan	52	68	71	*97	71	*97	33	23	30	13	52	64	52	64	* This figure includes the 8 accused remaining under trial at the end of the last year. Cases of 61 accused are awaiting decision.

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**K. V. GODBOLE**  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

**APPENDIX VI.**

STATEMENT showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Phaltan State during the year 1931-32.

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.	Rs.	Rs.	
Phaltan ... ..	2,406	1,635	1,136	899	49	55	

**K. V. GODBOLE**

Dewān, Phaltan State.

APPENDIX VII.

STATEMENT showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Phaltan State, during the year 1931.

Description of Offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.						Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons condemned being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Form of Imprisonment.								Capital punishment.	Awaiting Trial.	Remarks.												
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total					Imprisonment		Fine only	Whipping	Total	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 1 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.				Transportation.											
								Simple	Rigorous																				Simple	Rigorous.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31									
- Cognizable.																																							
Theft, Sec. 379. ...	2	14	16	8	8	33	6	...	1	...	2	3	...	6	5	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Theft in a dwelling house, Sec. 380. ...	2	1	3	3	3	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Murder, Sec. 302. ...	2	2	4	1	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
House breaking and theft, Secs. 457 & 380. ...	3	2	5	2	3	3	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrongfully restraining a person, Sec. 341. ...	...	1	1	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Criminal Trespass, Secs. 447 & 448. ...	...	3	3	3	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Causing hurt by dangerous weapons, Sec. 324. ...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Robbery, Sec. 392. ...	1	1	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Criminal breach of trust, Secs. 406 & 409. ...	5	6	11	1	5	10	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Other Offences under I. P. C. ...	4	17	21	8	16	30	10	...	...	...	3	7	...	10	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total...	19	48	67	32	40	93	26	...	2	1	11	11	...	25	15	...	...	7	4	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...		
Taken up by Magistrates																																							
Criminal breach of trust Sec. 409.	2	1	3	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	



**APPENDIX VIII**

STATEMENT showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Phaltan State during the year 1931.

Name of the Court	Number of offences reported during the year		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year	Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Remaining at the end of last year	Brought to trial in 1931					Total		Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred		
				Arrested by Police	Upon Warrant	On Summons	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate	Past year	Present year							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sessions Court ... ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	Nine accused in eight cases are absconding.
Magistrate First Class ...	84	54	72	13	86	32	...	...	214	203	54	48	11	(2)	...	90	
Magistrate Second Class...	39	78	4	27	6	95	...	...	171	132	8	64	31	...	...	26	
Magistrate Third Class ...	144	51	21	18	...	127	...	...	296	166	20	124	9	...	...	13	
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>268</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>131</b>	

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**APPENDIX IX.**

STATEMENT showing the result of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Phaltan State during the year 1931.

Tribunals	Number of Applications.	Number of Persons and Cases																Remarks
		Applica- tions re- jected		Sentences						Proceed- ing quashed		Referred		Further inquiry etc. ordered		Pending		
				Confirmed		Modified		Reversed										
		Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
Sessions Court	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Magistrate's Court	15	...	...	1	1	5	5	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	8	* 8	* 6 of these appeals have since been disposed of.

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**K. V. GODBOLE**  
Dewan, Phaltan State.



**APPENDIX X**

*Civil Work* :—Nature and Value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year 1931.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand		Total		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance		Remarks	
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year		
F. C. Sub-Judge's Court, Phaltn.	167	146	294	270	461	416	315	217	146	199		
	Value											
	Rs. 1,56,568-4-4											
	70	Suits re : landed property										
	191	Suits for money transaction										
	9	Suits for other rights										
	134	Number of suits under Rs. 100										
	98	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500										
	23	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000										
	12	Number of suits above Rs. 1000 and under Rs. 5000										
	3	Number of suits above Rs. 5000										
	83	<i>Ex-parte</i>										
	38	Admitted and Compromised										
	25	Struck off the file										
	71	Otherwise disposed of										
Rs. 40,751-9-10												
Y. M. D. 0-6-9												
Average duration												

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Dewan, Phaltn State.

APPENDIX-XI.

Civil Work :—Results of applications for execution of decrees during the year 1931.

Tribunal	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year	Applications brought to the register		Value for present year	Total.		Value for present year	Disposed of.		Value for present year	Closing balance.		Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of	Remarks.		
	Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year							
F. C. Sub-Judge's Court, Phaltan	284	261	Rs. 1,52,636	506	546	Rs. 1,03,262-9-11	790	807	Rs. 2,55,898-9-11	529	486	Rs. 91,866-15-3	261	321			Rs. 1,64,031-10-8	94

APPENDIX—XII.

Civil Work :—Number and results of appeals in Civil Suits during the year 1931.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed								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		
High Court	36	5	5	1	41	6	36	..	5	6	Rs. 452	Rs. 1,500	24	...	9	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	Y.M.D. 1-11-25	Y.M.D. ...
District Judge's Court	24	21	28	29	52	50	31	1	21	49	8,480	6,227	10	...	8	...	7	...	6	1	...	...	1-2-24	...

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Dewan, Phaltan State.

APPENDIX XIII

STATEMENT showing the number of persons confined in the Jail and Lock-ups in the Phaltan State during the year 1931-32.

Station	No. of Prisons	Number of Prisoners				Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of Jail and Prisoners	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Total		Past year	Present year				
				Past year	Present year						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Phaltan	1	3	23	16	26	3.2	5.2	4	Rs. 357	Days 35	One prisoner Shiva Chima Ramosh died a natural death after one month's illness.

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**APPENDIX XIV**

Registration of documents in the Phaltan State during the year 1931-32.

Name of State	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registration has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year		Remarks
			Mortgage		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
Phaltan	1707	1523	550	492	564	475	4	5	4	5	585	546	1707	1523	Rs. 3,96,028	Rs. 3,49,107	1	1	1	1	

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**K. V. GODBOLE**  
Dewan, Phaltan State,

## APPENDIX XV

STATEMENT showing the receipts and expenditure on account of  
Registration during the year 1931-32.

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.	Rs.	Rs.	
Mortgages	550	1,48,113	654	492	1,16,082	658	
Sale-deeds	564	1,64,218	1182	475	1,65,507	1068	
Wills	4	...	19	5	...	15	
Money-Bonds	4	700	5	5	840	7	
Miscellaneous	585	82,997	912	546	66,678	667	
Total	1,707	3,96,028	2,772	1,523	3,49,107	2,415	
Expenditure	...	...	830	...	...	681	
Net Profit	...	...	1,942	...	...	1,734	

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## APPENDIX XVI ✓

Receipts and expenditure of the Phaltan Municipality during the year 1931-32.

Name	Opening Balance on 1st June	Receipts during the year		Total in current year	Expenditure during the year		Balance on 31st May 1932	Remarks
		Past	Present		Past	Present		
Phaltan Municipality	Rs. 29,945	Rs. 24,479	Rs. 33,293	Rs. 63,238	Rs. 26,148	Rs. 35,922	Rs. 27,316	

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## APPENDIX XVII

STATEMENT of Rainfall in the Phaltan State during the year 1931-32.

State	April 1931	May 1931	June 1931	July 1931	August 1931	September 1931	October 1931	November 1931	December 1931	January 1932	February 1932	March 1932	total	Total of past year	Average of past 5 years	Remarks
	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	
Phaltan	0-0	0-12	4-15	2-61	0-84	4-70	2-66	3-8	1-5	0-0	0-0	0-27	19-48	18-57	19-68	

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Dewan, Phaltan State.

## APPENDIX XVIII

STATEMENT as to prices of staple food grains. ✓

Article	During March ( Past year )	During March ( Present year )	Remarks.
	Pounds per Rupee	Pounds per Rupee	
Jwari	44	44	
Bajri	31	34	
Wheat	16	19	
Rice	15	16	
Gram	23	29	
Tur	23	29	

**K. V. GODBOLE**

Dewan, Phaltan State.

**APPENDIX XIX**

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1931-32.

Description of work.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total	Remarks.
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total		
Public Offices and Buildings ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,702	Rs. 1,702	Rs. 1,588	Rs. 621	Rs. 2,209	Rs. 3,911	
Other Buildings ...	...	160	160	632	76	708	868	
Dharmashalas ...	...	...	...	...	71	71	71	
Chavdis ...	...	...	...	...	53	53	53	
Roads and Road-side trees ...	79	4,607	4,686	1,310	1,619	2,929	7,615	
Cattle pounds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Water supply ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Establishment ...	...	...	926	...	...	2,578	3,504	
Toll proceeds refund to the •British Government ...	...	...	3,900	...	...	...	3,900	
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>6,469</b>	<b>11,374</b>	<b>3,530</b>	<b>2,440</b>	<b>8,548</b>	<b>19,922</b>	

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Dewan, Phaltan State.



## APPENDIX XX

Agricultural Stock in the Phaltan State during the year 1931-32.

District	Year.	Horses and Cattle.								Ploughs		Carts.		Remarks	
		Bullocks.	Cows	Buffaloes		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two Bullocks.	With four Bullocks.	Riding		Load carrying
				Males	Females										
Phaltan ...	1931-32	12512	7216	65	1148	170	205	71	235	62732	...	1175	123	1953	

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## APPENDIX XXI

STATEMENT showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Phaltan State during the year 1931-32.

Name of State	Country Spirit.		Opium		Ganja		Toddy		Total		Remarks
	Number of Shops	Revenue	Number of Shops	Revenue	Number of Shops	Revenue	Number of Shops	Revenue	Number of Shops	Revenue	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Phaltan ...	1	9,074	7	12,722	1	7,784	...	...	8	29,580	

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Dewan, Phaltan State.

## APPENDIX XXII.

STATEMENT showing the Receipts of the Phaltan State during the year 1931-32.

No.	Name of Head.	Fasli	Fasli	Increase	Decrease.
		year 1340 1930-31	year 1341 1931-32		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Opening Balance.	1,61,863	1,26,358	...	...
	<i>Revenue Heads.</i>				
1	Land Revenue:—				
	Jahagiri Deshmukhi including revenue of Isafati- villages. }	1,67,605	1,82,848	15 243	...
2	Sayar Revenue.				
	Opium.	27,582	24,301	...	3,281
	Abkari.	17,740	18 870	1,130	...
	Miscellaneous.	1,779	1,816	37	...
3	Income Tax.	3,091	5,828	27,37	...
4	Law and Justice.	3,676	1,605	...	2,071
5	Stamps.	17,894	16,672	...	1,222
6	Registration.	2,772	2,533	...	239
7	Forest.	3,683	3,315	...	368
8	Police.	1,612	727	...	885
9	Education.	2,685	5,943	3,258	...
10	Tagai.	3,334	2,228	...	1,106
11	Interest.	2,804	3,508	704	...
12	Public Works.	9,296	9,060	...	236
13	Collection charges on Canal water rates.	3,547	3,111	...	436
14	Collection charges on Local Fund.	...	2,732	2,732	...
15	Jail.	7	5	...	2
16	Press.	227	438	211	...
17	Co-operation.	733	405	...	328
18	Other receipts.	7,622	1,746	...	5,876
	Total of heads 1 to 18.	2,77,689	2,87,691	26,052	16,050
19	Revenue of Inam Lands adjusted.	65,246	65,395	149	...
	Total of heads 1 to 19.	3,42,935	3,53,086	26,201	16,050

## APPENDIX XXII--(Contd.)

STATEMENT showing the Receipts of the Phaltan State during the year 1931-32.

No.	Name of Head.	Fasli year 1340 1930-31	Fasli year 1341 1931-32	Increase	Decrease.
	<i>Debt Heads.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
20	Local Fund. ...	...	...	...	...
	One anna cess and Education cess. ...	25,878	31,342	5,464	...
	Canal Development Cess. ...	6,024	6,340	316	...
	Tolls. ...	1,885	2,078	193	...
	Contributions. ...	5,075	...	...	5,075
	Miscellaneous. ...	3,222	2,154	...	1,068
21	Canal water rate collections. ...	53,098	55,596	2,498	...
22	Society Reserve Fund. ...	...	2,410	2,410	...
23	Provident Fund. ...	9,355	5,921	...	3,434
24	Revenue Deposits. ...	9,328	12,168	2,840	...
25	Criminal Deposits. ...	926	366	...	560
26	Civil Courts Deposits. ...	4,284	8,077	3,793	...
27	Personal Deposits. ...	28,242	7,171	...	21,071
28	Canal Deposits. ...	46,182	...	...	46,182
	Total of heads 21 to 28. ...	1,93,499	1,33,623	17,514	77,390
29	Advances recovered. ...	49,305	52,070	2,765	...
30	Loans recovered. ...	51,753	34,300	...	17,453
	Total of heads 29 to 30. ...	1,01,058	86,370	2,765	17,453
	Total of heads 20 to 30. ...	2,94,557	2,19,993	20,279	94,843
	Total of heads 1 to 30. ...	6,37,492	5,73,079	46,480	1,10,893
	Grand Total. ...	7,99,355	6,99,437		

## Explanatory Notes.

Increase under 'No. 1.' is due to more collection being received this year.

Decrease under 'No. 2' Opium is due to less bid and less quantity of opium being sold this year.

Increase under 'No. 2' Abkari is due to surplus hemp drugs compensation being received from British Government this year.

Increase under 'No. 4' is due to levy of tax under the new Act.

Decrease under 'Nos. 4 & 5' is due to less income being received this year.

Increase under 'No. 9' is due to contribution received from Local Board.

Decrease under 'No. 10' is due to less amount being collected this year.

Increase under 'No. 14' is due to percentage taken from Local Board on collection of Local Fund.

Decrease under 'No. 18' is due to less miscellaneous receipts being received this year.

The increases and decreases under other heads 'being small' call for no remark.

Income under Income Tax was upto this year shown under (Sayar Revenue Miscellaneous) and that under 'Jail Press and Co-operation was shown last year under other receipts. This year all these items are given separate heads.

## APPENDIX XXII.—(Contd.)

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of the Phaltan State during  
the year 1931-32.

No.	Name of head.	Fasli year 1340 1930-31	Fasli year 1341 1931-32	Increase	Decrease.
<i>Service Heads.</i>					
1	Payment to the British Government on account of Horse Contingent Contribution.	9,600	...	...	9,600
2	Khasgi. ...	36,000	27,500	...	8,500
3	Administration. ...	19,435	21,962	2,527	...
4	Revenue Department. ...				
	1 Establishment. ...	10,073	13,415	3,342	...
	2 Watandars and Hakkadars. ...	58,724	73,180	14,456	...
	3 Devasthan-Dharmadaya. ...	4,569	4,589	20	...
5	Sayar Expenses. ...	6,603	5,168	...	1,435
6	Judicial Department. ...	5,176	3,712	...	1,464
	Registration. ...	833	681	...	152
8	Forest. ...	611	435	...	176
9	Police. ...	24,723	21,162	...	3,561
10	Educational Department. ...	14,641	10,133	...	4,508
11	Public Works. ...	32,328	12,236	...	20,092
12	Jail. ...	305	357	52	...
13	Tagai. ...	200	1,500	1,300	...
14	Dispensary. ...	...	1,044	1,044	...
15	Co-operation. ...	2,208	2,332	124	...
16	Press. ...	2,228	2,593	365	...
17	Guest Department. ...	1,797	1,333	...	464
18	Pensions. ...	11,064	10,341	...	723
19	Donations. ...	2,715	2,281	...	431
20	Miscellaneous and Unforeseen. ...	35,080	4,472	...	30,608
	Total of heads 1 to 20. ...	2,78,919	2,20,429	23,230	81,714
21	Revenue of Inam Lands adjusted. ...	65,246	65,395	149	...
	Total of heads 1 to 21. ...	3,44,159	2,85,824	23,379	81,714

## APPENDIX XXII—(Contd.)

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of the Phaltan State during the year 1931-32.

No.	Name of head.	Fasli year. 1340 1930-31	Fasli year 1341 1931-32	Increase	Decrease.
	<i>Debt Heads.</i>				
22	Remittance of water rate collections. ...	50,916	44,503	...	6,413
23	Local Funds. ...	22,408	41,948	19,540	...
24	Payment of Revenue deposits. ...	49,995	14,339	...	35,656
25	Payment of Criminal deposits. ...	3,263	267	...	2,996
26	Payment of Civil deposits. ...	3,989	5,333	1,344	...
27	Payment of Personal deposits. ...	32,886	13,510	...	19,376
28	Payment of Canal deposits. ...	58,037	...	...	58,037
	Total of heads 22 to 28. ...	2,21,494	1,19,900	20,884	1,22,478
29	Advances. ...	35,620	1,36,790	1,01,170	...
30	Repayment of Loans. ...	46,224	37,984	...	8,240
31	Loans advanced. ...	25,500	1,000	...	24,500
	Total of heads 29 to 31. ...	1,07,344	1,75,774	1,01,170	32,740
	Total of heads 22 to 31. ...	3,28,838	2,95,674	1,22,054	1,55,218
	Total of heads 1 to 31. ...	6,72,997	5,81,498	1,45,433	2,36,932
	Cash Balance at the close of the year.				
	(1) In State Treasury. ...	35,496	32,861		
	(2) With the Phaltan Shri Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.				
	On Saving accounts. ...	2,865	19,668		
	On Current accounts. ...	37,730	51,410		
	As Fixed Deposits. ...	50,267	14,000		
	Total ...	1,26,358	1,17,939		
	Grand Total ...	7,99,355	6,99,437		

## APPENDIX XXII.—(Contd.)

**Explanatory Notes.**

- Decrease under 'No. 1' is due to the payment not being made before the close of the year.
- Decrease under 'No. 2' is due to less amount being voluntarily taken by the Ruler this year.
- Increase under 'No. 3' is due to the expenses incurred at Delhi on account of of 'Narendra Mandal'.
- Increase under 'No. 4 (1)' is due to the last year's figure not including the whole year's charges of the Revenue Member establishment.
- Increase under 'No. 4 (2)' is due to the payment of last year's arrears.
- Decrease under 'No. 5' is due to the purchase of less quantity of opium.
- Decrease under 'No. 6' is due to the pay of the First Class Sub-judge while acting as Home Member being charged under Administration and shown as Saving under this head.
- Decrease under 'No. 9' is due to the amount of some bills having remained un-paid before the end of the year.
- Decrease under 'No. 10' is due to less expenditure being incurred under Princes' Education and under Furniture etc. than that of the last year.
- Decrease under 'No. 11' is due to the Establishment of the Local Board and the separate expenditure by it on such works.
- Increase under 'No. 13' is due to more Tagai advances.
- Increase under 'No. 14' is due to the last year's amount, included under Local Funds, not being separately shown here.
- Decrease under 'No. 20' is due to transfer of the Model Farm to the Local Board and some departments being retrenched this year.
- Expenditure under 'Princes' Education' in this year is included under the head of Educational Department.
- The new head of 'Administration' is introduced and the expenses of the offices of the Ruler, the Dewan, and the Finance Member, are shown under it. So long they were shown under Revenue Department Establishment.
- Dispensary' was shown under 'Local Funds' and 'Co-operation, Press, Guests Pensions and Donations, were shown last year under 'Other heads'. This year all these items have been given separate heads.

**K. V. GODBOLE**  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

## APPENDIX XXIII.

STATEMENT of Medical Relief afforded in the Phaltan State during the year 1931-1932.

Dispensary	Number of patients treated.		Results of In-door cases.				Expenditure	Daily Average
	Out-door	In-door	Discharged	Absent	Died	Remaining under treatment		
Phaltan	6349	17	16	...	...	1	Rs. 4,223	88
Barad	436	...	...	...	...	...		15
Taradgaon	886	...	...	...	...	...		17
Total	7671	17	16	...	...	1	4,223	120

K. V. GODBOLE  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

## APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Phaltan State for the year 1931-32.

Name	Population	Births				Deaths				Ratio per 1,000 of population.			
		Past year		Present year		Past year		Present year		Births		Deaths	
		Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year
Phaltan ...	58,747	2,033	2,183	150	...	1,435	1,343	...	92	34.6	37.1	24.4	22.8

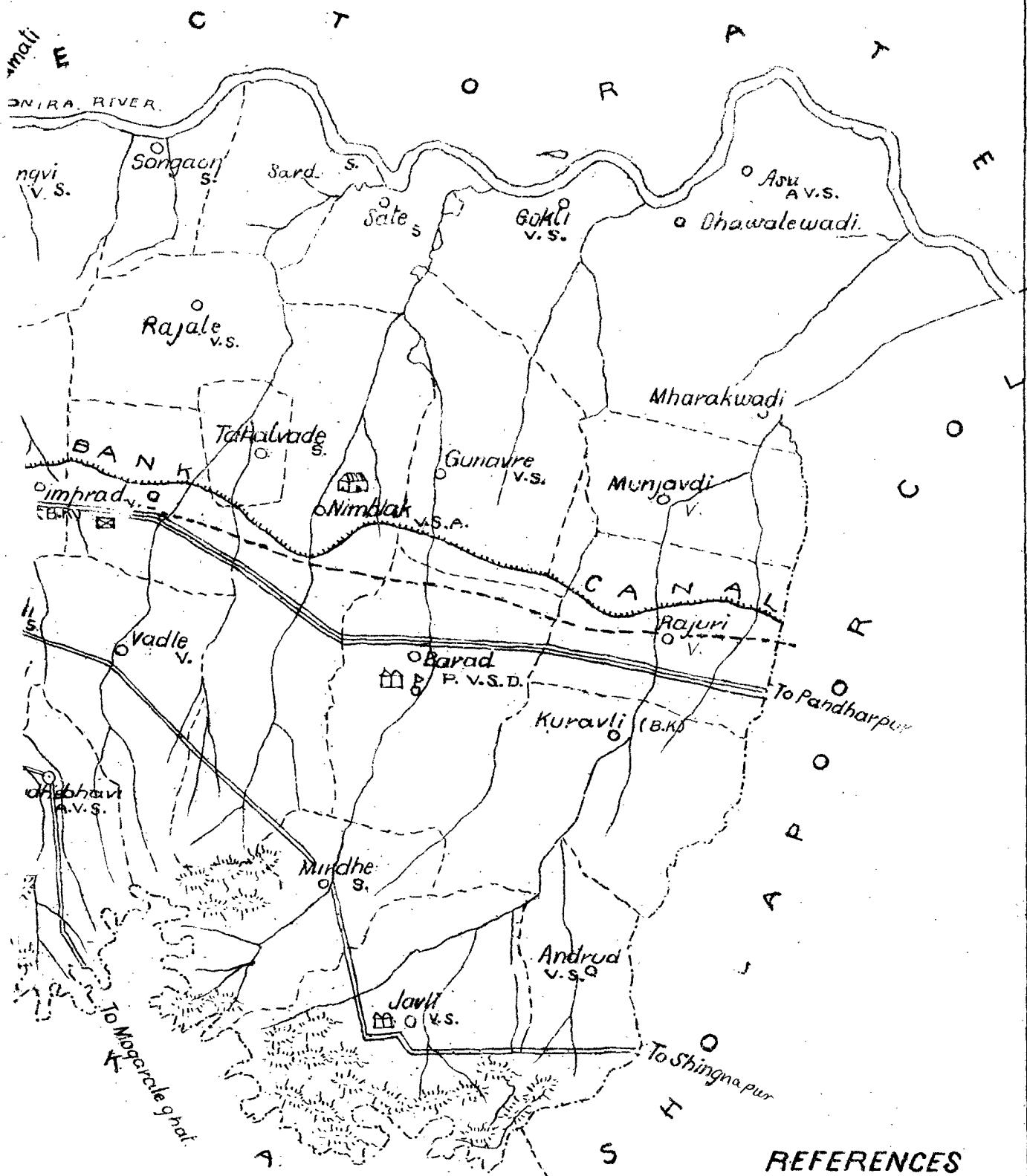
K. V. GODBOLE  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

## APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained in the Phaltan State for the year 1931-32.

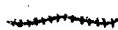

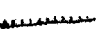






Number of Schools		Description of Schools	Number of Pupils on roll		Daily average attendance		Expenditure	REMARKS
Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year		
1	1	Mudhoji High School	220	235	168	177	Rs. 9,743	
1	3	Primary Municipal Boys' Schools	340	449	232	408	Rs. 5,739	
31	36	Primary Local Board Boys' Schools	1144	1604	799	1403	Rs. 7,030	
1	1	Primary Municipal Girls' School	143	157	83	112	Rs. 1,449	
34	41		1847	2445	1292	2100	Rs. 23,961	

K. V. GODBOLE  
Dewan, Phaltan State.



Sugar Factory 

**REFERENCES**

Alienated Villages	A
Bazar Villages	B
Projected Railway	---
Village Schools	V
Police Stations	P
Co-operative Societies	S
Railway	
Metalled Road	
Canal	
Unmetalled Road	
Water Pipe	
Gram Panchaya	
Post office	
Dharamshala	
Irrigation Banglow	
Dispensary	D
High School	H
Telegraph office	T
Ferry	F



**GOVERNMENT OF PHALTAN STATE**



**REPORT**  
**ON THE**  
**GENERAL ADMINISTRATION**  
**OF THE**  
**PHALTAN STATE**  
**FOR THE YEAR**  
**1932-33**



Printed at the Shri Maloji Vijay Press, Phaltan, by Mr. S. R. Dudhal,  
and published by Mr. S. M. Dani, B. A. LL. B.,  
Offg. Dewan, Phaltan State, at Phaltan.

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**1933**

No. 292 of 1933

Phaltan, 7th September 1933

*From,*

*S. M. Dani Esquire, B. A., LL. B.,  
Offg. Dewan, Phaltan State.*

*To,*

*Shrimant Captain, Malojirao Mudhojirao,  
alias Nanasaheb Naik Nimbalkar,  
Ruler of Phaltan.*

*Subject :- Report on the General Administration  
of the Phaltan State for the year 1932-33  
( Fasli year 1342 ).*

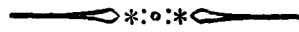
*Shrimant Maharajsahab,*

*I beg to submit the Report on the General  
Administration of the Phaltan State for the year 1932-33  
( Fasli year 1342 ) ending 31st May 1933, with the usual  
appendices.*

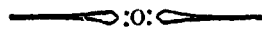
I beg to remain,  
Shrimant Maharajsahab,  
Your most obedient servant,  
*S. M. Dani,*  
Offg. Dewan, Phaltan State.

**REPORT**  
**ON THE**  
**GENERAL ADMINISTRATION**  
**OF THE**  
**PHALTAN STATE**  
**FOR THE YEAR**  
**1932-33 (Fasli year 1342)**

Ending 31st May 1933



**CHAPTER I**  
**GENERAL AND POLITICAL**



**General.**

1. Phaltan State comprises an area of 397 sq. miles and forms a compact rectangular block. It is one of the oldest States in the Deccan, dating its origin as far back as the middle of the 13th century. It is bounded on the North by the river Nira and the Poona District beyond it; on the East, by the Sholapur District; on the South, by the Koregaon, Khatav and Man Talukas of the Satara District; and on the West, by the Koregaon Taluka of the same district. The population of the State according to the census of 1931 is 58,761. The gross revenue of the State based on the average of the past five years is Rs. 4,58,857.

**Area, Population  
and Revenue.**

The State pays every year to the British Government a sum of Rs. 9,600 as a contribution in lieu of a contingent of Horse.

**The Ruler and his family.**

2. The Ruler of this State is Shrimant Captain Malojirao Mudhojirao Naik Nimbalkar. He is also a First Class Sardar of the Deccan. He is an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. He is a High Class Kshatriya by caste and is 37 years of age. His noble consort, Shrimant Saubhagyavati Laxmi Devi is the daughter of Shrimant Sardar Shambhusing Jadhavrao, Rajesaheb of Malegaon Budruk in the Poona District.

**The Ruler and  
his family.**

The Ruler of the State is blessed with three sons and one daughter. Shrimant Yuvaraj Pratapsinh *alias* Bapusaheb is ten years old. Shrimant

Rajkumar Vijayasinh *alias* Shivaji Raje is eight years and Shrimant Rajkumar Udayasinh Raje is five years of age. Shrimant Rajkumari Sarojini Devi *alias* Akkasaheb is thirteen years old.

Shrimant Yuvaraj and Shrimant Shivaji Raje are receiving education in the Mudhoji High School, Phaltan and are studying in the Second and First Standards respectively. Shrimant Akkasaheb is reading in the sixth standard in the same school. All of them are also given special instruction by experienced and qualified teachers and are progressing satisfactorily. Shrimant Udayasinh Raje is being given primary education at home.

All the members of the Ruling Family enjoyed good health during the year under report.

3. The relations of the State with the British Government are governed **Relations with British Government.** by the Treaty of 1820 and continued to be as cordial as ever.

### Political.

4. The most noteworthy event of political importance during the year was the transfer of political relations of this State from the **Transfer of Political relations.** Bombay Government to the Government of India from the 1st of April 1933 in accordance with the recommendations made in the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms Scheme. Representations in this respect had been made to the Government of India for a long time and it is a matter of satisfaction that the change is now effected and this State is brought into political relations with the Government of India from the above date through the Agent to the Governor General for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur.

5. On this occasion, the Durbar feel it their duty to express their grateful thanks to the Government of Bombay and the **Thanks to Government of Bombay.** Political Officers through whom the relations were for a long period conducted in the most cordial and friendly manner.

6. The Ruler of Phaltan continued to be a member of the Chamber of Princes representing the group of the Satara States. He went **Princes' Chamber.** to Delhi for the session of the Chamber of Princes in the month of March 1933. There he attended the meetings of the Chamber of Princes and also their informal sittings. He supported the Resolution of "The Allocation of Seats" moved by His Highness the Maharaja of Jhalawar in the meeting of the Chamber of Princes on the 25th March 1933.

During his stay at Delhi, the Ruler had the pleasure of entertaining all the Representative Members in the Chamber of Princes to a Dinner on the 23rd March 1933.

7. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay was pleased to grant an interview to the Ruler of Phaltan, at Bombay, on the 26th **Interviews.** May 1933 prior to his departure for England.

While at Delhi, the Ruler had the pleasure of meeting the Hon'ble Sir Charles Watson, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., Political Secretary to the Government of India

and Mr. E. C. Mieville, c. s. i., c. m. g., Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy and other High Officials of Government as well as Brother Princes who had assembled there in connection with the session of the Chamber of Princes.

8. The Ruler of Phaltan had the honour of being present at the Dinner held in the Viceroy's House, New Delhi, on the 24th March 1933.

**Attendances of the Ruler at political functions.**

He was also present at the 'At Home' given by the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes in Bikaner House, New Delhi, to meet Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon on the 25th March 1933.

The Ruler attended the Dinner at Government House, Poona, held in honour of the Birth-day of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

He was present at the annual Durbar of the Sardars of the Deccan held at Poona on the 3rd July 1932.

He had gone to Satara on the 31st August 1932 to attend the various functions in honour of the visit of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to that place.

He was present at the Garden Party at the Government House, Poona, on the 6th October 1932.

He went to meet Lt. Col. H. Wilberforce-Bell, c. i. e., in personal conference at Poona on the 1st December 1932 along with the Rulers of the S. M. C. and Satara States in connection with the transfer of the Deccan States from the Bombay Government to the Government of India.

He was present at the Dinner in the Government House, Bombay, given in honour of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon on the occasion of their visit to Bombay in the month of December 1932.

9. The Ruler was present at the time of the joint interview of the Rulers of the S. M. C. and Satara States with Lt. Col. H. Wilberforce-Bell, c. i. e., Agent to the Governor General for the Deccan States, at Kolhapur on the 6th April 1933, when a 'Welcome Address' was presented to him on his assumption of the Office as Agent to the Governor General for the Deccan States.

**Interviews with the Agent to the Governor General for the Deccan States.**

He had also the honour of having some interviews with the Agent to the Governor General for the Deccan States before the end of the year under report.

10. The Ruler had the pleasure of having an interview with Mr. H. V. Braham, c. i. e., I. C. S., the Political Agent, Satara, in the first week of March 1933.

**Visit to the Political Agent.**

11. The Ruler had gone to attend the Thread Ceremony of the son of the Ruler of Bhor at Poona on the 9th June 1932.

**Attendance of the Ruler at social and public functions.**

The Ruler entertained the Ruler of Jath to a Dinner Party on the 6th November 1932 at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, on the eve of his departure for

England to watch the proceedings of the Third Round Table Conference and was present at the Ballard Pier to give him a hearty send-off. He had also gone there to receive him when he returned to India on the 9th January 1933.

The Ruler had been to Poona on the 22nd January 1933 to attend the meeting of the Rulers of the S. M. C. and Satara States to consider the questions arising out of the last Round Table Conference.

He was also present at the meeting of the Rulers and Representatives of the S. M. C. and Satara States held at Sardargriha, Bombay, on the 26th February 1933, in the same connection.

An, 'At Home' was given in honour of the Ruler, at New Delhi on the 26th March 1933, by the members of the General Council of the All-India Feudatories Educational Association, over the annual meeting of which he had the honour to preside.

The Ruler attended the Pandharpur Agricultural Cattle and Village Improvement Show opened by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, at Pandharpur on the 8th November 1932.

The Ruler attended the Second Rural Uplift Conference in Poona, Khed-Shivapur and Arvi on the 19th June 1932 held under the Presidency of His Highness the Rajasaheb of Sangli.

He presided over at the Sixteenth Anniversary of Shrimati Nathibai Damodar Thakarsey Women's College at Poona on the 5th June 1932.

He also presided at the Third Rural Uplift Conference held at Kirloskarwadi on the 16th April 1933.

### **Distinguished Visitors.**

12. The Ruler of Jath, accompanied by Shrimant Saubhagyavati Ranisaheb of Jath and the members of the Royal Family, visited Phaltan on the 27th July 1932.

His Highness the Rajasaheb of Sangli, accompanied by Her Highness the Ranisaheb of Sangli, Shrimant Yuvaraj and members of the Royal Family, was pleased to pay a visit to Phaltan on the 6th August 1932 at the request of the Ruler of Phaltan and was entertained at several congratulatory ceremonial functions arranged in honour of his being hereditarily bestowed with the permanent title of 'Raja' by His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor, at the time of His Imperial Majesty's last Birth-day.

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, M.A., D.Sc., Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University and Mr. B. S. Kamat, B.A., paid a visit to Phaltan on the 1st September 1932.

Mr. H. B. Clayton, C. I. E., I. C. S., Commissioner, Central Division, paid a flying visit to Phaltan on the 6th November 1932 on his way to Pandharpur and breakfasted with Shrimant Saubhagyavati Ranisaheb of Phaltan.

### Ruler's Visit to England.

**13.** The Ruler of Phaltan sailed for England on 27th May 1933 by the P. & O. Steamer, 'S. S. Narkunda' for being present in London at the time of the hearing of evidence before the Joint Select Committee on behalf of the Rulers of Akalkot, Aundh, Bhore, Kurundwad Senior, Jamkhandi, Jath, Miraj Senior, Miraj Junior, Phaltan and Ramdurg States in the Satara and S. M. C. groups of the Deccan. Shrimant Rajkumari Sarojini Devi *alias* Akkasaheb accompanied him during this visit. The occasion was one of great rejoicings to his subjects and was celebrated by the Phaltan Municipality, the Local Board and the several institutions in the State who wished him *bon voyage*. On the eve of his departure, the Ruler was entertained to a Dinner Party by His Highness the Rajasaheb of Sangli at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay. The Rulers of Sangli, Jamkhandi and Jath were present on board the steamer to give him a hearty send off.

**14.** Mr. K. V. Godbole, B.A., LL.B., Dewan of this State, was deputed by the Ruler of Phaltan to be present in London to watch the proceedings of the Third Round Table Conference. Accordingly he sailed from Bombay on the 7th November 1932 by M. V. 'Victoria' and returned to India on the 9th January 1933.

He again went to England in the month of May for the purpose of giving evidence before the Joint Select Committee on behalf of the Rulers of the States referred to in the preceding paragraph, being allowed to appear as witness for the Ruler of Phaltan, who, as Representative of the Rulers of these States, was invited to give evidence before the Committee.

### Administrative Changes.

**15.** During the Ruler's absence in England, Shrimant Saubhagyavati Laxmi Devi, Ranisaheb of Phaltan, was invested with the Ruler's powers of administration. Her father, Shrimant Raje Shambhusing Jadhavrao, First Class Sardar of Malegaon Budruk in the Poona District, was kind enough to advise her during the period.

During the absence in England of Mr. K. V. Godbole, B.A., LL.B., Dewan of Phaltan, on two occasions during the year, Mr. S. M. Dani, B.A., LL.B., Finance Member, was appointed Officiating Dewan and President of the Executive Council, and Mr. B. L. Likhite, M.A., LL.B., First Class Sub-Judge and First Class Magistrate acted as Home Member.

### Executive Council.

**16.** The meetings of the Executive Council were convened 35 times during the year, in which 135 items of business were disposed of.

### Legislative Council.

**17.** The Legislative Council is composed of 19 members, of whom 9 are elected and 5 are nominated non-officials, the rest being nominated from among the officials. Three sessions of the Council were held during the year under report, on the 20th July 1932, 24th October 1932 and 15th May 1933, under the Presidentship of Mr. A. V. Patwardhan, B.A., Member of the Servants of India Society, Poona. In all the sessions, 142 questions were asked and 17 resolutions were moved.

In all, 13 Bills came up for discussion before these sessions, of which 9 were official ones. 3 Bills ( 1 official and 2 private ) were withdrawn, 1 postponed after first reading and the remaining 9 passed by the Council. The Bills which were enacted into laws after receiving the necessary assent of the Ruler are enumerated in Chapter III.

The Bill relating to compulsory acquisition of leases of lands for cultivation of sugarcane for Sugar Factories in the State was hotly contested in the second session, specially held for the purpose, and its first reading was barely passed by the President's casting vote. The Durbar, therefore, thought it fit to withdraw the Bill and its second reading was not moved.

### Donations.

18. The Ruler was pleased to give the following donations and contributions during the year:—

Donations.	Rs.
1. The Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona. ...	500
2. The Alienation Office ( Peshwa Daftar ) Poona. ...	200
3. The Village Improvement Committee, Sholapur. ...	500
4. The Maharashtra Sahitya Sammelan, Kolhapur. ...	50
5. Indian Women's University, Poona. ...	1,000
6. Kanya Shala, Wai. ...	51
7. Mudhoji Club, Phaltan. ...	200
8. Victoria Diamond Jubilee Library, Phaltan. ...	200
9. 'Jagriti' Newspaper, Baroda. ...	25
10. Y. D. Pendharkar <i>alias</i> Yeshwant Kavi. ...	50
11. Prof. V. K. Rajwade, M. A., for his work "Words in Rigveda"	50
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,826</b>

### Other Events.

19. The Birth-Day of His Majesty the King-Emperor was observed as a public holiday on the 3rd June 1932.

**Birth-Day of His Majesty the King Emperor.**

20. The Armistice Day was observed as usual on the 11th November 1932 at 11 A. M.

**Armistice Day.**

21. The annual Jamabandi and village inspection was made by Mr. S. H. Kher, B. A., LL. B., the Revenue Member, during the year under report.

**Jamabandi and Inspection.**

22. The names and changes in the personnel of the High Officials in the State will be found in Appendix I.

**Personnel of High Officials.**



## CHAPTER II.

### ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

23. No alienations were made during the year under report.

**Alienations.**

24. Waste land measuring 576 acres and  $18\frac{1}{2}$  gunthas assessed at Rs. 748-9-5 was given out for cultivation in the year under report.

25. Two boundary disputes were awaiting settlement at the end of the year under report.

**Boundary Disputes.**

### Canal Irrigation.

26. During the year under report, 6,684 acres of land were irrigated by the Nira Right Bank Canal as against 9,500 acres in the previous year. The water rates on the area irrigated amounted to Rs. 56,002-4-0 as against Rs. 46,824-4-0 in the previous year. The decrease in the acreage is due to the general agricultural depression. The amount of water rates has increased owing to larger area being brought under sugar-cane cultivation.

**Irrigated Area.**

The limited company, named 'Phaltan Sugar Works', recently established for the manufacture of sugar at Pimpalachiwadi within the limits of the State would give a great impetus to irrigation and would materially help to ameliorate the condition of the agriculturists.

### Sugar-cane Research Station.

27. The Imperial Sugarcane Research Station at Padegaon within the State limits has been trying to find out the best kinds of cane suitable for the various sorts of soil commanded by the Nira Right Bank Canal. The results of the research work carried on by the Institute would be of immense value to the agriculturists in teaching them how to grow cane economically.

**Sugar-cane Research Station.**

### Land Revenue.

28. The total demand for land revenue for the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,14,239, out of which Rs. 47,950 were for arrears. The total collections during the year amounted to Rs. 1,66,645. During the year Rs. 7,316 were struck off as irrecoverable arrears. Coercive measures had to be resorted to in some cases.

**Land Revenue Demand and Collection.**

29. A sum of Rs. 350 was advanced to agriculturists as Tagai during the year under report.

**Tagai.**

30. Land Revenue is collected according to the rates fixed in the last Revision Settlement of the year 1924.

**Assessment.**

**CHAPTER III.****PROTECTION.**

**31.** The laws in force in the State are given in Appendix II.  
**Legislation.**

The work done by the Legislative Council during the year under report is detailed in para 17 of Chapter I.

During the year under report the following nine Acts were passed by the Legislative Council:—

- (1) Phaltan Act III of 1932 ( An Act to amend the Phaltan Act I of 1930 ).
- (2) Phaltan Act IV of 1932 ( Income Tax Act ).
- (3) Phaltan Act V of 1932 ( Local Board Amendment Act ).
- (4) Phaltan Act VI of 1932 ( Co-operative Societies Amendment Act ).
- (5) Phaltan Act VII of 1932 ( An Act to control Public Funds ).
- (6) Phaltan Act I of 1933 ( The Sale of Goods Act ).
- (7) Phaltan Act II of 1933 ( The Electricity Act ).
- (8) Phaltan Act III of 1933 ( The Workmen's Compensation Act ).
- (9) Phaltan Act IV of 1933 ( The Boilers Act ).

**32.** There is no military force in the State and hence Appendix III is blank.  
**Military Force.**

**Police.**

**33.** The number of the police in the year under report remained the same, *viz.*, 109 as in the previous year, the details of which are given in Appendix IV. Out of the number, 39 are armed with smooth-bore muzzle loading guns and are styled as 'Garrison' or Armed Police. They are employed in guarding the Palace, the Treasury and the Jail. The mounted police are 8 in number and are armed with swords and spears. They assist the regular police in patrolling and such other duties.  
**Strength of Police.**

**34.** The ratio of police to the population is 1 to 539 and to the area 1 to 3.6.  
**Ratio to the Population Area.**

**35.** The details of the working of the police will be found in Appendices V, VI and VII. In all, 38 offences were investigated during the year, involving 114 persons. 46 of these were convicted, 25 either acquitted or discharged and 43 remained under trial at the close of the year.  
**Working of the Police.**

**36.** The Police Patels and village watchmen form the Village Police and their number is 376. They are all watandars and co-operate with the regular police in the detection and prevention of crimes in the villages.  
**Village Police.**

**37.** During the year under report 31 accidental deaths occurred as against 28 in the previous year. The loss due to accidental fires was Rs. 1,874-9-0 as against Rs 1,487-8-0 of the last year.  
**Accidental Deaths and Fires.**

### Criminal Justice.

38. Appendices VII and VIII show the work done by the various **Criminal Courts.** Criminal Courts in the State, which were as under:-

- 1 High Court.
- 1 Court of the Sessions Judge.
- 1 Court of the District Magistrate.
- 3 Courts of the First Class Magistrate.
- 1 Court of the Second Class Magistrate.

The Court of the Honorary Magistrate, First Class, was abolished soon after the commencement of the year and two out of the three Courts of the First Class Magistrate were established only a few months before the close of the year 1932.

The total number of offences including the balance of the previous year, dealt with by these Courts was 291 as against 251 of the last year. The total number of persons dealt with, including the balance of 131 of the previous year was 473 as against 503 of the last year. Of these 128 were convicted, 251 were either acquitted or discharged, 1 committed, 3 died during their trial and 90 remained awaiting trial at the close of the year. The percentage of convictions to the number of accused brought for trial was 37.7 as against 23.7 in the previous year.

39. Appendix IX shows the number of appeals against the decisions of **Criminal Appellate work.** Magistrates and their results during the year.

### Civil Justice.

40. The Civil Courts in the State are as below :-  
**Civil Courts**

- I The High Court of Judicature.
- II The District Judge's Court.
- III The First Class Sub-Judge's Court.

41. The details of the work done by the Civil Court of first instance are **Original Civil Work.** given in Appendices X and XI. Out of 427 suits including 199 from the previous year, 283 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 144 for the next year. The average duration of suits was 9 months and 20 days as against 6 months and 9 days of the last year.

42. The total number of applications for the execution of decrees including **Execution of Decrees.** arrears was 782 as against 807 for the last year. Out of these 484 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 298 at the close of the year.

43. Appendix XII gives the details of the work done by the two **Civil Appellate Work.** Appellate Courts during the year under report.

### The Mamlatdar's Court.

The Mamlatdar's Court disposed of 17 Vahivat Suits, leaving a balance of 2 for the next year.

### Extradition.

44. Two accused were surrendered to the British Government by the  
**Extradition.** State during the year under report.

### Prison.

45. There is only one Jail in the State at Phaltan. The particulars as  
**Jail.** regards the number of prisoners and the expenditure incurred  
 on their account will be found in Appendix XIII.

46. The Chief Medical Officer of the State acts as Superintendent of the  
**Management of the Jail.** Jail and he looks after the discipline, health, cleanliness and all  
 other matters concerning the Jail. The general administration of  
 the Jail is conducted on the lines of the Rules laid down in the Bombay Jail Manual.

47. During the year under report the health of the prisoners was on the  
**Health and Conduct of prisoners.** whole good and their conduct satisfactory. The Jail is inspec-  
 ted periodically by the Jail Visitors' Committee appointed  
 for the purpose.

### Registration.

48. Appendices XIV and XV give the particulars of the work of regi-  
**Registration.** stration during the year. The total number of documents regi-  
 stered was 1,552 as against 1,523 of the last year. The receipts and expenditure  
 of the Department were Rs. 2,572 and Rs. 642 respectively as against Rs. 2,415  
 and Rs. 681 for the preceding year.

### Municipal Administration.

49. Phaltan is the only town in the State with a Municipality, which was  
**Municipal work.** established in 1868. The Municipal Body consists of 16 Coun-  
 cillors, half of whom are nominated by the Durbar, and half elected. The President  
 is nominated by the Durbar. During the year under report, the General Body  
 held 15 meetings and disposed of 116 items of business. The Managing Com-  
 mittee held 43 meetings during the year and disposed of 779 items of business.  
 Dr. R. H. Bhadkamkar, M. A., M. D., was again nominated as President of  
 the Municipality.

50. The details of the progress of primary education and different acti-  
**Primary Education in Municipal area.** vities of the Municipality regarding it are noted under Chap-  
 ter VII—Education.

51. As plague affected rats were found in some of the adjacent villages  
**Measures against Plague.** and the town of Phaltan, a vigorous campaign against rats  
 was started, as a result of which, many rats were destroyed.  
 90% of the population of the town were inoculated. These prompt measures had  
 a remarkable effect and not a single plague case occurred.

52. Appendix XVI gives the figures of the Municipal receipts and  
**Income and Expenditure.** expenditure which were Rs. 42,300 and Rs. 47,114 respectively.

## The Phaltan Local Board.

53. The Phaltan Local Board is constituted under the Bombay Local Constitution- Board Act ( VI of 1923 ) as amended by the Phaltan State Act V of 1931 and was established in June 1931. It consists of 20 members, all of whom have been nominated by the Durbar for the first three years for reasons stated in the last year's report. The body will hold their elections under the Act next year. The Local Board is conducting activities in different directions under the able guidance of Dr. R. H. Bhadkamkar, M. A., M. D., who is its elected President.

54. The total receipts and expenditure of the Board in the year under Receipts and Expenditure- report amounted to Rs. 64,748 and Rs. 61,027 respectively.

55. The progress of education in villages and the efforts made to further Education and School Buildings- its cause are narrated in Chapter VII—Education. During the year under report, extensions and substantial repairs were made to four school buildings. The new school building at Taradgaon is under construction.

56. An account of medical relief extended and sanitary measures adopted Medical Aid and Sanitation- by the Board in villages is given in Chapter VI.

57. The Veterinary Dispensary is conducted by the Local Board under a Veterinary Dispensary- Veterinary graduate where treatment was given to about 900 animals during the year. 98 of these died owing to old age and infectious diseases. Foot and mouth disease and cholera were the principal epidemics among the cattle.

58. The Board has done much useful work in the matter of improving Improvement of the Breed of Cattle- the breed of cattle in the State.

59. The Model Farm maintained by the Local Board was in charge of a Model Farm- B. Ag., who visited many villages and made efforts to popularise improved methods of agriculture among the villagers. Select seeds of various kinds were made available to the agriculturists at moderate rates.

60. The Village Panchayat at Taradgaon is progressing satisfactorily. It Village Panchayat- has completed half a mile of new road and has repaired 1½ miles of roads in the village at a cost of Rs. 1,200. The Panchayat raised the whole of the amount from the villagers themselves.

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## CHAPTER IV.

### PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

#### Rainfall and Crops.

61. Appendix XVII shows the rainfall for the year under report as Rainfall and Crops- compared with that of the previous year and the average of the preceding five years. In the year under report, there was sufficient rain for the Kharif sowings. But owing to later heavy rains, the outturn of crops was not quite satisfactory. The Rabi crops also suffered a little owing to heavy later rains. The outturn of crops under canal irrigation was good.

### Prices of Food Grains.

62. Appendix XVIII gives the prices of food grains as compared with **Prices of Food Grains.** those of the last year. The heavy fall in the prices of food grains continued this year also. The stock of fodder and food stuffs was sufficient.

63. The rates of wages remained practically the same as in the last year.

**Wages and Labour.**

### Forests.

64. The area under forest remained unchangad. The total receipts and **Forests.** expenditure of the Forest Department amounted to Rs. 3,671 and Rs. 548 respectively, as against Rs. 3,589 and Rs. 474 for the last year.

### Public Works.

65. The details of expenditure on Public Works from the State and **Public Works.** Local Funds are given in Appendix XIX. The total expenditure under both heads amounted to Rs. 58,908 as against Rs. 19,922 of the preceding year. The increase is mostly due to the dilapidated part of the old palace, having been demolished and a three-storied building constructed on the site to accommodate the State offices. A new road joining the Mahad Pandlaurpur Provincial Road to the Sugar Factory at Pimpalachiwadi was also constructed.

### Trade and Manufacture.

66. Phaltan is likely to grow in importance in trade in the near future **Trade.** owing to the development of irrigation and the Sugar Factory recently started.

67. The principal articles exported are food grains, silk cloth, coarse **Exports and Imports.** woollen blankets, sarees, Kardi oil, oil cakes, and hides; while rice, sugar, salt, cloth, yarn, metals, matches, kerosine oil, petrol and timber form the principal imports.

68. The principal industries in the State are country oil presses, dyeing of **Industries.** raw silk and yarn, weaving of dhotees, sarees, coarse cotton cloth and rough woollen blankets. The total number of oil presses is 51 and that of the hand-looms is 99. There are several grinding mills. There is also one Ginning Factory at Phaltan.

### Sugar Factory.

69. The noteworthy event during the year under report is the establish- **Sugar Factory.** ment of a private registered limited company with a capital of Rs. 10,00,000 for the manufacture of sugar at Pimpalachiwadi within the limits of the State. The Factory building is being constructed in reinforced concrete and is estimated to cost about a lakh and a half rupees. The work is rapidly progressing and the plantations of cane are being taken in hand. When the full working of the factory will commence, it will crush 400 to 500 tons of cane per day.

### Post office.

70. There is a sub-post and telegraph office at Phaltan. There are also **Post Offices.** three branch post offices in villages of Taradgaon, Wathar and Pimprad. All of them are under the direct management of the British Government.

71. There is no mint in the State.

**Mint.**

### Excise.

72. The right of manufacture and sale of country spirits and hemp drugs **Excise Revenue-** has been leased to the British Government for a period of ten years ending 31st July 1934 for a provisional annual payment of Rs. 9,000 for country spirits and Rs. 6,729 for hemp drugs. Opium is purchased from the Government Depot at a fixed rate. The details of the excise revenue are given in Appendix XXI.

### General Condition of the State and the People.

73. In spite of the heavy rainfall and consequent damage to crops to a **Condition of the People-** certain extent, the condition of the people was on the whole fairly good. Skilled and unskilled labour had a good demand. The supply of water and fodder was adequate and the condition of the cattle was good. Public health was satisfactory.

## CHAPTER V.

### REVENUE AND FINANCE.

74. Appendix XXII gives in a comparative form the income and expenditure of the State for the year 1931-32 and 1932-33. **Income and Expenditure-**

75. The gross revenue of the State inclusive of alienations amounted to **Gross Revenue and Expenditure-** Rs. 6,80,842 as against Rs. 5,73,079 of the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 6,62,329 as against Rs. 5,81,498 in the last year. The explanatory notes of increases and decreases are given below Appendix XXII.

76. The opening balance of the year was Rs. 1,17,939 as against **Opening Balance-** Rs. 1,26,358 of the previous year. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 1,36,452 as against Rs. 1,17,939 of the last year.

### Financial Position.

77. The following table gives the financial position of the State at the **Financial Position-** close of the year under report.

Assets				Liabilities
Cash Balance	Investment	Arrears	Total	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>A-Cash</b> 25,937	Shares of Shri Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. 6,000	Land Revenue 40,277	Total	War Loan 10,655
<b>B-Deposit with the Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.</b> 1,10,515	Government Loan advanced to Khasgi 1,12,500 Other Loans 20,408	Tagai 28,894 Other dues 38,142	Total	Government Loan 1,50,000 Miscellaneous 63,088 Balance of water rate collections 9,275
<b>Total</b> 1,36,452	1,38,908	1,07,313	3,82,673	2,33,018
<b>Net Assets ...</b>				1,49,655

## CHAPTER VI.

### MEDICAL RELIEF AND VITAL STATISTICS.

#### Medical Relief.

78. The management of the State Charitable Dispensary continued to be in charge of the Phaltan Local Board in the year under report. Appendix XXIII gives the number of patients treated during the year and the expenditure incurred on account of medical relief.

79. The Local Board continued to extend medical relief in many villages besides the dispensary centres at Taradgaon and Barad opened last year. In 18 villages, medicines for Malaria and Guinea Worm were distributed through the village school masters. Steps were also taken to disinfect water sources. An Ayurvedic Dispensary under a qualified practitioner was also opened during the year. About 1,800 patients were treated in all the villages.

80. The Saguna Mata Maternity Home, established under the kind patronage of Shrimant Saubhagyavati Ranisaheb treated 34 cases, out of which 7 required instrumental aid. A Committee consisting of the Chief Medical Officer of the State and qualified medical practitioners supervise the management of the Home.

#### Sanitation.

81. The sanitation in the villages of the State is looked after by an Inspector of Sanitation. Shri Dnyaneshwar Maharaja's Palkhi passed through the State as usual with a large number of pilgrims accompanying it. Free medical help was rendered to the pilgrims at the time and sanitary arrangements were satisfactorily maintained through the course of the Palkhi in the State. There was no case of Cholera or Plague among the pilgrims within the limits of the State. Necessary sanitary arrangements were also made at the time of the Javli Fair, an important village fair, in the State.

#### Vaccination.

82. The vaccination work in the State was done by two qualified vaccinators under the supervision of the Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination. Glycerinated lymph from Belgaum was used with satisfactory result.

The following table gives the necessary information regarding vaccination :-

Year	No. of persons vaccinated	Results		No. of persons re-vaccinated	Remarks.
		Successful	unsuccessful		
1931-32	2,164	1,846	11	57	250 persons not re-examined, being absent.
1931-33	3,162	1,732	46	1,182	202 persons not re-examined, being absent.



### Epidemics.

83. Small-pox affected 12 villages in the State resulting in 26 deaths. **Epidemics.** It was, however, soon brought under control. Three cases of Cholera occurred at Gunavare and six at Mathachiwadi. Of these only three proved fatal.

### Births and Deaths.

84. Appendix XXIV gives the number of births and deaths and their **Vital Statistics.** ratios per thousand of population as compared with those of the last year.

## CHAPTER VII.

### EDUCATION.

85. The particulars as to the schools maintained in the Phaltan State for **Education in the State.** the year 1932-1933 are given in Appendix XXV. The number of schools at the end of the year was 52 as against 41 of the previous year. The number of students on the roll increased from 2,445 to 3,084. The average attendance was satisfactory. The total expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 33,106 as against Rs. 23,961 in the last year. Primary education is free throughout the State and secondary education is free to girls.

### Municipal Primary Education.

86. Primary education in Phaltan town is in charge of the Phaltan **Management and Expenditure.** Municipality and the administration and supervision of the Primary schools is managed by it through its School Committee. The expenditure incurred on its account amounted to Rs. 6,694.

87. The continuous increase in the number of pupils necessitated greater **School Buildings.** accommodation, and the extension to the Vyankatesh Vidyalaya building ( Municipal School No. 1 ) was, therefore, taken in hand. The Foundation Stone of the new building was laid down by Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, M. A., D. Sc., Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University, on 2nd September 1932. The construction work of the building has since made considerable progress and the first floor is nearly completed.

88. With a view to improve the hand-writing of the boys in the Primary **Other Activities.** Schools, a special writing class has been started. The other activities consist of a Boys' Reading Room ( Bal Vachanalaya ) and Co-operative Store.

89. During the year under report, 12 students from Municipal School **Vernacular Final Examination Result.** No. 1 were sent up for the Vernacular Final Examination, all of whom were successful. Out of four ex-students who appeared for the same examination, one was successful.

90. There is also a Municipal Girls' School at Phaltan. The Head **Girls' School.** Mistress is a third year trained Matriculate. Sewing and embroidery are taught in the school along with other subjects.

## Village Primary Education

91. The primary education in the villages is under the control of the Local Board, Phaltan, through its School Committee and is supervised by an experienced trained Educational Supervisor, specially appointed for the purpose. He regularly visits the schools and watches their progress.

92. During the year under report, the number of Local Board Village Schools, increased from 36 to 44, the total number on the roll being 2,065 as against 1,604 of the preceding year. The number includes 207 girls and 261 depressed class students. The expenditure incurred on these schools amounted to Rs. 14,780 as against Rs. 7,030 of the last year.

93. A night school for adults is conducted at Barad by the Head Master. The average attendance is 20. The school is becoming more and more popular and has made a new beginning by affording facilities to adult agriculturists to avail themselves of the benefits of education.

94. In all the schools throughout the State, pupils of all castes are allowed to sit together without any distinction, and untouchability has thus been practically removed.

95. Compulsory physical training is given in Municipal schools under two trained teachers. In village schools also, the experiment is being tried at three places with success under the guidance of trained teachers. It is hoped that the scheme will be popular.

### Education Week.

96. With the object of popularising modern methods of Primary Education and giving model lessons to primary teachers in this State, an "Education Week" was celebrated under the auspices of the Local Board. It was presided over by Mr. V. D. Ghate, M. A., B. T., T. D., (London), Administrative Officer, District Local Board, Ahmednagar. The concluding address was delivered by Prof. V. B. Naik, M. A., of the Fergusson College, Poona. The programme extended over a week and consisted of general lectures, model lessons, exhibitions of physical training methods, and intellectual amusements. 28 experienced trained teachers, Professors and Administrative Officers delivered lectures on selected subjects.

97. During the 'Education Week' a small exhibition of works of art and drawing by small boys and girls was also arranged. Charts prepared by teachers relating to various subjects generally taught in primary schools, educational apparatus and a large collection of selected literature for primary schools were also exhibited there, which served a good deal to enhance the utility of the exhibition. Mr. S. R. Tavade, M. A., T. D., Principal, Training College for men, Poona, had kindly promised to open it; but as he could not be present, his opening address was read and the exhibition was declared open. The exhibition was the first of its kind in the State and was much liked and appreciated by the people.

On the whole, the 'Week' proved very popular and was largely attended. All the teachers in the State and some from other States also were present and took keen interest in it.

### Secondary Education.

**98.** The Mudhoji High School, Phaltan, is maintained by the State and is affiliated to the University of Bombay. It is also a centre for the Drawing Examinations held annually by the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay. Mr. S. K. Kanetkar, M. A., S. T. C., whose services have been lent to the State by the Deccan Education Society, Poona, continued to be the Head Master of the High School. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 11,427 as against Rs. 9,743 of the last year.

**99.** The number of students increased from 235 to 268, out of which 33 are girls. The exemption of school fees to girl students has given an impetus to female education in the State and the people are taking advantage of the facilities thus afforded to them.

**100.** 55 students were sent up for the Matriculation Examination this year of whom ten, including one girl student, were successful.

11 students were sent up for the Elementary Grade Drawing Examination, of whom 6 were successful. Six students were sent up for the Intermediate Grade Drawing Examination, of whom two came out successful.

**101.** During the year under report, a vernacular trained teacher of the High School was sent to the S. N. D. T. Women's College, Yerandawana, Poona, for being trained in the modern methods of teaching and one graduate teacher passed the S. T. C. Examination.

**102.** Compulsory physical training showed satisfactory progress during the year under report. The Hanuman Gymkhana, recently started, has opened a new field for different physical activities such as, Cricket, Wrestling, Atyapatya and Kho-kho. The students are taking keen interest in all the games. Some of the classes were medically examined by the Chief Medical Officer of the State as in the last year.

**103.** A Scout Rally of the "Pratapsinh Troop" was held in honour of the Birth-day of Shrimant Yuvaraj Prapsinh Bapusaheb, after whom the Troop is named. The Boy Scouts rendered all possible help to the Managing Committee of the 'Education Week' held in February 1933.

**104.** The distinguished persons who visited the school this year were Their Highnesses the Rajasaheb and Ranisaheb of Sangli, the Ruler and S. Ranisaheb of Jath, Mr. B. S. Kamat, B. A., Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, M. A., D. Sc. and Prof. V. B. Naik, M. A.

105. The following few interesting extracts from their remarks in the **Visitors' Remarks.** Visitors' Book will help to give an idea as to the working of the High School.

" During my present visit to Phaltan in compliance with the wishes of Shrimant Chiefaheb of Phaltan, I had had the pleasure of an invitation from the Mudhoji High School, Phaltan, which gave me and my party splendid performance and feats. The whole programme at the School was very ingeniously conceived and as dexterously executed. One could not fail to be impressed by the bright young faces of the boys and girls in the school looking as happy and full of vigour. There was wonderful discipline evident throughout. All the performances do high credit to both the teachers and the taught. .... Under the able supervision of Mr Kanetkar, the Head Master, and the fostering care and guidance of their progressive Ruler and his enlightened consort, the school is rapidly attaining a very high place among educational institutions of the Presidency. "

6-9-1932.

Sd/- C. A. PATWARDHAN,  
Rajasaheb of Sangli.

" I was very glad to visit this school again in company with Shrimant Nanasaheb, Mr. B. S. Kamat and others. I had visited it once before about 15 years ago and the progress since then has been remarkable. The numbers have more than doubled, the school has been given a fine play-ground, there is a delightful little garden, and many other additions and improvements can be seen.

Perhaps the remarkable thing about the school is the large number of girls attending the school. This has been mainly due to the encouragement and example of the Chiefaheb and the Ranisaheb in that they have sent their own daughter to the school. This is a good answer to many who oppose this course and leave their girls without education owing to the absence of a girls' school. The visit to the school was altogether a very pleasant incident to my visit to Phaltan."

2-9-1932.

Sd/- R. P. Paranjpye, M. A., D. SC.,  
Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University.

" I fully agree with the remarks of Dr. Paranjpye. "

2nd September 1932.

Sd/- B. S. KAMAT.

" The great interest which the Chiefaheb and the Maharani Saheb take in the school is to be seen in the great help they have been giving to Mr. Kanetkar in the improvement of the surroundings and the facilities which the school affords. .... Considering that the Chiefaheb and the Maharani Saheb and every member of the Durbar feel the keenest interest in the school, it ought not to be difficult for the school to acquire a reputation as one of the best-housed, best-equipped school in Maharashtra."

26-2-1933.

Sd/- V. B. Naik, M. A.,  
Professor, Fergusson College, Poona.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### Co-operative Movement.

**106.** Mr. S. M. Dani, B. A., LL.B., continued to be in charge of the Co-operative Department till the end of October 1932, and Mr. S. H. Kher, B. A., LL.B., held charge of it during the remaining part of the year. They also acted as Registrar of the Co-operative Societies in the State during their respective tenure of office. The Co-operative Mamlatdar, specially appointed for the purpose, does the work of supervision over the societies and also of their auditing with the aid of his staff. The Inspector of the Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank also inspects the societies financed by it.

**107.** In the year under report, there was an addition of one Co-operative Society, viz., the Pratapsinha Farm Impliments Society, Ltd. The total membership of the societies remained nearly the same as in the last year. The amount of recoveries from the members showed an increase of about 16% over that of the last year and the indebtedness of the societies to the Bank was decreased by Rs. 9,000.

#### Co-operative Societies.

**108.** There is thus a visible improvement in the condition of the societies in general. On the assumption that each member of the society represents a family of 5 persons, the percentage of the population touched by the movement comes to 35.5.

The classification of the societies is as under :-

Kinds of Societies	Number of Societies
Unlimited Agricultural Credit Societies ...	... 47
Agricultural Non-Credit Societies ...	... 3
Non-Agricultural Credit Societies ...	... 8
Non-Agricultural Non-Credit Societies ...	... 3
Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	... 1
	62

**109.** The position of the Agricultural Co-operative Societies in the State at the end of May 1933 was as follows :-

Number of Members ...	... 1,822 ✓
Deposits ...	Rs. 39,493 ✓
Loans due to Phaltan Shri Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	" 2,51,003 ✓
Reserve Fund ...	" 37,669 ✓
Working Capital ...	" 3,30,309 ✓
Loans advanced to Members during the year ...	" 19,765 ✓
Recoveries from members ...	" 81,968
Loans due by the members at the close of the year	" 2,94,672

110. The position of Non-Agricultural Credit Societies was as under:—

**Non-Agricultural Societies.**

Number of Members	...	...	439 ✓
Share Capital	...	Rs.	13,465 ✓
Deposits	...	"	4,726 ✓
Reserve Fund	...	"	5,566 ✓
Loans to the Phaltan Shri Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	...	"	62,289 ✓
Working Capital	...	"	89,257 ✓
Loans advanced to members during the year...	...	"	20,121 ✓
Recoveries from members	...	"	31,059 ✓
Loans due by the members at the close of the year	...	"	82,686

111. Out of the 62 societies, 57 societies have been audited. One society has not yet commenced business. The audit of three societies is yet incomplete. In audit classification of societies, 1 society has been placed in A class, 40 in B class, 12 in C class and 4 in class D.

112. As was the case last year, the prices of agricultural produce were very low. Consequently, the societies could not, in many cases, fully recover their dues from the members. However, to avoid embarrassment of the societies, further advances to members have been made judiciously.

**Phaltan Shri Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.**

113. The Phaltan Shri Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. which was established in 1926, is working satisfactorily as before. The following table will show the general position of the Bank at the end of May 1933.

1	Share Holders:—			
	Individuals	...	1,661	
	Societies	...	57	
				1,718
2	Share Capital:—			
	Subscribed by individuals	...	Rs. 21,170	
	"    by societies	...	Rs. 31,140	
	"    by the State	...	Rs. 6,000	
				Rs. 58,310
3	Working Capital	...	...	Rs. 4,02,605
4	Reserve Fund	...	...	Rs. 12,798
5	Deposits:—			
	by Individuals	...	Rs. 2,75,726	
	by Societies	...	Rs. 14,119	
	Bombay Provincial Co-op. Bank	...	Rs. 16,000	
				Rs. 3,05,845

114. The Bank is managed by a Board of six Directors two of whom are nominated by the State, two are elected by the societies, and two by individual share-holders. The Chairman is elected in the Annual General Meeting. The Board held 42 meetings and disposed of business during the year.

**Profit.** 115. The net profits of the Bank amounted to Rs. 11,767 as against Rs. 14,312 of the previous year. The decrease is due to the last year's figure being calculated for a period of 14 months, as the financial year of the Bank was changed and made to end on May 31st, so as to correspond with the financial year of the State. The decrease is also due to the advances being made on a smaller scale and with due care.

Out of the profits, provision is made for bad debts and for Building Fund. A dividend of 7% was paid by the Bank during the year.

**Loans.** 116. The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., partly finances the Bank. The amount borrowed from that Bank by way of deposits and maximum credit was Rs. 57,000 as against Rs. 65,000 in the previous year. The whole of this amount, except Rs. 16,000 in the form of a fixed deposit, has been repaid by the Bank to the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd.

**Advances and Repayments.** 117. The number of affiliated societies is 57, the same as last year. The total advances made during the year amounted to Rs. 29,290 as against Rs. 39,481 in the preceding year. This shows that the new loans are being advanced after careful scrutiny and caution. The recoveries made during the year amounted to Rs. 61,581 and the total amount outstanding to the Bank by way of loans to societies is Rs. 3,13,292. The general slump in prices of agricultural produce having continued this year also, the societies could not pay up all their dues. However, the position has slightly improved in the year under report.

**Audit.** 118. The audit of the Bank was done by the State Auditor, Mr. G. M. Oak, G. D. A., Certified Auditor.

**Visitor.** 119. Mr. S. D. Gokhale, B. A., B. Sc., Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Sangli State, paid a visit to the Bank and made a satisfactory remark regarding its work.

**The Phaltan Bank.** 120. The Phaltan Bank, Ltd., is a joint stock company registered under the Indian Companies Act. It is working satisfactorily.

**Fairs.** 121. Shri Ram Navami Fair and the Rath Fair were held at Phaltan in the months of April and November as usual.

**Printing Press.** 122. Shri Maloji Vijaya Press is the only printing press in the State. It is a private concern. No newspaper is published in the State except the Phaltan State Gazette, which is printed at the above press and is published monthly under State Authority.

**Library.** 123. There is one library at Phaltan named "The Victoria Diamond Jubilee Library." It receives a grant from the State. The Diamond Jubilee of this old and popular institution was observed with great enthusiasm during the year on the 5th of October 1932 under the presidentship of Shrimant Captain Malojirao Naik Nimbalkar, the Ruler of Phaltan.

**Mudhoji Club.** 124. There is a fine club at Phaltan called "Mudhoji Club." It was established in the year 1916 and is named after the late revered father of the present Ruler.

### Concluding Remarks.

125. The above is, in short, the account of events connected with the administration of the State. The year will be marked for its heavy rainfall, it being  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times the average rainfall for the past five years. This naturally caused some damage to the crops which, however, were on the whole fair. The condition of the agriculturists remained nearly the same as last year, on account of the general depression and fall in the prices of the agricultural produce having continued during the year also. However, it had a tendency towards improvement. Public health was on the whole satisfactory.

One of the important events during the year was the establishment of a company for the manufacture of sugar within the limits of the State. This big industrial concern has already provided good work for the people in the State in various ways and is sure to give an impetus to agriculture on a much larger scale.

The year under report will be memorable in the history of the State by reason of an event of great political importance. This State, which was so long in political relations with the Government of Bombay, has been brought into direct political relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General for the Deccan States. This change has enhanced the status of the State and the Durbar will ever be grateful to the British Government for having brought it about.

Another noteworthy event of great importance in the history of the State during the year was the Ruler's visit to England for the first time, in connection with the evidence before the Joint Select Committee on behalf of the Rulers of the Satara and some of the S. M. C. States. It is hoped that the visit will be of great use to increase the prestige of the State and to make its administration still more progressive.

Reference must also be made here to the visits of Mr. K. V. Godbole, the Dewan, to England on two occasions during the year, for purposes already stated. It is a matter of pride and satisfaction that the Dewan of this State had the honour of being deputed by ten Rulers of the Satara and S. M. C. States to give evidence on their behalf before the Joint Select Committee.

I take this opportunity of expressing my deep sense of gratitude to the Ruler of Phaltan for the valuable advice and help given to me in all important matters connected with the administration of the State. I have also to offer my sincere and respectful thanks to Shrimant Saubhagyavati Ranisaheb of Phaltan for the most cordial help she gave me in conducting the affairs of the State during the brief period of the Ruler's absence outside India.

Thanks are also due, on behalf of Mr. K. V. Godbole, the Dewan, and myself, to our colleagues, Messrs. Kher and Likhite, and to all other Officers of the State for their willing help and hearty co-operation.

The political relations of the State with the Government of Bombay having ceased from the year under report, I would be failing in my duty, if I did not record here the Durbar's debt of gratitude to the Government of Bombay and the Political Officers under them, for the courtesy and kindness uniformly shown by them and for rendering every assistance, whenever needed, in matters of State,



The Durbar is also grateful to Mr. H. V. Braham, c. i. e., i. c. s., the last Political Agent, for his kind and sympathetic support in the cause of the State.

I cannot conclude without offering the Durbar's sincere congratulations to Lt. Col. H. Wilberforce-Bell, c. i. e., on his appointment as the First Agent to the Governor General for the Deccan States and without acknowledging with gratitude the most valuable help and guidance the Durbar has received from him in important matters.

*S. M. Dani,*

Offg. Dewan, Phaltan State.

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**Appendices**  
**I to XXV**

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**List of Appendices accompanying the Report on the General Administration  
of the Phaltan State for the year 1932-33.**

No.	Name of Appendix.
I	Names of High Officials in the State.
II	Laws in force in the State.
III	Military Force.
IV	Strength etc. of the Police.
V	Working of the Police.
VI	Value of property stolen and recovered.
VII	Crimes and their nature.
VIII	Working of the Criminal Courts.
IX	Criminal Appeals.
X	Civil Work—Nature and value of original Suits.
XI	Civil Work—Execution of Decrees.
XII	Civil Work—Appeals.
XIII	Jails and Lock-ups.
XIV	Registration of Documents.
XV	Registration—Receipts and Expenditure.
XVI	Municipality—Receipts and Expenditure.
XVII	Rainfall.
XVIII	Prices of food-grains.
XIX	Public Works—Expenditure.
XX	Agricultural stock.
XXI	Excise shops and revenue.
XXII	Receipts and Disbursements.
XXIII	Medical Relief.
XXIV	Vital Statistics.
XXV	State Schools.

## APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Phaltan State, showing changes in the personnel during the year 1932-33.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period		Remarks.
		From	To	
Mr. K. V. Godbole, B.A., LL.B.	Dewan	1- 6-32	31- 5-33	
„ S. M. Dani, B.A., LL.B.	Offg. Dewan	8-11-32	28- 1-35	
„ Do.	Do.	11- 5-33	31- 5-33	
„ Do.	Finance Member	1 - 6-32	31- 5-33	
„ S. H. Kher, B.A., LL.B.	Revenue Member	1- 6-32	31- 5-33	
„ B. L. Likhite, M.A., LL.B.	Home Member	1- 6-32	13- 6-32	
„ Do.	Do.	8-11-32	28- 1-33	
„ Do.	Do.	15- 2-33	31- 5-33	
„ Do.	F. C. Sub-Judge and F. C. Magistrate	1- 6-32	31- 5-33	
„ G. S. Phansalkar, L.C.P.S.	Chief Medical Officer	1- 6-32	31- 5-33	
„ V. B. Deshpande	Private Secretary	1- 6-32	17- 7-32	
„ S. M. Uplekar, M.A., LL.B.	Do.	18- 7-32	31- 5-33	
„ A. Chavan	A. D. C.	1- 6-32	31- 5-33	
„ C. S. Jadhavrao	Hony. A. D. C.	1- 6-32	31- 5-33	
„ S. K. Kanetkar, M.A., S.T.C.	Head Master Mudhoji High School	1- 6-32	31- 5-33	
„ N. V. Tere-Desai, B.A.	Personal Assistant to the Dewan	1- 6-32	31- 5-33	
„ G. R. Bhide, B.A.	Hony. F. C. Magistrate	1- 6-32	31- 7-32	Post discontinued.
„ N. G. Halabe	Mamlatdar	1- 6-32	22-11-32	
„ S. N. Bapat, B. A.	Do.	23-11-32	31- 5-33	
„ Do.	Co-operative Mamlatdar	1- 9-32	22-11-32	Post newly created.
„ N. G. Halabe	Do.	23-11-32	31- 5-33	
„ G. B. Sankpal	Chief Police Officer	1- 6-32	15-10-32	Retired.
„ V. B. Chavan	Do.	16-10-32	31- 5-33	
„ G. M. Oak, G.D.A.	State Auditor	1- 6-32	31- 8-32	
„ S. N. Bapat, B.A.	Do.	1- 9-32	22-11-32	
„ A. Chavan	Do.	23-11-32	26- 5-33	
„ A. V. Devale	Do.	27- 5-33	31- 5-33	

*S. M. Dani,*  
Offg. Dewan, Phaltan State.

## APPENDIX II.

## List of Laws in force in the Phaltan State, in the year 1932-33.

Acts adopted from the Acts passed by the Government of India.

No.	Act No.	Name of the Act	Introduced during the year	Remarks
1	XXI of 1860	The Societies Registration Act	1926	
2	XLV of 1860	The Indian Penal Code with amendments	...	
3	XX of 1863	The Religious Endowments Act	1926	
4	XXV of 1867	Press and Registration of Books Act with amendments	1930	
5	XIV of 1869	The Bombay Civil Courts Act	...	
6	VII of 1870	The Court Fees Act with amendments	...	
7	I of 1871	The Cattle Trespass Act with amendments	...	
8	XXIII of 1871	The Pensions Act with amendments	1930	
9	I of 1872	The Indian Evidence Act with amendments	...	
10	IX of 1872	The Indian Contract Act with amendments	...	
11	X of 1873	The Indian Oaths Act	...	
12	IX of 1875	The Indian Majority Act	1894	
13	I of 1877	The Specific Relief Act	...	
14	I of 1878	The Indian Opium Act	...	
15	VI of 1878	The Treasure Trove Act	...	
16	XI of 1878	The Indian Arms Act	...	
17	XI of 1879	The Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act with amendments	...	
18	VI of 1880	The Charitable Endowments Act	1926	
19	XXVI of 1881	The Negotiable Instruments Act with amendments	1930	
20	II of 1882	The Indian Trusts Act	1926	
21	IV of 1882	The Transfer of Property Act with amendments	1905	
22	V of 1882	The Easements Act with amendments	1930	
23	XII of 1882	The Indian Salt Act	1905	
24	XIX of 1883	The Land Improvement Loans Act...	...	
25	IV of 1884	The Indian Explosives Act	1917	
26	XII of 1884	The Agriculturists Loans Act	1906	
27	XIII of 1885	The Indian Telegraphs Act as amended by Acts VII and XIV of 1914	1917	
28	VI of 1886	The Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act	1926	
29	VII of 1887	The Suits Valuation Act with amendments	1930	
30	VIII of 1890	The Guardians and Wards Act	1894	
31	XI of 1890	The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act	1918	
32	I of 1894	The Land Acquisition Act with amendments	1913	
33	X of 1897	The General Clauses Act	1931	
34	V of 1898	The Code of Criminal Procedure as amended by Act XVIII of 1923	...	
35	VI of 1898	The Post Offices Act	1905	
36	II of 1899	The Indian Stamp Act with amendments	...	
37	VIII of 1899	The Indian Petroleum Act	1931	
38	XIII of 1899	The Glanders and Farcy Act	1905	
39	III of 1900	The Prisoners Act	1910	
40	VI of 1903	The Explosive Substances Act	1909	
41	XV of 1903	The Indian Extradition Act	1907	

## APPENDIX II ( continued )

No.	Act No.	Name of the Act.	Introduced during the year.	Remarks.	
42	V of 1908	The Code of Civil Procedure with amendments	...	1909	
43	IX of 1908	The Indian Limitation Act with amendments	...	1909	
44	XVI of 1908	The Indian Registration Act with amendments	...	1909	
45	IV of 1909	The Whipping Act	...	...	
46	XII of 1911	The Indian Factories Act with amendments	...	1930	
47	IV of 1912	The Indian Lunacy Act	...	1931	
48	III of 1913	The Administrator General's Act	...	1931	
49	VII of 1913	The Indian Companies Act	...	1918	
50	VIII of 1914	The Indian Motor Vehicles Act	...	1917	
51	X of 1918	The Usurious Loans Act	...	1918	
52	VI of 1824	The Criminal Tribes Act	...	1931	
53	XXXIX of 1925	The Indian Succession Act	...	1930	
54	XVI of 1927	The Indian Forest Act	...	1931	

## Regulations adopted from the Regulations of the Government of Bombay.

No.	Act No.	Name of the Regulation.	Introduced during the year.	Remarks.	
55	II of 1827	Caste Questions	...	...	
56	IV of 1827	Civil Courts ( Law to be observed )	...	...	
57	V of 1827	Acknowledgment of Debts, Interests and Mortgages	...	...	
58	VIII of 1827	Administration of Estates	...	...	
59	XII of 1827	Police	...	...	
60	XIII of 1827	Criminal Courts	...	...	

## Acts adopted from the Acts passed by the Government of Bombay.

No.	Act No.	Name of the Act.	Introduced during the year.	Remarks.	
61	IV of 1862	The Markets and Fairs Act	...	...	
62	VII of 1866	The Hindu Heirs Relief Act	...	...	
63	VIII of 1866	The Sale of Poisons Act	...	...	
64	VIII of 1867	The Village Police Act	...	...	
65	II of 1868	The Bombay Ferries Act with amendments	...	1918	
66	VII of 1869	The Bombay District Police Act, so far as not repealed by District Police Act of 1890	...	...	
67	III of 1874	The Bombay Hereditary Offices Act as amended by Act III of 1910	...	...	
68	III of 1875	The Tolls Act	...	...	

## APPENDIX II ( continued )

No.	Act No.	Name of the Act.	Introduced during the year.	Remarks.
✓69	X of 1876	The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act ...	1931	
70	V of 1878	The Abkari Act with amendments ...	...	
✓71	V of 1879	The Land Revenue Code as amended by Act III of 1913 ...	1917	
✓72	VII of 1879	The Bombay Irrigation Act with amendments ) ...	1924	
73	IV of 1887	The Gambling Act ...	1905	
74	IV of 1890	The District Police Act as amended by Act XI of 1918 ...	...	
75	I of 1892	The Bombay District Vaccination Act ...	1910	
76	III of 1901	The District Municipal Act with amendments ...	1906	
✓77	I of 1905	The Court of Wards Act ...	1918	
78	II of 1906	The Mamlatdar's Courts Act with amendments ...	1907	
79	V of 1920	The Provincial Insolvency Act ...	1931	
80	VII of 1920	The Bombay Public Conveyance Act with amendments ...	1931	
✓81	IX of 1920	The Bombay Village Panchayat Act ...	1931	
82	XVII of 1920	The Bombay Pleaders Act ...	1921	
83	IV of 1923	The Bombay Primary Education Act as amended by Phaltan State Act III of 1831 ...	1931	
84	VI of 1923	The Bombay Local Boards Act as amended by Phaltan State Act V of 1931 and V of 1932 ...	1931	
✓85	VII of 1925	The Bombay Co-operative Societies Act ...	1926	

## Acts of the Government of Phaltan State.

No.	Act No.	Name of the Act,	Introduced during the year.	Remarks.
86	I of 1923	The Opium and Intoxicating Drugs Law ...	1923	
87	I of 1929	The Government of Phaltan State Act ...	1929	
88	II of 1929	The Phaltan State Elections Inquiries Act ...	1929	
89	III of 1929	An Act to provide for the attendance and Examination of witnesses before the Phaltan State Legislative Council ...	1929	
90	I of 1930	An Act to enforce some Laws and amendments of some Laws ...	1930	
91	II of 1930	The Census Act ...	1930	
92	I of 1931	The Government of Phaltan State Amendment Act ...	1931	
93	III of 1931	An Act to repeal and adopt some Laws ...	1931	
94	IV of 1931	The Village Sanitation Act ...	1931	
95	V of 1931	The Local Boards Amendment Act ...	1931	
96	VI of 1931	The Government of Phaltan State ( Second ) Amendment Act ...	1931	
97	VII of 1931	The Government of Phaltan State ( Third ) Amendment Act ...	1931	
98	I of 1932	The Government of Phaltan State Amendment Act ...	1932	
99	II of 1932	The Bombay Pleaders Amendment Act ...	1932	

## APPENDIX II ( continued )

No.	Act No.	Name of the Act.	Introduced during the year.	Remarks.
100	III of 1932	An Act to amend the Phaltan State Act I of 1930 ...	1932	
101	IV of 1932	Phaltan State Income Tax Act ...	1932	
102	V of 1932	Phaltan Local Board Amendment Act ...	1932	
✓ 103	VI of 1932	Phaltan Co-operative Societies Amendment Act ...	1932	
104	VII of 1932	An Act to Control Public Funds ...	1932	
105	I of 1933	The Sale of Goods Act ...	1933	
106	II of 1933	The Electricity Act ...	1933	
107	III of 1933	The Workmen's Compensation Act ...	1933	
108	IV of 1933	The Boilers Act ...	1933	

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Offg. Dewan, Phaltan State.



### **APPENDIX III.**

**Appendix III is not given as there is no Military force  
in the Phaltan State.**

## APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the Police, for the year 1932-33.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total Cost.	Punishment.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.	
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspend- ed depart- mentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruc- tion.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Police (Regular Foot)		Rs.	Rs.									
Chief Police Officer ... ..	1	100	} 24,839						1			
Sub-Inspectors ... ..	2	35, 20							2			
Head Constable I ... ..	1	20							1			
Do. III ... ..	2	18							2			
Do. IV ... ..	8	16							8			
Constables I ... ..	3	14							1	2		
Do. II ... ..	5	13							3	2		
Do. III ... ..	18	12							16	2		
Total ... ..	40									34	6	
Garrison ... ..	39									19	20	
Sowars (Mounted) ... ..	8								3	5		
Shibandi ... ..	22								15	7		
Grand Total ... ..	109								71	38		

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## APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Phaltan State, during the year 1932.

State.	Number of Offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions to accused arrested.		Percentage of convictions to 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
Phaltan ...	68	38	97	122*	97	122*	23	46	13	26	23·7	37·7	23·7	37·7	* This figure includes 61 accused remaining under trial at the end of the last year.

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**APPENDIX VI.**

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Phaltan State, during the year 1932-33.

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.	Rs.	Rs.	
Phaltan ... ..	1,635	2,386	899	1,927	55	80	

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*S. M. Dani,*  
Offg. Dewan, Phaltan State.

## APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial  
in the Phaltan State, during the year 1932.

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 including those awaiting trial from last year.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced,							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of Imprisonment.									Cases awaiting trial.	Remarks.					
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year	Total.					Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total	Imprisonment.								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.
													Simple.	Rigorous.																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31			
<i>A—Cognizable (Arrested by Police)</i>																																	
Theft, Section 379 ... ..	8	19	27	8	21	55	16	...	...	...	3	13	...	16	17	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1 accused in 1 case absconding. 1 accused absconding.	
Theft in a dwelling house, Sec. 380 ... ..	...	4	4	3	3	5	3 <sup>a</sup>	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		
Murder, Sec. 302 ... ..	3	...	3	1	2	5	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...			
House-breaking and theft, Secs. 457 & 380... ..	2	1	3	3	2	2	2†	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1			
Dacoity, Sec. 395 ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1			
Criminal Trespass, Secs. 447 & 448 ... ..	1	4	5	2	4	12	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1			
Attempt to murder Sec. 307 ... ..	...	2	2	...	1	2	1†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1			
Rape and unnatural offence, Secs. 376 & 377... ..	...	2	2	...	2	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Causing hurt by dangerous weapons, Sec. 324 ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Robbery, Sec. 392 ... ..	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Criminal Breach of Trust, Secs. 406 & 409 ... ..	6	2	8	5	4	6	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4			
Other offences under Indian Penal Code ... ..	5	1	6	17	4	21	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2				
Gambling ... ..	...	1	1	...	1	4	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>18</b>				

*B—Cases taken up directly by Magistrates.*

Criminal Breach of Trust Sec. 409 Wrongfully restraining a person, Secs. 341 & 342 ...	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 accused absconding. 2 accused in. 1 case absconding.
Criminal Trespass, Sec. 447 ...	9	8	17	5	8	28	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Grievous hurt, Sec. 325 ...	3	4	7	1	6	18	5	...	...	...	5	...	5	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Theft, Sec. 279 ...	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Other offences under Indian Penal Code ...	3	2	5	10	3	7	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>11</b>	...	...	<b>1</b>	...	<b>10</b>	...	<b>11</b>	<b>39</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<b>16</b>	
<i>C—Non-Cognizable.</i>																												
Hurt, Sec. 323 ...	10	62	72	64	64	163	11	...	...	...	11	...	11	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Assault, Sec. 352 ...	1	12	13	6	11	17	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mischief, Secs. 426 & 427 ...	2	7	9	8	7	14	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Criminal Intimidation, Sec. 504... ..	3	6	9	4	9	11	4	...	...	...	1	...	4	7	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Other offences under Indian Penal Code ...	1	7	8	8	3	7	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Offences under other Acts ...	7	73	80	30	70	70	54	...	...	...	54	...	54	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>24</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>71</b>	...	...	...	<b>3</b>	<b>68</b>	...	<b>71</b>	<b>185</b>	...	...	...	...	<b>3</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<b>27</b>
<b>Grand Total</b> ...	<b>69</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>128</b>	...	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>98</b>	...	<b>115</b>	<b>250</b>	...	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	...	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	...	<b>1</b>	...	<b>61</b>

\* 1 Released under Sec. 562 Cr. P. C.

† 1 Released under Sec. 562 Cr. P. C.

‡ 1 Released under Sec. 562 Cr. P. C.

|| 10 Released under Sec. 562 Cr. P. C.

*S. M. Dani,*  
Offg. Dewan, Phaltan State.

## APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Phaltan State, during the year 1932.

Name of the Court	Number of offences reported during the year		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year	Remarks
			Brought to trial in 1932					Total			Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred		
	Past year	Present year	Remaining at the end of last year	Arrested by Police	Upon Warrant	On Summons	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate	Past year	Present year							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sessions Court ... ..	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	3*	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Magistrate First Class ...	54	127	90	23	35	25	...	...	203	173	29	56	60	1	1	26	* One of these is included in the number of accused dealt with by the First Class Magistrate.
Magistrate Second Class...	78	163	39	48	...	210	...	...	132	297	26	140	65	...	2	64	
Magistrate Third Class ...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	184	291	131	72	35	235	...	...	503	473	53	196	128	1	3	90	

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Offg. Dewan, Phaltan State.

## APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the result of appeals against the decision passed by the Criminal Courts in the Phaltan State, during the year 1932.

Tribunals	Number of Applications.	Number of Persons and Cases																Remarks
		Applications re- jected		Sentences						Proceed- ings quashed		Referred		Further inquiry etc. ordered		Pending		
				Confirmed		Modified		Reversed										
		Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Sessions Court ... ..	7	...	...	2	2	1	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
District Magistrate's Court...	11	...	...	2	2	5	5	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

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## APPENDIX X.

Civil Work:—Nature and Value of original suits filed and disposed of, during the year 1932.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance		Suits filed during the year								Suits disposed of during the 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 & compromised	Struck off the file		Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
F. C. Sub-Judge's Court, Phaltan	146	199	270	228	416	427	217	283	199	144	Rs. 97,637	73	150	5	94	104	17	12	1	78	75	25	105	Rs. 86,249	Y. m. d. 0, 9 20	

*S. M. Dani,*  
 Offg. Dewan, Phaltan State.

**APPENDIX XI.**

**Civil Work:—Results of applications for execution of decrees, during the year 1932.**

Tribunal	Opening balance		Value of opening balance for the present year	Applications brought to the register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature 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	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.				
F. C. Sub-Judge's Court, Phaltan	261	321	1,64,031	546	461	81,726	807	782	2,45,758	486	484	1,13,101	321	298	1,32,656	77	28	193	

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## APPENDIX XII.

Civil work:—Number and results of appeals in Civil Suits, during the year 1932.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed								Average duration		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	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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
High Court	5	6	1	...	6	6	...	...	6	6*	Rs. 1,500	Rs. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Y. m. d. ...	* All these have been since disposed of.
District Judge's Court	21	49	29	12	50	61	1	13	49	48*	6,227	6,587	...	5	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	4	...	1-8-9	* Of these 27 have been since disposed of.	

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**APPENDIX XIII.**

**Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jail and Lock-ups in the Phaltan State, during the year 1932-33.**

Station	No. of Prisons	Number of Prisoners				Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of Jail and Prisoners	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail	
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Total		Past year	Present year					
				Past year	Present year							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Phaltan	...	1	4	23	26	27	5.2	5.8	6	Rs. a. p. 713-2-0	Days 13.5	Nil.

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## APPENDIX XIV.

### Registration of Documents in the Phaltan State, during the year 1932-33.

Name of State	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registration has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year		Remarks.	
			Mortgage		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	
Phaltan	...	1,523	1,552	492	435	475	543	5	5	5	7	546	562	1,523	1,552	Rs. 3,49,107	Rs. 3,32,282	...	...	...	...	

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 Offg. Dewan, Phaltan State.

**APPENDIX XV.**

Statement showing the receipt and expenditure on account of  
Registration, during the year 1932-33.

Description	Past year			Present year			Remarks
	Number of deeds.	Value of property	Fees realised	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.				
Mortgage ...	492	1,16,082	658	435	1,02,186	504	
Sale deeds ...	475	1,65,507	1,068	543	1,63,429	1,215	
Wills ...	5	...	15	5	...	13	
Money- Bonds ...	5	840	7	7	840	9	
Miscellaneous ...	546	66,678	667	562	65,827	831	
Total ...	1,523	3,49,107	2,415	1,552	3,32,282	2,572	
Expenditure ...	...	...	681	...	...	642	
Net Profit ...	...	...	1,734	...	...	1,930	

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**APPENDIX XVI.**

Receipts and expenditure of the Phaltan Municipality, during the year 1932-33.

Name	Opening balance on 1st June	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year	Expenditure during the year		Balance on 31st May 1933	Remarks
		Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Phaltan Municipality ...	Rs. 27,316	Rs. 33,293	Rs. 42,300	Rs. 69,616	Rs. 35,922	Rs. 47,114	Rs. 22,502	

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### APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Phaltan State, during the year 1932-33.

State	April 1932	May 1932	June 1932	July 1932	August 1932	September 1932	October 1932	November 1932	December 1932	January 1933	February 1933	March 1933	Total	Total of past year	Average of past 5 years	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	I.C.	I.C.	I.C.	I.C.	I.C.	I.C.	I.C.	I.C.	I.C.	I.C.	I.C.	I.C.	I.C.	I.C.	I.C.	
Phaltan	0-7	1-28	2-32	3-60	6-11	7-29	9-12	1-18	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-29	31-26	19-48	21-05	

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### APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food grains.

Article	During March (Past year)		During March (Present year)		Remarks.
1	2		3		4
	Pounds per Rupee		Pounds per Rupee		
Jwari	...	...	44	44	
Bajri	...	...	34	37	
wheat	...	...	19	28	
Rice	...	...	16	19	
Gram	...	...	29	39	
Tur	...	...	29	33	

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## APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works in the Phaltan State, during the year 1932-33.

Description of work	State Funds			Local Funds			Total	Remarks
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
State Buildings ...	38,000	1,102	39,102	...	...	...	39,102	
Public Offices and Buildings ...	...	...	...	3,103	105	3,208	3,208	
Dharmashalas ...	...	...	...	...	169	169	169	
Chavadis ...	...	...	...	...	24	24	24	
Amounts paid to British Government for the maintenance of M. P. Road within State limits:—								
(1) Annual contribution ...	...	4,607	7,857	...	...	...	7,857	
(2) Half the Toll proceeds on the road ...	...	3,250		...	...	...		
Roads constructed out of the proceeds of additional Petrol duty apportioned by the British Government ...	3,166	...	3,166	...	...	...	3,166	
Roads and Road-side Trees ...	...	...	...	1,400	1,661	3,061	3,061	
Establishment ...	...	...	152	...	...	2,169	2,321	
	Total		50,277	Total		8,631	58,908	

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Offg. Dewan, Phaltan State.



**APPENDIX XX.**

Agricultural Stock in the Phaltan State, during the year 1932-33.

District	Year	Horses and cattle									Ploughs		Carts		Remarks
		Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Horses	Mares	Colts and Fillies	Asses	Sheep and Goats	With two Bullocks	With four bullocks	Riding	Load carrying	
Males	Females														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Phaltan	1932-33	12,865	7,684	126	1,293	96	160	80	331	51,366	..	1,059	144	1,884	

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Offg. Dewan, Phaltan State.

**APPENDIX XXI.**

Statement showing the Exise Shops and Exise Revenue of the Phaltan State, during the year 1932-33. ✓

Name of State	Country Spirit		Opium		Ganja		Toddy		Total		Remarks	
	Number of Shops	Revenue	Number of Shops	Revenue	Number of Shops	Revenue	Number of Shops	Revenue	Number of Shops	Revenue		
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		
Phaltan	...	1	9,000	7	11,054	1	6,729	...	...	9	26,783	

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## APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing the receipts of the Phaltan State, during the year 1932-33.

No.	Name of Head	Fasli year 1341 1931-32	Fasli year 1342 1932-33	Increase	Decrease
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Opening Balance	... 1,26,358	1,17,939	...	...
	<i>Revenue Heads.</i>				
1	Land Revenue:—				
	Jahagiri Deshmukhi including revenue of Isafati Villages	... 1,82,848	1,67,009	...	15,839
2	Sayar Revenue:—				
	Opium	... 24,301	23,083	...	1,218
	Abkari	... 18,870	17,740	...	1,130
	Miscellaneous	... 1,816	1,544	...	272
3	Income Tax	... 5,828	7,335	1,507	...
4	Law and Justice	... 1,605	3,473	1,868	...
5	Stamps	... 16,672	16,628	...	44
6	Registration	... 2,533	2,573	40	...
7	Forest	... 3,315	3,685	370	...
8	Police	... 727	813	86	...
9	Education	... 5,943	6,704	761	...
10	Tagai	... 2,228	1,733	...	495
11	Interest	... 3,508	2,184	...	1,324
12	Public Works	... 9,060	11,679	2,619	...
13	Collection charges on Canal water rates	... 3,111	3,497	386	...
14	Collection charges on Local Fund	... 2,732	2,996	264	...
15	Jail	... 5	5	...	...
16	Press	... 438	379	...	59
17	Co-operation	... 405	105	...	300
18	Other receipts	... 1,746	4,691	2,945	...
	Total of Heads 1 to 18	... 2,87,691	2,77,856	10,846	20,681

## APPENDIX XXII ( continued )

Statement showing the receipts of the Phaltan State, during the year 1932-33.

No.	Name of Head.	Fasli year 1341 1931-32	Fasli year 1342 1932-33	Increase	Decrease
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
19	Revenue of Inam Lands adjusted ...	65,395	62,374	...	3,021
	Total of Heads 1 to 19 ...	3,53,086	3,40,230	10,846	23,702
	<i>Debt Heads.</i>				
20	Local Fund:—				
	One anna cess and Education cess ...	31,342	28,308	...	3,034
	Canal Development Cess ...	6,340	4,579	...	1,761
	Tolls ...	2,078	406	...	1,672
	Miscellaneous ...	2,154	2,777	623	...
21	Canal water rate collections ...	55,596	42,818	...	12,778
22	Society Reserve Fund ...	2,410	8,482	6,072	...
23	Provident Fund ...	5,921	5,711	...	210
24	Revenue Deposits ...	12,168	32,834	20,666	...
25	Criminal Deposits ...	366	1,184	818	...
26	Civil Court's Deposits ...	8,077	9,246	1,169	...
27	Personal Deposits ...	7,171	32,452	25,281	...
	Total of Heads 20 to 27 ...	1,33,623	1,68,797	54,629	19,455
28	Advances recovered ...	52,070	1,39,683	87,613	...
29	Loans recovered ...	34,300	32,132	...	2,168
	Total of Heads 28 and 29 ...	86,370	1,71,815	87,613	2,168
	Total of Heads 20 to 29 ...	2,19,993	3,40,612	1,42,242	21,623
	Total of Heads 1 to 29 ...	5,73,079	6,80,842	1,53,088	45,325
	Grand Total ...	6,99,437	7,98,781	...	...

**APPENDIX XXII ( continued )****Explanatory Notes.**

Decrease under 'No. 1' is due to less collections being received this year.

Decrease under 'No. 2-Opium' is due to less sale of opium.

Decrease under 'No. 2-Abkari' is due to surplus hemp drugs compensation being included in last year's amount.

Increase under 'No. 3' is due to the new Income Tax Act being made applicable.

Increase under 'No. 4' is due to the increase in fines, license fees and sale of unclaimed property.

Increase under 'No. 9' is due to more collection of fees.

Decrease under 'No. 11' is due to less amount being received.

Increase under 'No. 12' is due to receipt of apportionment of proceeds of petrol duty from British Government.

Increases and decreases under other heads are due to their fluctuating nature.

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## APPENDIX XXII ( continued )

Statement showing the Expenditure of the Phaltan State, during the year 1932-33.

No.	Name of Head	Fasli year 1341 1931-32	Fasli year 1342 1932-33	Increase	Decrease
	<i>Service Heads.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Payment to the British Government on account of Horse Contingent Contribution	...	9,600	9,600	...
2	Khasgi	27,500	36,000	8,500	...
3	Political	...	14,010	14,010	...
4	Administration	21,962	27,116	5,154	...
5	Revenue Department	...	...	...	...
	1 Establishment	13,415	12,920	...	495
	2 Watandars and Hakkadars	73,180	68,160	...	5,020
	3 Devasthan-Dharmadaya	4,589	4,667	78	...
6	Sayar Expenses	5,168	3,448	...	1,720
7	Judicial Department	3,712	5,924	2,212	...
8	Registration	681	642	...	39
9	Forest	435	567	132	...
10	Police	21,162	24,839	3,677	...
11	Educational Department	10,133	12,289	2,156	...
12	Public Works	12,236	62,357	50,121	...
13	Jail	357	596	239	...
14	Tagai	1,500	350	...	1,150
15	Dispensary	1,044	1,295	251	...
16	Co-operation	2,332	2,540	208	...
17	Press	2,593	2,929	336	...
18	Guest Department	1,333	4,136	2,803	...
19	Pensions	10,341	9,417	...	924
20	Donations	2,284	2,998	714	...
21	Thread Ceremony of Shrimant Yuvarajsaheb	...	15,001	15,001	...
22	Miscellaneous and Unforeseen	4,472	15,581	11,109	...
	Total of Heads 1 to 22	2,20,429	3,37,382	1,26,301	9,348
23	Revenue of Inam Lands adjusted	65,395	62,374	...	3,021
	Total of Heads 1 to 23	2,85,824	3,99,756	1,26,301	12,369

## APPENDIX XXII ( continued )

Statement showing the Expenditure of the Phaltan State, during the year 1932-33.

No.	Name of Head.	Fasli year 1341 1931-32	Fasli year 1342 1932-33	Increase	Decrease
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	<i>Debt Heads.</i>				
24	Remittance of water rate collections ...	44,503	49,996	5,493	...
25	Local Funds ...	41,948	36,069	...	5,879
26	Repayment of Revenue Deposits ...	14,339	9,033	...	5,306
27	Repayment of Criminal Deposits ...	267	615	348	...
28	Repayment of Civil Deposits ...	5,333	9,661	4,328	...
29	Repayment of Personal Deposits ...	13,510	27,026	13,516	...
	Total of Heads 24 to 29 ...	1,19,900	1,32,400	23,685	11,185
30	Advances ...	1,36,790	86,401	...	50,389
31	Repayment of Loans ...	37,984	43,447	5,463	...
32	Loans advanced ...	1,000	325	...	675
	Total of Heads 30 to 32 ...	1,75,774	1,30,173	5,463	51,064
	Total of Heads 24 to 32 ...	2,95,674	2,62,573	29,148	62,249
	Total of Heads 1 to 32 ...	5,81,498	6,62,329	1,55,449	74,618
	Cash Balance at the close of the year:—				
	( 1 ) In State Treasury ...	32,861	25,937		
	( 2 ) With the Phaltan Shri Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank Ltd ...				
	On Saving Accounts ...	19,668	11,512		
	On Current Accounts ...	51,410	97,003		
	As Fixed Deposits ...	14,000	2,000		
	Total ...	1,17,939	1,36,452		
	Grand Total ...	6,99,437	7,98,781		

**APPENDIX XXII** ( continued )**Explanatory Notes.**

Increase under 'No. 1' is due to the payment having not been paid before the close of the year.

Increase under 'No. 2' is due to the cut voluntarily made by the Ruler in the last year's amount.

Head 'No. 3' is newly formed this year to show prominently the expenditure incurred in connection with political matters. The amounts under this head were during last year included in the head 'miscellaneous'. The increase under this head is due to the expenses in connection with Representations regarding the right of the State for admission to the Chamber of Princes and so on.

Increase under 'No. 4' is due to increase in the establishment and the abolition of cut in the salaries of servants.

Decrease under 'No. 5(2)' is due to the last year's amount being inclusive of payment of arrears.

Decrease under 'No. 6' is due to less purchase of opium owing to less consumption.

Decrease under 'No. 7' is due to the expenditure incurred in connection with special prosecutor's fees etc.

Increase under 'No. 10' is due to increase in establishment.

Increase under 'No. 11' is due to provision of Science apparatus etc.

Increase under 'No. 12' is due to the cost of three storied building built on the dilapidated part of the old Palace for the use of Offices and the furniture equipment thereto.

Decrease under 'No. 14' is due to less payment.

Increase under 'No. 18' is due to the visit of distinguished guests.

Increase under 'No. 21' is due to Shrimant Yuvarajsaheb's Thread Ceremony.

Increase under 'No. 22' is due to the Dewan's visit to England and other political matters.

Increases and decreases under other heads are due to their fluctuating character.

*S. M. Dant,*  
Offg. Dewan, Phaltan State.

## APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Phaltan State, during the year 1932-33.

Dispensary	Number of patients treated		Results of In-door-Cases				Expenditure	Daily Average	Remarks
	Out-door	In-door	Dis-charged	Absent	Died	Remain-ing under treat-ment			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Phaltan	5,985	18	18	...	...	...	Rs. 3,409	81	
Barad	689	...	...	...	...	...	} 1,668	20	
Taradgaon	753	...	...	...	...	...		20	
Ayurvedic Dispensary	351	...	...	...	...	...	225	20	Recently opened.
Total ...	7,778	18	18	...	...	...	5,302	141	

*S. M. Dani*

Offg. Dewan, Phaltan State.

## APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Phaltan State, during the year 1932-33.

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	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Phaltan	58,761	2,183	2,384	201	::	1,343	2,344	1,001	::	37.1	40.5	22.8	39.9	

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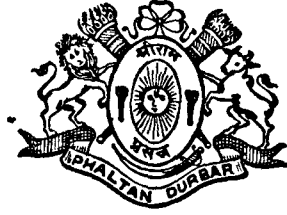
## APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained in the Phaltan State,  
during the year 1932-33.

Number of Schools		Description of Schools	Number of Pupils on rolls on 31st May		Daily average attendance		Expenditure	Remarks
Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year		
							Rs.	
1	1	Mudhoji High School, Phaltan	235	268	177	213	11,427	
3	2	Municipal Primary Boys' Schools	449	529	408	373	4,862	
1	1	Municipal Primary Girls' School	157	151	112	97	1,832	
36	44	Local Board Primary Schools	1,604	2,065	799	1,142	14,780	
	2	Local Board Aided Schools	...	40	...	29	65	
	1	Local Board Adult Night School	...	21	...	20	80	
	1	Local Board Vedic School	...	10	...	7	60	
41	52		2,445	3,084	1,496	1,881	33,106	

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Offg. Dewan, Phaltan State.

GOVERNMENT OF PHALTAN STATE.



REPORT  
ON THE  
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION  
OF THE  
PHALTAN STATE

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FOR THE YEAR  
1933-34.



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*Phaltan, 8th January 1935.*

**From**

Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, B.A., LL.B.,  
DEWAN, PHALTAN STATE.

**To**

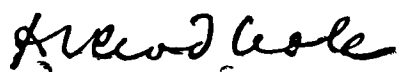
Captain Shrimant Malojirao Mudhojirao,  
*alias* Nanasahab Naik Nimbalkar,  
RULER OF PHALTAN.

*Subject* :—Report on the General  
Administration of the  
Phaltan State for the  
year 1933-34 (Fasli  
year 1343).

Shrimant Maharaj Saheb,

I beg to submit the Report on the General Administration of the Phaltan State for the year 1933-34 (Fasli year 1343) ending 31st May 1934, with the usual appendices I to XXV.

I beg to remain,  
Shrimant Maharaj Saheb,  
Your most obedient servant,



*Dewan, Phaltan State.*

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**REPORT**  
ON THE  
**GENERAL ADMINISTRATION**  
OF THE  
**PHALTAN STATE**  
FOR THE YEAR  
1933-34 ( Fasli year 1343 )

*Ending 31st May 1934.*

—o—

**CHAPTER I**  
**GENERAL AND POLITICAL**

**A—Area, Population and Revenue.**

(1) AREA.

**Situation and Boundaries** 1. The Phaltan State is situated to the north-east of the District of Satara in the Bombay Presidency. It is bounded on the north by the river Nira and beyond it by the Poona District ; on the east by the Sholapur District ; on the south, with the exception of one detached and outlying village, Veloshi in the Phaltan State, it is bounded for the most part by the Shambhumahadev range of hills in the Satara District ; and on the west by the *Sarhad Nala* and the Satara District. The State territory forms a compact rectangular block with an extreme length, east to west, of about 32 miles, and a breadth of 14 miles and wholly lies in the Nira Valley.

**Area** The area of the State is 397 sq. miles.

**Physical Aspect** 2. A chain of hills trends along the southern boundary of the State, and on the south-west the country is hilly and high-lying, gradually sloping towards the east for a few miles, after which it becomes a fairly level plain up to the eastern boundary. The soil in the plain is of a rich black clay, of variable depth, highly retentive of moisture and very fertile.

**The Capital Town** 3. Phaltan, the capital of the State, lies in latitude 17°59' N. and longitude 74°31' E. It is situated on the Mahad-Pandharpur road which passes from West to East through the whole of the State territory and is the main arterial road. The town of Phaltan is 37 miles to the north-east of Satara by the old road via Adarki and 47 miles via.

Lonand. It is 65 miles to the south-east of Poona, the monsoon head-quarters of the Government of Bombay. Phaltan is approachable from the Lonand Station of the M. & S. M. Railway by a good motorable road, the distance between Lonand and Phaltan being 17 miles.

The capital town was founded in 1330 by Nimbraj II who ruled the State from 1327 to 1349 A.D. Being centrally situated, it is an ideal capital town. It is known for its dry and healthy climate. In times prior to the advent of railways, it formed an important trade-centre between the Konkan and the *Desh* (the up-country); and owing to its situation in the Nira Valley, which is fast developing both industrially and agriculturally by two big Canals (the Nira Right Bank and the Nira Left Bank), there is a fair prospect of the town becoming a trade-centre of even higher importance once more. The town is blessed with pure and copious water supply originating in underground sand beds and carried to the town in pipes simply by force of gravity.

The population of the town according to the census of 1931 is 6,947.

#### (2) POPULATION.

4. The population of the State, according to the census of 1931, is

Population. 58,761 (29,492 males and 29,269 females).

The following table shows the population as compared with the censuses of 1911 and 1921 :—

Year	Males	Females	Persons
1911	27,929	28,031	55,960
1921	21,407	21,879	43,286
1931	29,492	29,269	58,761

The density of population is 148 souls per sq. mile.

The number of villages, excluding the capital town of Phaltan, is 72 of which one has a population of over 3,500, another over 2,000 and 13 over 1,000.

Of the total population 56,372 or 96 per cent are Hindus, 1,480 or 2.5 per cent are Mahommadans, 896 Jains, 2 Parsis and 11 Christians.

#### (3) REVENUE.

5. The gross revenue of the State, based on the average of the past five years, is Rs. 4,38,864.

6. The State pays to the British Government an annual contribution of Rs. 9,600 in lieu of maintaining a horse contingent.

Horse Contingent  
Contribution.



## B—A short historical sketch.

7. The State is one of the oldest in the Deccan, dating its origin as far back as the middle of the 13th century. Nimbraj I, a descendant of the reputed Rajput Parmar clan (known in the Deccan as Powar family) came down to the Deccan from the North in the year 1270 A. D. and settled at a place near the foot of the Shambhumahadev range, an offshoot of the Sahyadri mountains. After a time he finally settled at Nimblak, a village 9 miles to the east of Phaltan. The surname of Nimbalkar is taken from this original home. Nimbraj I, succeeded in about 11 years in founding a principality for himself. He died in 1291 A. D. and was succeeded by his brave son Podakhala Jagdevrao *alias* Dharapatrao (1291—1327). In 1327, Podakhala entered the service of Muhammad Tughlak, Emperor of Delhi (1325—1351), who was then warring in the Deccan. Podakhala was killed in battle and the Emperor, as a mark of appreciation of his services, granted his son Nimbraj II (1327—1349) a Jahagir and conferred on him the hereditary title of the "Naik" with the right of using "*Morchels*" and "*Gold Toda*" insignia of royalty of a very high order. The Nimbalkars have very proudly valued the title of Naik; for, as the Satara Gazetteer states at page 231, "Nimbalkar never exchanged his ancient title of 'Naik' for that of 'Raja'." Nimbraj II was succeeded by his son Vanang Bhupal (1349—1374) who was put to death in 1374. His son Vanangpal retook Phaltan (which was lost in 1374) in 1390 and died in 1394.

A succession of valiant rulers followed. Between 1394 and 1630 nine Chiefs ruled Phaltan about whom little but their names is known. The nine Chiefs were: Vangoji (1394-1409), Maloji I (1409-1420), Bajī (1420-1445), Jova, probably Powar Rao (1445-1470), Bajī (1470-1512), Mudhoji I (1512-1527), Bajidar (1527-1560), Maloji II (1560-1570) and Vangoji *alias* Jagpalrao (1570-1630). Jagpalrao's sister Deepabai was married to Maloji, the grand-father of Shivaji, the Great. The Satara Gazetteer remarks (page 231): "Jagpalrao Naik seems to have been a man of great influence. It was through his exertions that the marriage of Maloji's son Shahaji with Jijabai, Lukhdeo Jadhavrao's daughter, was brought about against the wishes of the girl's parents.'

Jagpalrao was succeeded by his son Mudhoji II (1630-1644). His daughter Saibai was married to Shivaji the Great. In 1644, Mudhoji was killed by the King of Bijapur and his son Bajaji (1644-1676) was taken prisoner to Bijapur. There he was converted to Mahommadanism and the king gave his daughter to him in marriage as a price of the conversion. After the death of his wife, Bajaji returned to Phaltan and was restored to his father's estate in 1651. After his return, Bajaji was reconverted to Hinduism mainly through the efforts of Shivaji and his illustrious mother Jijabai. Shivaji gave his daughter Sakhubai in marriage to Bajaji's son Mahadaji. On the death of Bajaji, in 1674, his third son Vangoji succeeded, but died without issue in 1693, and was succeeded by his nephew Janoji. Janoji was deposed by his step-brother Bajaji, but was afterwards restored by Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaja of Satara. With the growth of the Maratha power, the Jahagir passed under the dominion of the Rajas of Satara and later that of the Peshwas.

Janoji died in 1748 and was succeeded by his son Mudhoji III (1748-1765). In 1765, on the death of Mudhoji III, his wife Sagunabai *alias* Aisaheb, known for her piety, purity and benevolent rule, administered the State for

a short time, but was deposed by the Peshwa Madhavrao Ballal and one Soyraji was raised to the chief-ship. In 1774, Sagunabai adopted a son, Maloji III, and with the aid of the Peshwa Madhavrao Narayan (Sawai Madhavrao) regained control of the State. Maloji III died in 1777 and Sagunabai once more administered the State till her death in 1791. She was succeeded by Janrao (1791-1825) the adopted son of Maloji. Janrao continued in the service of the Peshwas till their fall in 1818, when the Jahagir became once more subordinate to the Rajas of Satara but under the guarantee of the British Government conferred by a Treaty, dated the 22nd April 1820. The Treaty continues in force though the Satara State lapsed to the British Government in 1849.

On the 1st January 1825, on Janrao's death without an heir, the Jahagir was attached by the Raja of Satara, but on the 3rd September 1827, Bajaji was allowed to succeed on payment of a Nazarana or succession fee of Rs. 30,000. On the 17th May 1828, on Bajaji's death the State was again attached by the Raja of Satara. On the 3rd December 1841, on payment of a Nazarana of Rs. 30,000, Janrao's widow Sahebjibai *alias* Bayasaheb was allowed to adopt Mahadji the grand-son of Janrao's brother. After his adoption he was named Mudhoji. During Mudhojirao's minority, Sahebjibai acted as regent and ably administered the affairs of the State till her death in 1853. After her death, the British Government managed the State till the 10th February 1860, when Mudhojirao IV *alias* Bapusaheb, the adoptive father of the present Ruler, was invested with full ruling powers. He ruled for more than half a century from 1860 to 1916. He was appointed a member of the Bombay Legislative Council in 1878 and the title of C. S. I. was conferred on him in 1911. It was in his long and benevolent reign that many works of public utility and of art seen today in Phaltan, were constructed. The water-works at Nirgudi, which supply water to the capital town, stands a perpetual testimony to his generous care for his subjects. On the 28th December 1899, he adopted the present Ruler Shrimant Malojirao *alias* Nanasaheb who was then only 3 years old. Shrimant Mudhojirao Bapusaheb died on the 17th October 1916.

### C—The Ruler and his Family.

8. The present Ruler, Captain Shrimant Malojirao Mudhojirao *alias* Nanasaheb Naik Nimbalkar, the 25th Ruler from the founder  
**The Ruler and his Family.** Nimbraj I, was installed with the full powers of the State on the 15th November 1917. He was born on the 11th September 1896. He was educated at Sardars' School, Kolhapur and at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot and has obtained the Diploma of that College. He is a Maratha Kshatriya by caste and is descended from the famous Rajput Parmar family (known in the Deccan as the Powar family). Shrimant S. Laxmi Devi, the Ranisaheb, was born on the 17th November 1901. She is the daughter of Raja Shambhushingrao Jadhavrao, First Class Sardar of Malegaon Budruk near Baramati in the Poona District.

The Chief Sahab has four sons and one daughter. The names of the sons are : (1) Shrimant Pratapsinh *alias* Bapusaheb, the Yuvaraj (Heir Apparent) born on the 13th July 1923 ; (2) Shrimant Vijayasinh *alias* Shivaji Raje, born on the 25th May 1925 ; (3) Shrimant Udayasinh Raje, born on the 7th December 1927 ; and (4) Shrimant Vikramasinh Raje, born on the 13th December 1933. The daughter, Shrimant Sarojini Devi *alias* Akkasaheb, who is the eldest child, was born on the 2nd June 1920.

During the year under report, Shrimant Yuvaraj and Shrimant Shivaji Raje were studying in the English standards II and I respectively and Shrimant Akkasaheb in the English VI standard in the Mudhoji High School, Phaltan. They were also receiving instructions by qualified and experienced teachers at home. Shrimant Udayasinh Raje's primary education was entrusted to a private tutor. The progress of all of them during the year was satisfactory.

All the members of the Ruler's family enjoyed good health during the year under report.

#### D—Relations with the Paramount Power.

**9.** The political relations of the State with the British Government are governed by the Treaty dated the 22nd April 1820 and continued to be very cordial as usual during the year under report.

**Political Relations.**

From the 1st April 1933, this State along with the other Deccan States was transferred to the Government of India from the Government of Bombay. Lieut. Colonel H. Wilberforce-Bell, C. I. E., was the Agent to the Governor General for the Deccan States during the year under report.

#### E—The Administration.

**10.** The Ruler's civil and criminal powers are unlimited, subject to the proviso that for capital offences the Chief cannot try persons who are neither his own subjects nor the subjects of other States, except with the permission of the A. G. G. He has full powers of legislation.

**Powers of the Ruler.**

**11.** The administration of the State is carried on according to the Constitution as laid down in 'The Government of Phaltan State Act' (Act I of 1929) since the grant of Reforms by the Ruler on the 7th September 1929.

**Administration.**

**12.** During the year under report, Mr. (now Rao Sahab) K. V. Godbole, B. A., LL. B. continued to be the Dewan. During his absence in England, Mr. S. M. Dani, B. A., LL. B., the Finance Member, was the officiating Dewan for about 5 months from 11-5-1933 to 6-10-1933. The other members of the Executive Council were Mr. S. H. Kher, B.A., LL. B., the Revenue Member and Mr. B. L. Likhite, M. A., LL. B., the Home Member.

**Executive Council.**

**13.** During the year under report, the Executive Council held 22 meetings and passed 143 resolutions.

**Work done by the Executive Council.**

**14.** The work done by the Phaltan State Legislative Council during the year under report is given in Chapter III.

**Legislative Council.**

**15.** As the statutory period of 3 years expired on the 22nd February 1934 new members were declared to have been duly elected to the Phaltan State Legislative Council on the 27th February 1934. The names of the members of the new Council are given in Annexure—D.

**Elections.**

16. The year under report was marked by an important event. For the first time in the history of this State did its Ruler undertake a voyage abroad. As the Chief Sahab had sent his Dewan, Mr. K. V. Godbole, to represent the case of the Satara and some of the S. M. C. States in the Deccan to give evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Constitutional Reform, he thought it desirable to go there to support his Dewan in the task with which he was entrusted. With this object, the Chief Sahab sailed for England on the 27th May 1933 by the s. s. Narkunda of the P. & O. S. N. Company. Before he left, he entrusted the administration of the State to his Ranisaheb Shrimant S. Laxmi Devi during the period of his absence. She ably conducted the administration with the help of the Executive Council. Her father Raja Shambhusingrao Jadhavrao, First Class Sardar of Malegaon Budruk, in the Poona District assisted her in administrative matters from time to time. Shrimant Chiefsahab returned from England on the 24th August 1933 by the s. s. Corfu.

The Dewan, Mr. K. V. Godbole, had already sailed for England on the 11th May 1933 for giving evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on behalf of the ten of the Deccan States and for representing their cases generally. During his absence in England, Mr. S. M. Dani, the Finance Member, was appointed Officiating Dewan.

Another change was that the posts of the Revenue Mamlatdar and the Mamlatdar for Co-operative Societies were combined and Mr. N. G. Halbe was put in charge of both these posts from 1-7-1933 to 24-11-33. The temporary arrangement having been found unsuitable, the two posts were again separated and Mr. S. N. Bapat, B.A., who was the Revenue Mamlatdar in June 1933, was reappointed to that post on 25-11-1933.

The personnel of the high officials of the State and the changes therein during the year under report are given in Appendix I.

## F—Important Events.

### (1) THE RULER'S VISIT TO ENGLAND AND THE DEWAN'S EVIDENCE BEFORE THE J. P. C.

17. The Chief Sahab has been taking a keen interest in the problems of the Indian States and particularly in those of the Smaller States. The Indian States Committee under the Chairmanship of Sir Harcourt Butler and the Simon Commission classified the Indian States under three heads, viz., (1) States, the rulers of which are members of the Chamber of Princes in their own right; (2) States, the rulers of which are represented by 12 members of their order in the Chamber; and (3) Estates, Jahagirs and others.

The Chief Sahab had all along emphasized that the membership of the Chamber should depend upon the powers enjoyed by a State and not on the enjoyment of salute or its comparative size, population or revenue. This question became of vital importance when the idea of an All-India Federation was evolved in the deliberations of the First Round Table Conference in 1930. Owing to some reason or other the position of the smaller States in the Deccan, which are full-powered or practically full-powered States, failed to attract that attention of

the Paramount Power, which they deserved and were relegated a secondary position. It was also feared that this classification would be perpetuated in the All-India Constitution that would ultimately be evolved. The Chief Saheb, therefore, deputed his Dewan, Mr. (now Rao Sahab) K. V. Godbole, to England to watch the proceedings of the Second and the Third Round Table Conferences in 1931 and 1932 and the general trend of events there.

It was then found that united efforts on behalf of the smaller States in the Deccan were necessary to secure for them a proper place in the proposed constitution. The Chief Saheb consulted his brother Rulers and it was ultimately decided that Mr. K. V. Godbole, the Dewan of Phaltan, should proceed to London to give evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on behalf of the ten of the Deccan States, viz, Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor, Jamkhandi, Jath, Kurundwad Sr., Miraj Sr., Miraj Jr., Phaltan and Ramdurg. Accordingly Mr. Godbole sailed for England on the 11th May 1933. Soon after Mr. Godbole left, the Chief Saheb thought that his own presence in London would be of much use to him (Mr. Godbole) in representing the cause of the ten States mentioned above. He, therefore, sailed for England on the 27th May 1933.

After he reached London, the Chief Saheb had an interview with the Secretary of State for India. Mr. Godbole was then allowed to place the case of the above-mentioned states before a special committee which was appointed for the purpose of giving him a hearing. Mr. R. A. Butler, the Under Secretary of State presided at the time when the committee gave a hearing to Mr. Godbole. As a result of the hearing, which this committee gave to Mr. Godbole, he agreed not to press the point about the allocation of seats among States before the Joint Parliamentary Committee. The Chief Saheb was also present at the time. The committee informed Mr. Godbole that due consideration would be given to the scheme of allocation proposed by him.

Mr. Godbole gave his evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the 6th July 1933. This evidence is given in Annexure—A. During his stay in England the Chiefsahab acquainted prominent people in England, who took a keen interest in Indian affairs, with the vital problems of the Smaller States. The Chief Saheb returned to India on the 24th August 1933 by the s.s. Corfu. Mr. Godbole, the Dewan, returned on the 6th October 1933. It is hoped that the efforts of the Chief Saheb on behalf of the ten States mentioned above would meet with the success they deserve.

In this connection it is necessary to express the deep gratitude of the Durbar to the ten Rulers who entrusted their cases to the Dewan Mr. Godbole and enabled him to go to England and give evidence on their behalf before the Joint Parliamentary Committee. But for their help and co-operation this would not have been possible. The Durbar also think it their duty to thank Mr. (now-Rao Sahab) Y. A. Thombare, Political Minister of Sangli, who was a delegate on the Joint Parliamentary Committee, for his good will, active help and co-operation.

## (2) THE VISIT OF THE A. G. G. FOR THE DECCAN STATES.

18. An important event of the year was the visit paid by Lieut.-Colonel H. Wilberforce-Bell, C. I. E., the Agent to the Governor-General for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur and Mrs. Wilberforce-Bell to Phaltan on the 26th July 1933. This was the first visit of the A. G. G. after the transfer of this State from the Government of Bombay to the Government of India and Col. Wilberforce-Bell's

Visit of the A. G. G. to Phaltan.

was pleased to pay it during the Chief Saheb's absence in England. The distinguished guests stayed at Phaltan from the 26th to 28th July 1933.

On his arrival the A. G. G. was welcomed by the Phaltan Municipality. An 'At Home' was given in honour of the guests by the Mudhoji Club, Phaltan.

The welcome speech by the President, Phaltan Municipality and the A. G. G.'s reply to it are given in Annexures—B and C.

The guests also paid a visit to the sugar factory at Pimpalachi Wadi under Hol. The factory building was then under construction. This factory is the first big industrial concern in the State.

The guests visited various institutions in the town, viz., the Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank, the Mudhoji High School, the Local Board, Phaltan, the Victoria Diamond Jubilee Library and the State Charitable Dispensary.

### G—Other Events.

19. An address was given by the people to Shrimant S. Rani Saheb on the 18th April 1934 as a mark of respect and for ably conducting the administration of the State during the Chief Saheb's absence in England.

**Address to Shrimant S. Ranisaheb.**

20 Shrimant S. Lilavati Raje Rani Saheb of Jath, Shrimant Bhagirathibaisaheb, dowager Ranisaheb of Jath, Shrimant Rajkumar Kamala Raje, sister of the Ruler of Jath, Kumar Shrimant Ajitsinh *alias* Bhausahab and Kumar Shrimant Bhayasaheb, younger brothers of the Ruler of Jath, were pleased to pay a visit to Phaltan on the 25th June 1933.

**Distinguished Visitors.**

Mr. K. A. Gandhi, M. B., B. S., D. P. H., D. T. M. & H., Assistant Director of Public Health, s. R. D., Belgaum, paid a visit to Phaltan on the 28th June 1933 while on tour in connection with the sanitary arrangements at the time of Shri Dnyaneshwar Maharaj Palkhi on its return journey from Pandharpur.

Their Highnesses the Raja Saheb and the Rani Saheb of Sangli were pleased to pay a flying visit to Phaltan on their way to Bombay on the 11th July 1933 during the absence of the Chief Saheb in England. Their Highnesses visited the sugar factory at Pimpalachi Wadi on their way to Lonand Railway Station.

Shrimant Chief Saheb of Ramdurg was pleased to pay a short visit to Phaltan on the 1st November 1933.

Dr. W. Burns, D. Sc., Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, Poona, and Mrs. Burns accompanied by Rao Saheb B. P. Vagholkar, L. Ag., principal Agricultural Officer i/c the Imperial Sugarcane Research Station, Padegaon, paid a visit to Phaltan on the 9th February 1934.

Shrimant Yuvarajsaheb of Dewas Junior paid a visit to Phaltan on the 19th April 1934.

21. An unprecedented earthquake shock was felt on the 15th January 1934 in Northern India. It caused heavy loss of life and property in the Province of Bihar and Orissa. An appeal was issued by H. E. the Viceroy to contribute to the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund. The Chief Saheb, who happened to be in Delhi at the time, immediately contributed Rs. 101 towards the fund.

**H. E. the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund.**

After the Chief Saheb's return to Phaltan, a public meeting under his presidentship was held at the Mudhoji Club on the 13th February 1934 to collect subscriptions in aid of the Relief Fund. The total contribution including the Chief Saheb's personal contribution amounted to Rs. 1,248-14-0.

22. The Birth-day of His Majesty the King Emperor was observed as a public holiday with usual ceremonies on the 3rd June 1933.

**Birth-day of H. M.  
the King Emperor.**

23. The Birth-day of the Ruler falls on the Ganesh Chaturthi day. It was celebrated with great rejoicings on the 24th August 1933, especially as the Chiefsahab safely returned from England on that day.

**Birth-day of the  
Ruler.**

24. Complete silence for two minutes was observed on the 11th November 1933 in connection with the Armistice Day.

**The Armistice day.**

25. Thursday, the 22nd February 1934, the funeral day of His Majesty the King of the Belgians ( who died of injuries due to a fall during mountain climbing ) was observed as a day of mourning and flags were half-masted.

**Death of His  
Majesty the King  
of the Belgians.**

26. Shrimant S. Shantadevi (Shrimant Kamala Raje, sister of H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior), Rani Saheb of Akalkot, died of injuries sustained in a motor car accident on the 19th March 1934 within a month of her marriage with the Raja Saheb of Akalkot.

**Death of Shrimant  
S. Rani Saheb of  
Akalkot.**

A condolence meeting was held on the 21st March 1934 under the presidentship of the Ruler of Phaltan to give expression to the great grief and sympathy felt by the Durbar and the people of Phaltan at the tragic event.

27. Flags were half-masted on the 27th March 1934 ( the funeral day ) as a mark of respect for the late dowager Queen of the Netherlands.

**Death of the late  
dowager Queen of  
the Netherlands.**

### H—Interviews, Attendance at Functions, etc.

#### (1) RULER'S INTERVIEWS AND ATTENDANCE AT VARIOUS FUNCTIONS.

28. His Excellency the Viceroy received the Ruler at the Viceroy's House, Delhi, on the 20th January 1934.

**Ruler's interviews  
and attendance at  
various functions.**

The Ruler had interviews with Lieut. Col. H. Wilberforce-Bell, C. I. E., Agent to the Governor General for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur, on the 21st September 1933, 26th September 1933, 14th October 1933, 20th November 1933 and 29th May 1934.

His Excellency Major General Sir Frederick Sykes, Governor of Bombay, received the Ruler at Government House, Poona, on the 13th October 1933 and again at Bombay on the 24th November 1933.

The Ruler was present at the Gateway of India, Bombay, at the time of the arrival of Lord Brabourne, Governor-Designate of Bombay and Lady Brabourne on the 7th December 1933.

The Ruler was present at the Gateway of India, Bombay at the time of the departure of Sir Frederick Sykes, the out-going Governor of Bombay, on the 8th December 1933.

The Ruler was invited to luncheon at Government House, Bombay, on the 23rd April 1934.

The Ruler attended the meeting of the Rulers and Representatives of some of the Deccan States held in Bombay on the 14th November 1933.

The Ruler accompanied by his Executive Councillors paid a visit to the Imperial Sugarcane Research Institute at Padegaon on the 3rd October 1933. Rao Saheb B. P. Vagholkar, L. Ag., Principal Agricultural Officer of the Institute, was kind enough to take them round the laboratory and the experimental farm and to explain the nature of the research work and some of the results achieved.

The Ruler presided at the Prize Distribution Ceremony of the Union-Club, Satara, on the 2nd April 1934.

The Ruler presided over the opening ceremony of the Verjivandas Motilal Swastik Mandir, Bombay, on the 16th April 1934.

#### (2) SHRIMANT S. RANI SAHEB'S INTERVIEWS.

29. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of Willingdon received Shrimant S. Ranisaheb and the Yuvaraj on the 3rd August 1933 at the Maharaja of Baroda's Jay Mahal Palace, Bombay.

Shrimant S. Ranisaheb had an interview with Lieut. Col. H. Wilberforce Bell, C. I. E., Agent to the Governor-General for the Deccan States on the 19th July 1933.

#### (3) DEWAN'S INTERVIEWS.

30. His Excellency the Viceroy was pleased to grant an interview to Mr. K. V. Godbole, the Dewan, at the Viceroy's House, Delhi, on the 22nd January 1934. He had also interviews with Mr. B. J. Glancy, the Political Secretary, Mr. R. E. L. Wingate the Joint Political Secretary, and Lieut. Col. H. Wilberforce-Bell, C. I. E., A. G. G. for the Deccan States. Sir Frederick Sykes, the late Governor of Bombay and H. E. Lord Brabourne were also pleased to grant him interviews during the year under report.

#### I—Donations.

31. The following donations were given by the Durbar during the year under report :—

	Rs.
1 The Mudhoji High School, Phaltan	...100
2 Gramoddhar Mandal, Satara	... 50
3 Indian Philosophical Congress, Poona	... 25
4 Indian Science Congress, Poona	... 25
5 Vyankatesh Vidyalaya Bal Veer Pathak, Phaltan	... 30
6 Victoria Diamond Jubilee Library, Phaltan	...100
7 Mr. Bhagwan Maruti Gosavi, Phaltan, for his book [the Geography of Phaltan State	... 50
8. The H. O. H. Fete, Bombay	...101
9 Kanya Shala, Wai	... 51
10 All India Women's Educational Association, New Delhi	...200
11 The Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona	...500
12 Mudhoji Club, Phaltan	...200

Total ...1,432



**CHAPTER II.**

**ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.**

**A—The Revenue Department.**

32. The Revenue administration of the State is carried on by the Revenue Chief Revenue Officers Member as the head of the Department. The Mamlatdar works directly under the Revenue Member.

During the year under report Mr. S. H. Kher, B. A., LL. B., continued to be the Revenue Member and Mr. S. N. Bapat, B. A., continued to be the Revenue Mamlatdar except for a period of 5 months from July to November 1933 when Mr. N. G. Halabe, the Mamlatdar for Co-operative Societies worked also as the Revenue Mamlatdar.

**B—Land Records.**

33. During the year under report the Department of Land Records continued to be in charge of Mr. S. H. Kher, B. A., LL. B., the Revenue Member. The important functions of this department are to provide the statistics necessary for sound administration in all matters connected with the land, to provide the Record of Rights for the protection of all who hold interests in land and to simplify periodical settlement operations.

34. The term of the first Revision Settlement made in 1894-95 having expired, the second Revision Settlement was introduced in the year 1924-25. The land revenue is collected in two instalments. The first instalment falls due on the 25th February and the second, on the 25th March every year.

35. During the year under report the work of the Record of Rights and Interests in land was completed in the case of the following thirty villages under the Nira Right Bank Canal :—

1 Padegaon	11 Jinti	21 Asu
2 Kusur	12 Nimbhore	22 Munjawadi
3 Raodi Bdk.	13 Bhilkati	23 Rajuri
4 Raodi Kd.	14 Kambleshwar	24 Gunavare
5 Murum	15 Somanthali	25 Nimblak
6 Khamgaon	16 Sangavi	26 Takalwade
7 Tadavale	17 Songaon	27 Rajale
8 Kalaj	18 Sarde	28 Pimprad
9 Survadi	19 Sathe	29 Vidni
10 Hol	20 Gokhali	30 Phaltan

The record will prove of very great value to the land revenue administration and the collection of water-rates and to the public at large as they will henceforth have an authentic record of their titles.

The work of Record of Rights in respect of the remaining villages is being continued.

36. Waste land measuring 453 acres, 22 gunthas assessed at Rs. 497-3-6 was given out for cultivation during the year under report.

37. The number of Government and alienated villages is 60 and 13 respectively.  
Number of Government and alienated Villages.

The following are the 13 alienated Villages.

Serial No.	No. of villages	Name of the village	Nature of the alienated village
1	2	3	4
1	4	Asu, Nimlak, Hol, Padegaon	Isafat
2	2	Raodi Khurd, Bhilkati	Sharakat
3	6	Dudhebavi, Sonavdi Khurd, Tirakwadi, Saskal, Vidni, Nirgudi.	Devasthan Inam
4	1	Wathar	Inam
Total	13		

38. One alienation of land measuring 43 acres 18 gunthas, assessed at Rs. 29-2-0, was made as Watan Inam to the mahars of Malavadi village in the year under report.  
Alienations.

39. Two boundary disputes, viz., the one in the Nira River bed regarding the boundaries between Jinti, a State village, and Korhale, a village in the adjoining District of Poona, and the other regarding the boundaries between Padegaon, a State village and Padegaon in the Poona District, were pending settlement during the year under report.  
Boundary disputes.

40. A sum of Rs. 200 only was advanced as Tagai during the year under report for agricultural purposes as the Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies make the necessary advances for these purposes.  
Tagai advances.

### C—Land Revenue, Demand and Collection.

41. The annual Jamabandi and inspection were carried out by Mr. S. H. Kher, B. A., LL. B., the Revenue Member.  
Jamabandi and Inspection.

42. The following table shows the demand and realisation of land revenue proper and miscellaneous during the years 1933-34 and 1932-33.  
Demand and Collection of Land Revenue.

Year	Past arrears.	Current year's demand.	Total demand.	Suspensions.	Remissions.	Collections	Arrears at the end of the year		
							of current year	of past year's demand	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1933-34	Rs. 41,020	Rs. 1,63,323	Rs. 2,04,343	...	Rs. 7,884	Rs. 1,57,074	Rs. 20,269	Rs. 19,116	Rs. 39,385
1932-33	47,950	1,67,807	2,15,757	...	8,091	1,66,646	21,170	19,850	41,020

The percentage of collection to the demand was as under :—

1933-34	...	76.86
1932-33	...	77.23

The collection is slightly less than that for the preceding year.

The remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 7,884 (including Rs. 4,400, on account of consolidated water cess) as against Rs. 8,091 during the previous year.

Coercive processes had to be resorted to for the collection of land revenue in certain cases.

43. The following table shows the demand and realisation of Local Fund during the year 1933-34 and 1932-33:—

Year	Past arrears.	Current year's demand.	Total demand.	Remissions.	Collections.	Arrears at the end of the year.		
						of current year.	of past year's demand.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1933-34	Rs. 6,836	Rs. 28,308	Rs. 35,144	Rs. 348	Rs. 26,987	Rs. 4,113	Rs. 3,696	Rs. 7,809
1932-33	7,869	27,677	35,546	402	28,308	3,618	3,218	6,836

The percentage of collections to the demand was as under :—

1933-34	...	76.79
1932-33	...	79.63

The collection is slightly less than that for the preceding year.

#### D—Irrigated Area and Water-rate Assessment.

44. The following table shows the area irrigated by the Nira Right Bank Canal in 1933-34 and 1932-33 and the water-rate assessment :—

Year	Area irrigated		Water rate assessment	
	Acres	Gunthas	Rs.	As.
1933-34	8,346	20	70,845	5
1932-33	6,684	0	56,002	0

The increase in the area irrigated and the consequent increase in the water-rate assessment is due to the impetus given to sugarcane cultivation by the establishment of a sugar factory at Pimpalachiwadi, a village about 10 miles northwest of Phaltan.

**CHAPTER III.****PROTECTION.****A—Legislation.**

**45.** Normally two sessions of the Phaltan State Legislative Council are held annually in the months of September and March. During the year under report the Legislative Council held its session on the 25th September 1933 under the presidentship of Mr. A. V. Patwardhan, B. A., Member of the Servants of India Society, Poona. The March session had to be postponed to 9th July 1934 owing to the prevalence of plague in the town of Phaltan.

Sessions of the  
Phaltan State  
Legislative Council.

**46.** During the September session three Acts were passed by the Legislative Council, and having received the assent of the Ruler, became Laws. The Acts were as follow :—

Course of  
Legislation.

- (1) Act V of 1933—The Phaltan State Partnership Act ( India Act No. IX of 1932, Sections 2 to 74 A, with Schedules 1 and 2 ).
- (2) Act VI of 1933—The Phaltan State Christian Marriage Act (India Act No. XV of 1872, Sections 3 to 80 inclusive of Schedules 1 to 4 ).
- (3) Act VII of 1933—An Act to introduce the Amendments of Acts of the Government of India and the Government of Bombay mentioned in Appendix II, up to the end of May 1933.

Four Government bills were introduced in the Legislative Council during the period under report, of which three passed into Law as mentioned above. The fourth, viz., a bill to amend the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act by providing for regular appeals instead of revision applications for the decrees passed in certain suits by a First Class Subordinate Judge under the provisions of the said Act, was read for the first time and an amendment that it be published for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon was passed.

Bills.

Nine non-official resolutions were moved, out of which four, including three congratulatory resolutions, were carried. Two resolutions were withdrawn after discussion and three were lost.

Resolutions.

Government replies to the 22 questions asked by the non-official members were given.

Questions.

**47.** The Laws in force in the State are shown in Appendix II.

Laws.

**B—Military Force.**

**48.** No military force is maintained in the State. Appendix III is therefore not given.

Military Force.

**C—Police.**

**49. Organisation and description of the Police Force.** The number of police at the end of the year under report was 91 as against 109 of the previous year. The details regarding the strength, cost, discipline and education of the police for the year 1933-34 are given in Appendix IV. The number of armed police is 39. The batch of the armed police is styled as 'Garrison.' They are armed with smooth-bore muzzle-loading guns and are employed to guard the treasury, the palace and the jail. The number of the mounted Police is two. They are armed with swords and spears and assist the regular Police in patrolling and other like duties.

**50. Working of the Police and other details.** The details regarding the working of the police, the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries, and the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial are given in Appendices V, VI and VII, respectively.

During the year under report 58 offences were investigated involving 146 accused, out of whom 42 were convicted, 26 either acquitted or discharged, and 78 were awaiting their trial at the close of the year.

**51. Ratio to population and area.** The ratio of the police to the population and to the area is 1 : 645.7 and 1 : 4.3 respectively.

**52. Riot between two sections of the Jain Community.** On the 17th June 1933 a riot took place between two sections of the Jain community at Phaltan over the right of simultaneously performing worship of the idols over the 'Manstambh' (Pillar) built in common. As soon as the information was received in the police office, the police rushed to the scene of offence. The District Magistrate and other high officials also went there and peace was restored immediately. However, an order under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code was promulgated and was in force for a week. After police investigation prosecutions against people from both the sections, who had taken a prominent part in the riot, were launched. At the close of the year the cases against them were not decided. \*

**D—Village Police.**

**53. Village Police.** The number of village police is 376 and consists of the police patels and village watchmen. It is their special duty to prevent crime and to detect and arrest offenders within village limits. They are hereditary Watandars. The village police are under the charge of the police patel, who is often the person performing the duties of revenue patel.

**54. Accidental Deaths and Fires.** During the year under report 25 cases of accidental deaths as against 31 in the preceding year were reported.

The loss due to accidental fires amounted to Rs. 2,883-7-6 as against Rs. 1,874-9-0 in the previous year.

\* At the request from the whole of the Jain community these prosecutions were, however, withdrawn in June 1934.

**E—The Judiciary.**

55. The High Court of Judicature at Phaltan is the highest court of appeal, in the State in all judicial matters. It does not exercise original jurisdiction.

The High Court.

56. The following table shows the personnel of the High Court during the year under report :—

Judges of the High Court.

Name.	Appointment.
Mr. Keshav Vinayak Godbole, B. A., LL. B.,	Permanent.
Raje Shambhusingrao Jadhavrao, First Class Sardar and Jahagirdar of Malegaon, Dist. Poona.	10-6-33 to 24-8-33.
Mr. Vaman Vishwanath Bapat, B. A., LL. B.,	25-6-33 to 23-8-33.
Mr. Balkrishna Govind Phatak, B. A., LL. B.,	24-4-34 to 11-5-34.

The permanent High Court Judge primarily looks after the administrative work and disposal of the urgent judicial matters. The appellate work is normally carried out by appointing independent Judges from competent lawyers or retired Judges from British India. Much of the District Court work is also entrusted to them. This secures to the people the services of a competent person, unconnected with the State administration. This practice has another advantage in that it provides for the separation of the executive and judicial functions so far as the higher courts are concerned. The advantages of this system have become so apparent that it is now being followed in some of the Deccan States.

57. The following table shows the number of Courts for the administration of civil and criminal justice during the year under report :—

Number of Courts.

No.	Civil	No.	Criminal.
1	The District Judge's Court, Phaltan.	1	The Sessions Judge's Court, Phaltan.
1	The First Class Subordinate Judge's Court, Phaltan.	1	The District Magistrate's Court, Phaltan.
		3	The First Class Magistrate's Courts, Phaltan.
		1	The Second Class Magistrate's Court, Phaltan.
2		6	

58. The following table shows the personnel of the Subordinate Judicial Personnel of Sub-ordinate Judicial Service during the year under report :—  
Service.

Name	Designation.	Appointment.
Mr. S. M. Dani, B. A., LL. B.,	District and Sessions Judge.	1-6-33 to 31-5-34.
Mr. V. V. Bapat, B. A., LL. B.,	Joint District Judge.	25-6-33 to 23-8-33.
Mr. B. G. Phatak, B. A., LL. B.,	Joint District Judge.	24-4-34 to 11-5-34.
Mr. S. H. Kher, B. A., LL. B.,	District Magistrate.	1-6-33 to 31-5-34.
Mr. B. L. Likhite, M. A., LL. B.,	First Class Sub-Judge and Magistrate F. C.	1-6-33 to 31-5-34.
Mr. S. M. Upalekar, M. A., LL. B.	Joint First Class Sub-Judge and Magistrate F. C.	21-6-33 to 31-12-33 27-4-34 to 31-5-34
Mr. S. N. Bapat, B. A.,	Magistrate F. C.	1-6-33 to 31-5-34.
Mr. N. G. Halabe,	Magistrate Second Class.	1-6-33 to 30-6-33. 25-11-33 to 31-5-34.
		1-5-33 to 31-5-34.

#### F—Criminal Justice.

59. The statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the criminal courts during the year 1933 is given in Appendix VIII.  
Work done by the Criminal Courts.

The total number of offences dealt with by these courts, including the balance of the past year, was 288 as against 291 of the previous year. The total number of accused persons brought before these courts for trial, including the balance of 90 of the previous year, was 685 of whom 168 were convicted, 214 were either acquitted or discharged, and 257 remained pending trial at the close of the year and 46 either died, escaped or transferred.

60. The statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the criminal courts during the year 1933, is given in Appendix IX.  
Criminal Appellate Work.

#### G—Civil Justice.

61. The statement showing the nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year 1933 is given in Appendix X.  
Original Civil Work.

62. The statement showing the results of applications for execution of decrees during the year 1933 is given in Appendix XI.  
Execution of Decrees.

The total number of applications for the execution of decrees including arrears was 778 as against 782 for the last year. Out of these 501 were disposed of during the year under report leaving a balance of 277 at the end of the year.

63. The statement showing the number and results of appeals in civil suits during the year 1933 is given in Appendix XII.  
Civil Appellate Work.

64. The Mamlatdar's Court disposed of 28 possessory ( Vahivat ) suits leaving a balance of 7 for the next year.  
Mamlatdar's Court.

**H—Extradition.**

- 65.** Two accused were surrendered by the State to the British Government and two were surrendered by the British Government to the State.

**I—Prisons.**

- 66.** There is only one Jail in the State and it is at Phaltan. The statement showing the number of persons confined in the jail and lock-up during the year under report is given in Appendix XIII.

- 67.** Mr. B. L. Likhite, M. A., LL. B., the Home Member, continued to be in charge of the Jail Department during the year under report. The Chief Medical Officer is the Superintendent of the Jail. He is assisted by the Assistant Medical Officer as Assistant Jail Superintendent and one Jailor.

The general administration of the Jail is conducted on the lines of the rules laid down in the Bombay Jail Manual. The prisoners undergoing rigorous imprisonment are given suitable work.

- 68.** The following table shows the number of prisoners during the year under report and the year 1932-33 :—

Year.	Number of Prisoners at the commencement of the year		New admissions		Total		Number discharged		Number at the end of the year.	
	Male	Female	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1933-34	7	1	39	2	46	3	38	2	8	1
1932-33	7	...	51	8	58	8	51	7	7	1

- 69.** Out of the total number of admissions, viz., (39+2) 11 were convicts. The rest represent under-trial prisoners. The daily average number of prisoners (both convicts and under-trials) was 4.7 as against 7.3 in the previous year.

- 70.** One under-trial prisoner escaped from the Jail during the year but was soon re-arrested.

- 71.** Owing to the outbreak of plague at Phaltan the jail was removed to a specially built hut outside the town from 9-1-1934 to 31-3-1934. During the year under report the health of the prisoners was good and their conduct satisfactory. No death was reported among them during the year.

- 72.** The total expenditure during the year, excluding that of the police guards, amounted to Rs. 361 as against Rs. 596 in the preceding year. This expenditure denotes mainly the amount spent over the prisoners, as the jail officers receive their pay from the Medical Department.



The average cost per prisoner per day was Rs. 0-3-4 as against Rs. 0-3-7 in the preceding year.

**73.** A Visitor's Committee of official and non-official members under the  
**Jail Visitors' Committee.** chairmanship of the District Magistrate is appointed to visit the State Jail periodically.

### J—Registration.

**74.** The details of the work done by the Registration Department during  
**Registration.** the year under report are given in Appendix XIV. The statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of registration during the year is given in Appendix XV.

The number of documents registered during the year was 1417 as against 1552 of the previous year.

The receipts and expenditure of the Department were Rs. 2,257 and Rs. 573 respectively as against Rs. 2,572 and 642 for the preceding year.

## CHAPTER III—A.

### LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

#### A—The Phaltan Municipality.

##### (a) Constitution and Personnel.

**75.** The Municipality in the town of Phaltan is one of the oldest institutions in the town, being established in 1868. It is governed  
**Constitution.** by the District Municipal Act ( Bombay Act III of 1901 ). The total number of councillors is 16 of whom 8 are elected and 8 nominated by the Durbar of whom 4 are officials. The President is nominated by the Durbar and the Vice-President is elected by the councillors.

**76.** During the year under report Dr. R. H. Bhadkamkar, M. A., M. D.,  
**Personnel.** the President of the Municipality, resigned his Presidentship as well as his membership and Mr. D. B. Unde, B. A., a retired mamlatdar from British India and now a permanent resident of Phaltan was appointed President by the Durbar at the end of May 1934. Mr. N. G. Halbe, the Mamlatdar for Co-operative Societies, a nominated member, was the Vice-President of the Municipality and Mr. S. S. Kshirsagar, High Court Vakil, Phaltan, an elected member, the Chairman of the Municipality.

##### (b) Receipts and Expenditure.

**77.** The gross receipts and expenditure of the Phaltan Municipality during the year under report are given in Appendix XVI.  
**Gross Receipts and Expenditure.** They amounted to Rs. 34,340 and Rs. 38,475 respectively as against Rs. 42,300 and Rs. 47,114 respectively of the previous year. The increase in expenditure during the year under report is due to a sum of Rs. 10,153 being spent on the school building.

78. The following table shows the net receipts, and expenditure of the Municipality under the principal heads during the years 1933-34 and 1932-33.

## R E C E I P T S.

Serial No.	Sources of Income	1933-34	1932-33	Increase	Decrease
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Municipal rates and taxes				
	(a) Taxes on houses and lands	890	3,065	...	2,175
	(b) Octroi	9,537	9,899	...	362
	(c) Taxes on Vehicles	491	515	...	24
	(d) Toll	2,757	2,706	51	...
	(e) Water-rates	4,190	7,811	...	3,621
	(f) Conservancy	958	2,285	...	1,327
2	Other sources of revenue	5,707	6,783	...	1,076
3	Contribution for Primary Education	2,000	3,000	...	1,000
4	Miscellaneous	291	698	...	407
	<b>Total</b>	<b>26,821</b>	<b>36,762</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>9,941</b>
5	Debt heads.	7,519	5,538	1,981	...
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>34,340</b>	<b>42,300</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>7,960</b>

The decreases under sub-items (a), (e) and (f) of item No. 1 and item No. 2 are mainly due to the prevalence of plague in the town for about 4½ months.

## E X P E N D I T U R E.

No.	Items of expenditure	1933-34	1932-33	Increase	Decrease
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Administration	4,630	5,047	...	417
2	Public Works	12,806	12,135	671	...
3	Water Works	252	271	...	19
4	Lighting	1,422	1,138	284	...
5	Medical Relief & Sanitation	8,379	8,291	88	...
6	Public Instruction	8,581*	5,537	3,044	...
7	Miscellaneous	1,670	1,184	486	...
	<b>Total</b>	<b>37,740</b>	<b>33,603</b>	<b>4,573</b>	<b>436</b>
8	Debt heads	735	13,511	...	12,776
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>38,475</b>	<b>47,114</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>8,639</b>

79. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rupees 3-13-6.

\*This amount includes Rs. 1,257 for payments which were not made during the previous year.

## ( c ) Meetings.

80. During the year under report the General Body held 21 meetings and disposed of 141 items of business as against 15 meetings and disposal of 116 items of business during the preceding year.

Meetings of the  
General Body and  
other Committees.

The Managing Committee held 67 meetings and disposed of 691 items of business during the year under report as against 43 meetings and disposal of 779 items of business during the previous year.

The Sanitary Committee held 17 meetings and disposed of 161 items of business during the year under report as against 19 meetings and disposal of 91 items of business during the preceding year.

( d ) Activities of the Municipality regarding Primary Education  
Medical Relief, Sanitation and Vaccination.

81. The details of the progress of primary education and the different activities of the Municipality regarding it are given in Chapter VII under 'Primary Education'. The other activities of the Municipality regarding Medical Relief Sanitation and Vaccination are noticed in their proper places in Chapter VI.

## ( e ) Works of Public Utility.

82. The work of electrifying street-lights entrusted to the Kishorsinh Electric Supply Co., Phaltan, was practically complete and only a few by-roads and lanes have kerosene lamps.

Work of Public  
utility.

83. Upto the year 1883, the inhabitants of the Phaltan town had to make use of the river-water for their domestic purposes and experienced considerable difficulty in fetching it. In that year the late revered Chief Saheb Mudhojirao *alias* Bapusaheb constructed at a large outlay the water works at Nirgudi. Water is carried by an underground masonry-built canal for about 1½ miles and is stored in a well and thence it is carried by large iron pipes to a circular masonry-built reservoir situated a short distance to the south of the town. The structure is 60 feet in circumference and 10 feet in height from the level of the ground, the total depth being 15 feet. It is always full, and the water is carried from it by iron pipes into the town.

Water Supply.

Sundry repairs were done to the water-works during the year under report.

## ( f ) Public Works.

84. The following table shows the details of expenditure on public works during the years 1933-34 and 1932-33.

Serial No.	Item	1933-34	1932-33	Increase	Decrease
1	Communications ... ..	Rs. 270	Rs. 885	Rs. ...	Rs. 615
2	Buildings ... ..	11,182	5,911	5,271	...
3	Water-supply ... ..	281	3,305	...	3,024
4	Other Works ... ..	118	937	...	819
5	Establishment ... ..	955	1,097	...	142
	Total ... ..	12,806	12,135	671	...

The increase under item No. 2 is due to the amount spent on the school building of the Municipal Primary School No. 1.

**Buildings.** 85. During the year under report the first floor of the extension to the old building of the Municipal Primary School No. 1 (Vyankatesh Vidyalaya) was completed. The amount spent during the year under report was Rs. 10,153, the total expenditure on the new building from its commencement being Rs. 16,046.

A separate segregation ward was built during the year under report at a distance of about a mile to the east of the town at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,200.

The want of a shed on the cremation ground was felt for a long time. The Municipality therefore erected a shed adjacent to the cremation ground during the year under report at an approximate cost of Rs. 300.

### (g) Epidemics.

**Plague.** 86. During the year under report plague, which was ravaging the city of Poona from July to November 1933, broke out in the town of Phaltan in October 1933 and continued till the middle of March 1934. Within the town limits there were 37 attacks and 22 deaths.

A vigorous rat campaign, mass-inoculation and evacuation of the town soon brought the epidemic under control. The total number of inoculations was 7,364.

**Cholera.** During the year under report 21 attacks and 6 deaths due to cholera were reported within the Municipal limits.

**Small-Pox.** Within the Municipal limits the attacks and deaths due to small-pox during the year were 12 and 2 respectively.

### (h) Important Events.

#### (1) VISIT OF THE A. G. G.

**Visit of the A. G. G.** 87. A noteworthy event during the year under report was the visit of Lieut-Colonel H. Wilberforce-Bell, C. I. E., the Agent to the Governor General for the Deccan States and Mrs. Wilberforce-Bell, to Phaltan on the 26th July 1933. The guests on their arrival in Phaltan were heartily received by the Municipality at a 'Pansupari' given in their honour. The speeches made on the occasion by the President and the reply of the A. G. G. are given in Annexures B and C.

Before leaving, the A. G. G. was pleased to record the following remarks in the Visitors' Book :—

"The Phaltan Municipality welcomed us to-day at a pleasant function in honour of our first visit to the State. I was interested to hear the work which the Municipality has done and is doing, and of this work I saw confirmation in the town."

Phaltan,  
26-7-1933.

Sd/- H. WILBERFORCE-BELL,  
Agent to the Governor General.

## (2) ADDRESS TO THE RULER

88. An address of welcome was presented to Shrimant Chief Saheb on the 2nd September 1933 on his arrival from England. It was largely attended both by the citizens and the people from the surrounding villages. Shrimant Chief Saheb briefly narrated his experiences in England and made a suitable reply to the demands put forth by the Municipality in the address.

Address to  
the Ruler.

**B—The Local Board, Phaltan.****(a) Constitution and personnel.**

89. The Phaltan Local Board was established on the 1st June 1931 under the Local Boards Act (Bombay Act VI of 1923) as amended by the Phaltan State Act V of 1931. As there was no time to hold the elections, the first Board was constituted by the Durbar by nominating 20 members on the General Body. The members were selected from the whole of the State so as to make the Body a fully representative one. The life of the Board constituted in 1931 was extended till the end of May 1935.

Constitution.

90. Dr. R. H. Bhadkamkar, M. A., M. D., continued to be the President, and Mr. N. V. Bavadekar, B. A., LL. B., the Vice-President. Both of them are non-official members and are elected by the General Body of the Local Board. Mr. K. B. Keskar continued to be the Chief Officer of the Local Board during the year under report.

Personnel.

**(b) Receipts and Expenditure.**

91. The gross receipts and expenditure of the Phaltan Local Board, during the year under report are given in Appendix XVI.

Receipts and  
Expenditure.

The following table shows the receipts and expenditure of the Local Board under the Principal heads during the years 1933-34 and 1932-33.

## R E C E I P T S.

Serial No.	Sources of income.	1933-34	1932-33	Increase	Decrease
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Local Fund Cess.	26,987	28,334	...	1,347
2	Canal area development cess.	7,647	4,579	3,068	...
3	Tolls.	2,936	8,314	...	5,378
4	Cattle pounds.	2,843	2,777	66	...
5	Contribution from duty on petrol.	...	3,166	...	3,166
6	Miscellaneous.	4,392	5,195	...	803
	Total.	44,805	52,365	...	7,560
7	Debt heads.	14,896	9,459	5,437	
	Grand Total.	59,701	61,824		2,123

The decrease under item No. 4 'tolls' is due to the transfer of the Mahad Pandharpur Road from the Board to the State.

The decrease under item No. 5 'contribution from duty on petrol' is due to the amount not being received from the British Government by the State, during the year under report.

## EXPENDITURE.

Serial No.	Heads of Expenditure.	1933-34	1932-33	Increase	Decrease
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Administration	1,271	2,241	...	970
2	Public Works	4,036	22,904	...	18,864
3	Education	15,505	14,985	520	...
4	Medical Relief and Vaccination	1,215	4,878	...	3,663
5	Sanitation	618	746	...	128
6	Veterinary	1,243	1,963	...	720
7	Miscellaneous	8,023	8,940	...	917
	Total	31,911	56,657	...	24,746
8	Debt heads	29,279	4,370	24,909	...
	Grand Total	61,190	61,027	163	...

The decrease under item No. 4 'medical relief and vaccination' is due to the transfer of the Charitable Dispensary to the State.

## ( c ) Meetings.

92. During the year under report the General Body held 5 meetings and disposed of 160 items of business as against 8 meetings and disposal of 165 items of business during the previous year.

Meetings of the General Body and other Committees.

The Standing Committee held 7 meetings and disposed of 124 items of business during the year under report as against 2 meetings and disposal of 23 items of business during the preceding year.

## ( d ) Activities of the Local Board regarding Primary Education, Medical Relief, Sanitation and Vaccination.

93. The activities of the Board during the year under report as regards Primary Education, Medical Relief, Sanitation and Vaccination have been noticed in their proper places in Chapters VI and VII.

## (e) Public Works.

94. The following table shows the details of expenditure on public works during the years 1933-34 and 1932-33.

Serial No.	Item	1933-34	1932-33	Increase	Decrease
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Communications ...	2,122	13,327	...	11,205
2	Buildings ...	973	3,208	...	2,235
3	Water Supply ...	12	...	12	...
4	Other works ..	...	4,200	...	4,200
5	Establishment ...	929	2,169	...	1,240
	Total ...	4,036	22,904	...	18,868

The decrease under item No 1 is due to the transfer of the Mahad Pandharpur Road to the State and the consequent reduction of Rs. 7,857 on that account.

The expenditure over new school buildings and repairs to the old ones has been noticed in Chapter VII.

95. A new 'Fowler' Steam Road Roller, weighing 10 tons, has been purchased by the Board at a cost of Rs. 11,267-15-0.

During the year under report necessary repairs were made to roads covering a length of 55 miles. Repairs to the Mograla Ghat road were made from the contribution received from the British Government out of the duty on petrol. This Ghat Road connects the Phaltan State with Dahiwadi, the headquarters of the ManjPeta, in the Satara District.

## (f) Veterinary Dispensary.

96. Mr. V. P. Mahabal, G. B. V. C., continued to be in charge of the Veterinary Dispensary at Phaltan. The total number of cases treated during the year under report was 2,028 as against 900 during the previous year. The number of deaths was 160 as against 98 during the previous year.

The number of cases due to epidemic diseases reported during the year was less than that of the previous year. Rinderpest, foot and mouth disease of cattle, black-leg (B. Q.) and hæmorrhagic Septicæmia were the prevailing epidemic diseases during the year under report. However, the total mortality from all these was not heavy.

The number of castrations by the Burdizzo method was 65 as against 60 in the preceding year.

There were 2 breeding bulls at the end of the year (one Mhaswad Khilari Bull and one Delhi Buffalo bull).

The receipts and expenditure of the veterinary department during the year under report was Rs. 42 and Rs. 1,243 as against Rs. 58 and Rs. 1,963 during the preceding year.

Receipts and  
Expenditure.

( g ) Model Farm.

97. The total receipts and expenditure of the Model Farm amounted to Rs. 1, 895 and Rs. 2,046 respectively during the year under report. N. R. cotton, Spanish peanut, Pusa wheat, and E. K. and Pundya varieties of sugarcane were planted in the model farm and efforts were made to popularise them among the cultivators.

Model Farm.

( h ) Rural Uplift.

98. The work of Rural Uplift was taken in hand during the year under report. Two centres, one at Vidni and the other at Suravdi were selected and lectures by Dr. R. H. Bhadkamkar, M. A., M. D., Mr. G. K. Tatke, B. Ag., Bhashagwar R. M. Rudrabhate, and Mr. P. U. Patil, were delivered on sanitation, physical culture, care of infants, and agriculture. Similarly lectures on sanitary matters were delivered by Mr K. K. Patke, the Educational Administrative Officer of the Local Board in simple homely language illustrated by lantern slides.

Rural Uplift.

Experiments to destroy the cactus by means of the cochineal insects were made in a number of villages and were successful. Much of the cactus was thus destroyed and the insects have proved to be a blessing to the villages.

( i ) Important Events.

( 1 ) VISIT OF THE A. G. G.

99. Lieut. Col. H. Wilberforce-Bell, C. I. E., Agent to the Governor General for the Deccan States accompanied by Mrs. Wilberforce-Bell paid a visit to the Local Board office at Phaltan on the morning of the 28th July 1933. He was much pleased to see the working of the Board and made the following remarks in the Visitors' Book :—

Visit of the A. G. G.

"The Local Board of Phaltan has much good work to its credit during the two years it has been established. I was much interested in hearing today from Dr. Bhadkamkar, an account of its activities and I congratulate all concerned upon their labours."

Phaltan,  
28-7-1933. }

Sd/- H. WILBERFORCE-BELL,  
Agent to the Governor-General.

( 2 ) ADDRESS TO THE RULER.

100. On the 9th September 1933 the Local Board presented an address of welcome to Shrimant Chief Saheb on his return from England. A large number of people from almost all the villages of the State had attended the function. Shrimant Chief Saheb thanked the Local Board and all assembled for the hearty and enthusiastic reception given to him and made a suitable reply to the demands put forth in the address.

Address to the  
Ruler.



The address also contained a cordial reference to Shrimant Rajkumari Sarojini Devi *alias* Akkasaheb, who had also accompanied Shrimant Chief Saheb to England.

### C—The Taradgaon Village Panchayat.

101. The Taradgaon Village Panchayat, was established on the 15th September 1931 under the Village Panchayats Act, 1920 (Bombay Act IX of 1920). It consists of 10 members elected by the people of the village. Mr. Jijaba Baburao Patil, the mulki patel of the village, is the Sarpanch and Mr. Moro Abaji Kakade, the Secretary of the Panchayat.

The Panchayat looks after the village sanitation and repairs to the village roads and other matters useful to the village community. During the year under report the Panchayat made repairs to the roads and gutters and practically cleared the scourge of cactus round about the village by means of cochineal insects. The Panchayat has done much useful work and has changed the whole appearance of the village. It has thus set an example to the other villages in the State.

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## CHAPTER IV.

## PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

## A—Weather and Crops.

## (a) WEATHER.

**102.** The statement of rainfall in the Phaltan State is given in detail in Appendix XVII. The following table gives the figures of the total rainfall during the years 1933-34 and 1932-33 and the average for the past five years :—

Rainfall.

Place	1933-34	1932-33	Average for the past five years
Phaltan	24.50	31.26	22.04
Barad	21.60	33.99	23.79
Taradgaon	18.00	31.61	24.08

**103.** The maximum and minimum temperature at Phaltan during the year was 109° and 49°. The maximum temperature was reached on 13-3-34, 5-4-34 and 6-4-34, and the minimum temperature on 20-12-33 and 27-12-33.

Temperature.

**104.** The climate of the Phaltan State is dry and healthy.

Climate.

## (b) CROPS.

**105.** The average yield of crops—bagayat, jirayat and also under canal irrigation—was on the whole satisfactory.

Yield of Crops.

## (c)—AGRICULTURE.

**106.** The establishment in October 1931 of the Imperial Sugarcane Research Station at Padegaon within the State limits has been a valuable asset to the sugarcane cultivators in the State. The results of the research work, which is being carried out in the kind of soil available all along the area commanded by the N. R. B. Canal, would undoubtedly serve as a guide in planting those varieties of sugarcane which are best suited to the land and in the kind and amount of manure best suited to them. The establishment of the sugar factory at Pimpalachiwadi has already given an impetus to sugarcane cultivation.

Imperial Sugarcane Research Station, Padegaon.

Cotton growing is also becoming popular with the cultivators under the N. R. B. Canal.

Cotton growing.

## (d)—STATE OF AGRICULTURAL LIVE-STOCK.

**107.** The details as regards the state of agricultural live-stock are given in Appendix XX. There were no serious cattle diseases during the year under report.

Live-stock.

**108.** Agriculture is the chief industry of the vast majority of the State population. The Village Improvement Branch of the Agricultural Department did useful work during the year under report by actually visiting cultivators in many villages and advising them the use of modern improved methods of agriculture. A considerable quantity of sunn seed was distributed free to those who desired to make use of the sunn crop for manuring. A tendency to grow valuable crops such as cotton, onion, fruits and wheat has been created instead of the usual jwari and kardi crops. Arrangements have also been made to supply the cultivators with good cotton, bajari and wheat seeds.

#### **B-Wages, Labour, and Prices of Food-grains.**

**109.** The wages of skilled and unskilled labour varied during the year under report from annas 12 to Rs. 2, and annas 5 to 6 respectively according to the nature of the work. The general condition of labour was on the whole satisfactory.

**110.** During the year under report prices of agricultural produce showed a marked tendency to improve. The details as to prices of staple food-grains are given in Appendix XVIII.

#### **C-Forests.**

**111.** The area under forest at the end of the year under report was 13,044 acres 6 gunthas, as against 13,081 acres 33 gunthas during the preceding year. The total receipts and expenditure of the Forest Department amounted to Rs. 3,188 and Rs. 587 respectively as compared with Rs. 3,685 and Rs. 567 for the previous year.

#### **D-Excise.**

**112.** The right of manufacture and sale of liquor and hemp drugs has been leased to the British Government for a period of ten years from the 1st August 1924 for a provisional annual compensation of Rs. 9,000 for liquor and Rs. 6,729 for hemp drugs. Opium is purchased from the British Government at a fixed rate. The statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue during the year under report is given in Appendix XXI.

#### **E-Trade and Manufacture.**

##### **(a) Industries.**

##### **(1) THE PHALTAN SUGAR WORKS, LTD.**

**113.** The Phaltan Sugar Works, Ltd., was incorporated at Phaltan on the 8th March 1933 under the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (India Act VII of 1913) in force in the State. It is a private company with an authorised capital of Rs. 10,00,000 (ten lakhs) divided into 10,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. Mr. V. S. Apte is the Managing Director of the company.

The company started its operations immediately after its incorporation and built a massive structure of reinforced concrete at Pimpalachiwadi, a village 10 miles northwest of Phaltan. The sugar factory which has a capacity to crush 500 to 600 tons of sugarcane per day commenced its working on the 9th

February 1934 and manufactured sugar of a good quality for which there was a growing demand. The average number of operatives employed daily was 450.

The company has its own sugarcane plantations in the vicinity of the factory.

A ten years' exemption from the income-tax, fifteen years' exemption from the import duty as well as exemption from export duty are some of the important concessions granted by the Durbar to the first sugar factory of the company, it being the pioneer industrial concern on a large scale in the State.

(2) SHRI LAKSHMI GINNING AND OIL MILLS.

114. In recent years the area under cotton in the State has been increasing, especially in the Nira Right Bank Canal tract. This has opened up a considerable scope for a ginning factory. The ginning factory and oil mills at Phaltan have already been established on the 25th July 1931 by an enterprising merchant of Saswad, in the Poona District.

Ginning and Oil Mills.

(3) THE KISHORSINH MOTOR SERVICE Co., PHALTAN.

115. The Kishorsinh Motor Service Co., was established in 1926 to commemorate the memory of the Ruler's eldest son Shrimant Kishorsinh *alias* Babasaheb who died on the 23rd March 1924. The Company's buses run regularly every day from Phaltan to Poona, Pandharpur, Lonand and Baramati. The buses thus connect Phaltan to Lonand, the nearest Railway Station of the M & S. M. Railway, which is 17 miles from Phaltan, and the important cities of Poona and Pandharpur and the nearest trading centre of Baramati in the Poona District. The fares are fixed and the regularity of the service is commendable. The carrying of postal mails between Lonand and Nateputa, and Nateputa and Pandharpur is entrusted to the company by the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

Kishorsinh Motor Service, Co.

The company has its own workshop where the necessary repairs to the motor buses are done.

Workshop.

(4) THE KISHORSINH ELECTRIC SUPPLY Co., PHALTAN.

116. The Kishorsinh Electric supply Co., installed a power house at Phaltan in May 1932 for supplying electricity to the town of Phaltan, and has thus added considerably to the amenities of the capital town.

Electric Power House.

(b) Cottage Industries.

117. Among the backward classes the cottage industry of handweaving occupies a very important place. There are nearly 100 hand-looms in the State. Dhotees, sarees, coarse cotton cloth and rough woolen blankets are the general products of these small industries.

Cottage Industries.

(c) Minor Industries.

118. Among the minor industries the chief ones are those of country oil presses for extracting oil from kardi, linseed and ground-nut and dyeing of silk and cotton yarn. The total number of oil presses in the State is 50 and that of grinding mills is 14.

Minor Industries.

**(d) Exports and Imports.**

119. The principal exports consist of surplus agricultural produce, such as, Jwari, Bajri, Wheat, Gram, Kardi, and of the manufactured articles, such as, dhotees, sarees, rough woolen blankets, oil extracted from kardi, linseed and groundnut, oil-cakes, as well as hides and horns. Sugar is also being exported from this year. The principal imports are rice, sugar, salt, dried cocoanuts, groceries, bangles, hardware, copper and brass utensils, cloths of Indian, European and Japanese manufacture, yarn, matches, kerosene oil, petrol, timber, oil-cakes, manures, sulphur and machinery.

**(e) Joint Stock Companies.****(1) THE PHALTAN BANK, LTD.**

120. There was only one joint stock company on the Register at the beginning of the year, viz., the Phaltan Bank, Ltd., a public company doing banking business. It was established on the 1st July 1918 with an authorised capital of Rs. 1,00,000 divided into 2,000 shares of Rs. 50 each. The issued capital at the end of March 1934 was Rs. 63,650.

**(2) THE PHALTAN SUGAR WORKS, LTD.**

During the year under report another company was added, viz., the Phaltan Sugar Works, Ltd., a private company with an authorised capital of Rs. 10,00,000 (ten lakhs) divided into 10,000 shares of Rs. 100 each, which was established mainly for the purpose of manufacturing sugar.

**(f) Inspection of Boilers.**

121. The total number of boilers on the Register is four of which three are steam boilers used in the sugar factory at Pimpalachiwadi and one used in the road roller. During the year under report these boilers were inspected and certified by the Inspector deputed by the Chief Inspector of Boilers and Smoke Nuisances, Bombay Presidency, Bombay. The Government of Bombay were good enough to lend the services of the Inspector for which the Durbar's thanks are due to the Agent to the Governor-General for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur and the Government of Bombay.

**F—Public Works.**

122. The details of the expenditure on public works during the year under report both from State funds and the Local funds are given in Appendix XIX. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 11,410 as against Rs. 58,908 in the previous year. This latter sum included a sum of Rs. 38,000 spent on a new building during the last year. Deducting this sum the normal expenditure would have been Rs. 20,908. During the year under report a sum of Rs. 12,114 (being half of the toll proceeds and contribution payable to the British Government for the maintenance of the

Mahad-Pandharpur Road within the State limits) remained to be credited to the British Government which will have to be paid in the ensuing year. This shows that this year's normal expenditure would have been Rs. 23,524.

### G—Road Communication and Railways.

**123.** The main arterial road communication is the Mahad-Pandharpur road which passes through the State from west to east, a distance of nearly 32 miles and connects the town of Phaltan with the Lonand Railway station of the M. & S. M. Railway. The Durbar at present pays the Government of Bombay half of the toll-proceeds which for the year under report amounted to Rs. 7,500 approximately and an annual contribution of Rs. 4,607 for the upkeep of the road.

The other important metalled roads are (1) Phaltan Adarki road, distance 19 miles ; (2) Phaltan-Mograla road, distance 11 miles ; (3) Phaltan-Shambhu Mahadeo road, distance 15 miles ; (4) Phaltan-Baramati road, distance upto Sangavi 6 miles ; (5) Tadavale-Pimpalachiwadi road, distance 3½ miles connecting the sugar factory with the main Mahad-Pandharpur road.

**124.** The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway line (Poona-Belgaum section) passes through the Phaltan State, for 12 miles, entering the State at the village of Tambve and leaving it beyond the Station of Adarki. The two stations Salpa and Adarki are within the State limits. The land required for the portion was given free to the company. By a deed dated the 16th July 1886, the Chief Saheb ceded to the British Government full jurisdiction, short of sovereign rights in the portions of land in the State occupied by the Southern Mahratta Railway ; such jurisdiction to be exercised by the British Government for so long as the land shall be required for the purposes of the said Railways and to be restored to him or to his successors when the land is no longer so required.

After the advent of the Nira Right Bank Canal, the Barsi Light Railway Company intended to extend their railway line from Pandharpur to Lonand passing through the State limits. Lands for the purpose were also acquired but the idea of the extension was given up in 1931.

### H-Post Offices.

**125.** There is a sub-post and telegraph office at the capital town of Phaltan and branch post offices at the villages of Taradgaon, Wathar, Pimprad and Sakharwadi ( at Pimpalachiwadi under the village Hol ). These branch post offices are placed in charge of schoolmasters who perform their postal duties in return for a small remuneration. All these offices are under the management of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs of the Government of India.

### I-Mint.

**126.** There is no mint in the State as the British Indian currency is used throughout the State.

**J—General Condition of the State and the people.**

127. The total rainfall during the year under report was above the normal. It was also timely and so the yield of crops was fair. **General Condition of State and People.** Although there was a marked recovery in the prices of agricultural produce, the economic condition of the rayats did not much improve as the prices had not been fully restored to normal. The supply of water and fodder was adequate and the condition of the agricultural live-stock was good. There was a good demand both for skilled and unskilled labour.

During the year under report the sugar factory at Pimpalachiwadi commenced the manufacture of sugar. Its establishment, which had already given an impetus to the cultivation of sugarcane, promises a good future for the cultivators in the northern part of the State commanded by the N. R. B. Canal. It is expected that the condition of agriculture in this part will soon improve. Cotton plantation is also becoming popular in the canal area.

Apart from the prevalence of plague and cholera for some time, the health of the people of the State was on the whole good.

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## CHAPTER V.

### REVENUE AND FINANCE.

#### A—The Finance Department.

128. The Finance Department deals with the finance, audit and accounts. It prepares the Annual Budget and keeps the Durbar informed of the fluctuations in the State revenues. Mr. S. M. Dani, B. A., LL. B., continued to be the Finance Member during the year under report.

Finance  
Department.

#### B—Gross Revenue and Expenditure.

129. The statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the State during the year 1933-34 is given in Appendix XXII with brief explanatory notes of the causes of increases and decreases in the various items on credit and debit sides.

Gross Revenue  
and Expenditure.

During the year under report the gross RECEIPTS of the State, including the past year's balance of Rs. 1,36,452, amounted to Rs. 7,55,370 as against Rs. 7,98,781, including an opening balance of Rs. 1,17,939 of the previous year. The total EXPENDITURE was Rs. 6,31,429 as against Rs. 6,62,329 during the preceding year, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 1,23,941 at the end of the year as against Rs. 1,36,452 at the end of the previous year.

#### C—Financial Position of the State.

130. The following table gives the financial position of the State at the close of the year under report.

Financial Position.

Assets				Liabilities
Cash Balance	Investment	Arrears	Total	
A—Cash Rs. 20,520  B—Deposit with the Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Rs. 96,421  C—Deposit with the Phaltan Bank Ltd., Rs. 7,000	Shares of Shri Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Rs. 6,000  Government Loan advanced to Khasgi, Rs. 90,000  Other Loans Rs. 14,915  Provident Fund Rs. 16,007	Land Revenue Rs. 39,385 Tagai 28169 Other dues Rs. 23,611	1,23,941	War Loan Rs. 36,149 Govt. Loan Rs. 1,20,000 Provident Fund Rs. 43,938 Reserve Fund Rs. 20,155 Miscellaneous Rs. 31,788 Balance of water rates collection Rs. 1,258
	1,26,922	91,165	3,42,028	2,53,288
Net Assets :—				88,740



## CHAPTER VI.

### MEDICAL RELIEF AND VITAL STATISTICS.

#### A—Medical Relief.

##### (a) The Medical Department.

131. Mr. S. H. Kher, B.A., LL. B., the Revenue Member was in charge of the Medical Department during the year under report. **Personnel of the Medical Department.** Mr. G. S. Phansalkar, L. C. P. S., continued to be the Chief Medical Officer, Mr. M. V. Hardikar, L. C. P. S., the Assistant Medical Officer, having resigned, Mr. D. M. Barve, L. C. P. S., a private practitioner, temporarily worked as the Asstt. Medical Officer until the appointment of Mr. V. R. Lele, L. C. P. S., in his place.

132. The statement of medical relief afforded in the State and the total **Medical Relief in the State.** expenditure incurred thereon during the year 1933-34 is given in Appendix XXIII. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 6,750 as against Rs. 5,302 during the previous year.

##### (b) The State Charitable Dispensary.

133. The management of the State Charitable Dispensary at Phaltan, which was entrusted to the Local Board at Phaltan from 1-6-1931, was taken over by the State Medical Department from the commencement of the year under report. **The State Charitable Dispensary.** The Chief Medical Officer is in charge of the dispensary. He is assisted by the Assistant Medical Officer.

There are also 10 private dispensaries in the town of Phaltan of which 4 are Ayurvedic dispensaries.

134. The total expenditure incurred on account of the State Charitable **Total Expenditure.** Dispensary during the year was Rs. 4,337 as against Rs. 3,409 during the previous year.

##### (1) INDOOR AND OUTDOOR PATIENTS.

135. The following table shows the number of indoor and outdoor **Indoor and Outdoor Patients.** patients treated, with an average daily attendance, in the State Charitable Dispensary :—

Year	Indoor	Outdoor	Total	Daily average
1933-34	6	5,320	5,326	76.7
1932-33	18	5,985	6,003	81.0

Out of the total number of patients treated at the dispensary 141 were from the British territory. The fall in the daily average attendance was mainly due to the prevalence of plague in the town for nearly 4½ months although the dispensary was kept open in a hut outside the town.

136. The following table shows the number of patients treated according to castes during 1933-34 and 1932-33.

Year	Hindus	Mohammedans	Christians	Other religions	Total
1933-34	4,923	402	1	0	5,326
1932-33	5,662	340	1	0	6,003

137. The total number of operations performed at the dispensary was 300 including 15 major operations as against 250 operations in the preceding year out of which 3 were major operations.

(2) PREVAILING DISEASES.

138. The following table shows the principal diseases for which patients sought medical relief and treatment in the State Charitable Dispensary during the years 1933-34 and 1932-33 :—

Serie No.	Name of Disease	Total treated	
		1933-34	1932-33
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.			
1	Cholera	8	0
2	Dysentery	100	134
3	Enteric Fever	8	15
4	Gonococcal infection	5	29
5	Syphilis (Primary and secondary)	31	21
6	Leprosy	6	5
7	Malaria	787	1095
8	Plague	19	...
9	Influenza	151	214
10	Pneumococcal infection of the lungs	12	16
11	Pyresia of uncertain origin	41	96
12	Rheumatic Fever	1	...
13	Small pox	4	9
14	Tuberculosis of the lungs	7	26
15	Other tubercular diseases.	5	...
ANIMAL PARASITES.			
16	Round worms	179	109
17	Other worms	...	...
18	All other infective diseases.	38	74
OTHER GENERAL DISEASES.			
19	Anaemia	47	60
20	Diabetes	1	...
21	Rickets	4	8
22	Diseases of the ductless or endocrine glands	1	...
23	All other general diseases. Systematic diseases	88	22
SYSTEMIC DISEASES.			
24	Diseases of the nerves, spinal, cord, brain meninges	164	116
25	Mental diseases	2	1
26	Diseases of the eye	347	381
27	Diseases of the ear	331	356
28	Diseases of the nose	12	9
29	Diseases of the circulatory system	10	...
30	All diseases of the respiratory system except Pneumonia and Tuberculosis of the lungs	376	539
31	Diseases of the stomach	134	137
32	Diseases of the intestines	130	201
33	Abscess of the liver	...	...
34	All other diseases of the liver	19	2
35	All other diseases of the digestive system	764	799
36	Acute or suppurative inflammation of the lymphatic glands...	7	...

Serial No.	Name of Disease	Total treated	
		1933-34	1932-33
37	Acute and chronic nephritis	2	4
38	All other diseases of the urinary organs	32	8
39	Other diseases of the generative system	51	40
40	Diseases of the organs of locomotion	165	150
41	Diseases of the areolar tissue	33	161
42	Inflammation, ulcerative	136	184
43	Other diseases of the skin	407	472
44	All other local diseases.	245	170
GENERAL AND LOCAL			
45	Injuries (General and Local)	378	313
POISONING			
46	By opium	1	...
47	By other means	26	20
LABOUR			
48	Normal	11	7
49	Abnormal	...	..
Total number of indoor and out-door patients		5,326	6,003

## (3) MISCELLANEOUS.

139. During the year under report certificates were issued to 10 persons for receiving anti-rabic treatment at the Sassoon Hospital, Poona.

140. The number of *post-mortem* examinations held during the year under report was 16 as against 20 in the previous year.

## (4) VISITORS AND THEIR REMARKS.

141. During their visit to the State in July 1933, Lt. Col. H. Wilberforce-Bell, C.I.E., Agent to the Governor General for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur and Mrs. Wilberforce-Bell, were pleased to pay a visit to the State Charitable Dispensary on the 27th July 1933.

The A. G. G. was pleased to remark as under :—

“An excellent dispensary and a model of what such institutions should be. I visited it this morning at the Durbar's invitation and only regretted the absence in England of the Chief Saheb. I congratulate the Medical Officer in charge on the condition of his charge.

Sd/—H. WILBERFORCE-BELL,  
Agent to the Governor General.

Prof. S. N. Chapekar, M. A., LL. B., of the Fergusson College, Poona, at the time of his visit to the dispensary on the 24th September 1933 remarked :—

“It was a pleasure indeed to pay a visit to the dispensary this afternoon. The scrupulously careful cleanliness of the premises, as well as the general tidy and neat arrangements in the dispensary, the up-to-date and fine surgical instruments and copious stock of medicines, etc., all testified to the efficiency of the Medical Officer in charge, as well as the parental solicitude of the noble Chief Saheb for granting medical relief to his people”.

Sd/—S. N. CHAPEKAR.

Mr. V. L. Deshpande, M. B., B. S., B. Hy., Medical Officer in charge, the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Poona, who happened to visit Phaltan, paid a visit

to the Dispensary on the 3rd February 1934. His remarks in the visitors' book are as under :—

"I was glad of having been given an opportunity of visiting the State Dispensary. It was quite a pleasure to go round and see something of the work of medical relief in the town of Phaltan. The dispensary building is quite clean, well ventilated and cheerful. All the appurtenances quite clean and serviceable. The daily outdoor attendance of about 100-125 speaks well both of the popularity as well as the efficiency of the officer in charge who has no doubt a very pleasing personality.....Shrimant Chief Saheb certainly deserves to be congratulated for his keen interest in medical relief and the Medical Officer for the efficiency with which he administers it."

Sd/-V. L. DESHPANDE.

(c) **Shri Saguna Mata Maternity Home, Phaltan.**

**142.** Shri Saguna Mata Maternity Home, Phaltan was started on the 17th September 1928 mainly through the efforts and kind patronage of Shrimant S. Laxmi Devi, Rani Sahab of Phaltan, in memory of the late revered Shri Sagunabai *alias* Aisaheb Naik Nimbalkar (1777-1791), one of the most distinguished Rulers of this State whose name has been a watchword in this State for piety and purity. The Home is a charitable institution and is located in a fine and airy building outside the town and fitted with modern equipments. The general management is entrusted to a committee of non-officials. The Chief Medical Officer, the Assistant Medical Officer and private practitioners in the town are doing medical work without any remuneration. The staff includes a qualified (B. P. N. A.) nurse.

**143.** The number of patients admitted for delivery during the year under report was 24 as against 34 during the previous year. The fall in the number of cases admitted was due to the fact that the Home was closed for nearly  $4\frac{1}{2}$  months owing to the prevalence of plague in the town.

The following table gives the necessary details for the year 1933-34.

Year	No. of patients admitted	In-patients				Discharged			Died	Remained
		Delivered		Aborted	False pains	Cured	Under advice	At request		
		Normal	Instrumental							
1933-34	24	18	1	2	1	21	2	0	0	1

(d) **Medical Relief in the Villages.**

**144.** During the year under report the Local Board continued to extend medical relief to a large number of villages besides maintaining the dispensary centres at Taradgaon and Barad. In nearly 58 villages medicines for malaria, dysentery, diarrhoea, whooping cough and guinea worm, etc., were distributed free to the villagers through the village school masters. The Ayurvedic dispensary under a qualified medical practitioner opened last year continued its useful work of giving medical relief and 2,957 patients were treated at it.

**B—Epidemics.**

**145.** During October 1933 there was an outbreak of plague in the Phaltan town. It soon spread in the adjoining wadis and villages in the State. Prompt measures were taken to bring the epidemic under control. The number of attacks was 63 of which 43 died. The epidemic lasted till the middle of March 1934. The town was completely evacuated. All the offices were removed in huts outside the town from 2-1-34 to 19-3-34. The schools were closed and the Matriculation and the V. F. classes were held in huts.

**Plague.**

This epidemic affected 15 villages in the State. The number of deaths was 84 out of 222 attacks. Steps were taken as usual to disinfect the sources of water, which prevented the further spread of cholera so that it was confined to the villages under the N.R.B. Canal only. Bilibaccin was distributed free of charge by the Local Board at a cost of Rs. 502 among all the villages likely to be affected by the disease. This had the desired effect of checking the further progress of the disease which lasted from 11-7-1933 to 9-11-1933.

**Cholera.**

Small-pox affected 22 villages of the State, and prevailed from 16-6-1933 to 19-1-1934. The number of attacks and deaths was 325 and 35 respectively.

**Small-Pox.****C—Sanitation.**

**146.** The sanitation in the Phaltan town is looked after by the Municipality and that in the villages by the Sanitary Inspector appointed by the Local Board. Shri Dnyaneshwarmaharaj Palkhi passed through the State as usual with a large number of pilgrims accompanying it. The Assistant Medical Officer of the State and the Sanitary Inspector of the Local Board accompanied the Palkhi throughout the State territory to afford medical relief and to maintain sanitation. Free medical help was rendered to the pilgrims and the sanitary arrangements were satisfactory. There were no cases of cholera or plague among the pilgrims within the limits of the State.

**Sanitation.**

Necessary sanitary arrangements were also made at the time of the annual fair at Jawli, a village in the State.

The total expenditure on account of sanitation was Rs. 9,036 during the year under report as against Rs. 9,001 during the previous year.

**D.—Vaccination.**

**147.** The vaccination work of the State is done by two qualified vaccinators appointed by the Local Board under the supervision of the Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination. Glycerinated lymph from the Vaccine Institute, Belgaum, was used with satisfactory results.

**Vaccination Work.**

The total expenditure on account of vaccination was Rs. 558 during the year under report as against Rs. 512 in the previous year.

**Total Expenditure.**

148. The following table shows the number of persons vaccinated primarily and revaccinated during the years 1933-34 and 1932-33.

Year	No. of persons Vaccinated	Results		No. of persons re-vaccinated	Remarks
		Successful	Unsuccessful		
1933-34	3184	1567	...	1407	210 persons not re-examined being absent.
1932-33	3162	1732	48	1182	202 persons not re-examined being absent.

#### E—Vital Statistics,

149. The number of births and deaths and their ratios per thousand of population for the years 1933-34 and 1932-33 are given in Appendix XXIV.

The total births registered during the year under report were 1,972 as against 2,218 during the previous year. The number of deaths was 1,791 as against 1,322 during the preceding year.

**CHAPTER VII.****EDUCATION.****A--The Educational Department.**

**150.** During the year under report, Mr. B. L. Likhite, M.A., LL.B., the Home Member, continued to be in charge of the Educational Department.

**151.** The particulars as to the Schools maintained in the Phaltan State for the year 1933-34 are given in the Appendix XXV. The number of schools at the end of the year was 58 as against 52 of the preceding year. The total number of pupils attending these schools was 3,144 as against 3,084 in the last year showing an aggregate increase of 60 pupils. The percentage of boys under instruction to the total male population was 10 as against 9.8 of the last year, while the percentage of girls under instruction to the female population remained the same, viz., 0.6 as that of the last year.

**152.** The total expenditure during the year under report amounted to Rs. 33,788 as against Rs. 33,106 in the previous year.

**153.** Primary education is given free throughout the State and secondary education is also given free to the girls and the depressed classes and even in the case of others only moderate fees are charged in the State High School, the fees for St. VII being Rs. two per month.

**B—Primary Education.****(a) Municipal Primary Education.**

**154.** Primary education in the Phaltan town is in the charge of the Municipal School Board established under the Primary Education Act ( Bombay Act IV of 1923 ). During the year under report Mr. G. K. Tatake, B. Ag., was the Chairman of the School Board and Mr. V. N. Agashe, B.A., LL.B., a local pleader, the Vice-Chairman.

During the year under report the School Board held 10 meetings and disposed of 67 items of business.

**155.** The total expenditure for the primary schools in the Phaltan town during the year under report amounted to Rs. 7,280 as against Rs. 6,694 of the last year.

**156.** During the year under report the first floor of the extension to the Vyankatesh Vidyalaya ( Municipal School No. 1 ) building was completed and part of the old building which was demolished was under construction. The amount spent during the year under report was Rs. 10,153, the total expenditure on the new building from its commencement being Rs. 16,046.

**157.** The number of municipal primary schools at the end of the year was the same as in the last year, viz., 3.

The number of boys and girls attending the municipal primary schools was 541 and 147 as against 529 and 151 of the preceding year. The daily average attendance of boys was 373, the same as last year, while in the case of girls it was 81 as against 97 of the preceding year. The percentage of male pupils in the primary schools to the male population of the town was 15.6 as against 15.0 of the last year; while that of the female pupils to the female population remained the same, viz., 4.3. This shows that practically all the pupils of school-going age are attending the school even though education has not been made compulsory under the Primary Education Act.

**Girls' School.** The Head Mistress of the Municipal Girls' school at Phaltan, Mrs. Parvatibai Sardesai, is a third year trained lady who has also passed the Matriculation examination of the Bombay University. Sewing and Embroidery are taught in this school as special subjects along with other regular subjects.

**Physical Training.** 158. Compulsory Physical training is daily imparted to the boys in the municipal schools under the supervision of a Physical Instructor and two gymnastic teachers appointed specially for the purpose.

**Boy Scouts.** 'Shri Shivaji Boy Scouts Pathak' was started in the Municipal Primary School No. 1 (Vyankatesh Vidyalaya) in October 1933. Shrimant Chief Saheb, who presided on the occasion gave a donation of Rs. 50 as a help to the various activities of the School Board.

**Adult Education.** 159. During the year under report a beginning was made in the direction of adult education by the School Board and a night-class was opened. The number of adults attending this class was 16.

#### (b) Primary Education in the Villages.

**School Board.** 160. The primary education in the villages is under the control of the School Board which was created under the Primary Education Act (Bombay Act IV of 1923) on 1-6-1933. During the year under report Dr. R. H. Bhadkamkar M. A., M. D., was the Chairman of the School Board and Mr. G. K. Tatake, B. Ag., Vice-Chairman. The supervision work is entrusted to Mr. K. K. Patke, the Educational Administrative Officer appointed by the Board with the approval of the Durbar. Mr. Patke, has had an experience of educational work for over 25 years during his service in the Bombay Educational Department.

**Meetings.** During the year under report the School Board held 9 meetings and disposed of 100 items of business.

**Expenditure.** 161. The total expenditure during the year under report amounted to Rs. 15,293 as against Rs. 14,780 during the preceding year.

**School Buildings.** 162. During the year under report an extension to the school building at Vidni was made and was opened on 17-8-33 by Shrimant S. Laxmi Devi, Rani Saheb of Phaltan.

The school building at Nirgudi was newly built and was opened by Shrimant Chief Saheb on 12-11-1933.



The school buildings at Taradgaon and Bamanwada (under Barad) are still under construction.

The total expenditure on all these buildings at the end of the year under report amounted to Rs. 5,368 ; and Rs. 153 are spent every year towards the rent of the rented school buildings.

163. At the end of the year under report, there were 54 primary schools as against 48 in the previous year. The following table shows the classification of schools and the standards upto which instruction was imparted in them :—

Number of Schools and Average Attendance.

S. No.	No. of schools	Description of the schools	Teaching upto standard
1	2	3	4
1	1	Primary school	VII
2	3	" "	VI
3	24	" "	IV
4	19	" "	III
5	6	Adult Night Schools	...
6	1	Vedic School	...
	54		

The total number of pupils attending these schools was 2,230 as against 2,136 of the preceding year, showing an aggregate increase of 94. Out of the total number of pupils 324 were from the depressed classes and 247 were Girls.

The average daily attendance of the pupils in these schools was 1,540:

The percentage of the boys and girls under instruction to the total male and female population of the villages was 7.6 and 0.95 as against 7.4 and 0.79 respectively during the previous year.

164. Compulsory Physical training is imparted in the schools and proper attention is paid to the Boy Scouts movement. A Scout Association was established in the Taradgaon village during the year under report and the 'Maloji Pathak' in the school is doing useful work. A 'Shishu Vir Pathak' is also started in the Barad school.

Physical training and the Boy Scouts Movement.

165. The efficiency of primary education much depends on the qualifications of the teaching staff. During the year under report there were 63 teachers working in the primary schools, of whom 9 were trained and 28 vernacular finals. Efforts were made to increase the efficiency by increasing the number of trained teachers from 3 in the beginning of the year to 9 at the end of it ; and the proportion of trained teachers is being still more increased leading to a corresponding reduction in the number of untrained teachers.

Efficiency of Teachers.

During the year under report the village schools were given vacation from the 15th January 1934 to the 5th March 1934 by cancelling the usual summer and Diwali vacations, to enable the boys to use the vacation time for gathering the harvest. During this vacation a Refresher Class was held at Phaltan from the 19th February to the 5th March 1934, for the benefit of the teachers, and lectures on useful subjects such as methods of teaching, sanitation and agriculture, etc., were given. Similarly group gatherings of the teachers were held at 8 different

centres from the 15th July to the 15th October 1933, and model lessons on various subjects were given for making the teachers improve their own methods of teaching. Both the trained and the untrained teachers took advantage of the facilities thus afforded to them.

**166.** During the year under report a new beginning has been made by imparting visual instruction by means of magic-lantern slides on useful subjects such as geography, hygiene and the like. This method has been found extremely useful and the School Board deserves to be congratulated on this new beginning.

**Instruction by means of lantern Slides.**

During the year under report a substantial sum was spent on purchasing science apparatus for the village schools.

**167.** Last year there was only one adult night school at Barad and the average attendance in it was 20. During the year under report 5 new schools have been added and the number of students attending these schools increased to 77 and their average daily attendance was 55. In the old school at Barad practically the same curriculum as was taught in the primary schools was followed. By experience it has been found to be wholly unsuitable for the adult students who were attending these schools. Accordingly the School Board introduced a revised course extending over two years. It includes the teaching of the three R's, and the imparting of general knowledge which would be of practical use to the students.

**Adult Education.**

**168.** An exhibition of the handwritings of the pupils from the various village schools was held at Phaltan in the month of April 1934. The exhibition was the first of its kind. It was opened by Mr. B. L. Likhite, M. A., LL. B., the Member in charge of Education portfolio and prizes were awarded to 30 students whose handwriting was recommended by a committee appointed for the purpose.

**Exhibition of handwritings.**

**169.** The teachers and the students from the village schools contributed a sum of Rs. 81-7-6 towards H. E. the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund.

**Help to H. E. the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund.**

### C—Secondary Education.

#### THE MUDHOJI HIGH SCHOOL, PHALTAN.

**170.** The Mudhoji High School, Phaltan, established in the beginning of 1895, is maintained by the State and is permanently affiliated to the University of Bombay. It is also a centre for the Drawing Examinations held annually by the J. J. School of Art, Bombay. Mr. S. K. Kanetkar, M. A., S. T. C., whose services had been lent to the State by the Deccan Education Society, Poona, continued to be the Head Master during the year under report.

**Management and Affiliation.**

**171.** The fees charged in the high school are very moderate, the pupils of the highest standard (VII) having to pay only Rs. 2 per month. As a special concession, all the girls and Harijan boys in the school as also the students who are the near relatives and dependants of the teaching staff are exempted from the payment of school fees.

**Expenditure.**

The total expenditure during the year under report amounted to Rs. 10,903 as against Rs. 11,427 during the previous year.

**172.** The total number of pupils at the close of the year was 226 as against 268 of the last year. The number of girls attending the school during the year under report was 36, as against 33 of the last year. There was a considerable fall in the number of pupils in the second term owing to the prevalence of plague in the town of Phaltan. The average attendance of pupils during the year was 236.

**Number of Pupils and Average Attendance.**

**173.** During the year under report twenty students were sent up for the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay, of whom eleven, i. e., 55% were successful. This percentage compares favourably with the University percentage which is 47. Twenty students appeared for the Elementary Grade Drawing Examination of whom six were successful. Six students appeared for the Intermediate Grade Drawing Examination, of whom four, including one girl, were successful.

**Examination Results 1933-34.**

**174.** The work of the high school was completely dislocated by the outbreak of plague in the second term. All the classes, except the Matriculation Class, had to be closed for about four months from the 12th December 1933 to the 19th March 1934. The matriculation class was held during the period in a hut specially erected for the purpose at Jadhavwadi, 2 miles away from the town. But for this prompt and prudent step, the Matriculation Examination results would not have been what they are. The other classes resumed their work towards the end of March and continued it right up to the end of May 1934.

**Out-break of Plague and its effects.**

**175.** The high school is making steady progress as will be seen from the remarks of some of the distinguished visitors of the school during the year. Much of the credit of this progress must be given to the active and sympathetic guidance that the headmaster got from the Home Member, the head of the Educational department and the liberal policy that the Durbar followed towards the school. In the year under report about Rs. 2,000 was spent in the purchasing of science apparatus, tables and cupboards for the high school and a separate building—the former Atithibhuvan ( Guest House )—was made available to the school for accommodating the school laboratory and the science classes. In the year under report the practice of recovering printing charges of question papers from the students was discontinued.

**General Progress of the School.**

**176.** The Annual Prize Distribution Ceremony was performed in a manner befitting the occasion on the 27th May of 1934 under the presidentship of the Ruler. A special feature of the function was the active part played by the girl-students in the recitations and the competitive sports.

**Prize Distribution Ceremony.**

**177.** An event of note that is to be recorded with pleasure in the history of the school, happened in the year under report. It is the visit of Shrimant Rajkumari Sarojini Devi *alias* Akkasahab, one of the pupils of the school, to England during the first term of the year. She was given an affectionate send-off at the time of her departure and a hearty welcome on her safe arrival by the staff and students of the school.

**Shrimant Akkasahab's Visit to England.**

**178.** During the year under report, compulsory physical training was given to all the pupils.

**Physical Training.**

**Cricket.** The high school XI played a cricket match with the Baramati High School XI at Baramati. The Hanuman Gymnasium, of the school, however, was greatly handicapped in its activities by the heavy rains in the first term and the prevalence of plague in the second term.

**Boy Scouts.** The school scout troop (the Pratapsinh Troop) performed on the 22nd June 1933 a special programme in honour of the birthday of the Yuvaraj Shrimant Pratapsinh *alias* Bapusaheb, after whom it is named. The troop was sent with the Scout-Master to Dharwar for the Karnatak Scout Rally in which it distinguished itself especially for Lathi play.

**Medical Examination.** 179. The Chief Medical Officer of the State examined the health of the students of some of the classes, but the work had to be left unfinished owing to the out-break of plague in the town.

**Distinguished Visitors and their remarks.** 180. The distinguished persons who visited the high school this year were Lieut. Colonel H. Wilberforce-Bell, C. I. E., Agent to the Governor General for the Deccan States, and Resident at Kolhapur and Mrs. Wilberforce-Bell, Principal G. C. Bhate, M. A., Prof. S. N. Chaphekar, M. A., LL. B. and Prof. V. N. Kumbhare, M. A., S. T. C.

The following extracts from their remarks in the Visitors' Book will help to give an idea about the working of the high school.

"At the Rani Saheb's invitation, I visited the high school this morning. The Chief Saheb is in England and I heard an interesting account of the school's work narrated by the Educational Authorities of the State. I congratulate those concerned on all I saw."

Phaltan,  
28-7-33.

Sd./- H. WILBERFORCE-BELL,  
Agent to the Governor General.

"I went round all the classes. There is a neat appearance all round the site. The school is very efficiently managed.....It is a very good feature of the school that a large number of girls attend the school."

Phaltan,  
11-8-1933.

Sd./- G. C. BHATE,  
Retired Principal, Willingdon College, Sangli.

"I visited the Mudhoji High School this morning.....The classes were in trim order, the method of teaching of the several subjects was intelligent and according to the modern principles of instruction.....The innovation of teaching Sanskrit through easy and colloquial Sanskrit was a unique and most welcome feature—worthy of adoption by institutions in big cities like Poona, etc.,—which, I think, will be a very useful means of popularising the study of Sanskrit amongst the students and creating in them a taste for Sanskrit Literature."

Phaltan,  
24-9-1933.

Sd./- S. N. CHAPHEKAR,  
Prof., Fergusson College, Poona 4.

“The new science class, the new play ground and gymnasium, the well-kept and nicely laid out garden in front of the school, all these point out that the State is liberally helping the school to be one of the foremost schools of the Presidency.....One sees signs of a capable organization of the institution all round.”

Phaltan,  
28-4-1934.

Sd./- V. N. KUMBHARE,  
Vice-Principal,  
Willingdon College, Sangli.

## CHAPTER VII-A.

### CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

#### A—The Co-operative Department.

**181.** Mr. S. H. Kher, B. A., LL. B., the Revenue Member, continued to be in charge of the Co-operative Department during the year under report. He also held the office of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies. The supervision and audit work of the societies are entrusted to Mr. N. G. Halabe, Mamlatdar for Co-operative Societies.

Personnel.

#### B—General Progress of the Co-operative Movement.

##### (a) General Policy.

**182.** The prices of agricultural produce generally continued to be low, though they showed a slight improvement in the year under report. This has naturally affected the progress of the movement. The policy followed by the Department was one of consolidating the position of existing societies, only one new society being registered in the year under report.

General Policy.

##### (b) Number of Societies, their Classification and General Progress.

**183.** At the beginning of the year under report there were 62 societies and one new society, viz., ‘The Local Board Servants’ Society’ was registered, making the total 63 at the end of the year. One society was dormant. The number of societies actually working was 62.

Number of Societies.

**184.** The following table shows, in relation to the last year, the number of societies of different classes according to the nature of business transacted by them :—

Different kinds of Societies.

Serial No.	Description	Central Bank		Agricultural		Non-Agricultural	
		1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33
1	A—Credit	1	1	47	47	9	8
2	B—Non-credit	0	0	3	3	3	3
Total		1	1	50	50	12	11

185. The following statement shows the general progress of the co-operative movement in the State during the years 1933-34 and 1932-33 :—

S. No.	Types of Societies	Number of Societies		Number of Members		Working Capital		Reserve Fund	
		1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Central Bank	1	1	1,720	1,718	3,84,255	4,02,605	16,000	12,798
2	Agricultural Societies	50	50	1,897	1,822	3,29,047	3,28,165	41,845	37,669
3	Non-agricultural Societies	12	11	555	527	1,13,197	1,05,711	10,688	10,196
	Total	63	62	4,172	4,067	8,26,499	8,36,481	68,533	60,663

(c) The Financial Position of the Co-operative Societies.

186. The following table shows in detail the financial and other aspects of Agricultural Co-operative Societies.

Serial No.	Item.	Total.	
		1933-34.	1932-33.
1	2	3	4
	<i>A. Societies and Membership.</i>		
1	Number of Societies	50	50
2	Number of Members	1897	1822
3	Average Membership per Society	35.6	36.4
	<i>B. Working Capital.</i>		
		Rs.	Rs.
4	Deposits from members	41,304	39,493
5	Reserve funds	41,845	37,669
6	Loans and deposits from the Phaltan Shri. Lakshmi Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	2,45,898	2,51,003
7	Loans and deposits from non-members	...	...
8	Total working capital	3,29,047	3,28,165
	<i>C. Turn-over.</i>		
9	Outstanding loans at the beginning of the year	2,94,672	2,93,248
10	Fresh loans advanced during the year	16,789	19,765
11	Interest due	23,687	63,627
12	Total loans	3,35,148	3,76,640
13	Repayment of loans from members	49,598	81,968
14	Loans due at the end of the year	2,85,550	2,94,672

187. The following table shows in detail the financial and other aspects of the non-agricultural Co-operative Societies.

Serial No.	Item.	Total.	
		1933-34	1932-33
<i>A. Societies and Membership.</i>			
1	Number of Societies ...	12	11
2	Number of Members ...	555	527
3	Average membership per Society ...	46.3	47.9
<i>B. Working Capital.</i>			
4	Share capital ...	21,742	20,153
5	Deposits from members ...	2,835	4,748
6	Reserve funds ...	10,688	10,196
7	Other funds ...	2,317	1,425
8	Loans and deposits from Phaltan Shri Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank ...	67,958	62,389
9	Loans and deposits from non-members ...	7,657	6,900
10	Total working capital ...	1,13,197	1,05,711
<i>C. Turn-over.</i>			
11	Outstanding loans at the beginning of the year ...	89,017	84,082
12	Fresh loans advanced during the year ...	29,116	33,250
13	Interest due ...	6,187	15,479
14	Total loans ...	1,24,320	1,32,811
15	Repayment of loans from members ...	30,455	43,794
16	Loans due at the end of the year ...	93,865	89,017

(d) **Audit Classification.**

188. During the year under report 57 Societies out of the 63 have been audited. One society was dormant. One society was newly started and 4 societies remained to be audited at the end of the year under report.

The audit classification of the 57 societies was as under :—

Serial No.	Class	Number of Societies
1	B	26
2	C	26
3	D	5
Total		57

**C – Phaltan Shri Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.**

(a) **Constitution and Personnel.**

189. The Phaltan Shri Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. was registered on the 31st January 1926. It is managed by a Board of six Directors, two of whom are nominated by the State, two are elected by the societies, and two by individual share-holders. The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman are elected in the annual general meeting.

During the year under report Mr. H. B. Teli, a local pleader, continued to be the Chairman of the Board of Directors and Mr. S. S. Kshirsagar, pleader, the Vice-Chairman. Mr. S. H. Talvalkar, A. C. R. A., is the Manager of the Bank.

(b) **Number of Affiliated Societies and General Financial Position.**

190. The number of societies affiliated to the Bank is 58, as against 57 in the last year.

191. The following table shows the general and financial position of the Bank at the end of the year under report in comparison with the previous year.

Serial No.	Description.	1933-34.	1932-33.
1	Share Holders		
	Individuals	1662	1661
	Societies	58	57
		1720	1718
2	Share Capital Subscribed by		
	Individuals	21,160	21,170
	Societies	31,310	31,140
	The State	6,000	6,000
		58,470	58,310
3	Working Capital	3,84,255	4,02,605
4	Reserve Fund	16,000	12,798
5	Other Reserves	17,000	12,000
6	Deposits		
	From individuals	2,70,429	2,75,726
	From societies	4,005	14,119
		2,74,434	2,89,845
7	Loan from the Bombay Provincial Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. <i>4/10/1933</i>	17,858	16,000

(c) **Meetings.**

192. The Board of Directors held 37 meetings, including circular meetings, and disposed of 154 items of business during the year under report as against 42 meetings and disposal of 181 items of business during the previous year.

The annual general meeting for the year 1932-33 was held on the 19th May 1934, the delay being due to the prevalence of plague in the town of Phaltan from October 1933 of March 1934.

(d) **Profit.**

193. During the year under report there was a net profit of Rs. 12,643 as against Rs. 11,767 of the last year. The increase was mainly due to the reduction in the rate of interest on deposits following the general reduction in rates by Banks all over the Presidency. A



dividend of 6½ % was declared in the annual general meeting ( as against 7% for the previous year), a further provision being made for bad debts, and building and dividend equalisation funds.

(e) **Loans and Advances.**

**Loans.** 194. The Bombay Provincial Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., partly finances this Bank. The amount borrowed during the year under report was Rs. 80,000 ; but the whole of it was repaid before the end of the year.

**Advances and Recoveries.** 195. The total advances during the year under report to the societies amounted to Rs. 33,732 as against Rs. 29,290 during the previous year. The advances were made cautiously and were given only after careful enquiries.

The recoveries made during the year under report amounted to Rs. 61,610 as against Rs. 61,581 during the previous year.

**Outstandings.** 196. The total amount of the Bank's outstandings by way of loans to the societies at the end of the year under report was Rs. 3,16,352 as against Rs. 3,13,292 at the end of the preceding year.

**Audit.** 197. The auditing of the bank for the year under report was done by Messrs. Bhagwat & Co., Government Certified Auditors.

(f) **Important Events.**

**Reception to the Ruler.** 198. After his return from England, a hearty reception was accorded on the 9th September 1933 to Shrimant Chief Saheb and Shrimant Rajkumari Sarojini Devi *alias* Akkasaheb who had accompanied him to England.

**Distinguished Visitors and their Remarks.** 199. Lt. Col. H. Wilberforce-Bell, C. I. E., Agent to the Governor General for the Deccan States, accompanied by Mrs. Wilberforce-Bell, paid a visit to the Bank on the 27th July 1933 and was pleased to make the following remarks in the visitors' book :—

“ I saw much of interest in the working of the State Bank at my visit there today at the request of the Durbar. 7 per cent. is a good dividend to maintain and sound finance is the key note of the concern.”

Phaltan  
27-7-33.

Sd. H. WILBERFORCE BELL.  
Agent to the Governor General.

## CHAPTER VIII.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## A—Printing Press.

200. There is only one printing press in the State, viz., The Maloji Printing Press. Vijaya Press, Phaltan, established on the 3rd September 1924. It is a private concern. The *Phaltan State Gazette* is printed in this press. There are no newspapers in the State.

## B—Libraries.

201. The Library at Phaltan was established on the 9th August 1870 under the name "The Native General Library Phaltan." The original name was changed into "The Victoria Diamond Jubilee Library" on the 20th January 1902 at the time of the opening ceremony of the present building of the library to commemorate the happy memory of the Diamond Jubilee of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India. The State makes an annual contribution of Rs. 200 towards the expenses and upkeep of the library. The library serves the needs of the reading public of the town.

202. The managing committee consists of 7 members elected by the subscribers. The Dewan of the State is the ex-officio President of the Library.

Managing  
Committee.

During the year under report Mr. N. V. Bavdekar, B.A., LL.B., a local pleader, was the Chairman of the managing committee, and Mr. M. N. Doshi, the honorary secretary. The managing committee held 7 meetings during the year.

203. The Library had 3,741 books in the beginning of the year under report and 3,869 at the close of the year, the number of additions being 130 and that of books discarded 2.

204. The most noteworthy event of the year was the visit of Lieutenant Colonel H. Wilberforce-Bell, C.I.E., Agent to the Governor General for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur and Mrs. Wilberforce-Bell to the library on the 27th July 1933. The A. G. G. was pleased to record the following remarks in the visitors' book.

"I was glad to see the Phaltan Library this morning and to see the arrangements which have been made to make this useful institution a success."

Phaltan,  
27-7-1933.

Sd./- H. WILBERFORCE-BELL,  
Agent to the Governor General.

205. There is a Law Library attached to the F. C. Sub-Judge's Court at Phaltan. The Mudhoji High School, Phaltan has also got a separate library of its own for the use of students and teachers.

Other Libraries.

## C—Clubs.

206. "The Mudhoji Club" at Phaltan was started on the 1st August 1916. The club has a very fine airy building on a small plateau outside the town. The club, by its various activities, has been a popular institution and provides for the amenities of life in the town.

The Mudhoji Club.

**207.** Shrimant Chief Saheb is the President of the Club. The Vice-  
**Managing Com-** President is elected at the annual general meeting by the  
**mittee.** members. The managing committee consists of the following  
 7 elected and nominated members :—

1	Elected by the Patrons and Life-members	...	2
2	Elected by the Donors, Permanent members and Special class and Ordinary members	...	3
3	Nominated by the President	...	2
	Total	...	<u>7</u>

During the year under report Mr. S. M. Dani, B. A., LL. B., was the Chairman and Mr. N. V. Bavdekar, B.A., LL.B., the honorary General Secretary.

**208.** During the year under report, a series of lectures on social, literary  
**Activities of the** and other useful subjects such as 'The Eastern and Western  
**Club.** Out-look on Human Life,' 'Birth Control,' Wit and Humour;  
 'Aim of Education,' 'Life and Literature,' 'Importance of Cow's milk  
 and Breeding of Cows,' 'Female Education,' 'Religion and Religious Reforms,'  
 'Local Self-Government,' 'The Duties of Parents,' was arranged by the club  
 and was largely attended by the public.

**209.** During their visit to the State Lieut.-Colonel H. Wilberforce-Bell,  
**Visit of the A. G. G.** C. I. E., Agent to the Governor General for the Deccan States  
 and Resident at Kolhapur and Mrs. Wilberforce-Bell, were  
 entertained at an 'At Home' by the members of the Mudhoji Club on the 26th July  
 1933. The A. G. G. was pleased to record the following remarks in the visitors'  
 book :—

"There was a very pleasant entertainment at the Mudhoji Club to-day, at  
 which Mrs. Wilberforce-Bell and I were present at the invitation of the Rani Saheb  
 during the Chief Saheb's absence in England."

Phaltan, )  
 26-7-1933. )

Sd./—H. WILBERFORCE-BELL,  
 Agent to the Governor General.

**210.** On the 3rd September 1933 the members of the club gave an 'At  
**At Home to the** Home' to Shrimant Chief Saheb on his return from England.  
**Ruler.** Shrimant Chief Saheb, Shrimant Rajakumari Sarojini Devi *alias*  
 Akkasaheb and Mr. K. V. Godbole, B. A., LL. B., the Dewan  
 who had also gone to England narrated their experiences in England to the  
 assemblage that had gathered on the occasion.

#### D—FAIRS.

**211.** The usual Rath and Ramnavami fairs were held in the months of  
**Fairs.** November 1933 and March 1934 respectively at Phaltan and  
 were largely attended by the public both from the Phaltan town  
 and surrounding villages.

#### E—Concluding Remarks.

**212.** During the year under report the prices of staple food grains showed  
**Concluding** a marked tendency towards improvement. The rainfall was  
**Remarks.** seasonable, though later rains damaged the crops to some  
 extent. On the whole, the outturn of the crops was fair and the agriculturists

were largely enabled to meet their demands owing to the upward tendency of the prices of agricultural produce. Public health suffered to some extent owing to the visitations of plague and cholera in the year under report.

A noteworthy feature of this year is that the Phaltan Sugar Works, Ltd. commenced their work and manufactured a very good quality of sugar and thus made the beginning of an industry in the State, which is full of immense possibilities.

In the political field also the work done by the Ruler and the Dewan Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, deserves special mention here. The Dewan gave evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee and represented the case of the ten of the Deccan States, viz., Akalkot, Aundh, Bhore, Jamkhandi, Jath, Kurundwad Senior, Miraj Senior, Miraj Junior, Phaltan and Ramdurg in the Satara and S. M. C. Groups. On behalf of these States, he prominently invited the attention of the Joint Parliamentary Committee to the peculiar position of these States, viz., that they have been in enjoyment of full internal autonomy. From this, he argued that these States deserved adequate representation in the Federal Constitution as internally autonomous members thereof and that the representation should not be made to depend on the extraneous considerations such as size, population or revenue. In this connection he dealt with the question of allocation of seats among States. A special committee presided over by Mr. R. A. Butler, Under Secretary of State for India, was appointed by His Majesty's Government to give the Dewan an opportunity to place the case of these States with special reference to the question of allocation of seats among States. The committee gave a sympathetic hearing to the Dewan. The Chief Saheb was also present at the meeting and endorsed what the Dewan said.

The presence of the Ruler in England at this time was of immense value and support to the Dewan in his efforts. The Ruler acquainted prominent people in England with the case of the States above referred to. This was very useful in giving a correct idea of the status and position of these States in informed circles.

It is my duty to acknowledge here with gratitude the valuable guidance I have always received from the Ruler in all important matters of administration. I have also to mention with pleasure that I have received a hearty co-operation from my colleagues and other officials of the State.

I cannot conclude without expressing the Durbar's sense of gratitude to Lieut. Col. H. Wilberforce-Bell, C. I. E., A. G. G., for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur, for his help, valuable advice and sympathy. The help of the Secretaries, Captain G. A. Falconer, Major L. E. Barton and Captain A. A. Russell, M. C., must also be acknowledged with thanks.

*K. V. Godbole*

Dewan, Phaltan State.

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## **Appendices**

**I to XXV**

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## APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Phaltan State showing changes in personnel during the year 1933-34.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period		Remarks.
		From	To	
Mr. K. V. Godbole, B. A., LL. B.	Dewan.	1-6-33 9-10-33	8-10-33 31-5-34	On Deputation to England.
Mr. S. M. Dani, B. A., LL. B.	Offg. Dewan, Finance Member.	1-6-33 1-6-33	8-10-33 31-5-34	
Mr. S. H. Kher, B. A., LL. B.	Revenue Member.	1-6-33	31-5-34	
Mr. B. L. Likhite, M.A., LL.B.	Home Member, F.C. Sub-Judge and F. C. Magistrate.	1-6-33	31-5-34	
Mr. S. M. Upalekar, M. A., LL. B.	Joint F. C. Sub- Judge.	21-6-33 27-4-34	31-12-33 31-5-34	
Mr. A. Chavan.	A. D. C.	1-6-33	31-5-34	
Mr. S. M. Upalekar, M. A., LL. B.	Private Secretary.	1-6-33	31-5-34	
Mr. G. S. Phansalkar, L. C. P. S.	Chief Medical Officer.	1-6-33	31-5-34	
Mr. S. K. Kanetkar, M. A., S. T. C.	Head Master, Mudhoji High School.	1-6-33	31-5-34	
Mr. N. V. Teredesai, B. A.	Personal Assistant to the Dewan.	1-6-33	31-5-34	
Mr. S. N. Bapat, B. A.	Mamlatdar.	1-6-33 25-11-33	30-6-33 31-5-34	
Mr. N. G. Halbe.	Mamlatdar for Co-operative Societies.	1-6-33	30-6-33	
	Mamlatdar.	1-7-33	24-11-33	
	Mamlatdar for Co-operative Societies; State Auditor.	25-11-33	31-5-34	
Mr. V. B. Chavan	Chief Police Officer	1-6-33	31-5-34	

**K. V. GODBOLE,**  
Dewan, Phaltan State.



## APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Phaltan State in the year 1933-34.

Acts adopted from the Acts passed by the Government of India.

No.	Act No.	Name of the Act.	Introduced during the year.	Remarks
1	XXI of 1860	The Societies Registration Act.	1926	
2	XLV of 1860	The Indian Penal Code with amendments	...	
✓ 3	XX of 1863	The Religious Endowments Act.	1926	
4	XXV of 1867	Press and Registration of Books Act with amendments.	1930	
5	XIV of 1869	The Bombay Civil Courts Act.	...	
6	VII of 1870	The Court Fees Act with amendments.	...	
✓	I of 1871	The Cattle Trespass Act. with amendments.	...	
✓ 8	XXIII of 1871	The Pension Act with amendments.	1930	
9	I of 1872	The Indian Evidence Act with amendments.	...	
10	IX of 1872	The Indian Contract Act with amendments.	...	
11	X of 1873	The Indian Oaths Act.	...	
12	IX of 1875	The Indian Majority Act.	1894	
13	I of 1877	The Specific Relief Act.	...	
14	I of 1878	The Indian Opium Act.	...	
15	VI of 1878	The Treasure Trove Act.	...	
16	XI of 1878	The Indian Arms Act.	...	
17	XXVI of 1881	The Negotiable Instruments Act with amendments.	1930	
18	II of 1888	The Indian Trusts Act.	1926	
19	IV of 1882	The Transfer of Property Act with amendments.	1905	
✓ 20	V of 1882	The Easement Act with amendments.	1930	
21	XII of 1882	The Indian Salt Act.	1905	
✓ 22	XIX of 1883	The Lands Improvements Loans Act.	...	
23	IV of 1884	The Indian Explosives Act.	1917	
✓ 24	XII of 1884	The Agriculturists' Loans Act.	1906	
25	XIII of 1885	The Indian Telegraphs Act as amended by Acts VII and XIV of 1914.	1917	
26	VI of 1886	The Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act.	1926	

No.	Act No.	Name of the Act.	Introduced during the year.	Remarks.
27	VII of 1887	The Suits Valuation Act with amendments	1930	
28	VI of 1890	The Charitable Endowments Act.	1926	
29	VIII of 1890	The Guardian and Wards Act.	1894	
✓30	XI of 1890	The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act. ✓	1818	
✓31	I of 1894	The Land Acquisition Act with amendments.	1913	
32	X of 1897	The General Clauses Act.	1931	
33	V of 1898	The Code of Criminal Procedure as amended by Act XVIII of 1923.	...	
34	VI of 1898	The Post Offices Act.	1905	
35	II of 1899	The Indian Stamps Act with amendments	...	
36	VIII of 1899	The Indian Petroleum Act.	1931	
37	XIII of 1899	The Glanders and Farcy Act.	1905	
38	III of 1900	The Prisoners Act	1910	
39	XV of 1903	The Indian Extradition Act.	1907	
40	V of 1908	The Code of Civil Procedure with amendments.	1909	
41	VI of 1908	The Explosive Substances Act.	1909	
42	IX of 1908	The Indian Limitation Act with amendments.	1909	
43	XVI of 1908	The Indian Registration Act with amendments.	1909	
44	IV of 1909	The Whipping Act.	...	
45	XII of 1911	The Indian Factories Act with amendments.	1930	
46	IV of 1912	The Indian Lunacy Act.	1931	
47	III of 1913	The Administrator General's Act.	1931	
48	VII of 1913	The Indian Companies Act.	1918	
49	VIII of 1914	The Indian Motor Vehicles Act.	1917	
✓50	X of 1918	The Usurious Loans Act.	1918	
51	V of 1920	The Provincial Insolvency Act.	1931	
52	VI of 1924	The Criminal Tribes Act.	1931	
53	XXXIX of 1925	The Indian Succession Act.	1930	
✓54	XVI of 1927	The Indian Forest Act.	1931	

## Regulations adopted from the Regulations of the Government of Bombay.

No.	Act No.	Name of the Regulation.	Introduced during the year.	Remarks.
55	II of 1827	Caste Questions.	...	
56	IV of 1827	Civil Courts (Law to be observed).	...	
✓ 57	V of 1827	Acknowledgments of Debts, Interests and Mortgages.	...	
58	VIII of 1827	Administration of Estates.	...	
59	XII of 1827	Police.	...	
60	XIII of 1827	Criminal Courts.	...	

## Acts adopted from the Acts passed by the Government of Bombay.

No.	Act No.	Name of the Act.	Introduced during the year.	Remarks.
61	IV of 1862	The Markets and Fairs Act.	...	
62	VII of 1866	The Hindus Heirs' Relief Act.	...	
63	VIII of 1867	The Village Police Act.	...	
64	II of 1868	The Bombay Ferries Act with amendments.	1918	
65	VII of 1869	The Bombay District Police Act, so far as not repealed by District Police Act of 1890.	...	
✓ 66	III of 1874	The Bombay Hereditary Offices Act as amended by Act III of 1910.	...	
67	III of 1875	The Tolls Act.	...	
✓ 68	X of 1876	The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act.	1931	
69	V of 1878	The Abkari act with Amendments.	...	
✓ 70	V of 1879	The Land Revenue Code as amended by Act III of 1913.	1917	
✓ 71	XVII of 1879	The Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act with amendments.	...	
✓ 72	VII of 1879	The Bombay Irrigation Act with amendments.	1924	
73	IV of 1887	The Gambling Act.	1905	
74	IV of 1890	The District Police Act as amended by Act XI of 1918.	...	
75	I of 1892	The Bombay District Vaccination Act.	1910	

## Acts of the Government of Phaltan State.

No.	Act No.	Name of the Act.	Introduced during the year.	Remarks.
76	III of 1901	The District Municipal Act with amendments.	1966	
✓77	I of 1905	The Court of Wards Act.	1911	
78	II of 1906	The Mamlatdar's Courts Act with amendments.	1907	
79	VII of 1920	The Bombay Public Conveyance Act with amendments.	1931	
✓80	IX of 1920	The Bombay Village Panchayat Act.	1931	
81	XVII of 1920	The Bombay Pleaders Act.	1921	
82	IV of 1923	The Bombay Primary Education Act as amended by Phaltan State Act III of 1931.	1931	
83	VI of 1923	The Bombay Local Boards Act as amended by Phaltan State Act V of 1931 and V of 1932.	1931	
✓84	VII of 1925	The Bombay Co-operative Societies Act.	1926	
85	I of 1923	The Opium and Intoxicating Drugs Law.	1923	
86	I of 1929	The Government of Phaltan State Act.	1929	
87	II of 1929	The Phaltan State Elections Inquiries Act.	1929	
88	III of 1929	An Act to provide for the Attendance and Examinations of Witnesses before the Phaltan State Legislative Council.	1929	
89	I of 1930	An Act to enforce some laws and amendments of some Laws.	1930	
90	II of 1930	The Census Act.	1930	
91	I of 1931	The Government of Phaltan State Amendment Act.	1931	
92	III of 1931	An Act to repeal and adopt some laws.	1931	
93	IV of 1931	The Village Sanitation Act.	1931	
94	V of 1931	The Local Boards Amendment Act.	1931	
95	VI of 1931	The Government of Phaltan State ( Second ) Amendment act.	1931	
96	VII of 1931	The Government of Phaltan State ( Third ) Amendment Act.	1931	
97	I of 1932	The Government of Phaltan State Amendment Act.	1932	

## Acts of the Government of Phaltan State.

No.	Act No.	Name of the Act.	Introduced during the year.	Remarks.
98	II of 1932	The Bombay Pleaders Amendment Act ( Act No. XVII of 1920 ).	1932	
99	III of 1932	An Act to Amend the Phaltan State Act 1 of 1930.	1932	
100	IV of 1932	The Phaltan State Income tax Act. ( Act. No. XI of 1922 )	1932	
101	V of 1932	The Phaltan Local Board Amendment Act. ( Act No. VI of 1923 ).	1932	
✓ 102	VI of 1932	The Phaltan State Co-operative Societies Amendment Act. ( Act. No. VII of 1925 ).	1932	
103	VII of 1932	An Act to control Public Funds.	1932	
104	I of 1933	The Sale of Goods Act. ( Act No. III of 1930, Sections 2 to 66 inclusive ).	1933	
105	II of 1933	The Electricity Act. ( Act. No. IX of 1910 ).	1933	
106	III of 1933	The Workmen's Compensation Act. ( Act No. VIII of 1933 ).	1933	
107	IV of 1933	The Boilers Act. ( Act. No. V of 1923 ).	1933	
108	V of 1933	The Phaltan State Partnership Act ( India Act No. IX of 1932 Sections 2 to 74 A, with Schedules 1 and 2 ).	1933	
109	VI of 1933	The Phaltan State Christian Marriage Act. ( India Act No. XV of 1872, Sections 3 to 80 inclusive of Schedules 1 to 4 ).	1933	
110	VII of 1933	An Act to introduce the Amendments of Acts of the Government of India and the Government of Bombay mentioned in Appendix II upto the end of May 1933.	1933	

N. B.—The above acts together with all the amendments up-to 31-5-1933 are made applicable to this State.

**K. V. GODBOLE,**  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

APPENDIX III.

Appendix III is not given as there is no Military Force in the Phaltan State.

**APPENDIX IV.**

**STATEMENT showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline, and Education of the Police in the Phaltan State, for the year 1933.**

Description of Office	Number	Pay of Grade	Total Cost	Punishment			Rewards		Education		Remarks
				Dismissed	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Police (Regular Foot)		Rs.	Rs.								
Chief Police Officer ...	1	100	17459						1	...	
Sub-Inspectors ...	...	...							...	...	
Head Constable I ...	1	20							1	...	
Do III ...	2	18							2	...	
Do IV ...	7	16							7	...	
Constables I ...	1	14							1	...	
Do II ...	5	13							3	2	
Do III ...	18	12							16	2	
Total ...	35	...							31	4	
Garrison ...	39								19	20	
Sowars (Mounted) ...	2							2	...		
Shibandi ...	15							14	1		
Grand Total ...	91							66	25		

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**K. V. GODBOLE,**  
Dewan, Phaltan State

APPENDIX V.

STATEMENT showing the working of the Police in the Phaltan State, during the year 1933.

State	Number of Offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions to accused arrested		Percentage of convictions to 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
Phaltan	38	58	114	146	114	*146	46	42	25	26	68·6	61·8	68·6	61·8	* This figure includes 42 accused remaining under trial at the end of the last year.

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K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.



**APPENDIX VI.**

STATEMENT showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Phaltan State, during the year 1933.

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.	Rs.	Rs.	
Phaltan ... ..	2,386	1,835	1,927	1,254	80	68	

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**K. V. GODBOLE,**  
Dewan, Phaltan State



(Continued from last page)

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							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Form of Imprisonment.										REMARKS.				
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment		Imprisonment and Fine.		Fine only	Whipping	Total				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.		
								Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous																					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		
Wrongfully restraining a person, Sections 341 and 342 ...	1	1	2	3	2	11	8										1															
Criminal trespass, Section 447. ...	9	18	27	8	14	54	8					8		8	30		3															
Grievous hurt, Section 325. ...	1	1	2	6	1	1																										
Theft, Section 379. ...	2	2	4	3	2	2																										
Other offences under Indian Penal Code. ...	2	11	13	3	6	77	3					3		3	30		2															
<b>Total...</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>11</b>					<b>11</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>60</b>		<b>6</b>														<b>16</b>	
<b>Non-Cognizable.</b>																																
Hurt, Section 323. ...	8	71	79	64	70	145	21					21		21	82		36															
Assault, Section 352. ...	2	10	12	11	9	17	2					2		2	10		1															
Mischief, Sections 426, 427. ...	2	5	7	7	5	8	6					6		6	11		1															
Criminal Intimidation, Section 504. ...	5	2	7	3	3	16	18					18		18	4		1															
Other offences under Indian Penal Code. ...	10	116	126	70	87	202	67					67		67	13		1															
<b>Total...</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>114</b>					<b>114</b>		<b>114</b>	<b>120</b>		<b>41</b>															<b>57</b>
<b>Grand Total...</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>*167</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>156</b>		<b>*166</b>	<b>206</b>		<b>56</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>2</b>										<b>104</b>	

\* The difference in columns 8 and 15 is due to one person being convicted but released under Section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

**K. V. GODBOLE,**  
Dewan, Phaltan State,

## APPENDIX VIII.

STATEMENT showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Phaltan State, during the year 1933.

Name of the Court	Number of offences reported during the year		Number of Persons dealt with							Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year	Remarks	
			Brought to trial in 1932					Total		Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped, or transferred			
	Past year	Present year	Remaining at the end of last year	Arrested by Police	Upon Warrant	On Summons	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate	Past year								Present year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sessions Court ... ..	1	3	...	1	8	...	...	...	3	9	...	8	1	...	...	...	
Magistrate First Class ...	127	177	26	76	126	222	2	...	173	452	78	26	95	...	9	244	
Magistrate Second Class...	163	108	64	15	8	137	...	...	297	224	40	62	72	...	37	13	
Total ...	291	288	90	92	142	359	2	...	473	685	118	96	168	...	46	257	

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**K. V. GODBOLE,**  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

## APPENDIX IX.

STATEMENT showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Phaltan State, during the year 1933.

Tribunals	Number of Applications	Number of Persons and Cases																Remarks
		Applications rejected	Sentences						Proceedings quashed	Referred	Further inquiry etc. ordered		Pending					
			Confirmed		Modified		Reversed				Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases				
		Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
High Court ...	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	
Sessions Court ...	4	...	...	3	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District Magistrate's Court	6	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	5	

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**K. V. GODBOLE,**  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

APPENDIX X.

*Civil work:—*Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Phaltnan State, during the year 1933.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during the year, received by transfer, or on remand		Total		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance		Suits filed during the year										Suits disposed of during the 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 transactions	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs.100	Number of suits above Rs.100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs.500 and under Rs. 1000	Number of suits above Rs. 1000 and under Rs. 5000	Number of suits above Rs. 5000	<i>Ex-parte</i>	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value		Average duration	
F. O Sub-Judge's Court, Phaltnan	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
												Rs. 50476	68	95	7	70	76	13	10	1	21	37	19	96	Rs.1,49,652	y. m. d. 0—7—27	

**K. V. GODBOLE,**  
Dewan, Phaltnan State.

APPENDIX XI.

*Civil Work* :—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Phaltan State, during the year 1933.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for the present year.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of			Closing balance.			Nature 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.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
F. C. Sub-Judge's Court, Phaltan.	321	298	Rs. 1,32,656	461	480	Rs. 1,39,383	782	778	Rs. 2,72,039	481	501	Rs. 1,08,284	298	277	Rs. 1,63,755	98	39	140	

**K. V. GODBOLE,**  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

## APPENDIX XII.

Civil Work—Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Phaltan State, during the year 1933.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of										Average duration	Remarks	
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of				
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year			Past year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
High Court	6	6	...	14	6	20	...	9	6	*11	Rs. ...	Rs. 4705	...	4	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Y.M.D. 2-6-0	* All these appeals have since been disposed of.
District Judge's Court	49	48	12	15	61	63	13	55	48	†8	6587	8398	5	39	3	11	1	1	...	2	4	2	...	1-6-4	† 7 of these have since been disposed of and only one is pending.

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State,



**APPENDIX XIII.**

STATEMENT showing the number of persons confined in the Jail and Lock-ups in the Phaltan State, during the year 1933-34.

Station	No. of Prisons	Number of Prisoners				Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of Jail and Prisoners	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Total		Past year	Present year				
				Past year	Present year						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
State Jail at Phaltan	1	8	41	66	49	7.3	47	9	Rs. 361	Days 24.4	Nil

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**K. V. GODBOLE,**  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Phaltan State during the year 1933-34.

Name of State	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registration has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of 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
Phaltan	1552	1417	435	395	543	479	5	5	7	6	562	532	1552	1417	Rs. 3,32,282	Rs. 3,07,924	...	...	...	...	

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K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

## APPENDIX XV

STATEMENT showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Phaltan State, during the year 1933-34.

Description	Past year			Present year			Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mortgage	435	Rs. 1,02,186	Rs. 504	395	Rs. 1,06,200	Rs. 468	
Sale-deeds	543	1,63,429	1215	479	1,47,013	1007	
Wills	5	...	13	5	...	15	
Money-Bonds	7	840	9	6	1050	10	
Miscellaneous	562	65,827	831	532	53,661	757	
Total	1552	3,32,282,	2,572	1417	3,07,924	2,257	
Expenditure	...	...	642	...	...	573	
Net Profit	...	...	1930	...	...	1684	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

## APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Phaltan Local Self Government Institutions in the Phaltan State, during the year 1933-34.

Name	Opening Balance on 1st June	Receipts during the year		Total in current year	Expenditure during the year		Balance on 31st May 1934	Remarks
		Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Phaltan Municipality	Rs. 22,502	Rs. 42,300	Rs. 34,340	Rs. 56,842	Rs. 47,114	Rs. 38,475	Rs. 18,367	
Phaltan Local Board	3,721	61,824	59,701	63,422	61,027	61,190	2,232	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

## APPENDIX XVII

STATEMENT of rainfall in the Phaltan State during the year 1933-34.

State	April 1933	May 1933	June 1933	July 1933	August 1933	September 1933	October 1933	November 1933	December 1933	January 1934	February 1934	March 1934	Total	Total of past year	Average of past 5 years	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	I C.	I. C.	I. C.	L. C.	L. C.	L. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.
Phaltan	0-0	1-42	4-06	1-42	3-48	8-44	2-38	2-47	0-69	0-14	0-00	0-00	24-50	31-26	22-04	
Barad	0-5	2-34	4-63	1-16	3-59	4-33	2-80	1-84	0-72	0-09	0-00	0-05	21-60	33-99	23-79	
Tarad-gaon	0-0	0-81	1-24	2-09	3-83	6-20	1-61	0-84	0-22	0-00	0-00	1-16	18-00	31-61	24-08	

**K. V. GODBOLE,**  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

## APPENDIX XVIII

STATEMENT as to prices of staple food grains in the Phaltan State, during the year 1933-34.

Article	During March 1933 (Past year) 1932-33	During March 1934 (Present year) 1933-34	Remarks
1	2	3	4
	Seers per Rupee	Seers per Rupee	
Jwari	22	19½	
Bajri	18½	14	
Wheat	14	12½	
Rice	9½	9½	
Gram	19½	16½	
Tur	16½	14	

**K. V. GODBOLE,**  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works in the Phaltan State, during the year 1933-34.

Description of work.	State Funds			Local Funds			Total	Remarks.
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Public Offices and Buildings,	...	3,310	3,310	738	235	973	4,283	
2. Amount paid to British Government for the maintenance of M. P. Road within State limits:—								
(1) Annual contribution.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 12,114 on account of these items not credited during the year.
(2) Half the Toll-proceeds on the road.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Roads constructed out of the proceeds of the additional duty on petrol apportioned by the British Government.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Amount not received from Government.
4. Roads and road-side trees.	...	..	...	888	1,234	2,122	2,122	
5. Water supply.	...	..	...	12	...	12	12	
6. Establishment.	1,895	..	1,895	929	...	929	2,824	
7. Miscellaneous.	2,169	...	2,169	...	...	...	2,169	
Total ...	4,064	3,310	7,374	2,567	1,469	4,036	11,410	

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K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

## APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Phaltan State, during the year 1933-34.

Place.	Year.	Oxen.			Buffaloes.			Horses and Ponies.			Ploughs.			Carts		Remarks		
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Young stock (calves.)	Male Buffaloes.	Cow-Buffaloes	Young stock Buffalo-calves	Horses	Mares	Young stock Colts and fillies.	Sheep	Goats.	Donkeys.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.		Riding	Load carrying
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Phaltan State	1933-34	14,320	8,399	6,265	80	1,451	922	175	204	68	39,624	29,479	273	...	1,474	110	2,286	

**K. V. GODBOLE,**  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

## APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise Revenue of the Phaltan State, during the year 1933-34,

Name of State	Country Spirit		Opium		Ganja		Toddy		Total		Remarks
	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Phaltan State	1	Rs. 4500	7	Rs. 20,028	1	Rs. 6729	...	...	9	Rs. 31,257	

**K. V. GODBOLE,**  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

## APPENDIX XXII.

STATEMENT showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Phaltan State, during the year 1933-34.

## RECEIPTS.

Nature of Demand	Demand			Collection during the year 1933-34	Collection during the year 1932-33	Remission during the current year 1933-34	Balance	Remarks
	Arrears	Current	Total					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cash Balance at the commencement of the year	...	...	...	1,36,452	1,17,939	...	...	
<i>A-Land Revenue</i>								
1 Fixed	41,020	1,63,323	2,04,343	1,53,903	1,66,646	7,884	39,385	1
2 Fluctuating	...	203	203	6,171	363	...	...	
3 Miscellaneous	...	61,250	61,250	61,250	62,374	...	...	
4 Alienations.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total...	41,020	2,24,776	2,65,796	2,18,527	2,29,383	7,884	39,385	
<i>B-Forest Revenue</i>								
1 Grass	...	2,893	3,166	2,823	3,084	...	343	
2 Trees	273	274	274	159	121	...	115	
3 Quarries	...	88	88	84	210	...	4	
4 Miscellaneous	...	132	132	132	270	...	10	
Total:—	273	3,387	3,660	3,188	3,685	...	472	
<i>C-Excise (Sayar) Revenue</i>								
1 Opium	...	20,028	20,028	20,028	23,083	...	...	2
2 Liquor compensation	...	9,000	9,000	4,500	9,000	...	4,500	
3 Hemp-Drugs compensation	...	6,729	6,729	6,729	6,729	...	...	
4 Salt compensation	...	2,010	2,010	2,010	2,010	...	...	
5 Miscellaneous	...	1,662	1,662	1,662	1,544	...	...	
Total...	...	39,429	39,429	34,929	42,366	...	4,500	
<i>D-Stamp Revenue</i>								
1 Sale proceeds of Court Fee	...	8,056	8,056	8,056	11,075	...	...	3
2 Sale proceeds of general stamps	...	3,951	3,951	3,951	4,985	...	...	
3 Sale proceeds of receipt stamps	...	551	551	551	419	...	...	
4 Duty and penalty on unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents.	...	71	71	71	149	...	...	
5 Stamp duty on pauper suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6 Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total...	...	12,629	12,629	12,629	16,628	...	...	
<i>E-Law and Justice</i>								
1 Fees for Sanads of Pleaders	...	605	605	605	425	...	...	
2 Criminal (Magisterial) Fines	440	1,117	1,557	874	1,338	...	683	
3 Civil Court Fines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4 Sale proceeds of unclaimed property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5 Sale proceeds of intestate property	...	223	223	223	249	...	...	

## APPENDIX XXII.

STATEMENT showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Phaltan State, during the year 1933-34.

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Nature of Expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Increase	Decrease	Remarks
	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>A-Horse Contingent Contribution to the British Government</i>	9,600	9,600	9,600	9,600	...	...	
<i>B-Refunds</i>							
1 Of revenue	1,000	1,000	625	1,313	...	688	
2 Of fees, fines and for forfeitures	100	100	10	100	...	90	
3 Of lapsed deposits	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total...	1,100	1,100	635	1,413	...	778	
<i>C-Administration</i>							
1 Political Department	8,000	15,431	47,840	14,010	33,830	...	1
2 General Administration	22,976	28,529	22,184	27,116	...	4,932	2
3 Revenue Department							
(i) Establishment, travelling allowance etc.	14,827	15,506	13,299	12,220	1,079	...	3
(ii) Watandars and Hakkadars	75,630	68,800	64,306	68,160	...	3,854	4
(iii) Inam (Alienations)	65,000	65,000	61,250	62,374	...	1,124	
Total...	1,55,457	1,49,306	1,38,855	1,42,754	...	3,899	
4 Sayar Department	5,500	6,000	4,276	3,448	828	...	
5 Forest Department	664	1,136	587	567	20	...	
6 Registration Department	766	741	573	642	...	69	
7 State Record Department	1,084	1,084	834	556	278	...	
8 Tagai	1,000	2,000	200	350	...	150	
9 Co-operative Department	2,278	3,150	1,715	2,540	...	825	
10 Judicial Department	6,709	7,231	6,244	5,824	420	...	



## RECEIPTS—(Contd.)

Nature of Demand	Demand			Collection during the year 1933-34	Collection during the year 1932-33	Remission during the current year 1933-34	Balance	Remarks
	Arrears	Current	Total					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
6 Percentage on the amount of sale	...	265	265	265	205	...	...	
7 Subsistence allowance of State Servants	...	56	56	56	129	...	...	
8 Comparing fees	...	121	121	121	97	...	...	
9 License fees	...	772	772	772	996	...	...	
10 Miscellaneous	...	155	155	155	35	...	...	
Total...	440	3,314	3,754	3,071	3,474	...	683	
<i>F-Receipts under other Heads</i>								
1 Income tax	2,718	10,875	13,593	6,255	7,335	35	7,303	4
2 Collection charges on Canal water rate collections	...	5,337	5,337	5,337	3,497	...	...	5
3 Collection charges on Local Fund	...	3,132	3,132	3,132	2,996	...	...	
4 Registration Department	...	2,257	2,257	2,257	2,573	...	...	
5 Tagai	28,894	200	29,094	925	1,733	...	28,169	
6 Co-operative Department	...	255	255	255	105	...	...	
7 Police Department	...	1,482	1,482	1,482	813	...	...	
8 Educational Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(1) School fees	7	3,314	3,321	2,807	3,455	...	514	
(2) Contribution	...	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	...	...	
(3) Miscellaneous	...	6	6	6	249	...	...	
Total...	7	6,320	6,327	5,813	6,704	...	514	
9 Public works Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(1) Rent and State Buildings	...	479	479	479	620	...	...	
(2) Toll	...	17,567	17,567	15,015	7,857	...	2,552	6
(3) Apportionment of the proceeds of the duty on petrol	...	...	...	...	3,166	...	...	7
(4) Sale proceeds of old stores, materials etc.	...	45	45	45	27	...	...	
(5) Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	
Total...	...	18,091	18,091	15,539	11,778	...	2,552	
10 Printing and Stationery Department	59	398	457	398	380	...	59	
Total...	31,678	48,347	80,025	41,393	37,814	35	38,597	
<i>G-Extra ordinary Miscellaneous receipts</i>								
1 Copying and searching fees ( State Record Department )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2 Interest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(1) On bank deposits	...	1,430	1,430	1,430	1,735	...	...	
(2) On loans	...	113	113	113	29	...	...	
(3) Miscellaneous	...	375	375	375	420	...	...	
Total...	...	1,918	1,918	1,918	2,184	...	...	

## DISBURSEMENTS—(Contd.)

Nature of Expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Increase	Decrease	Remarks
	1933-34	1932-23	1933-34	1932-33			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
11 Jail Department	590	668	361	596	...	235	
12 Police Department	19,690	26,108	17,459	24,839	...	7,380	5
13 Agricultural charges (Village improvement)	800	1,000	321	543	...	222	
14 Printing and stationery Department	3,001	3,121	2,629	2,429	200	...	
15 Service Stamps charges	1,300	1,600	1,000	1,610	...	610	
16 Miscellaneous unfore- seen Administrative charges	1,900	13,726	355	12,116	...	11,761	6
Total...	2,31,715	2,60,831	2,45,433	2,39,940	5,493	...	
<i>D-Public Instruction</i>							
Educational Department	12,799	13,015	11,716	12,289	...	573	
<i>E-Dispensary Charges</i>							
The State Charitable Dispensary	4,500	4,500	4,337	1,295	3,042	...	7
<i>F-Domestic Charges</i>							
1 Nemruk to the Khasgi Department	34,000	36,000	34,000	36,000	...	2,000	8
2 Munj Ceremony of the Yuvaraj	...	15,001	...	15,001	...	15,001	
<i>G-Religious Charges</i>							
Devasthan Dharmadaya	5,000	5,000	4,584	4,667	...	83	
<i>H-Public Works Dept.</i>							
1 Establishment, travel- ling charges, allowances and Contingencies	2,404	2,444	1,895	580	1,315	...	
2 Original works	6,500	46,166	...	41,166	...	41,166	
3 Repair works	3,000	5,000	3,310	1,102	2,208	...	
4 M. P. Road contribution	4,607	4,607	...	4,607	...	4,607	
5 Half-toll Proceeds	4,500	3,250	...	3,250	...	3,250	
6 Miscellaneous	4,220	13,016	2,169	11,652	...	9,483	
Total ...	25,231	74,483	7,374	62,357	...	54,983	9

## RECEIPTS—(Contd.)

Nature of Demand	Demand			Collection during the year 1933-34	Collection during the year 1932-33	Remission during the current year 1933-34	Balance	Remarks
	Arrears	Current	Total					
<b>3 Miscellaneous receipts</b>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
(1) Refunds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(2) Service stamps	...	1,144	1,144	1,144	1,717	...	...	
(3) Other miscellaneous receipts	118	2,136	2,254	2,085	2,979	...	169	
Total...	118	3,280	3,398	3,229	4,696	...	169	
<b>4 Agricultural receipts</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total...	118	5,198	5,316	5,147	6,880	...	169	
Total A to G...	73,529	3,37,080	4,10,609	3,18,884	3,40,230	7,919	83,806	
<i>H-Debts</i>								
<b>1 Canal water rate collections</b>	1,69,561	76,845	2,46,406	68,578	42,818	...	1,77,828	
<b>2 Local Fund</b>								
(1) Combined local fund and education cess	6,836	28,308	35,144	26,987	28,308	348	7,809	
(2) Canal area development cess	24,833	9,605	34,438	7,653	4,579	...	26,785	
(3) Cattle pounds	...	2,830	2,830	2,830	2,660	...	...	
(4) Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	522	...	...	
Total...	31,669	40,743	72,412	37,470	36,069	348	34,594	
<b>3 Deposits</b>								
(1) Revenue deposits	...	37,853	37,853	37,853	32,835	...	...	
(2) Civil deposits	...	7,691	7,691	7,691	9,246	...	...	
(3) Criminal Court deposits	...	186	186	186	1,184	...	...	
(4) Reserve fund deposits by Co-operative societies	...	9,263	9,263	9,263	8,482	...	...	
(5) Provident fund	...	6,007	6,007	6,007	5,711	...	...	
(6) Miscellaneous depositors	...	871	871	871	32,452	...	...	
Total...	...	61,871	61,871	61,871	89,910	...	...	
<b>4 Advances recovered</b>								
(1) By cash	35,010	70,924	1,05,934	90,267	1,39,683	...	15,667	
(2) By work done.	1,32,908	13,855	1,46,763	41,848	32,132	...	1,04,915	
<b>5 Loans recovered</b>								
Total...	3,69,148	2,64,238	6,33,386	3,00,034	3,40,612	348	3,33,004	
Total A to H...	3,42,677	6,01,318	10,43,995	6,18,918	6,80,842	8,267	4,16,810	
Grand Total...	...	...	...	7,55,370	7,98,781	...	...	

## DISBURSEMENTS—(Contd).

Nature of Expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Increase	Decrease	Remarks
	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>I-Stamp Department</i>							
1 Printing of stamps	500	500	173	500	...	327	
2 Pay of the Stamp Vendor	144	144	144	144	...	...	
Total ...	644	644	317	644	...	327	
<i>J-Pension</i>							
1 Pension	8,000	10,000	9,476	9,417	59	...	
2 Gratuity							
<i>K-Conservancy charges</i>							
<i>L-Miscellaneous</i>							
1 Payment of interest	11,300	13,000	11,081	13,032	...	1,951	
2 Guest House	5,278	4,588	4,192	4,136	56	...	
3 Donations	2,500	3,000	1,435	2,998	...	1,563	
Total ...	19,078	20,588	16,708	20,166	...	3,458	
Total of heads A to L ...	3,51,667	4,50,762	3,44,180	4,12,789	...	68,609	
<i>M-Debts</i>							
1 Local Fund	59,000	58,500	37,465	36,069	1,396	...	
2 Remittance of water-rate collections	2,40,000	2,00,000	76,292	49,996	26,296	...	
3 Repayments of deposits							
(1) Of revenue deposits	10,000	13,300	32,000	9,033	22,967	...	
(2) Of civil deposits	8,000	8,000	10,799	9,661	1,138	...	
(3) Of criminal deposits	500	3,400	697	615	82	...	
(4) Of miscellaneous deposits	21,000	12,410	23,376	27,026	...	3,650	
4 Advances made	5,000	5,000	70,923	86,401	...	15,478	
5 Loans advanced	500	1,000	5,000	325	4,675	...	
6 Loans repaid	36,000	52,000	30,697	30,414	283	...	
Total ...	3,80,000	3,53,610	2,87,249	2,49,540	37,902	...	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>7,31,667</b>	<b>8,04,372</b>	<b>6,31,429</b>	<b>6,62,329</b>	...	<b>30,709</b>	
<i>Surplus at the end of the year</i>							
1 In the treasury	...	...	20,520	25,937	...	...	
2 In the Phaltan Shri Lakshmi C. Co-operative Bank Ltd.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(i) Saving account	...	...	2,760	11,512	...	...	
(ii) Current account	...	...	91,661	97,003	...	...	
(iii) Fixed deposits	...	...	2,000	2,000	...	...	
3 In the Phaltan Bank, Ltd.	...	...	7,000	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	1,23,941	1,36,452	...	...	
<b>GRAND TOTAL ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>7,55,370</b>	<b>7,98,781</b>	...	...	

## RECEIPTS—(Contd.)

**Explanatory Notes**

1. The decrease of Rs. 9,572 under A-1 and 2 'Land Revenue' is mainly due to a fall in the recoveries made during the year.

2. The decrease of Rs. 7,437 under C-'Excise revenue' is due to the decrease of Rs. 3,055 in the amount of the auction of opium shops; and to half of the amount of Liquor compensation (Rs. 4,500) not being adjusted during the year under report.

3. The decrease of Rs. 3,999 under D-'Stamp revenue' is due to general depression and the outbreak of plague in the capital town of Phaltan.

4. The decrease of Rs. 1,080 under F-1 'Income-Tax' is due to a fall in the recoveries made during the year.

5. The increase of Rs. 1,840 under F-2 'Collection Charges on Canal water-rate collections' is due to larger collections being made during the year under report.

6. The increase of Rs. 7,158 is due to increased receipts from the auction of the toll-bars.

7. The decrease of Rs. 3,166 under F-9 (3) is due to non-receipt of any sum from the apportionment of the proceeds of the duty on petrol received from the British Government during the previous year.

The increases and decreases under other heads are due mainly to their fluctuating nature.

**K. V. GODBOLE,**  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

## DISBURSEMENTS—(Contd.)

**Explanatory Notes.**

1. The increase under C-1 'Political Department' is due to the expenditure incurred on account of the visit of the Ruler of Phaltan to England.
2. The decrease under C-2 'General administration' is due to the transfer of part of the expenditure to its proper head, the 'Political Department.'
3. The increase under C-3 (i) 'Revenue Establishment' is due to the expenditure on account of the Record of Rights Establishment newly formed.
4. The decrease under C-3 (ii) 'Watandars and Hakkadars' is due to non-payment of the collection charges of the Canal Water-rate to the village officers during the year under report.
5. The decrease under C-12 'Police Department' is mainly due to a reduction in expenditure under the sub-head 'Risala.'
6. The decrease under C-16 'Miscellaneous unforeseen Administrative charges' is due to the fact that during the previous year special expenditure had to be incurred on account of the Thread Ceremony of the Yuvaraj and the Dewan's visit to England.
7. The increase under E 'The State Charitable Dispensary' is due to the management of the dispensary being taken over from the Local Board, Phaltan, during the year under report.
8. The decrease under F-(1) 'Nemnuk to the Khasgi Department' is due to a reduction of Rs. 2,000 made voluntarily by the Ruler of Phaltan.
9. The decrease under H- 'Public Works Department' is due to the fact that during the previous year new State Buildings were erected and the amounts of the Toll Refund and the Mahad Pandharpur Road Contribution not being debited during the previous year.

The increases and decreases under other heads are due to their fluctuating nature.

**K. V. GODBOLE,**  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

## APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Phaltan State during the year 1933-34.

Description	Number of patients treated.		Results of Indoor-Cases				Expenditure	Daily Average	Remarks
	Outdoor	Indoor	Discharged	Absent	Died	Remaining untreated			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Phaltan	5,320	6	6	...	...	...	Rs. 4,337	76.7	
Barad	742	...	...	...	...	...	1,833	14	
Taradgaon	515	...	...	...	...	...		14	
Ayurvedic Dispensary	1700	...	...	...	...	...	580	28	
Total ...	8277	6	6	...	...	...	6750	132.7	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

## APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Phaltan State for the year 1933-34.

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					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Phaltan Municipality	6,947	307	226	...	81	193	228	35	...	44.6	32.8	28	32.8	
Phaltan Mahal	51,814	1,911	1,746	165	...	1,129	1,563	434	...	36.	33.0	21	30.:	
Total ...	58,761	2,218	1,972	84	...	1,322	1,791	469	...	37.8	33.5	22.5	30.5	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

## APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained in the Phaltan State for the year 1933-34.

Number of Schools	Description of Schools	Number of pupils on roll on 31st May		Daily average attendance		Expenditure	Remarks	
		Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	1	Mudhoji High School	*268	†226	213	236	Rs. 10,903	*235 boys and 33 girls
2	2	Municipal Primary Boys' Schools	529	541	373	373	5,405	†190 boys and 36 girls
1	1	Municipal Primary Girls' School	151	147	97	81	1,875	
44	45	Local Board Primary Schools	2065	2076	1142	1442	15,293	
2	2	Local Board Aided Schools	40	62	29	35	156	
1	6	Local Board Adult Night Schools	31	77	20	55	60	
1	1	Local Board Vedic School	10	15	7	7.5	96	
52	58		3084	3144	1881	2229.5	33,788	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

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## **Annexures**

**A to F**

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## ANNEXURES.

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C	Speech of Lt. Col. H. Wilberforce-Bell, C. I. E., Agent to the Governor General for the Deccan States, in reply to the welcome speech by the President, Phaltan Municipality. ...	xvii
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## ANNEXURE A.

Evidence of Mr. K. V. Godbole, B. A., LL. B., Dewan, Phaltan State,  
before The Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian  
Constitutional Reform.

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Mr. K. V. GODBOLE (DEWAN OF PHALTAN) is called in and examined as follows:

Chairman.

5182. Mr. K. V. Godbole, you are Dewan of Phaltan and you are before the Committee on behalf of the various rulers whose names appear on your Memorandum?—Yes.

5183. Do you desire, at this stage, to add anything to your Memorandum or to make any statement?—No, nothing more than I have already put in. Memorandum No. 27 is as follows :

Memorandum (27) of the Evidence proposed to be given on behalf of the Rulers of Akalkot, Aundh, Bhore, Kurundwad Senior, Jamkhandi, Jath, Miraj Senior, Miraj Junior, Phaltan and Ramdurga States in the Satara and S. M. C. Groups of the Deccan.

The above-named ten States, on behalf of whom this evidence is being tendered, are all full-powered States in the Deccan. They have all recently been brought into direct relations with the Government of India through a common A. G. G., whose headquarters are at Kolhapur, the capital town of the premier Mahratta State of the same name. All these States have brilliant military achievements to their credit, and were members of the great Mahratta Confederacy before British connection. Since the advent of the British Rule they have been second to none in their loyalty to the British Crown. Among these States there are some who are very ancient in origin—one dating back to the fourteenth century; but, above all, the administrations of these rulers have been almost of the best type found in Indian States and they have been eulogised both by British officials and by the public. Their subjects are naturally culturally well advanced. They are, no doubt, small States. But it is desired to make one point clear here at the beginning. These rulers do not at all approve of the artificial division known as the "smaller States." They think that States can only be classified by the powers they enjoy and not by their population, revenue or area. It is the same case as the small and big nations. No difference of status is conceivable because a nation is small in size or population. So also no distinction as regards status can be made between one full-powered Indian State and another on the ground of its size or population. This is the reason why there is no real and vital difference in the interests or points of view of the smaller States and the bigger States only on account of their size.

With these preliminary observations, it is desired to point out that these Deccan States enjoy powers almost without any restriction. Besides, they *inherit* these powers unlike some others in whose case it is a *new grant* by the British Government. The chief claim of these States is that their full-powered character—which in their opinion mainly counts so far as Federation is concerned—their reputation for good government, their historic importance and cultural superiority should receive due recognition when they are asked to join the proposed All-India Federation. It may also be stated here that many rulers from the above States have been from the beginning strong advocates of an All-India Federation, as in their opinion it is the only solution of India's political difficulties, as also its only hope. They have made no secret of this view of theirs, but have openly declared it in public. Hence, when they venture to put forward certain claims and insist on their fulfilment, prior to their joining the

proposed Federation, it will be recognised that they do so not in any spirit of antagonism to the Federal idea, but solely with a view that it should be based on equity, fairness and free consent of all the parties concerned. They think that if it is based on such solid foundations, the Federation has a much better chance of success in the end. It is hoped that these remarks at the outset will clarify the issues and avoid any misunderstanding regarding the suggestions made hereunder.

The main points on which evidence is desired to be tendered have been stated in the telegram sent to the Clerk to the Joint Select Committee on the 17th April. They are four : 1, The strength of the Federal Houses. 2, The question of allocation of seats therein. 3, The minimum number of States' accession necessary to initiate Federation; and 4, Other general matters.

#### POINT 1.

##### Strength of Federal Houses.

Upper House—the size of the Upper Chamber or Senate has been fixed at 260 by the White Paper. But for the purposes of allocation, it is only 250. The States, therefore, get 100 seats on the 40 : 60 basis. There is not much to urge against the proportion. But there is certainly much to be said for reconsideration of the number 260 fixed for the Upper House in the White Paper Scheme.

The idea of compactness, stability and workability have been put forward as reasons to limit the number as far as possible. But two things have to be remembered in this connection. The businesslike character of a Legislative House is not of the same kind as that of an Executive Body. A Legislative Body has primarily to be representative of all the interests and secondarily to be as compact and businesslike as possible without compromising its representative character. The insistence ought to be on representativeness first and compactness afterwards.

It has been admitted that the Upper House should represent the units of the Federation and the Lower House should represent the nation as a whole (vide paragraph 399, page 157, Franchise Committee's Report, Vol. 1), and it cannot be denied that the units to be accommodated are numerous and the size of the country very large. It is not possible to believe that any unit—whether a British Indian Province or an Indian State—would send as its Representative an irresponsible member lacking in the characteristics required of him. This can be asserted with even more emphasis in the case of the States. For, their Representatives to the Upper House will come from the official ranks of their Governments and as such will necessarily be well versed in the art of administration and governance. In these circumstances there is no reason to fear that the Upper House will be flooded by irresponsible or unbusinesslike people.

But besides the above considerations, there is another one even more important. It has been admitted even in the White Paper Scheme that the two Houses will have equal powers except in two particulars, viz., Money Bills and Votes of Supplies. Such being the case, it is submitted that any great disparity in the numbers of the two Houses is not desirable. It can even be said that in the future growth of the powers of the two Houses, such a disparity of numbers may prove a disadvantage to the Upper House in keeping pace with the Sister House.

As is said above, the units constituting the Federation will be represented in the Upper House. It is also evident that the States will not enter Federation as one unit. It is, therefore, necessary to accommodate at least all the full-powered States in a way that will ensure their individuality in some degree. But this object cannot be achieved unless the Upper House is sufficiently large. To achieve this end, it is suggested that the Upper House should be enlarged from 260 to at least 310 if not more. This will make at least 120 members available to the States, 180 to British India and 10 for nomination by the Government (please refer to scheme given hereunder). Thus it will be seen that the increase in numbers sought is only 50 and is not therefore much.

*Lower House.*—The Lower House is to be representative of the whole nation and its various interests as distinguished from the Upper House where only the units constituting the Federation are to be represented. Looking to the vastness of the country and the variety of interests it is believed that the number fixed by the Franchise Committee, viz., 450, is an irreducible minimum. Even with this number an average constituency would cover an area of 3,500 square miles and will contain 750,000 people. Of course, it will be evident that these figures are worked out on an All-India basis and do not refer to British India alone.

POINT 2.

Allocation of Seats.

(a) *Between British India and Indian States.*

It does not appear desirable to urge anything against the allocation of seats between the States on the one hand and British India on the other made in the White Paper scheme. For, the proportion of representation fixed in both the Houses is a fair allotment. Besides that proportion has now been practically admitted by all the parties.

(b) *Between States inter se.*

But the allocation of seats *inter se* among States presents more difficulties. His Excellency the Viceroy has put forward an illustrative scheme of allocation on behalf of the Government. An alternative scheme has been suggested and submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy by the Rulers on whose behalf this evidence is proposed to be given. That scheme together with its annexures, is appended herewith, as an Accompaniment to this Memorandum. In that scheme the principles on which it is based and the reasons for the few variations from the Government's scheme have been fully set out in the explanatory note attached to it. But in view of the enlargement of the Houses urged above (point 1) a new scheme of allocation based on the same principles as the first one submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy, but differing only in the number of seats allotted to individual States is submitted herewith and given at the end of this paragraph, on the assumption that the strength of the Upper House will be increased to 310 and of the Lower House to 450. From that scheme given below it will be evident that all the full-powered States are given at least half seat in the Upper House. Now if this can be achieved, it will certainly contribute to the satisfaction of the main section (constituting more than 90 per cent.) of the States' quota in the Senate, viz., the full-powered States. For, each of them will thus get the nearest approach to individual representation which has been their goal from the first. It further leaves unaffected the plural seats of the very big States, many of whom were willing to accept only one seat along with other smaller but full-powered States.

*Allocation of Seats among States inter se on the assumption that the strength of the Upper House will be INCREASED TO 310.\**

Aggregate number of Seats.	Number of seats for each State.	States.	
5	5	1 State—Hyderabad ...	}
12	3	4 States enjoying salute of 21 guns	
24	2	12 States (5 States enjoying 19 guns and 7 States enjoying 17 guns).	
23	1	23 States (6 States enjoying 17 guns and 17 States enjoying less than 17 guns).	
46	$\frac{1}{2}$	92 States (with or without any salute).	
Total 110		132 States.	
10 ...	... ..	All the remaining States (with or without any salute).	}
Grand total 120			} Non-full-powered.

\* Another scheme of allocation is given in the Annexure to this Memorandum which is based on the assumption that the strength of the Senate will be only 260, as stated in the White Paper.

*Note.*—The term full-powered State may not perhaps be quite clear to all. It is therefore desirable to state the exact sense in which it is used here. The late Lord Chelmsford, while Viceroy of India, laid it down (vide page 24 of the Proceedings of the Conference of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs held in January, 1919) that the power of capital punishment or, in other words, of life and death, should be considered the test of full powers. To be more precise, it may be said that the power of capitally sentencing offenders who are subjects of the State without requiring confirmation by the political authorities should be regarded as a test of full internal sovereignty. The two possible grades in full powers can be: (1) The conferment or recognition of such powers in the treaties, engagements or sanads as the case may be; (2) Later conferments. The first of these two classes deserves to be given precedence. It may further be added here that powers originally enjoyed but held in abeyance for a time, do not deprive a ruler of his full-powered status, (vide Remarks of Lord Chelmsford at the Proceedings of Princes' Conference just referred to).

### POINT 3.

#### The minimum number of States' accession necessary to initiate Federation.

The White Paper lays down in paragraph 12 of the introduction that Rulers of States representing not less than half the aggregate population of the Indian States and entitled to not less than half the seats to be allotted to Indian States in the Federal Upper Chamber must join to bring Federation into existence. Now it is evident that the full-powered States will absorb more than 90 per cent. of the seats allotted to the States. These States will all be, to some extent, individually represented in the Upper Chamber. While, therefore, the condition about half the States' population is unobjectionable, it is thought desirable that the accession of half the number of full-powered States should be substituted as a condition in place of the condition of half the seats. Thus, assuming that the number of full-powered States is 130, at least 65 States' accession should be made a condition precedent to the initiation of Federation. This is specially to be insisted on as the assertion of individuality of every unit is the key of the composition of the Upper House. If half the number of seats is made the standard, then the adherence of only the first 26 States in India will be enough to bring about Federation according to the Government's scheme of allocation, when the total number of States exceeds 600 and that of full-powered States is about 130. Further, it has often been suggested, especially on behalf of the princes, that if the Federal legislature is given powers to entertain any proposal involving a change in the constitution or in any of its important details, then a special majority for the passage of such a motion in the legislature should be required.\* Now this Safeguard is regarded as reasonable as the elements of consent and the greatest measures of agreement are considered to be the mainstay of the Federal Scheme. If the factors of free consent and agreement are thought necessary, even in later stages of the working of the constitution, how much more then is it necessary to insist upon the fulfilment of these factors when a new Constitution is desired to be made applicable for the first time, and especially when such an experiment is regarded as the most novel of its type ever undertaken.

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\* A Special Committee of Ministers of Indian States was appointed in March last in Delhi to consider the proposals contained in the White Paper. Among the Safeguards suggested by them, the first was this: SAFEGUARD 1 (a) "Any amendment to the constitution shall require special majority of two-thirds of the entire House at a Joint Session of both the Houses if a bicameral legislature is agreed to." But the Ministers' Committee added the following comment to it: "The intention of this Safeguard is fulfilled because the Federal Legislature has no power to amend the Constitution Act. . . . In case the Federal Legislature is given power to amend the Constitution, the procedure of this Safeguard should be insisted upon. But so long as the power to amend the Constitution is retained by Parliament, the Safeguard is unnecessary, because its purpose is fully covered."

## POINT 4.

## Other General Points.

Such general points, if any, will be dealt with when giving the evidence.

The Ruler of Bhor's views on the above points are identical with the views of his brother rulers of the Satara and S. M. C. Groups on whose behalf this evidence is being tendered. There is only one small detail, in which the Ruler of Bhor's views are slightly different. Other rulers consider that the test of salute guns, especially in the lower orders, is not always a correct indication of the importance of a State, and they are of opinion that "full powers" is the only correct test. The Ruler of Bhor, while agreeing generally with this statement, believes that wherever there are full powers coupled with salute guns, the position of the State becomes superior to that of any State enjoying only one of these two qualifications. The Ruler of Bhor has therefore suggested an alternative scheme for allocation of seats among States *inter se* in the Senate which is based on this slight variation of views. That scheme is given hereunder at the end of this paragraph. It is evidently based on the assumption that the Upper House will consist of 260 members only as proposed in the White Paper. It is an alternative to the Government's illustrative scheme and also to the scheme submitted by the Ruler of Bhor's brother rulers in the Satara and S. M. C. groups contained in the Accompaniment to this Memorandum of evidence. The Ruler of Bhor's scheme is as under:—

*Alternative Scheme of Allocation of Seats in the Upper House SUGGESTED BY THE RULER OF BHOR on the assumption that it will consist of 260 Members.*

Aggregate Number of Seats.	Number of Seats for each State.	Number of States.	Class of States.
5	5	1	Premier State of Hyderabad.
12	3	4	Remaining 21 gun States.
20 to 24	2	10 to 12	Five 19 gun States and five or seven 17 gun States.
23 to 21	1	23 to 21	Eight or six 17 gun States and fifteen States enjoying less than 17 guns.
20	$\frac{1}{2}$	40	Full-powered Salute States next in importance to the preceding four classes of States.
13	$\frac{1}{4}$	52	Remaining full-powered States and non-full-powered Salute States.
<hr/>			
Total 93 to 95		130	
7 to 5			All non-full-powered States.
<hr/>			
Grand Total 100			

If the strength of the Upper House is enlarged to 310 then the Ruler of Bhor agrees with the scheme (given above in this summary of evidence under point 2) of his brother Rulers of the Satara and S. M. C. groups framed on the assumption that it will be so enlarged.

## ANNEXURE.

(A SCHEME OF ALLOCATION OF SEATS SUBMITTED TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.)

*Proposed Scheme of Allocation of Seats among States inter se submitted on behalf of the Satara and S. M. C. Non-Chamber States in the Deccan.*

## UPPER HOUSE.

Aggregate number of Seats.	Number of seats for each State.	States.	
5	5	1 State—Hyderabad ... ..	} Full-powered.
12	3	4 States enjoying salute of 21 guns	
24	2	12 States (5 States enjoying 19 guns and 7 States enjoying 17 guns).	
21	1	21 States (6 States enjoying 17 guns and 15 States enjoying less than 17 guns).	
30	$\frac{1}{3}$	90 States (with or without any salute).	
Total 92		128 States.	
8	...	...All the remaining States (with or without any salute).	} Non-full powered.
Grand Total 100			

## LOWER HOUSE.

The allocation in the Lower House should be based mainly on population, subject to certain maximum seats.

## EXPLANATORY NOTE.

The above scheme is respectfully submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy for favourable consideration as an alternative to the Government of India scheme, put forward on the 14th March, 1933. In his Presidential Address to the Chamber of Princes, His Excellency the Viceroy invited reasonable suggestions on the Government of India scheme. The Chief of Phaltan in his speech (which was not actually delivered but which was taken as read and incorporated in the proceedings) in the Chamber on the Resolution about Allocation of Seats on the 25th March, 1933, indicated the principles which should guide any sound scheme of allocation. We, the Rulers of the Satara and S. M. C. States in the Deccan, fully endorse those principles and stand by them. In that speech the Chief of Phaltan rightly stressed the point that any attempt for a satisfactory scheme of allocation must be based on some definite and consistent principles, which are not the result of a desire to placate one section or the other, but are evolved out of generally accepted fundamentals. Up to now three schemes were proposed on behalf of our groups since the last year's Chamber session. Again in December, 1932, the Ruler of Jath State and the Dewan of Phaltan State, both of whom informally attended the third Round Table Conference, addressed, while in London, a joint letter to the Raja of Sarila—Representative of the smaller States—in which two alternative schemes of allocation for the Upper House were suggested. The same letter was officially submitted as a Memorandum to the Prime Minister, Lord Chancellor and the Secretary of State for India. The last attempt in this direction was made in the beginning of this year in a Representation submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy jointly by our two groups regarding five specific points connected with the New Reforms. On pages 7 and 8 of that Representation three alternative schemes of allocation have been submitted.

2. From all these attempts, it will be evident that our two groups have given their most anxious thought to the subject from the beginning. Besides, it will be apparent even to the most casual observer of all those schemes that in them the allocation in each House is governed by one distinct but cardinal principle, viz., *full-powers* in the Upper and *population* in the Lower House. The reason why we have adopted the principle of full-powers is that it has all along been our firm conviction that the proposed All-India Federation must consist primarily of autonomous units—whether British Indian Provinces or Indian States. This is a proposition to which no exception is likely to be taken from any quarter; and when it is once admitted it naturally leads to the other, viz., that preferential and substantial representation must fall to the share of all full-powered States, formed into a few groups graded according to their importance. Basing as we do our schemes of allocation on such unshakable ground we feel confident that they deserve consideration at the hands of the authorities both in India and England.

3. The main object of submitting the present scheme is to show what reaction the Government of India scheme has had upon us and how it affects our views and schemes expressed so far; and we are glad to state that we have become the more confirmed in our views expressed above, viz., that the distribution of seats in the Upper House must be made dependent primarily on the enjoyment of full-powers and that in the Lower House on population. We should, however, like to make one thing clear at the outset. Full-powers is a word too comprehensive and therefore difficult of definition. We therefore, suggest that we should be guided in this respect by the test laid down by Lord Chelmsford, so far back as in the year 1919, at the time of the establishment of the Chamber. That test, viz., the power to pass death sentence, should be made the only tangible proof of full-powers. To be more particular, the death sentence passed should not need confirmation by the political authorities, at least so far as the State subjects are concerned. The word "full-powers" in our schemes is throughout used in this specific sense.

4. We now go on to show in what respects the Government of India scheme is acceptable to us and in what respects we beg to differ from it. If a reference is made to the joint letter addressed to the Raja of Sarila, above referred to, it will be noticed that there is a remark in it, viz., "they (salute guns) are not an accurate indication of the importance or powers of a State, *especially in the Lower Orders.*" This remark, and specially the portion in italics, are very important and our reaction to the Government of India scheme is mainly in conformity with it. Our submission, therefore, is that we are prepared to accept the Government's scheme as far as 17 gun States are concerned, and we are ready to extend our acceptance even to some very important 15 States, enjoying lesser salute, selected by the Government. But this is the utmost limit to which gun-salute and the importance of a State, signified mainly by the enjoyment of full-powers, can be said to go hand in hand. Below that, as remarked above, gun-salute—a very variable and personal factor in itself—can never be any real indication of powers or importance. It may be interesting to note here that even Lord Chelmsford, in agreement with Mr. Montagu, had admitted that it would be unwise to base any fundamental distinctions upon the salute list and the real test ought to be the full-powers of internal administration. Hence, we suggest that the right of *one seat each* should not be extended beyond the last 6 States of the 17 gun group plus only 15 more important States of lesser salute, selected by the Government. Beyond this limit the test of full-powers alone should be applied and all full-powered States with or without salute should be given  $\frac{1}{2}$  seat each or even  $\frac{1}{4}$ , if the number of such States is found to be more than we have supposed. All non-full-powered States should have 8 instead of 6 seats as proposed in the Government's scheme, so that their position will also be somewhat improved. We shall be glad even if it can be increased to 10 by cutting some seats allotted to the first three classes, viz., 21, 19 and 17 gun-States. Our main objections to the Government's scheme are these:—

- (1) Undue importance is given to a personal, variable and incidental factor, viz., gun salute. Hence, this should not be the governing factor, at least in regard to States enjoying less than 17 guns.



- (2) No account at all is taken of other factors like progressive forms of administration which all count much in the New Constitution. If special factors are taken into account in regard to salute States, it is submitted that they should be given the same importance in the case of non-salute States too.
- (3) In the Government of India scheme full-powered and non-full-powered States are required to be grouped together which will be against the principles underlying the idea of Federation and will create great anomalies.
- (4) The scheme does indirectly take into account the membership of the Chamber as a qualification entitling a State to higher proportion of representation. This is against the repeated assurances given to us whenever we based our demand for direct admission to the Chamber of Princes on this ground. Besides, such incidental, and in many cases anomalous, factors should not be made the basis for conferring permanent rights on States as such. For, rights of this kind cannot be treated on a level with personal and dignitary matters affecting the Rulers alone.

Our objections to the proposals of the Chamber are mainly the following :—

- (1) While the Chamber objects to a personal factor like the gun-salute, it supports another anomalous and artificial factor, viz., membership of the Chamber. To this, we have submitted our objections above and therefore we need not repeat them.
- (2) While the Chamber thinks that the salute test in the Government's scheme creates invidious distinctions its own scheme is open to the same objection by creating a distinction of a still more invidious character by preferring Chamber States to non-Chamber States.
- (3) The Chamber pays no heed to the fact that some few full-powered States are grouped along with the numerous non-full-powered States in the lowest class, simply because they have not been fortunate enough to be members of the Chamber, although fully entitled to that right. The Chamber is only concerned to see that the Chamber States are not grouped with non-Chamber States. This reveals the Chamber's real intentions. For it is interesting to note that in the Resolution which they passed at their informal meeting on the 19th March, 1931, it was agreed as a general proposition that all full or practically full-powered States should be given individual representation. But when it came to actual distribution of seats the word "Chamber" has been substituted for the word "full-powered" States. To this change of views we want to draw the special attention of the Government.
- (4) A strict adherence to the former dictum of the Chamber, viz., one seat to each member of the Chamber, has been proved to be impossible. The Chamber therefore wants to make the best of whatever is found possible and wants to give individual representation, or its nearest equivalent, to as many Chamber States as possible to the exclusion of other full-powered States. Besides, in all schemes sponsored by the Chamber, or on behalf of the Chamber, no real provision seems to have been made for further admissions to the Chamber. This circumstance shows with what favour the question of new admissions is viewed by the Chamber.
- (5) The idea of giving substantial representation (e. g., half a seat in either House) to all the full-powered States (in the scheme of the Chamber, the Chamber States) does not appeal to us. We think that the Governments of all the full-powered States must be adequately represented in the Upper House. For this purpose we would even venture to suggest that the strength of the upper House should be increased still further. Another request which we want to make to the Government of India, and especially to His Excellency the Viceroy, is that in selecting the ten nominated members

of the Upper House, four at least should go to the States, out of which, it is submitted that three should go to the small full-powered States falling under item 5 of the scheme of allocation in the Upper House given at the beginning. All minorities have been given a certain amount of weightage and it is but proper that the smaller but full-powered States should receive some favourable consideration, though perhaps not any weightage.

5. Taking into consideration all the above facts and arguments, we have submitted this scheme of allocation of seats. From this scheme it will be seen that in the Upper House we have tried to conform as much as possible to the Government of India scheme and to accommodate ourselves in it in as modest a manner as possible without deviating from our principles. There is no variation in the first three items and even after that there is as little of it as possible.

**Chairman-Q.** You have corresponded with me and I understand that you do not desire to be examined on Point 2 of your Memorandum, which deals with the allocation of seats. Is that so?—Yes, my Lord.

**Q.** On the other hand, you have not had time to re-write your Memorandum, and you have therefore left in that part so that the Memorandum as a whole may read?—Yes.

**Q.** May I ask you whether you wish Point 2 to appear in the published record of your examination?—Yes, I think so.

**Q.** You would let it stand?—Yes.

**Q.** Then if any of my colleagues or the Delegation desire to ask you questions on it, you understand they are at liberty to do so? If, of course, you withdraw it, then we should not be at liberty to do so.—I have not withdrawn it, but I do not wish to press it.

**Sir Joseph Nall**—I would like to be clear as to whether the witness presents the whole memorandum.

**Chairman**—The witness presents the whole memorandum, but I understand he does not lay emphasis on Point 2. In other words, he does not encourage examination on Point 2, unless any Member or Delegate feels it necessary to make such examination.

**Sir Joseph Nall**—As I understand, he puts in the whole Memorandum as his statement and does not withdraw any part of it.

**Chairman**—That is so.

**Mr. Y. Thombare.**

5184. According to the criterion laid down in the White Paper, it would be possible for about 28 or 29 States to commit India to an All-India Federation. Therefore, is not the position of the remaining States weaker to that extent than that of the 28 or 29 States, as regards negotiation of the terms of their entry into the federation?—Yes, I think so.

5185. Do you not think that an outstanding feature of India is the large number of Sovereign States, which include a large number of States of comparatively smaller size?—Yes.

5183. Whatever their size, do they not enjoy equality in this sense, that they are not subordinate one to another?—Yes, quite so.

5187. When they enter into Federation this equality would disappear as regards internal affairs, as some would command a block of votes, and some would have to have only fractional representation?—Yes, that is bound to be the case.

5188. Therefore, do you think that the full-powered States should have a full measure of representation in Federal Legislature?—Yes. That has, all along, been the view that we have taken.

5189. Do not these States fully realise the essential unity of All-India, and do you not think that they would be prepared fully to support the policy of His Majesty's Government as regards Federation?—Yes; these States have all along done so.

5190. Do you particularly wish to emphasise that the position of the States you represent is a peculiar one with regard to certain features?—Yes.

5191. That, although they are not members of the Chamber of Princes in their own right, they exercise full, or practically full powers?—Yes, they do.

5192. That is to say, they can try their own subjects, or those of other States for capital offences; they can pass the extreme sentence?—Yes.

5193. And they can have it executed without requiring confirmation of it by any outside authority?—Yes, that is so.

5194. Now there are some States which have been invested with powers by the British Government, either recently or sometime ago, but the States that you represent exercised those powers even before the advent of the British rule, and they have been continuing to exercise them until now?—Yes; those powers have been included in the Treaties.

5195. Do you claim that the States enjoy freedom from interference in their internal affairs?—Yes, perfectly.

5196. Do you desire to point out that they have a modern system of administration and that most of the States have granted representative institutions to their people?—Yes, they have done so; some of them have even granted some sort of constitution.

5197. The administrators and rulers of the comparatively small States are in closer touch, do you not think, with the daily life and needs of the people?—Naturally.

Mr. Zafrulla Khan—Closer than what?

Mr. Y. Thombare.

5198. Than those larger States or larger political units?—Yes, I think so.

5199. Do you think that salutes have, in every particular case, corresponded with the real importance of the various States?—No, I do not think so.

5200. Would you say that if salutes happened to correspond with comparative importance they are unnecessary to that extent as a criterion, and if they do not, they are an unsafe standard?—Yes; if that is the only standard, it would be unsafe.

Sir M. N. Mehta—My Lord Chairman, we, on behalf of the Chamber of Princes, refrain from asking any questions of this witness; not that our silence would imply consent; but we believe that the question is still under negotiation with His Majesty's Government, and therefore we do not express any opinion upon these points at this stage.

**Sir Hari Singh Gour.**

5201. You have said that these States recognise the unity of All-India?—Yes.

5202. Then their special representation is not necessary, because, if the rest of India represents them, why should they insist upon special representation?—Because they are sovereign units, and each sovereign unit ought to be represented in the Constitution.

5203. As a matter of prestige?—No, not as a matter of prestige; as a matter of necessity. I say they ought to be represented as they are sovereign units, and therefore their separate inclusion is a matter of necessity.

5204. Necessity in what sense?—That all these units should, for all time to come retain their separate existence.

5205. But their representation does not clothe them with separate existence?—It does, in my opinion.

**Mr. M. R. Jayakar.**

5206. You state, in your Memorandum, speaking on behalf of the Southern Maratha States, that the salute guns would be a very faulty test to accept in judging of the importance of a State?—Yes.

5207. What other test would you suggest in place of the salute test?—The chief test I would suggest is that of internal sovereignty.

5208. And that if the salute test were accepted, grave injustice would be done to the Southern Maratha States?—Yes, I think so.

**Lord Hardinge of Penshurst.**

5209. You say in your Memorandum: "Hence, when they venture to put forward certain claims and insist on their fulfilment, prior to their joining the proposed Federation, it will be recognised that they do so not in any spirit of antagonism to the Federal idea." The point I wish to put before you is this: You make certain claims before you enter Federation?—Yes, that is correct.

5210. What do you propose to surrender in going into Federation, to British India?—The sovereignty of the States, so far as their federated subjects are concerned.

**Chairman.**—Thank you very much; we are greatly obliged to you.

*(The witness is directed to withdraw).*

## ANNEXURE B.

Welcome Speech by Dr. R. H. Bhadkamkar, M. A., M. D., President, Phaltan Municipality, at the time of the visit of Lieut.-Col. H. Wilberforce-Bell, C. I. E., Agent to the Governor General for the Deccan States, to the Phaltan Municipality on 26-7-1933.

Colonel Wilberforce-Bell, Mrs. Wilberforce-Bell, Shrimant Yuvarajsaheb and Gentlemen ;

We, the President and the Members of the Phaltan Municipality, offer you, on behalf of the citizens of this historic town, our hearty greetings and cordial welcome on your first visit to this place.

The Phaltan Municipality is no doubt a small one in comparison to those which, you, Sir, may have visited so far. It covers an area of about 1,000 acres with a population of 7,000 people. Its average income for the last 5 years is Rs. 31,973 and the expenditure is Rs. 30,664 with a standing balance of Rs. 22,502. Despite these limited resources, however, we believe it will not be regarded as self praise, if we state that this Institution has played and is playing a very important part in the progress and civic life of this town.

As early as 1868, when Local Self-Government was yet in its infancy or when it was scarcely in evidence in India, this Municipality was established by our beloved late Ruler Shrimant Mudhojirao alias Bapusaheb Naik Nimbalkar, C. S. I., whose meritorious rule of 65 years has practically reconstructed the Phaltan town. The beautiful public buildings and temples with which he has decorated this town stand testimony to his love of Art and Architecture. His bronze bust which you, Sir, see in front of you, still guides our destinies and leads us to the path of service, sacrifice and progress.

This town from times beyond memory was notorious for scarcity of water and had thwarted the attempts of many a past generation to remedy this defect. It was not however given to any one else but the late Shrimant Bapusaheb to carry out the excellent water-works of this place at a very great cost to the State. The water-works are situated at Nirgudi 5 miles to the South of this town and standing as they do about 150 feet higher in level than the town, the water easily flows by gravitation. In 1921 owing to the continued scarcity of rain for 3 years the water-supply ran very short and the town was in danger of a water-famine. But our popular Chiefsahab with his dynamic energy applied himself to the task of strengthening the water sources with an idea which, though not novel in its conception, was certainly novel in its application. This saved the town from the famine and doubled the water-supply. At present nearly 50 gallons per head are being distributed in the town which shows the efficiency of the scheme. Our Chiefsahab further obliged us by remitting the debt of Rs. 90,000 owed by the Municipality to the State, and thus transferring full ownership of the water-works to the Municipality.

Mr. C. S. Campbell who visited this town in 1908 remarked, "It is perhaps the cleanest place I have seen in India. The whole place seems a credit to the State and Municipality." We have been trying, Sir, to maintain this reputation though it is becoming increasingly difficult to do so. The copious water-supply, coupled with the water-logging caused by the Canal which passes close to the town, requires efficient drainage schemes to maintain the health of the people. The Municipality is making every effort to improve the Drainage and hopes within 5 years to introduce throughout the town a perfect drainage system on modern lines. The cleanliness of the town is supervised by a Sanitary Committee with a Medical man at its head. The efficient and energetic management of Sanitary Problems by this Municipality has saved the

town from many Epidemics. As an instance, it may be stated that last year when Plague threatened to affect this town, immediate preventive measures were adopted and 6,200 out of a population of 7,000 were inoculated. This with the vigorous rat campaign effectively checked the disease and no case occurred in this town, though the surrounding areas were affected for months. The general Medical Relief of this town is attended to by the State and the Municipality contributes Rs. 2,000 in that respect.

We spend nearly Rs. 8,000 on Primary Education. We maintain three boys' schools, a girls school and an adult education plan for labourers. There is a Urdu class for Mahomoden students and a school for the Depressed Classes. All education is given free. Following the example of our beloved Chiefsahab, no class distinction is observed in any school, thus enabling Depressed Class students to receive admission to any school they choose. We have taken full control and management of the Primary Education under the new Primary Education Act. The number of students receiving education in Primary Schools is 850 and it will soon increase to 1,000 when sufficient accommodation is available. It will thus be seen that we have nearly reached the limit of 15 per cent. of population receiving Primary Education to attain which in other places compulsory Education had to be resorted to.

The Girls' School has 167 girls on roll and is under a qualified and Matriculate Head Mistress. About half the number of Primary School teachers is trained. The results of the Vernacular Final Examination were very satisfactory as all the regular students that appeared passed the test.

We own only two school buildings which are the gift of the Durbar. The Girls' School is housed in a hired building and other schools, in Dharmashalas. As the number of students is increasing beyond what we can accommodate in these places and as it is not possible to get suitable buildings for schools on hire, the Municipality has undertaken out of its savings to build the extensions to the Primary Boys' school and also attach a Girls' school to it. The work has already been started and the ground floor of the building is almost complete. The whole building, we hope to complete in the next three months and the new premises will be available for work from the next term. This will enable the Municipality to educate 1,000 boys and 250 girls in a well equipped and perfectly sanitary building.

Our town is steadily increasing in extent and the people are showing a decided desire to abandon crowded and insanitary localities, and show marked preference for well-ventilated houses in more sanitary areas. To meet this requirement the Durbar has graciously granted to the Municipality an area of over 200 acres for the development of an extension. This gift is much appreciated by the public and the extension is showing signs of growing fast.

Phaltan is geographically situated in the centre of the State and stands on the Mahad-Pandharpur Road. It was once a great market place linking the Satara and the Poona Districts on one side, to Sholapur District on the other. Owing to want of rapid transport and being away from a railway communication the trade of this place gradually shifted to Lonand and Baramati. The advent of Sugar Factory in the State will surely increase the importance of Phaltan, which is the only place in the State having all modern public amenities of life. Lonand-Pandharpur railway project by the Barsi Light Railway had created a great hope in our minds for the improvement of trade and industry, but we were sorry to find that the scheme has been given up. We now learn that a railway joining Baramati to Pandharpur is going to pass through the eastern part of the State. It will not be too much on our part if we were to request Your Honour to use your influence and induce the Government of India to have a branch line from this railway joining Asu to the Sugar Factory at Pimpalwadi. This will no doubt fulfil the desire of the Government to give transport facility to the Sugar Factories and will also give a lift to the Industrial Concerns in the State.

This town has a Ginning Factory. A Cotton Press is being contemplated by some merchants. With the advent of the Nira Right Bank Canal, the Durbar is mak-

ing special efforts through its Revenue Department to undertake a propaganda to instruct and induce people in the cultivation of good varieties of cotton on modern lines. This has resulted in a great increase in the cotton area in the State. We are, with the sympathy of the Durbar, trying to establish a cotton market in the town, to help local industrial concerns in that commodity.

We have been dealing, Sir, with many other problems of public utility in the town. The town has almost every modern amenity, as I have said above. It has Electric Lights, sufficient and copious water-supply, a site for sanitary buildings, free primary education and above all a representative body to govern the administration of the Municipality. We hope Your Honour will be pleased to find that we have been trying our level best in every direction of Municipal activity. The Municipality is governed by the District Municipal Act and has bye-laws sanctioned by the Durbar. Its administration is prompt, economic and popular. At the time of Local Self-Government Conference in 1927, His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson remarked "It is by the tone and vitality of its Local Self-Government that the Political capacity of this country can and will be most satisfactorily judged". This statement is as true in Indian States as anywhere else and we are endeavouring to prove our capacity to manage our affairs in this field to the satisfaction of our worthy Chiefaheb who is a promotor and a believer in representative Institutions. Under his benign rule the people have received a representative system of Government and a voice in the Administration of the State. Mr. Younghusband, Commissioner, C. D., has said "A Municipality which will act, and not obstruct, is calculated to be a great source of additional strength to State Administration; and from all I can learn the Phaltan Municipality appears to be of this character". The Durbar has always been sympathetic to us and has allowed us free scope in the undertaking of well thought of schemes for the public good. We on our part have always acted in a way to justify the great faith the Chiefaheb and the Durbar have placed in us.

In conclusion we offer you, Sir, and Mrs. Bell, our hearty good wishes for a long and happy life and wish you higher honours. We shall long cherish happy memories of this day and the honour you have done us by graciously accepting our invitation.

## ANNEXURE C.

Speech of Lieut.-Colonel H. Wilberforce-Bell, C. I. E., Agent  
to the Governor General for the Deccan States, in reply  
to the Welcome Speech by the President,  
Phaltan Municipality.

---

Shrimant Yuvraj Saheb, Shrimant Raje Saheb of Malegaon, Mr. President and  
Members of the Municipality and Gentlemen ;

I am afraid you have caught me at a disadvantage. I had no knowledge that a speech was going to be made, and I had even less knowledge that I was expected to make one in return. However, I am going to make only a few remarks upon the well-expressed speech which you, Mr. President, have just delivered and which we have heard. Mrs. Wilberforce-Bell and I have come today to Phaltan to fulfil a desire which we have had for a long time. We have, however, two regrets. The first is that your esteemed Ruler is not here, and the second is that we broke down twice this afternoon on the road. I am afraid that neither of those accidents could have been avoided. The Chief Saheb himself has gone to England in connection with important work which concerns not only the State of Phaltan with which you are intimately connected, but also many other States particularly in this Agency. As for the accidents on the road, well, I am not going to blame the Phaltan State, for the Phaltan Road is perhaps the best part of the route we came on. But it was an uncomfortable stretch near Satara that is to blame for our being so late, and for our having to meet this afternoon under electric light instead of in the light of the day. This ancient State of Phaltan has a history into which even the great Grant Duff did not attempt to delve. You in Phaltan, whether you have records or not, can go back several hundreds of years before the period with which Grant Duff dealt. The State, as represented by its Ruler, had its beginnings in the twelfth or thirteenth century. I cannot say when the State as such took shape, but the Nimbalkar family is of that Rajput stock which is the oldest in India. The Parmar Rajputs claim to have enjoyed the status of Rulers first among the Rajputs of India, and I do not know whether any of you had ever visited the Shial Island which is not very far from Cambay and Mahuva in Bhavnagar. That ancient island contains without any doubt a cave, made into a sort of prison, which was the prison house for a time of the first Parmar Ruler of that part of the world many hundreds of years ago. That is the oldest relic of the Parmars now existing that I know of, and I think the relic as it stands is no doubt true to the tradition which goes with it. If you go inside, the place is very dark. It is a hallowed place of the people who live on this island, and there is no doubt that the inside part is on land much older than the outside. The level of the inside is much below the level of the land outside, and the level of both must originally have been the same. It is an extraordinary place where the first Parmar Ruler was imprisoned. There are now one or two Parmar Rajput Houses in Kathiawar ; one or two in Rajputana ; and there is the House of which the present Chief of Phaltan comes ruling in Phaltan today. Of its historic importance and also of the age of this very ancient town, none of you can talk with any certainty, and certainly I cannot attempt to give any figures or state any facts. Grant Duff does not help me in solving any historical problems connected with the place, and therefore I feel that in my ignorance I am also in good company.

I have very little to say upon the facts which you, Mr. President, have brought and expressed so clearly this afternoon. So far as comment goes, it must be restricted to the congratulations which I offer you upon the results of the efforts which you have made for the good of the people of the town and, may I add also, for the reputation of the Phaltan State. I hope that these efforts will be maintained by you.



I know that there have been several disappointing circumstances. One thing, for instance, is that the population of Phaltan is not particularly large, and I suppose that as the years pass it does not particularly increase. A second consideration which you have pointed out is that the importance of Phaltan has largely been transferred to Lonand. You have not a Railway to Phaltan, and finally, and perhaps most important, your rainfall is a most uncertain quantity. This uncertainty in the rainfall must make it uncertain each year as to how much money you are likely to get for improvements, and this is where I see the principal difficulty which you have to face. The actual water-supply is, I suppose, now adequate to your needs. There is no doubt that the inauguration of the system of Canals has benefitted the Phaltan State perhaps more than any other District through which the Canals run. I have not figures with me and I do not know what difference it has made, but I imagine, for instance, that in your sugar manufactory project you have now the certainty of an assured water-supply which will remove the project largely from the region of what is problematic. You have therefore derived much benefit at little or no expense or without any great exertion, but at the same time it is up to you to take every possible advantage of the good fortune which has been placed at your disposal. I do not expect to see your efforts directed towards materially enlarging the town for which you are not likely at present to have any population. Your efforts must be directed, I suppose, in very much the same direction as the efforts of your Ruler are directed, and that is towards the happiness and welfare of the people whom you serve. The greatest servant of a State is its Ruler, and I expect that under your Ruler's guidance you will direct your energies to the service of the people of the State, which service you will not hesitate to give without qualification.

I will not continue further to express the thoughts which arise as a result of the speech on your activities which I have heard, but I will close my remarks in the assurance that the service which you render will be given whole-heartedly, and to the limit of your several capacities.

---

## ANNEXURE—D.

### Names of Members of the Phaltan State Legislative Council as on the 31st May, 1934.

#### PRESIDENT

- 1 Mr. Balkrishna Govind Phatak, B. A., LL. B., Retired Sub-Judge, Poona, ( Nominated ).

#### DEPUTY PRESIDENT

- 2 Mr. Anant Vinayak Patwardhan, B. A., Poona, ( Nominated ).

#### EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

- 3 Mr. ( now Rao Saheb ) Keshav Vinayak Godbole, B. A., LL. B., Dewan.
- 4 Mr. Shripad Madhav Dani, B. A., LL. B., Finance Member.
- 5 Mr. Shankar Hari Kher, B. A., LL. B., Revenue Member.
- 6 Mr. Bhalchandra Laxman Likhite, M. A., LL. B., Home Member.

#### NOMINATED MEMBERS

##### OFFICIALS

- 7 Mr. Amarsingh Raosaheb Chavan, A. D. C. to the Ruler of Phaltan.

##### NON-OFFICIALS

- 8 Mr. Balkrishna Sakharam Phansalkar, Phaltan.
- 9 Mr. Nanasaheb Raosaheb Nimbalkar, Nimblak.
- 10 Mr. Ram Narayan Lalchand Marwadi, Phaltan.

#### ELECTED MEMBERS

- 11 Mr. Papa Rajubhai Shaikh, Asu, Phaltan State.
  - 12 Mr. Anandrao Balwantrao Garud, Jinti, Phaltan.
  - 13 Mr. Bapusaheb Dadasaheb Ranavare, Nimbhore, Phaltan State.
  - 14 Mr. Anna Mahadeo Hendre, Phaltan.
  - 15 Mr. Abasaheb Rajaram Bhosle, Patil, Phaltan.
  - 16 Mr. Keshavrao Raghunathrao Naik Nimbalkar, Bhadali Bk., Phaltan.
  - 17 Mr. Ramchandra Pandurang Dhumal, Adarki Bk., Phaltan State.
  - 18 Mr. Hiranman Balaram Teli, High Court Pleader, Phaltan.
  - 19 Mr. Shankar Sadashiv Kshirsagar, High Court Pleader, Phaltan.
-

**ANNEXURE--E.**

**Names of the Members of the Phaltan Municipality during  
the year 1933-34.**

**PRESIDENT**

- |   |  |   |            |
|---|--|---|------------|
| 1 | Dr. Ramkrishna Hari Bhadkamkar, M. A., M. D.,<br>(1-6-33 to 21-5-34) | } | Nominated. |
|   | Mr. Dattatraya Balwant Unde, B. A.,<br>(22-5-34 to 31-5-34)          |   |            |

**VICE-PRESIDENT**

- 2 Mr. Narayan Govind Halbe, ( Nominated ).

**NOMINATED MEMBERS**

**OFFICIALS**

- 3 Mr. Narhar Vishnu Tere-Desai, B. A.  
4 Mr. Gangadhar Sakharam Phansalkar, L. C. P. & S.  
5 Mr. Abdul Rahim Lal Mahomed Shaikh, B. A.

**NON-OFFICIALS**

- 6 Mr. Hirachand Daluchand Gandhi,  
7 Mr. Anant Vithal Date, L. C. P. & S.,  
8 Mr. Virchand Kodarji Gandhi.

**ELECTED MEMBERS**

- 9 Mr. Shankar Sadashiv Kshirsagar, Chairman, Managing Committee.  
10 Mr. Hiranman Balaram Teli.  
11 Mr. Abasaheb Rajaram Bhonsale.  
12 Mr. Bapuji Ganuji Gadhaye.  
13 Mr. Govind Krishna Tatake, B. Ag., Chairman, School Board.  
14 Mr. Dattatraya Manohar Barve, L. C. P. & S.  
15 Mr. Krishnaji Sitaram Barsode, S. M. S., Chairman, Sanitary Committee.  
16 Mr. Motilal Nathuram Doshi.
-

**ANNEXURE—F.**

**Names of Members of the Local Board, Phaltan, during the year 1933-34.**

**PRESIDENT**

- 1 Dr. Ramkrishna Hari Bhadkamkar, M. A., M. D.

**VICE-PRESIDENT**

- 2 Mr. Nagesh Vishwanath Bavadekar, B. A., LL. B.

**MEMBERS**

- 3 Mr. Keshavrao Raghunathrao Naik Nimbalkar, Phaltan.  
4 Mr. Narhar Vishnu Tere-Desai, B. A., Phaltan.  
5 Mr. Shivram Narayan Bapat, B. A., Mamlatdar, Phaltan.  
( from 1-6-33 to 30-6-33 ) and ( 25-11-33 to 31-5-34 ).  
Mr. Narayan Govind Halbe, Mamlatdar, Phaltan (from 1-7-33 to 24-11-33).  
6 Mr. Shankar Keshav Kanetkar, M. A., S. T. C., Head Master,  
Mudhoji High School, Phaltan.  
7 Mr. Govind Krishna Tatake, B. Ag., Phaltan.  
8 Mr. Bhargav Kondo Bhagwat, Inspector of Co-operative Societies.  
9 Mr. Dattatraya Manohar Barve, L. C. P. & S., Phaltan.  
10 Mr. Motilal Nathuram Doshi, Phaltan.  
11 Mr. Vinayak Dhondadev Duple, Pleader, Phaltan.  
12 Mr. Ganesh Manohar Date, Phaltan.  
13 Mr. Bala Babaji Mali, Phaltan.  
14 Mr. Baba Maruti Kakade, Phaltan.  
15 Mr. Jijaba Baburao Gaikwad, Taradgaon.  
16 Mr. Anandrao Gopalrao Bhoite, Aradgaon.  
17 Mr. Dhondiraj Khandoji Barge, Tambave.  
18 Mr. Papa Rajubhai Shaikh, Asu.  
19 Mr. Balasaheb Appasaheb Kadam, Mathachiwadi ( Nimblak ).  
20 Mr. Nanasahab Raosaheb Nimbalkar, Nimblak.
-

No. 635 of 1935-36.

PHALTAN, 8th February 1936.

FROM

RAO SAHEB K. V. GODBOLE, B. A., LL. B.,  
DEWAN, PHALTAN STATE.

TO

CAPTAIN RAJA SHRIMANT MALOJIRAO MUDHOJIRAO  
ALIAS NANASAHEB NAIK NIMBALKAR,  
RAJA OF PHALTAN.

Subject:-Report on the General Administration  
of the Phaltan State for the year  
1934-35 ( Fasli year 1344 ).

Shrimant Maharajsaheb,

I beg to submit the Report on the General Administration of the Phaltan State for the year 1934-35 (Fasli year 1344) ending 31st May 1935, with the usual Appendices I to XXV.

I beg to remain,  
Shrimant Maharajsaheb,  
Your most obedient servant,

*K. V. Godbole*

Dewan, Phaltan State.

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**REPORT**  
ON THE  
**GENERAL ADMINISTRATION**  
OF THE  
**PHALTAN STATE**  
FOR THE YEAR  
1934-35 (Fasli Year 1344)

*Ending 31st May 1935.*

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**CHAPTER I.**

**GENERAL AND POLITICAL.**

**A—Area, population and revenue.**

**(1) AREA.**

**1.** The Phaltan State lies between 17° 49' and 18° 6' north latitudes and 74° 9' and 74° 43' east longitudes and is situated to the north-east of the District of Satara in the Bombay Presidency. It is bounded on the north by the river Nira and the Poona District; on the east, by the Sholapur District; on the south, with the exception of one detached and outlying village, Veloshi in the Phaltan State, by the Shambhumahadev range of hills in the Satara District; and on the west, by the *Sarhad* (meaning boundary) *Nald* and the Satara District. The State territory lies wholly in the Nira Valley and forms a compact rectangular block with an extreme length, east to west, of about 32 miles, and a breadth of about 14 miles.

**Situation and boundaries.**

**2.** The area of the State is 397 sq. miles.

**Area.**

**3.** A chain of hills trends along the southern boundary of the State, and on the south-west the country is hilly and high-lying, gradually sloping towards the east for a few miles, after which it becomes a fairly level plain up to the eastern boundary. The soil in the plain is of a rich black clay, of variable depth, highly retentive of moisture and very fertile.

**Physical aspect.**

**(2) POPULATION.**

**4.** The population of the State, according to the census of 1931, is 58,761 (29,492 males and 29,269 females).

**Population.**

The following table shows the population as compared with the censuses of 1911 and 1921 :—

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1931	29,492	29,269	58,761
1921	21,407	21,879	43,286
1911	27,929	28,031	55,960

The density of population is 148 souls per sq. mile.

The number of villages, excluding the capital town of Phaltan, is 72 of which one has a population of over 3, 500, another over 2,000 and 13 over 1,000.

Of the total population 56,372 or 96 per cent are Hindus, 1,480 or 2·5 per cent are Mahomedans, 896 Jains, 2 Parsis and 11 Christians.

Religious denominations.

### (3) REVENUE.

5. The gross revenue of the State, based on the average of the past five years, is Rs. 4,69,000.

6. The State pays to the British Government an annual contribution of Rs. 9,600 in lieu of maintaining a horse contingent.

Horse Contingent contribution.

### (4) THE CAPITAL TOWN.

7. Phaltan, the capital of the State, lies in latitude 17°59' N. and longitude 74°26' E. It is situated on the Mahad-Pandharpur road which passes from west to east through the whole of the State territory. The town of Phaltan is 37 miles to the north-east of Satara by the old road via Adarki and 47 miles via Lonand. It is 65 miles to the south-east of Poona, the monsoon capital of the Government of Bombay. Phaltan is approachable from the Lonand Station of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway by the provincialized Mahad-Pandharpur road above referred to, the distance from Lonand to Phaltan being 17 miles.

The capital town was founded in 1330 A. D. by Nimbraj II who ruled the State from 1327 to 1349 A. D. Being centrally situated, it is an ideal capital town and is known for its dry and healthy climate. In times prior to the advent of railways, it formed an important trade-centre between the *Konkan* and the *Desh* (the up-country); and owing to its key-position in the Nira Valley, which is fast developing both industrially and agriculturally by the introduction of two big canals in the area (the Nira Right Bank and the Nira Left Bank), there is a fair prospect of the town becoming once again a trade-centre of even higher importance. The town is blessed with pure and copious water supply originating in underground sand beds and carried to the town in pipes simply by force of gravity. It is also provided with electricity which is a great addition to the amenities of the town. The population of the town, according to the census of 1931, is 6,947, (3,521 males and 3,426 females).

### B—A short historical sketch.

8. The State is one of the oldest in the Deccan, dating its origin as far back as the middle of the 13th century. Nimbraj I, a descendant of the reputed Rajput Parmar (known in the Deccan as Powar) clan came down to the Deccan from the North in the year 1270 A. D. and settled at the foot of the Shambhumahadev range, an offshoot of the

A short historical sketch.

Sahyadri mountains. After a time he finally settled at Nimblak (a village about 9 miles to the east of Phaltan), from which the surname of Nimbalkar is taken.

Nimbraj I, succeeded in about 11 years in founding a principality for himself. He died in 1291 A. D. and was succeeded by his brave son Podakhala Jagdevrao *alias* Dharapatrao (1291-1327). In 1327, Podakhala entered the service of Muhammad Tughlak, Emperor of Delhi (1325-1351) who was then warring in the Deccan. Podakhala was killed in battle and the Emperor, as a mark of appreciation of his services, granted his son Nimbraj II (1327-1349) a Jahagir and conferred on him the hereditary title of "Naik" with the right of using "Morchels" and "Gold Toda," insignia of royalty of a very high order. The Nimbalkars have very proudly valued the title of Naik; for, as the Satara Gazetteer states at page 231 (Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency, Vol. XIX, ed. of 1885), "Nimbalkar never exchanged his ancient title of 'Naik' for that of 'Raja.'"

Nimbraj II, was succeeded by his son Vanang Bhupal (1349-1374) who was put to death in 1374 and the Jahagir was lost for a time. In 1390 Vanang's son Vanangpal retook Phaltan and died in 1394. Between 1394 and 1630 nine Naiks ruled Phaltan of whom hardly anything but their names is known. They were: Vangoji (1394-1409), Maloji I (1409-1420), Baji (1420-1445), Jova (probably, Powar Rao) (1445-1470), Baji (1470-1512), Mudhoji (1512-1527), Bajidar (1527-1560), Maloji II (1560-1570) and Vangoji *alias* Jagpalrao (1570-1630). Jagpalrao's sister Dipabai was married to Maloji, the grand-father of Shivaji the Great. The Satara Gazetteer remarks at page 231: "Jagpalrao Naik seems to have been a man of great influence. It was through his exertions that the marriage of Maloji's son Shahaji and Jijabai, Lukhdev Jadhavrao's daughter, was brought about against the wishes of the girl's parents."

Jagpalrao was succeeded by his son Mudhoji II (1630-1644) whose daughter, Saibai, was married to Shivaji the Great. In 1644, Mudhoji was killed by the King of Bijapur and his son Bajaji (1644-1674) was taken prisoner to Bijapur. There he was converted to Mahomedanism by the King who gave his daughter in marriage to Bajaji as a price of the conversion. After the death of his wife, the Bijapur Princess, Bajaji returned to Phaltan and was restored to his father's State in 1651. After his return, Bajaji was reconverted to Hinduism mainly through the efforts of Shivaji the Great and his illustrious mother Jijabai. Shivaji then gave his daughter Sakhubai in marriage to Bajaji's son Mahadaji. On the death of Bajaji in 1674, his third son Vangoji succeeded him, but died without issue in 1693 and was succeeded by his nephew Janoji. Janoji was deposed by his step-brother Bajaji, but was afterwards restored by Shahu Chhatrapati of Satara (1708-1749). With the growth of the Maratha power, the Jahagir passed under the dominion of the Rajas of Satara.

Janoji died in 1748 and was succeeded by his son Mudhoji III (1748-1765). On his death in 1765, his wife Sagunabai *alias* Aisaheb, well-known for her piety, purity and benign rule, administered the State for a short time, but was deposed by the Peshwa Madhavrao Ballal and one Soyraji was raised to the Chiefship. In 1774, Sagunabai adopted a son, Maloji III, and with the aid of the Peshwa Madhavrao Narayan *alias* Sawai Madhavrao regained control of the State. Maloji III died in 1777. He was succeeded by his adopted son Janrao (1791-1825) and Sagunabai once more administered the State till her death in 1791. Janrao continued in the service of the Peshwas till their fall in 1818, after which the State continued under the subordination of the Rajas of Satara, but under the guarantee of the British Government conferred by a Treaty, dated the 22nd April 1820. The Treaty continues to be in force though the Satara Rajas have ceased to exist since 1849.

On the 1st January 1825, on Janrao's death without an heir, the Jahagir was attached by the Raja of Satara; but on the 3rd September 1827, Bajaji was allowed to succeed on payment of a *nazarana* or succession fee of Rs. 30,000. On the 17th May 1828, on Bajaji's death, the State was again attached by the Raja of Satara. On the 3rd December 1841, on payment of a *nazarana* of Rs. 30,000, Janrao's widow Rani Sahebji Bai *alias* Bayasaheb was allowed to adopt Mahadji, the grandson of Janrao's brother. After his adoption Mahadji was named Mudhoji. During his minority, Sahebji Bai acted as regent and ably administered the State till her death in 1853. After her death, the British Government administered the State till the 10th February 1860, when Mudhojirao IV *alias* Bapusaheb, the adoptive father of the present Ruler, was invested with ruling powers. He ruled for more than half a century from 1860 to 1916. He was appointed a member of the Bombay Legislative Council in 1878 and the title of C. S. I. was conferred on him in 1911. It was under his long and progressive rule that many schemes of public utility and works of art seen today in Phaltan were introduced. On the 28th December 1899, Mudhojirao adopted the present Ruler, Shrimant Malojirao *alias* Nanasaheb, who was then only three years old. Shrimant Mudhojirao Bapusaheb died on the 17th October 1916.

### ©—The Ruler and his family.

9. The present Ruler, Captain Shrimant Malojirao IV *alias* Nanasaheb Naik Nimbalkar, the 25th Ruler from the founder Nimbraj I, was invested with the full ruling powers on the 15th November 1917. He was born on the 11th September 1896. He was educated at the Sardars' School, Kolhapur, and the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and obtained the Diploma of that College. He is a Maratha Kshatriya by caste and is descended from the famous Rajput Parmar family. Shrimant S. Laxmidevi, the Ranisaheb, who was born on the 17th November 1901, was married to Shrimant Malojirao Nanasaheb on the 18th December 1913. She is the daughter of Raja Shambhusingrao Jadhavrao, First Class Sardar of Malegaon Budruk, a village near Baramati in the Poona District.

The Chiefsahab has four sons and one daughter. The four sons are : (1) Shrimant Pratapsinh *alias* Bapusaheb, the Yuvaraj (Heir Apparent), born on the 13th July 1923; (2) Shrimant Vijayasinh *alias* Shivaji Raje, born on the 25th May 1925; (3) Shrimant Udayasinh Raje, born on the 7th December 1927; and (4) Shrimant Vikramasinh Raje, born on the 13th December 1933. The daughter, Shrimant Sarojinidevi *alias* Akkasaheb, who is the eldest child, was born on the 2nd June 1920.

During the year under report, Shrimant Yuvaraj and Shrimant Shivaji Raje were studying in the English standards III and II respectively in the Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya, Poona, and Shrimant Akkasaheb in the English standard VI in the Maharashtra Girls' Education Society's High School for Indian Girls, Poona. All of them were also receiving instruction by qualified and experienced teachers at home. Shrimant Udayasinh Raje was attending the Maharashtra Education Society's Primary School at the Deccan Gymkhana, Poona. The progress of all of them during the year was satisfactory.

Shrimant S. Ranisaheb has been residing at Poona to supervise the education of the Rajkumars since June 10, 1934. Shrimant Chiefsahab also often visited Poona for the same purpose.

All the members of the Ruler's family enjoyed good health during the year under report.

### D—Relations with the British Government.

**10.** The political relations of the State with the British Government are governed by the Treaty, dated the 22nd April 1820, and they continued to be very cordial as usual during the year under report.

**Political relations.**

From the 1st April 1933, this State, along with the other Deccan States, was transferred to the Government of India from the Government of Bombay. Lieut. Col. H. Wilberforce-Bell, C. I. E., and Lieut. Col. J. C. Tate, were the Agents to the Governor-General for the Deccan States during the year under report.

### E—The Administration.

**11.** The Ruler has full powers of internal sovereignty. His civil and criminal powers are unlimited, subject to the proviso that for capital offences he cannot try persons, who are neither his own subjects nor the subjects of other States, except with the permission of the A. G. G.

**Powers of the Ruler.**

**12.** Since the grant of the Administrative Reforms by the Ruler on the 7th September 1929, the administration of the State is carried on according to the constitution laid down in 'The Government of Phaltna State Act, 1929' (Act I of 1929).

**Administration.**

**13.** During the year under report, Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, B. A., LL. B., continued to be the Dewan and President of the Executive Council, the other Members of the Executive Council being Mr. S. H. Kher, B. A., LL. B., the Revenue Member, and Mr. B. L. Likhite, M. A., LL. B., the Finance Member. During the Dewan's absence on a month's leave from the 16th May 1935, Mr. S. H. Kher, worked as the Acting Dewan, and President of the Executive Council.

**Composition of the Executive Council.**

The Ruler with the help of the Executive Council exercises general supervision over the administration. The affairs of the Foreign and Political portfolio, which deals with questions concerning the relations of the State with the British Government and other Indian States, are personally administered by the Ruler with the help of the Dewan.

**14.** During the year under report, the Executive Council held 42 meetings and passed 111 resolutions.

**Work done by the Executive Council.**

**15.** The work done by the Phaltna State Legislative Council during the year under report is given in Chapter III.

**Legislative Council.**

**16.** During the Dewan's absence on leave from 16-5-1935, Mr. S. H. Kher, B. A., LL. B., the Revenue Member, worked as Acting Dewan to the end of the official year.

**Administrative changes.**

The services of Mr. S. M. Dani, B. A., LL. B., Finance Member, having been dispensed with from the 1st June 1934, Mr. B. L. Likhite, M. A., LL. B., F. C. Subordinate Judge, was appointed Finance Member.

Mr. S. H. Kher, B. A., LL. B., District Magistrate, was appointed District and Sessions Judge from the 1st June 1934 and Mr. B. L. Likhite, M. A., LL. B., was appointed District Magistrate.

The personnel of the high officials of the State and the changes therein during the year under report are given in Appendix I.



### F—Important events.

#### (1) THE VISIT OF THE A. G. G., DECCAN STATES, TO PHALTAN STATE.

**17.** Lieut. Colonel J. C. Tate, Agent to the Governor-General for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur and Mrs. Tate paid their first **Visit of the A. G. G.** official visit to the Phaltan State on Friday, the 4th January 1935.

As Captain (now Major) A. A. Russell, M. C., Secretary to the A. G. G., and Mrs. Russell could not accompany the A. G. G. owing to the ill-health of Mrs. Russell, Mr. A. R. C. K. Greenway, Under-Secretary to the A. G. G., had accompanied Lt. Col. Tate to Phaltan.

The distinguished guests arrived at Phaltan from Bhor at 12 noon on *Friday, the 4th January 1935*, and were received by Shrimant Chiefsahab near the Aisaheb's temple about a mile from the town. A salute of 13 guns was fired to announce the A. G. G.'s arrival at the Laxmi Vilas Palace. The day's programme consisted of the formal visit to the A. G. G. by Shrimant Chiefsahab and the return visit by the A. G. G. In the evening, an Address of Welcome was given to the A. G. G. by the Phaltan Municipality. (The texts of the Address and the A. G. G.'s reply to it are given in Annexures C and D.)

On the morning of *Saturday, the 5th January*, the A. G. G., accompanied by Shrimant Chiefsahab, paid a visit to the sugar factory of the Phaltan Sugar Works, Ltd., at Pimpalachi Wadi. The A. G. G. was welcomed by the Managing Director, Mr. V. S. Apte, who showed him round the factory. The A. G. G. expressed his satisfaction at the progress of the factory.

The same morning, a meeting of prominent ladies was held at the Mudhoji Manmohan Palace to consider the celebration of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee on May 6th and the subsequent dates at which Mrs. Tate was pleased to preside. In that meeting, Mrs. Tate very kindly accepted to be the Honorary President of the Ladies' Committee and Shrimant S. Ranisahab, the Vice-President. Mrs. K. V. Godbole accepted to be the Chairwoman and Mrs. S. N. Sardesai, the Secretary of the Committee. Mrs. Tate explained to the ladies assembled how every one, rich or poor, could contribute according to one's mite to the fund and thus help the laudable purpose for which the fund was mainly organised. She also explained that the major portion of the contributions collected in the State would be returned to be spent on benevolent objects like medical or maternity relief in the State.

In the afternoon, the A. G. G. was pleased to grant interviews to leading officials and prominent non-official gentlemen in the State. At 5 P. M. the distinguished guest witnessed wrestling matches and distributed prizes to the winners.

In the evening, the members of the Mudhoji Club were 'at Home' to the distinguished guests on the beautiful lawns of the Laxmi Vilas Palace which were gaily decorated for the occasion. The function was attended by nearly 125 ladies and gentlemen from the State.

Before the commencement of the at Home an Investiture ceremony of presenting the Badge and Sanad of 'Rao Sahab' to Mr. K. V. Godbole, the Dewan of the State, was also performed by the A. G. G. Being the first ceremony of its kind, it made a great impression on the minds of those assembled.

On *Sunday, the 6th January*, the distinguished guests, accompanied by Shrimant Chiefsahab, paid a visit to the farm and laboratories of the Imperial Sugar-

cane Research Station at Padegaon. Rao Saheb B. P. Vagholkar, L. Ag., the Principal Agricultural Officer i/c of the Station, welcomed the distinguished guests and showed them round and explained to them the nature of the research work carried on there. The A. G. G. was also shown the work that was being done in the laboratories.

On their way back to Phaltan from Padegaon the distinguished guests halted at Taradgaon, a village 12 miles from Phaltan. The Phaltan Local Board had completed the village school building, the corner stone of which was laid by Mr. C. W. A. Turner, C. I. E., I. C. S., Political Secretary to the Government of Bombay, on the 15th September 1931. At the request of the Vice-President of the Board, the A. G. G. performed the opening ceremony of the building. The distinguished guests were then garlanded by the Phaltan Local Board and the Village Panchayat at Taradgaon.

In the evening, the A. G. G. and Mrs. Tate paid visits to some of the institutions in the town, viz., Phaltan Shri Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., the Victoria Diamond Jubilee Library, the State Charitable Dispensary, the Phaltan Local Board and Shri Saguna Mata Maternity Home.

At 8-30 P. M. the distinguished guests were entertained at a State Banquet at the Mudhoji Manmohan Palace. Shrimant Chiefsahab proposed their Majesties' Toast and the toast of the distinguished guests. (The toast speech of Shrimant Chiefsahab and the A. G. G.'s reply to it are given in Annexures E and F).

After the Banquet was over, the distinguished guests went to the Maloji Point on the banks of the Banganga river to witness the fine display of fire-works.

On Monday, the 7th January 1935, after breakfast and photographs were taken and the A. G. G. and Mrs. Tate took their departure to Kolhapur at 9-30 A. M.

## (2) THEIR MAJESTIES' SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS.

18. The most important event of the year under report was the world-wide celebration of the 25th anniversary of the reign of Their Most Gracious Majesties the King Emperor and the Queen Empress on the 6th May 1935. In order that the event might be celebrated with due pomp and ceremony worthy of the unique occasion, two consultative committees were appointed in January 1935.

The first committee under the Presidentship of Shrimant Chiefsahab consisted of the following members:—

1. Shrimant Raghunathrao Sambhajirao Naik Nimbalkar,  
( Vice-President ).
2. Rao Saheb Keshav Vinayak Godbole, B. A., LL. B., ( Chairman ).
3. Mr. Shankar Hari Kher, B. A., LL. B.
4. Mr. Bhalchandra Lakshman Likhite, M. A., LL. B.
5. Mr. Dattatraya Balvant Unde, B. A.
6. Mr. Shivram Narayan Bapat, B. A.
7. Mr. Talakchand Venichand Shah.
8. Mr. Shankar Pandurang Zirpe.
9. Mr. Hiranman Balaram Teli.
10. Mr. Nagesh Vishwanath Bavadekar, B. A., LL. B.
11. Mr. Hirachand Daluchand Gandhi.
12. Mr. Motilal Bansiram Marwadi.

13. Mr. Talakchand Gangaram Doshi.
14. Mr. Govind Keshav Deshmukh, M. A., LL. B.
15. Mr. Shrikrishna Hari Talwalkar, A. C. R. A., (*Treasurer*).
16. Mr. Dattatraya Sitaram Unde, (*Secretary*).

The Second Committee—the Ladies' Committee—had the unique honour of having Mrs. J. C. Tate, the wife of the A. G. G., Deccan States, as its Honorary President. The committee consisted of the following members :—

1. Shrimant S. Laxmidevi, Ranisaheb, of Phaltan, (*Vice-President*).
2. Mrs. K. V. Godbole, (*Chairwoman*).
3. Mrs. S. H. Kher.
4. Mrs. B. L. Likhite.
5. Mrs. S. N. Bapat.
6. Mrs. B. R. Naik Nimbalkar.
7. Mrs. G. K. Deshmukh.
8. Mrs. S. S. Kshirsagar.
9. Mrs. S. M. Upalekar.
10. Mrs. S. N. Sardesai, (*Secretary*).

These two committees at once proceeded to collect subscriptions for Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund, India, in response to the appeals put forth by Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon. The proceeds of the fund were to be devoted to the relief of the distressed and suffering in India. 70 per cent of the amount collected in the State was to be returned for being spent on similar purposes in the State. Shrimant Chiefsahab and Shrimant S. Ranisaheb personally contributed Rs. 2,000 towards the organisation of the fund. The Phaltan Durbar also contributed Rs. 3,000 towards the organisation of the fund and Rs. 1,000 for celebration purposes. The subjects of the State also rose to the occasion and spontaneously exhibited their loyalty by generously subscribing to the fund. With the collaboration of the two consultative committees a sum of Rs. 14,628-2-7 was collected for the organisation of the fund and Rs. 2,200 for celebrating the unique event in the State, thus making a total of Rs. 16,828-2-7. The amount was duly sent to the Honorary Secretary, Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund, India.

**19.** The two committees had also drawn up an extensive programme for the celebration of the unique event. The A. G. G., Deccan States, had sent a special kharita to the Ruler on the 1st May 1935 expressing his genuine satisfaction at the preparations which had been made in the State to commemorate, in a manner worthy of the occasion, the twenty-fifth year of the reign of His Most Gracious Majesty King George V, Emperor of India. (The texts of the kharita and the reply sent to it by the Ruler of Phaltan on the 4th May 1935 are given in Annexures A and B).

Monday and Tuesday, the 6th and 7th May 1935, were observed as gala days throughout the State. On Monday morning Shrimant Chiefsahab sent a telegram to the A. G. G., Deccan States, Kolhapur, and requested him to convey his personal, the Phaltan Durbar's and the peoples' most loyal and hearty congratulations and good wishes to Their Most Gracious Imperial Majesties on the 25th anniversary of their benign rule. The A. G. G., later informed Shrimant Chiefsahab that his message had been duly forwarded for communication to Their Majesties.

The celebrations at Phaltan began on *Monday the 6th May 1935* with a Royal salute of 31 guns followed by a ceremonial parade on the Parade Maidan at which

Shrimant Chiefsahab took the salute. Hundreds of spectators had gathered round the Maidan to witness the impressive ceremony.

All the boys and girls from the primary schools and the Mudhoji High School had assembled at the Mudhoji High School building where sweetmeats and small button-hole jubilee flags were distributed to them by Shrimant Chiefsahab and Shrimant S. Ranisahab from 8 to 9 A. M.

At 9-30 A. M., before a distinguished gathering of officers and State subjects, the ceremony of giving a new name to the State Charitable Dispensary was performed by the Ruler. The new name given was "The King George V and Queen Mary Silver Jubilee Charitable State Dispensary." Permission for giving such a name to the Institution had been previously obtained from His Excellency the Viceroy. The reasons why the Ruler selected this institution for this unique honour were that it was a very old institution giving free medical relief to thousands of sufferers and was described by the first A. G. G., Deccan States, Lt. Col. H. Wilberforce-Bell, C. I. E., as a 'model of what such institutions should be.'

Between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., clothes were distributed to the poor at the hands of Shrimant Chiefsahab and thereafter, food also was distributed to hundreds of poor people. In the afternoon wrestling matches were held on the Pratapsinh Akhada when a number of cash prizes were given to the various winners.

A grand Durbar was held in the evening in a very spacious and well decorated pandal specially erected for the purpose. About two thousand people from all parts of the State had attended the Durbar. Shrimant Chiefsahab opened his speech by expressing his gratitude for the great benefits derived under the benign rule of His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor for the last 25 years. Shrimant Chiefsahab then dwelt upon the rapid and revolutionary changes in the world in the spheres of science and politics during those 25 years. He observed: I may here quote the momentous words in the speech of His Majesty the King Emperor at the time of the opening of the First Round Table Conference on the 12th November 1930. "Ten years is but a brief span in the life of any nation. But this decade has witnessed, not only in India, but throughout all the nations forming the British Commonwealth, a quickening and growth in ideals and aspirations of nationhood which defy the customary measurement of time." Shrimant Chiefsahab then expressed a hope that the new constitution, evolved as a result of the joint deliberations of the representatives of Britain, British India and the Indian States, would usher in a new era of happiness, contentment and goodwill. He expressed his gratitude to His Imperial Majesty, His Majesty's Government and the Rulers of the Deccan States for the part he and his Dewan were allowed to take in representing the case of the ten States in the Deccan.

The Chiefsahab then proceeded to congratulate the members of the two consultative committees formed for the purpose of celebrating the Silver Jubilee in the State. Shrimant Chiefsahab thanked both the committees for the excellent work done by them in connection with the jubilee celebrations. He also expressed his hearty thanks to Lt. Col. J. C. Tate, A. G. G., Deccan States, Mrs. Tate and Mr. (now Sir) C. P. Colvin, O. B. E., V. D., Honorary Secretary of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund, India, for the invaluable help rendered by them from time to time. Shrimant Chiefsahab then concluded his speech by praying to God for long life health and happiness to Their Majesties.

His Excellency the Viceroy had forwarded through the A. G. G., Deccan States, three King's Silver Jubilee Medals, one for the Chiefsahab himself, another for his natural father, Meherban Raghunathrao Babasaheb Naik Nimbalkar, and the third for Rao Sahab K. V. Godbole, the Dewan. Shrimant S. Ranisahab formally presented the medal to Shrimant Chiefsahab in the Durbar, and Shrimant Chiefsahab presented Rao Sahab K. V. Godbole's medal to him. Meherban Raghunathrao Babasaheb

could not be present in the Durbar to receive his medal owing to his illness. The Durbar concluded with the playing of the National Anthem by the State Band.

All the important State and private buildings were beautifully illuminated at night with multi-coloured electric lights. At 9 P. M. a State Banquet was given by Shrimant Chiefaheb to selected officers and citizens at which Shrimant Chiefaheb proposed Their Majesties' toast. Nearly a thousand people from all parts of the State were also entertained at an Indian style dinner by Shrimant Chiefaheb after the Durbar was over. The festivities of the day concluded with a fine display of fire-works on the extensive sands of the Banganga river near the Maloji Point, half a mile to the south-west of the town.

Prayers for Their Majesties' health and happiness were offered at temples and mosques on Monday the 6th May 1935 and a "Kirtan" was held at night on Tuesday, the 7th May 1935, in the temple of Shri Ram at which Shrimant Chiefaheb, Mankaris, officials and a large concourse of people, were present.

Suitable programmes were also arranged and carried out in the afternoon on Tuesday the 7th May 1935 at four different centres, viz., Taradgaon, Barad, Nimblak and Wathar in the State and the message of Their Majesties' solicitude for the welfare of their subjects all over the Empire was impressed on the minds of the subjects.

The Silver Jubilee celebrations in the State have made a deep and abiding impression on the minds of the people. Shrimant Chiefaheb and S. Ranisaheb were the guiding spirits of all the activities in connection with the celebration of this unique event in the history of the British Empire. It must be said that the spirit of co-operation, good-will and loyalty on the part of all the people materially contributed to this grand success.

#### G—Other events.

**20.** His Excellency the Viceroy and Acting Governor General was pleased to confer the title of 'Rao Saheb', as a personal distinction, upon **Dewan honoured.** Mr. K. V. Godbole, B. A., LL. B., the Dewan of the State, in the Birth Day Honours list on the 4th June 1934. This recognition showed that Mr. Godbole's services to the Phaltan State and the other States also in the matter of the constitutional reforms had met with the approval of His Excellency the Viceroy. The public, both here and outside the State greeted the honour as having been conferred on a very deserving individual. The local Legislative Council passed a unanimous resolution of congratulations on the 9th July 1934 and the *Dnyan-prakash*, a paper conducted by the Servants of India Society, Poona, expressed in its leading article its pleasure at the choice of His Excellency the Viceroy, and so did some other papers also. This was almost the first honour that came to an official of this State as such and was, therefore, very well received in all quarters.

On the occasion of the conferment of the title of "Rao Saheb" on the Dewan, Mr. K. V. Godbole, the Ruler was pleased to give him an 'at Home' on the 7th June 1934 as a mark of appreciation of his services to the State.

The Phaltan Municipality, the School Board of the municipality and the Harijan Boarding gave Pansuparis to Rao Saheb Godbole on the 10th July 1934, 13th July 1934 and 15th August 1934 respectively for the honour so fittingly conferred on him.

**21.** The Birthday of His Majesty the King Emperor was observed as a **Birth day of H. M. public holiday** with usual ceremonies on the 4th June 1934. **the King Emperor.**

**22.** The birthday of the Ruler was duly celebrated on the Ganesh Chaturthi **day (the 2nd September 1934)** with great rejoicings throughout **the State.** **Birth day of the Ruler.**

**23.** The Ruler, Shrimant S. Ranisaheb and Members of the Ruler's family were entertained by the Phaltan Durbar at a banquet at the Anniversary of the Ruler's accession to the Gadi. Cornaglia Hotel, Poona, on the 7th November 1934 to celebrate the 17th anniversary of the Ruler's accession to the Gadi. In his toast speech Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, the Dewan, reviewed the chief events during the Ruler's regime with special reference to his efforts to restore the status of the smaller States in the Deccan as self-governing units in the impending Constitutional Reforms. The Ruler made a brief reply and said that if he was able to achieve something, it was mainly due to the co-operation of his brother Rulers in the Deccan and also to the help of his ministers and the goodwill of his subjects.

**24.** Flags were flown on all public and State buildings in honour of H. R. H. the Duke of Kent's marriage on the 29th November 1934.

**25.** Complete silence was observed as usual for two minutes by suspending all vehicular traffic in commemoration of the Armistice day on the 11th November 1934.

#### H—Interviews, attendance at functions etc.

##### (1) RULER'S INTERVIEWS AND ATTENDANCE AT FUNCTIONS ETC.

**26.** The Ruler had been to Delhi on the 13th January 1935 and returned to Poona on the 27th January 1935.

His Excellency the Viceroy was pleased to give an interview to the Ruler at the Viceroy's House, Delhi, on the 19th January 1935 at 11 A. M.

The Ruler attended the Dinner given by His Excellency the Viceroy at the Viceroy's House, Delhi, on the 21st January 1935.

**27.** The Ruler had been to Kolhapur to pay visits to Lieut. Col. H. Wilberforce-Bell, C. I. E., Agent to the Governor-General for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur, on the 31st August 1934, and on the 28th September 1934.

The Ruler was also present at the Poona Railway Station to bid farewell to Lieut. Col. H. Wilberforce-Bell, C. I. E., Deccan States, on the 27th October 1934, when the latter passed through Poona *en route* to the Punjab.

The Ruler had interviews with Lieut. Col. J. C. Tate, Agent to the Governor-General for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur, on the 19th November 1934, the 4th February 1935, the 14th February 1935, the 18th February 1935 and the 25th March 1935.

**28.** His Excellency Lord Brabourne, Governor of Bombay, and Lady Brabourne received the Ruler and Shrimant S. Ranisaheb at the Government House, Ganesh Khind, Poona, on the 11th August 1934.

The Ruler attended the garden party at Government House, Ganesh Khind, Poona, on the 4th October 1934.

The Ruler attended the Welcome Address and 'at Home' given by the Deccan Sardars and Dumaldars to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne on the 8th October 1934.

His Excellency Lord Brabourne, the Governor of Bombay, was pleased to pay a return visit to the Ruler on the 10th October 1934 at 3-55 P. M. at his residence, Sudarshan Bunglow, in the Deccan Gymkhana Colony, Poona.

**29.** The Ruler, accompanied by his Executive Councillors, attended the meetings of the Rulers of the Deccan States and their representatives held at Poona and Miraj on the 9th and the 13th February 1935 respectively.

**Ruler's attendance at the meetings of Rulers of Deccan States.**

The Ruler accompanied by Mr. S. H. Kher, B. A., LL. B., the Revenue Member and Mr. B. L. Likhite, M. A., LL. B., the Finance Member, had gone to Bombay to attend the special meeting convened by His Highness the Maharaja Dhiraj of Patiala, Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes to consider the Government of India Bill on the 25th and the 26th February 1935.

**30.** The Ruler presided over the annual prize distribution ceremony of the Municipal Primary Schools, Phaltan, on the 10th July 1934.

**Ruler's visits to Institutions.**

The Ruler paid a visit to the Nowrosjee Wadia College, Poona, on the 18th August 1934.

On the 25th August 1934, Shrimant Chiefsahab, accompanied by Shrimant S. Ranisahab, presided over the annual prize distribution ceremony of the Practising School attached to the Training College for Men, Poona.

The Ruler performed the opening ceremony of the Badminton Court of the Deccan Liberal Club, Poona, on the 25th September 1934.

The Ruler presided over the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the Maharashtra Girls' Education Society's High School for Indian Girls, Poona, on the 26th November 1934. (The speech made by him on the occasion is given in Annexure G.)

The Ruler presided over the annual prize distribution ceremony of the Mudhoji High School, Phaltan, on the 22nd December 1934.

The Ruler, accompanied by Shrimant S. Ranisahab and Shrimant Rajkumari Akkasahab, was present at the Diamond Jubilee Celebrations of the Maharashtra Education Society's High School (Bhave School), Poona, on the 2nd March 1935.

The Ruler, accompanied by Shrimant S. Ranisahab, paid a visit to the Seva Sadan, Poona, on the 28th March 1935.

**31.** The Ruler, accompanied by Mr. B. L. Likhite, M. A., LL. B., Finance Member, had been to Jamkhandi on the 7th March 1935 to attend the thread ceremony of Shrimant Parashuramrao Bhausahab, Yuvaraj of Jamkhandi.

**Ruler's attendance at the Thread Ceremony of the Heir Apparent of Jamkhandi.**

(2) SHRIMANT S. RANISAHAB'S, ATTENDANCE AT FUNCTIONS ETC.

**32.** Shrimant S. Ranisahab and Shrimant Rajkumari Akkasahab attended the 'at Home' given by Lady Brabourne at Government House, Ganesh Khind, Poona, on the 10th October 1934.

**Shrimant S. Ranisahab's attendance at functions etc.**

Shrimant S. Ranisahab and Shrimant Rajkumari Akkasahab attended the Women's Conference held at the Gokhale Hall, Poona, on the 1st November 1934.

Shrimant S. Ranisahab presided over the *tilgul* ceremony of the Seva Sadan, Poona, held on the 16th January 1935.

Shrimant S. Ranisahab presided over the prize distribution ceremony of the "Girl Guides and Blue Birds" held at Government House, Ganesh Khind, Poona, on the 26th January 1935.

## (3) THE DEWAN'S INTERVIEWS ETC.

**33.** Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, the Dewan, accompanied the Ruler when the Ruler visited Delhi from the 13th January to the 26th January 1935 in connection with the meeting of the Chamber of Princes.  
 The Dewan's inter-views etc.

His Excellency Lord Brabourne, Governor of Bombay, was pleased to give an interview to the Dewan on the 14th November 1934. The Dewan was also given interviews by Lt. Col. H. Wilberforce-Bell, C. I. E., the A. G. G., on the 4th October 1934 and by Lt. Col. J. C. Tate, the A. G. G., on the 19th November 1934 and the 4th February 1935.

The Diwan attended the 'at Home' given by Lt. Col. J. C. Tate at the Residency, Kolhapur, on the 9th May 1935.

**I—Donations.**

**34.** The following donations were given by the Durbar, during the year under report :—  
 Donations.

S. No.	Donations.	Amount.
	(a) ANNUAL GRANTS.	R..
1	The Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.	500
2	The Mudhoji Club, Phaltan.	200
3	The Victoria Diamond Jubilee Library, Phaltan.	90
	Total.	790
	(b) OTHER GRANTS.	Rs.
4	Shankar Jayaram Ahivale, Harijan student in the M. H. School, Phaltan.	15
5	Mir Munshi Mahommed Ismail Bhaladar, Poona.	25
6	H. E. the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund.	200
7	The Training College for Men, Poona, Health Fund.	25
8	Mr. Krishnaji Keshav Patke, Phaltan.	100
9	The Municipal School Board, Phaltan.	20
10	The Gokhale Memorial Hall Building Fund, Poona.	301
11	Shaikh Mahommed Umar, Phaltan.	225
12	The Indian States Bulletin, Poona.	600
13.	Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund, India :—	
	(1) for the organisation of the fund.	3,000
	(2) for celebration purposes.	1,000
14	The Harijan Boarding, Phaltan.	25
	Total.	5,536
	Grand Total.	6,326



## CHAPTER II.

### ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

#### A—The Revenue Department.

**35.** The Revenue administration of the State is carried on by the Revenue Member. The Mamlatdar works directly under him.  
Chief Revenue Officers.

During the year under report, Mr. S. H. Kher, B. A., LL. B., continued to be the Revenue Member and Mr. S. N. Bapat, B. A., the Revenue Mamlatdar.

#### B—Land records.

**36.** During the year under report, the Department of Land Records continued to be in charge of Mr. S. H. Kher, B. A., LL. B., the Revenue Member. The important functions of this department are to provide the statistics necessary for sound administration in all matters connected with the land, to provide the record of rights for the protection of all who hold interests in land and to simplify periodical settlement operations.  
Land records.

**37.** The term of the first Revision Settlement made in 1894-95 having expired, the second Revision Settlement was introduced in the year 1924-25. The land revenue is collected in two instalments. The first instalment falls due on the 25th February and the second, on the 25th March every year.  
Revision survey settlement.

**38.** During the year under report the work of the record of rights and interests in land was completed in the case of the following eleven villages :—  
Record of rights.

1 Barad	5 Mirdhe	9 Dudhebavi
2 Kurawali Bk.	6 Vadle	10 Tirakwadi
3 Andrud	7 Sonavdi Bk.	11 Vadjal.
4 Jawali	8 Sonavdi Kd.	

This number together with the 30 villages mentioned in the last year's Administration Report makes a total of 41 villages having a record of rights. The work of the record of rights in respect of the remaining villages is being continued.

The record will prove of very great value to the land revenue administration and the collection of water-rates and to the public at large, as they will henceforth have an authentic record of their titles.

**39.** Waste land, measuring 816 acres, 5 gunthas, and assessed at Rs. 877-8-9, was given out for cultivation during the year under report.  
Waste land.

**40.** The number of Government and alienated villages is 60 and 13 respectively :—  
Number of Government and alienated villages.

The following are the 13 alienated villages :

Serial No.	No. of Villages.	Names of the villages.	Nature of alienation.
1	2	3	4
1	4	Asu, Nimblak, Hol, and Padegaon.	Isafat.
2	2	Raodi Khurd and Bhilkati.	Sharakat.
3	6	Dudhebavi, Sonavdi Khurd, Tirakwadi, Saskal, Vidni and Nirgudi.	Devasthan Inam.
4	1	Wathar.	Inam.
Total.	13		

41. No alienations were made during the year under report.

Alienations.

42. Two boundary disputes were pending settlement at the end of Boundary disputes. the year under report.

43. During the year under report a sum of Rs. 375 only was advanced as Tagai advances. Tagai for agricultural purposes, as the Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies make the necessary advances for these purposes.

### c—Land revenue demand and collection.

44. The annual *Jamabandi* and inspection were carried out by Mr. S. H. Jamabandi and Kher, B. A., LL. B., the Revenue Member. inspection.

45. The following table shows the total demand and collection of land revenue, including local fund, during the years 1934-35 and 1933-34 :—

Year.	Past arrears.	Current year's demand.	Total demand.	Suspend- sions.	Remis- sions.	Collec- tions.	Arrears at the end of the year.		
							cf cur- rent year.	of past year's demand.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1934-35	Rs. 50,142	Rs. 2,10,303	Rs 2,60,445	Rs. ...	Rs. 8,978	Rs. 2,12,142	Rs. 21,498	Rs. 18,872	Rs. 40,370
1933-34	47,800	1,94,634	2,42,434	...	8,230	1,84,061	27,612	22,530	50,142

The percentage of collection to the demand was as under :—

1934-35	...	...	81.45.
1933-34	...	...	75.92.

The collections have considerably improved in the year under report. Coercive processes had, however, to be resorted to in certain cases.

**D—Irrigated area and water-rate assessment.**

46. The following table shows the area irrigated by the Nira Right Bank  
Irrigated area. Canal in 1934-35 and 1933-34 and the water rate assessment:—

Year.	Area irrigated.		Water-rate assessment.
	Acres.	Gunthas.	Rs.
1934-35	11,591	10	1,39,752
1933-34	8,546	20	76,845

The increase in the area irrigated and the consequent increase in the water-rate assessment is due to the impetus given to sugarcane cultivation by the establishment of the sugar factory at Pimpalachi Wadi, a village about 10 miles north-west of Phaltan.

## CHAPTER III.

### PROTECTION.

#### A—Legislation.

##### THE PHALTAN STATE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

**47.** Two sessions of the Phaltan State Legislative Council were held during the year under report. The first session was held on the 9th July 1934 under the Presidentship of Mr. B. G. Phatak, B. A., LL. B. ( Retired Sub-Judge from British Service ) and the second, on the 18th March 1935 under the Presidentship of Mr. A. V. Patwardhan, B. A., the Deputy President of the Council, as the President Mr. Phatak could not be present at the time of the session. ( A list of Members of the Legislative Council during the year 1934-35 is given in Annexure H. )

Sessions of the  
Phaltan State Legis-  
lative Council.

**48.** During the July session, the Legislative Council passed the following Bill which having received the assent of the Ruler became law :—

Legislation.

(1) Act I of 1934.—An Act to amend the Phaltan State Act III of 1932 (The Court-Fees Act VII of 1870 and the Indian Stamp Act, II of 1899).

Acts.

During the March session, the Legislative Council passed the following two Bills which having received the assent of the Ruler became laws :—

(1) Act I of 1935.—The Phaltan State Weights and Measures Act (Bombay Act No. XV of 1932, Sections 3 to 47 inclusive and Schedules 1 and 2).

(2) Act II of 1935.—The Phaltan State Factories Act (Indian Act No. XXV of 1934, Sections 3 to 82 inclusive and Schedule I).

The Durbar having agreed to levy a countervailing excise duty on sugar manufactured in this State, "the Sugar (Excise Duty) Order, 1934" was promulgated on the 19th August 1934 by the Ruler of Phaltan with effect from the 1st April 1934.

Orders.

As desired by the Government of India, the Durbar agreed to and accepted the Matches Excise Duty Scheme proposed by the Government of India and accordingly on the 25th September 1934 the Ruler of Phaltan promulgated "The Matches (Excise Duty), Phaltan State, Order, 1934" to prohibit the sale of unbanded matches in this State from the 1st October 1934.

During the year under report, three Government Bills introduced in the Legislative Council were passed by the Council and having received the assent of the Ruler became laws as mentioned above. A non-official Bill to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act (Act No. III of 1901) in force in this State was dropped as the member in charge of the bill, Mr. S. S. Kshirsagar, ceased to be a member of the Council.

Bills.

During the July session, nine resolutions were moved, of which three were passed and six were withdrawn after discussion.

Resolutions.

Twenty-one questions were asked in the July session to which replies were given by the Durbar.

Questions.

49. The laws in force in this State are given in Appendix II.

Laws.

### B—Military force.

50. Appendix III is not given as there is no military force in the State.

Military force.

### C—Police.

51. The number of police at the end of the year under report was 86 against 91 in the previous year. The details regarding the Organisation and description of the police force. strength, cost, discipline and education of the police for the year 1934-35 are given in Appendix IV.

The number of armed police, styled as 'Garrison,' is 39. They are armed with smoothbore muzzle-loading guns and are employed to guard the treasury, the palace and the jail. The number of mounted police is two. They are armed with swords and spears.

52. The details regarding (1) the working of the police, (2) the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries, and (3) the number of Working of the police and other details. crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial are given in Appendices V, VI and VII respectively.

During the year under report 115 offences were investigated involving 190 accused out of whom 61 were convicted, 73 either acquitted or discharged, one died and 55 were awaiting trial at the close of the year.

53. The ratio of the police to the population and to the area is 1 : 683 Ratio of police to population and area. and 1 : 4.6 respectively.

### D—Village police.

54. The number of village police is 376 and consists of the police patels and village watchmen. They are hereditary Watandars. It is their special duty to prevent crime and to detect and arrest offenders within village limits. The village police are under the charge of the police patel, who is often the person performing the duties of the revenue patel. Village police.

55. During the year under report, there were 18 cases of accidental deaths and fires. as against 25 in the preceding year. Accidental deaths and fires.

The loss due to accidental fires amounted to Rs. 1,300 as against Rs. 2,883 in the previous year.

### E—The Judiciary.

56. The High Court of Judicature at Phaltan is the highest Court of Appeal in the State in all judicial matters. It does not exercise original jurisdiction. High Court.

57. The following table shows the personnel of the High Court during the year under report. Judges of the High Court.

S. No.	Name.	Appointment.
1	Mr. Keshav Vinayak Godbole, B. A., LL. B.	Permanent.
2	Mr. Balkrishna Govind Phatak, B. A., LL. B.	27-4-1935.

The permanent High Court Judge primarily looks after the administrative work and disposes of urgent judicial matters. The appellate work is normally carried out by appointing independent Judges from competent lawyers or retired Judges from British India. Much of the District Court work is also entrusted to them. This secures to the people the services of experienced Judges unconnected with the administration of the State and provides for the separation of the executive and judicial functions as far as possible.

**58.** The following table shows the number of courts for the administration of civil and criminal justice, during the year under report:—

No.	Civil courts.	No.	Criminal courts.
1	The District Judge's Court, Phaltan.	1	The Sessions Judge's Court, Phaltan.
1	The First Class Subordinate Judge's Court, Phaltan.	1	The District Magistrate's Court, Phaltan.
		2	The First Class Magistrate's Court, Phaltan.
		1	The Second Class Magistrate's Court, Phaltan.
2		5	

#### F—Criminal Justice.

**59.** The statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the criminal courts during the year 1934 is given in Appendix VIII.

Work done by the criminal courts.

The total number of offences dealt with including the balance of the past year was 431 as against 288 of the previous year. The total number of accused persons brought before these courts for trial including the balance of 257 of the previous year was 1,107, of whom 205 were convicted, 503 were either acquitted or discharged, 21 were either committed or referred, 137 either died, escaped or transferred, and 241 remained pending trial at the close of the year. The number of accused persons brought before the courts for trial looks rather large. But it is due to the fact that the same accused when transferred from one court to another are counted afresh for the above purpose.

**60.** The statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions of the criminal courts during the year 1934 is given in Appendix IX.

Criminal appellate work.

#### G—Civil Justice.

**61.** The statement showing the nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year 1934 is given in Appendix X.

Original civil work.

The year opened with a balance of 141 original suits to which 278 new suits, filed during the year, were added, thus making a total of 419 suits for disposal as against 314 of the last year. Of these 192 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 227 suits for the next year.

**62.** The statement showing the result of applications for execution of decrees during the year 1934 is given in Appendix XI.

Execution of decrees.

The total number of applications for execution of decrees, including the arrears of 277, was 702 as against 778 for the last year. Out of these 453 applications as against 501 for the last year were disposed of, leaving a balance of 249 at the close of the year.

**63.** The statement showing the number and result of appeals in civil suits during the year 1934 is given in Appendix XII.  
Civil appellate work.

Civil appeals from decrees and orders numbered 37, out of which 21 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 16 for the next year.

**64.** At the beginning of the year, there was no ward under the management of the judicial department. During the year under report, management of the estates of 5 new wards was undertaken. No income was received from, and no expenditure incurred on, them during the year under report.  
Wards under Judicial management.

**65.** There was no ward under the management of the Court of Wards during the year under report.  
Court of Wards.

**66.** The total number of possessory (*Vahwat*) suits filed in the Mamlatdar's Court, including the balance of 7 of the last year, was 22, of which 16 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 6 for the next year.  
Mamlatdar's Court.

#### H—Extradition.

**67.** During the year 1934, three accused were surrendered by the British Government to the State, while no accused was surrendered by the State to the British Government as there was no such demand.  
Extradition.

#### I—Prisons.

**68.** Mr. B. L. Likhite, M. A., LL. B., the Finance Member, continued to be in charge of the Jail Department during the year under report. Mr. G. S. Phansalkar, L. C. P. S., Chief Medical Officer, continued to be the Superintendent of the State Jail. He was assisted by Mr. V.R. Lele, L.C.P.S., Assistant Medical Officer, as assistant Jail Superintendent. Mr. K. G. Halabe continued to be the Jailor.  
Jail Department.

**69.** There is only one jail in the State. The statement showing the number of persons confined in the State Jail at Phaltan during the year under report is given in Appendix XIII.  
The State Jail.

The administration of the State Jail is conducted generally on the lines of the rules laid down in the Bombay Jail Manual.

**70.** The following table shows the number of prisoners during the year under report and the year 1933-1934.  
Number of prisoners.

Year.	Number of prisoners at the commencement of the year.		New admission.		Total.		Number discharged.		Number at the end of the year.	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females.
1934-35	8	1	96	10	104	11	89	11	15	...
1933-34	7	1	39	2	46	3	38	2	8	1

**71.** Out of 106 admissions (96 Males and 10 Females), 42 were convicts and 64 under-trial prisoners. The daily average number of prisoners (both convicts and under-trials) was 17 as against 4.7 in the previous year.

**Number of admissions and daily average.**

**72.** During the year under report the prisoners generally enjoyed good health. One under-trial prisoner, who was suffering from a serious type of fever, was admitted into the State dispensary as an in-door patient from 11-4-1935 to 29-4-35 till he was cured. The conduct of all the prisoners was satisfactory. No death occurred among them during the year under report.

**Health and conduct of prisoners.**

**73.** During the year under report, the total expenditure excluding that of the police guards amounted to Rs. 1,072 as against 361 in the preceding year. The increase in expenditure is due to the increase in the number of prisoners. This expenditure denotes the cost of maintaining the prisoners as the jail officers receive their pay from the Medical Department.

**Expenditure.**

**74.** A visitors' committee consisting of officials and non-officials under the chairmanship of the District Magistrate is appointed to visit the State Jail periodically.

**Visitors' committee.**

#### **J—Registration.**

**75.** The details of the work done by the Registration Department during the year under report are given in Appendix XIV and the Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of registration during the year is given in Appendix XV.

**Registration.**

During the year under report, the number of documents presented for registration rose from 1417 to 1557 and the value of documents registered from Rs. 3,07,924 to Rs. 3,37,737. The fees realised rose from Rs. 2,257 to Rs. 2,446. The cost of the up-keep of the department was Rs. 589 as against Rs. 573 during the previous year.



## CHAPTER III-A.

### LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

#### A—The Phaltan Municipality.

##### (a) CONSTITUTION AND PERSONNEL.

**76.** The Phaltan Municipality is one of the oldest institutions in the town, being established in 1868. It is governed by the **Constitution.** District Municipal Act (Bombay Act III of 1901) in force in the State. The total number of councillors is 16 of whom 8 are elected and 8 nominated by the Durbar of whom 4 are officials. The President is nominated by the Durbar and the Vice-President is elected by the councillors. (A list of the municipal councillors is given in Annexure—I).

**77.** During the year under report, Mr. D. B. Unde, B. A., a retired **Personnel.** Mamlatdar from British Service and now a permanent resident of Phaltan, continued to be the President, and Mr. N. G. Halabe, the Vice-President of the Municipality. Mr. S. S. Kshirsagar was the Chairman of the Managing Committee, but after his resignation in March 1935, Mr. H. B. Teli was elected in his place.

##### (b) RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

**78.** The gross receipts and expenditure of the Phaltan Municipality during the year under report are given in Appendix XVI. These **Gross receipts and expenditure.** amounted to Rs. 36,579 and Rs. 32,944 respectively as against Rs. 34,340 and Rs. 38,475 respectively in the previous year.

**79.** The following table shows the net receipts and expenditure of the **Net receipts and expenditure.** municipality under the principal heads during the years 1934-35 and 1933-34.

#### RECEIPTS.

Serial No.	Sources of Income.	1934-35	1933-34	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Municipal rates and taxes.				
	(a) Taxes on houses and lands...	3,125	890	2,235	...
	(b) Octroi ...	9,979	9,537	442	...
	(c) Taxes on Vehicles ...	472	491	...	19
	(d) Toll ...	2,675	2,757	...	82
	(e) Water-rates ...	5,621	4,190	1,431	...
	(f) Conservancy ...	2,290	958	1,332	...
2	Other sources of revenue. ...	7,101	5,707	1,394	...
3	Contribution for Primary Education...	...	2,000	...	2,000
4	Miscellaneous. ...	99	291	...	192
	Total ...	31,362	26,821	6,834	2,293
5	Debt heads. ...	5,217	7,519	..	2,302
	Grand Total ...	36,579	34,340	2,239	...

The decrease under item no. 3 is due to non-receipt of grant from the Phaltan Local Board during the year under report.

EXPENDITURE.

No.	Items of expenditure.	1934-35	1933-34	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Administration.	4,662	4,630	32	...
2	Public works.	5,284	12,806	...	7,522
3	Water works.	231	252	...	21
4	Lighting.	523	1,422	...	899
5	Medical relief and Sanitation.	7,576	8,379	...	503
6	Public instruction.	5,400	8,481	...	3,081
7	Miscellaneous.	2,151	1,770	381	...
	Total	26,127	37,740	413	12,026
8	Debt heads.	6,817	735	6,082	...
	Grand Total	32,944	38,475	...	5,531

(c) MEETINGS.

80. During the year under report the General Body held 23 meetings and disposed of 120 items of business as against 21 meetings and disposal of 141 items of business during the preceding year.

Meetings of the General Body and other committees.

The Managing Committee held 56 meetings and disposed of 784 items of business during the year under report as against 67 meetings and disposal of 691 items of business during the previous year.

The Sanitary Committee held 39 meetings and disposed of 380 items of business during the year under report as against 17 meetings and disposal of 161 items of business during the preceding year.

(d) ACTIVITIES OF THE MUNICIPALITY REGARDING PRIMARY EDUCATION, MEDICAL RELIEF, SANITATION AND VACCINATION.

81. The details of the progress of primary education and the different activities of the municipality regarding it are given in Chapter VII under 'Primary Education.' The other activities of the municipality regarding medical relief, sanitation and vaccination are given in Chapter VI.

Activities re: primary education etc.

(e) PUBLIC WORKS.

82. The following table shows the details of Public Works branch during the years 1934-35 and 1933-34.

Public Works.

Serial No.	Item.	1934-35	1933-34	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Communications.	1,247	270	977	...
2	Buildings.	1,385	11,182	...	9,797
3	Water-supply....	413	281	132	...
4	Other works.	2,870	118	2,752	...
5	Establishment...	681	955	...	274
	Total	6,596	12,806	...	6,210.

## (f) EPIDEMICS.

**83.** During the year under report small-pox broke out in the town of Phaltan in November 1934. The epidemic was of a mild type and was soon brought under control by promptly resorting to vaccination and revaccination. In all, there were 80 attacks and 8 deaths from small-pox.

**Small-pox.**  
A few cases of cholera occurred in the Phaltan town in July 1934. There were 23 attacks and 5 deaths.

**Cholera.**

## (g) IMPORTANT EVENTS.

**84.** An important event in the year under report was the visit of Lieut. Col. J. C. Tate, Agent to the Governor-General for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur and Mrs. Tate to Phaltan on the 4th January 1935. On that day the municipality presented an Address of Welcome to the distinguished guest. The remarks made by the A. G. G. in the visitors' book are as under:—

“The Municipality very kindly honoured me by presenting an address of welcome on my visit to the Municipal Hall. They have a fine building for the conduct of their business and my drives through the town enabled me to see that they are maintaining an efficient administration. I congratulate them on their labours and I wish them all success in their endeavours to provide for their citizens the amenities of a modern town.”

Phaltan,  
6-1-35.

J. C. TATE, Lt. Col.,  
Agent to the Governor General.

**85.** Another noteworthy event was the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the accession of Their Majesties the King Emperor and the Queen Empress. The event was celebrated throughout the State with great rejoicings. The municipality contributed a sum of Rs. 500 to the Silver Jubilee fund for celebration purposes.

**Silver Jubilee Celebrations.**

**B—The Local Board, Phaltan.**

## (a) CONSTITUTION AND PERSONNEL.

**86.** The Phaltan Local Board was established on the 1st June 1931 under the Local Boards Act (Bombay Act VI of 1923) as amended by the Phaltan State Act V of 1931. As there was no time to hold the elections, the first Board was constituted by the Durbar by nominating 20 members on the General Body. The members were selected from the whole of the State so as to make the Body a fully representative one. The life of the Board constituted in 1931 was extended till the end of May 1935. (A list of the members of the Local Board is given in Annexure—J).

**Constitution.**

**87.** During the year under report, Dr. R. H. Bhadkamkar, M. A., M. D., continued to be the President, and Mr. N. V. Bavadekar, B. A., LL. B., the Vice-President of the Local Board. Both of them are non-official members and are elected by the General Body of the Local Board. Mr. K. B. Keskar continued to be the Chief Officer of the Local Board during the year under report.

**Personnel.**

## (b) RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

**88.** The gross receipts and expenditure of the Local Board during the year under report are given in Appendix XVI. These amounted to Rs. 59,426 and Rs. 58,191 respectively as against Rs. 59,701 and Rs. 61,190 respectively in the previous year.

**Gross receipts and expenditure.**

**89.** The following table shows the net receipts and expenditure of the Local Board under the principal heads during the years 1934-35 and 1933-34:—

**Net receipts and expenditure.**

## RECEIPTS.

Serial No.	Sources of income.	1934-35	1933-34	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Local Fund Cess.	28,732	26,987	1,745	...
2	Canal Area Development Cess.	13,043	7,647	5,396	...
3	Toll.	2,720	2,936	...	216
4	Cattle pounds.	2,254	2,843	...	589
5	Miscellaneous.	6,051	4,392	1,659	...
	Total ...	52,800	44,805	7,995	...
6	Debt heads.	6,626	14,896	...	8,270
	Grand Total ...	59,426	59,701	..	275

## EXPENDITURE

Serial No.	Head of Expenditure.	1934-35	1933-34	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Administration.	1,319	1,271	48	...
2	Public works.	6,525	4,036	2,489	...
3	Education.	16,200	15,605	695	...
4	Medical Relief and Vaccination.	1,162	1,215	...	53
5	Sanitation.	546	618	..	72
6	Veterinary Department.	964	1,243	...	279
7	Miscellaneous.	8,975	8,023	952	...
	Total ...	35,691	32,011	3,680	...
8	Debt heads.	22,500	29,279	...	6,779
	Grand Total ...	58,191	61,290	..	3,099

## (c) MEETINGS.

90. During the year under report the General Body held 5 meetings and disposed of 174 items of business as against 5 meetings and disposal of 160 items of business during the previous year.

Meetings of the General Body and the Standing Committee.

The Standing Committee held 12 meetings and disposed of 262 items of business during the year under report as against 7 meetings and disposal of 124 items of business during the preceding year.

## (d) ACTIVITIES OF THE LOCAL BOARD REGARDING PRIMARY EDUCATION, MEDICAL RELIEF, SANITATION AND VACCINATION.

91. The activities of the Local Board during the year under report as regards primary education are given in Chapter VII and those regarding medical relief, sanitation and vaccination are given in Chapter VI.

Activities re: primary education etc.

## (e) PUBLIC WORKS.

92. The following table shows the details of expenditure on public works Public Works. branch during the years 1934-35 and 1933-34 :—

Serial No.	Item.	1934-35	1933-34	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Communications.	1,873	2,122	...	249
2	Buildings.	3,751	973	2,778	...
3	Water supply.	13	12	1	...
4	Other works.	...	...	...	...
5	Establishment.	888	929	...	41
	Total ...	6,525	4,036	2,489	...

The increase under item No. 2 is due to the completion of the Taradgaon school building. The expenditure over the new school building and repairs to the old ones is given in Chapter VII.

93. During the year under report, necessary repairs were made to the following roads :—(1) Phaltan-Adarki road; (2) Phaltan-Shinganapur Roads. road; (3) Phaltan-Dudhebhavi road and (4) the Sugar Factory Approach road which connects the factory to the Mahad-Pandharpur road near Kalaj village.

## (f) VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

94. Mr. V. P. Mahabal, G. B. V. C., continued to be in charge of the Veterinary Department. veterinary dispensary at Phaltan. The total number of cases treated during the year under report was 1,217 as against 2,028 during the previous year. The number of deaths was 60 as against 160 during the previous year.

The number of cases due to epidemic diseases reported during the year was Epidemics. less than that of the previous year. Rinderpest, foot and mouth disease of cattle, blackleg ( B. Q. ) and hæmorrhagic Septicæmia were the prevailing epidemic diseases during the year under report. However, the total mortality from all these was not heavy.

The number of castrations by the Burdizzo method was 50 as against 65 in Castrations. the preceding year.

The receipts and expenditure of the Veterinary Department during the year Receipts and ex- under report was Rs. 57 and Rs. 964 as against Rs. 42 and penditure. Rs. 1,243 during the preceding year.

## (g) MODEL FARM.

95. During the year under report the model farm was handed over to the Model farm. Phaltan Sugar Works Ltd., and other tenants for cultivation on condition that they should plant special varieties of sugarcane, cotton, spanish peanut and other crops by way of experiment and that they should

give information to the farmers who came to them as regards the expenditure incurred on the various crops and their outturn.

(h) RURAL UPLIFT.

**96.** The work of rural uplift was continued on the same lines as in the previous year. Lectures were delivered by *Bhishagwar* R. M. Rudrabhate, on sanitation, physical culture, and care of infants etc. Similar lectures were also delivered with the aid of magic lantern by Mr. K. K. Patke, Educational Administrative Officer of the Local Board.

Rural uplift.

(i) IMPORTANT EVENTS.

**97.** Lieut. Col. J. C. Tate, Agent to the Governor General for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur and Mrs. Tate paid a visit to the Local Board office at Phaltan in the evening of the 6th January 1935. The A. G. G. was much pleased to see the working of the Board and made the following remarks in the visitors' book :—

Visit of the A. G. G.

“ I was glad to meet the members of the Local Board of Phaltan this afternoon and to hear the work which they are performing. I wish them all success in their labours. ”

Phaltan,  
6-1-35.

J. C. TATE, Lt. Col.,  
Agent to the Governor General.

**98.** Another important event was the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the accession of Their Majesties the King Emperor and the Queen Empress. The event was celebrated on the 6th May 1935 with great rejoicings in all the villages of the State. On the 7th May 1935 the unique event was also celebrated at four different centres, viz., Taradgaon, Wathar, Barad and Nimbalk, and clothes were distributed to the poor and sweetmeats were given to the pupils in the village schools. The Local Board contributed a sum of Rs. 500 to the Silver Jubilee fund for celebration purposes.

Silver Jubilee celebrations.

©—The Taradgaon village panchayat.

**99.** The Taradgaon Village Panchayat was established on the 15th September 1931 under the Village Panchayat Act, 1920 ( Bombay Act IX of 1920 ) in force in the State. The Panchayat consists of 10 members elected by the people of the village. Mr. Jijaba Baburao Gaikwad is the Sar Panch and Mr. Moro Abaji Kakade, the Secretary of the Panchayat.

Taradgaon village panchayat.

The Panchayat continued to do considerable useful work in the year under report in connection with road lighting, improvement of the roads, drainage and general sanitation.

## CHAPTER IV.

### PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

#### A—Weather and Crops.

##### (a) WEATHER.

**100.** The statement of rainfall in the Phaltan State is given in detail in Appendix XVII. The following table gives the figures of the total rainfall during the year 1934-35 and 1933-34 and the average of the past five years:—

Place.	1934-35.	1933-34.	Average for the past five years. (1930-31 to 1934-35).
	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.
Phaltan.	21-34	24-50	22-55
Barad.	19-85	21-60	23-45
Taradgaon.	19-97	18-00	24-63

The rainfall on the whole was adequate and evenly distributed.

**101.** The maximum and minimum temperature at Phaltan during the year under report was 109° and 52° Fahrenheit. The maximum temperature was reached on the 2nd and the 7th of May 1935 and the minimum temperature, on the 16th and 17th January 1935.

**102.** The climate of the State is dry and healthy,

##### (b) CROPS.

**103.** The average yield of crops—bagayat, jirayat and also those under canal irrigation—was satisfactory.

##### (c) AGRICULTURE.

**104.** Agriculture is the mainstay of the bulk of the population of the State. The Nira Right Bank Canal which passes from west to east through the State for about 35 miles divides it into two portions. The southern portion is mainly dependent upon rainfall and the northern portion is irrigated by the canal. Jowar, bajri, wheat, gram and karadi are the principal crops in the southern portion, Sugarcane and cotton are the principal crops in the northern portion.

The establishment of the sugar factory at Pimpalachi Wadi has given an impetus to intensive sugarcane cultivation within the factory area. E. K. 28, P. O. J. 2,878 and Co. 290 varieties of sugarcane have been found to be specially suitable for sugar manufacture. The most commonly known variety, Pundya, not being useful for the purposes of the factory, is being discarded.

The research work carried on at the Imperial Sugarcane Research Station at Padegaon within the State limits since its establishment in October 1931 has also been very useful to the sugarcane-growers and Rao Saheb B. P. Wagholkar, L. Ag., Principal Agricultural Officer in charge of the Station, and his colleagues deserve to be congratulated on the success of their labours.

**(d) STATE OF AGRICULTURAL LIVESTOCK.**

**105.** The details as regards the state of agricultural livestock are given in Appendix XX. There were no serious cattle diseases during the year under report and the total mortality was not heavy.

**Livestock.**

**(e) RURAL UPLIFT.**

**106.** The rural uplift work is entrusted to the Agricultural Officer of the State specially appointed for the purpose. He visits the villagers and gives them useful advice regarding the raising of valuable crops. He also gives them useful hints and suggestions in raising the usual crops. Special efforts are made by him to bring to the notice of agriculturists the modern methods of agriculture. During the year under report, seeds of African Bajri, Nilva, Pusa No. 4 Wheat, Sunn and Soya Bean were made available to the agriculturists and the raising of these crops was encouraged.

**Rural uplift.**

**B—Wages, labour and prices of food-grains.**

**107.** The wages of skilled and unskilled labour varied, during the year under report, from annas 12 to Rs. 2, and annas 5 to 7, respectively according to the nature of the work. The general condition of labour was on the whole satisfactory.

**Wages and labour.**

**108.** During the year under report, prices of food-grains were practically the same as in the last year. The details as to prices of staple food-grains are given in Appendix XVIII.

**Prices of food-grains.**

**C—Forests.**

**109.** The area under forest at the end of the year under report was the same as in the preceding year, viz., 13,044 acres. The total receipts from forest revenue rose from Rs. 3,188 to Rs. 3,400 and the expenditure came to Rs. 668 as against Rs. 587 of the last year.

**Forests.**

**D—Excise.**

**110.** The statement giving the number of excise shops and excise revenue during the year under report is given in Appendix XXI.

**Excise shops and revenue.**

The right of manufacture and sale of liquor had been leased to the British Government for ten years from the 1st August 1924 for an annual provisional compensation of Rs. 9,000. The period of the lease expired on the 31st July 1934. The Government of Bombay proposed renewal of the lease for a further period of 10 years on a reduced provisional compensation of Rs. 6,800 per annum, as the average revenue received from this State for the three years preceding the renewal of the lease fell short of the compensation paid for the last lease. The Durbar have, however, agreed to the proposal for a period of 2 years pending the renewal of the decennial lease.

**Liquor.**

The right of sale of hemp drugs was also leased to the Government of Bombay for ten years from the 1st April 1925 for an annual provisional compensation of Rs. 6,729. The lease having expired on the 31st March 1935, the Government of Bombay proposed a renewal of the lease for a further period of 10 years on an annual provisional compensation of Rs. 3,900, as the average revenue received from this State for the three years preceding the renewal of the lease fell short of the compensation paid for the last

**Hemp drugs.**



lease. The Durbar have, however, agreed to the proposal for a period of 16 months from the 1st April 1935 pending the renewal of the decennial lease.

Opium. Opium is purchased from the British Government at fixed rates. The opium revenue during the year under report amounted to Rs. 23,600.

Salt. The Government of Bombay have agreed since the year 1881 to pay Rs. 2010-9-9 on account of compensation for prohibiting the manufacture of salt in the State.

Sugar. The revenue realised from excise duty on sugar since the 1st April 1934 till the close of the year under report was Rs. 43,765.

### E—Trade and manufacture.

#### (a) INDUSTRIES.

**111.** The Phaltan Sugar Works, Ltd., was incorporated at Phaltan on the 8th March 1933 under the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (India Act VII of 1913) in force in the State. It is a private company with an authorised capital of Rs. 10,00,000 divided into 10,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. The partners of the concern are Messrs. Mofatlal Gagalbhai, Nehalchand Lalloochand and Vaman Shridhar Apte. There are six Directors including the three partners and (1) Messrs. Kantilal Nehalchand (2) Pransukhlal Mofatlal and (3) Lakshman Vaman Apte.

The company has its own sugarcane plantations in the vicinity of the factory. During the year under report the company has extended its plantations to Distributaries Nos. 19, 26 and 27 of the N. R. B. Canal. The company has maintained a well equipped laboratory and workshop and has its own trolley line for the purpose of transport of cane, manures etc.

The average number of operatives employed daily in the sugar factory during the year under report, was 450 during the season and 131 during off season.

The company being a pioneer industrial concern on a large scale in the State, the Durbar have granted the first sugar factory of the company a ten year's exemption from income tax, fifteen year's exemption from import duty and an exemption from export duty as some of the chief concessions.

**112.** The Kishorsinh Motor Service Co. was established in 1926 to commemorate the memory of the Ruler's eldest son Shrimant Kishorsinh Babasaheb who died in March 1924. The company's buses run every day from Phaltan to Poona, Pandharpur, Lonand and Baramati. The buses thus connect Phaltan to Lonand, the nearest Railway station of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, and the important cities of Poona and Pandharpur and the nearest trading town of Baramati in the Poona District. The company also carries the postal mails between Lonand and Natepute on the Mahad-Pandharpur road, a distance of about 40 miles. The average daily run of the company's buses is 800 miles. The fares are fixed. The regularity and general efficiency of the company are commendable.

The company has its own workshop where the necessary repairs to the motor buses are done.

**113.** The Kishorsinh Electric Supply Co., supplies electricity to the town of Phaltan and has thus added considerably to the amenities of the capital town.

**114.** Among the backward classes the cottage industry of hand weaving occupies an important place. There are nearly 100 hand-loom *Minor industries.* in the State. Dhotees, sarees, coarse cotton cloth and rough woollen blankets are the chief products of these small industries.

Among other minor industries the chief ones are those of country oil presses for extracting oil from kardi, linseed and groundnut and dyeing of silk and cotton yarn. The total number of oil presses in the State is 50. The number of grinding mills is 14.

(b) EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

**115.** The principal *exports* consist of sugar; surplus agricultural produce such as jwari, bajri, wheat, gram, kardi; and of the manufactured *Exports and imports.* articles such as dhotees, sarees, rough woollen blankets; oil extracted from kardi, linseed and groundnut; oil-cakes; hides and horns.

The principal *imports* are rice; sugar; salt; dried cocoanuts; groceries; bangles hardware; copper and brass utensils; cloths of Indian, English and Japanese manufacture; yarn; matches; kerosene oil; petrol; timber; oil-cakes; manures; sulphur; and machinery.

(c) JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

**116.** There were two joint stock companies on the Register during the year under report, viz., (1) The Phaltan Bank Ltd., a public company doing banking business, established on the 1st July 1918 with an authorised capital of Rs. 1,00,000 divided into 2,000 shares of Rs. 50 each, and (2) The Phaltan Sugar Works. Ltd., a private company established mainly for the purpose of manufacturing sugar. *Joint stock companies.*

(d) INSPECTION OF BOILERS.

**117.** The total number of boilers on the Register, during the year under report, was four, of which three were steam boilers used in the sugar *Inspection of boilers.* factory and one used in the road roller belonging to the Phaltan Local Board. During the year under report, these boilers were inspected and certified by the Inspector deputed by the Chief Inspector of Boilers and Smoke Nuisances, Bombay Presidency, Bombay. The Government of Bombay lent the services of the Inspector for inspecting these boilers for which the Durbar's thanks are due to the Government of Bombay and the Agent to the Governor General for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur.

**F—Public Works.**

**118.** The details of the expenditure on public works, including the expenditure from the Local Funds, during the year under report are given in Appendix XIX. *Public Works.*

The total expenditure during the year rose from 11,410 to Rs. 31,674. Out of this amount Rs. 10,656 were spent on original works, Rs. 18,199 on repairs and Rs. 2,819 on establishments.

**G—Road communication and railways.**

**119.** The main arterial road is the Mahad-Pandharpur road which passes through the State from west to east for nearly 32 miles. *Roads.* The road is a provincialized road and the Durbar pays the Government of Bombay Rs. 4,607 plus half the proceeds of the toll-bars annually for the upkeep of the section of the road within the State limits.

The other important metalled roads are :—(1) Part of the old Poona-Satara road, a distance of the about 7 miles within the State limits; (2) the Phaltan-Adarki road, a distance of 19 miles; (3) the Phaltan-Mograla road, a distance of 11 miles; (4) the Phaltan-Shambhumahadeo road, a distance of 15 miles; (5) the Phaltan-Baramati road, a distance of 6 miles upto Sangavi within the State limits, and (6) the Sugar Factory Approach road, a distance of 3½ miles.

**120.** The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway ( Poona-Belgaum section )  
**Railways.** passes through the Phaltan-State for 12 miles, entering the State at the village of Tambve and leaving it beyond Adarki village. The two railway stations Salpa and Adarki are within the State limits. The land required for the portion was given free to the company. By a deed, dated the 16th July 1886, the Chiefsahab ceded to the British Government full jurisdiction, short of sovereign rights, in the portions of land in the State occupied by the Southern Mahratta Railway; such jurisdiction to be exercised by the British Government for so long as the land shall be required for the purposes of the said Railway and to be restored to him or to his successors when the land is no longer so required.

During the year under report, the Phaltan Sugar Works, Ltd., constructed  
**Trolley line.** their own trolley line from Padegaon to Phaltan.

#### **H-Post Offices.**

**121.** There is a sub-post and telegraph office at Phaltan. There are also  
**Post Offices.** branch post-offices at Taradgaon, Wathar, Pimprad and Sakharwadi (on the premises of the sugar factory.) All these offices are under the management of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs of the Government of India.

#### **I-Mint.**

**122.** There is no mint in the State as the British Indian Currency is used  
**Mint.** throughout the State territories.

#### **J-General condition of the people.**

**123.** There was sufficient and timely rain for the kharif and rabi sowings.  
**General condition of the people.** Later rains were also favourable and so the outturn of the crops was satisfactory. There was no prevalence of any insect pest or crop disease during the year under report in any part of the State.

Prices of staple food grains showed slight improvement. As they were not fully restored, the condition of the rayats did not much improve during the year under report though there had been a substantial change for the better. Agriculturists have taken more and more to raising valuable crops such as sugarcane and cotton. Skilled and unskilled labour was in good demand and the general health of the people during the year under report was good.

## CHAPTER V.

### REVENUE AND FINANCE.

#### A-The Finance Department.

**124.** The Finance Department deals with the finance, audit and accounts Finance Department. and prepares the Annual Budget.

The services of Mr. S. M. Dani, B. A., LL. B., Finance Member, having been dispensed with from 1st June 1934, Mr. B. L. Likhite, M. A., LL. B., F. C. Sub-Judge was appointed Finance Member.

#### B-Revenue and expenditure.

**125.** The statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the State during the year 1934-35 with brief explanatory notes on the causes of increase and decrease is given in Appendix XXII.

The gross receipts during the year under report, including the past year's balance of Rs. 1,23,941, amounted to Rs. 10,69,555 as against Rs. 7,55,370 with an opening balance of Rs. 1,36,452 of the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 8,59,597 as against Rs. 6,31,429 in the preceding year. The closing balance was Rs. 2,09,958 as against Rs. 1,23,941 in previous year.

**126.** The net revenue and expenditure of the State, *exclusive* of balances in hand, alienations of land revenue, debt and deposit receipts and advances, amounted to Rs. 3,89,547 and Rs. 3,00,972, respectively as against Rs. 2,80,531 and Rs. 2,95,515 respectively in the previous year.

#### C-Financial position of the State.

**127.** The following table gives the financial position of the State at the close of the year under report.

Assets.				Total.	Liabilities.	
Cash Balance.	Investment.	Arrears			Rs.	
Rs.	Rs.	Es.			Rs.	
A-Cash. 35,206	Shares of Laxmi-Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. 6,000	Land Revenue. 40,370			War Loan. 32,855	
B-Deposits with the Laxmi-Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. 1,64,651	Government Loan advanced to Khasgi. 67,500	Tagai. 12,033			Govt. Loan. 90,000	
C-Deposits with the Phaltan Bank. Ltd. 10,101	Other Loans. 46,189	Other dues. 36,762			Other Loans. 31,452	
	Provident Fund. 50,376				Provident Fund. 46,798	
					Reserve Fund of Co-operative Societies. 32,326	
					Deposits. 62,285	
					Balance of water rate collections. 4,942	
2,09,958	1,70,065	89,165	4,69,188		3,00,658	
<b>Net Assets Rs. 1,68,530</b>						

## CHAPTER VI.

### MEDICAL RELIEF AND VITAL STATISTICS.

#### A—The Medical Department.

**128.** During the year under report, Mr. B. L. Likhite, M. A., LL. B., Finance Member, was in charge of the Medical Department. Mr. G. S. Phansalkar, L. C. P. S., continued to be the Chief Medical Officer and Mr. V. R. Lele, L. C. P. S., the Assistant Medical Officer.

**129.** The statement of medical relief afforded in the State and the total expenditure incurred thereon during the year 1934-35 is given in Appendix XXIII. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 6,487 as against Rs. 6750 during the previous year.

**130.** To commemorate the happy event of the Silver Jubilee of Their Majesties' accession it was decided by the Darbar that the names of Their Majesties should be associated with the State Charitable Dispensary. The suggested name of the dispensary was "The King George V and Queen Mary Silver Jubilee Charitable State Dispensary." The choice of the Durbar was justified as the institution, which was started as far back as the 1st May 1883, has been giving free medical relief to thousands of sufferers every year. Its work has been praised alike by the officials of the British Government and the State—both Europeans and Indians—and the public at large. Lieut-Colonel H. Wilberforce-Bell, C. I. E., the first A. G. G., Deccan States, who visited the dispensary during his visit to Phaltan in July 1933 described it as "a model of what such institutions should be." The A. G. G., Deccan States, informed Shrimant Chiefaheb that His Excellency the Viceroy was pleased to grant the necessary permission to give the proposed name to the State dispensary.

Accordingly on *Monday, the 6th May 1935*, the Ruler performed the naming ceremony of the Dispensary as a part of the Silver Jubilee celebrations in the State before a distinguished gathering of State officials and citizens. Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, the Dewan, in his welcome speech, after acquainting those present with the reasons which led the Durbar to decide upon the change in the name, read out some of the remarks in the visitors' book of the officers of the Government of Bombay and other public men in British India which clearly showed how high the dispensary was held in their estimation. Mr. Mahadeo Abaji Rudrabhate, the first patient on the register of the dispensary, and Mr. V. D. Duple, a local pleader, then narrated some of their reminiscences about the dispensary and its charitable work. Mr. B. L. Likhite, M. A., LL. B., the Member in charge of the Medical Department in a brief speech, described the importance of the unique event and requested Shrimant Chiefaheb to unveil the board on which the new name of the dispensary was painted. Shrimant Chiefaheb then declared the change in the name of the dispensary and amidst loud cheers placed garlands on the Portraits of Their Majesties, the State band playing the National Anthem at the time. In his speech, Shrimant Chiefaheb dwelt upon the happy relations which existed for over a century between his State and the British Government and expressed the feelings of gratefulness and loyalty of the Durbar and the subjects of the State to the Crown and the British Government. Mr. G. S. Phansalkar, L. C. P. S., the Chief Medical Officer, then thanked Shrimant Chiefaheb, Shrimant S. Ranisaheb, the members of the

Ruler's family and all assembled and the function concluded with the playing of the State Anthem.

**131.** The King George V and Queen Mary Silver Jubilee Charitable State Dispensary is maintained by the Durbar. During the year under report, the Phaltan Local Board continued to maintain two dispensary centres at Taradgaon (Western Division) and Barad (Eastern Division) and the Medical Officer of the Phaltan Local Board regularly worked at those centres.

The number of private dispensaries in the town of Phaltan is 11 of which 5 are *Ayurvedic* dispensaries.

**B—King George V and Queen Mary Silver Jubilee Charitable State Dispensary.**

(1) PERSONNEL.

**132.** Mr. G. S. Phansalkar, L. C. P. S., the Chief Medical Officer continued to be in charge of the King George V and Queen Mary Silver Jubilee Charitable State Dispensary. Mr. V. R. Lele, L. C. P. S., the Assistant Medical Officer, continued to assist him.

(2) EXPENDITURE.

**133.** The total expenditure incurred on account of the dispensary during the year under report amounted to Rs. 4,775 as against Rs. 4,337 in the previous year.

(3) INDOOR AND OUTDOOR PATIENTS.

**134.** The following table shows the number of indoor and outdoor patients treated and the average daily attendance in the King George V and Queen Mary Silver Jubilee Charitable State Dispensary during the years 1934-35 and 1933-34 :—

Year.	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	Daily average.
1934-35	3	7,090	7,093	94.86
1933-34	6	5,320	5,326	76.7

Out of the total number of patients treated at the dispensary 415 were from the adjoining British territory as against 141 in the previous year.

**135.** The total number of operations performed at the dispensary during the year under report was 386 including 14 major operations, the number of operations in the preceding year being 300 and 15 respectively.

(4) PREVAILING DISEASES.

**136.** The following table shows the principal diseases for which patients sought medical relief and treatment in the State dispensary during the years 1934-35 and 1933-34 :—

Serial No.	Name of Disease.	Total treated.	
		1934-35	1933-34
<b>INFECTIOUS DISEASES.</b>			
1	Cholera	20	8
2	Dysentery	214	100
3	Enteric Fever	9	8
4	Gonococcal infection	7	5
5	Syphilis ( Primary and secondary )	33	31
6	Leprosy	...	6
7	Malaria	770	787
8	Plague	...	19
9	Influenza	238	151
10	Pneumococcal infection of the lungs	17	12
11	Pyresia of uncertain origin	66	41
12	Rheumatic Fever	...	1
13	Small-pox	2	4
14	Tuberculosis of the lungs	2	7
15	Other tubercular diseases	3	5
<b>ANIMAL PARASITES.</b>			
16	Round worms	292	179
17	Other worms	2	...
18	All other infective diseases	34	38
<b>OTHER GENERAL DISEASES</b>			
19	Anaemia	33	47
20	Diabetes	1	1
21	Rickets	8	4
22	Diseases of the ductless or endocrine glands	...	1
23	All other general diseases.	142	88
<b>SYSTEMIC DISEASES.</b>			
24	Diseases of the nerves, spinal cord, brain meninges	243	164
25	Mental diseases	1	2
26	Diseases of the eye	448	347
27	Diseases of the ear	426	331
28	Diseases of the nose	18	12
29	Diseases of the circulatory system	14	10
30	All diseases of the respiratory system except Pneumonia and Tuberculosis of the lungs	546	376
31	Diseases of the stomach	112	134
32	Diseases of the intestines	760	130
33	Abscess of the liver	...	...
34	All other diseases of the liver	72	19
35	All other diseases of the digestive system	1203	764
36	Acute or suppurative inflammation of the lymphatic glands	23	7
37	Acute and chronic nephritis	...	2
38	All other diseases of the urinary organs	56	32
39	Other diseases of the generative system	61	61
40	Diseases of the organs of locomotion	169	165
41	Diseases of the areolar tissue	5	33
42	Inflammation, ulcerative	269	136
43	Other diseases of the skin	586	407
44	All other local diseases	367	245
<b>GENERAL AND LOCAL.</b>			
45	Injuries ( General and Local )	497	378
<b>POISONING.</b>			
46	By opium	1	1
47	By other means	23	26
<b>LABOUR.</b>			
48	Normal	...	11
49	Abnormal	...	...
Total number of indoor and out-door patients		7,093	5,326

## (5) MISCELLANEOUS.

**137.** During the year under report a certificate was issued to one person for receiving anti-rabic treatment at the David Sassoon Hospital, Poona.  
**Anti-rabic treatment.**

**138.** The number of *post-mortem* examinations held during the year under report was 8 as against 16 in previous year.  
**Post-mortem examinations.**

## (6) VISITORS AND THEIR REMARKS.

**139.** During their visit to Phaltan in January 1935, Lieut. Colonel J. C. Tate, Agent to the Governor-General for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur, and Mrs. Tate were pleased to pay a visit to the dispensary on the 6th January 1935. The A. G. G., Deccan States, was pleased to record his remarks in the visitors' book as under:—  
**Visitors and their remarks.**

'The Chiefsahab very kindly conducted Mrs. Tate and myself over the Dispensary this afternoon. The Medical Officer and his assistant are to be greatly congratulated on the work they are doing and in making full use of the means placed at their disposal by the Chiefsahab for the relief of the sick and suffering.'

Phaltan,  
6-1-35.

J. C. TATE, Lt. Col.,  
A. G. G. for the Deccan States.

Shrimant Chiefsahab and Shrimant S. Ranisahab were pleased to pay a visit to the dispensary on the 6th May 1935 and record their remarks in the visitors' book as follows:—

We both visited this institution just after the ceremony of naming it as 'King George V and Queen Mary Silver Jubilee Charitable State Dispensary, Phaltan' was performed this morning. It was not expected that we would inspect the Dispensary on such an occasion, but we feel great pleasure to note that instruments, medicines and everything else was in perfect order. Meticulous care was taken about the cleanliness, both inside the building and also in the precincts. All this reflects great credit on the Member in charge of the Department, Mr. B. L. Likhite, the Finance Member and especially on Dr. G. S. Phansalkar and his staff. We are very pleased to note here our high appreciation of their work.

We hope that the association of the Royal name will add to the utility and good name of the institution."

Phaltan,  
6-5-35.

S. LAXMIDEVI,  
MALOJIRAO.

**©—Shri Saguna Mata Maternity Home, Phaltan.**

**140.** Shri Saguna Mata Maternity Home, Phaltan, was started as a charitable institution on the 17th September 1928 mainly through the efforts and kind patronage of Shrimant S. Laxmidevi, Rani-sahab of Phaltan. The Home is named after the most revered Rani Shri Sagunabai *alias* Aisahab Naik Nimbalkar (1777-1791) known for piety and benevolence. The Home is located in a fine and airy building just outside the town. The general management is entrusted to a committee of non-officials. The Chief Medical Officer, the Assistant Medical Officer and the private practitioners in the town are doing honorary work in the Home. The staff of the Home includes a qualified (B. P. N. A.) nurse and midwife. Mrs. Ramabai Kanade continued to do this work during the year under report.  
**Maternity home.**



**141.** The number of patients admitted in the Home during the year under report was 31 as against 24 in the previous year.

The following table gives the necessary details for the years 1934-35 and 1933-34.

Year	No. of patients admitted	In-patients								Discharged			Died	Remained
		Delivered		Aborted	Miscarried	Premature labour	False Pains	Toxæmia of Pregnancy	Other dis-eases of pregnancy	Cured	Under advice	At request		
		Normal	Instru-mental											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1934-35	31	28	1	...	0	1	...	1	...	30	1	...	...	...
1933-34	24	18	1	2	...	...	1	...	2	21	2	...	...	1

**142.** During their visit to Phaltan in January 1935, Lieut. Colonel J. C. Tate, A. G. G., Deccan States, and Mrs. Tate were pleased to pay a visit to the Home on the 6th January 1935. Mrs. Tate was pleased to record her remarks in the visitors' book as under:—

“The Chief Saheb and the Rani Saheb very kindly took us to see the Maternity Home this evening. It is an excellent building and so well equipped, but the most striking factor is the excellent work that is being carried on there. I understand that the Rani Saheb is entirely responsible for this Home and I congratulate her most warmly on this charitable work and one that is so greatly needed for the women and children of this country. I am sure she will be well rewarded when she sees the children growing up into strong and healthy subjects of the Phaltan State.”

Phaltan,  
6-1-35.

CHARLOTTE TATE.

#### D—Medical relief in the villages.

**143.** During the year under report the Local Board continued to extend free medical relief to a large number of villages. The Board has fixed the following eight centres for this purpose, viz., Vidni, Pimprad, Nimbhora, Suravdi, Bhadali, Dudhebavi, Wathar and Somanthali which are visited by the medical practitioners appointed by the Board. Mr. V. G. Shrikhande, Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, having resigned his post, *Bhishagwar* R. M. Rudrabhate, worked in his place. The total number of patients treated during the year under report was 1,927. Malaria, dysentery, diarrhoea, whooping cough and guinea worm were the prevailing diseases.

#### E—Epidemics.

**144.** There was no outbreak of plague in the State during the year under report.

Plague.

This epidemic broke out on 19-6-1934 and lasted till 26-9-1934, affecting 10 villages in all. The number of attacks and deaths were 108 and 39 respectively.

Cholera.

Small-pox broke out in the beginning of July 1934 and spreading through 31 villages of the State, prevailed till the end of the year except for a brief interval of 2 months from the 15th July 1934. The number of attacks was 416, of which 35 proved fatal.

Small-pox.

There were no cases of influenza in the State during the year under report.

Influenza.

### F—Sanitation.

**145.** The sanitation in the Phaltan town is looked after by the Phaltan Sanitation. Municipality and that in the villages by the Phaltan Local Board.

Shri Dnyaneshwar Maharaj Palkhi passed through the State as usual with a large number of pilgrims accompanying it. The Assistant Medical Officer of the State and the Sanitary Inspector of the Local Board accompanied the Palkhi throughout the State territory to afford medical relief to the pilgrims and to look after the sanitary arrangements. There were no cases of cholera among the pilgrims within the limits of the State.

Necessary sanitary arrangements were also made at the time of the annual Rath fair at Phaltan and the annual fair at Jawli village.

**146.** The total expenditure incurred by both the Municipality and the Local Board on account of sanitation was Rs. 5,348 during the year under report as against Rs. 4,965 in the previous year.

### G—Vaccination.

**147.** The vaccination work is done by vaccinators appointed by the Local Board and is supervised by the Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination.

**148.** The total expenditure on account of vaccination was Rs. 573 during the year under report as against Rs. 558 in the previous year.

**149.** The following table shows the number of persons vaccinated primarily and re-vaccinated during the years 1934-35 and 1933-34.

Year.	Primary Vaccination.						Re-vaccination.						Remarks.
	Number of persons vaccinated.			Results.			Number of persons vaccinated.			Results.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Absent.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Absent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1934-35	686	622	1,308	1,194	..	114	1,353	585	1,938	1,070	308	560	The figures given in the Administration Report for the year 1933-34 were for the year ending 31st March 1934. The figures given here are for the year ending 31st May 1934.
1933-34	982	836	1,818	1,634	...	184	359	105	464	361	21	82	

Glycerinated lymph from the Vaccine Institute, Belgaum, was used with satisfactory results.

### H—Vital statistics.

**150.** The number of births and deaths and their ratios per thousand of population for the years 1934-35 and 1933-34 are given in Appendix XXIV.

The total births registered during the year under report were 2,175 as against 1,972 in the previous year. The number of deaths was 1,379 as against 1,791 in the preceding year. These figures show that there was an increase of 203 births and a decrease of 412 deaths during the year, as compared with those of the previous year.

## CHAPTER VII.

### EDUCATION.

#### A—The Educational Department.

**151.** During the year under report, Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, B. A., LL. B.,  
**The Educational** Dewan and Home Member, was in charge of the Educational  
**Department.** Department.

**152.** The particulars as to the schools maintained in the Phaltan State  
**Number of schools.** for the year 1934-35 are given in Appendix XXV.

The number of schools at the end of the year was 62 as against 58 of the previous year. The total number of pupils attending these schools was 3,442 as against 3,144 in the previous year. The average daily attendance was 2,518·9 as against 2,229·5 in the previous year.

The percentage of boys under instruction to the total male population of the State (according to the census of 1931) was 10 as against 9·2 in the previous year. The percentage of girls under instruction to the total female population was 1·7 as against 1·5 in the preceding year.

**153.** Primary education is given free throughout the State. Secondary  
**Fees.** education is also given free to girls and the Harijan students and comparatively moderate fees are charged to others.

**154.** The total expenditure on public instruction in the State amounted  
**Expenditure.** to Rs. 32,929 during the year under report as against Rs. 34,601 in the previous year.

The expenditure on schools maintained as given in Appendix XXV amounted to Rs. 32,193 as against 33,788 in the preceding year.

**155.** During the year under report, the Durbar instituted a scholarship  
**Higher education.** of Rs. 15 per month known as the *Shri Maloji Scholarship* as an encouragement to the higher education of students passing their Matriculation Examination from the Mudhoji High School, Phaltan.

It is awarded annually to a First Year College student who stands first at the Matriculation Examination among the successful candidates from the high school and who had been studying at the school for at least three years immediately preceding his passing the said examination.

#### B—Secondary Education.

##### THE MUDHOJI HIGH SCHOOL, PHALTAN.

###### (a) AFFILIATION AND TEACHING STAFF.

**156.** The Mudhoji High School, Phaltan, established in the beginning  
**Establishment and** of 1895, is maintained by the State. It is permanently affiliated  
**affiliation.** to the University of Bombay. It is also a centre for the Drawing Examinations held annually by the Inspector of Drawing and Craft-Work, Bombay Presidency, Bombay.

**157.** Mr. S. K. Kanetkar, M. A., S. T. C., Headmaster, whose services had been lent by the Deccan Education Society, Poona, for a period of nearly four years, having reverted to his former service, Mr. G. K. Deshmukh, M. A., LL. B., was appointed Headmaster from the beginning of the year under report. There were 7 graduate teachers out of 14 teachers on the staff of the high school.

**158.** In May 1935, the Durbar introduced a time-scale for the graduate teachers of the high school and gave retrospective effect to it from June 1934.

(b) RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

**159.** The fees charged in the high school are very moderate, the pupils of standard VII having to pay Rs. 2 only per month. As a special concession, all the girls and Harijan students in the school are exempted from the payment of the school fees. Students who are near relatives and dependants of the teachers are also exempted from the payment of school fees.

The fees received during the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,198 as against Rs. 2,813 in the previous year. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 10,593 as against Rs. 10,903 in the previous year.

(c) NUMBER OF PUPILS AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

**160.** The total number of pupils at the close of the year was 227 as against 226 of the last year. The number of girls attending the high school during the year under report was 37 as against 36 in the last year.

The average attendance of the pupils during the year was 241 as against 236 in the previous year.

(d) EXAMINATION RESULTS AND GENERAL PROGRESS.

**161.** During the year under report 24 students (twenty-three regular and one *ex-student*) were sent up for the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay of whom 14 (out of the 23 regular students) i. e., nearly 61 per cent were successful. This percentage compares very favourably with the University percentage which was only 36.

Four out of the six students, who appeared for the Elementary Grade Drawing Examination, were successful and two out of five students were successful at the Intermediate Grade Drawing Examination.

**162.** The high school is making steady progress as will be seen from the results of the Matriculation Examination given above. Much of the credit of this progress is due to the headmaster and his staff and to the liberal policy followed by the Durbar towards the school.

**163.** From the beginning of the year under report, the Durbar instituted 7 scholarships known as the *Shri Laxmi Scholarships* of the total monthly value of Rs. 25 to encourage the students in their studies. These scholarships are awarded to the students standing first in the Terminal and Annual examinations of standards I to VII.

## (e) PHYSICAL TRAINING AND GAMES.

**164.** During the year under report, compulsory physical training was given to all the students.  
**Physical training and games.**

The senior cricket team of the school practised steadily throughout the season and played a number of matches with the Mudhoji Club XI. In December 1934, it played a match with the Pandharpur XI at Phaltan and won it.

The annual *Shimga* sports were held during the *Shimga* holidays. A number of pupils took part in the sports which proved a complete success.

## (f) MISCELLANEOUS.

**165.** The annual prize distribution ceremony was performed in a manner befitting the occasion on the 22nd December 1934 under the presidentship of the Ruler. The ceremony was largely attended. Over 800 persons including the State officials, guardians and citizens were among those present. The programme included sports, recitations, dialogues and music.  
**Annual prize distribution ceremony and social gathering.**

The past and present students of the high school celebrated their annual Social Gathering on the 23rd December 1934. The chief guest was Mr. K. M. Khadye, M. A., (Cantab.) Principal, Sir Nowrosjee Wadia College, Poona, who delivered a very interesting, instructive, and thought-provoking address. The function was very largely attended. The Ruler himself was pleased to grace the occasion and made a handsome donation to the Gathering fund. The programme of musical entertainments at night was varied and interesting.

**166.** On Monday, the 6th May 1935, the Silver Jubilee of Their Majesties' accession was celebrated with great enthusiasm in the high school. All the boys and girls from the primary schools also had assembled in the high school. Shrimant Chiefsahab Shrimant S. Ranisahab, the members of the Ruler's family, State officials and citizens, including a number of ladies, were present on the occasion. Rao Sahab K. V. Godbole, the Dewan, briefly narrated the importance of the happy and joyful event which was being celebrated throughout the British Empire. Sweetmeats and button hole jubilee flags were then distributed to the students by Shrimant Chiefsahab and Shrimant S. Ranisahab. After Mr. G. K. Deshmukh, M. A., LL. B., the Headmaster had thanked all assembled, the function concluded.  
**Celebration of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee.**

## (g) VISITORS AND THEIR REMARKS.

**167.** Prof. D. V. Potdar, B. A., retired Life Member of the Shikshan Prasarak Mandali and Professor, Sir Parshurambhau College, Poona who visited the high school on the 15th October 1934, writes in the visitors' book in Marathi to the following effect:—I have examined the boys and found them bold and sharp. They also seemed to be healthy. .... A number of girls were also attending the school along with boys. The teachers appeared to do their work with zeal. .... The school is a living symbol of the Ruler's love of education.  
**Visitors and their remarks.**

**C—Primary Education.****A—MUNICIPAL PRIMARY EDUCATION.****(a) THE SCHOOL BOARD.**

**168.** Primary education in the Phaltan town is under the control of the Municipal School Board created under the Primary Education Act (Bombay Act IV, of 1923).

During the year under report Mr. G. K. Tatke, B. Ag., was the Chairman and Mr. G. K. Deshmukh, M. A., LL. B., the Vice-Chairman of the School Board.

During the year under report the School Board held 12 meetings and disposed of 72 items of business.

**(b) EXPENDITURE.**

**169.** The expenditure incurred on the municipal primary schools during the year under report amounted to Rs. 5,400 as against Rs. 7,280 in the last year.

**(c) NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.**

**170.** The number of municipal primary schools at the end of the year was the same as in the last year, viz., 3. The Municipal Primary Boys' School No. 1 imparts instruction up to standard VII (Vernacular Final), School No. 2, up to standard IV and the Girls' School up to standard V.

The number of boys and girls attending the schools was 625 and 169 as against 541 and 147 in the preceding year. The daily average attendance of boys was 464 as against 373 in the preceding year, while in the case of girls it was 120 as against 81 in the preceding year.

**(d) NUMBER OF PUPILS AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.**

**171.** The percentage of male pupils in the primary schools to the male population of the Phaltan town was 17.7 as against 15.3 in the preceding year. This shows that nearly all the boys of school going age are attending the primary schools even though primary education has not been made compulsory. The percentage of female pupils to the female population of the town was 4.9 as against 4.3 in the previous year.

**172.** The Headmistress of the Municipal Girls' School, Mrs. Parvatiba Sardesai, has passed the Matriculation Examination and also the Third Year training Examination. Under her guidance the school is making steady progress. Sewing and embroidery are among the subjects taught in the school.

**(e) EXAMINATION RESULTS.**

**173.** During the year under report 13 students were sent up for the Vernacular Final Examination (Satara Centre) of whom 8, i. e. 61.5 per cent were successful.

**(f) MISCELLANEOUS.**

**174.** Compulsory physical training is imparted in the municipal primary boys' schools. Due attention is also paid to the Boy Scout Movement. The "Shri. Shivaji Boy Scouts Pathak" in the Municipal Primary Boy's School No. 1 (Vyankatesh Vidyalaya) is making satisfactory progress.

**175.** The municipality is also doing useful work in the direction of adult education. During the year under report 17 adults were taking instruction in the night class started by the municipality for adults. The courses of instruction are specially suited to the needs of the adults and extend over a period of two years.

#### B—PRIMARY EDUCATION IN THE VILLAGES.

##### (a) THE SCHOOL BOARD.

**176.** The primary education in the villages is under the control of the School Board of the Phaltan Local Board created under the Primary Education Act (Bombay Act IV of 1923).

During the year under report Dr. R. H. Bhadkamkar, M. A., M. D., was the Chairman and Mr. G. K. Tatke, B. Ag., the Vice-Chairman of the School Board. Mr. K. K. Patke continued to be the Educational Administrative Officer of the Local Board.

During the year under report, the School Board held 7 meetings and disposed of 72 items of business.

##### (b) EXPENDITURE.

**177.** The total expenditure during the year under report amounted to Rs. 16,200 as against Rs. 15,605 in the preceding year.

**178.** During the year under report, the Phaltan Local Board completed the school building at Taradgaon, the corner stone of which was laid by Mr. C. W. A. Turner, C. I. E., I. C. S., Political Secretary to the Government of Bombay, on the 15th September 1931. The opening ceremony of the building was performed on the 6th January 1935 by Lieut. Colonel. J. C. Tate, Agent to the Governor-General for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur. Shrimant Chiefsahab, Shrimant S. Ranisahab, the members of the Ruler's family, the Executive Councillors, the Vice-President and members of the Local Board and a number of prominent people from Phaltan were present on the occasion. The A. G. G., in a brief speech, congratulated the Board on having provided the village with a fine school building.

##### (c) NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.

**179:** At the end of the year under report, there were 58 primary schools as against 54 in the previous year.

The following table shows the classification of schools and the standards up to which instruction was imparted in them :—

S. No.	No. of schools.	Description of schools.	Teaching up to standard.
1	2	3	4
1	1	Primary schools	VII
2	2	" "	VI
3	4	" "	V
4	18	" "	IV
5	12	" "	III
6	6	" "	II
7	5	" "	I
8	6	Adult schools	...
9	4	Aided schools	...
	58		

## (d) NUMBER OF PUPILS AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

**180.** The total number of pupils attending these schools was 2,421 as against 2,230 in the preceding year, showing an aggregate increase of 191. Out of the total number of pupils 346 were Harijans and 282 were girls.

**Number of pupils and average attendance.**

The average daily attendance of the pupils in these schools was 1,694 as against 1,540 in the previous year.

The percentage of the boys and girls under instruction to the total male and female population of the villages was 8.2 and 1.0 as against 7.6 and 0.95 respectively in the previous year.

## (e) MISCELLANEOUS.

**181.** Compulsory physical training is imparted in all the Local Board village schools. Proper attention is also paid to the Boy Scout Movement. The "Maloji Pathak" in the Taradgaon school and the "Shishuveer Pathak" in the Barad school are making satisfactory progress.

**Physical training and the Boy Scout movement.**

During the year under report, three teachers from the Local Board schools have passed the Course of Boy Scouts' class at the Training College for Men, Dhulia.

**182.** In the year under report the Local Board sent one teacher to the Training College for Men at Poona and 3 teachers to the Training College for Men at Dhulia for the First Year Course, and one teacher was sent to the Union Training College, Ahmednagar, for the Second Year Course.

**Efficiency of teachers.**

Small gatherings of the teachers were held at 8 different places from the 15th August 1934 to the 20th October 1934 and model lessons on various subjects were given to enable the teachers to improve their own methods of teaching. A conference of teachers was held at Phaltan from the 11th April 1935 to the 15th April 1935 when model lessons on the methods of teaching were given by different teachers. Mr. Golivadekar, Vidyadhikari, Aundh State, kindly attended the function and gave useful instructions to the teachers.

**183.** During the year under report, lectures on "Industries in the Deccan" "House-fly" and "Cotton and its varieties" were delivered with the aid of Magic Lantern slides at 12 different centres by Mr. K. K. Patke, Educational Administrative Officer, Local Board, Phaltan.

**Instruction by means of magic lantern slides**

**184.** An exhibition of handwritings of the pupils from the various village schools was held in the Local Board building on the 11th April 1935. It was opened by Mr. G. R. Bhide, B. A., retired Headmaster of the Mudhoji High School, Phaltan. On the 15th April 1935, prizes were distributed by Mr. B. L. Likhite, M. A., LL. B., Finance Member, to the pupils whose handwritings were approved by the committee appointed for the purpose.

**Exhibition of handwritings.**

**185.** During the year under report, 65 adults took advantage of the adult classes in six different adult schools. Out of these students 35 appeared for examination in the course prescribed by the Local Board for adult education, of whom 22 were successful. The expenditure incurred on adult education by the Local Board was Rs. 70 only.

**Adult education.**



## CHAPTER VII-A.

### CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

#### A—The Co-operative Department.

**186.** Mr. S. H. Kher, B. A., LL. B., the Revenue Member, continued to be in charge of the Co-operative Department during the year under report. He also held the office of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies.

**The Co-operative Department.**

Mr. N. G. Halabe, continued to be the Mamlatdar for Co-operative Societies. The supervision and the audit work of the co-operative societies are entrusted to him.

#### B—General progress of the co-operative movement.

##### (a) GENERAL POLICY.

**187.** The prices of agricultural produce generally continued to be low, though they showed a slight improvement in the year under report. This has naturally affected the progress of the co-operative movement. The policy followed by the Department was one of consolidating the position of the existing societies as in the previous year.

**General policy.**

##### (b) NUMBER OF SOCIETIES, THEIR CLASSIFICATION AND GENERAL PROGRESS.

**188.** The total number of co-operative societies at the end of the year was the same as in the last year, viz., 63. Three societies having stopped their work during the year the number of societies actually working was 60.

**Number of societies.**

**189.** The following table shows the number of societies of different classes according to the nature of business transacted by them during the years 1934-35 and 1933-34.

**Different kinds of societies.**

Year.	Central Bank.	Agricultural.			Non-agricultural.			Total.
		Credit	Non-credit.	Total.	Credit	Non-credit.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1934-35	1	47	3	50	9	3	12	63
1933-34	1	47*	3	50	9	3	12	63

190. The number of societies was the same as in the last year. The number of members decreased from 4,172 to 4,134. The working capital and deposits increased from Rs. 8,26,890 and Rs. 3,26,230 to Rs. 9,05,565 and Rs. 4,05,101 respectively. The reserve funds increased from Rs. 88,350 to 1,01,270.

191. The total amount of loans outstanding at the end of the year including loans advanced by the Phaltan Shri Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. to the various societies and by the societies, in their turn, to their members was Rs. 6,79,604 of which Rs. 4,78,329 was overdue.

(c) FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

192. The following table gives full details about the financial and other aspects of all the co-operative societies in the State.

Serial No.	Item.	Total.		Percentage	
		1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34
1	2	3	4	5	6
	A-SOCIETIES AND MEMBERSHIP.				
1	Number of societies ...	63	63		
2	Number of members ...	4,134	4,172		
3	Average membership per society ...			65.7	66.2
		Rs.	Rs.		
	B-WORKING CAPITAL.				
4	Share capital ...	82,268	80,693	9.1	9.8
5	Deposits from members ...	3,48,341	2,70,944	38.4	32.7
6	Reserve and other funds ...	1,01,270	88,350	11.2	10.7
7	Loans and deposits from other societies.	3,16,926	3,31,706	35.0	40.1
8	Loans and deposits from non-members.	56,760	55,286	6.3	6.7
9	Total working capital ...	9,05,565	8,26,980	100	100
	C-TURN-OVER.				
10	Outstanding loans at the beginning of the year. ...	6,95,767	6,96,931	...	...
11	Fresh loans advanced during the year. ...	94,571	79,637	...	...
12	Interest due ...	82,817	60,813	...	...
13	Total loans ...	8,73,155	8,37,431	...	...
14	Repayment of loans from members. ...	1,93,552	1,41,663	...	...
15	Loans due at the end of the year ...	6,79,604	6,95,768	...	...
16	Overdues at the end of the year ...	4,78,329	4,93,013	70.4	70.9

193. The number of agricultural societies at the end of the year was 50 as in the last year. The following table shows in detail the financial and other aspects of agricultural co-operative societies.

Serial No.	Item.	1934-35	1933-34
1	2	3	4
<b>A-SOCIETIES AND MEMBERSHIP.</b>			
1	Number of societies ...	50	50
2	Number of members ...	1826	1897
3	Average membership per society ...	36.5	37.9
<b>B-WORKING CAPITAL.</b>			
4	Share capital ...	481	481
5	Deposits from members ...	41,531	41,304
6	Reserve funds ...	44,167	41,845
7	Loans and deposits from the Phaltan Shri Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	2,31,687	2,45,898
8	Loans and deposits from non-members ...	...	...
9	Total working capital ...	3,18,166	3,29,528
<b>C-TURN-OVER.</b>			
10	Outstanding loans at the beginning of the year ...	2,85,550	2,94,672
11	Fresh loans advanced during the year ...	20,472	16,789
12	Interest due ...	41,388	23,687
13	Total loans ...	3,47,410	3,35,148
14	Repayment of loans by the members ...	71,671	49,598
15	Loans due at the end of the year ...	2,75,739	2,85,550
16	Overdues ...	2,46,596	2,59,965

194. The number of non-agricultural societies at the end of the year was 13 as in the last year. The following table shows in detail the financial position of non-agricultural co-operative societies. financial and other aspects of the *non-agricultural co-operative societies.*

Serial No.	Item.	1934-35	1933-34
1	2	3	4
<b>A-SOCIETIES AND MEMBERSHIP.</b>			
1	Number of societies ...	12	12
2	Number of members ...	585	555
3	Average membership per society ...	48.7	46.3
<b>B-WORKING CAPITAL.</b>			
4	Share capital ...	22,697	21,742
5	Deposits from members ...	1,167	2,835
6	Reserve and other funds } ...	11,484	10,688
		3,699	2,317
7	Loans and deposits from Phaltan Shri Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank. ...	73,299	67,958
8	Loans and deposits from non-members ...	2,296	7,657
9	Total working capital ...	1,14,582	1,13,197
<b>C-TURN-OVER.</b>			
10	Outstanding loans at the beginning of the year ...	93,865	89,017
11	Fresh loans advanced during the year ...	31,939	29,116
12	Interest due ...	10,595	6,187
13	Total loans ...	1,26,389	1,24,320
14	Repayment of loans by the members ...	37,451	30,455
15	Loans due at the end of the year ...	98,938	93,865
16	Overdues ...	39,499	38,414

## (d) AUDIT CLASSIFICATION.

**195.** During the year under report the audit of the Central bank and 46 societies was done. Three societies had stopped working and the audit of 13 societies was not completed at the end of the year under report.

**Audit classification of societies.**

Of the 46 societies, which were audited, 14 fall under class "B", 27 under class "C" and 5 under class "D".

**C—Phaltan Shri Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.**

## (a) CONSTITUTION AND PERSONNEL.

**196.** The Phaltan Shri Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., was registered on the 31st January 1926. It is managed by a Board of six Directors of whom two are elected by the societies, two by individual share-holders and two are nominated by the Collector. The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman are elected in the annual general meeting.

**Constitution.**

**197.** During the year under report, Mr. H. B. Teli, pleader, continued to be the Chairman and Mr. S. S. Kshirsagar, pleader, the Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors. Mr. S. H. Talwalkar, A. C. R. A., continued to be the Manager of the Bank.

**Personnel.**

## (b) NUMBER OF AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.

**198.** The number of societies affiliated to the Bank was 59 as against 58 in the last year.

**Number of affiliated societies.**

## (c) FINANCIAL POSITION.

**199.** The following table shows the general and financial position of the Bank at the end of the year under report in comparison with the previous year.

**Financial position.**

Serial No.	Description.	1934-35	1933-34
1	Shareholders :—		
	(1) Individuals ...	1,664	1,662
	(2) Societies ...	59	58
		1,723	1,720
2	Share capital subscribed by :—	Rs.	Rs.
	(1) Individuals ...	27,180	27,160
	(2) Societies ...	31,910	31,310
		59,090	58,470
3	Reserve Fund ...	20,120	16,000
4	Other reserves ...	21,500	17,500
5	Deposits by :—		
	(1) Individuals ...	3,56,222	2,70,429
	(2) Societies ...	3,885	4,005
		3,60,107	2,74,434
6	Loan from the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	12,000	17,850
7	Total working capital ...	4,72,817	3,84,255

(d) MEETINGS.

**200.** The Board of Directors held 38 meetings and disposed of 175 items of business during the year under report as against 37 meetings and disposal of 154 items of business during the previous year.

Meetings of the Board of Directors.

**201.** The Annual General meeting for the year 1933-34 was held on the 30th March 1935 under the presidentship of Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, the Dewan. The meeting passed the Annual Report of the Board of Directors and transacted usual business. The meeting voted Rs. 200 for celebrating the Silver Jubilee of Their Majesties' accession.

Annual General Meeting.

(e) PROFIT.

**202.** During the year under report, the Bank earned a net profit of Rs. 12,958 as against Rs. 12,643 of the previous year. The Bank has reduced its lending rate of interest, from 9½ per cent to 9 per cent on all the lendings to, and outstandings from, the societies. This has reduced the Bank's profit by about Rs. 1,200.

Profit.

A dividend of 6½ per cent was declared and further provision was made for bad debts, and building and dividend equalisation funds.

(f) LOANS, ADVANCES AND RECOVERIES.

**203.** A sum of Rs. 90,000 was borrowed during the year under report from the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., but the whole of it was repaid before the end of the year.

Loans.

**204.** The total advances during the year amounted to Rs. 42,170 as against Rs. 33,732 of the previous year. The advances were made cautiously.

Advances and recoveries.

The recoveries made during the year showed considerable improvement. They amounted to Rs. 84,430 as against Rs. 61,610 of the previous year.

**205.** The total amount of the loans outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 3,04,927 as against Rs. 3,16,353 at the end of the preceding year.

Loans outstanding.

**206.** The auditing of the Bank for the year was done by Messrs. P. G. Bhagwat & Co., Registered Accountants, Bombay.

Audit.

(g) VISITORS AND THEIR REMARKS.

**207.** Lieut. Col. J. C. Tate, Agent to the Governor-General for the Deccan States, and Mrs. Tate paid a visit to the Bank on the 6th January 1935. The A. G. G. was pleased to make the following remarks in the visitors' book:—

Visitors and their remarks.

I was very interested in my visit to the Bank this afternoon and I thank the Chief Saheb for giving me an opportunity to hear an account of its working. The progress made in the co-operative movement in the State is very marked, and the Bank is giving valuable assistance to it. By the development of the area within reach of the waters of the Nira Right Bank Canal, the Bank's assistance will be increasingly required, and its further progress is assured. I congratulate the Chief Saheb and all those concerned in its work on the success which the Bank has attained.

Phaltan,  
6-1-1935.

J. C. TATE, Lt. Col.  
A. G. G. for the Deccan States.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### A—The State Record Department.

**208.** During the year under report, Raosaheb K. V. Godbole, B. A., LL. B., the Dewan and Home Member, was in charge of the State Record Department. The State Record, which contains old and valuable documents, is carefully preserved in a separate building adjoining the Mudhoji Manmohan Palace. During the year under report, the work of re-sorting and indexing the old and new village records has been undertaken.

Out of 43 applications for certified copies 39 were disposed of during the year under report, leaving a balance of 4 at the end of the year.

#### B—Printing press.

**209.** There is only one printing press in the State, viz., the *Maloji Vijaya* Press Phaltan, established on the 3rd September 1924. It is a private concern.

The *Phaltan Durbar Gazette* is printed in the above press. There are no newspapers in the State.

#### C—Libraries.

##### THE VICTORIA DIAMOND JUBILEE LIBRARY, PHALTAN.

**210.** The library at Phaltan was established on the 9th August 1870 under the name "The Native General Library, Phaltan". At the time of the opening ceremony of the present building of the library on the 20th January 1902, the original name was changed into "The Victoria Diamond Jubilee Library" to commemorate the happy event of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria, Empress of India. The Durbar makes a donation of Rs. 200 annually to the library. It also receives financial help from the Phaltan Municipality and the Phaltan Local Board. The library serves the needs of the reading public in the town.

**211.** Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, B. A., LL. B., the Dewan, is the ex-officio President of the Library.

The managing committee consists of 7 members elected by the subscribers at the Annual General Meeting. The Vice-President, the Chairman of the Managing Committee and the Secretary are also elected at the Annual General Meeting.

During the year under report, the Annual General Meeting was held on the 20th December 1934. Mr. B. L. Likhite, M. A., LL. B., was elected Vice-President. Mr. N. V. Bavadekar, B. A., LL. B., a local pleader, was elected Chairman of the Managing Committee and Mr. B. M. Gosavi, the Honorary Secretary of the Library.

**212.** The Library had 3,869 books in the beginning of the year under report and 3,938 at the close of the year, the number of additions being 69.

**213.** Lieut. Colonel J. C. Tate, A. G. G., Deccan States, and Mrs. Tate-Visitors and their remarks. paid a visit to the library on the 6th January 1935.

The A. G. G. was pleased to record the following remarks in the visitors' book :—

“Mrs. Tate and I were much interested in the excellent library which has been provided for the town. I was glad to hear that its members make full use of the books and periodicals which have been provided. I understand that the Chief Sahēb makes a handsome contribution for its expenses and I am sure that this source of revenue will never fail as long as the committee of management makes wise use of the funds available.”

Phaltan.  
6-1-1935;

J. C. TATE, LT. COL.,  
A. G. G. for the Deccan States.

Prof. D. V. Potdar, B. A., Poona, visited the library on the 15th October 1934 and expressed his satisfaction at the excellent collection of old and rare books including historical books and remarked that the institution was an ornament to the town.

#### D—Clubs.

##### THE MUDHOJI CLUB, PHALTAN.

**214.** The Mudhoji Club at Phaltan was started on the 1st August 1916 by the late Ruler Shrimant Mudhojirao Bapusaheb. The Club has a very fine airy building outside the town. The Club, by its various activities, has always been a popular institution adding greatly to the amenities of the town.

**215.** Shrimant Chiefsahēb is the President of the Club. The Vice-President, the Chairman of the managing committee and the General Secretary are elected at the annual general meeting by the members. The managing committee consists of 7 members elected and nominated as follows :—

Serial No.	Members.	Number of members.
1	Elected by the Patrons and Life-members ...	2
2	Elected by the Donors, Permanent members and Special class and Ordinary members ...	3
3	Nominated by the President ...	2
		7

During the year under report, Mr. S. H. Kher, B. A., LL. B., was the Vice-President, Mr. S. M. Dani, B. A., LL. B., the Chairman of the Managing Committee and Mr. N. V. Bavadekar, B. A., LL. B., the Honorary Secretary.

**216.** During their visit to Phaltan, Lieut. Colonel J. C. Tate, Agent to the Governor General for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur and Mrs. Tate were entertained on the 5th January 1935 at an 'at Home' given in their honour by the members of the Mudhoji Club on the spacious lawns of the Laxmi Vilas Palace which were gaily decorated for the purpose. About 125 guests, including prominent ladies and gentlemen

At Home to the  
A. G. G.

from the town and the villages, were present to grace the occasion. The function was a great success. After the General Secretary of the Club, Mr. Bavadekar, had thanked the distinguished guests, the function concluded with the playing of the State Anthem by the Band.

### E—Fairs.

**217.** The Rath and the Ramnavami fairs were held at Phaltan in the months of December 1934 and April 1935 respectively, and were largely attended by the public from the town and the surrounding villages.

The annual fair at Javali was held in April 1935 and was also very largely attended.

### F—Concluding remarks.

**218.** The foregoing chapters contain a detailed account of the various departments and their activities during the year under report. On the whole the year under report was a year of steady progress in all the branches of administration. The relations of the Durbar with the British Government continued to be very cordial as usual.

The agricultural season opened well and there was sufficient and timely rain for the kharip and rabi sowings. Later rains were also favourable though the onion crop, which is an important crop on the western side, was a little damaged thereby. The outturn of crops was on the whole good. Prices of staple food grains showed slight improvement and the agriculturists were able to meet their demands. The general health of the people in the State was on the whole good. The relations between the different communities in the State continued to be harmonious as usual.

The establishment of the sugar factory at Pimpalachi Wadi by the Phaltan Sugar Works, Ltd., in 1933 laid the foundation of the sugar industry in the State. The company is making steady progress. The excise duty on sugar has yielded an income of Rs. 43,765 during the year under report.

The gross receipts in the year amounted to Rs. 9,45,614 and the expenditure to Rs. 8,59,597. There was thus a surplus of Rs. 86,017. This was partly due to judicious control of expenditure and partly to increase in revenue. The opening and the closing balances were Rs. 1,23,941 and Rs. 2,09,958 respectively. The revenue and expenditure *exclusive* of balances in hand, alienations of land revenue, debt and deposit receipts and advances amounted to Rs. 3,89,547 and Rs. 3,00,972 respectively as against Rs. 2,80,531 and Rs. 2,95,515 respectively in the previous year.

During the year under report, Lieut. Colonel J. C. Tate, A. G. G., Deccan States, and Mrs. Tate paid their official visit to the State on the 4th January 1935, and extended their stay till the 7th January 1935. The visit was very much appreciated both by the Durbar and the people. An account of the visit is given in paragraph 17.

The most important event of the year was the celebration throughout the British Empire of the Silver Jubilee of Their Most Gracious Majesties' accession to the Throne on the 6th May 1935 and the following days. In order to celebrate this unique event, in a manner worthy of the occasion, two Consultative Committees—one under the presidentship of the Ruler, and the other, the Ladies' Committee, under the presidentship of Mrs. Tate—had been formed in January



1935. The Committees at once proceeded to collect subscriptions for Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund, India, in response to the appeals made by Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of Willingdon. The amount collected in the State for the organisation of the fund was Rs. 14,628-2-7 and that for celebrating the happy event, Rs. 2,200, thus making a total of Rs. 16,828-2-7. An account of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations in the State is given in paragraphs 18 and 19.

It is my duty to acknowledge here with gratitude the valuable guidance I have always received from the Ruler in all important matters of administration. I have also to mention with pleasure that I have always received a hearty co-operation from my colleagues Messrs. S. H. Kher and B. L. Likhite as well as from other officials of the State.

I cannot conclude without expressing the Durbar's deep sense of gratitude to Lieut. Colonel H. Wilberforce-Bell, C. I. E., and Lieut. Colonel J. C. Tate, Agents to the Governor-General for the Deccan States and Residents at Kolhapur, for their sympathy, help and valuable advice. The help of the Secretaries to the A. G. G., Captain (now Major) A. A. Russell, M. C., and Captain K. C. Packman must also be acknowledged with thanks.

*Armed Cole*

Dewan, Phaltan State.

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**Appendices**

**I to XXV**

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## APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Phaltan State showing changes in personnel,  
during the year 1934-35.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks
		From	To	
Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, B. A., LL. B.,	Dewan and Home Member	{ 1-6-34 16-5-35	15-5-35 31-5-35	On leave
Mr. S. H. Kher, B. A., LL. B.	{ Acting Dewan and Home Member. Revenue Member	16-5-35	31-5-35	
Mr. B. L. Likhite, M. A., LL. B.	Finance Member and F. C. Sub- Judge.	1-6-34	31-5-35	
Mr. S. M. Upalekar, M.A., LL.B.	Private Secretary and F.C. Magistrate	1-6-34	31-5-35	
Mr. A. R. Chavan.	A. D. C.	1-6-34	31-5-35	
Mr. G. S. Phansalkar, L. C. P. S.	Chief Medical Officer.	1-6-34	31-5-35	
Mr. G. K. Deshmukh, M.A., LL.B.	Headmaster, Mudhoji High School.	1-6-34	31-5-35	
Mr. N. V. Tere-Desai, B. A.	Personal Assistant to the Dewan.	1-6-34	31-5-35	
Mr. S. N. Bapat, B. A.	Mamlatdar.	1-6-34	31-5-35	
Mr. N. G. Halbe.	Mamlatdar for Co- operative Societies	1-6-34	31-5-35	
Mr. V. B. Chavan.	Chief Police Officer.	1-6-34	31-5-35	
Mr. V. R. Lele, L. C. P. S.	Assistant Medical Officer.	1-6-34	31-5-35	
Mr. V. R. Tathavadkar.	Khasgi Karbhari.	4-1-35	31-5-35	
Mr. K. S. Keskar.	State and Khasgi Business Manager.	6-5-35	31-5-35	
Mr. D. S. Unde.	Agricultural Officer.	6-5-35	31-5-35	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

## APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Phaltan State, in the year 1934-35.

Acts adopted from the Acts passed by the Government of India.

No.	Act No.	Name of the Act.	Introduced during the year.	Remarks.
1	XXI of 1860	The Societies Registration Act.	1926	
2	XLV of 1860	The Indian Penal Code with amendments	...	
3	XX of 1863	The Religious Endowments Act.	1926	
4	XXV of 1867	Press and Registration of Books Act with amendments.	1930	
5	XIV of 1869	The Bombay Civil Courts Act.	...	
6	VII of 1870	The Court Fees Act with amendments.	.	
7	I of 1871	The Cattle Trespass Act with amendments.	..	
8	XXIII of 1871	The Pension Act with amendments.	1930	
9	I of 1872	The Indian Evidence Act with amendments.	...	
10	IX of 1872	The Indian Contract Act with amendments.	...	
11	X of 1873	The Indian Oaths Act.	...	
12	IX of 1875	The Indian Majority Act.	1894	
13	I of 1877	The Specific Relief Act.	...	
14	I of 1878	The Indian Opium Act.	...	
15	VI of 1878	The Treasure Trove Act.	...	
16	XI of 1878	The Indian Arms Act.	...	
17	XXVI of 1881	The Negotiable Instruments Act with amendments.	1930	
18	II of 1882	The Indian Trusts Act.	1926	
19	IV of 1882	The Transfer of Property Act with amendments.	1905	
20	V of 1882	The Easement Act with amendments.	1930	
21	XII of 1882	The Indian Salt Act.	1905	
22	XIX of 1883	The Lands Improvements Loans Act.	...	
23	IV of 1884	The Indian Explosives Act.	1917	
24	XII of 1884	The Agriculturists' Loans Act.	1906	
25	XIII of 1885	The Indian Telegraphs Act as amended by Acts VII and XIV of 1914.	1917	
26	VI of 1886	The Birth, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act.	1926	

No.	Act No.	Name of Act.	Introduced during the year.	Remarks.
27	VII of 1887	The Suits Valuation Act with amendments	1930	
28	VI of 1890	The Charitable Endowments Act.	1926	
29	VIII of 1890	The Guardian and Wards Act	1894	
✓30	XI of 1890	The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.	1918	
✓31	I of 1894	The Land Acquisition Act with amendments.	1913	
32	X of 1897	The General Clauses Act.	1931	
33	V of 1898	The Code of Criminal Procedure as amended by Act XVIII of 1923.	...	
34	VI of 1898	The Post Offices Act.	1905	
35	II of 1899	The Indian Stamps Act with amendments	...	
36	VIII of 1899	The Indian Petroleum Act.	1931	
37	XIII of 1899	The Glanders and Farcy Act.	1905	
38	III of 1900	The Prisoners Act.	1910	
39	XV of 1903	The Indian Extradition Act.	1907	
40	V of 1908	The Code of Civil Procedure with amendments.	1909	
41	VI of 1908	The Explosive Substances Act.	1909	
42	IX of 1908	The Indian Limitation Act with amendments.	1909	
43	XVI of 1908	The Indian Registration Act with amendments.	1909	
44	IV of 1909	The Whipping Act.	...	
45	IV of 1912	The Indian Lunacy Act.	1931	
46	III of 1913	The Administrator General's Act.	1931	
47	VII of 1913	The Indian Companies Act.	1918	
48	VIII of 1914	The Indian Motor Vehicles Act.	1917	
✓49	X of 1918	The Usurious Loans Act.	1918	
50	V of 1920	The Provincial Insolvency Act.	1931	
51	VI of 1924	The Criminal Tribes Act.	1931	
52	XXXIX of 1925	The Indian Succession Act.	1930	
✓53	XVI of 1927	The Indian Forest Act.	1931	
54	III of 1930	Sale of Goods Act.	1933	
55	IX of 1910	The Electricity Act.	1933	
56	VIII of 1923	The Workmen's Compensation Act.	1933	
57	V of 1923	The Boilers Act.	1933	

No.	Act No.	Name of the Act.	Introduced during the year.	Remarks.
58	X of 1932	The Partnership Act.	1933	
59	XV of 1872	The Indian Christian Marriage Act.	1933	
60	XXV of 1934	The Indian Factories Act.	1935	

## Regulations adopted from the Regulations of the Government of Bombay.

No.	Regulation No.	Name of the Regulation.	Introduced during the year.	Remarks.
61	II of 1827	Caste Questions.	...	
62	IV of 1827	Civil Courts ( Law to be observed ).	...	
✓ 63	V of 1827	Acknowledgments of Debts, Interests and Mortgages.	...	
✓ 64	VIII of 1827	Administration of Estates.	...	
65	XII of 1827	Police.	...	
66	XIII of 1827	Criminal Courts.	...	

## Acts adopted from the Acts passed by the Government of Bombay.

No.	Act No.	Name of the Act.	Introduced during the year.	Remarks.
67	IV of 1862	The Markets and Fairs Act.	...	
68	VII of 1866	The Hindus Heirs' Relief Act.	...	
69	VIII of 1867	The Village Police Act.	...	
70	II of 1868	The Bombay Ferries Act with amendments.	1918	
71	VII of 1869	The Bombay District Police Act, so far as not repealed by District Police Act of 1890.	...	
✓ 72	III of 1874	The Bombay Hereditary Offices Act as amended by Act III of 1910.	...	
73	III of 1875	The Tolls Act.	...	
✓ 74	X of 1876	The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act.	1931	
75	V of 1878	The Abkari Act with amendments.	...	
✓ 76	V of 1879	The Land Revenue Code as amended by Act III of 1913.	1917	
✓ 77	XVII of 1879	The Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act with amendments.	---	
✓ 78	VII of 1879	The Bombay Irrigation Act with amendments.	1924	

No.	Act No.	Name of the Act.	Introduced during the year.	Remarks.
79	IV of 1887	The Gambling Act.	1905	
80	IV of 1890	The District Police Act as amended by Act XI of 1918.	...	
81	I of 1892	The Bombay District Vaccination Act.	1910	
82	III of 1901	The District Municipal Act with amendments.	1906	
✓ 83	I of 1905	The Court of Wards Act.	1911	
84	II of 1906	The Mamlatdar's Courts Act with amendments.	1907	
85	VII of 1920	The Bombay Public Conveyance Act with amendments.	1931	
✓ 86	IX of 1920	The Bombay Village Panchayat Act.	1931	
87	XVII of 1920	The Bombay Pleaders Act.	1921	
88	IV of 1923	The Bombay Primary Education Act as amended by Phaltan State Act III of 1931.	1931	
89	VI of 1923	The Bombay Local Boards Act as amended by Phaltan State Act V of 1931 and V of 1932.	1931	
✓ 90	VII of 1925	The Bombay Co-operative Societies Act as amended by Phaltan State Act VI of 1932.	1926	
91	XV of 1932	The Weights and Measures Act, 1932 as amended by Phaltan State Act I of 1935	1935	

*N. B.*—The above Acts together with all their Amendments up-to 31-5-1933 are in force in this State.

Acts of the Government of Phaltan State.

No.	Act No.	Name of the Act.	Introduced during the year.	Remarks.
92	I of 1923	The Opium and Intoxicating Drugs Law.	1923	
93	I of 1929	The Government of Phaltan State Act.	1929	
94	II of 1929	The Phaltan State Elections Inquiries Act	1929	
95	III of 1929	An Act to provide for the Attendance and Examinations of Witnesses before the Phaltan State Legislative Council,	1929	
96	I of 1930	An Act to introduce certain Laws and Amendments of certain Laws.	1930	
97	II of 1930	The Census Act.	1930	
98	I of 1931	The Government of Phaltan State Amendment Act.	1931	
99	III of 1931	An Act to repeal and adopt some Laws.	1931	



No.	Act No.	Name of the Act.	Introduced during the year.	Remarks.
100	IV of 1931	The Village Sanitation Act.	1931	
101	V of 1931	The Local Boards Amendment Act.	1931	
102	VI of 1931	The Government of Phaltan State ( Second ) Amendment Act.	1931	
103	VII of 1931	The Government of Phaltan State ( Third ) Amendment Act.	1931	
104	I of 1932	The Government of Phaltan State Amendment Act.	1932	
105	II of 1932	The Bombay Pleaders Amendment Act ( Act No. XVII of 1920 ).	1932	
106	III of 1932	An Act to amend the Phaltan State Act I of 1930.	1932	
107	IV of 1932	The Phaltan State Income-Tax Act. ( Act No. XI of 1922 ).	1932	
108	V of 1932	The Phaltan Local Board Amendment Act. ( Act No. VI of 1923 ).	1932	
109	VI of 1932	The Phaltan State Co-operative Societies Amendment Act. ( Act No. VII of 1925 ).	1932	
110	VII of 1932	An Act to control Public Funds.	1932	
111	I of 1933	The Sale of Goods Act. ( Act No. III of 1930, Sections 2 to 66 inclusive ).	1933	
112	II of 1933	The Electricity Act. ( Act No. IX of 1910 ).	1933	
113	III of 1933	The Workmen's Compensation Act. ( Act No. VIII of 1923 ).	1933	
114	IV of 1933	The Boilers Act. ( Act No. V of 1923 ).	1933	
115	V of 1933	The Phaltan State Partnership Act. ( India Act No. IX of 1932 Sections 2 to 74 A, with Schedules 1 and 2 ).	1933	
116	VI of 1933	The Phaltan State Christian Marriage Act. ( India Act No. XV of 1872, Sections 3 to 80 inclusive of Schedules 1 to 4 ).	1933	
117	VII of 1933	An Act to introduce the Amendments of Acts of the Government of India and the Government of Bombay mentioned in Appendix II upto the end of May 1933.	1933	

No.	Act No.	Name of the Act.	Introduced during the year.	Remarks.
118	I of 1934	An Act to amend the Phaltan State Act III of 1932. (The Court-Fees Act VII of 1870 and Indian Stamp Act II of 1899)	1934	
119	I of 1935	The Phaltan State Weights and Measures Act. (The Bombay Act No. XV of 1932, Sections 3 to 47 inclusive and Schedules 1 and 2).	1935	
120	II of 1935	The Phaltan State Factories Act. (The India Act No. XXV of 1934, Sections 3 to 82 inclusive and Schedule 1).	1935	

Orders promulgated by the Ruler of Phaltan.

No.	Order No.	Name of the Order.	Introduced during the year.	Remarks.
121	I of 1934	Sugar (Excise Duty) Order, 1934.	1934	
122	II of 1934	Matches (Excise Duty) Order, 1934.	1934	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

**APPENDIX III.**

**Appendix III is not given as there is no Military Force in the Phaltan State.**

**K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.**

## APPENDIX IV

STATEMENT showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the Police in the Phaltan State, for the year 1934-35.

Description of Office.	Number	Pay of Grade	Total Cost	Punishment		Rewards		Education		Remarks		
				Dismissed	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write		Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Police (Regular Foot)			Rs.									
Chief Police Officer ...	1	100	15,715	..	..	..	..	..	1	..		
Sub-Inspectors ...	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Head Constable I ...	1	21		..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
Do. II ...	2	19		..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	
Do. III ...	2	18		..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
Do. IV ...	5	16		..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	
Constables I ...	2	14		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Do. II ...	6	13		..	..	..	2	..	..	4	2	
Do. III ...	19	12		..	3	..	..	..	..	19	..	
Total ...	38	...		..	3	..	5	..	..	33	5	
Garrison ...	46	...		..	2	..	3	..	..	35	11	
Sowars ( Mounted ) ...	2	...		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
Grand Total ..	86	...	..	5	..	8	..	..	69	17		

K V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

APPENDIX V

STATEMENT showing the working of the Police in the Phaltan State, during the year 1934.

State	Number of Offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions to accused arrested		Percentage of convictions to 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
Phaltan	58	115	146	190	146	190*	42	61*	26	73*	61.8	45.5	61.8	45.5	*One accused has died and 55 are awaiting trial. †

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† The rather low percentage of convictions is due to the cases against 42 accused, involved in the Jain intercommunal religious riot of 1933, being withdrawn by the Durbar as a matter of clemency and State policy. A reference to this fact will be found in paragraph 52 of the Administration Report for the year 1933-34.

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

## APPENDIX VI

STATEMENT showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Phaltan State, during the year 1934.

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.	Rs.	Rs.	
Phaltan	1,835	892	1,254	704	68	79	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

APPENDIX VII.

STATEMENT showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Phaltan State, during the year 1934.

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							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial	Form of Imprisonment.										REMARKS													
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total					Imprisonment		Fine only	Whipping	Total	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														
								Simple	Rigorous																				Simple	Rigorous											
	2	3	4					9	10	11	12	13	14	15				16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		26	27	28	29	30	31							
<i>Cognizable.</i>																																									
Theft, Section 379.	6	17	23	15	18	28	20		3		3	11		17	13			3																							
Theft in a dwelling house, Section 380.	5	19	24	3	21	22	18		1	1	15	1		18	2			5	7																					3 †	
Murder, Section 302.	1	3	4	2	3	4																																			
House-breaking and theft, Section 457 & 380.		1	1	4	1	2	2		2					2																											
Dacoity, Section 395.		2	2	1	2	16																																			
Criminal trespass, Sections 447 & 448.	1	3	4	1	1	8																																			
Attempt to commit murder, Section 307.				1																																					
Rape, Sections 376 and 377.		1	1		1	4																																			
Robbery, Section 392		5	5		2	9																																			
Criminal breach of Trust, Sections 406 & 409	7	5	12	1	6	9																																			
Other offences under Indian Penal Code.	11	27	38	10	27	88	21				7	12		19	58		5	3	4																						
Total	31	83	114	38	82	190	61		6	1	25	24		56	73		54	11	11	2	5																		32	5	
<i>Taken up by Magistrate.</i>																																									
Criminal breach of Trust, Section 409.		3	3	1																																					3

† Released under s. 562.

( Continued from last page )

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							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Form of Imprisonment.										REMARKS.						
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.	Form of Imprisonment.																					
								Simple.	Rigorous.				Simple.	Rigorous.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.		Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31				
Wrongfully restraining a person, Sections 341 and 342. ...	..	10	10	2	10	25									36																			
Criminal trespass, Section 447. ...	9	21	30	18	11	93									15																		19	
Grievous hurt, Section 325. ...	..	3	3	1	1	3																												2
Theft, Section 379. ...	..	3	3	2	3	3									1																			
Other offences under Indian Penal Code. ...	7	17	24	6	24	187	6					6		6	131		35																	
<b>Total...</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>6</b>					<b>6</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>182</b>		<b>36</b>																<b>24</b>	
<i>Non-Cognizable.</i>																																		
Hurt, Section 323. ...	9	91	100	70	73	282	9					9		9	158		38																	27
Assault, Section 352. ...	3	8	11	9	8	15									9		4																	3
Mischief, Sections 426 and 427. ...	2	15	17	5	9	33	3					3		3	9		3																	8
Criminal intimidation, Section 504. ...	..	4	4		5																													
Other offences under Indian Penal Code. ...	4	12	16	3	18	49	11					7		7	12		8																	4
Offences under other Acts. ...	39	157	196	87	189	214	114	1				113		114	60		15																	
<b>Total...</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>1</b>				<b>132</b>		<b>133</b>	<b>248</b>		<b>68</b>																<b>42</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Grand Total...</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>1094</b>	<b>204*</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>162</b>		<b>195*</b>	<b>503</b>		<b>158</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>										<b>98</b>	<b>9*</b>		

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\* The difference in columns 8 and 15 is due to 9 persons being convicted but released under Section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

† Released under s, 562.

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.



APPENDIX VIII

STATEMENT showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Phalton State, during the year 1934.

Name of the Court	Number of offences reported during the year		Number of Persons dealt with								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year	Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Remaining at the end of last year	Brought to trial in 1934.					Total		Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped, or transferred		
				Arrested by Police	Upon Warrant	On Summons	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate	Past year	Present year							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sessions Court ... ..	3	4	...	13	...	...	..	...	9	13	...	...	1	...	...	12*	*Remaining three cases involving 12 persons have since been disposed of
Magistrate First Class ...	177	157	244	89	139	93	..	...	452	565	130	132	89	21	133	60	
Magistrate Second Class .	108	270	13	40	41	434	1	...	224	529	61	180	115	...	4	169	
Total ..	288	431	257	142	180	527	1	.	685	1,107	191	312	205	21	137	241	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phalton State.

## APPENDIX IX

STATEMENT showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Phaltan State, during the year 1934.

Tribunals	Number of Applications	Number of Persons and Cases																Remarks
		Applications rejected		Sentences						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further inquiry etc ordered		Pending		
				Confirmed		Modified		Reversed										
		Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
High Court ...	2	...	...	..	.	...	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	
Sessions Court ..	.	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	
District Magistrate's Court	12	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	12	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State

## APPENDIX X

*Civil work* :—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Phaltan State, during the year 1934.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during the year, received by transfer, or on remand		Total		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance		Suits filed during the year								Suits disposed of during the 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 transactions	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	<i>Ex-parte</i>	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of		Value	Average duration
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
F. C. Sub-Judge's Court, Phaltan	144	141	170	278	314	419	173	192	141	227	66,738	59	213	6	154	96	19	9	...	24	26	17	125	48,240	y.m.d. 0-6-21	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

## APPENDIX XI

*Civil Work* :—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Phaltan State, during the year 1934.

Tribunal.	Opening balance		Value of opening balance for the present year.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature 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.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
F. C. Sub-Judge's Court, Phaltan.	298	277	Rs. 1,63,755	480	425	Rs. 95,810	778	702	Rs. 2,59,565	501	453	Rs. 99,887	277	249	Rs. 1,59,683	85	44	120	

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Dewan, Phaltan State,

APPENDIX XII

Civil Work:—Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Phaltan State, during the year 1934.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of										Average duration		Remarks		
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Rs.	Rs.	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	23	24	25	26		
High Court	6	11	14	8	20	19	9	14	11	5	Rs. 4,705	Rs. 40,054	4	10	5	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	Y.M.D. 2-6-0	Y.M.D. 3-6-12			
District Judge's Court	48	8	15	10	63	18	55	7	8	11	Rs. 8,398	Rs. 6,096	39	7	11	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	1-6-4	1-5-26			

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

### APPENDIX XIII

STATEMENT showing the number of persons confined in the Jail and Lock-ups in the Phaltan State, during the year 1934-35.

Station	No. of Prisons	Number of Prisoners				Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of Jail and Prisoners	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Total		Past year	Present year				
				Past year	Present year						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
State Jail at Phaltan	1	9	106	49	115	4.7	17	15	Rs. 1,072	Days 56.21	Nil

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K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

APPENDIX XIV

Registration of documents in the Phaltan State during the year 1934-35.

Name of State	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registration 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
Phaltan	1,417	1,557	395	443	479	510	5	4	6	1	532	589	1,417	1,557	Rs. 3,07,924	Rs. 3,37,737	...	...	...	...	

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K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

## APPENDIX XV

STATEMENT showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Phaltan State, during the year 1934-35.

Description	Past year			Present year			Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Mortgage	395	1,06,200	468	443	1,34,145	515	
Sale-deeds	479	1,47,013	1,007	520	1,49,043	1,066	
Wills	5	...	15	4	...	15	
Money-Bonds	6	1,050	10	1	10	1	
Miscellaneous	532	53,661	757	589	54,539	849	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,417</b>	<b>3,07,924</b>	<b>2,257</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>3,37,737</b>	<b>2,446</b>	
Expenditure	...	...	573	...	...	589	
Net Profit	...	...	1,684	...	...	1,857	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State,

## APPENDIX XVI

Receipts and expenditure of the Local Self-Government Institutions in the Phaltan State, during the year 1934-35.

Name	Opening Balance on 1st June 1934	Receipts during the year		Total in current year	Expenditure during the year		Balance on 31st May 1935	Remarks
		Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Phaltan Municipality	18,367	34,340	36,579	54,946	38,475	32,944	22,002	
Phaltan Local Board	2,232	59,701	59,426	61,658	61,190	58,191	3,467	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.



## APPENDIX XVII

STATEMENT of rainfall in the Phaltan State, during the year 1934-35.

State	April 1934	May 1934	June 1934	July 1934	August 1934	September 1934	October 1934	November 1934	December 1934	January 1935	February 1935	March 1935	Total	Total of past year	Average of past 5 years	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	I.	C.I.	C.I.	C.I.	C.I.	C.I.	C.I.	C.I.	C.I.	C.I.	C.I.	C.I.	C.I.	C.I.	C.I.	C.
Phaltan	0-68	1-18	2-97	1-77	0-93	4-77	3-93	5-11	...	...	...	...	21-34	24-50	22-55	
Barad	0-13	1-52	1-42	1-78	0-42	6-53	2-77	5-24	...	...	...	0-07	19-88	21-60	23-43	
Tarad- gaon	0-26	1-20	3-00	1-58	1-21	3-92	3-42	5-38	...	...	...	...	19-97	18-00	24-63	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

## APPENDIX XVIII

STATEMENT as to prices of staple food grains in the Phaltan State, during the year 1934-35.

Article	Past year 1933-34 (During March 1934)	Present year 1934-35 (During March 1935)	Remarks
1	2	3	4
	Seers per Rupee	Seers per Rupee	
Jwari	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Bajri	14	14	
Wheat	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Rice	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{4}{5}$	
Gram	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{4}{5}$	
Tur	14	15 $\frac{2}{3}$	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

## APPENDIX XIX

Expenditure on Public Works in the Phaltan State, during the year 1934-35.

Description of work.	State Funds			Local Funds			Total	Remarks.
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Public Offices and Buildings. ...	1,179	5,404	6,583	3,362	389	3,751	10,334	
2. Amount paid to the Government of Bombay for the maintenance of the M. P. Road within the State limits :-								
(1) annual contribution. ...	...	4,607	4,607	...	...	...	4,607	
(2) half toll-proceeds ...	...	7,466	7,466	...	...	...	7,466	
3. Roads and road-side trees. ...	...	...	...	1,540	333	1,873	1,873	
4. Water supply. ...	...	...	...	13	...	13	13	
5. Establishment. ...	1,931	...	1,931	888	...	888	2,819	
6. Miscellaneous. ...	4,562	...	4,562	...	...	...	4,562	
Total ...	7,672	17,477	25,149	5,803	722	6,525	31,674	

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K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

## APPENDIX XX

Agricultural Stock in the Phaltan State, during the year 1934-35.

Place.	Year	Oxen.			Buffaloes.			Horses and Ponies.			Sheep	Goats	Donkeys	Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks	Cows.	Young stock (calves.)	Male Buffaloes	Cow- Buffaloes	Young stock (Buffalo calves)	Horses	Mares	Young stock (Colts and fillies)				With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding	Load carrying	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Phaltan State	1934-35	13,372	8,474	5,547	123	1,708	1,030	183	231	84	41,355	16,388	86	...	1,319	130	2,312	

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K. V. GODBÔLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State,

APPENDIX XXI

Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise ( Sayar ) Revenue of the Phaltan State, during the year 1934-35.

Name of State.	Country Spirit.		Opium		Ganja		Toddy		Salt.	Miscell- aneous	Excise duty on Sugar	Total		Remarks
	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Phaltan State.	1	12,139	7	23,600	1	6,729	...	...	2,011	1,746	43,765	9	89,990	

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K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State, ...

## APPENDIX XXII

STATEMENT showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Phaltan State, during the year 1934-35.

## RECEIPTS.

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the year 1934-35	Collection during the year 1933-34	Remission during the current year 1934-35	Balance	Remarks
	Arrears	Current	Total					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cash Balance at the commencement of the year	...	...	...	1,23,941	1,36,452	...	...	
<i>A-Land Revenue</i>								
1 Fixed	50,142	2,10,303	2,60,445	2,12,142*	1,84,061	8,978	40,370	
2 Fluctuating	...	704	704	704	203	...	...	
3 Miscellaneous	...	64,669	64,669	64,669	61,250	...	...	
4 Alienations	...	3,412	3,412	3,412	...	...	...	
5 Water cess	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total...	50,142	2,79,088	3,29,230	2,80,927	2,45,514	...	...	
Deduct Local funds	...	28,640	28,640	28,640	26,987	...	...	
Total...	50,142	2,50,448	3,00,590	2,52,287	2,18,527	8,978	40,370	
<i>B-Forest Revenue</i>								
1 Grass	343	2,656	2,999	2,829	2,823	...	170	
2 Trees	115	100	215	154	159	...	61	
3 Quarries	4	123	127	95	84	...	32	
4 Miscellaneous	10	312	322	322	122	...	...	
Total...	472	3,191	3,663	3,400	3,188	...	263	
<i>C-Excise ( Sayar ) Revenue</i>								
1 Compensation amounts received from the Government of Bombay								
(1) Liquor	4,500	7,639	12,139	12,139	4,500	...	...	
(2) Hemp Drugs	...	6,729	6,729	6,729	6,729	...	...	
(3) Salt	...	2,011	2,011	2,011	2,010	...	...	
Total...	4,500	16,379	20,879	20,879	13,239	...	...	
2 Opium	...	23,600	23,600	23,600	20,028	...	...	
3 Miscellaneous	...	1,746	1,746	1,746	1,662	...	...	
4 Excise Duty on Sugar	...	43,765	43,765	43,765	...	...	...	
Total...	4,500	85,490	89,990	89,990	34,929	...	...	
<i>D-Stamp Revenue</i>								
1 Sale proceeds of court fee stamps	...	9,143	9,143	9,143	8,056	...	...	
2 Sale proceeds of general stamps	...	4,306	4,306	4,306	3,951	...	...	
3 Sale proceeds of receipt stamps	...	622	622	622	551	...	...	
4 Duty and penalty on unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents	...	1,694	1,694	1,694	71	...	...	
Total...	...	15,765	15,765	15,765	12,629	...	...	

\* Includes Rs. 1,045 received in excess.

## APPENDIX XXII

STATEMENT showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Phaltan State, during the year 1934-35.

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Nature of Expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Increase	Decrease	Remarks
	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>A-Horse Contingent Contribution to the British Government</i>	9,600	9,600	9,600	9,600	...	..	
<i>B-Refunds</i>							
1 Of revenue	1,000	1,000	907	625	282	...	
2 Of fees, fines and forfeitures	171	100	115	10	105	...	
3 Of lapsed deposits	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	1,171	1,100	1,022	635	387	...	
<i>C-Administration</i>							
1 Political Department	23,000	8,000	22,908	47,840	...	24,932	
2 General Administration Department.	29,828	29,483	26,659	28,149	...	1,490	
3 Revenue Department							
(i) Establishment, travelling allowance etc.	7,404	9,326	6,686	8,090	...	1,404	
(ii) Watandars and Hakkadars	68,750	75,708	64,066	64,384	...	318	
(iii) Inam ( Alienations )	65,000	65,000	64,669	61,250	3,419	...	
(iv) Remission on account of water cess.	6,000	...	3,412	..	3,412	...	
Total ...	1,47,154	1,50,034	1,38,833	1,33,724	5,109	...	
4 Sayar Department	6,500	5,500	5,520	4,276	1,244	...	
5 Forest Department	832	664	668	587	81	...	
6 Registration Department	766	766	589	573	16	...	
7 Judicial Department	4,285	6,709	3,336	6,244	...	2,908	

## RECEIPTS—(Contd.)

Nature of Demand	Demand			Collection during the year 1934-35	Collection during the year 1933-34	Remission during the current year 1934-35	Balance	Remarks
	Arrears	Current	Total					
<i>E—Law and Justice</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1 Fees for Sanads of Pleaders	...	115	115	115	605	...	...	
2 Sale proceeds of unclaimed and intestate property	...	...	...	...	223	...	...	
3 Court-fee on pauper suits and other sums realised in cash	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4 Criminal (Magisterial) fines	683	797	1,480	888	874	...	592	
5 Civil Court fines, percentage on the amount of sale etc.	...	338	338	338	265	...	...	
6 Comparing fees	...	71	71	71	121	...	...	
7 Subsistence allowance of State servants.	...	46	46	46	56	...	...	
8 License fees.	...	1,709	1,709	1,709	772	...	...	
9 Miscellaneous.	...	21	21	21	155	...	...	
Total ...	683	3,097	3,780	3,188	3,071	...	592	
<i>F—Receipts under other Heads</i>								
1 Income-Tax.	7,303	6,239	13,542	10,399	6,255	558	2,585	
2 Registration Department.	...	2,446	2,446	2,446	2,257	...	...	
3 Police Department.	...	1,324	1,324	1,324	1,482	...	...	
4 Educational Department.	514	5,719	6,233	6,198	5,813	...	35	
5 Medical Department	...	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	...	...	
6 Co-operative Department.	...	181	181	181	255	...	...	
7 Public Works Department.								
(1) Rent of State Buildings.	...	147	147	147	479	...	...	
(2) Sale proceeds of old stores, materials etc.	...	63	63	63	45	...	...	
(3) Toll proceeds.	2,552	11,750	14,302	12,898	15,015	...	1,404	
(4) Subvention from the Road Development Fund.	...	1,304	1,304	1,304	...	...	...	
Total...	2,552	13,264	15,816	14,412	15,539	...	1,404	
8 Printing and Stationery Department.	59	370	429	421	398	...	8	
9 Collection charges on Canal water rate collections.	...	9,130	9,130	9,130	5,337	...	...	
10 Collection charges on local funds.	...	3,477	3,477	3,477	3,132	...	...	
Total ...	10,428	44,150	54,578	44,988	42,468	558	4,032	

## DISBURSEMENTS—(Contd.)

Nature of Expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Increase	Decrease	Remarks
	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
8 Jail Department	1,195	590	1,072	361	711	...	
9 Police Department	19,469	19,690	15,715	17,459	...	1,744	
10 Agricultural Department	1,055	800	690	321	369	...	
11 Co-operative Department	2,737	2,278	2,241	1,715	526	...	
12 Printing and Stationery Department	4,447	3,001	3,710	2,630	1,080	...	
13 Service Stamps charges	1,100	1,300	1,100	1,000	100	...	
14 Miscellaneous unforeseen Administrative charges	8,198	1,900	3,829	356	3,473	...	
Total...	2,50,566	2,30,715	2,26,870	2,45,235		18,365	
<i>D—Public Instruction</i>							
Educational Department	11,915	12,799	11,329	11,716	...	387	
<i>E—Dispensary Charges</i>							
Medical Department	4,958	4,500	4,779	4,337	442	...	
<i>F—Domestic Charges</i>							
Nemruk to the Huzur Khasgi Department	26,500	34,000	26,500	34,000	...	7,500	
<i>G—Religious Charges</i>							
Devasthan Dharmadaya	5,000	5,000	4,596	4,584	12	...	
<i>H—Public Works Dept.</i>							
1 Establishment, travelling allowance and contingencies	2,683	2,404	1,942	1,895	47	...	
2 Original works	1,602	3,000	1,581	...	1,581	...	
3 Repair works	8,500	6,500	5,404	3,120	2,284	...	
4 M.P. Road contribution	4,607	4,607	4,607	...	4,607	...	
5 Half toll proceeds	7,543	4,500	7,466	...	7,466	...	
6 Miscellaneous	4,707	4,22	4,149	2,359	1,790	...	
Total...	29,642	25,231	25,149	7,374	17,775	...	



## RECEIPTS—(Contd.)

Nature of Demand	Demand			Collection during the year 1934-35	Collection during the year 1933-34	Remission during the current year 1934-35	Balance	Remarks
	Arrears	Current	Total					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>G-Extraordinary</i>								
Miscellaneous Receipts								
1 Interest.								
(1) On securities.	...	375	375	375	375	...	...	
(2) On bank deposits	...	1,663	1,663	1,663	1,430	...	...	
(3) On loans.	...	7,886	7,886	7,886	113	...	...	
(4) Miscellaneous.	...	40	40	40	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	9,964	9,964	9,964	1,918	...	...	
2 Miscellaneous receipts								
(1) Service stamps	...	943	943	943	1,144	...	...	
(2) Other miscellaneous receipts	...	2,751	2,751	2,751	37	...	...	
Total...	...	3,694	3,694	3,694	1,181	...	...	
Total...	...	13,658	13,658	13,658	3,099	...	...	
Total A to G...	66,225	4,15,799	4,82,024	4,28,76	3,17,911	9,536	45,257	
<i>H-Debts</i>								
1 Canal water rate collections	1,77,828	1,39,752	3,17,580	1,34,143	68,578	4,933	1,78,504	
2 Local funds								
(1) Combined local fund and education cess	...	28,639	28,639	28,639	26,987	...	...	
(2) Canal area development cess	26,785	17,469	44,254	13,047	7,653	617	30,590	
(3) Cattle pounds	...	2,254	2,254	2,254	2,830	...	...	
Total...	26,785	48,362	75,147	43,940	37,470	617	30,590	
3 Deposits								
(1) Revenue deposits	...	1,43,803	1,43,803	1,43,803	37,853	...	...	
(2) Civil deposits	...	2,282	2,282	2,282	7,691	...	...	
(3) Criminal Court deposits	...	995	995	995	186	...	...	
(4) Reserve fund of Co-operative societies	...	11,086	11,086	11,086	9,263	...	...	
(5) Provident fund	...	7,366	7,366	7,366	6,007	...	...	
(6) Miscellaneous deposits	...	27,810	27,810	27,810	871	...	...	
Total...	...	1,93,342	1,93,342	1,93,342	61,871	...	...	
4 Advances recovered	15,667	1,22,416	1,38,083	1,04,256	90,267	...	33,827	
5 Loans recovered	1,33,253	15,393	1,48,646	41,657	42,821	9,632	97,357	
Total...	3,53,533	5,19,265	8,72,798	5,17,338	3,01,007	15,182	3,40,278	
Total A to H...	4,19,758	9,35,064	13,54,822	9,45,614	6,18,918	24,718	3,85,535	
Grand Total				10,69,555	7,55,370			

## DISBURSEMENTS—( Contd. )

Nature of Expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Increase	Decrease	Remarks
	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>I-Stamp Department</i>							
1 Printing of Stamps	500	500	...	172	...	172	
2 Pay of the Stamp Vendor	144	144	144	144	...	...	
Total...	644	644	144	316	...	172	
<i>J-Pension</i>							
1 Pension	9,500	8,000	8,873	9,386	...	513	
2 Gratuity	500		198	90	108	..	
Total...	10,000	8,000	9,071	9,476	...	405	
<i>L-Miscellaneous charges</i>							
1 Payment of interests	10,000	11,300	10,012	11,081	...	1,069	
2 Guest House charges	5,311	5,278	4,324	4,192	132	..	
3 Donations	6,400	2,500	6,326	1,435	4,891	...	
Total...	21,711	19,078	20,662	16,702	3,954	...	
Total of heads A to L...	3,71,707	3,50,667	3,39,722	3,43,981	...	4,259	
<i>M-Debts</i>							
1 Remittance of water-rate collections	1,20,000	2,40,000	1,30,458	76,292	54,166	...	
2 Local Funds	47,825	59,000	43,919	37,465	6,454	...	
3 Repayments of deposits							
(1) Of revenue deposits	30,000	10,000	1,33,974	32,000	1,01,974	...	
(2) Of civil deposits	8,000	8,000	2,465	10,799	...	8,334	
(3) Of criminal deposits	500	500	435	697	...	262	
(4) Of miscellaneous deposits	16,000	21,000	35,100	23,376	11,724	...	
Total...	54,500	39,500	1,71,974	66,872	1,05,102	...	
4 Advances made	10,000	5,000	1,22,416	70,923	51,493	...	
5 Loans given	7,500	1,500	14,675	5,200	9,475	...	
6 Loans repaid	36,000	36,000	36,433	30,696	5,737	...	
Total...	2,75,825	3,81,000	5,19,875	2,87,448	2,32,427	...	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	6,47,532	7,31,667	8,59,597	6,31,429	2,28,168	...	
<i>Surplus at the end of the year</i>							
1 In the treasury	...	...	35,206	20,520	...	...	
2 In the Phaltan Shri Lakshmi C. Co-operative Bank Ltd.,							
(i) Savings account	...	...	2,857	2,760	...	...	
(ii) Current account	...	...	1,59,794	91,661	...	...	
(iii) Fixed deposits	...	...	2,000	2,000	...	...	
3 In the Phaltan Bank, Ltd.	...	...	10,101	7,000	...	...	
Total...	...	...	2,09,558	1,23,941	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL...			10,69,555	7,55,370			

## RECEIPTS ( Contd. )

## EXPLANATORY NOTES.

1. The increase under ' A-Land Revenue ' is due to larger recoveries made during the year under report.
2. The increase under ' C-Excise ( Sayar ) Revenue ' is mainly due to the adjustment of Rs. 4,500 due from the British Government on account of liquor compensation for the past year during the year under report and the receipt of Rs. 43,765 on account of the Excise duty on sugar levied during the year under report.
3. The increase under ' D-Stamp ' is due to larger receipts during the year under report.
4. The increase under ' F 1-Income-Tax ' is due to recovery of arrears during the year under report.
5. The decrease under ' F 7 ( 3 )-Public Works-Toll proceeds ' is due to the fact that the auctions of the toll bars fetched lesser amounts.
6. The increase under ' F 9-Collection charges on Canal water rate collections ' is due to larger recoveries made during the year under report.
7. The increase under ' G 1-Interest ' is due to the fact that the interest on loans, which was formerly shown in the loan account, has been shown in this account from the year under report.

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

## DISBURSEMENTS—(Contd.)

## EXPLANATORY NOTES.

1. The decrease under 'C 1-Political Department' is due to the fact that in the previous year expenditure was incurred on account of the Ruler's visit to England.
2. The decrease under 'C 2-General Administration Department' is due to measures of general retrenchment.
3. The decrease under 'C 3 (i)-Revenue Establishment' is mainly due to reduction of the Record of Rights staff.
4. The increase under 'C 3 (iv)-Remissions on account of water cess' is due to the fact that this item was not previously shown separately.
5. The increase under 'C 4-Excise (Sayar) Department' is due to larger purchases of opium from the British Government and employment of the staff in connection with the collection of excise duty on sugar.
6. The decrease under 'C 7-Judicial Department' is mainly due to the fact that the salary of the First Class Subordinate Judge, who held other offices, was not debited to this item during the year under report and that the salary of the High Court Judge was not debited before the close of the year.
7. The decrease under 'C 9-Police Department' is due to general reduction in expenditure.
8. The increase under 'C 12-Printing and Stationery Department' is due to larger number of printed forms being used.
9. The decrease under 'F-Nemnuk to the Huzur Khasgi Department' is due to the voluntary reduction of the amount by the Ruler for the year under report.
10. The increase under 'H-Public Works' is due to the payments made to the British Government of the annual contribution and half toll proceeds for the maintenance of the Mahad-Pandharpur Road within the State limits and to larger amounts being spent on original and repair works.
11. The increase under 'L 3-Donations' is mainly due to the donations made by the Durbar to Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund, India.

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

## APPENDIX XXIII

STATEMENT of Medical Relief afforded in the Phaltan State, during the year 1934-35.

Dispensary	No. of patients treated		Results of Indoor-Cases				Expenditure	Daily Average Attendance.	Remarks
	Outdoor	Indoor	Dis-charged	Absent	Died	Remain-ing under treatment			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
State Dispensary, Phaltan.	7,090	3	3	...	...	..	Rs. 4,779	94.86	
Eastern Dn. (Barad)	967	...	...	...	...	...	} 1,708	15.00	
Western Dn. (Taradgaon)	960	...	...	...	...	...		12.00	
Total ...	9,017	3	3	...	...	...	6,487	121.86	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

## APPENDIX XXIV

Vital Statistics of the Phaltan State, for the year 1934-35.

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					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Phaltan Municipal limits.	6,947	226	299	73	...	228	206	...	22	32.5	43.0	32.8	29.5	
Phaltan State limits excluding the Phaltan Municipal limits.	51,814	1,746	1,876	130	...	1,563	1,173	...	390	33.7	36.2	30.2	22.6	
Total ...	58,761	1,972	2,175	203	...	1,791	1,379	...	412	33.5	37.0	30.5	23.5	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

APPENDIX XXV

Particulars as to the Schools maintained in the Phaltan State, for the year 1934-35

Number of Schools		Description of Schools	No. of pupils on roll on 31st May		Daily average attendance		Expenditure	Remarks
Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	1	Mudhoji High School.	*266	†227	236	241	Rs. 10,593	*190 boys and 36 girls
2	2	Municipal Primary Boys' Schools.	541	625	373	464	4,119	†190 boys and 37 girls
1	1	Municipal Primary Girls' School.	147	169	81	120	1,281	
45	48	Local Board Primary Schools.	2,076	2,202	1,442	1,519	15,882	
2	4	Local Board Aided Schools.	62	109	35	84.9	248	
6	6	Local Board Adult Schools.	77	110	55	90	70	
1	...	Local Board Vedic School.	15	...	7.5	...	...	
58	62		3,144	3,442	2,229.5	2,518.9	32,193	

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K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State,

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**Annexures**  
**A to J.**

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## ANNEXURES.

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ANNEXURE—A.

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**Khariṭa, dated the 1st May 1935, received from the A. G. G.,  
Deccan States, on the eve of the Silver Jubilee of the  
accession of Their Majesties the King Emperor  
and the Queen Empress.**

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To,

Captain Meherban Malojirao Mudhojirao alias  
Nanasaheb Naik Nimbalkar, Chief of Phaltan,  
*Phaltan.*

My Friend,

It has afforded me sincere pleasure to be informed of the preparations which you have made to commemorate, in a manner worthy of the occasion, the twenty-fifth year of the reign of His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor of India. We are all united by our deep devotion to Their Majesties, and it will give me much gratification to communicate to His Excellency the Viceroy for the knowledge of His Majesty this evidence of your loyalty and devotion.

During the dark days of the Great War, when the Ruling Princes and Chiefs freely put forth their resources in the defence of the Empire, and after the coming of Peace, when the Empire had to endure the trials of the economic upheaval which tended to disturb the whole structure of the civilized world, His Majesty set us all a magnificent example of duty and service, and gained the whole-hearted devotion and loyalty of his subjects throughout the Empire. Under the protecting shelter of His Majesty's rule the Empire has now for long enjoyed the blessings of peace, and the Ruling Princes and Chiefs have been free to devote themselves to the prosperity of their subjects and the moral and material advancement of their States.

Here in India, momentous changes have taken place, and the Ruling Princes and Chiefs have taken a conspicuous part in assisting to inaugurate the far-reaching reforms which, we all trust, will bring contentment and happiness to the Peoples of this great Country.

By so readily taking the opportunity afforded by this auspicious occasion, you have shown your just appreciation of the great benefits which you have experienced under the benign and beneficent rule of His Majesty the King.

You may rest assured that it is our Gracious Sovereign's desire to extend to you on all occasions his warm sympathy and hearty assistance, to support your authority and to enhance your personal consideration.

It will ever be my aim to give you my cordial support in all that contributes to your personal welfare, the prosperity of your subjects, and the progress of your State.

Kolhapur,  
1st May 1935

Yours sincerely,  
J. C. TATE.

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ANNEXURE—B.

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Reply sent by the Ruler of Phaltan to the Kharita, dated the 1st May 1935, from the A. G. G., Deccan States, in connection with the Silver Jubilee of the accession of Their Majesties the King Emperor and the Queen Empress.

To,

Liéut. Col. J. C. Tate,  
Agent to the Governor General for the  
Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur,  
*Kolhapur.*

My friend,

I am very grateful to you for the *Kharita*, dated the 1st May 1935, so kindly sent by you, on the eve of the most auspicious occasion of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee.

It has afforded me very great pleasure indeed to know from you that the preparations, modest as they are, made by me to commemorate the 25th year of the reign of His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor of India, have met with your approval. I gratefully appreciate your intention of communicating my feelings of loyalty to His Excellency the Viceroy for the knowledge of His Majesty.

It is true that I did my best to place the entire resources of my small but ancient and historic State at the disposal of the Government to do my bit in helping to bring the Great War to a successful end. It is an unforgettable fact that in those dark and difficult days His Majesty the King Emperor's noble example was an inspiration in itself to me, as to all others in the great British Empire. We have now long enjoyed the blessings of peace and contentment which followed the conclusion of the War and never can His Majesty's subjects, both in British and Indian India, be too grateful to him for the new era of all-sided progress, advancement and happiness since inaugurated. May I here express a hope on this auspicious occasion that there will be no recurrence of War in future and that if it should ever again fall to the lot of humanity, the whole of the British Empire will once more stand as one man and successfully resist the forces of disintegration and disharmony from wheresoever they come?

Britain and India have been engaged in the past few years in the consideration of great and far-reaching constitutional changes and I gratefully acknowledge your appreciation of the important part taken for the first time by the Rulers of Indian States in those momentous discussions. You are aware that I too endeavoured to make my humble contribution to the great work on which Britain and India have set their heart. I feel confident that the New Constitution will usher in a new era of happiness, contentment and good-will.

The loyalty and devotion of my ancient and historic House and State are well known to all. I, my Durbar and my people therefore naturally welcome this auspicious occasion of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee to express our deep loyalty and devotion to the Person and Throne of His Majesty the King Emperor.

It is most gracious of His Imperial Majesty to be pleased to extend to me his Royal assurance of warm sympathy and hearty assistance to support my authority and to enhance my personal consideration. This great assurance has touched me deeply and has filled my mind with sincere gratitude for this expression of Royal Pleasure on this most auspicious occasion in Their Majesties' Rule over the British Empire.

In conclusion, let me express my feelings of hearty thanks for your personal assurance of friendship and support in all matters personal, administrative and conducive to the welfare and progress of my subjects and State.

Phaltan,  
4th May 1935.

Yours sincerely,  
MALOJIRAO.

## ANNEXURE—C.

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**Welcome Address presented by the Phaltan Municipality to  
Lieut. Col. J. C. Tate, A. G. G., Deccan States, at the time  
of his visit to Phaltan on the 4th January 1935.**

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To

Lieut. Colonel J. C. Tate,  
Agent to the Governor General for the  
Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur.

Honoured Sir,

We, the President and Members of the Municipality of Phaltan, beg to offer to you, on behalf of its citizens, a cordial welcome to this old and historic town on your first visit to it. We feel gratefully proud that you and our revered Ruler have very kindly made it possible for us to offer you the first welcome on your visit to this State. We feel very much honoured by the extension of this great courtesy to us.

This is the second occasion for us to welcome the most honoured Representative of His Excellency the Viceroy since the political relations of this State were transferred to the Government of India on the 1st April 1933. On the last occasion, your distinguished predecessor had noted one deficiency in our welcome, viz., the absence of the Ruler who was then in England. But, on this occasion, there is nothing wanting and we, therefore, feel the more glad in extending this welcome to you.

We hope it will not be out of place if we give a short account of the establishment and growth of this Municipality. It was established as long ago as in the year 1868. It can easily be guessed that it was a time when not many such institutions existed even in British India. Besides, this very fact proves the falsity of the charge that is made against Indian States that they are slow in adopting progressive ideas. No doubt, this early step in the establishment of local self-government in the State was mainly due to the magnanimity of the late Ruler of this State, Shrimant Mudhojirao *alias* Bapusaheb, whose long and beneficent rule will remain evergreen in the minds of the people of this State. We are glad to say that this great trust imposed in us was very soon fully justified. For, before long, this town became known for its cleanliness, exceptionally good and abundant water supply, and educational facilities. The English Officials have testified to its superiority in these respects and their remarks can be seen by any one in the Visitors' Book of this Municipality.

But though we may pride ourselves on these achievements, we cannot deny the fact—we rather rejoice in giving public expression to it—that we were mere instruments in carrying them out. The mainspring of them all was the late Ruler's generosity and solicitude for the welfare of his subjects. It was he, who, in the year 1888, conceived and carried out the bold idea of making available running water to this town, which, for centuries, was notorious for extreme scarcity of water. This he did notwithstanding the fact that many such attempts in the past had utterly failed. Through the help of expert engineers, he not only tapped a copious water supply in the high land near the southern hilly boundary of the State, but managed to bring that water by simple gravitation for six miles by a pipe-line to Phaltan. This supply ran short in 1921. Then, our present Ruler, Shrimant Nanasaheb

Maharaj, came to our help and with a scientific and mechanical turn of mind he replenished the supply by introducing a novel method of cutting transverse trenches to catch the underground streams. This method proved wonderfully successful and the town was again blessed with an abundant water supply. Besides, only a few years ago, he relieved us of the responsibility of repaying the capital expenditure amounting nearly to one lakh of rupees which was incurred by the late Ruler in the first construction of the water-works. We cannot adequately express our feeling of gratefulness to our noble Ruler for this act of great generosity.

It need hardly be said that the all-sided progress of any people is dependent mainly on its basic system of education. Our late and present Rulers have, from the first, been alive to this fact and have, therefore, all along maintained primary education free throughout the State and even though we are finding it difficult to follow the same system, we have kept up this liberal tradition set up by our noble Rulers. Proper attention is being paid to the educational needs of this town through our School Board, which is doing very good work.

But although this Municipality has been so fortunate in these respects, we are now experiencing the difficulties of coping with the diverse and increasing claims of the people of this town for extension of amenities of various kinds. At first sight, it may appear somewhat strange that this town should so soon outgrow the normal needs and requirements of towns of this size and population. But, instead of grudging, we rather rejoice in this enlargement of the citizen's aspirations, which are but a natural consequence of two special circumstances existing here.

The road by which, Sir, you came here from Lonand this morning is called the Mahad-Panharpur Road. It is the main arterial road in the State running from west to east. For a very long time, this town occupied the key-position of all trade and traffic from the Konkan to Eastern parts of the Bombay Presidency which passed by this road. With the advent of coastal shipping and railway facilities this importance of Phaltan gradually diminished. But there are fresh indications that it will again attain still greater importance as a trade centre in the near future. The geographical situation of the town is in the centre of the great Nira Valley, which is fast developing its trade and industry owing to two big canals—the Nira Right Bank and the Nira Left Bank—passing through it. Already three sugar factories have sprung up in the area during the last two years, the largest one being situated in this our State.

The second factor is more mental than physical. The succession of two very enlightened and cultured Rulers has contributed to the development of ideas and ideals as nothing else could have. We have been repeatedly brought into contact with the highest class of people, both Indian and European, of which today's occasion is a most fitting illustration. The people of the town cannot escape the influence of such contact. Modern ideas about health, education, trade, means of communication and transport, medical relief, maternity facilities, electric supply, underground drainage etc., therefore, surge the minds of even ordinary people here. A beginning of most of these has already been made and had there not been a hope of material prosperity keeping pace with these high expectations, we would have felt despaired of their achievement.

There is one other matter, which, though not directly connected with our affairs, nevertheless, deserves a mention from us. You, Sir, are aware that our beloved Chief Sahab has all along taken a very keen interest in the work of the constitutional reforms which has now reached its final stage in England. From the establishment of the Butler Committee down to the Joint Parliamentary Committee, this state, though a small one, is looming large in the sphere of constitutional activity. We think Shrimant Chief Sahab took a most prudent step in opening up opportunities

for his Dewan to study these questions and acquire firsthand knowledge of them. He sent him to London to attend the second and third Round Table Conferences, and then as a witness on behalf of ten of the Deccan States before the Joint Parliamentary Committee. The Chief Saheb personally went to England to give his support to the work of his Dewan and the good results of all this are better known to you than any one else. There were in the beginning honest doubts about the propriety of such a small State embarking on such high missions; but we must admit that our Chief Saheb is gifted with a rare foresight and knowledge of these affairs. We are also proud to say that it was never required to engage any outside experts for this work. This is a distinct advantage to the State; for, all the experience and the knowledge gained in this way is permanently at our service. Our Dewan, Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, has so worthily acquitted himself of the trust so kindly placed in him by ten important Deccan Rulers that he has earned the good graces not only of these Rulers and their subjects but also of the Government. Of course, the Chief Saheb had to spend some money in carrying on all his work; but his people not only do not grudge him this expenditure, but feel that it is a trifle compared to the achievement. We further note with satisfaction that in all these efforts, the Chief Saheb and the Dewan were always guided by a desire to achieve the common good of the States and their subjects, and not the good of this particular State alone. The co-operation and help of other Rulers must also be acknowledged with equal gratitude in this connection.

Our popular Ruler has also introduced modern methods of administration in the State and the beginning of constitutional government has already been made, and we feel sure that the voice of the people will receive increasing weight in future administration. One effect of the timely introduction of these reforms in the State has been that it has always remained perfectly free from any undesirable activities or movements. The credit for this goes as much to the liberal and tactful rule of the Chief Saheb as to the loyalty and good sense of the people.

We learn that this year will be marked by a most joyous event, viz., His Majesty the King Emperor's Silver Jubilee. The Durbar is taking steps to celebrate this great event in a most fitting manner throughout the State. We respectfully take this opportunity to assure you that on our part also we intend to co-operate whole-heartedly with the Durbar to make the event a living one in the hearts of the citizens of this town.

We must again thank you, Sir, for favouring us with this visit and giving us this opportunity of welcoming you to our town. The advice and blessings of political officers have always been a source of support and strength to us. Your wide knowledge of public affairs, contact in the past with the Rulers of the Deccan States, and sympathetic concern for the welfare of their States have become known to us. We, therefore, naturally count upon your guidance and direction by which we feel sure to be greatly benefited.

It now only remains for us to extend a cordial welcome to the gracious lady who has accompanied you here at our invitation. Our respected S. Ranisahab takes a personal interest in female education, in extension of maternity facilities even to the very poor and in general improvement in the social position of women. We trust that Mrs. Tate will feel interested in the work that is being done here in this sphere and that it will be stimulated by her personal contact with it.

Our concluding wish and prayer is that your visit will contribute to the establishment and strengthening of personal relations which are so essential for the proper understanding and appreciation of problems everywhere. We also hope that

we will have many opportunities of welcoming you to our town and that you and Mrs. Tate will always be in the enjoyment of best health and happiness.

PHALTAN,  
4th January 1935.

We beg to remain,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient Servants,

- 1 Dattatraya Balvant Unde, B. A., President.
- 2 Narayan Govind Halbe, Vice-President.
- 3 Shankar Sadashiv Kshirasagar, Chairman, Managing Committee.
- 4 Govind Krishna Tatake, B. Ag., Chairman, School Board.
- 5 Gangadhar Sakharam Phansalkar, L. C. P. S.
- 6 Dattatraya Manohar Barve, L. C. P. S.
- 7 Anant Vithal Date, L. C. P. S.
- 8 Narhar Vishnu Tere-Desai, B. A.
- 9 Abdulrahim Lalmahommad Shaikh, B. A.
- 10 HIRAMAN BALARAM TELI.
- 11 Hirachand Daluchand Gandhi.
- 12 Virchand Kodarji Gandhi.
- 13 Abasaheb Rajaram Bhonsle.
- 14 Bapuji Ganuji Gadhave.
- 15 Motilal Nathuram Doshi.

## ANNEXURE—D.

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### Speech delivered by Lieut. Col. J. C. Tate, A. G. G., Deccan States, in reply to the Address presented to him by the Phaltan Municipality on the 4th January 1935.

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Chiefsaheb, President and Members of the Municipality of Phaltan,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I thank you, Mr. President, for the very cordial welcome which you, on behalf of the citizens of your town, have given Mrs. Tate and me, and I am deeply sensible of the honour done me by your Municipality in presenting me with an Address on this occasion.

I have been very interested in hearing your account of the inception and work of your Municipality, and I congratulate the citizens of this town in the fact that they have had the privilege of managing their local affairs since 1868 when the late Ruler first instituted your body. You are indeed fortunate that you have had this long period in acquiring a knowledge of the methods of local administration, and I can well understand your gratitude to your late Ruler for the boon which he conferred on you. I can also understand your gratitude to the present Chief Saheb for the great assistance which he has given in helping you to solve your many difficult problems. I was much interested to hear of the Chiefsaheb's engineering skill in so successfully devising a scheme to increase the water supply of your town. This incident shows that your Ruler is always ready to give you the benefit of his knowledge in your desire to increase the amenities which are necessary for the well-being of the people. You, on your part, will, I know, give your Ruler in return similar help and co-operation in regard to the measures that he finds necessary to adopt for the benefit of his subjects.

I trust that the former prosperity of your town will be restored at an early date by the development of its trade and industry, which has now become possible by the great irrigation canal which the Government of Bombay have constructed through the State. Although your town is not situated on a railway, the great improvement in motor transport vehicles in recent years gives you the necessary facilities for the carriage of the produce of your industries to rail-head, and if the roads leading to the railway are maintained in good condition, the disadvantages from the lack of rail transport will disappear.

You have rightly referred to the great assistance which the Chiefsaheb has given in solving the problems affecting the States in this Agency in regard to the new Constitution which is now being evolved. By making his journey to London at considerable expense and inconvenience to assist his Dewan in the work the latter was called upon to perform, the Chiefsaheb has shown to his brother Rulers a spirit of service which is very commendable, and it goes without saying that his work for their common good has merited the gratitude of the Rulers whose cause he championed. Let us all trust that the proposals which have been put forward for the future Government of India will shortly result in a Constitution that will bring prosperity and contentment to the Princes and Peoples of this great Country.

As you have remarked, all of us will shortly be celebrating the auspicious day when His Majesty the King Emperor ascended to the Throne twentyfive years ago.



I feel assured that your Ruler will commemorate that happy day in a manner befitting the occasion, and that you will join with him in making the celebrations a great success. By doing so, you will show to all that the loyalty of the Ruler and people of the State of Phaltan to His Majesty the King Emperor is second to none in the Empire. You have probably noticed in the press that Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon have issued appeals for our contributions to Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund which is being raised in commemoration of this happy event. By His Majesty's wishes this fund is to be devoted to four charitable institutions which are performing magnificent work in India. These institutions are the Indian Red Cross Society, the Indian Council of the St. John Ambulance, the Countess of Dufferin's Fund and the Indian Soldiers' Benevolent Fund. All those in the Phaltan State will, I am convinced, make a ready response to Their Excellencies' appeals and thus materially assist the charitable work which these four great institutions are performing.

It is a matter of much congratulation that your Ranisaheb has taken such a keen interest in matters affecting the ladies of your town. Mrs. Tate will be delighted to hear from the Ranisaheb an account of these activities. My wife is particularly interested in matters relating to the welfare of children. Child Welfare Centres are springing up in numerous cities and towns in India and they confer a great boon on the poorer class of the community who, during their period of employment, have very often to leave their children uncared for.

I congratulate you on the result of your labours. By undertaking this work of municipal government, you are setting an example of public spirit and co-operation which is so essential to all progress. You are worthily following the excellent lead set by those gentlemen who were the original members of your body. I wish you every success in the steps which you will take in the future for the benefit of your citizens.

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## ANNEXURE—E.

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**Toast speech by the Ruler of Phaltan at the time of the State  
Banquet in honour of Lieut. Col. J. C. Tate, A. G. G.,  
Deccan States, on the 6th January 1935, at the  
Mudhoji Manmohan Palace, Phaltan.**

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Ladies and Gentlemen,

I now rise to do a very pleasant duty, that of giving you the toast of our most honoured guests, Lieut. Col. Tate and Mrs. Tate. I think no pleasure in life is comparable to that of meeting old friends, especially when remembrance has grown dim and when it is least thought that our paths would ever converge. Col. Tate, I have the good luck of enjoying such a pleasure in your coming to the Deccan States Agency. And when old friendships are renewed naturally one cannot restrain oneself telling the whole tale.

I am sure you are aware, Col. Tate, that in accepting our invitation to pay us a visit, you and Mrs. Tate have come to a very ancient, perhaps, the most ancient, State in the Deccan, which was founded as an independent principality by my ancestors and which has continued its separate existence for the last six centuries and more. From the first founder down to me the same family is ruling. Thus, though there have been vicissitudes in the fortunes of this State, there has never been a change in the Ruling House. Being comparatively small in size, it had nominally to admit the suzerainty of Delhi, Bijapur and Satara and to obtain Sanads from them, until at last the advent of British Rule put an end to such conditions by establishing well-defined political relations with the Paramount Power. Since the treaty was entered into in 1820, this State was in political relations with the Government of Bombay until the 1st of April 1933 when it was transferred to the Government of India. I think, I should be failing in my duty if I did not express my deep gratitude to the Government of Bombay for all they did for this and other States on this side. Sound traditions were built up during the last hundred years which have given these States a reputation and individuality of their own. But however regretful may have been our farewell to the old political relations, the present change was both inevitable and welcome. I might almost say that it was delayed to the last point. The illustrious authors of the Montague-Chelmsford Report had clearly foreseen it and advocated its desirability.

But although this change was long foreseen and expected, it was never thought that it would coincide with the time when the forging of the New Constitution affecting the States as well as British India had reached a most important stage in its steady course, viz., the appointment of the Joint Parliamentary Committee. The very opening day of the Deccan States Agency, over which, Col. Tate, you now have the honour to preside, was marked by the reception by the A. G. G. of a deputation of the Rulers of the S. M. C. and Satara States who presented to him a memorial addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy. Within a month and a half after that, my Dewan, Rao Saheb Godbole, sailed for England to give evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee and to represent the cases of those States generally before His Majesty's Government. I cannot be too grateful in this respect to the ten Rulers who evinced a unique spirit of co-operation and goodwill in placing absolute trust in my Dewan, whose services I placed gladly and unreservedly at the disposal of those Rulers. Looking to the importance of the occasion and to make most of such

a favourable opportunity, I also followed Rao Saheb Godbole to London within a fortnight. Col. Tate, it is my duty to acknowledge with thanks the encouragement and sympathy I received from your distinguished predecessor, Lieut. Col. Wilberforce-Bell. In England too, we were treated by the authorities with the greatest courtesy and kindness and our claims were considered with utmost fairness and sympathy. I never shared the fears or doubts which existed in some quarters that as representatives of comparatively smaller States, we would not attract that attention or secure that sympathy which our cause deserved. But my optimism was more than justified. The Government of India as well as His Majesty's Government not only made no distinction but treated us with perfect equality with the other States. Besides, we were specially there to show our disapproval of the application to our States the most unfortunate term, viz., "Smaller States" which gave a totally wrong impression of our position and powers. We had all along maintained that powers was the sole criterion by which States could be classified. I think that whatever success we got in our mission was due to the recognition of this principle and to two other circumstances. The first was that we never overstated our case and never indulged in exaggerations. The second was that the authorities in England and the members of the Joint Select Committee kept a very open mind and were actuated by a determination to do the right by all. Though we have not succeeded in getting all we asked for, we have been convinced that we have not been let down. The task before the Government was stupendous, almost unparalleled and therefore instead of insisting on the complete fulfilment of our desires, we thought it best to look at the question from the point of common good. Hence it was that, though we did not get the amount of representation in the Federal Legislature which we had expected as our due, we at once signified our assent to the Viceroy's new scheme of allocation of seats which was shown to us in September 1933 soon after my return from England. But, we do hope, Col. Tate, that our readiness in assenting will not be construed as meaning that we have got all we wanted.

I will now venture to make a few remarks regarding States in general. No period of the last century has ever been so pregnant with the constitutional changes of such a revolutionary and far-reaching character. Until the conception of an All-India Federation, the States never dreamed that they would be called upon to share the responsibilities and anxieties of affairs beyond their borders. But that seeming impossibility is on the point of being turned into a reality. The States were not slow in recognizing the need of united India. They came to help forward its formation. They have tried to surmount insuperable difficulties to help their brethren in British India, but on an uncompromising condition that the cementing force of these two Indias will be the British Crown. There are also other conditions, the most important of which is that we must always retain our internal sovereignty and that our treaty rights must remain unaffected. If these few essentials are guaranteed in the New Bill, the States will never go back on their declared intentions. They have made their determination after a full consideration of the pros and cons. They have at heart the interests of their States. They have also great sympathy for the just aspirations of India as a whole. Hence, it is wild and foolish to suggest that their consent to join the Federation is a result of pressure. The mutual trust, cordiality and friendship which have existed for more than a century could not have been bred by pressure and use of power. If this were the intention, what was the necessity of bringing together Princes face to face with other interests in a Round Table Conference for three years? We have examined and will examine the completed picture with what wisdom we possess and in a spirit of compromise, co-operation and goodwill to all interests with whom we propose to cast our lot. Is it too much to express a hope here tonight that these feelings will be reciprocated by all concerned?

Col. Tate, in the immediate future, you have a strenuous time. Although perhaps the era of constitution-making must come to an end, the adjustments to

altogether new circumstances and standards is a most difficult and delicate task. Col. Tate, it is our good fortune to have a political officer of your experience and judgment to guide and advise us. We feel confident that with such help we shall achieve our goal steadily but surely.

I now wish to tell you, Col. Tate, something concerning the internal affairs of my State. You are aware that this State has long been a tract of dry country. But by the advent of the Nira Right Bank Canal immense possibilities of agricultural and industrial development have been opened up. But incidentally this gives rise to many complicated questions in the administrative sphere between this Durbar and the Public Works Department of the Government of Bombay, and though they are usually solved with great understanding and goodwill on both sides, still your advice, guidance and support will be needed in many matters. We shall be looking to it with the greatest confidence. Perennial irrigation on an almost unprecedented scale, the rise of industrial concerns like the sugar factories, the consequent development of trade and the rise of labour and other allied problems, though eventually leading to a prosperity, are causing a great pressure of work to my officials. The inadequacy of the subordinate staff too is beginning to be felt as it was originally meant only to meet the requirements of a State which had no such special problems to deal with. No doubt I had foreseen the coming of the new era and had tried to equip the administrative machinery to some extent to meet the new requirements. But foresight, however much stretched, can never be fitted exactly into the four corners of realities. I have enacted a constitution in which provision has been made for an Executive and a Legislative Council. These have been in many ways useful to the administration. But their existence is again responsible for increase of work. But I am hoping that the machinery will adjust itself to the needs of the changing times and increase still more in efficiency and serviceableness to the people.

Col. Tate, I guess political officers have a double duty to perform—official and social. In one of these they are assisted by official secretaries. In the other they are helped by the gracious ladies who are their partners in life. I, therefore, look upon Mrs. Tate as playing a most important part and one which is complementary to Col. Tate's.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I now ask you to honour the toast of our distinguished guests tonight which I have proposed and to join with me in drinking their health. I am sure you will wish them the best of happiness and luck.

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## ANNEXURE—F.

**Speech delivered by Lieut. Col. J. C. Tate, A. G. G., Deccan States,  
in reply to the toast speech by the Ruler of Phaltan at  
the State Banquet on the 6th January 1935.**

Chiefsahab, Ranisahab, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I happened to be at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot just before the commencement of the Great War endeavouring to assist the Principal of that famous College in instructing the Kumars entrusted to his care. It was then my privilege to have our host of tonight in one of my classes. Little did I think in those days that it would be my pleasure again to meet my former pupil as a Ruler of one of the States in the Agency which is now in my charge. Since the days when I first met our host of tonight I have been unfortunate not to have met him frequently, but on the few occasions when we did meet, it was very evident that he had not forgotten me. Now, I have had the privilege of meeting him in his own State and of enjoying his generous hospitality. It has also been my good fortune on this occasion to meet for the first time his charming Ranisahab and the other members of his family. It is difficult for me to express in adequate terms my thanks, and also those of Mrs. Tate, for the very kind terms in which you, Chiefsahab, have proposed our health and for the very cordial manner in which the toast has been honoured. The warm welcome which you and the Ranisahab gave us on our arrival made us feel that we had indeed come amongst old friends. Apart from this, the care that you, Chiefsahab, have taken to see to our material comforts, and your lavish hospitality will ever remain a very happy memory of our first visit to the State of Phaltan. It is therefore not mere conventional politeness when I say that I am unable to find words to thank you adequately for all you have done for us during our stay here.

You have referred in feeling terms to the happy relations between the Government of Bombay and your State, and also the other States in the Deccan, which existed for over a century. Though your political relations have now been transferred to the Government of India, I am confident that matters affecting the States in the Deccan and the adjoining areas of the Bombay Presidency will be dealt with in that friendly spirit of co-operation for the common good with which they were dealt with in the past. And I trust that it will be my happy privilege to assist in arriving at decisions in such questions satisfactory to both the Government of Bombay and the Governments of the States.

The change which has come by the transfer of your political relations to the Government of India has, as you have remarked, occurred at a most momentous time. This perhaps is hardly a suitable function at which to discuss at length the proposals which are now before us for the future government of India. However, it is very appropriate that I should congratulate you on the success of your efforts in placing the views of the States represented by your Dewan before the Joint Parliamentary Committee. I am glad to observe that you have appreciated the fact that the claims which were put forward on behalf of these States were considered with the greatest fairness and sympathy. I may say, without committing a breach of confidence, that one of your brother Rulers informed me, shortly after my arrival at Kolhapur, that you had done invaluable work in this connection, and I feel assured that the other Rulers whom you represented have the same high opinion of your labours and sacrifices. In the near future we shall be confronted with several problems affecting

the interests of the States, and I would assure you and your brother Rulers that it will be my earnest endeavour to assist you with my advice in making your decisions. I am confident that these decisions will be made with the object of securing the common good.

It has given me very great interest to visit your various institutions and to get an insight into the administration of your State. I congratulate you on your foresight in constituting an Executive and a Legislative Council. By thus giving your subjects an opportunity to shoulder some of the burdens of administration, you have set a most excellent example, and I am sure that your subjects gratefully appreciate your action in giving them a voice in the government of your State.

You and your subjects are indeed fortunate in obtaining the benefits of the great canal system passing through your State, and the measures which you have taken to make full use of its waters show that you have at heart the prosperity and welfare of your subjects.

It is very evident that you are keenly interested in all matters affecting the interests of those in your State, and that you are not content with the great measure of success which you have already attained since you ascended the Gadi of your ancestors. I wish you all success in your future endeavours to increase the prosperity of the Phaltan State. Once again, I thank you, Chiefsahab, exceedingly for the very pleasant time you have given us.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to rise and drink with me the health, long life, and prosperity, of our hospitable host, with whom I couple the name of the Ranisahab.

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## ANNEXURE—G.

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**Presidential Address by the Ruler of Phaltan on the occasion of the  
Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the Maharashtra Girls'  
Education Society's High School for Indian Girls  
on the 26th November, 1934.**

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Mr. Chairman, Associates and Members of Council, Hon. Secretary, Hon. Principal,  
Students, Ladies and Gentlemen,

To-day is a unique occasion in the history of the Society, a landmark in the path of its progress. It is no ordinary annual function. I, therefore, regard it as a special honour that I have been asked to preside at this function and my Ranisabeb to give away prizes. I am fully conscious of my inability to fulfil your expectations of a learned address this evening, as I am in no way a man of letters, nor, in any sense, an educationist. My only justification for accepting your invitation is that I have always looked upon education as the only means of elevation and amelioration of the lot of women in India, and I, therefore, naturally feel attracted towards any institution that carries on this sacred work. Being so disposed, I had not the heart to displease you by refusing to accept the responsibility, which, in a way, seemed so ill-suited to me. Ladies and Gentlemen, I will now proceed with my speech without any more apologies and with a mind full of gratitude to you for doing me this great honour.

The Hon. Secretary, Rao Bahadur Joshi, has given us a very illuminating account of how the Society came into being, and how this High School was founded. It is a very happy coincidence that two Societies, which, in a sense, are complementary to each other, should also be contemporary in origin—I mean the Deccan Education Society and your Society. Another gratifying feature, and one of which you may rightly be proud, is that both these societies were born in this very historic city, appropriately called the Queen of the Deccan. I think it is right to say that the disease, from which the nation was suffering, was first diagnosed by the originators of these two societies, and that they infused life into its long paralysed limbs.

But the boys' education, though backward in the extreme in those days, was not beset with difficulties and complications of the type that threatened the education of girls. Though we take pride in pointing to the Vedic days to show that women in this country were well educated in every way, we cannot deny that a deep and dreary gap has separated us from them. We came to look upon the education of girls as something untraditional, unreligious and even sinful. There was a fear that the society in which we lived would turn topsyturvy if women saw the light of knowledge. It was almost regarded that ignorance was the birth-right of women in India, and any attempt to disturb them in this happy position was looked upon as an act of sacrilege. But this state of things only serves to enhance our respect for those who conceived the bold idea of imparting higher education to girls and translated it into action in those days.

I learn that Sir William Wedderburn, Justice M. G. Ranade, Dr. Sir R. G. Bhandarkar and Rao Bahadur Shankar Pandurang Pandit were the originators of this idea. For, it was they who first called a meeting on the 19th July 1884 at the Hira Bag Town Hall to discuss the idea. Perhaps, Ranade was not a Justice then, nor was Bhandarkar a Sir or Doctor. But none-the-less they were as much or

more ahead in achieving the good of their country and people, as, perhaps, no others ever were. I hear that my revered father was personally present at that momentous meeting over the deliberations of which Sir William Wedderburn presided. When Rao Bahadur Pandit moved the resolution that "it was time to start a girls' high school and that it should be located in Poona," it was seconded by Ranade and my father made a speech in support of that resolution, which was followed by the speeches of Mr. Elphinstone and Dr. Bhandarkar. If this account is correct it seems I am in a way hereditarily connected with this Institution.

But one fact must be remembered in this connection more than all others. It was the gift of that great lover of India, Sir William Wedderburn, which gave an impetus to the idea of starting a high school for Indian girls. It was he who first communicated to Ranade his desire to donate Rs. 10,000/- in memory of his deceased brother, which could be used for any public purpose, but preferably for female education. The meeting just referred to was specially called to consider this proposal. All glory to him whose munificence provided the nucleus and made the scheme possible, and to those who put it to practical use in the most appropriate way.

I do not here propose to deal with the vicissitudes through which this Institution had to pass. You will laugh to hear that in those days, half a century ago, girls had to be taken to this school in closed bullock-carts to save them from the cultured calumny of some citizens of this premier city of Maharashtra. Then controversies regarding the curriculum adopted in this high school raged for a time, and, later, attacks were made on its cosmopolitan character. In my opinion, it is as much true of a person as of an institution, that, in order to acquire position and stability, such attacks are very useful, though at the time they appear harmful.

Rao Bahadur Joshi has told us that this Institution which was first maintained as a Government Institution was later asked to find money for its conduct in all matters save expenditure on the teaching staff. But lately, owing to times of exceptional depression, Government have been forced to ask the Society to do what it can for conducting the school, except for the help of an annual block grant of Rs. 30,000/- the whole of which must be expended on the teaching staff. Government cannot be blamed for this. But, any way, the result is that the Institution has found itself in the unenviable position of a person, who was in good circumstances in his young age, but finds himself without any means just when his family has grown and his needs have consequently increased. But I do not think that this state of things will last permanently, and, being an optimist, I am inclined to hope that the present difficulties will soon pass away and better days will come.

It is gratifying to see how the number of students has increased steadily from 40 in 1884 to 695 in 1934. But the last is not the correct figure as more than a hundred students had to be refused admission. This very fact shows the high esteem in which the school is held and also speaks volumes for its efficiency. The results of the matriculation examination are really the best that can be desired. The distinctions obtained by the students, the certificates of Inspectors and visitors all speak the same way.

Rao Bahadur Joshi has pointed out that this high school has a hostel attached to it and that it is thoroughly cosmopolitan in character. Even Harijan girls are treated on a level with others. Who will not feel gratified at finding such a laudable state of things existing here? We are divided and separated from one another by all conceivable distinctions. Cosmopolitanism is regarded with disfavour. I therefore applaud every attempt at cementing inter-communal relations and bridging over differences. I am also glad to note that practical education is imparted by associating boarders with the working of the hostel.



In these days of lowered physical fitness all round, I am happy to hear that physical exercises and games are encouraged by the Council. I am pleased to find that the *Suryanamaskars*, of which Shrimant Chiefaheb of Aundh is a great modern protagonist, are practised here and that some of the prizes just awarded were the gift of the Chiefaheb. Physical fitness is as much a necessity with women as with men and, if neglected in either sex, is bound to react on the future generations.

A most useful and special feature is the "Extension Courses" newly introduced. Their object is to equip girls for some vocations that may be helpful to them in keeping their homes and earning their livelihood. I think this a most commendable venture on the part of the Society. Although pecuniary gain is not the sole goal of education, I feel no hesitation in saying that it is the primary object of all education. Only, it should not stop at that. But if hundreds were to emerge from educational institutions wholly unfit to earn their bread and butter, then I think that their education is faulty in the extreme. I pray you not to be carried away by mere words and catch phrases which denounce any gain from education. I ask all assembled here to show me a system of education in any country which leaves the students at the end of their career only to glory in the idea of their being educated, without securing any place to them in the economic fabric of the society.

Another circumstance which makes me welcome this new feature is this: In my opinion, the two main reasons, why women have so long occupied a subordinate position in the social structure of India, are their want of education and economic dependence. Both these must be removed to secure for them an honourable and equal status with men. I would suggest to the womanhood of India that, unless they become capable of leading an economically independent life, their lot would never improve whatever their education may be. Of course, a cry is often times heard that, if women begin to compete with men in earning money, the happy homes of India will disappear. But, if I am frank, I would say that this idea of happiness is from a man's point of view. We want happy homes in which both sexes are equally happy. Respect and regard for each other, are the key to domestic happiness and even an educated but wholly dependent wife cannot inspire respect in the mind of the husband. Happiness in home depends on the maintenance of a balance of power between husband and wife. For the sake of sentiment, you may call it balance of love, if you like. But, anyway, it is essential that women should possess the potentiality of economic independence if they want to get rid of the inferiority complex.

It is very much to be regretted that there is still in girls that feeling of aversion to handicraft, which has been haunting the minds of educated boys so long. The reason, why so long art and craft have been looked down upon, is that they were exclusively in the hands of uneducated people. There is nothing inherently inferior in handicraft. I assure you that when culture and craft combine they elevate each other. No educated boy or girl should therefore be afraid of hand work. It is almost their only mainstay in this age of acute economic crisis. I, therefore, again congratulate the Council on its new undertaking.

These thoughts lead me to another subject. It has been, I think, a matter of perpetual controversy whether the courses of studies for girls should be different from, or, the same as, those prescribed for boys. I have told you at the outset that I am no educationist and my views, for what they are worth, are those of a layman. But, nowadays, experts make more mess of things than laymen. So, you will forgive my indiscretion in trespassing on the holy land of experts. It is obvious from the varied duties performed by modern girls in the world that nature has not been specially unfavourable to them in any way, and, if they fall short in some respects in comparison with men, it is the result of their late arrival in the field. Hence, the

idea that they are only fit for certain things and not for others is not wholly true. Therefore, their educational equipment need not be materially different from that of boys. At least, I think there can be no question about this so far as high school education is concerned. It is a minimum amount of general knowledge, which neither boys nor girls can afford to be without. Specialization should come after that. Then there should be varied courses of studies and any of them may be chosen by a boy or a girl according to his or her liking and aptitude. It is said that nursing is a special subject of women. But I think it is not their only subject just as teaching, law and medicine are not the only avocations of men. Want of outlet in other directions is solely responsible for congestion of men in certain professions, and the same is the case with women.

I would like to touch here one more point which, I think, it would not be out of place to mention here. I think you must have heard many, even from among the educated people, often remark that India's women have kept the flag of *Sanatan Dharma* flying high in these days of religious indifference. This remark may seem flattering at first sight to some women, but I think it only connotes ignorance on their part to think so. The object of all education is to dispel the darkness of ignorance and superstition; and, therefore, it is the duty of all educated girls and women to respect religion and abide by its high principles. But it is equally their duty bravely to discard practices which cannot stand any scrutiny and which have surreptitiously crept into the religious system and sapped the lifeblood of true religion like parasites. There is no religion higher and nobler than *Truth*, and, I think, whatever offends against *Truth* must be courageously discarded.

There have been more *नोतयास* or pretenders in the domain of religion than that of history. The greatest sage of India, Vyas, has had the misfortune of having a record number of pretenders. Any trash in Sanskrit is written over his name and women are complimented for following it blindly. Let this high school produce bold women who will be ready to fight against these falsehoods, and hold fast to religion laid down in books like the *अगवर्हीता* in Hinduism and of the same type in other Faiths.

There are several points on which Rao Bahadur Joshi has invited suggestions. I do not think myself competent to touch them all. But as regards lessening the pressure of examination work, I would venture to make a suggestion. If instead of judging a girl by her examination results, she is judged by her everyday progress in school, I think more solid and dependable students will be the outcome. The progress will be steady, day after day, and will not be of the nature of a lottery as is the case, sometimes, in the present system of examinations. The responsibility of teachers too will thereby increase. Every little item will have to be attended to by teachers and students, and there will be no concentration merely on likely questions. Of course, this will mean a highly dutiful and competent staff and still more capable and watchful supervision. But, I think, that the system will lift the pressure of examinations from the student's mind and still keep him or her quite up to the mark. I do not know how far this will seem practicable to those who have to conduct schools.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I do not think I am justified in detaining you longer. Today being the Golden Jubilee Celebrations, there must be present here-past students, teachers, Members of Council and several others who had the good fortune of coming in contact, in some way or other, with this Institution. Old memories must be surging in their minds on this occasion and giving them a sort of inexplicable joy of seeing their *Alma Mater* celebrating her Golden Jubilee. This Institution has had the advantage of possessing eminent men and women for its conduct throughout. The then Chief of Kagal, Shrimant Jayasingrao Ghatge, who, I think, was also the Regent of Kolhapur, was the first President of the Society. His place was taken by His Highness Shivajirao Holkar, Maharaja of Indore, and, when he

died in 1909, His Highness Sir Sayajirao, Maharaja of Baroda, became and still is the President. I think a worthier succession of Presidents could hardly have been available to any institution. The name of the Ruling House of Sangli is inseparably connected with this Institution, as the ground and buildings here are housed within the four walls erected by his brave and illustrious ancestors. Dr. Bhandarkar was the first Chairman of the Council, and I do not think I need say anything in his praise to those assembled here. It would be like pointing to the Sun with a lantern. The first Honorary Secretary was Rao Bahadur Shankar Pandurang Pandit, who, for ten years from the start, tended and reared this Institution like his own child. Ladies and Gentlemen, I will not tire you by expressing my admiration for all noble souls who came in contact with this Institution. But, I am sure, you will admit that the very names of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, Mr. Hari Narayan Apte, Prof. Karve, Sir M. B. Chaubal and Dr. R. P. Paranjpye are an inspiration in themselves. When we come to the present office-holders, the name of the Grand Old Man of Poona, Dewan Bahadur K. R. Godbole, stands in the forefront. This Institution is but a little more than half his age, and I think his ever-increasing energy and industry will be emulated by the Institution. Barrister G. K. Gadgil, who has served the Society long and well and who has been a host to all notables who visit Poona, is a figure that cannot be forgotten. Rao Bahadur K. G. Joshi, Hon. Secretary and Mr. R. S. Dixit, Hon. Joint Secretary, two educationists of great experience, deserve the thanks of us all for placing their services free at the disposal of the Society. I hope I will be pardoned for not alluding to the names of all who have obliged the Society in many ways. But that does not mean that I have forgotten, or, in any way, underrated their services. Time alone prevents me from doing justice to them all.

It would not, however, be proper to leave unmentioned some names on the staff of the Institution. The Principals-Mothers, whose names were just told by Rao Bahadur Joshi in his speech, were really the souls of the Institution. It was to their love and fostering care that many distinguished ladies here owe their greatness. The flame of knowledge kindled by them has been contagious, and will, in a short time, illuminate the whole of Maharashtra. The present Principal Miss R. B. Verulkar, M. A., L.L. A., is at her post, doing her duty as an honorary worker, with the great energy with which she is by nature endowed, not minding her advanced years, which in another person would have been spent in rest. Miss Venubai Panse, M. A., B. T., who, I learn, has compiled the 'Jubilee Volume,' which does great credit both to the Institution and herself, deserves special mention. Her father, Prof. N. S. Panse, was a personality whom no one can ever forget. His genial nature, spirit of service and love of literature have been well reflected in his worthy daughter. He had long served this Institution as its Hon. Secretary, and our deep debt of gratitude is due to him. I learn that he died just after Miss Panse undertook the responsibility of writing the Jubilee Volume. Later, she lost one of her younger sisters. But she carried out her work undeterred. It is a compilation of great value embodying minute details, and showing great literary gifts of the writer. Therefore, she and her associates must be thanked for this great and monumental work, which will keep the memory of the origin and growth of this Institution ever fresh in the minds of all.

There is one other personality, which, though not directly connected with this Institution, has done far more for it than any other actual worker—I mean Principal Gopal Ganesh Agarkar. That doughty fighter in the cause of social reform was ever ready with his powerful weapons to repulse the undeserved attacks that were made every now and then on this Institution in her infancy; and who, in this sense, can, with justice, be called the guardian angel of this Institution. We must, therefore, place a wreath of honour on this occasion at the holy shrine of that premier social saint of New India.

Ladies and Gentlemen, one more thing, and I will have done. On this auspicious occasion I fervently express a hope that it will not be long before this Institution will expand into a full-fledged Women's College, so that an infant girl who steps within its four walls for learning her alphabets, will not have to look to any other Institution for her University education. Now, before resuming my seat, let me thank the Council once again for giving me and my Ranisaheb the honour of presiding at this function. I can see a picture before my mind's eye, in which many of the girls and young ladies assembled here today will be present at the centenary celebrations of this Institution fifty years hence, and remember this occasion with the joy arising from the consciousness of being the links uniting the first two half centuries in the life of this great and pioneer Institution of female education in Maharashtra.

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## ANNEXURE—H.

### Names of the Members of the Phaltan State Legislative Council during the year 1934-35.

#### PRESIDENT.

- 1 Mr. Balkrishna Govind Phatak, B. A., LL. B., Retired Sub-Judge, Poona, ( Nominated, Non-Official ).

#### DEPUTY PRESIDENT.

- 2 Mr. Anant Vinayak Patwardhan, B. A., Member, Servants of India Society, Poona, ( Nominated, Non-Official ).

#### EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

- 3 Rao Saheb Keshav Vinayak Godbole, B. A., LL. B., Dewan and Home Member.
- 4 Mr. Shankar Hari Kher, B. A., LL. B., Revenue Member.
- 5 Mr. Bhalchandra Lakshman Likhite, M. A., LL. B., Finance Member.

#### NOMINATED MEMBERS.

##### OFFICIALS.

- 6 Mr. Shripad Manohar Upalekar, M. A., LL. B., Private Secretary to the Ruler of Phaltan and First Class Magistrate, Phaltan.
- 7 Mr. Amarsinh Raosaheb Chavan, A. D. C. to the Ruler of Phaltan.

##### NON-OFFICIALS.

- 8 Mr. Balkrishna Sakharam Phansalkar, Phaltan.
- 9 Mr. Nanasaheb Raosaheb Nimbalkar, Nimblak, Phaltan State.
- 10 Mr. Ramnarayan Lalchand Marwadi, Phaltan.

#### ELECTED MEMBERS.

##### ( NORTHERN RURAL CONSTITUENCY ).

- 11 Mr. Papa Rajubhai Shaikh, Asu, Phaltan State.
- 12 Mr. Anandrao Balwantrao Garud, Jinti, Phaltan State.
- 13 Mr. Bapusaheb Dadasaheb Ranavare, Nimbhore, Phaltan State.

##### ( PHALTAN URBAN CONSTITUENCY ).

- 14 Mr. Anna Mahadeo Hendre, Phaltan.
- 15 Mr. Abasaheb Rajaram Bhonsale, Patil, Phaltan.

##### ( SOUTHERN RURAL CONSTITUENCY ).

- 16 Mr. Keshavrao Raghunathrao Naik Nimbalkar, Bhadali Bk., Phaltan State.
- 17 Mr. Ramchandra Pandurang Dhumal, Adarki Bk., Phaltan State.

##### ( EDUCATION CONSTITUENCY ).

- 18 Mr. Hiranman Balaram Teli, Pleader, Phaltan.  
( LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT CONSTITUENCY ).
- 19 Mr. Shankar Sadashiv Kshirsagar, Pleader, Phaltan, ( Resigned 13-3-35 ).

## ANNEXURE—I.

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### Names of the Members of the Phaltan Municipality during the year 1934-35.

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#### PRESIDENT.

- 1 Mr. Dattatraya Balwant Unde, B. A., ( was also Chairman of the Sanitary Committee from 3-10-34 to 31-5-35 ), ( Nominated, Non-Official ).

#### VICE-PRESIDENT.

- 2 Mr. Narayan Govind Halbe, Mamlatdar for Co-operative Societies, ( Nominated Official ).

#### NOMINATED MEMBERS.

##### OFFICIALS.

- 3 Mr. Narahar Vishnu Tere-Desai, B. A., Personal Assistant to the Dewan, Phaltan.
- 4 Mr. Gangadhar Sakharan Phansalkar, L. C. P. S., Chief Medical Officer.
- 5 Mr. Abdulrahim Lalmahomed Shaikh, B. A.

##### NON-OFFICIALS.

- 6 Mr. Hirachand Daluchand Gandhi.
- 7 Mr. Anant Vithal Date, L. C. P. S.
- 8 Mr. Virchand Kodarji Gandhi.

#### ELECTED MEMBERS.

- 9 Mr. Shankar Sadashiv Kshirsagar, Pleader, ( Chairman, Managing Committee, from 1-6-34 to 13-3-35 ).
  - 10 Mr. Hiranman Balaram Teli, Pleader, ( Chairman, Managing Committee, from 21-3-1935 to 31-5-1935 ).
  - 11 Mr. Abasaheb Rajaram Bhonsale.
  - 12 Mr. Bapuji Ganuji Gadhave.
  - 13 Mr. Govind Krishna Tatke, B. Ag., ( Chairman, School Board ).
  - 14 Mr. Dattatraya Manohar Barve, L. C. P. S., ( Chairman, Sanitary Committee, from 1-6-34 to 2-10-34 ).
  - 15 Mr. Krishnaji Sitaram Barsode, S. M. S.
  - 16 Mr. Motilal Nathuram Doshi.
-

ANNEXURE—J.

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**Names of the Members of the Local Board, Phaltan  
during the year 1934-35.**

---

PRESIDENT.

- 1 Dr. Ramkrishna Hari Bhadkamkar, M. A., M. D.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

- 2 Mr. Nagesh Vishwanath Bavadekar, B. A., LL. B., Pleader, Phaltan.

MEMBERS.

- 3 Mr. Keshavrao Raghunathrao Naik Nimbalkar, Bhadali Bk., Phaltan State.
- 4 Mr. Narabar Vishnu Tere-Desai, B. A., Personal Assistant to the Dewan, Phaltan.
- 5 Mr. Shivram Narayan Bapat, B. A., Mamlatdar, Phaltan.
- 6 Mr. Govind Keshav Deshmukh, M. A., LL. B., Headmaster, Mudhoji High School, Phaltan.
- 7 Mr. Govind Krishna Tatke, B. Ag., Phaltan.
- 8 Mr. Bhargav Kondo Bhagwat, Bank Inspector, Phaltan.
- 9 Mr. Dattatraya Manohar Barve, L. C. P. S., Phaltan.
- 10 Mr. Motilal Nathuram Doshi, Phaltan.
- 11 Mr. Vinayak Dhonddeo Duple, Pleader, Phaltan.
- 12 Mr. Ganesh Manohar Date, Phaltan.
- 13 Mr. Bala Babaji Mali, Phaltan.
- 14 Mr. Jijaba Baburao Gaikwad, Taradgaon, Phaltan State.
- 15 Mr. Anandrao Gopalrao Bhoite, Aradgaon, Phaltan State.
- 16 Mr. Dhondiba Khandoji Barge, Tambave, Phaltan State.
- 17 Mr. Papa Rajubhai Shaik, Asu, Phaltan State.
- 18 Mr. Balasaheb Appasaheb Kadam, Mathachi Wadi ( Nimblak ), Phaltan State.
- 19 Mr. Nanasahab Raosaheb Nimbalkar, Nimblak, Phaltan State.
- 20 Mr. Baba Maruti Kakade, Phaltan.
-

No. 565 of 1936-37.  
Dewan Office,  
Phaltan, 12th February 1937.

From

RAO SAHEB K. V. GODBOLE, B.A.,LL.B.,  
DEWAN, PHALTAN STATE,  
PHALTAN.

To

MAJOR RAJA SHRIMANT MALOJIRAO MUDHOJIRAO  
alias NANA SAHEB NAIK NIMBALKAR,  
RAJA OF PHALTAN,  
PHALTAN.

Subject!- Report on the General Administration of the Phaltan State for the year 1935-36 (1345 Fasli).

Shrimant Raja Saheb,

I have the honour to submit the Report on the General Administration of the Phaltan State for the year 1935-36 (1345 Fasli) ending 31st May 1936 with the usual Appendices I to XXV.

I have the honour to be,  
Shrimant Raja Saheb,  
Your most obedient servant,

*K. V. Godbole*

Dewan, Phaltan State.



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*Frontispiece*

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**REPORT**  
ON THE  
**GENERAL ADMINISTRATION**  
OF THE  
**PHALTAN STATE**  
FOR THE YEAR 1935-36 (1345 Fasli)  
(1st June 1935 to 31st May 1936)

—••••—  
**CHAPTER I**

**GENERAL AND POLITICAL**

**A. Area, Population and Revenue**

**1.** The Phaltan State lies between 17° 49' and 18° 6' north latitudes and 74° 9' and 74° 43' east longitudes and is situated to the north-east of the District of Satara in the Bombay Presidency. It is bounded on the north by the river Nira and the Poona District; on the east, by the Sholapur District; on the south, with the exception of one detached village Veloshi in the Phaltan State, by the Shambhu Mahadev hills in the Satara District; and on the west, by the *Sarhad* (meaning boundary) *Nalá* and the Satara District. The State territory lies wholly in the Nira Valley and forms a compact rectangular block with an extreme length, east to west, of about 32 miles, and a breadth of about 14 miles.

**Situation and Boundaries.**

**2.** The area of the State is 397 square miles.

**Area.**

**3.** A chain of hills trends along the southern boundary of the State, and on the south-west, the country is hilly and high-lying, gradually sloping towards the east for a few miles, after which it becomes a fairly level plain up to the eastern boundary. The soil in the plain is of a rich black clay, of variable depth, highly retentive of moisture and very fertile.

**Physical Aspect.**

**4.** Phaltan, the capital of the State, lies in latitude 17° 59' N. and longitude 74° 26' E. It is situated on the Mahad-Pandharpur road which passes from west to east through the whole of the State territory. The town of Phaltan is 47 miles to the north-east of Satara and 65 miles to the south-east of Poona. It is 17 miles from Lonand, the nearest Station of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

**The Capital Town.**

The population of the town, according to the census of 1931, is 6,947 (3,521 males and 3,426 females). The town is blessed with copious water-supply originating in underground sand beds at Nirgudi, a village 5 miles to the south of Phaltan, and carried to the town in pipes by force of gravity. The town is also provided with electricity, which is a great addition to the amenities of the town.

The capital town was founded in 1330 A. D. by Nimbraj II who ruled the State from 1327 to 1349 A. D. Being centrally situated it is an ideal capital town and is known for its dry and healthy climate. In times prior to the advent of railways, it formed an important trade-centre between the *Konkan* and the *Desh* (the up-country); and owing to its key-position in the Nira Valley, which is fast developing both industrially and agriculturally by the introduction of two big canals in the area (the Nira Left Bank and the Nira Right Bank), there is a fair prospect of the town becoming once again a trade-centre in the surrounding areas.

5. The population of the State, according to the census of 1931, is 58,761  
Population. (29,492 males and 29,269 females).

The following table shows the population as compared with the censuses of 1921 and 1911 :—

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1931	29,492	29,269	58,761
1921	21,407	21,879	43,286
1911	27,929	28,031	55,960

The density of population is 148 souls per square mile.

The number of villages, excluding the capital town of Phaltan, is 72 of which one has a population of over 3,500, another over 2,000 and 13 over 1,000.

Of the total population 56,372 or 96 per cent are Hindus, 1,480 or 2.5 per cent are Mahomedans, 896 Jains, 2 Parsis and 11 Christians.

6. The gross revenue of the State, based on the average of the past five years, is Rs. 5,17,000.  
Gross Revenue.

7. The State pays to the British Government an annual contribution of Rs. 9,600 in lieu of a horse contingent.  
Horse Contingent Contribution

### B. A Brief Historical Sketch

8. The State is one of the oldest in the Deccan, dating its origin as far back as the middle of the 13th century. Nimbraj I, a descendant of the reputed Rajput Parmar family (known in the Deccan as Pawar) came down to the Deccan from the north in the year 1270 A. D. and settled at the foot of the Shambhu Mahadev hills. After a time he settled at Nimblak (a village about 9 miles to the east of Phaltan), from which the surname of Nimbalkar is believed to be taken.  
A Brief Historical Sketch.

Nimbraj I, succeeded in about 11 years in founding a principality for himself. He died in 1291 A. D. and was succeeded by his brave son Podakhala Jagdevrao *alias* Dharapatrao (1291-1327). In 1327, Podakhala entered the service of Muhammad Tughlak, Emperor of Delhi (1325-1351), who was then warring in the Deccan. Podakhala was killed in battle and the Emperor, as a mark of appreciation of his service, granted his son Nimbraj II (1327-1349) a Jahagir and conferred on him the hereditary title of *Naik* with the right of using *Morchels* and *Gold Toda*, insignia of royalty of a very high order. The Nimbalkars have very proudly valued



the title of *Naik*; for, as the Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency (Vol. XIX, ed. of 1885, p. 231) states, "Nimbalkar never exchanged his ancient title of *Naik* for that of *Raja*".

Nimbraj II was succeeded by his son Vanang Bhupal (1349-1374) who was put to death in 1374 and the Jahagir was lost for a time. In 1390 Vanang's son Vanangpal retook Phaltan and died in 1394. Between 1394 and 1630 nine Naiks ruled Phaltan of whom hardly anything but their names is known. They were: Vangoji (1394-1409), Maloji I (1409-1420), Baji (1420-1445), Jova (probably, Pawarrao) (1445-1470), Baji (1470-1512), Mudhoji I (1512-1527), Bajidar (1527-1560), Maloji II (1560-1570) and Vangoji *alias* Jagpalrao (1570-1630). Jagpalrao's sister Dipabai was married to Maloji, the grand-father of Shivaji the Great, the founder of the Mahratta Empire. "Jagpalrao Naik seems to have been a man of great influence. It was through his exertions that the marriage of Maloji's son Shahaji and Jijabai, Lukhdev Jadhavrav's daughter, was brought about against the wishes of the girl's parents". (Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency, Vol. XIX, ed. of 1885, p. 231.)

Jagpalrao was succeeded by his son Mudhoji II (1630-1644) whose daughter, Saibai, was married to Shivaji the Great. In 1644, Mudhoji was killed by the King of Bijapur, and his son Bajaji (1644-1674) was taken prisoner to Bijapur. There he was converted to Mahomedanism by the King, who gave his daughter in marriage to him. After the death of his Mahomedan wife, the Bijapur Princess, Bajaji returned to Phaltan and was restored to his father's State in 1651. After his return, Bajaji was reconverted to Hinduism mainly through the efforts of Shivaji and his illustrious mother Jijabai. Shivaji then gave his daughter Sakhubai in marriage to Bajaji's son Mahadaji. On the death of Bajaji in 1674, his third son Vangoji succeeded him, but died without issue in 1693 and was succeeded by his nephew Janoji. Janoji was deposed by his step-brother Bajaji, but was afterwards restored to the Gadi by Shri-Shahu Chhatrapati of Satara (1708-1749). With the growth of the Mahratta power, the Jahagir passed under the dominion of the Chhatrapatis of Satara.

Janoji died in 1748 and was succeeded by his son Mudhoji III (1748-1765). On his death in 1765, his wife Sagunabai *alias* Aisaheb, well-known for her piety and benign rule, administered the State for a short time, but was deposed by the Peshwa Madhavrao Ballal, and one Soyraji was placed on the Gadi. In 1774, Sagunabai adopted a son, Maloji III, and, with the aid of the Peshwa Madhavrao Narayan *alias* Sawai Madhavrao, regained control of the State. Maloji III died in 1777. He was succeeded by his adopted son Janrao (1791-1825) and Sagunabai once more administered the State till her death in 1791. Janrao continued in the service of the Peshwas till their fall in 1818, after which the State continued under the subordination of the Rajas of Satara, but under the guarantee of the British Government conferred by a Treaty, dated the 22nd April 1820. The Treaty continues to be in force though the Satara Rajas have ceased to exist since 1849.

On the 1st January 1825, on Janrao's death without an heir, the State was attached by the Raja of Satara; but on the 3rd September 1827, one Banaji was allowed to succeed on payment of a *nazarana* or succession fee of Rs. 30,000. On the 17th May 1828, on Bajaji's death, the State was again attached by the Raja of Satara. On the 3rd December 1841, on payment of a *nazarana* of Rs. 30,000, Janrao's widow, Rani Sahebji Bai *alias* Bayasaheb, was allowed to adopt Mahadji, the grandson of Janrao's brother. After adoption Mahadji was named Mudhoji. During his minority, Sahebji Bai acted as regent and ably administered the State till her death in 1853. After her death, the British Government administered the State till the 10th February 1860, when Mudhoji IV *alias* Bapu Saheb, was invested with ruling powers.

Shrimant Mudhojirao ruled from 1860 to 1916. It was under his long and progressive rule that many schemes of public utility and works of art seen today in Phaltan were introduced. The title of C. S. I. was conferred on him in 1911. On the 28th December 1899, Mudhojirao adopted the present Ruler, Shrimant Malojirao *alias* Nana Saheb, who was then only three years old. Shrimant Mudhojirao died on the 17th October 1916.

### C. The Ruler and His Family

**9.** Major Raja Shrimant Malojirao *alias* Nana Saheb Naik Nimbalkar is the 25th Ruler from the founder Nimbraj I. He was born on the 11th September 1896. He is a Kshatriya by caste and is descended from the famous Parmar family in Rajputana. He was educated at the Sardars' School, Kolhapur, and the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. He has obtained the Diploma of that College. He was invested with full ruling powers on the 15th November 1917.

The Ruler and His Family

Shrimant S. Laxmidevi, the Rani Saheb, was married to the Raja Saheb on the 18th December 1913. She was born on the 17th November 1901. She is the daughter of Raje Shambhusingrao Jadhavrao, First Class Sardar of Malegaon Bk. in the Poona District. The family is descended from Dhanaji Jadhav, the famous Mahratta General.

The Raja Saheb has four sons and one daughter. The four sons are: (1) Shrimant Pratapsinh *alias* Bapu Saheb, the Yuvaraj (Heir Apparent), born on the 13th July 1923; (2) Shrimant Vijayasingh *alias* Shivajiraje, born on the 25th May 1925; (3) Shrimant Udayasinhraje, born on the 7th December 1927; and (4) Shrimant Vikramasinhraje, born on the 13th December 1933. The daughter, Shrimant Sarojinidevi *alias* Akka Saheb, was born on the 2nd June 1920.

**10.** During the year under report, Shrimant Yuvaraj Pratapsinh Bapu Saheb and Shrimant Rajkumar Shivajiraje were studying in the English Standards III and II respectively in the Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya High School, Poona, and Shrimant Rajkumari Sarojinidevi *alias* Akka Saheb in the English standard VII in the Maharashtra Girls' Education Society's High School for Indian Girls, Poona. They were also receiving instruction by qualified and experienced teachers at home. Shrimant Rajkumar Udayasinhraje continued his primary education at home. The progress of all of them during the year under report was satisfactory.

Shrimant Rajkumari Sarojinidevi *alias* Akka Saheb appeared for the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University held in April 1936 and creditably passed it. She is the first Rajkumari from the Ruling Family of Phaltan to attain that distinction, and deserves to be congratulated on her success.

Shrimant S. Rani Saheb is residing at Poona for the education of the Rajkumars. Shrimant Raja Saheb also often visits Poona for the same purpose.

**11.** For some time in November 1935, Shrimant Raja Saheb kept indifferent health. He was examined by a committee of three eminent surgeons of Bombay, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, M. D., F. R. C. S.; Dr. S. R. Moolgaonkar, F. R. C. S.; and Dr. D. D. H. Baria, F. R. C. S. Their examination revealed that Shrimant Raja Saheb was suffering from Amæbic infection. After a vigorous treatment for about 2 months Shrimant Raja Saheb was completely free from the trouble.

Domestic Events.

On the 2nd March 1936, Dr. S. R. Moolgaonkar, F. R. C. S., performed at Phaltan a successful operation on Shrimant Raja Saheb for piles.

On the 11th December 1935, Dr. S. R. Moolgaonkar, F. R. C. S., performed at Bombay a successful operation on Shrimant Yuvaraj Pratapsinh Babu Saheb for inguinal hernia.

Shrimant Raja Saheb and the Members of his Family enjoyed on the whole good health during the year under report.

#### D. Relations with the British Government

**12.** The Political relations of the Phaltan Durbar with the British Government, which are governed by the Treaty, dated the 22nd April 1820, continued to be very cordial as usual during the year under report.

*Relations with the British Government.*

Since April 1, 1933, the State is in political relations with the Government of India. During the year under report, Lieut.-Col. J. C. Tate and Lieut.-Col. J. de la Hay Gordon, O. B. E., M. C., were the Agents to the Governor-General for the Deccan States and Residents at Kolhapur. Captain K. C. Packman was the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur.

#### E. The Administration

**13.** The Raja Saheb has full powers of internal sovereignty. His civil and criminal powers are unlimited, subject only to the proviso that, for capital offences, he cannot try persons, who are neither his own subjects nor the subjects of other States, except with the permission of the Agent to the Governor-General.

*Powers of the Ruler.*

**14.** Since the grant of Reforms by the Ruler on the 7th September 1929, the administration of the State is carried on according to the Constitution laid down in "The Government of Phaltan State Act, 1929."

*The Administration.*

Shrimant Raja Saheb with the help of his Executive Council carries on the administration of the State, except that the affairs of the Foreign and Political Department are administered by him alone with the help of his Dewan.

**15.** During the year under report, Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, B. A., LL. B., continued to be the Dewan and President of the Executive Council. The other Members of the Executive Council were Mr. S. H. Kher, B. A., LL. B., the Revenue Member, and Mr. B. L. Likhite, M. A., LL. B., the Finance Member. During the Dewan's absence on a month's leave from 16-5-1935 to 15-6-1935 Mr. S. H. Kher acted as Dewan.

*The Executive Council.*

During the year under report, the Executive Council held 26 meetings and passed 95 resolutions, as against 42 meetings and 111 resolutions in the previous year.

**16.** The Phaltan State Legislative Council consists of 19 members of whom 9 are elected and 10 nominated by the Durbar. Out of the 10 nominated members 5 are non-officials. The President is nominated by the Raja Saheb and the Deputy President is elected by the members.

*The Legislative Council.*

During the year under report, the Legislative Council held its session on the 6th August 1935. An account of the work done by the Council is given in Chapter III.

17. The personnel of the high officials and the changes therein during the year under report are given in Appendix I.

The post of an Education Officer was newly created in May 1936 and placed under the Dewan and Home Member who is in charge of the education portfolio. Mr. R. G. Joshi, B.A., an experienced educationist from the Central Provinces, was appointed to the post and he assumed charge on the 9th May 1936. The Education Officer guides and supervises the primary education conducted by the Local Bodies and the secondary education conducted by the Durbar.

### R Important Events

18. The most deplorable event during the year under report was the sad and mournful demise of His Late Majesty the King-Emperor George V on Tuesday, the 21st January 1936, at 5-25 A.M. (I.S.T.). The news was first received by Shrimant Raja Saheb by a telegram from the A. G. G., Deccan States. Flags were immediately lowered half-mast and an extraordinary issue of the *Phaltan Durbar Gazette* announced the sorrowful news throughout the town to the deepest regret of the citizens. Shrimant Raja Saheb immediately sent the following telegram to the A.G.G., Deccan States, for further communication :—

Demise of H. M.  
the King-Emperor  
George V.

“Your telegram. Extremely grieved to learn of His Majesty the King-Emperor's demise. Please convey most loyal and respectful condolence to the Royal Family on behalf of myself and my subjects.

Raja, Phaltan.”

On Wednesday, the 22nd January 1936, all offices and schools were closed. In the evening, a solemn Durbar was held to give expression to the deep sorrow felt by every one. The Durbar was attended by people of all castes and creeds. The following telegram was sent to the A. G. G., Deccan States, for further communication :—

“A solemn Durbar presided over by Shrimant Raja Saheb and attended by mankaris, officials, priests, merchants and by general public, both men and women, was convened this evening at 6-30. An expression of the deepest feelings of sorrow, sympathy and loyalty to Her Majesty the Dowager Queen, His Majesty King Edward the Eighth and Royal Family was made on behalf of Shrimant Raja Saheb and Rani Saheb and all Members of the Ruling Family of Phaltan, the Durbar, officials, subjects and residents of the State including women. It is hoped that you will be pleased to convey this expression of sorrow and sympathy to all Members of British Royal House and also our most respectful homage to His Majesty King Edward the Eighth on his accession to the Throne.

Dewan, Phaltan State.”

The important public institutions in the town, viz., the Phaltan Municipality, the Phaltan Local Board, the Phaltan Shri-Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., and the Victoria Diamond Jubilee Library, Phaltan, also passed resolutions of condolence which were translated into English and sent to the A. G. G., Deccan States, for further communication.

On Tuesday, the 28th January 1936, the day of funeral of His Late Majesty, all the offices, schools, public institutions and places of recreation were closed and all normal business activities, suspended. At the appointed hour (4 P. M., I. S. T.), an impressive *Memorial Prayer* was held, which was attended by Shrimant Raja Saheb, officials and people of all castes and

creeds. A salute of 70 one-minute guns was fired and flags continued to remain half-mast as a mark of deep respect for His Late Majesty. The death of His Late Majesty cast a deep gloom over the whole of the British Empire. It can truly be said that in him the Empire and the World has lost a great Sovereign, an able statesman and a great lover of world peace.

The following letter No. P-109/36 dated the 2nd May 1936 from the A.G.G., Deccan States, was received by the Dewan in reply to his telegram dated the 22nd January 1936 given above :—

Sir,

I have the honour, under instructions from the Government of India, to inform you that your expressions of sympathy and condolence on the occasion of the death of His Late Majesty the King-Emperor contained in your telegram, dated the 22nd January 1936, were placed before His Majesty who has desired that his sincere thanks for the same should be conveyed to you.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,  
Sd. J. Gordon, Lieut.-Colonel,  
Agent to the Governor-General for the  
Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur.

19. On the death of his father, His Late Majesty the King-Emperor George V, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales was proclaimed King-Emperor under the title of Edward VIII. The Proclamation which was read in India on Thursday the 23rd January 1936 and the Declaration which His Majesty was pleased to make upon assuming the Throne are given in Annexures I and II respectively. They were published in the issue of the *Phaltan Durbar Gazette* and given the widest publicity throughout the State.

20. The Viceroy and Governor-General of India, H. E. the Rt. Hon. the Marquess of Linlithgow, P.C., K.T., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., O.B.E., D.L., T.D., immediately after his assumption of the Viceroyalty on Sunday, the 18th April 1936, broadcasted his first Address to the peoples of India from his study in the Viceroy's House. In his Address His Excellency referred *inter alia* to law and order, his personal knowledge of British India, the Indian States, the Services of the Crown, the difficulties of industrialists and of urban areas, the problem of middle class unemployment, the advancement of medicine, science and technology, indigenous art and literature, the younger generation, his strict impartiality and the new Constitution. Referring to the Indian States His Excellency said :—

“ Let me at once assure you that I have ever in mind the constant and devoted loyalty to His Majesty the King-Emperor of the Princes and people of the Indian States and here affirm my profound admiration for their proud record of constant and undeviating service to the Throne and Empire, both in peace and war.”

At the end of his Address His Excellency said :—

“ For the next five years, without let or stay, I will devote my mind, my heart and such health as Providence may vouchsafe to me, to the service of your country. For this I ask you to remember me in your prayers.

Let us move boldly forward, with faith and courage, you and I, and with all our strength strive to better the lot of her peoples, wheresoever they may be, and to sustain, in all its ancient fame and glory, the great name of India over all the world.”

The Address of his Excellency was given as wide publicity as possible throughout the State. It was everywhere received with utmost enthusiasm. The people took great interest in reading it and hearing it read. The grace and charm of the message proved to be very catching. Throughout the Address, there was a note of sincerity and a profound desire to be in intimate touch with the masses. His Excellency has no doubt created a precedent which would everywhere be welcomed by His Majesty's subjects in this country.

**21.** Lieut. Colonel John de la Hay Gordon, O. B. E., M. C., Agent to the Governor-General for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur, accompanied by Captain K. C. Packman, Secretary to the A. G. G., and Mrs. Packman, paid an official visit to the Phaltan State on Tuesday, the 12th November 1935 and stayed up to Friday, the 15th November 1935. On his arrival on Tuesday, the 12th November 1935, at 12-45 P. M. the distinguished guest was received by the Ruler at the Laxmi Vilas Palace. In the afternoon, the Ruler paid a formal visit to the A. G. G. and the A. G. G. paid a return visit to the Ruler. In the evening, the Phaltan Municipality and the Phaltan Local Board presented a joint Address of Welcome to the A. G. G. [The texts of the Address and the A. G. G.'s reply to it are given in Annexures III and IV respectively.] This function was followed by another equally delightful function, viz., The Mudhoji Club's 'at Home'. Both these functions were held on the spacious lawns of the Laxmi Vilas Palace and were attended by prominent citizens, ladies and gentlemen, and people from the villages.

On the morning of Wednesday, the 13th November 1935, the A. G. G. went out for a *Shukar*. In the afternoon, he and the Ruler paid a visit to the sugar factory of the Phaltan Sugar Works, Ltd. On his arrival, at the factory, the A. G. G. was received by Mr. V. S. Apte, the Managing Director, who showed him the working of the factory. The first sugar bag of the season was then filled at his hands. The A. G. G. expressed satisfaction at the big industrial concern in the State. At the conclusion of the visit, the A. G. G. and the guests were entertained to tea by the Managing Director. At night the guests were entertained after dinner at a pastoral dance which was very interesting.

On the morning of Thursday the 14th November 1935, the A. G. G. and the Ruler paid a visit to the Farm and Laboratories of the Sugarcane Research Scheme for Deccan at Padegaon. The Farm is situated within the State territory and the Laboratories, just outside it. On arrival at the Farm, the guests were received by Rao Saheb B. P. Vagholkar, L. Ag., Principal Agricultural Officer, Sugarcane Research Scheme, who showed them round and explained to them the nature of the Research work carried on there. In the afternoon, the A. G. G. took tea with Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, the Dewan, and Mrs. Godbole at their house. The Ruler, Shrimant S. Rani Saheb, Shrimant Yuvaraj and Shrimant Rajkumari Sarojinidevi were also pleased to grace the occasion by their presence. In the evening, the A. G. G. accompanied by his Secretary Captain Packman visited the following institutions in the town, viz.,

- (1) The Victoria Diamond Jubilee Library, Phaltan ;
- (2) The King George V and Queen Mary Silver Jubilee Charitable State Dispensary ;
- (3) The Shri-Sagunamata Maternity Home, Phaltan ;
- (4) The Mudhoji High School, Phaltan ;
- (5) The Phaltan Shri-Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.; and
- (6) The Kishorsinh Motor Service Company.

At night, a State Banquet was given in honour of the A. G. G. at the Mudhoji Manmohan Palace. The banquet was attended by important State officials and prominent citizens. The Ruler first proposed the Toast of Their Majesties and then, after a brief speech, the toast of the distinguished guest. The A. G. G. made a brief reply and after thanking the Ruler for his cordial hospitality proposed the toast in his honour. [The toast speech by the Ruler and the A. G. G.'s reply to it are given in Annexures V and VI respectively.] After the banquet, the guests motored to the Maloji Point (a distance of about a mile from the Palace) to witness the display of fire works on the sands of the river.

On Friday, the 15th November 1935, after breakfast, the A. G. G. and party bade farewell to the Ruler and the Members of his Family and left for Aundh at 8-30 A. M.

**22.** His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General was pleased to confer on the Ruler the hereditary title of Raja on the 1st January 1936.

**The Ruler Honoured  
with the Hereditary  
Title of Raja.**

This happy news was immediately published in an extraordinary issue of the *Phaltan Durbar Gazette* and made known to the public. Numerous congratulatory messages were received by the Raja Saheb from his loyal subjects, his brother-Rulers and his many friends, both European and Indian.

His Excellency the Rt. Hon. the Lord Brabourne, G. C. I. E., M. C., Governor of Bombay, was pleased to send him the following telegram :—

“Very best congratulations from us both and all good wishes for the New Year.

Brabourne.”

The following names of some of the many friends, who sent congratulatory messages to Shrimant Raja Saheb, may be mentioned here:—

The Hon. Sir Bertrand Glancy; the A. G. G., Deccan States; H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda; H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur; H. H. the Maharajadhiraj of Patiala; H. H. the Maharaja of Dholpur; H. H. the Maharaja of Dewas Jr.; H. H. the Maharaja of Rewa; H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal; H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner; the Yuvaraj and Yuvaradni of Dewas Sr.; the Hon. Sir Robert Bell; the Hon. Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper; Mr. P. J. Patrick, India Office, London; Mr. J. P. Gibson, India Office, London; Lieut. Col. J. C. Tate; the Hon. Sir J. Ghosal; Mr. H. B. Clayton; Mr. C. S. Campbell; Dr. W. Burns; Sir Govind Pradhan; Sir C. V. Metha; Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas; Mr. J. P. Brander; Mr. G. F. S. Collins; Sir Jadunath Sarkar; Mr. C. C. Inglis; Sir M. V. Joshi; Mr. B. S. Kamat; Dr. Sir Shafat Ahmed Khan; Dr. R. P. Paranjapye; Mr. M. R. Jayakar; Sir Mirza Ismail; Sir Govind Madgaonkar; Sir Akbar Hydari; Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah; Sir V. T. Krishnamachari; Mr. G. V. Bewoor and Mr. Sachhidananda Sinha.

Shrimant Raja Saheb and Shrimant S. Rani Saheb were taken in a procession through the town on the 14th January 1936 when they came to Phaltan for the first time after the conferment of the hereditary title. As the procession progressed, they were enthusiastically greeted and profusely garlanded by the citizens. At the Makar Sankrant Durbar held in the evening Shrimant Raja Saheb expressed his appreciation of the loyalty and devotion of his subjects.

### G. Other Events

**23.** On the 3rd June 1935, H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India conferred the hereditary title of Raja on the Rulers of Bhór and Jamkhandi on the occasion of His Majesty's Birthday. The Ruler of Phaltan sent them congratulatory messages and on Tuesday, the 20th of August 1935, the Ruler and S. Rani Sahab gave a Dinner in their honour at the Western India Turf Club House, Poona. Besides the two principal guests, their Highnesses the Raja Sahab and Rani Sahab of Sangli, Shrimant Chief Sahab ( now Raja Sahab ) of Miraj Sr. and Shrimant Chief Sahab of Ichalkaranji also graced the occasion by their presence. Shrimant Rani Sahab of Jamkhandi could not attend the function owing to her illness. The other guests included some of the senior officers of the Government of Bombay and the Deccan States, some members of the Central and Provincial Legislatures and a number of prominent ladies and gentlemen of Poona, both European and Indian.

The Ruler of Phaltan in proposing the toast of the two guests of honour, congratulated them upon the hereditary title conferred on them. Shrimant Raja Sahab of Bhór thanked his host for the honour done to him and expressed a wish that in the near future he should get a similar opportunity of congratulating him on a like distinction. Shrimant Raja Sahab of Jamkhandi also expressed his thanks to the host for the honour done to him and said that the honour conferred on Shrimant Raja Sahabs of Sangli and Bhór and on himself was a happy augury for other Deccan Rulers. [ The toast speech by the Ruler of Phaltan and the speeches in reply by the Raja Sahabs of Bhór and Jamkhandi are given in Annexures VII, VIII and IX respectively. ]

**24.** In appreciation of the conferment of the hereditary title of 'Raja' on the Ruler of Phaltan, Shrimant Raja Sahab of Bhór invited him to pay a visit to Bhór. Accordingly, Shrimant Raja Sahab of Phaltan, accompanied by Shrimant Yuvaraj, Shrimant Rajkumar Shivajiraje and the principal State officials and mankaris, paid the promised visit to Bhór on Sunday, the 26th April 1936. On his arrival at Bhór at 10-30 A. M., Shrimant Raja Sahab was welcomed by Shrimant Raja Sahab of Bhór, the Yuvaraj, and officials and mankaris of Bhór State.

At noon a banquet in Indian style was given in honour of the Raja Sahab of Phaltan which was attended by about 300 guests. In the afternoon, a grand Durbar was held. The Raja Sahab of Bhór, in his welcome speech, congratulated Shrimant Raja Sahab on the title conferred on him and referred to the unselfish services rendered by him and his Dewan, Rao Sahab K. V. Godbole, to the cause of the ten Deccan States during the shaping of the new Constitution. Shrimant Raja Sahab of Bhór also graciously extended his congratulations to Rao Sahab Godbole on the conferment of the title of ' Rao Sahab ' on him.

Shrimant Raja Sahab of Phaltan in his reply expressed his grateful thanks to Shrimant Raja Sahab of Bhór for the honour done to him and for his cordial welcome and generous hospitality. [ The translations of the welcome speech by Shrimant Raja Sahab of Bhór and the reply given to it by Shrimant Raja Sahab of Phaltan are given in Annexures X and XI respectively. ] At the conclusion of the Durbar, ceremonial presents were given by Shrimant Raja Sahab of Bhór to Shrimant Raja Sahab of Phaltan, the Yuvaraj, and the Rajkumar, and all the officials and mankaris who had accompanied Shrimant Raja Sahab to Bhór.

In the evening, the guests paid a visit to Ámbavda, a village about 8 miles from Bhór, where Shrimant Raja Sahab of Bhór has erected a fitting memorial to the illustrious founder, of his House, Shrimant Shankaraji Narayan Pant Sachiv. The Raja Sahab of Phaltan and party left Bhór for Phaltan at 10 P. M.



**25.** An unprecedented Earthquake shock was felt in Quetta at 3 A. M. on the 31st May 1935. It was an appalling disaster causing tremendous loss of life and property. H. E. the Viceroy immediately opened the "Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund" and in response to His Excellency's appeal a sum of Rs. 1,000 was contributed by the Durbar to the Fund.

**The Quetta Earthquake.**

**26.** On Monday, the 3rd June 1935, the Birthday of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor George V was observed as a public holiday with usual ceremony.

**Birthday of H. M. the King-Emperor George V.**

**27.** The 40th Birthday of the Ruler, Shrimant Malojirao Nana Saheb, was observed on the Ganesh Chaturthi Day and the following day (the 1st and 2nd September 1935) with great rejoicings throughout the State.

**Birthday of the Ruler.**

A Special Committee was appointed for celebrating the event at Phaltan. The Committee consisted of Mr. N. G. Halabe (Chairman); Mr. M. R. Upalekar (Vice-Chairman); Mr. N. V. Tere-Desai; Mr. G. S. Phansalkar; Mr. S. N. Bapat; Mr. V. B. Chavan; Mr. T. V. Shah; Mr. V. D. Duble; Mr. B. S. Phansalkar; Mr. V. R. Tathwadkar; Mr. K. S. Keskar; Mr. S. N. Sardesai; Mr. K. K. Patke and Mr. D. S. Unde (Secretary).

On Sunday, the 1st September 1935, the festivities began with the Birthday parade in the morning. Shrimant Chief Saheb then attended the *pansuparis* given in his honour by the Phaltan Shri-Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. and the Mudhoji High School, Phaltan. In the evening a Durbar was held in the temple of Shri-Ram. It was attended by a large number of ladies and gentlemen. A number of congratulatory speeches were made on the occasion. Rao Saheb Godbole, the Dewan, made the principal speech in which he briefly summarised the main events since the accession of the Ruler to the Gadi and referred to the keen personal interest taken by him in the administration. Shrimant Chief Saheb in a brief reply expressed his thanks for the loyalty and devotion of his subjects. At night Shrimant Chief Saheb and the Members of his Family were entertained to a Dinner at the Mudhoji Manmohan Palace.

On Monday, the 2nd September 1935, a big dinner in Indian style was given by the Durbar. It was attended by over a thousand people of all castes and creeds from the Phaltan town and the villages. In the evening, the Phaltan Municipality and the Phaltan Local Board gave a joint *pansupari* to Shrimant Chief Saheb on behalf of the subjects. A number of congratulatory speeches were made on the occasion. Shrimant Chief Saheb in his reply expressed his thanks for the loyalty and devotion of his subjects. At night an entertainment programme was attended by over a thousand people. The festivities concluded after Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, the Dewan, had thanked the Special Committee for the successful carrying out of the celebrations.

**28.** On Monday, the 28th October 1935, a State Dinner was held in honour of the Ruler at the Western India Turf Club House, Poona, in celebration of the 18th anniversary of the Ruler's accession to the Gadi. Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, the Dewan, in his toast speech said "Shrimant Chief Saheb's rule has been all along a progressive and benign rule and the subjects of the Phaltan State are certainly fortunate to have a Ruler like Shrimant Chief Saheb who is endowed with modern ideas of government." In his brief reply, Shrimant Chief Saheb expressed his thanks and said that the success of his administration so far was no less due to his capable ministers than to himself.

**Accession Day of the Ruler.**

**29.** The 35th Birthday of Shrimant S. Rani Saheb was celebrated in a fitting manner on Friday, the 15th November 1935. A luncheon was given in her honour at the Mudhoji Manmohan Palace, which was attended by prominent ladies and gentlemen of all castes and creeds. In the evening, the Phaltan Shri-Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., gave a *pansupari* in her honour. The function was largely attended and many congratulatory speeches were made on the occasion. Shrimant S. Rani Saheb made a suitable reply.

**30.** The 13th Birthday of Shrimant Pratapsinh Bapu Saheb, the Yuvaraj, was celebrated on Sunday, the 23rd June 1935. A State Dinner formed part of the celebrations. Rao Saheb Godbole made a brief congratulatory speech and proposed the toast of Shrimant Chief Saheb and Shrimant S. Rani Saheb, and that of the Yuvaraj Saheb. Shrimant Chief Saheb made a brief reply and very much appreciated the loyalty and devotion of his subjects towards the Ruling Family of Phaltan.

**31.** In deference to the wishes of His Majesty the King-Emperor George V. the 17th anniversary of the Armistice Day was observed as usual at 11 A.M. on the 11th November 1935. A complete silence for two minutes was observed.

#### H. Distinguished Visitors

**32.** (1) Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, K. B. E., Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in India, Simla, paid a short visit to Phaltan on Thursday, the 22nd August 1935.

On his arrival at 11-30 A. M., he was received at the Laxmi Vilas Palace by the Ruler. At noon the distinguished guest was accorded a welcome by the Phaltan Municipality and the Phaltan Local Board, to which he gave a brief reply thanking the Local Bodies for welcoming him and expressing satisfaction at their working. Thereafter the distinguished guest, in company with the Ruler, visited the following institutions in the town, viz., the Mudhoji High School, Phaltan, the Shri Sagunamata Maternity Home, the Charitable State Dispensary, the Victoria Diamond Jubilee Library and the Phaltan Shri-Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. At night the distinguished guest was entertained to a dinner at the Mudhoji Manmohan Palace. Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya took his departure at 11-30 p. m.

(2) Mr. Hamid A. Ali, B. A., I. C. S., Collector of Satara, paid a flying visit to Phaltan and lunched with the Ruler on the 19th November 1935.

(3) Major R. L. Isaacs, Officer Commanding, 10th Battalion, 5th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum, and Mrs. Isaacs paid a visit to Phaltan on the 17th January 1936. During his stay here Major Isaacs gave interviews to some of the military pensioners residing in the Phaltan State and took his departure on the 19th January 1936.

(4) On the 26th February 1936, Mr. S. G. Darshane, B. A., Naib Dewan (now Dewan) of Aundh, Mr. N. G. Chaphekar, B.A., LL.B., High Court Judge, Aundh, Mr. L. K. Kirloskar, the well-known industrialist, and some other officials of the Aundh State paid a flying visit to Phaltan.

(5) The Commissioned Officer of the 10th Armoured Car Company, Kirkee, camped at Phaltan on the 27th March 1936 with 5 cars and troops on their way from Indapur to Poona.

(6) Dr. Otto Samson (Edinburgh University), Dr. V. R. Khanolkar, M. D. (Lond.), Mrs. Khanolkar and Dr. V. R. Sanzgiri, M.S., M.R.C.S., F.C.P.S., paid a flying visit to Phaltan on the 22nd December 1935.

(7) On the 21st July 1935, the Ruler entertained to luncheon, at the Western India Turf Club House, Poona, Mr. A. E. Foote, M. A., Principal of the Dehra Dun Public School. The guests included Mrs. Foote and Mr. and Mrs. Cameron.

(8) The Ruler of Phaltan entertained to luncheon the Hon. Sir Lancelot Graham, K. C. I. E., M. A., Bar-at-Law, Secretary, Legislative Department, Government of India, ( now Governor of Sind ) at the Western India Turf Club House, Poona, on Friday, the 18th October, 1935. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Clayton, Mr. J. H. Garrett, Mr. N. B. Baxter, Mrs. T. T. Kothawala, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Dhurandhar and the Hon. Sardar Jagannath Maharaj Pandit.

### I. Ruler's Visits, Interviews, Attendance at Functions, etc.

**33.** On the 24th August 1935, the Ruler paid a visit to Lieut.-Colonel J. de la Hay Gordon, O. B. E., M. C., A. G. G., Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur and lunched with him.

Ruler's Visits to  
A. G. G., Deccan  
States.

The Ruler and Shrimant S. Rani Saheb paid a visit to Lieut.-Colonel J. de la Hay Gordon, O. B. E., M. C., A. G. G., Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur, on the 9th May 1936 and had lunch with him.

Shrimant Raja Saheb, accompanied by Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, the Dewan, attended the evening party at Kolhapur given by Lieut.-Colonel J. de la Hay Gordon, O. B. E., M. C., A. G. G., Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur on the 21st May 1936.

**34.** Shrimant Raja Saheb and Shrimant S. Rani Saheb lunched with H. E. the Rt. Hon. the Lord Brabourne, Governor of Bombay, at the Government House, Bombay, on the 7th January 1936.

Ruler's Visits to  
H. E. the Governor of  
Bombay.

Shrimant Raja Saheb had an interview with H. E. the Rt. Hon. the Lord Brabourne, Governor of Bombay, on the 22nd May 1936 at the Government House, Bombay.

**35.** Shrimant Raja Saheb, accompanied by Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, the Dewan, and Mr. S. M. Upalekar, the Private Secretary, had been to Bombay to attend, at the Gateway of India, the function held in connection with the arrival of His Excellency the Right Hon. the Marquess of Linlithgow, P.C., K.T., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., O.B.E., D.L., T.D., Viceroy and Governor-General designate of India, on the 17th April 1936, and the function at the time of the departure of His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Willingdon, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, on the 18th April 1936.

Attendance at Func-  
tions.

The Ruler, Shrimant S. Rani Saheb and the Yuvaraj attended on Thursday, the 3rd October 1935, the function held in connection with the unveiling ceremony of the Painting of Raja Shrimant Raghunathrao Shankarrao *alias* Baba Saheb Pant Sachiv, Raja Saheb of Bhor, and the Scout Display at the Poona City Boy Scouts Local Association's Headquarters at Poona.

Shrimant Raja Saheb, accompanied by Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, the Dewan, attended at Poona the meeting of the Rulers and Representatives of the Deccan States convened by Shrimant Raja Saheb of Aundh on the 10th February 1936 to consider the feasibility of the question of establishing a common High Court for the Deccan States.

Shrimant Raja Saheb, Shrimant S. Rani Saheb and Shrimant Rajkumari Sarojinidevi *alias* Akka Saheb, accompanied by Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, the Dewan, and Mr. S. M. Upalekar, the Private Secretary, attended the *Thread Ceremony* of the Yuvaraj of Ramdurg at Ramdurg on the 8th May 1936.

## J. Obituary

**36.** The year under report witnessed the sad death of Shrimant Raghunathrao Sambhajirao *alias* Baba Saheb Naik Nimbalkar, the natural father of Shrimant Raja Saheb of Phaltan, on February 14, 1936, at the advanced age of 70. He was suffering from heart trouble and consequent debility for about a year before his death. By his engaging manners he had endeared himself to all, from the highest to the lowest, and was held in high esteem by the people of the State. His energetic figure was always seen taking part in all important civic activities. He was the Vice-President of the Consultative Committee appointed by Shrimant Raja Saheb in January 1935 for the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of Their Majesties' accession to the Throne on May 6, 1935. In recognition of his services, H. E. the Viceroy was pleased to honour him with the award of the King-Emperor's Silver Jubilee Medal.

Death of Shrimant Raghunathrao Sambhajirao Naik Nimbalkar.

The news of his death immediately spread through the town and the neighbouring villages, and thousands of people gathered to have a last glimpse of his earthly remains and to attend his funeral. After the funeral procession reached the cremation ground, a number of speeches were made in praise of the deceased. Rao saheb K. V. Godbole, the Dewan, spoke very feelingly about the many sterling virtues of the deceased, who was always unassuming and simple in his habits even though his son was the Ruler of the State. It may truly be said that his death removed a great personality, which was reminiscent of the old Mahratta generation, and a popular figure in the civic life of the town.

**37.** As a mark of respect for Her Late Majesty the Queen of the Belgians, flags were flown half-mast on the 3rd September 1935 (funeral day) on all offices and public buildings at Phaltan. The schools in Phaltan were also closed on that day in Her Late Majesty's honour.

Death of H. M. the Queen of the Belgians.

**38.** As a mark of respect for Her Late Royal Highness Princess Victoria, sister of His Majesty the King-Emperor Goerge V, flags were flown half-mast on the day of her funeral, the 7th December 1935.

Death of H. R. H. Princess Victoria.

**39.** As a mark of respect for His Late Majesty the King of Egypt, flags were half-masted on Thursday, the 30th April 1936, the day of funeral of His Late Majesty. Under instructions from the Government of India, Court mourning was also observed for a week from Wednesday, the 29th April 1936.

Death of H. M. the King of Egypt.

**40.** The sad death of Lord Reading, ex-Viceroy of India, occurred in London on the 30th December 1935. As a mark of respect for his memory, all offices and schools in the Phaltan State were closed on Thursday, the 2nd January 1936. Flags were half-masted in his honour on Monday, the 6th January 1936, the day of his funeral.

Death of Lord Reading, ex-Viceroy of India.

**41.** On Friday, the 25th September 1935, the sad news of the death in London of Mrs. J. de la Hay Gordon, the wife of the A.G.G. Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur, was received throughout the State with deep regret. As a mark of respect for the memory of deceased, the flags were flown half-mast and all public offices and schools were closed on that day.

Death of Mrs. J. de la Hay Gordon.

## K. Donations

42. The following donations were given by the Durbar during the year  
Donations. under report :—

S. No.	Donations.	Amount.
ANNUAL GRANTS.		Rs.
1	The Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona. ...	500
2	The Mudhoji Club, Phaltan. ...	200
3	The Victoria Diamond Jubilee Library, Phaltan, (including arrears of Rs. 210.) ...	410
4	The Shri-Sagunamata Maternity Home, Phaltan. ...	200
	Total. ...	1,310
OTHER GRANTS.		
5	The General Secretary, the All India Modern History Congress, Poona. ...	51
6	Dr. C. E. Vail, Presbyterian Mission Hospital, Miraj, (Contribution to the Cancer Fund.) ...	300
7	The Hon. Secretary, Building Committee of the Poona Seva Sadan Nursing and Medical Education Committee. ...	1,000
8	Mr. Krishnarao Shankar Pandit, Singer, Gwalior. ...	75
9	H. E. the Viceroy's Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund. ...	1,000
10	The Secretary, Vaidik Samshodhan Mandal, Poona. ...	250
11	Principal Govind Chimnaji Bhate, M.A., Mahad, (for his series of books on travel.) ...	100
12	Mr. Kashinath Narsinh Patwardhan, B.Ag., Agricultural Officer, Sangli, (for his book 'शेतवाडीची आर्थिक परीक्षा'.)	50
13	Principal Vaijanath Kashinath Rajvade, M.A., Poona, (for his book 'निरुक्ताचे मराठी भाषांतर'.)	50
14	Prof. Dr. N. K. Gharpure, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D., S.T.C., Secretary, Abhinava Sharadopasak Mandal, Poona, (as a help to the cause of the "Kirloskar Week" and the publication of 'समग्र किलोस्कर'.)	50
15	Mr. Laxman Dattatraya Joshi, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Poona, (for his book 'संगीत शास्त्रकार व कलावंत यांचा इतिहास'.)	25
16	Mr. Sadashiv Ramchandra Godbole, Poona. Contribution towards the expenses for reprinting the books 'उत्तरामचरित्र' व 'मृच्छकटिक' by the late Mr. Parashuram Tatya Godbole. ...	50
17	Master Anant Keshav Kogje, Singer, Jubbulpore. ...	20
18	Mr. S. Y. Joshi, Engineer, Malavali, (for his book 'बेकारी, तिचीं कारणें व उपाय'.)	25
19	Mr. Vasudev Krishna Bhawe, B.A., Poona, (for his book 'पेशवेकालीन महाराष्ट्र'.)	100
20	Mr. K. K. Iyengar, Editor, United India and Indian States, New Delhi. ...	100
21	Mr. P. S. Athavale, Pracharak Pratapgad Fund organised by Shrimant Tararaje Rani Saheb, Satara. ...	501
22	The Editor-in-chief, the Indian States and Zamindaries, Secunderabad. ...	100
23	Miscellaneous. ...	16
	Total. ...	3,863
	Grand Total. ...	5,173

## CHAPTER II

### ADMINISTRATION OF LAND

#### A. The Revenue Department

**43.** The Revenue administration of the State is carried on by the Revenue **Chief Revenue Officers.** Member. The Mamlatdar works directly under him.

During the year under report, Mr. S. H. Kher, B.A., LL.B., continued to be the Revenue Member and Mr. S. N. Bapat, B.A., the Mamlatdar.

#### B. Land Records

**44.** During the year under report, Mr. S. H. Kher, B.A., LL.B., the Revenue **Land Records.** Member, continued to be in charge of the Department of Land Records. The important functions of this department are to provide the statistics necessary for sound administration in all matters connected with the land, to provide the Record of Rights for the protection of all who hold interests in land and to simplify periodical settlement operations.

**45.** The Revision Survey Settlement was made in the year 1924-25. **Revision Survey Settlement.** The land revenue is collected in two instalments. The first instalment falls due on the 25th February and the second, on the 25th March every year.

**46.** During the year under report, considerable progress has been made in the work of the Record of Rights. The work in respect of the **Record of Rights.** following 20 villages was undertaken during the year under report:—

1 Bhadali ( Bk. ).	8 Veloshi.	15 Koparde.
2 Bhadali ( Kd. ).	9 Korhale.	16 Tambve.
3 Tavdi.	10 Vadgaon.	17 Kapadgaon.
4 Vinchurni.	11 Malavdi.	18 Taradgaon.
5 Mandavkhadak.	12 Aljapur.	19 Koregaon.
6 Khadki.	13 Kapshi.	20 Bibi.
7 Mirgaon.	14 Salpe.	

**47.** Waste land measuring 554 acres and 11 gunthas assessed at Rs. 660-13-8 **Waste Land.** was given out for cultivation during the year under report.

**48.** The number of Government and alienated villages is 60 and 13 respectively. The following are the 13 alienated villages:— **Number of Government and Alienated Villages.**

Serial number	Nature of alienation.	Names of villages.	Number of villages.
1	2	3	4
1	Isafat.	Asu, Nimblak, Hol and Padegaon.	4
2	Sharakat.	Raodi Khurd and Bhilkati.	2
3	Devasthan Inam	Dudhebavi, Sonavdi Khurd, Tirakvadi, Saskal, Vidni and Nirgudi.	6
4	Inam.	Wathar.	1
<b>Total</b>			<b>13</b>

49. No alienations were made during the year under report.  
Alienations.

50. Two boundary disputes were pending at the end of the year under Boundary Dispute. report.

51. The Agricultural Co-operative Societies make the necessary advances for agricultural purposes. However, during the year under report, a sum of Rs. 175 was advanced as Tagai loan.  
Tagai Advances.

### C. Land Revenue Demand and Collection

52. The annual *Jamabandi* and inspection were made by Mr. S. H. Kher, the Revenue Member.  
Jamabandi and Inspection.

53. The following table shows the total demand and collection of Land Revenue including local funds, during the years 1935-36 and 1934-35.  
Demand and Collection of Land Revenue.

Year.	Past arrears.	Current year's demand.	Total demand.	Suspend- sions.	Remis- sions.	Collec- tions.	Arrears at the end of the year		
							Of cur- rent year.	Of past year's demand.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1935-36	40,370	2,08,010	2,48,380	...	6,760	2,07,409	16,587	18,332	34,919
1934-35	50,142	2,10,303	2,60,445	...	8,978	2,12,142	21,498	18,872	40,370

The percentage of collection to the demand was as under.—

1935-36 ...	... 83.50
1934-35 ...	... 81.45

The collections have considerably improved in the year under report. Coercive processes had, however, to be resorted to in a few cases.

### D. Irrigated Area

54. The following table shows the area irrigated by the Nira Right Bank Canal during the years 1935-36 and 1934-35 and the water-rate assessment.  
Irrigated Area.

Year.	Area irrigated.		Water-rate assessment.
	2	3	
1	2	3	4
	Acres.	Gunthas.	Rs.
1935-36	11,014	25	1,56,821
1934-35	11,591	10	1,39,752

The increase in the water-rate assessment in spite of the decrease in the area irrigated is due to intensive sugarcane cultivation.

## CHAPTER III

### PROTECTION

#### A. Legislation

**55.** During the year under report the session of the Phaltan State Legislative Council was held on the 6th August 1935 under the Presidentship of Mr. B. G. Phatak, B. A., LL. B. [ The names of the Members of the Legislative Council are given in Annexure XII ]. After the swearing in of the new member, Shrimant Raja Saheb addressed the Members of the Council.

Work done by the Phaltan State Legislative Council.

During Question-time, the Durbar gave replies to 36 questions asked by Mr. A. V. Patwardhan, B.A.

Mr. B. L. Likhite, M.A., LL.B., the Finance Member, then introduced the Budget Estimates for the year 1935-36 for discussion of the Council. The Finance Member in his speech gave the main outlines of the budget, and informed the Council that, in conformity with the wish expressed by the members during discussion of the previous year's budget, two old taxes—*Magpadge* and *Ghanebud*— were discontinued by the Ruler from the beginning of the year. On the whole, the budget was appreciated by the members.

The Council then proceeded to discuss the resolution moved by Mr. B. S. Pharisalkar requesting the Durbar to explore the possibilities of new industries, of repairing old water-channels, of undertaking a geological survey of the State and of reserving a fixed amount for these purposes. The Resolution was withdrawn after discussion.

The President, in his concluding remarks, expressed satisfaction at the working of the Legislative Council and exhorted the members to take the fullest benefit of the Reforms granted by the Ruler.

**56.** During the year under report Shrimant Raja Saheb promulgated the " Government of Phaltan State Amendment Act, 1936 ( No. I of 1936 )" and the " Italian Loans and Credits Prohibition Ordinance, 1936" ( Ordinance No. I of 1936 ).

Legislation.

The List of Laws in force in the Phaltan State is given in Appendix II.

#### B. Military Force

**57.** Appendix III is not given as there is no Military Force in the State.

Military Force.

#### C. The Police

**58.** The number of the police at the end of the year under report was 83 as against 86 in the previous year. The details regarding the strength, cost, discipline and education of the police for the year 1935-36 are given in Appendix IV.

The Police.

The number of the armed police, styled as 'Garrison', is 38. They are armed with smooth-bore muzzle-loading guns and are employed to guard the Treasury, the Palace and the Jail.



**59.** The Statements showing (1) the working of the police, (2) the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries and (3) the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial, are given in Appendices V, VI and VII respectively.

The number of persons arrested by the police including the last year's balance of 57 was 125 as against 190 of the last year. Including 55 persons awaiting trial at the beginning of the year, there were 125 persons, as against 190 of the last year, for trial before the magistrates. Out of 125 persons, 16 were acquitted or discharged, none died, 51 were convicted and 58 remained awaiting trial at the close of the year. The value of the property stolen rose from Rs. 892 to Rs. 8,674 and that of the property recovered, from Rs. 704 to Rs. 1,929.

**60.** The ratios of the police to the population and to the area are 1 : 708 and 1 : 4.8 respectively.

#### D. The Village Police

**61.** The number of the village police is 376 and consists of the police patels and the village watchmen who are hereditary watandars. It is their special duty to prevent crime and to detect and arrest offenders within village limits. The village police are under the charge of the police patel.

**62.** During the year under report, there were 30 cases of accidental deaths as against 18 in the preceding year.

The loss due to accidental fires amounted to Rs. 1,777 as against 1,300 in the previous year.

#### E. The Judiciary

**63.** The High Court of Judicature at Phaltan is the highest Court of Appeal in the State in all judicial matters. It does not exercise Original Jurisdiction.

**64.** The following table shows the personnel of the High Court during the year under report:—

S. No.	Name	Appointment	
		From	To
1	Rao Saheb Keshav Vinayak Godbole, B. A., LL. B.	Permanent.	
2	Mr. Balkrishna Govind Phatak, B. A., LL. B.	7-8-1935.	15-8-1935
3	Mr. Keshav Anant Sapre, B. A., LL. B.	5-3-1936.	5-3-1936
4	Mr. Shridhar Atmaram Naik.	15-5-1936.	28-5-1936

The permanent High Court Judge primarily looks after the administrative work and disposes of urgent judicial matters. The appellate work is normally carried out by appointing independent Judges from competent lawyers or retired

Judges from British India. Much of the District Court work is also entrusted to them. This course has its advantages inasmuch as it secures to the people the services of experienced Judges unconnected with the administration of the State and has an additional advantage in that it separates as far as possible the executive and the judicial functions.

65. The following table shows the number of Courts in the Phaltan State for the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice, during the year under report:—

S. No.	Civil Courts	No.	S. No.	Criminal Courts	No.
1	The District Judge's Court.	1	1	The Sessions Judge's Court.	1
2	The First Class Subordinate Judge's Court.	1	2	The District Magistrate's Court.	1
			3	The First Class Magistrate's Court.	2
			4	The Second Class Magistrates's Court.	1
	Total ...	2		Total ...	5

#### F. Criminal Justice

66. The Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the Criminal Courts during the year 1935 is given in Appendix VIII.

Work done by the Criminal Courts.

The number of offences reported during the year under report together with the previous year's balance, was 398 as against 431 of the last year. 747 persons were put upon trial as against 1,107 of the previous year. Of these 177 were convicted, 236 acquitted, 66 discharged, none committed or referred, 14 either died, escaped or transferred, and 254 remained awaiting trial at the close of the year.

67. The Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions of the Criminal Appellate Courts during the year 1935 is given in Appendix IX.

Criminal Appellate Work.

#### G. Civil Justice

68. The Statement showing the nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year 1935 is given in Appendix X.

Original Civil Work.

The year opened with a balance of 227 original suits, to which 259 new suits filed during the year were added, thus making a total of 486 suits for disposal as against 419 suits for the last year. Of these 230 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 256 suits for the next year.

69. The Statement showing the results of applications for execution of decrees during the year 1935 is given in Appendix XI.

Execution of Decrees.

The opening balance of applications for execution of decrees was 249, to which 440 new applications were added during the year, thus making total of 689 as against 702 applications for the last year. Out of the total number, 428 applications as against 453 of the last year were disposed of, leaving a balance of 261 at the close of the year.

70. The Statement showing the number and results of appeals in civil suits Civil Appellate Work. during the year 1935 is given in Appendix XII.

During the year 1935, civil appeals numbered 27 from decrees, out of which 13 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 14 appeals for the next year.

71. The number of wards under the management of the Judicial Department at the beginning of the year was 5 and that of the estates was 2. No management of the estates of new wards was undertaken or none of the estates were given over to the wards during the year. The total receipts from these estates came to Rs. 305 and the expenditure, to Rs. 264.

72. There was no ward under the management of the Court of Wards Court of Wards. during the year under report.

73. During the year under report, the total number of possessory (Vahiwat) suits filed in the Mamlatdar's Court, including the balance of 6 of the last year, was 18, of which 14 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 4 for the next year.

#### H. Extradition

74. During the year 1935 one accused was surrendered by the British Government to the State Government. There was no demand from the British Government to the State Government for the surrender of accused persons during the year under report.

#### I. Prisons

75. Mr. B. L. Likhite, M. A., LL. B., the Finance Member, continued to be in charge of the Jail Department during the year under report. Mr. G. S. Phansalkar, L. C. P. S., the Chief Medical Officer, continued to be the Superintendent of the State Jail and Mr. V. R. Lele, L. C. P. S., the Assistant Medical Officer, was the Assistant Jail Superintendent and Mr. K. G. Halabe, the Jailor.

76. There is only one Jail in the State, at Phaltan. The Statement showing the number of persons confined in the State Jail during the year under report is given in Appendix XIII.

The administration of the State Jail is conducted generally on the lines of the rules laid down in the Bombay Jail Manual.

77. The following table shows the number of prisoners during the years 1935-36 and 1934-35 :—

Year.	Number of prisoners at the commencement of the year.		New admissions.		Total.		Number discharged.		Number at the end of the year.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1935-36	15	0	84	9	99	9	88	8	11	1
1934-35	8	1	96	10	104	11	89	11	15	0

**78.** Out of 93 admissions (84 males and 9 females), 44 were convicts and 49 under-trial prisoners. The daily average number of prisoners including convicts and under-trials was 16.1 as against 17 in the previous year.

Number of admissions and Daily Average.

**79.** During the year under report, the prisoners generally enjoyed good health. The conduct of all the prisoners was satisfactory. There was no death amongst them during the year under report.

Health and Conduct of Prisoners.

**80.** During the year under report, the total expenditure on the State Jail amounted to Rs. 866 as against 1,072 in the previous year. This expenditure denotes the cost incurred on the prisoners alone as the Jail Officers and guards receive their pay from their respective departments.

Expenditure.

### J. Registration

**81.** The work done by the Registration Department and the statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of registration during the year under report are given in Appendices XIV and XV respectively.

Registration.

During the year under report, the number of documents presented for registration decreased from 1,557 to 1,535 and the value of documents registered, from Rs. 3,37,737 to Rs. 2,87,844. The fees realised were Rs. 2,447 as against Rs. 2,446. The cost of the upkeep of the department was Rs. 639 as against 589 during the previous year.

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## CHAPTER III-A

### LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

#### A. The Phaltan Municipality

##### CONSTITUTION AND PERSONNEL

**82.** The Phaltan Municipality is one of the oldest institutions in the town, being established in 1868. It is governed by the Bombay District Municipal Act (Bombay Act III of 1901). The total number of councillors is 16, of whom 8 are elected and 8, including 4 officials, are nominated by the Durbar. The President is nominated by the Durbar and the Vice-President is elected by the councillors. The period of the last general election having expired, new elections were held on 20-5-1935 and the new General Body was formed from the beginning of the year under report. [The names of the Municipal councillors are given in Annexure XIII].

**83.** Mr. D. B. Unde, B. A., a retired Mamlatdar from British service and now a permanent resident of Phaltan, continued to be the President of the Municipality till 4-9-1935, when he resigned. After his resignation, Mr. H. B. Teli, a local Pleader, was nominated as President. Mr. N. G. Halabe continued to be the Vice-President. Mr. B. S. Phansalkar was the Chairman of the Managing Committee during the year under report.

##### RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

**84.** The gross receipts and expenditure of the Phaltan Municipality during the year under report are given in Appendix XVI. These amounted to Rs. 60,765 and Rs. 62,837 respectively as against Rs. 36,579 and Rs. 32,944 respectively in the previous year.

**85.** The following table shows the net receipts and expenditure of the Municipality under the principal heads during the years 1935-36 and 1934-35 :—

##### RECEIPTS

Serial No.	Sources of income.	1935-36	1934-35	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Municipal rates and taxes.				
	(a) Taxes on houses and lands...	3,214	3,125	89	...
	(b) Octroi ...	10,360	9,979	381	...
	(c) Taxes on vehicles ...	525	472	53	...
	(d) Toll ...	2,621	2,675	...	54
	(e) Water-rates ...	4,384	5,621	...	1,237
	(f) Conservancy ...	3,637	2,290	1,347	...
2	Other sources of income. ...	6,446	7,101	...	655
3	Contribution for Primary Education. ...	4,000	...	4,000	...
4	Miscellaneous. ...	114	99	15	...
	Total ...	35,301	31,362	5,885	1,946
5	Debt heads. ...	25,464	5,217	20,247	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	60,765	36,579	24,186	...

The increase under item No. 3 is due to the receipt of grant during the year under report from the Phaltan Local Board for the years 1935-36 and 1934-35.

## EXPENDITURE

No.	Items of expenditure.	1935-36	1934-35	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Administration.	4,817	4,662	155	...
2	Public Works.	9,753	5,284	4,469	...
3	Water Works.	580	231	349	...
4	Lighting.	629	523	106	...
5	Medical relief and Sanitation.	8,403	7,876	527	...
6	Public Instruction.	9,010	5,400	3,610	...
7	Miscellaneous.	3,174	2,151	1,023	...
	Total	36,366	26,127	10,239	...
8	Debt heads.	26,543	6,817	19,726	...
	GRAND TOTAL	62,909	32,944	29,965	...

## MEETINGS

86. During the year under report the General Body held 18 meetings and disposed of 91 items of business as against 23 meetings and disposal of 120 items of business during the preceding year.

Meetings of the General Body and other Committees.

The Managing Committee held 77 meetings and disposed of 779 items of business during the year under report as against 56 meetings and disposal of 784 items of business during the previous year.

The Sanitary Committee held 22 meetings and disposed of 372 items of business during the year under report as against 39 meetings and disposal of 380 items of business during the preceding year.

## ACTIVITIES REGARDING PRIMARY EDUCATION, MEDICAL RELIEF, SANITATION AND VACCINATION.

87. The activities of the Municipality regarding primary education are given in Chapter VII under 'Primary Education' and those regarding Medical Relief, Sanitation and Vaccination are given in Chapter VI.

Activities re: Primary Education, etc.

## PUBLIC WORKS

88. The following table shows the expenditure on Public Works branch during the years 1935-36 and 1934-35:—

Serial No.	Item.	1935-36	1934-35	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Communications.	2,114	1,247	867	...
2	Buildings.	2,883	1,385	1,498	...
3	Water-supply.	1,214	413	801	...
4	Other works.	2,625	2,870	...	245
5	Establishment.	917	681	236	...
	TOTAL	9,753	6,596	3,402	245

## DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

89. During the visit of Lieut. Colonel J. de la Hay Gordon, O.B.E., M.C., Agent to the Governor-General for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur, to Phaltan, the Phaltan Municipality and the Phaltan Local Board presented him a joint Address of Welcome on Tuesday, the 12th November 1935.

The A. G. G. in his reply to the Address thanked the two Local Bodies for giving him the civic honour and expressed his genuine satisfaction at the work which they were doing. [The texts of the Address and the A. G. G.'s speech in reply are given in Annexures III and IV respectively.]

The distinguished guest was pleased to enter the following remarks in the Visitors' Book :—

" The Municipality with the District Local Board did me the honour with presenting me with an Address.

The town has enjoyed Local Self-Government since 1868 and it is obvious that the committee takes a pride in its work and seeks not only to beautify their town but to provide modern conveniences.

Free medical relief and primary education are among the benefits enjoyed. The town is also provided with an excellent water-supply, electric lighting and good roads and I was very much struck by its cleanliness. An underground drainage scheme is now being undertaken.

I congratulate the Chief, the President and members of the Municipal Board on all that has been achieved. This, as other public bodies in the Phaltan State, appears exceedingly keen to serve the public to the best of their ability within their resources.

The Chief has shown his generosity to this and other public institutions and it is no doubt due to his example and pride in his State that public bodies are in touch with an ideal service."

Sd. J. GORDON.

## II

During the year under report, Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, K. B. E., Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in India, paid a visit to the Municipality on the 22nd August 1935. The Phaltan Municipality and the Phaltan Local Board accorded a joint welcome to him on his arrival at the Municipal Hall. Mr. D. B. Unde, B. A., President of both the Local Bodies, in his welcome speech acquainted the guest with the various activities of the Municipality and the Local Board. Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya in his reply thanked the Municipality and the Local Board for their cordial welcome and expressed his satisfaction at their steady progress. He was pleased to record his remarks in the Visitors' Book as under :—

" This Municipality is over 65 years old, and as an old municipal man myself, I was flattered by its kind thought in presenting me with an address of welcome. A protected water-supply, electric lights and fans and an underground drainage testify to the blessings due to the Body with the enlightened support of the State."

Sd. T. VIJAYARAGHAVACHARYA.

## B. The Phaltan Local Board

### CONSTITUTION AND PERSONNEL

**90.** The Phaltan Local Board was established on the 1st June 1931 under the Phaltan Local Boards Act (Bombay Act VI of 1923). The total number of members of the Local Board is 20, out of whom 10 are elected and 10, including 5 officials, are nominated by the Durbar. Both the President and the Vice-President are elected by the members. The period of the Board having expired, the new Board was formed from the beginning of the year under report. No elections were held as the number of nominations from the various constituencies was equal to the number of seats. [The names of the members of the Local Board are given in Annexure XIV.]

**91.** Mr. D. B. Unde, B. A., a retired Mamlatdar from the British Service, was the President of the Board till 10-9-1935 when he resigned. After his resignation, Mr. H. B. Teli, a local pleader, was elected President. Mr. T. V. Shah, a local pleader, was elected Vice-President.

Mr. K. B. Keskar was working as Chief Officer of the Local Board till 7-11-1935 when Mr. K. N. Velankar, B.E. (Civil), was appointed Chief Officer and Engineer of the Local Board.

### RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

**92.** The gross receipts and expenditure of the Local Board during the year under report are given in Appendix XVI. These amounted to Rs. 72,845 and Rs. 76,062 respectively as against Rs. 59,426 and Rs. 58,191 respectively in the previous year.

**93.** The following table shows the net receipts and expenditure of the Local Board under the principal heads during the years 1935-36 and 1934-35:—

#### RECEIPTS

Serial No.	Sources of Income.	1935-36	1934-35	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Local Fund cess ...	28,065	28,732	...	667
2	Canal area development cess ...	17,764	13,043	4,721	...
3	Toll ...	2,033	2,720	...	687
4	Cattle pounds ...	2,695	2,254	441	...
5	Miscellaneous ...	2,390	6,051	...	3,661
	<b>Total</b> ...	<b>52,947</b>	<b>52,800</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>...</b>
6	Debt heads ...	19,898	6,626	13,272	...
	<b>Grand Total</b> ...	<b>72,845</b>	<b>59,426</b>	<b>13,419</b>	<b>...</b>



## EXPENDITURE

Serial No.	Head of expenditure.	1935-36	1934-35	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Administration ...	Rs. 2,616	Rs. 1,319	Rs. 1,297	Rs. ...
2	Public works ..	3,290	6,525	...	3,235
3	Education ...	16,272	16,200	72	...
4	Medical relief and Vaccination ...	1,155	1,162	...	7
5	Sanitation ...	560	546	14	...
6	Veterinary Department ...	1,356	964	392	...
7	Miscellaneous ...	4,647	8,975	...	4,328
	Total ...	29,896	35,691	...	5,795
8	Debt heads ...	46,166	22,500	23,666	...
	Grand Total ...	76,062	58,191	17,871	...

## MEETINGS

94. During the year under report the General Body held 5 meetings and disposed of 93 items of business as against 5 meetings and disposal of 174 items of business during the previous year.

*Meetings of the General Body and the Standing Committees.*

The Standing Committee held 26 meetings and disposed of 263 items of business during the year under report as against 12 meetings and disposal of 262 items of business during the preceding year.

## ACTIVITIES REGARDING PRIMARY EDUCATION, MEDICAL RELIEF, SANITATION AND VACCINATION

95. The activities of the Local Board during the year under report regarding Primary Education are given in chapter VII and those regarding Medical Relief, Sanitation and Vaccination are given in chapter VI.

*Activities re: Primary Education, etc.*

## PUBLIC WORKS

96. The following table shows the expenditure on Public Works branch during the years 1935-36 and 1934-35:—

*Public Works.*

Serial No.	Item.	1935-36	1934-35	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Communication ...	475	1,813	...	1,398
2	Buildings ...	1,414	3,751	...	2,337
3	Water-supply ...	10	13	...	3
4	Other works ...	137	...	137	...
5	Establishment ...	1,169	888	281	...
	Total ...	3,205	6,525	...	3,320

**97.** During the year under report, necessary repairs were made to the Phaltan-Sangvi and the Phaltan-Dudhehavi roads. Special repairs were also made to the Phaltan-Shingnapur and the Phaltan-Adarki roads. The repairs to the Factory Approach road were undertaken at the end of the year under report.

During the year under report, a new *Chavadi* was built at Vidni and the one at Pimprad was nearing completion. The roofs of the *Chavadies* at Sarde and Hingangaon were reconstructed.

#### VETERINARY DISPENSARY

**98.** Mr. V. P. Mahabal, G. B. V. C., continued to be in charge of the Veterinary Dispensary at Phaltan. In the year under report he was given a travelling allowance and was asked to tour throughout the State. He was thus enabled to increase his activities and be more useful to the rayats in the State. The number of cases treated by him was 2,536 as against 1,217 in the preceding year.

The epidemic diseases amongst cattle during the year under report were rinderpest, foot and mouth disease of cattle, blackleg (B. Q.) and hæmorrhagic Septicæmia 110 animals were inoculated for B. Q. in the affected areas, viz., Nimblak and Phaltan. The mortality from all the epidemic diseases was not heavy.

The number of castrations by the Burdizzo Method was 170 as against 50 during the previous year.

#### RURAL UPLIFT

**99.** The work of rural uplift was continued on the same lines as in the previous year. Lectures were delivered by Mr. K. K. Patke, Educational Administrative Officer, Local Board, and Dr. V. V. Kumbhojkar, Medical Officer, Local Board, on sanitation, physical culture, and prevention of diseases.

**100.** During the year under report the Model Farm was closed as it was found uneconomical to maintain it. The lands, therefore, were returned to the Durbar.

#### DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

**101.** During the year under report, the Phaltan Local Board, jointly with the Phaltan Municipality, presented an Address of Welcome to Lieut.-Colonel J. de la Hay Gordon, O. B. E., M. C., A. G. G. Deccan States, on the 12th November 1935.

The members of the Phaltan Local Board and the members of the Phaltan Municipality accorded a joint welcome to Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, K.B.E., Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in India, on the 22nd August 1935.

#### C. The Taradgaon Village Panchayat

**102.** The Taradgaon Village Panchayat was established on the 15th September 1931 under the Bombay Village Panchayat Act. (Bombay Act IX of 1920). The Panchayat consists of 10 members elected by the people of the village. During the year under report, Mr. Jijaba Baburao Gaikwad continued to be the Sarpanch and Mr. Moro Abaji Kakade, the Secretary of the Panchayat.

The Panchayat did useful work during the year under report in improving general sanitation and the condition of the roads in the village.

## CHAPTER IV

### PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

#### A. Weather and Crops

**103.** The Statement of rainfall in the Phaltan State is given in Appendix XVII. The following table gives the figures of the total rainfall during the years 1935-36 and 1934-35 and also the average for the past five years :—

Place.	1935-36	1934-35	Average for the past 5 years. (1931-32 to 1935-36).
	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.
Phaltan. ( Central Division )	23-51	21-34	23-02
Barad. ( Eastern Division )	16-28	19-88	23-93
Taradgaon. ( Western Division )	14-81	19-97	23-56

The rainfall on the whole was adequate. It was comparatively less in the Eastern and the Western Divisions than in the Central Division.

**104.** The climate of the Phaltan State is dry and healthy.

**Climate and Temperature.** The maximum and minimum temperatures at Phaltan during the year under report were 109° and 56° Fahrenheit. The maximum, was reached on the 1st, 9th, and 10th of May 1936 and the minimum, on the 16th November 1935 and on the 25th, 26th 27th and 30th January 1936.

**105.** The average yield of crops--bagayat, jirayat and also those under canal irrigation--was satisfactory.

#### AGRICULTURE

**106.** Agriculture is the chief industry of the bulk of the population of the State. The Nira Right Bank Canal passes through the State from west to east for about 35 miles and divides it into two parts. The northern part is irrigated by the Canal and the southern part is mainly dependent upon rainfall.

Sugarcane and cotton are principally grown in the northern part. The establishment of the sugar factory in 1933 has given an impetus to intensive sugarcane cultivation. In the southern part, jowar, bajri, wheat, kardi and gram are the principal crops.

During the year under report, Mr. D. S. Unde, the Agricultural Officer of the State, gave the agriculturists useful advice regarding the cultivation of valuable crops and the use of improved methods of agriculture. Useful information was also published in the *Phaltan Durbar Gazette* both as regards the improvement of land by bunding and levelling and the raising of paying crops, such as, African bajri, nilva, pussa No. 4 wheat and soya beans, in addition to the usual crops of cotton, potatoes, onions and fruits. The seeds of the paying crops were also made available to the cultivators.

**107.** The details regarding agricultural live-stock are given in Appendix XX. There were no serious cattle diseases during the year under report and the total mortality was not heavy.

Live-stock.

**108.** The Sugarcane Research Scheme for Deccan was started by the British Government in June 1932. The experimental farm, which has an area of 105 acres, lies within the State territory and the laboratories, just outside it. There are three sections in the scheme, each worked under the expert in the line, (1) Soil section under Dr. J. K. Basu, M. Sc. (Cal.), Ph. D. (Lond.), Soil Physicist; (2) Physiological section under Dr. R. D. Rege, B.A. (Hons.), M. Sc. (Bom.), Ph. D. (Lond.), A. I. I. Sc., Crop Physiologist and (3) Agricultural management section under Rao Saheb B. P. Vagholkar, L. Ag., who is in charge of the whole scheme. The scheme is subsidised by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in India, Delhi.

Sugarcane Research Scheme, Padegaon.

The research work carried on by Rao Saheb Vagholkar and his colleagues will, it is hoped, be of immense use to the agriculturists in the Canal area, regarding the varieties of cane best suited to the characteristics of the soil obtaining in the area.

### B. Wages, Labour and Prices of food-grains

**109.** The wages of skilled labour, during the year under report, varied from annas 12 to Rs. 2 per day, and those of the unskilled labour from annas 5 to 7 per day according to the nature of the work. Labour was in good demand during the year under report, and the general condition of labour was on the whole satisfactory.

Wages and Labour.

**110.** The details as to prices of staple food-grains are given in Appendix XVIII. During the year under report, the prices of staple food-grains were practically the same as in the last year.

Prices of Food-grains.

### C. Forests

**111.** The area under forest at the end of the year under report was 13,051 acres as against 13,044 acres in the preceding year. The total receipts and expenditure from the forest revenue during the year under report amounted to Rs. 4,651 and Rs. 725 as against Rs. 3,400 and Rs. 668 during the preceding year.

Forests.

### D. Excise

**112.** The Statement giving the number of excise shops and excise revenue during the year under report are given in Appendix XXI.

Excise Shops and Revenue.

The right of manufacture and sale of liquor has been leased to the Government of Bombay up to the 31st July 1936 for an annual provisional compensation of Rs. 6,277.

The right of sale of hemp drugs also has been leased to the Government of Bombay up to the 31st July 1936 for an annual provisional compensation of Rs. 4,528.

Opium is purchased from the Government of Bombay at fixed rates. The total opium revenue during the year under report amounted to Rs. 27,290.

The Government of Bombay have agreed since the year 1881 to pay Rs. 2010-9-9 annually as compensation for prohibiting the manufacture of salt in the State.

The revenue realised from the excise duty on sugar during the year under report amounted to Rs. 90,682.

During the year under report, a sum of Rs. 2,737-3-0 was received from the Government of India on account of the share of this State, on the basis of population figures, out of the proceeds of the pool of the excise duty on matches for the year 1934-35.

## E. Trade and Manufacture

### INDUSTRIES

**113.** The Phaltan Sugar Works Ltd., was incorporated at Phaltan on the 8th March 1933 under the Indian Companies Act (India Act VII of 1913). It is a private company with an authorised capital of Rs. 10,00,000 divided into 10,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. The directors are :—(1) Mr. Mafatlal Gagalbhai; (2) Mr. Vaman Shridhar Apte; (3) Mr. Nehalchand Laloochand; (4) Mr. Pransukhlal Mafatlal; (5) Mr. Laxman Vaman Apte; and (6) Mr. Kantilal Nehalchand. Mr. V. S. Apte is the Managing Director and Mr. K. G. Apte, B. Sc., is the General Manager of the Company.

The company being a pioneer industrial concern in the State on a large scale, the Durbar have granted it exemptions from export duty, from import duty for fifteen years and from income tax for ten years as some of the chief concessions.

The company's factory was erected in 1933 at Pimpalachiwadi about 12 miles from Phaltan. It is one of the biggest sugar factories in the Deccan. It has its own sugarcane plantations and it also purchases sugarcane from the cultivators. During the 1935-36 season, the factory crushed 49,733 tons of sugarcane. The company has maintained a well equipped workshop and a laboratory, and has built a trolley line for transporting sugarcane, manures, etc.

The average number of operatives employed daily during 1935 was 525 during season and 296 during off season. The company pays attention to the well-being of its employees and has maintained a good water-supply and a dispensary.

**114.** There are two Ginning Factories at Phaltan.

Ginning Factories.

### PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES

**115.** The Kishorsinh Motor Service Co. was established in 1926 in commemoration of the Ruler's eldest son, the late Shrimant Kishorsinh Baba Saheb. The Company's buses run every day from Phaltan to Poona, Pandharpur, Lonand and Baramati. The company also carries the postal mails between Lonand and Nateputa on the Mahad-Pandharpur Road for a distance of about 40 miles. The average daily run of the Company's buses is about 800 miles. The Company's fares are fixed and its buses run to a fixed time-table. Its general efficiency is commendable. The name of the Company is regarded as a guarantee for safety, comfort and courtesy.

Lieut.-Col. J. de la Hay Gordon, O. B. E., M. C., A. G. G., Deccan States, and Resident at Kolhapur, who visited the Company's office and workshop on the 14th November 1935 during his visit to Phaltan, was pleased to record his impressions in the Visitors' Book as follows:—

"I was interested to hear an account of the development of this road transport service.

The importance of regular and efficient road services to Phaltan which is not situated on the railway cannot be over-estimated. As the trade of the town increases, the demand for cheap and efficient transport will increase and the Chief has shown considerable foresight in building up a series of regular services with fixed fares and regular hours of departure and arrival.

A feature of the services is that large dividends are not sought for and that, after allowing a reasonable amount for the payment of dividends and depreciation, surplus profits are returned to the travelling public in the form of increased comfort.

A regular workshop is maintained and each bus is provided with a uniformed conductor whose duty is not only to issue tickets and collect fares but to look to the convenience and comfort of passengers.

The absence of accidents is a tribute to the efficient management of the services and the care exercised in the selection of drivers.

I understand that efficiency including a well-paid and contented staff, the interests of the travelling public, safety and regularity are principal features of the services."

Sd. J. GORDON.

**116.** The Kishorsinh Electric Supply Co. was established in 1932. It supplies electric power to the Phaltan town.  
Kishorsinh Electric Supply Co.

#### MINOR INDUSTRIES

**117.** There are nearly 100 hand-loom in the State and dhotees, sarees, coarse cotton cloth and rough woollen blankets are the chief products.  
Minor Industries.

Among other minor industries, the chief ones are the extracting of oil from kardi, linseed and groundnut, and the dyeing of silk and cotton yarn. The total number of oil presses in the State is 50. The number of grinding mills is 14.

#### EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

**118.** The principal *exports* consist of sugar, surplus agricultural produce such as jowar, bajri, wheat, gram, kardi; and of manufactured articles, such as dhotees, sarees, rough woollen blankets; oil, extracted from kardi, linseed and groundnut; oil-cakes; hides and horns.  
Exports and Imports.

The principal *imports* are rice, salt, dried cocoanuts; groceries; bangles; hardware; copper and brass utensils; cloths of Indian, English and Japanese manufacture; yarn; matches; kerosene oil; petrol; timber; oil-cakes; manures; sulphur and machinery.

#### JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES

**119.** There were two joint-stock companies on the Register during the year under report, viz., (1) The Phaltan Bank Ltd., a public Company doing banking business, established on the 1st July 1918 with an authorised capital of Rs. 1,00,000, divided into 2,000 shares of Rs. 50 each, and (2) The Phaltan Sugar Works Ltd., a private company established mainly for the purpose of manufacturing sugar.  
Joint-stock Companies.

## INSPECTION OF BOILERS

**120.** The total number of boilers on the Register during the year under report was four, of which three were steam boilers used in the sugar factory and one used in the road roller belonging to the Phaltan Local Board. During the year under report, these boilers were inspected and certified by the Inspector deputed by the Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances, Bombay Presidency, Bombay.

Inspection of Boilers.

## F. Public Works

**121.** The expenditure on public works, including the expenditure from the Local Funds, during the year under report, is given in Appendix XIX.

Public Works.

The total expenditure during the year rose from Rs. 31,674 to Rs. 53,058. Out of this amount Rs. 31,627 (including Rs. 3,041 on establishment) were spent on original works, and Rs. 21,431 on repairs.

## G. Road Communication and Railways

**122.** The Mahad-Pandharpur road passes through the State from west to east for nearly 32 miles and is the main arterial road in the State. It is a provincial road and the Durbar pays an annual contribution of Rs. 4,607 and half the sum realised from the toll-bars to the Government of Bombay for its upkeep.

Roads.

The other important metalled roads are :—

(1) Portion of the old Poona-Satara road, a distance of about 7 miles ; (2) the Phaltan-Adarki road, a distance of about 19 miles ; (3) the Phaltan-Mograla road, a distance of about 11 miles ; (4) the Phaltan-Shingnapur road, a distance of about 15 miles ; (5) the Phaltan-Baramati road, a distance of about 6 miles ; (6) The Sugar Factory Approach road, a distance of about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles and (7) the Sugar Factory-Sastewadi road, a distance of about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

**123.** The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway (Poona-Belgaum Section) passes through the Phaltan State for 12 miles, entering the State at the village of Tambve and leaving it beyond Adarki village. There are two railway stations, Salpa and Adarki, within the State limits. By a deed, dated the 16th July 1886, the late Ruler ceded to the British Government full jurisdiction, short of sovereign rights, in the portions of land in the State occupied by the Southern Mahratta Railway, such jurisdiction to be exercised by the British Government for so long as the land shall be required for the purposes of the said Railway and to be restored to him or to his successors when the land is no longer so required.

Railways.

## H. Post Offices

**124.** There is a sub-post office at Phaltan. There are also branch post-offices at Taradgaon, Wathar, Pimprad and Sakharwadi (on the premises of the sugar factory). All these offices are under the management of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs of the Government of India.

Post Offices.

## I. Mint

**125.** There is no mint in the State. The British Indian Currency is used in the State.

Mint.

**J. General Condition of the People**

**126.** During the year under report, there was sufficient and timely rain for the kharif and rabi sowings. Later rains were also favourable and there was normal outturn of crops. There was no prevalence of any insect pest or crop disease during the year under report.

General Condition of the People.

Prices of staple food-grains remained practically the same as in the last year. The cultivators in the area commanded by the Nira Right Bank Canal have taken to raising valuable crops such as sugarcane and cotton. The general condition of the people on the whole was improving. Skilled and unskilled labour was in good demand. The general health of the people during the year under report was good.

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## CHAPTER V

### REVENUE AND FINANCE

#### A. The Finance Department

127. The Finance Department deals with finance, audit and accounts and Finance Department. prepares the Annual Budget.

Mr. B. L. Likhite, M.A., LL. B., continued to be the Finance Member during the year under report.

#### B. Revenue and Expenditure

128. The Statement showing the receipts and disbursements of the State Revenue and Expenditure. during the year 1935-36 is given in Appendix XXII.

The gross receipts during the year under report, including the past year's balance of Rs. 2,27,325, amounted, to Rs. 15,30,440 as against Rs. 10,69,555 with an opening balance of Rs. 1,23,941 of the previous year. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 12,08,484 as against Rs. 8,59,597 in the preceding year. The closing balance was Rs. 3,21,956 as against Rs. 2,27,325 in the previous year.

The net revenue of the State during the year under report, *exclusive* of balances in hand, alienations of land revenue, debt and deposit receipts, and advances, amounted to Rs. 4,46,757 as against Rs. 3,89,547 in the previous year and the net expenditure during the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,79,934 as against Rs. 3,00,972 during the preceding year.

#### C. Financial Position of the State

129. The following table gives the financial position of the State at the close Financial Position. of the year under report.

Assets.				Liabilities.
Cash Balance.	Investments.	Arrears.	Total.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
A-Cash in the treasury 94,859	Shares of the Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. 6,000	Land Revenue. 34,919		War Loan. 26,660
B-Deposits with the Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. 1,95,639 19,643	Shares of the Federal Standard Co. 5,000	Tagai. 12,231		Government Loan. 60,000
		Other dues. 9,631		Provident Fund. 50,295
C-Deposits with the Phaltan Bank Ltd. 11,815	Government Loan advanced to Khasgi. 45,000 Other Loans. 49,620			Reserve fund of Co-operative Societies. 50,094
				Deposits. 1,39,762
<b>Total 3,21,956</b>	<b>Total 1,05,620</b>	<b>Total 56,781</b>	<b>4,84,357</b>	<b>Total 3,26,721</b>
				<b>Net Assets Rs. 1,57,636</b>

**CHAPTER VI**  
**MEDICAL RELIEF AND VITAL STATISTICS**

**A. The Medical Department**

**130.** Mr. B. L. Likhite, M. A., LL. B., the Finance Member, continued to be in charge of the Medical Department during the year under report. Mr. G. S. Phansalkar, L. C. P. S., continued to be the Chief Medical Officer, and Mr. V. R. Lele, L. C. P. S., the Assistant Medical Officer.

**131.** The Statement of medical relief afforded in the State and the total expenditure incurred thereon during the year under report is given in Appendix XXIII.

The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 5,689 as against Rs. 6,487 during the previous year.

**DISPENSARIES**

**132.** The King George V and Queen Mary Silver Jubilee Charitable State Dispensary at Phaltan is maintained by the Durbar. The Phaltan Local Board continued to maintain two dispensary centres at Barad (Eastern Division) and Taradgaon (Western Division). The Medical Officer of the Local Board also periodically visited other villages in the State and afforded the required medical help.

The number of private dispensaries in the town of Phaltan is 11 including 5 Ayurvedic dispensaries.

**B. The King George V and Queen Mary Silver Jubilee Charitable State Dispensary, Phaltan**

**133.** The Charitable State Dispensary was started by the late Ruler, Shrimant Mudhojirao Bapu Saheb, C. S. I., on the 1st May 1883 and since then it has been doing its charitable work. Its original name was changed as given above on the 6th May 1935 in commemoration of the Silver Jubilee of the accession of Their Majesties, King George V and Queen Mary. It is fully equipped and people from the adjoining British territory also are taking advantage of it.

Mr. G. S. Phansalkar, L. C. P. S., the Chief Medical Officer, continued to be in charge of the State Dispensary during the year under report.

**IN-DOOR AND OUT-DOOR PATIENTS**

**134.** The following table shows the number of in-door and out-door patients treated and the average daily attendance in the King George V and Queen Mary Silver Jubilee Charitable State Dispensary during the years 1935-36 and 1934-35 :—

Year.	In-door patients.	Out-door patients.			Total.	Daily average attendance.	Remarks.
		New.	Old.	Total.			
1935-36	2	7,000	30,813	37,813	37,815	103.3	
1934-35	3	7,030	27,532	34,622	34,625	94.86	

Out of the total number of patients, 469 were from the adjoining British territory as against 415 in the previous year.

**135.** The total number of operations performed at the Charitable State Dispensary during the year under report was 447, including 9 major operations, as against 386 operations including 14 major ones in the previous year.

**PREVAILING DISEASES**

**136.** The following table shows the principal diseases for which patients sought medical relief and treatment in the State Dispensary during the years 1935-36 and 1934-35.

Serial No.	Name of Disease.	Total treated	
		1935-36	1934-35
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.			
1	Cholera	15	20
2	Dysentery	107	114
3	Enteric Fever	16	9
4	Gonococcal infection	11	7
5	Syphilis ( Primary and secondary )	33	33
6	Leprosy	...	...
7	Malaria	1,392	770
8	Plague	...	...
9	Influenza	75	238
10	Pneumococcal infection of the lungs	24	17
11	Pyresia of uncertain origin	29	66
12	Rheumatic Fever	...	...
13	Small-pox	1	2
14	Tuberculosis of the lungs	3	2
15	Other tubercular diseases	...	3
ANIMAL PARASITES			
16	Round worms	390	292
17	Other worms	3	2
18	All other infective diseases	39	34
OTHER GENERAL DISEASES.			
19	Anaemia	35	33
20	Diabetes	4	1
21	Ricketts	14	8
22	Diseases of the ductless or endocrine glands	1	...
23	All other general diseases	50	142
SYSTEMIC DISEASES.			
24	Diseases of the nerves, spinal cord, brain meninges	222	243
25	Mental diseases	6	1
26	Diseases of the eye	343	448
27	Diseases of the ear	410	426
28	Diseases of the nose	20	18
29	Diseases of the circulatory system	16	14
30	All diseases of the respiratory system except Pneumonia and Tuberculosis of the lungs	416	548
31	Diseases of the stomach	98	112
32	Diseases of the intestines	142	160
33	Abscess of the liver	...	...
34	All other diseases of the liver	27	72
35	All other diseases of the digestive system	1,134	1,203
36	Acute or suppurative inflammation of the lymphatic glands	35	23
37	Acute and chronic nephritis	3	...
38	All other diseases of the urinary organs	52	56
39	Other diseases of the generative system	69	61
40	Diseases of the organs of locomotion	153	169
41	Diseases of the areolar tissue	12	5
42	Inflammation, ulcerative	224	269
43	Other diseases of the skin	485	586
44	All other local diseases	410	367
GENERAL AND LOCAL.			
45	Injuries ( General and Local )	446	495
POISONING.			
46	By opium	2	1
47	By other means	23	25
LABOUR.			
48	Normal	12	...
49	Abnormal	...	...
Total number of in-door and out-door patients		7,002	7,093

## MISCELLANEOUS

**137.** During the year under report, two certificates were issued for receiving anti-rabic treatment at the David Sassoon Hospital, Poona.

**138.** The number of *post-mortem* examinations held during the year under report was 10 as against 8 in the previous year.

## DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

**139.** During his visit to Phaltan in November 1935, Lieut.-Col. J. de la Hay Gordon, O. B. E., M. C., Agent to the Governor-General for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur, paid a visit to the Dispensary on the 14th November 1935. He was pleased to record his remarks in the Visitors' Book as under :—

"An exceedingly nice and well equipped Dispensary which is shortly to be improved by tiling of floors throughout. The Rani Saheb and the Chief Saheb take great interest in the Dispensary. The daily average attendance is good and there is little doubt that the Chief Medical Officer and his assistant are doing very good work".

Sd. J. Gordon.

Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, K. B. E. Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in India, Simla, paid a visit to the Dispensary on the 22nd August 1935 and was pleased to record his remarks in the Visitors' Book as follows :—

"I congratulate the State and the Medical Officer on the excellent order in which this Dispensary is now. The large number of out-patients is proof of its popularity".

Sd. T. Vijayaraghavacharya.

Dr. V. R. Khanolkar, M. D. (Lond.), Dr. V. R. Sanzgiri, M. S., M. R. C. S., F. C. P. S., and Dr. Otto Samson of Edinburgh University visited the Dispensary on the 22nd December 1935. Their remarks in the Visitors' Book are as follows :—

"We had the privilege of visiting the State Dispensary on the 22nd of December 1935 through the kindness of Dewansaheb. We were very much impressed with the arrangements and the cleanliness of the place and we should like to congratulate the Medical Officers in charge of the Dispensary for the success achieved by them".

Sd. V. R. Khanolkar, M. D. (Lond.)

Sd. V. R. Sanzgiri, M. S., M. R. C. S., F. C. P. S.

Sd. Otto Samson.

Dr. S. R. Moolgaonkar, F. R. C. S., the well-known surgeon of Bombay, paid a visit to the Dispensary and was pleased to record his impressions in the Visitors' Book as under :—

"I took the opportunity of visiting the Dispensary this evening. The Dispensary is very well-kept. It is spotlessly clean. The instruments and appliances were very carefully looked after and everything was in its proper place. The store was carefully arranged, and appears to be well-stocked. The out-patient attendance is over a hundred, more than a quarter being new cases. With this number there must be many occasions when necessity for in-patient treatment arises. I feel that such should be provided as early as convenient. The Chief Medical Officer appears to be the right man in the right place."

Sd. S. R. Moolgaonkar, F. R. C. S.

### C. The Shri-Sagunamata Maternity Home, Phaltan

140. The Shri-Sagunamata Maternity Home was started as a charitable institution on the 17th September 1928 mainly through the efforts and kind patronage of Shrimant S. Laxmidevi, Rani Saheb of Phaltan. **The Maternity Home.** It is named after Rani Sagunabai *alias* Ai Saheb who ruled this State from 1777 to 1791 A. D. Her name is reveredly remembered to this day as a watchward for piety, benevolence and solicitude for her subjects. The Home has fulfilled a long-felt want and has considerably added to the welfare of women and children in the State.

The Home is managed by a committee of non-officials. The staff includes a qualified (B. P. N. A.) nurse.

141. The number of patients admitted in the Home during the year under **Number of Patients.** report was 50 as against 31 in the previous year.

The following table gives the necessary details for the years 1935-36 and 1934-35:—

Year.	No of patients admitted.	In-patients.							Discharged.			Remained.	
		Delivered		Aborted.	Miscarried.	Premature labour.	False pains.	Toxymias and other diseases of pregnancy.	Cured.	Under advice.	At request.		Died.
		Normal.	Instru-mental.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1935-36	50	41	4	...	1	1	3	...	44	2	1	3	...
1934-35	31	28	1	...	...	1	...	1	30	1	...	...	...

#### DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

142. During his visit to Phaltan in November 1935, Lieut. Col. J. de la Hay Gordon, A. G. G., Deccan states, was pleased to pay a visit to the **Distinguished Visitors.** Home on the 14th November 1935. The A. G. G. was pleased to record his remarks in the Visitors' Book as under:—

“The Chief Saheb very kindly invited me to visit the Maternity Home where we were received by the Rani Saheb who is personally responsible for the Home. The Home is, I understand, of her creation and that it is due to her interest in it and the time and devotion which she gives to Maternity and Child Welfare question that it is so popular with the ladies of Phaltan. She is doing a real public service and the Home provides a real need. I wish it and the Rani Saheb all success.”

Sd. J. Gordon.

During his visit to Phaltan on the 22nd August 1935, Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, K. B. E., Vice-Chairman Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in India, paid a visit to the Maternity Home. His remarks in the Visitors' Book are as follows:—

“The work of the Maternity Home testifies to the zeal and public spirit of the Rani Saheba of which I have had other proofs in the course of the most interesting visit I have paid to Phaltan State.”

Sd. T. Vijayaraghavacharya.

### D. Medical Relief in the Villages

**143.** During the year under report, the Local Board continued to extend free medical relief to a large number of villages besides maintaining two dispensary centres at Barad and Taradgaon in the Eastern and Western Divisions of the State respectively. **Medical Relief in the Villages.** Dr. V. V. Kumbhojkar, L. C. P. S., the Medical Officer of the Local Board visited many of the villages and distributed medicines for malaria, dysentery, diarrhoea, round worms, guinea worms and bronchitis free of charge to the villagers. The number of patients treated was 484.

### E. Epidemics

**144.** During the year under report, a few sporadic cases of Cholera occurred in the Phaltan town from August to October 1935. **Epidemics.** There were 20 attacks and 12 deaths. It also affected 23 villages in the State from 18-8-1935 to 11-12-1935. The number of attacks during the year under report was 252, of which 126 proved fatal. The Local Board Medical Officer inoculated 1716 persons which prevented the further spread of the disease.

During the year under report smallpox visited the Phaltan town, but was checked at its inception by means of a vigorous campaign of vaccination and re-vaccination. There were only 3 attacks, and no deaths. It also affected 3 villages. The number of attacks was 61, of which only 10 proved fatal. The people in the affected villages were compulsorily vaccinated and re-vaccinated to check its spread.

There were no cases of plague and influenza in the State during the year under report.

### F. Sanitation

**145.** The sanitation in the municipal area and in the villages is primarily looked after by the Phaltan Municipality and the Phaltan Local Board respectively. **Sanitation.** The total expenditure incurred by them on account of sanitation during the year under report was Rs. 5,612 as against Rs. 5,348 in the previous year.

**146.** Shri-Dnyaneshwar Maharaj Palkhi passed through the State from 3-7-1935 to 5-7-1935 on its way to Pandharpur with a large number of pilgrims accompanying it. **Palkhis.** The Assistant Medical Officer of the State and the Sanitary Inspector of the Local Board accompanied the Palkhi throughout the State territory to afford the necessary medical relief to the pilgrims and to look after the sanitary arrangements on their journey. On its return journey, the Palkhi passed through the State territory from 19-7-35 to 20-7-1935.

The Sopandeo Palkhi on its return journey from Pandharpur passed through the State from 19-7-35 to 20-7-35.

The Shri-Laxmi Narayan Palkhi also passed through the State from 22-7-35 to 23-7-35 on its return journey from Pandharpur. Necessary sanitary arrangements were made on these days. No cases of cholera were reported amongst the pilgrims during their journey through the State.

### G. Vaccination

**147.** The vaccination work is done by a Vaccinator appointed by the Local Board. The total expenditure on account of vaccination during the year under report amounted to Rs. 569 as against Rs. 573 in the previous year.

**148.** The following table shows the number of persons vaccinated primarily and re-vaccinated during the years 1935-36 and 1934-35 :—

Year.	Primary Vaccination						Re-Vaccination.						Remarks.
	Number of persons vaccinated.			Results.			Number of persons vaccinated.			Results.			
	Males.	Females.	Total	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Absent.	Males.	Females.	Total	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Absent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1935-36	868	828	1,696	1,477	...	219	44	29	73	43	5	25	
1934-35	686	622	1,308	1,194	..	114	1,353	585	1,938	1,070	308	560	

Glycerinated lymph from the Vaccine Institute, Belgaum, was used with satisfactory results.

### H. Vital Statistics

**149.** The number of births and deaths and their ratio per thousand of population for the years 1935-36 and 1934-35 are given in Appendix XXIV.

The total number of births registered during the year under report was 2,143 as against 2,175 in the previous year. The total number of deaths registered was 1,745 as against 1,379 in the preceding year.

## CHAPTER VII

### EDUCATION

#### A. The Educational Department

**150.** During the year under report, Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, B. A., LL. B., the Dewan and Home Member, continued to be in charge of the Educational Department.

During the year under report, the post of the Education Officer was newly created and placed under the Dewan and Home Member. Mr. R. G. Joshi, B. A., an experienced educationist from the Central Provinces was appointed to the post and he assumed charge on the 9th May 1936. The Education Officer guides and supervises the work of primary education conducted by the Local Bodies and of secondary education conducted by the Durbar. In supervising the primary education work he is assisted by the Inspector of Primary Schools, appointed by both the Local Bodies.

#### NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, NUMBER OF PUPILS AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE

**151.** The particulars as to the schools maintained in the Phaltan State for the year 1935-36 are given in Appendix XXV.

The number of schools at the end of the year was 63 as against 62 of the previous year. The total number of pupils attending these schools was 3,165 as against 3,442 in the previous year. The average daily attendance was 2,464 as against 2,519 in the previous year.

The percentage of boys under instruction to the total male population of the State (according to the Census of 1931) was 9.1 as against 10 in the previous year. The percentage of girls under instruction to the total female population was 1.6 as against 1.7 in the preceding year.

**152.** Primary education is free throughout the State. Secondary education is free to girl students and Harijan students. In the case of other students also comparatively moderate fees are charged.

#### EXPENDITURE

**153.** The total expenditure on education in the State amounted to Rs. 33,596 during the year under report as against Rs. 32,929 in the previous year. The expenditure on schools maintained amounted to Rs. 33,101 as against Rs. 32,193 in the preceding year. During the year under report, the Durbar made a grant of Rs. 2,000 to the Phaltan Municipality for primary education.

**154.** The Durbar have instituted the "Shri Maloji Scholarship" from the beginning of the year 1934-35 to encourage higher education. It is awarded to a student, who, prior to his appearing for the Matriculation Examination, was studying for three consecutive years in the Mudhoji High School, Phaltan, and who stands first amongst the successful students who appeared for that examination from the Mudhoji High School.



**B. Secondary Education****THE MUDHOJI HIGH SCHOOL, PHALTAN****AFFILIATION AND TEACHING STAFF**

**155.** The Mudhoji High School, Phaltan, established in the beginning of 1895, is conducted by the Durbar. It is permanently affiliated to the University of Bombay. It is also a centre for the Drawing Examinations held annually by the Inspector of Drawing and Craft Work, Bombay Presidency, Bombay.

**Affiliation.**

**156.** Mr. G. K. Deshmukh, M. A., LL. B., continued to be the Headmaster during the year under report. There were 7 graduate teachers out of 15 teachers on the staff of the High School.

**Teaching Staff.**

During the year under report, a new beginning was made in sending one of the permanent graduate teachers on the staff to qualify himself for the B. T. Degree. Accordingly, Mr. A. L. Shaikh, a senior teacher in the High School, was sent to the Shree Maharani Tarabai Teachers College, Kolhapur, for training. He kept the necessary terms and obtained the B. T. Degree.

During the year under report, a special Music Teacher was appointed to train the students in vocal and instrumental music.

**RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE**

**157.** The fees received during the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,857 as against Rs. 3,198 in the previous year. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 10,819 as against Rs. 10,593 in the previous year.

**Receipts and Expenditure.**

**158.** The Durbar have introduced from the beginning of the year 1934-35 seven scholarships known as "The Shri-Laxmi Scholarships" of the total monthly value of Rs. 25. They are awarded every month in all the seven standards to the students standing first in the terminal and annual examinations.

**Scholarships.**

**NUMBER OF PUPILS AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE**

**159.** The total number of pupils at the close of the year was 211 as against 227 of the last year. The number of girls attending the High School during the year under report was 37, the same as in the last year.

**Number of Pupils and Average Attendance.**

The average attendance of pupils during the year under report was 185 as against 205 in the previous year.

**GENERAL PROGRESS AND EXAMINATION RESULTS.**

**160.** During the year under report, two extra-curricular activities were introduced to develop the pupils' general knowledge and their power of self-expression. One of them is the News-hour and the other, the Students' Debating Club, both held every week. The News-hour has given an impetus to the pupils' desire to acquaint themselves with the current topics and leading events from day to day. The Debating Club, under whose auspices various subjects in

**General Progress of the High School.**

English and Marathi are discussed, has created a healthy spirit among the students for the expression of their ideas.

The High School is making steady progress and much of the credit is due to the Headmaster and his staff.

**161.** During the year under report, 27 regular students and 3 ex-students were sent up for the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay, of whom 12 (out of 27 regular students) i. e., 44 per cent were successful. This percentage compares very favourably with the University percentage which was 28.

Examination Results  
1935-36.

The results of the Drawing Examinations during the year under report were as follows :—

3 out of 4 students were successful at the Intermediate Grade. 6 students had appeared for the Elementary Grade, but none of them was successful.

#### PHYSICAL TRAINING AND GAMES

**162.** During the year under report, compulsory physical training (in the form of Mass Drill and the like) was given to all the students.

Compulsory Physical  
Training and Games.

The Senior Cricket Team practised steadily throughout the season and played a number of matches with the Mudhoji Club XI.

The game of Tenikoit (Ring Tennis) was newly introduced for the benefit of the girl students. A number of girls played the game daily.

The annual Shimga sports were held during the Shimga Holidays. A number of pupils took part in these sports.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

**163.** On Sunday, the 1st September 1935, the 40th Birthday of the Ruler was celebrated with great enthusiasm by the High School. There was a varied programme of music, dialogues and recitations followed by a congratulatory speech by the Headmaster. After a brief reply by the Ruler, the function concluded with the distribution of flowers and *pansupari* and singing of the *Rajageet*.

Celebration of Shri-  
mant Raja Saheb's  
Birthday.

**164.** The annual prize distribution ceremony was held on the 23rd April 1936. Shrimant Raja Saheb was pleased to preside on the occasion. The ceremony was largely attended. The programme included recitations, dialogues and music. The Headmaster in his speech congratulated Shrimant Raja Saheb on behalf of the staff and students on the conferment of the hereditary title of 'Raja' on him. Shrimant Raja Saheb in his brief reply expressed satisfaction at the all-sided progress of the High School.

Annual Prize Distribu-  
tion Ceremony.

#### DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

**165** During the year under report, Lieut.-Col. J. de la Hay Gordon, O.B.E., M.C., Agent to the Governor-General for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur, paid a visit to the High School on the 14th November 1935, and was pleased to enter the following remarks in the Visitors' Book :—

Distinguished Visitors.

“ I paid a very brief visit to the High School in company with the Chief. The classes are not large and the school is well staffed. The Chief's daughter has studied in the School, which has given an impetus to female education. I understand that the headmaster is a man of considerable experience and I am sure, as the number of trained teachers increases, the already not unsatisfactory results at the Matriculation Examination will be improved. The Chief himself takes considerable personal interest in the School as in all State institutions and I have no doubt that a very high standard will be achieved”.

Sd. J. Gordon.

Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, K.B.E., Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in India, visited the High School on the 22nd August 1935 and was pleased to record his remarks in the Visitors' Book as follows :—

“ I paid a most interesting visit to the School under the guidance of the Chief Saheb. I watched the teaching and am able to congratulate the Headmaster on the quality of the teaching. I was particularly impressed with the use of “ The Direct Method ” in the Sanskrit Class. The results were striking. It is a very *live* school and the subjects of Phaltan State are lucky to have a school run so efficiently.”

Sd. T. Vijayaraghavacharya

Principal G. C. Bhate, M.A., Retired Principal of the Willingdon College Sangli, visited the High School on the 16th September 1935. The following is an extract from his remarks in the Visitors' Book :—

“ I particularly noticed that in every class there were more than half a dozen girls. This is a fine feature as it points to the successful system of co-education of boys and girls. The result of the school at the Matriculation Examination which was 60% is creditable to the Headmaster. I hope under his able and efficient management the school would continue to make further and further progress in all directions.”

Sd. G. C. Bhate.

## C. Primary Education

### A. PRIMARY EDUCATION IN THE MUNICIPAL AREA

#### THE SCHOOL BOARD

**166.** Primary Education in the Phaltan town is under the control of the Municipal School Board created under the Primary Education Act (Bombay Act IV of 1923).

During the year under report, Mr. G. K. Tatke, B.Ag., continued to work as Chairman of the School Board up to 13-1-1936, when he resigned. Mr. G. K. Deshmukh M.A., LL.B., Vice-Chairman, succeeded him and Mr. S. H. Talvalkar was elected Vice-Chairman.

During the year under report, the post of the Education Officer was newly created by the Durbar and the Education Officer was entrusted with the work of guiding and supervising the primary education conducted by the Phaltan Municipality and the Phaltan Local Board. The designation of the Educational Administrative Officer of the Local Board was changed into the Inspector of Primary Schools by the Local Board and this Officer was also entrusted with the work of inspection and administration of the Primary Schools conducted by the Phaltan Municipality.

During the year under report, the School Board held 5 meetings and disposed of 52 items of business.

#### EXPENDITURE

**167.** The expenditure incurred on Primary Education by the Phaltan Municipality during the year under report amounted to Rs. 9,010 as against Rs. 5,400 in the previous year.

During the year under report, the Phaltan Durbar granted Rs. 2,000 to the Phaltan Municipality towards its expenditure on Primary Education. The Phaltan Local Board makes an annual grant of Rs. 2,000 to the Phaltan Municipality for its Primary Education.

#### NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, NUMBER OF PUPILS AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE

**168.** The number of Municipal Primary Schools at the end of the year was 3 as in the last year. The Municipal Primary Boys' School No. 1, known as Vyankatesh Vidyalaya, imparts instruction up to Standard VII (Vernacular Final), School No. 2, up to Standard IV and the Girls' School, up to Standard VI.

**169.** The Headmistress of the Municipal Girls' Primary School, Mrs. Parwatibai Sardesai, has passed the Matriculation and the Third year Training Examinations. Under her superintendence the school is making steady progress. The subjects taught in the school include sewing and embroidery.

**170.** The number of boys and girls attending the Primary Schools was 694 and 190 as against 625 and 169 respectively in the preceding year. The daily average attendance of boys and girls was 508 and 138 respectively as against 464 and 120 in the preceding year.

The percentage of male pupils in the Primary Schools of the Phaltan town was 19.6 as against 17.7 in the preceding year. This shows that nearly all the boys of the school-going age are attending the primary schools even though compulsion has not been introduced. The percentage of female pupils to the female population of the town was 5.5 as against 4.9 in the preceding year.

**171.** During the year under report, 29 students were sent up for the Vernacular Final Examination (Satara Centre), of whom 12, i. e., 41.3 per cent were successful.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

**172.** Compulsory Physical Training is imparted in the Municipal Primary Boys' Schools. Due attention is also paid to the Boy Scout Movement. The "Shri-Shivaji Boy Scout Pathak" in the Municipal Primary Boys' School No. 1 is making satisfactory progress.

#### ADULT EDUCATION

**173.** The Municipality is also doing useful work in the direction of Adult Education. During the year under report, 16 adults were taking instruction in the night class conducted by the Municipality for adults. The course of instruction extending over a period of two years is specially suitable to the needs of the adults.

## B. PRIMARY EDUCATION IN THE VILLAGES

## THE SCHOOL BOARD

**174.** The primary education in the villages is under the control of the School Board of the Phaltan Local Board created under the Primary Education Act (Bombay Act IV of 1923).  
The School Board.

During the year under report, Dr. R. H. Bhadkamkar, M. A., M. D., continued to be the Chairman and Mr. G. K. Tatke, B. Ag., the Vice-Chairman of the School Board.

As in the case of the Phaltan Municipality, the work of guiding and supervising primary schools conducted by the Local Board was entrusted to the Education Officer newly appointed by the Durbar. The designation of the Administrative Officer of the Local Board was, during the year under report, changed into the Inspector of Primary Schools.

During the year under report, the School Board held 8 meetings and disposed of 92 items of business as against 7 meetings and the disposal of 72 items of business in the preceding year.

## EXPENDITURE

**175.** The total expenditure during the year under report amounted to Rs. 16,272 as against Rs. 16,200 in the preceding year.  
Expenditure.

## NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, NUMBER OF PUPILS AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE

**176.** At the end of the year under report, there were 59 primary schools as against 58 in the preceding year.  
Number of Schools.

The following table shows the classification of the schools and the standards up to which instruction was imparted in them :—

Number of Schools.	Description of Schools.	Standards taught.
1	Primary Schools.	I to VII
2	Do. Do.	I " VI
4	Do. Do.	I " V
18	Do. Do.	I " IV
12	Do. Do.	I " III
7	Do. Do.	I " II
7	Do. Do.	I
5	Adult Schools.	Special Course
3	Added Schools.	...
59	...	...

**177.** The total number of pupils attending the Primary Schools was 2,070 as against 2,421 in the preceding year. Out of the total number of pupils, 242 were girls and 382 were Harijans.  
Number of Pupils and Average Attendance.

The average daily attendance of the pupils in these schools was 1,633 as against 1,694 in the previous year.

The percentage of the boys and girls under instruction to the total male and female population of the villages during the year under report was 7.0 and 0.9 as against 8.2 and 1.0 respectively during the previous year.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

**178.** Compulsory Physical Training is imparted in all village Schools.  
**Physical Training.** Due attention is also paid to the Boy Scout Movement.

The "Maloji Pathak" in the Taradgaon school and the "Shishuveer Pathak" in the Barad school have created an interest in the Boy Scout Movement.

**179.** An exhibition of the handwritings of pupils from the village schools was held in the Local Board building on the 29th March 1936. It was opened by Mr. Hiranman Balaram Teli, President, Phaltan Local Board. On the 3rd April, the names of prize-winners were declared by Mr. Shankar Sadashiv Kshirsagar, Government Pleader, Phaltan.  
**Exhibition of Handwritings.**

**180.** During the year under report, the Local Board sent one teacher to the Training College for Men, Dhulia, for the First Year Course.  
**Efficiency of Teachers**

Small gatherings of the teachers were held at 6 different places and model lessons on various subjects were given to enable the teachers to improve their own methods of teaching.

A conference of teachers was held at Phaltan from the 29th March 1936 to the 3rd April 1936, at which model lessons on the methods of teaching were given by different teachers. At this conference lectures were also delivered by educational experts on subjects useful to village teachers.

During the year under report, a lecture on "Cotton and its Varieties" was delivered with the aid of magic lantern slides by Mr. K. K. Patke, Educational Administrative Officer, Local Board, in the Phaltan Local Board building.

#### ADULT EDUCATION

**181.** During the year under report, 75 adults took advantage of the adult education classes attached to five schools.  
**Adult Education.**

The expenditure of the adult schools is assessed by the number of adults who pass and is paid in a lump sum to the teachers working in these schools in addition to their normal work. As the examination of these schools was postponed till July next, no expenditure was incurred on adult education during the year under report.

## Chapter VII-A

### CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

#### A. The Co-operative Department

**182.** Mr. S. H. Kher, B.A., LL.B., the Revenue Member, continued to be in charge of the Co-operative Department during the year under report. He also held the office of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies.

**The Co-operative Department.**

Mr. N. G. Halabe, continued to be the Mamlatdar for Co-operative Societies. The supervision, the recovery work and the audit of the Co-operative Societies are entrusted to him.

#### B. General Progress of the Co-operative Movement

**183.** The prices of agricultural produce generally continued to be low, though they showed some improvement in the year under report. This affected the progress of the co-operative movement in the State. The Co-operative Department, therefore, concentrated its attention mainly upon consolidating the position of the existing Societies.

**General Policy.**

**184.** The total number of Co-operative Societies at the commencement of the year under report was 63. Out of them one Society did not commence its working from its registration and therefore its registration was cancelled. Of the rest 1 went into voluntary liquidation and 3 were ordered by the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, to be wound up during the year under report. The number of Societies actually working at the end of the year, therefore, was 58.

**Number of Societies.**

**185.** The following table shows the number of societies of different classes during the years 1935-36 and 1934-35 according to the nature of business transacted by them :—

**Different kinds of Societies.**

Year	Central Bank.	Agricultural.			Non-agricultural.			Total.
		Credit.	Non-credit.	Total.	Credit.	Non-credit.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1935-36	1	46	3	49	9	3	12	62
1934-35	1	47	3	50	9	3	12	63

**186.** As has been stated above, the number of Co-operative Societies decreased from 63 to 62. The number of members was 4,125 as against 4,134 in the preceding year. The working capital and deposits increased from Rs. 9,05,565 and Rs. 4,05,101 to Rs. 9,79,056 and Rs. 4,86,431 respectively. The reserve funds increased from Rs. 1,01,270 to Rs. 1,20,014.

**Position of Co-operative Organisation.**

**187.** The total amount of loans outstanding at the end of the year including loans advanced by the Phaltan Shri Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. to the various societies and by the societies in their turn, to their members was Rs. 6,45,687 of which Rs. 4,91,705 was overdue.

### C. Financial Position of the Co-operative Societies

**188.** The following table gives full details about the financial and other aspects of all the co-operative societies in the State :—

S. No.	Item.	Total.		Percentage.	
		1935-36	1934-35	1935-36	1934-35
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<b>SOCIETIES AND MEMBERSHIP.</b>				
1	Number of societies. ...	62	63	...	...
2	Number of members. ...	4,125	4,134	...	...
3	Average membership per society. ...	...	...	65.4	65.7
	<b>WORKING CAPITAL.</b>				
		Rs.	Rs.		
4	Share Capital. ...	78,790	82,268	8	9.1
5	Deposits from members. ...	4,03,077	3,48,341	41.1	38.4
6	Reserve and other funds. ...	1,20,014	1,01,270	12.2	11.2
7	Loans and deposits from other societies. ...	2,93,821	3,16,926	30	35
8	Loans and deposits from non-members. ...	83,354	56,760	8.5	6.3
9	Total working capital. ...	9,79,056	9,05,565	100	100
	<b>TURN-OVER.</b>				
10	Outstanding loans at the beginning of the year. ...	6,79,603	6,95,767	...	...
11	Fresh loans advanced during the year. ...	69,220	94,571	...	...
12	Interest due. ...	80,114	82,817	...	...
13	Total loans. ...	8,28,937	8,73,155	...	...
14	Repayment of loans from members... ..	1,83,250	1,93,552	...	...
15	Loans due at the end of the year. ...	6,45,687	6,79,603	...	...
16	Overdues at the end of the year. ...	4,91,705	4,78,329	76.2	70.4



**189.** The number of agricultural societies at the end of the year was 49 as against 50 in the last year. The following table shows in detail their financial and other aspects.

S. No.	Item.	1935-36	1934-35
1	2	3	4
<b>SOCIETIES AND MEMBERSHIP.</b>			
1	Number of societies ... ..	49	50
2	Number of members ... ..	1,802	1,826
3	Average membership per society ... ..	36	36.5
<b>WORKING CAPITAL.</b>			
		Rs.	Rs.
4	Share capital ... ..	481	481
5	Deposits from members ... ..	40,127	41,531
6	Reserve fund ... ..	50,451	44,467
7	Loans and deposits from the Phaltan Shri Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ... ..	2,17,522	2,31,687
8	Loans and deposits from non-members ... ..	...	...
9	Total working capital ... ..	3,08,581	3,18,166
<b>TURN-OVER.</b>			
10	Outstanding loans at the end of the year ... ..	2,75,739	2,85,550
11	Fresh loans advanced during the year ... ..	16,610	20,472
12	Interest due ... ..	38,345	41,388
13	Total loans ... ..	3,30,694	3,47,410
14	Repayment of loans from the members ... ..	66,331	71,671
15	Loans due at the end of the year ... ..	2,64,363	2,75,739
16	Overdues ... ..	2,45,331	2,46,596

**190.** The number of non-agricultural societies at the end of the year was 12, the same as in the last year. The following table shows in detail the financial and other aspects of the non-agricultural co-operative societies.

S. No.	Item.	1935-36	1934-35
<b>SOCIETIES AND MEMBERSHIP.</b>			
1	Number of societies ... ..	12	12
2	Number of members ... ..	595	585
3	Average membership per society ... ..	49.5	48.7
<b>WORKING CAPITAL.</b>			
		Rs.	Rs.
4	Share capital ... ..	19,159	22,697
5	Deposits from members ... ..	1,346	1,167
6	Reserve and } ... ..	12,547	11,484
	other funds } ... ..	5,192	3,699
7	Loans and deposits from Phaltan Shri Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank ... ..	68,298	73,239
8	Loans and deposits from non-members ... ..	2,484	2,296
9	Total working capital ... ..	1,09,026	1,14,582
<b>TURN-OVER.</b>			
10	Outstanding loans at the beginning of the year ... ..	98,938	93,865
11	Fresh loans advanced during the year ... ..	19,405	31,929
12	Interest due ... ..	11,704	10,595
13	Total loans ... ..	1,30,047	1,36,389
14	Repayment of loans by the members ... ..	34,543	37,451
15	Loans due at the end of the year ... ..	95,504	98,938
16	Overdues ... ..	52,176	39,499

## AUDIT CLASSIFICATION

191. During the year under report the audit work of the Central Co-operative Bank and of all the 56 working societies was done.

Audit Classification of Societies.

Of the 56 Societies 13 fall under the class "B", 31 under class "C" and 12 under class "D".

## D. The Phaltan Shri-Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.

## CONSTITUTION AND PERSONNEL

192. The Phaltan Shri-Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., was registered on the 31st January 1926. It is managed by a Board of six Directors of whom two are elected by the societies, two by individual shareholders and two are nominated by the Collector. The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman are elected in the annual general meeting.

Constitution.

193. During the year under report, Mr. H. B. Teli, pleader, was re-elected Chairman, and Mr. M. R. Doshi was elected Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors. Mr. S. H. Talvalkar, A. C. R. A., continued to be the Manager of the Bank.

Personnel.

## NUMBER OF AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

194. The number of societies affiliated to the Bank remained unchanged at 59. Of these, one society went into voluntary liquidation while 2 societies were ordered by the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, to be wound up. Thus the number of Societies actually working was 56.

Number of Affiliated Societies.

## FINANCIAL POSITION

195. The following table shows the general and financial position of the Bank at the end of the year under report in comparison with the previous year :—

Financial Position.

Serial No.	Description.	1935-36.	1934-35.	Remarks.
1	Shareholders :—			* of which three are in liquidation.
	(1) Individuals ...	1,669	1,664	
	(2) Societies ...	*59	59	
		1,728	1,723	
2	Share capital subscribed by :—	Rs.	Rs.	
	(1) Individuals ...	27,240	27,180	
	(2) Societies ...	31,910	31,910	
		59,150	59,090	
3	Reserve fund ...	23,824	20,120	
4	Other reserves ...	28,000	21,500	
5	Deposited by :—			
	(1) Individuals ...	4,18,864	3,56,222	
	(2) Societies ...	4,086	3,885	
		4,22,950	3,60,107	
6	Loans from the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	8,000	12,000	
7	Total working capital ...	5,61,449	4,72,818	

## MEETINGS

**196.** The Board of Directors held 32 meetings and disposed of 191 items of business during the year under report as against 38 meetings and disposal of 175 items of business during the previous year.

**Meetings of the Board of Directors.**

**197.** The Annual General Meeting for the year 1934-35 was held on the 25th January 1936 under the Presidency of Shrimant Raja Saheb of Phaltan. At the commencement of the meeting, a resolution of condolence for the sad and mournful demise of His Late Majesty the King-Emperor George V was unanimously passed. Thereafter the annual report of the Board of Directors was unanimously approved and the usual business was transacted. A dividend of 6¼ per cent was declared and further provision was made for bad debts and for the building and the dividend equalisation funds.

**Annual General Meeting.**

## PROFIT

**198.** During the year under report, the Bank earned a net profit of Rs. 11,510 as against Rs. 12,958 of the previous year. The fall in profit is mainly due to the reduction of the lending rate of interest, the reduction of loan balances with the societies, lesser advances to them as compared with those of the previous year, the liquidation of two societies, and a general reduction in the deposit rates of outside Banks.

**Profit.**

## LOANS, ADVANCES AND RECOVERIES

**199.** On account of an increase in the Bank's deposits, the Bank did not require any loan from the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., during the year under report.

**200.** The total advances during the year amounted to Rs. 33,205 as against Rs. 42,170 of the previous year. The recoveries during the year amounted to Rs. 82,392 as against Rs. 84,430 of the previous year. The small decrease in this figure is due to the reduction in the market rate of 'Gul'.

**Advances and Recoveries.**

**201.** The total amount of loans outstanding with the Societies at the end of the year was Rs. 2,85,821 as against Rs. 3,04,927 at the end of the previous year.

**Loans Outstanding.**

## AUDIT

**202.** The auditing of the Bank for the year under report was done by Messrs P. G. Bhagwat & Co., Registered Accountants, Bombay.

**Audit**

## DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

**203.** Lieut.-Colonel J. de la Hay Gordon, O.B.E., M.C., Agent to the Governor-General for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur, paid a visit to the Bank on the 14th November 1935 and was pleased to make the following remarks in the Visitors' Book :—

**Distinguished Visitors.**

" A Co-operative Bank is a very necessary institution and particularly so in the Phaltan State where large dry tracts have been brought under irrigation. The Bank continues to expand and its future is assured. Profitable rates of interest are given to depositors, but I hope in the course of time it will be possible to

make the rate of advances, which is at present 11%, rather easier. There is no doubt that the Bank provides a very real need and is of great service to the agriculturists, and the Chief and Managing Directors are to be congratulated on its progress".

Sd. J. Gordon.

Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, K. B. E., Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in India, paid a visit to the Bank on the 2nd August 1935. His remarks in the Visitors' Book are as follows:—

"I am amazed at the progress made in the co-operative movement in the Phaltan State and the way in which every part of the State is covered by Societies. I must congratulate the Chief Sahab on the results".

Sd. T. Vijayaraghavacharya.

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## Chapter VIII

### MISCELLANEOUS

#### A. The State Record Department

**204.** During the year under report, Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, B.A., LL.B., the  
State Record  
Department. Dewan and Home Member, continued to be in charge of the  
State Record Department. The work of re-sorting and indexing  
the village records, taken in hand during the last year, has  
been progressing.

Out of 21 applications for certified copies including 4 of the last year, 20  
were disposed of during the year under report, leaving a balance of 1 at the end  
of the year.

#### B. The Printing Press

**205.** There is only one printing press in the State, viz., the *Shri-Maloji-  
Vijaya* Press at Phaltan. It was established on the 3rd  
Printing Press. September 1924.

The *Phaltan Durbar Gazette*, the monthly official publication, is printed  
in the above press. There are no other periodicals or newspapers published in  
the State.

#### C. The Victoria Diamond Jubilee Library, Phaltan

**206.** The public library at Phaltan was established on the 9th August 1870.  
The Victoria Diamond  
Jubilee Library. Its original name, "The Native General Library, Phaltan", was  
changed into "The Victoria Diamond Jubilee Library, Phaltan"  
at the time of the opening ceremony of its present building on  
the 20th January 1902 to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of the Queen-Empress  
Victoria.

The library has been a very popular institution in the town. The Durbar  
and the Local Bodies have made annual contributions towards its expenses.

**207.** Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, B.A., LL.B., the Dewan, is the *ex-officio*  
Office-bearers. President of the library.

The Managing Committee consists of 7 members elected by the subscribers  
at the Annual General Meeting at which the Vice-President, the Chairman of the  
Managing Committee and the Honorary Secretary are also elected.

**208.** During the year under report, the Annual General Meeting was held  
Annual General  
Meeting. on the 4th September 1935. Mr. B. L. Likhite, M.A., LL.B.,  
was elected Vice-President. Mr. N. V. Tere-Desai, B.A., was  
elected Chairman of the Managing Committee and Mr. B. L.  
Velankar, B.A., the Honorary Secretary of the Library. The other Members of the  
Managing Committee were :—Mr. G. K. Deshmukh, M.A., LL.B.; Mr. W. S. Paranjpe;  
Mr. S. H. Talvalkar; Mr. R. H. Shah, B.Sc., LL.B.; and Mr. B. M. Gosavi.

**209.** The Library had 3,939 books in the beginning of the year under  
Stock of Books. report and 4,189 at the close of the year, the number of  
additions being 250.

**210.** Lieut.-Col. J. de la Hay Gordon, O. B. E., M. C., A. G. G., Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur, paid a visit to the Library on the 14th November 1935 and was pleased to record his remarks in the Visitors' Book as follows :—

" I paid a visit to the Library in company with the Chief and met the members of the Managing Committee. The institution is obviously appreciated and a large number of daily newspapers and periodicals are taken in. It was very obvious that those responsible took a real interest in the management of the library".

Sd. J. Gordon.

During his visit to Phaltan on the 22nd August 1935, Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, K. B. E., Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in India, paid a visit to the Library. His remarks in the Visitors' Book are as follows :—

" It is good to know that the literary tastes of the townspeople are catered to by this library stocked with English, Sanskrit and Marathi Books. One more proof of the enlightened administration that the subjects of the Phaltan State are enjoying".

Sd. T. Vijayaraghavacharya.

#### **D. The Mudhoji Club, Phaltan**

**211.** The Mudhoji Club at Phaltan was started on the 1st August 1916 by the late Ruler Shrimant Mudhojirao Bapu Saheb. The Club has a very fine airy building outside the town. The Club, by its various activities, has always been a popular institution adding greatly to the amenities of the town.

**212.** Shrimant Raja Saheb is the President of the Club. The Vice-President, the Chairman of the Managing Committee and the Honorary General Secretary are elected at the Annual General Meeting by the members. The Managing Committee consists of 7 members elected and nominated as follows :—

	Number of Members
Elected by the Patrons and Life-members	... 2
Elected by the Donors, Permanent members and Special Class and Ordinary members	... 3
Nominated by the President	... 2
	—
	7

During the year under report, Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, B. A., LL. B., was the Vice-President, Mr. G. K. Deshmukh, M. A., LL. B., the Chairman of the Managing Committee and Mr. S. H. Talvalkar, the Honorary General Secretary.

**213.** The Club provides for its members tennis, cricket and indoor games. Tennis tournaments among members were held in the last week of December, 1935. The Cricket XI played several matches with the High School XI and with outside teams. A new feature of the

Club during the year under report was that several ladies joined the Club and took a keen interest in tennis. Lectures on various subjects by local as well as outside speakers were also arranged by the Club for the cultural benefit of its members and the people of the town.

**214.** During his visit to Phaltan, Lieut.-Col. J. de la Hay Gordon, O.B.E., M.C., Agent to the Governor-General for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur, was entertained at an 'at Home' given in his honour on Tuesday, the 12th November 1935. The function was arranged on the spacious lawns of the Laxmi Vilas Palace. A number of prominent ladies and gentlemen from the town and the villages had attended the delightful function. After the General Secretary of the Club, Mr. S. H. Talvalkar, had expressed grateful thanks to the distinguished guest on behalf of the members, the function concluded with the playing of the State Anthem by the Band.

At Home to the  
A. G. G.

### E. Fairs

**215.** The Rath and the Ramnavami fairs were held at Phaltan on 27-11-1935 and 31-3-1936 respectively and were very largely attended by the people from the town and the villages.

Fairs.

The annual fair at Javali was held on 15-4-1936 and was very largely attended.

### F. Concluding Remarks

**216.** The foregoing chapters contain an account of the working of the various departments of the State during the year under report. It was a year of steady progress. The relations of the Durbar with the British Government continued to be very cordial.

There was sufficient and timely rain for the kharif and rabi sowings. Later rains also were favourable and there was normal outturn of crops. Prices of staple food-grains practically remained the same as in the last year. The general health of the people was good. The relations between the different communities in the State continued to be cordial.

The gross receipts during the year under report, including the past year's balance, amounted to Rs. 15,30,440 as against Rs. 10,69,555 in the previous year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 12,08,484 as against Rs. 8,59,597 in the preceding year. The closing balance was Rs. 3,21,956 as against Rs. 2,27,325 in the previous year. The net revenue of the State during the year under report, exclusive of balances in hand, alienations of land revenue, debt and deposit receipts, and advances, amounted to Rs. 4,46,757 as against Rs. 3,89,547 in the previous year and the net expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,79,934 as against Rs. 3,00,972 in the preceding year.

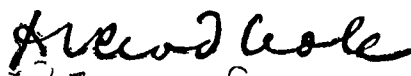
During the year under report, Lieut.-Colonel J. de la Hay Gordon, O.B.E., M. C., A.G.G., Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur, accompanied by his Secretary, Captain K. C. Packman, paid an official visit to the State from the 12th to the 15th November 1935.

The year under report is a memorable one as on the 1st January 1936 the title of *Raja* was conferred on the Ruler as a hereditary distinction by H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India. The happy news was received with great joy by the subjects.

The most deplorable event during the year under report was the sad and mournful demise of His Late Majesty the King-Emperor George V on Tuesday, the 21st January 1936. The death of so popular a monarch soon after the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of His Majesty's accession to the Throne cast a deep gloom over the whole of the Empire. It can truly be said that in him the Empire and the World has lost a great Sovereign, an able statesman and a great lover of world peace. His Late Majesty was succeeded by His Majesty the King-Emperor Edward VIII.

It is my duty to acknowledge here with gratitude the valuable guidance I have always received from Shrimant Raja Saheb in all important matters of administration. I may also mention with pleasure that I have always received a hearty co-operation from my colleagues, Mr. S. H. Kher, B. A., LL. B., and Mr. B. L. Likhite, M. A., LL. B., as well as from other officials of the State.

I cannot conclude without expressing the Durbar's deep sense of gratitude to Lieut.-Col. J. C. Tate and Lieut.-Col. J. de la Hay Gordon, O. B. E., M. C., who during the year were the Agents to the Governor-General for the Deccan States and Residents at Kolhapur, for their sympathy, guidance and valuable advice. Mention must also be made with thanks of the help always received from Captain K. C. Packman, Secretary to the A. G. G., Deccan States.



Dewan, Phaltan State.



## **APPENDICES**

**I to XXV**

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## APPENDIX I

Names of high officials in the Phaltan State showing changes in personnel during the year 1935-1936.

Name of Officer.	Appointment	Period		Remarks
		From	To	
Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, B. A., LL. B.	Dewan and Home Member.	{ 1-6-35 16-6-35	15-6-35 31-5-36	On leave.
Mr. S. H. Kher, B. A., LL. B.	Acting Dewan and Home Member.	1-6-35	15-6-35	
	Revenue Member.	1-6-35	31-5-36	
Mr. B. L. Likhite, M. A., LL. B.	Finance Member.	1-6-35	31-5-36	
Mr. S. M. Upalekar, M. A., LL. B.	Private Secretary, F.C. Sub-Judge and F. C. Magistrate.	1-6-35	31-5-36	
Mr. A. R. Chavan.	A. D. C. to the Raja of Phaltan.	1-6-35	31-5-36	
Mr. G. S. Phanlsakar, L. C. P. S.	Chief Medical Officer.	1-6-35	31-5-36	
Mr. R. G. Joshi, B. A.	Education Officer.	9-5-36	31-5-36	
Mr. G. K. Deshmukh, M. A., LL. B.	Head Master, Mudhoji High School.	1-6-35	31-5-36	
Mr. N. V. Tere-Desai, B. A.	Personal Assistant to the Dewan.	1-6-35	31-5-36	
Mr. S. N. Bapat, B. A.	Mamlatdar and F. C. Magistrate.	1-6-35	31-5-36	
Mr. N. G. Halabe.	Mamlatdar for the Co-operative Socie- ties and Second Class Magistrate.	1-6-35	31-5-36	
Mr. V. B. Chavan.	Chief Police Officer.	1-6-35	31-5-36	
Mr. V. R. Lele, L. C. P. S.	Asstt. Medical Officer.	1-6-35	31-5-36	
Mr. V. R. Tathavadkar.	Khasgi Karbhari.	1-6-35	31-5-36	
Mr. K. S. Keskar.	State and Khasgi Business Manager.	1-6-35	31-5-36	
Mr. D. S. Unde.	Agricultural Officer.	1-6-35	31-5-36	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

## APPENDIX II

## List of Laws in force in the Phaltan State.

Acts adapted from the Acts passed by the *Government of India*.

No.	Act No.	Description.	Introduced during the year	Remarks.
✓ 1	XXXII of 1839	The Interest Act.	1936	
2	XVIII of 1850	The Judicial Officers' Protection Act.	1936	
3	XV of 1856	The Hindu Widows' Re-marriage Act.	1936	
4	XXI of 1860	The Societies Registration Act.	1926	
5	XLV of 1860	The Indian Penal Code.	1889-90	
✓ 6	XX of 1863	The Religious Endowments Act.	1926	
7	XXV of 1867	The Press and Registration of Books Act.	1930	
8	XIV of 1869	The Bombay Civil Courts Act.	1894-95	
9	VII of 1870	The Court Fees Act.	1889-90	
✓ 10	I of 1871	The Cattle Trespass Act ✓	1882-83	
✓ 11	XXIII of 1871	The Pensions Act.	1930	
12	I of 1872	The Indian Evidence Act.	1889-90	
13	IX of 1872	The Indian Contract Act.	1889-90	
14	XV of 1872	The Indian Christian Marriage Act.	1933	
15	X of 1873	The Indian Oaths Act.	1889-90	
16	IX of 1875	The Indian Majority Act.	1894-95	
17	I of 1877	The Specific Relief Act.	1889-90	
18	I of 1878	The Opium Act.	1889-90	
19	VI of 1878	The Treasure Trove Act.	1893-94	
20	XI of 1878	The Indian Arms Act.	1882-83	
21	XXVI of 1881	The Negotiable Instruments Act.	1930	
22	II of 1882	The Indian Trusts Act.	1926	
23	IV of 1882	The Transfer of Property Act.	1904-05	
✓ 24	V of 1882	The Easements Act. ✓	1930	
25	XII of 1882	The Indian Salt Act.	1904-05	
✓ 26	XIX of 1883	The Land Improvement Loans Act.	1894-95	
27	IV of 1884	The Indian Explosives Act.	1917-18	

## APPENDIX II—( Contd. )

No.	Act No.	Description.	Introduced during the year	Remarks.
✓ 28	XII of 1884	The Agriculturists' Loans Act.	1898-99	
29	XIII of 1885	The Indian Telegraph Act.	1917-18	
30	VI of 1886	The Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act.	1926	
31	VII of 1887	The Suits Valuation Act.	1930	
32	VI of 1890	The Charitable Endowments Act.	1926	
33	VIII of 1890	The Guardians and Wards Act.	1894-95	
✓ 34	XI of 1890	The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act. ✓	1918-19	
✓ 35	I of 1894	The Land Acquisition Act. ✓	1913-14	
36	IX of 1894	The Prisons Act.	1936	
37	X of 1897	The General Clauses Act.	1931	
38	V of 1898	The Code of Criminal Procedure.	1898-99	
39	VI of 1898	The Indian Post Office Act.	1905-06	
40	II of 1899	The Indian Stamp Act, ( As amended by the Bombay Act No. II of 1922 ).	1922-23	
41	VIII of 1899	The Indian Petroleum Act.	1931	
42	XIII of 1899	The Glanders and Farcy Act.	1905-06	
43	III of 1900	The Prisoners Act.	1910-11	
44	XV of 1903	The Indian Extradition Act.	1907-08	
45	VII of 1904	The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act.	1936	
46	V of 1908	The Code of Civil Procedure.	1908-09	
47	VI of 1908	The Explosive Substances Act.	1908-09	
48	IX of 1908	The Indian Limitation Act.	1908-09	
49	XVI of 1908	The Indian Registration Act.	1921-22	
50	IV of 1909	The Whipping Act.	1917-18	
51	IX of 1910	The Indian Electricity Act.	1933	
52	IV of 1912	The Indian Lunacy Act.	1931	
53	III of 1913	The Administrator General's Act.	1931	
54	VII of 1913	The Indian Companies Act.	1918-19	
55	VIII of 1914	The Indian Motor Vehicles Act.	1917-18	
56	XV of 1916	The Hindu Disposition of Property Act.	1936	
✓ 57	X of 1918	The Usurious Loans Act. ✓	1918-19	
58	V of 1920	The Provincial Insolvency Act.	1931	

## APPENDIX II—( Contd. )

No.	Act No.	Description.	Introduced during the year	Remarks.
59	XIV of 1920	The Charitable and Religious Trusts Act.	1936	
60	XI of 1922	The Indian Income-tax Act.	1932	
61	V of 1923	The Indian Boilers Act.	1933	
62	VIII of 1923	The Workmen's Compensation Act.	1933	
63	VI of 1924	The Criminal Tribes Act.	1931	
64	XXXIX of 1925	The Indian Succession Act.	1930	
65	XII of 1926	The Contempt of Courts Act.	1936	
66	XVI of 1927	The Indian Forest Act.	1931	
67	XII of 1928	The Hindu Inheritance ( Removal of Disabilities ) Act.	1936	
68	II of 1929	The Hindu Law of Inheritance (Amendment ) Act.	1936	
69	XIX of 1929	The Child Marriage Restraint Act.	1936	
70	III of 1930	The Indian Sale of Goods Act.	1933	
71	XXX of 1930	The Hindu Gains of Learning Act.	1936	
72	IX of 1932	The Indian Partnership Act.	1933	
73	XXV of 1934	The Indian Factories Act	1935	

*N. B.*—The amendments to the above mentioned Acts passed into Law from -6-1933 to 31-5-1936 are also made applicable from 1-8-1936 by the Phaltan Act No. IV of 1936.

## APPENDIX II—( Contd. )

Regulations adapted from the Regulations of the *Government of Bombay*.

No.	Regulation No.	Description	Introduced during the year	Remarks.
1	II of 1827	Caste Questions.	1889-90	
2	IV of 1827	Civil Courts ( Law to be observed ).	1889-90	
3	V of 1827	Acknowledgment of Debts; Interests; Mortgages.	1889-90	
4	VIII of 1827	Administration of Estates.	1889-90	
5	XII of 1827	Police (Duties and Powers of Magistrates.)	1889-90	
6	XIII of 1827	Criminal Courts ( Substitution of letter for summons ).	1889-90	

Acts adapted from the Acts passed by the *Government of Bombay*.

No.	Act No.	Description	Introduced during the year	Remarks.
1	IV of 1862	The Markets and Fairs Act.	1918-19	
2	VII of 1866	The Bombay Hindu Heirs' Relief Act.	1896-97	
3	VII of 1867	The Bombay District Police Act, so far as not repealed by District Police Act of 1890.	...	
4	VIII of 1867	The Bombay Village Police Act.	1896-97	
5	II of 1868	The Bombay Ferries Act.	1918-19	
6	III of 1874	The Bombay Hereditary Offices Act. ✓	1896-97	
7	III of 1875	The Tolls on Roads and Bridges Act.	1896-97	
8	X of 1876	The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act.	1931	
9	V of 1878	The Bombay Abkari Act.	1896-97	
10	V of 1879	The Bombay Land Revenue Code. ✓	1882-83	
11	VII of 1879	The Bombay Irrigation Act.	1924	
12	XVII of 1879	The Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. ✓	1882-83	
13	IV of 1887	The Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act.	1897-98	
14	IV of 1890	The Bombay District Police Act.	1913-14	
15	I of 1892	The Bombay District Vaccination Act.	1910-11	
16	III of 1901	The Bombay District Municipal Act.	1904-05	
17	I of 1905	The Bombay Court of Wards Act. ✓	1918-19	
18	II of 1906	The Mamlatdars' Courts Act.	1907-08	
19	VII of 1920	The Bombay Public Conveyance Act.	1931	
20	IX of 1920	The Bombay Village Panchayats Act. ✓	1931	



## APPENDIX II—( Contd. )

No.	Act No.	Description	Introduced during the year.	Remarks.
21	XVII of 1920	The Bombay Pleaders Act.	1922	
22	IV of 1923	The Bombay Primary Education Act.	1931	
23	VI of 1923	The Bombay Local Boards Act.	1931	
24	VII of 1925	The Bombay Co-operative Societies Act.	1926	
25	XV of 1932	The Bombay Weights and Measures Act.	1935	

*N. B.*—The amendments to the above mentioned Acts passed into law from 1-6-1933 to 31-5-1936 are also made applicable from 1-8-1936 by Phaltan Act No. IV of 1936.

## APPENDIX II—(Contd.)

Acts passed by the *Phaltan Durbar*.

No.	Act No.	Description.	Introduced during the year	Remarks.
1	I of 1923	The Opium and Intoxicating Drugs Act.	1923	
2	I of 1929	The Government of Phaltan State Act.	1929	
3	II of 1929	The Phaltan State Elections Inquiries Act.	1929	
4	III of 1929	An Act to provide for the Attendance and Examination of Witnesses before the Phaltan State Legislative Council.	1929	
5	I of 1930	An Act to introduce certain Laws and Amendments of certain Laws.	1930	
6	II of 1930	The Phaltan Census Act.	1930	
7	I of 1931	The Government of Phaltan State Amendment Act.	1931	
8	III of 1931	An Act to repeal and adapt some Laws.	1931	
9	IV of 1931	The Phaltan Village Sanitation Act.	1931	
10	V of 1931	The Phaltan Local Boards Amendment Act.	1931	
11	VI of 1931	The Government of Phaltan State (Second) Amendment Act.	1931	
12	VII of 1931	The Government of Phaltan State (Third) Amendment Act.	1931	
13	I of 1932	The Government of Phaltan State Amendment Act.	1932	
14	II of 1932	The Phaltan Pleaders Amendment Act.	1932	
15	IV of 1932	The Phaltan Income-tax Act. (India Act No. XI of 1922.)	1932	
16	V of 1932	The Phaltan Local Boards Amendment Act.	1932	
17	VI of 1932	The Phaltan Co-operative Societies Amendment Act.	1932	
18	VII of 1932	The Phaltan Public Funds Control Act.	1932	
19	I of 1933	The Phaltan Sale of Goods Act. (India Act No. III of 1930, Sections 2 to 66 inclusive.)	1933	
20	II of 1933	The Phaltan Electricity Act. (India Act No. IX of 1910.)	1933	
21	III of 1933	The Phaltan Workmen's Compensation Act. (India Act No. VIII of 1923.)	1933	
22	IV of 1933	The Phaltan Boilers Act. (Act No. V of 1923.)	1933	

## APPENDIX II—(Contd.)

No.	Act No.	Description.	Introduced during the year	Remarks.
23	V of 1933	The Phaltan Partnership Act. ( India Act No. IX of 1932 Sections 2 to 74 A, with Schedules 1 and 2. )	1933	
24	VI of 1933	The Phaltan Christian Marriage Act. ( India Act No. XV of 1872, Sections 3 to 80 inclusive of Schedules 1 to 4. )	1933	
25	VII of 1933	An Act to introduce the Amendments of certain Acts of the Government of India and the Government of Bombay up to the end of May 1933.	1933	
26	I of 1935	The Phaltan Weights and Measures Act. ( Bombay Act No. XV of 1932, Sections 3 to 47 inclusive and Schedules 1 and 2. )	1935	
27	II of 1935	The Phaltan Factories Act. ( India Act No. XXV of 1934, Sections 3 to 82 inclusive and Schedule 1. )	1935	
28	I of 1936	The Government of Phaltan State Amendment Act.	1936	
* 29	II of 1936	The Phaltan Court Fees Act and Stamp Act Amendment Act.	1936	
* 30	III of 1936	An Act to introduce certain Laws passed by the Government of India.	1936	
* 31	IV of 1936	An Act to introduce the Amendments of certain Acts of the Government of India and the Government of Bombay up to the end of May 1936.	1936	
* 32	V of 1936	The Phaltan Local Boards Amendment Act.	1936	
* 33	VI of 1936	The Phaltan Primary Education Amendment Act.	1936	
* 34	VII of 1936	The Phaltan District Municipal Amendment Act.	1936	

Orders and Ordinances promulgated by the *Raja of Phaltan.*

No.	Order No.	Description.	Introduced during the year	Remarks.
1	I of 1934	Sugar ( Excise Duty ) Order, 1934.	1934	
2	II of 1934	Matches ( Excise Duty ) Order, 1934.	1934	
3	III of 1934	Order regulating the issue of Sugar from a factory.	1934	
✓ † 4	I of 1936	The Italian Loans and Credits Prohibition Ordinance, 1935. ✓	1936	

\* These Acts received the Assent of the Raja Saheb on 30-7-1936.

† Ceased to be in operation with effect from 15-7-1936.

### **APPENDIX III**

**Appendix III is not given as there is no Military Force in the Phaltan State.**

**K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.**

**APPENDIX IV**

STATEMENT showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline, and Education of the Police in the Phaltan State, for the year 1935-36.

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	
		Rs.	Rs.									
Police ( Regular Foot )												
Chief Police Officer	1	100	16,292	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		
Sub-Inspector	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Head Constable I	1	21		...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
Do II	2	19		...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	
Do III	2	18		...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Do IV	4	16		...	1	...	...	...	2	3	1	
Constable I	3	14		...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	
Do II	6	13		...	...	...	...	...	3	4	2	
Do III	19	12		...	...	...	...	...	3	19	...	
Total...	38	...			...	1	...	...	13	33	5	
Garrison	45	...		...	3	...	2	...	34	11		
Sowars ( Mounted )	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Shibandi	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Grand Total...	83	...		...	4	...	2	13	67	16		

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K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State,

APPENDIX V

STATEMENT showing the working of the Police in the Phaltan State during the year 1935.

State	Number of Offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions to accused arrested		Percentage of convictions to 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
Phaltan	115	95	190	125	190	125	61	51	73	16	45.5	76.1	45.5	76.1	58 accused are awaiting trial.

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K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State,

APPENDIX VI

STATEMENT showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Phaltan State during the year 1935.

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.	Rs.	Rs.	
Phaltan ... ..	892	8,674	704	1,929	78.88	22.2	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

APPENDIX VII

STATEMENT showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Phaltan State during the year 1935.

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,							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Form of Imprisonment										REMARKS.							
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total					Imprisonment		Imprisonment and Fine.		Fine only	Whipping	Total				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.					
								Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous																								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31					
<i>Cognizable</i>																																			
Theft, Section 379, ...	5	15	20	18	12	27	11			4	1	1	4		10	1			3		1											8	1*		
Theft in a dwelling house, Section 380.	3	6	9	21	7	7	7			3	2	1	1		7				2			2										2			
Murder, Section 302.	1	1	2	3	1	1	1			1					1																	1			
House-breaking and theft, Sections 457&380...		5	5	1	3	7	6					3	3		6				3	3													2		
Dacoity, Section 395.		2	2	2	1	1	6			6					6	4																	1		
Criminal trespass, Sections 447 and 438.	3		3	1	2	1	1																										1		
Attempt to commit murder, Section 307.																																		1	
Rape, Sections 376 and 377....		2	2	1	1	3	1					1			1																		1		
Robbery, Section 392.	3	1	4	2	3	10	5					5			5	4			1	5													1		
Criminal breach of Trust, Sections 406 & 409 ..	6		6	6	2	5	1					1			1	1						1											4		
Other offences under Indian Penal Code.	11	14	25	27	15	48	13			2		2	7		11	6						1	1	1									10	2*	
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>51</b>		<b>16</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>		<b>48</b>	<b>16</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>		<b>1</b>			<b>31</b>	<b>3*</b>				
<i>Taken up by Magistrate.</i>																																			
Criminal breach of Trust, Section 409.	3		3																															3	

\* Realised under S. 562,



(Continued from last page)

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							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Form of Imprisonment.										REMARKS.			
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Simple.	Rigorous.	Impri-sonment.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				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.	
										Simple.	Rigorous.																				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Wrongfully restraining a person, Sections 341 and 342. ...	...	6	6	10	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
Criminal trespass, Section 447. ...	19	13	32	11	13	96	11	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	34	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	
Grievous hurt, Section 325. ...	2	3	5	1	4	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Theft, Section 379. ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other offences under Indian Penal Code. ...	...	8	8	24	8	28	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total...	24	30	54	49	25	151	16	...	...	...	...	16	...	16	41	...	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	
<i>Non-Cognizable.</i>																															
Hurt, Section 333. ...	27	66	93	73	69	229	7	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	
Assault, Section 352... ..	3	4	7	8	7	10	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Mischief, Sections 426, 427. ...	8	7	15	9	11	36	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal Intimidation, Section 504. ...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other offences under Indian Penal Code. ...	4	20	24	18	16	40	7	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Offences under other Acts. ...	...	127	127	189	102	156	92	...	...	...	...	90	...	90	26	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Total...	42	224	266	302	245	471	110	...	...	...	...	108	...	108	245	...	2	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	
Grand Total...	98	300	398	433	277	747	177	...	16	6	14	136	..	172	302	...	14	13	4	2	4	4	...	2	6	..	1	...	121	5*	

\* 2 On bail under S.109 Cri. P. Code.

\*The difference in Columns 8 and 15 is due to 5 persons being convicted but 3 of them released under S. 563 and 2 under Section 109 of the Cri. Pro. Code.

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

## APPENDIX VIII

STATEMENT showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Phaltan State during the year 1935.

Name of the Court	Number of offences reported during the year		Number of Persons dealt with								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year	Remarks
			Brought to trial in 1935						Total		Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped, or transferred		
	Past year	Present year	Remaining at the end of last year	Arrested by Police	Upon Warrant	On Summons	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate	Past year	Present year							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
Sessions Court ... ..	4	2	12	7	...	...	...	...	13	19	...	5	8	...	...	6*	* Remaining one case involving 6 persons has since been disposed of.
Magistrate First Class ...	157	85	60	37	57	60	...	...	565	214	31	27	65	...	14	77	
Magistrate Second Class ...	270	213	169	30	29	286	...	...	529	514	35	204	104	...	...	171	
Total ...	431	300	241	74	86	346	...	...	1,107	747	66	236	177	...	14	254	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

**APPENDIX IX**

-STATEMENT showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Phaltan State during the year 1935.

Tribunals	Number of Applications	Number of Persons and Cases																Remarks
		Applications rejected		Sentences						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further inquiry, etc., ordered		Pending		
		Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
High Court ...	9	...	...	7	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1*	1*	* Has since been disposed of.
Sessions Court ...	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
District Magistrate's Court	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	16	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

## APPENDIX X

*Civil Work*:—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Phaltan State during the year 1935

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during the year, received by transfer, or on remand		Total		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance		Suits filed during the year								Suits disposed of during the 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 transactions	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	<i>Ex-parte</i>	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file		Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		24	25	26
F. C. Sub-Judge's Court, Phaltan	141	227	278	259	419	486	192	230	227	256	Rs. 81,483	67	182	10	132	103	14	8	2	36	37	33	124	Rs. 48,884	y.m d. 0-8-1	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State,

APPENDIX XI

*Civil Work* :—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Phaltan State during the year 1935.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Value of opening balance for the present year	Applications brought to the register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature 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	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.				
F. C. Sub-Judge's Court, Phaltan	227	249	1,59,683	425	440	1,26,911	702	689	2,86,594	453	428	1,07,089	249	261	1,02,024	93	39	129	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

APPENDIX XII

Civil Work—Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Phaltan State during the year 1935

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of								Average duration		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	Decisions confirmed	Decisions reversed	Decisions amended	Cases remanded for re-trial	Cases compromised & otherwise disposed of		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	23	24	25	26
High Court	11	5	8	1	19	6	14	2	5	*4	Rs. 40,054	Rs. 1,500	10	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	y.m.d. 0-6-12	y.m.d. 0-4-24	*These appeals have since been disposed of.
District Judge's Court	8	11	10	10	18	21	7	11	11	10	6,096	2,365	7	3	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	1-5-26	0-8-10	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

**APPENDIX XIII**

STATEMENT showing the number of persons confined in the Jail and Lock-ups in the Phaltan State during the year 1935-36.

Station	No. of Prisons	Number of Prisoners				Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of Jail and Prisoners	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Total		Past year	Present year				
				Past year	Present year						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
State Jail, Phaltan	1	15	93	115	108	17	16.09	12	Rs. 866	Days 20.4	nil

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**K. V. GODBOLE,**  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

APPENDIX XIV

Registration of documents in the Phaltan State during the year 1935-36

Name of State	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registration has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of 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	
Phaltan	...	1,557	1,535	443	386	520	578	4	3	1	5	589	563	1,557	1,535	3,37,737	2,87,844	...	...	...	...	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State,



## APPENDIX XV

STATEMENT showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Phaltan State during the year 1935-36.

Description	Past year			Present year			Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mortgage	443	1,34,145	Rs. 515	Rs. 386	Rs. 78,837	Rs. 454	
Sale-deeds	520	1,49,043	1,066	578	1,56,057	1,168	
Wills	4	...	15	3	...	10	
Money-Bonds	1	10	1	5	950	8	
Miscellaneous	589	54,539	849	563	52,000	807	
Total	1,557	3,37,737	2,446	1,535	2,87,844	2,447	
Expenditure	...	...	589	..	...	639	
Net Profit	...	...	1,857	...	...	1,808	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

## APPENDIX XVI

Receipts and expenditure of the Local Self Government Institutions in the Phaltan State during the year 1935-36.

Name of the Institution	Opening Balance on 1st June 1935	Receipts during the year		Total in current year	Expenditure during the year		Balance on 31st May 1936	Remarks
		Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Phaltan Municipality	22,002	36,579	60,765	82,767	32,944	62,837	19,930	
Phaltan Local Board	3,467	59,426	72,845	76,312	58,191	76,062	250	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

APPENDIX XVII

STATEMENT of rainfall in the Phaltan State during the year 1935-36.

Station	Rainfall during the year under report.															Remarks
	June 1935	July 1935	August 1935	September 1935	October 1935	November 1935	December 1935	January 1936	February 1936	March 1936	April 1936	May 1936	Total	Total of past year	Average of past 5 years	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.	
Phaltan ...	4-09	0-23	8-62	2-65	4-71	0-30	0-82	0-00	0-34	0-06	0-40	0-70	22-92	21-17	23-25	
Barad ( Eastern Division )	2-75	0-06	5-35	2-53	4-38	0-25	0-55	0-00	0-09	0-32	0-00	0-80	17-08	18-23	23-83	
Taradgaon (Western Division)	2-50	0-33	3-61	1-50	6-39	0-00	0-17	0-00	0-00	0-31	0-00	0-32	15-13	18-51	23-42	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

APPENDIX XVIII

STATEMENT as to prices of staple food-grains in the Phaltan State, during the year 1935-36.

Article	During March 1935 (Past year 1934-35)	During March 1936 (Present year 1935-36)	Remarks
1	2	3	4
	Seers per Rupee	Seers per Rupee	
Jwari	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Bajri	14	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Wheat	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	
Rice	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Gram	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	
Tur	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	

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Dewan, Phaltan State.

APPENDIX XIX

Expenditure on Public Works in the Phaltan State during the year 1935-36.

Description of work.	State Funds			Local Funds			Totals	Remarks
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Public Offices and Buildings.	16,294	2,587	18,881	993	421	1,414	20,295	
2. Amount paid to the Government of Bombay for the maintenance of the M. P Road within the State limits:-								
(1) Annual contribution.	...	4,607	4,607	...	...	...	4,607	
(2) Half Toll-proceeds.	...	13,341	13,341	...	...	...	13,341	
3. Roads and road-side trees	...	...	...	...	475	475	475	
4. Water-supply.	...	...	...	10	...	10	10	
5. Establishment.	1,872	...	1,872	1,169	...	1,169	3,041	
6. Miscellaneous.	11,152	...	11,152	137	...	137	11,289	
Total...	29,318	20,535	49,853	2,309	896	3,205	53,058	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

APPENDIX XX

Agricultural stock in the Phaltan State during the year 1935-36.

Place	Year	Oxen			Buffalos			Horses and Ponies			Sheep	Goats	Donkeys	Ploughs		Carts		Remarks
		Bullocks	Cows	Young stock (calves)	Male Buffalos	Cow-Buffalos	Young stock (Buffalo calves)	Horses	Mares	Young stock (Colts and fillies)				With two bullocks	With four bullocks	Riding	Load carrying	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Phaltan State	1935-36	14,571	6,843	5,966	84	1,713	1,095	148	186	66	35,132	15,275	286	...	1,239	136	2,052	-

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

APPENDIX XXI

Statement showing the excise shops and excise ( Sayar ) revenue of the Phaltan State during the year 1935-36.

Name of State.	Country Spirit		Opium		Ganja		Toddy		Salt	Miscel- laneous	Excise duty on sugar	Proceeds of the pool of the excise duty on matches	Total		Remarks
	No. of shops	Revenue	No. of shops	Revenue	No. of shops	Revenue	No. of shops	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	No. of shops	Revenue	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Phaltan State	1	Rs. 6,277	8	Rs. 27,290	1	Rs. 4 528	...	...	Rs. 2,011	Rs. 1,691	Rs. 90,682	Rs. 2,737	10	Rs. 1,35,216	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

## APPENDIX XXII

STATEMENT showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Phaltan State during the year 1935-36.

## RECEIPTS.

Nature of Demand	Demand			Collection during the current year (1935-36)	Collection during the previous year (1934-35)	Remission during the current year (1935-36)	Balance	Remarks
	Ar-rears	Current	Total					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cash Balance at the commencement of the year				2,27,325†	1,23,941			
<i>A-Land Revenue</i>								
1 Fixed	40,370	2,08,010	2,48,380	2,07,410*	2,12,142	6,760	34,919	
2 Fluctuating								
3 Miscellaneous ...								
4 Water cess ...								
5 Alienations ...								
Total ...	40,370	2,82,261	3,22,631	2,81,661	2,80,927	6,760	34,919	
Deduct Local Funds		28,002	28,002	28,002	28,640	...	...	
Total ...	40,370	2,54,259	2,94,629	2,53,659	2,52,287	6,760	34,919	1
<i>B-Forest Revenue</i>								
1 Grass ...	211	3,133	3,344	3,171	2,829	...	173	
2 Trees ...	30	1,198	1,228	1,225	154	...	3	
3 Quarries ...	22	53	75	75	95	...	...	
4 Miscellaneous ...	...	204	204	180	322	...	24	
Total ...	263	4,588	4,851	4,651	3,400	..	200	2
<i>C-Excise ( Sayar ) Revenue</i>								
1 Compensation from the Government of Bombay for								
(1) Liquor ...	...	6,277	6,277	6,277	12,139	...	...	
(2) Hemp Drugs ...	...	4,528	4,528	4,528	6,729	...	...	
(3) Salt ...	...	2,011	2,011	2,011	2,011	...	...	
Total ...	...	12,816	12,816	12,816	20,879	...	...	
2 Opium ...	...	27,290	27,290	27,290	23,600	...	...	
3 Miscellaneous ...	...	1,691	1,691	1,691	1,746	...	...	
4 Excise duty on sugar ...	...	90,682	90,682	90,682	43,765	...	...	
5 Proceeds of the pool of the excise duty on matches ...	...	2,737	2,737	2,737	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	1,35,216	1,35,216	1,35,216	89,990	...	...	3
<i>D-Stamp Revenue</i>								
1 Sale-proceeds of court fee stamps ...	...	8,830	8,830	8,830	9,143	...	...	
2 Sale-proceeds of general stamps ...	...	4,652	4,652	4,652	4,306	...	...	
3 Sale-proceeds of Revenue stamps ...	...	716	716	716	622	...	...	
4 Stamp duty and penalty on unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents ...	...	36	36	36	1,694	...	...	
Total ...	...	14,234	14,234	14,234	15,765	...	...	

†Includes Rs. 17,367 being the balance in hand of the Provident Fund.

\*Includes Rs. 709 received in excess.

## APPENDIX XXII

STATEMENT showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Phaltan State  
during the year 1935-36.

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Nature of Expenditure	Budget Estimates		Actual Expenditure		Increase	Decrease	Remarks
	Current year, (1935-36)	Previous year, (1934-35)	Current year (1935-36)	Previous year (1934-35)			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>A-Horse Contingent Contribution to the British Government...</i>	19,200	9,600	19,200	9,600	9,600	..	1
<i>B-Refunds</i>							
1 Of revenue ...	2,950	1,000	2,880	907	1,973	...	
2 Of fees, fines and forfeitures ...	725	171	154	115	39	...	
3 Of lapsed deposits ...	500	...	40	...	40	...	
Total ...	4,175	1,171	3,074	1,022	2,052	...	
<i>C-Administration</i>							
1 Political Department ...	20,000	23,000	17,820	22,908	...	5,088	2
2 General Administration Department. ...	31,296	29,828	29,108	26,659	2,449	...	3
3 Revenue Department ...							
(i) Establishment ...	13,585	7,404	7,811	6,686	1,125	...	
(ii) Watandars and Hakkadars ...	71,242	68,750	67,243	64,066	3,177	...	
(iii) Remission on account of water cess ...	5,500	6,000	5,467	3,412	2,055	...	
(iv) Alienations.	65,000	65,000	64,521	64,669	...	148	
Total ...	1,55,327	1,47,154	1,45,042	1,38,833	6,209	...	4
4 Excise(Sayar) Department ...	9,010	6,500	8,652	5,520	3,132	...	5
5 Forest Department ..	800	832	725	668	57	...	
6 Registration Department ...	900	766	639	589	50	...	
7 Judicial Department ...	6,185	4,285	5,656	3,336	2,320	...	
8 Jail Department ...	1,100	1,195	866	1,072	...	206	6



## RECEIPTS—( Contd. )

Nature of Demand	Demand			Collection during the current year (1935-36)	Collection during the previous year (1934-35)	Remission during the current year (1935-36)	Balance	Remarks
	Ar-rears	Current	Total					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>E—Law and Justice</i>								
1 Fees for Sanads to Pleaders ...	...	215	215	215	115	...	...	
2 Sale-proceeds of unclaimed and intestate property ...	...	1,492	1,492	1,492	...	...	...	
3 Court-fee on pauper suits and other sums realised in cash ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4 Criminal (Magisterial) fines ...	592	2,579	3,171	1,930	888	...	1,241	
5 Civil Court fines, percentage on the amount of sale, etc.	...	137	137	137	338	...	...	
6 Comparing fees ...	...	98	98	98	71	...	...	
7 Subsistence allowance of State servants ...	...	68	68	68	46	...	...	
8 License fees ...	...	1,509	1,509	1,509	1,709	...	...	
9 Miscellaneous ...	...	348	348	348	21	...	...	
Total ...	592	6,446	7,038	5,797	3,188	...	1,241	4
<i>F—Receipts under Other Heads</i>								
1 Income-Tax ...	2,585	11,804	14,389	10,820	10,399	780	2,789	
2 Registration Department ...	...	2,447	2,447	2,447	2,446	...	...	
3 Police Department ...	...	1,409	1,409	1,409	1,324	...	...	
4 Educational Department ...	35	5,834	5,869	5,861	6,198	...	8	
5 Medical Department ...	...	2,001	2,001	2,001	2,000	...	...	
6 Agricultural Department ...	...	62	62	62	...	...	...	
7 Co-operative Department ...	...	180	180	180	181	...	...	
8 Public Works Department ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(1) Rent of State Buildings ...	...	154	154	154	147	...	...	
(2) Sale-proceeds of old stores, etc....	...	91	91	91	63	...	...	
(3) Toll-proceeds ...	1,404	13,675	15,079	13,815	12,898	...	1,264	
(4) Subvention from the Road Development Fund ...	...	2,387	2,387	2,387	1,304	...	...	
(5) Miscellaneous...	...	594	594	594	...	...	...	
Total ...	1,404	16,901	18,305	17,041	14,412	...	1,264	
9 Printing and Stationery Department	8	714	722	714	421	...	8	
10 Commerce and Industries Department	...	544	544	544	...	...	...	
11 Collection charges on Canal water-rate collections ...	...	10,745	10,745	10,745	9,130	...	...	
12 Collection charges on local funds ...	...	3,877	3,877	3,877	3,477	...	...	
Total ...	4,032	56,518	60,550	55,701	49,988	780	4,069	5

## DISBURSEMENTS—( Contd. )

Nature of Expenditure	Budget Estimates		Actual Expenditure		Increase	Decrease	Remarks
	Current year (1935-36)	Previous year (1934-35)	Current year (1935-36)	Previous year (1934-35)			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
9 Police Department ...	18,500	19,469	16,292	15,715	577	...	
10 Agricultural Department ...	21,800	1,055	21,105	690	20,415	...	7
11 Co-operative Department ...	2,750	2,737	2,523	2,241	282	...	
12 Printing & Stationery Department ...	4,000	4,447	3,014	3,710	...	696	
13 Commerce & Industries Department ...	2,545	...	2,534	...	2,534	...	
14 Service Stamps ...	1,200	1,100	1,200	1,100	100	...	
15 Miscellaneous unforeseen Administrative charges ...	8,034	8,198	5,432	3,829	1,603	...	
<b>Total...</b>	<b>2,83,447</b>	<b>2,50,566</b>	<b>2,60,608</b>	<b>2,26,870</b>	<b>33,738</b>	<b>...</b>	
<i>D—Public Instruction</i>							
Educational Department...	13,600	11,915	13,314	11,329	1,985	...	8
<i>E—Dispensary Charges</i>							
Medical Department ...	4,700	4,958	4,534	4,779	...	245	
<i>F—Domestic Charges</i>							
Nemruk to the Huzur Khasgi Department ...	28,962	26,500	28,962	26,500	2,462	...	9
<i>G—Religious Charges</i>							
Devasthan-dharmadaya Department ...	5,000	5,000	4,543	4,596	...	53	
<i>H—Public Works Department</i>							
1 Establishment ...	2,035	2,683	1,893	1,942	...	49	
2 Original works ...	17,700	1,602	16,294	1,581	14,713	...	
3 Repair works ...	5,300	8,500	2,587	5,404	...	2,817	
4 Payment to the Government of Bombay on account of the Mahad-Pandharpur Road within State limits—							
(i) Annual contribution ...	4,607	4,607	4,607	4,607	...	...	
(ii) Half toll-proceeds ...	13,349	7,543	13,341	7,466	5,875	...	
5 Miscellaneous ...	16,424	4,707	11,131	4,149	6,982	...	
<b>Total...</b>	<b>59,415</b>	<b>29,642</b>	<b>49,853</b>	<b>25,149</b>	<b>24,704</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>10</b>

## RECEIPTS—(Contd.)

Nature of Demand	Demand			Collection during the current year (1935-36)	Collection during the previous year (1934-35)	Remission during the current year (1935-36)	Balance	Remarks
	Ar-rears	Current	Total					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>G-Extraordinary Miscellaneous Receipts</i>								
1 Interest								
(1) On securities ...	...	375	375	375	375	...	...	
(2) On bank deposits ...	...	4,195	4,195	4,195	1,663	...	...	
(3) On loans ...	...	5,833	5,833	5,833	7,886	...	...	
(4) Miscellaneous... ..	...	70	70	70	40	...	...	
Total...	...	10,473	10,473	10,473	9,964	...	...	
2 Miscellaneous receipts								
(1) Service stamps...	...	994	994	994	943	...	..	
(2) Other miscellaneous receipts ...	...	1,420	1,420	1,420	2,751	...	...	
Total...	...	2,414	2,414	2,414	3,694	...	...	
Total...	...	12,887	12,887	12,887	13,658	...	...	
Total A to G ...	45,257	4,84,148	5,29,405	4,82,145	4,28,276	7,540	40,429	
<i>H-Debts</i>								
1 Canal water-rate collections ...	1,94,217	1,56,821	3,51,038	1,48,565	1,34,143	1,465	2,01,008	
2 Local funds								
(1) Combined local fund and education cess. ...	...	28,002	28,002	28,002	28,639	...	...	
(2) Canal area development cess ...	30,590	19,603	50,193	17,764	13,047	1,825	30,604	
(3) Cattle pounds ...	...	2,695	2,695	2,695	2,254	...	...	
Total ...	30,590	50,300	80,890	48,461	43,940	1,825	30,604	
3 Deposits								
(1) Revenue deposits ...	...	2,59,224	2,59,224	2,59,224	1,43,803	...	...	
(2) Civil deposits ...	...	4,909	4,909	4,909	2,282	...	...	
(3) Criminal Court deposits ...	...	334	334	334	995	...	...	
(4) Reserve fund of Co-operative societies ...	...	16,519	16,519	16,519	11,086	...	...	
(5) Provident fund ...	...	7,098	7,098	7,098	7,366	...	...	
(6) Miscellaneous deposits. ...	...	988	988	988	27,810	...	...	
Total ...	...	2,89,072	2,89,072	2,89,072	1,93,342	...	...	
4 Advances recovered	33,827	2,82,281	3,16,108	3,10,767	1,04,256	...	5,341	
5 Loans recovered ...	97,357	33,636	1,30,993	24,105	41,657	...	1,06,888	
Total ...	3,55,991	8,12,110	11,68,101	8,20,970	5,17,338	3,290	3,43,841	
Total Receipts ...	4,01,248	12,96,258	16,97,506	13,03,115	9,45,614	10,830	3,84,270	
GRAND TOTAL ...				15,30,440	10,69,555			

## DISBURSEMENTS—( Contd. )

Nature of Expenditure	Budget Estimates		Actual Expenditure		Increase	Decrease	Remarks
	Current year (1935-36)	Previous year (1934-35)	Current year (1935-36)	Previous year (1934-35)			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>I-Stamp Department</i>							
1 Printing ...	1,300	500	1,283	...	1,283	...	
2 Establishment ...	150	144	144	144	...	...	
3 Furniture ...	200	...	191	...	191	...	
Total...	1,650	644	1,618	144	1,474	...	
<i>J-Pension</i>							
1 Pension ...	11,500	9,500	10,807	8,873	1,934	...	
2 Gratuity ...	500	500	...	198	...	198	
Total...	12,000	10,000	10,807	9,071	1,736	...	
<i>L-Miscellaneous Charges</i>							
1 Interest paid ...	9,500	10,000	7,646	10,012	...	2,366	
2 Guest House ...	7,000	5,311	5,990	4,324	1,666	...	
3 Donations ...	7,710	6,400	5,173	6,326	...	1,153	
Total...	24,210	21,711	18,809	20,662	...	1,853	
Total A to L...	4,56,359	3,71,707	4,15,322	3,39,722	75,600	...	
<i>M-Debts</i>							
1 Remittance of water-rate collections ...	2,00,000	1,20,000	1,53,578	1,30,458	23,050	...	
2 Local funds ...	54,000	47,825	48,461	43,919	4,542	...	
3 Repayment of deposits							
(1) Of revenue deposits ...	1,00,000	30,000	1,78,074	1,33,974	44,100	...	
(2) Of civil deposits ...	2,500	8,000	3,703	2,465	1,238	...	
(3) Of criminal deposits...	1,000	500	1,937	435	1,502	...	
(4) Of miscellaneous deposits ...	18,000	16,000	8,916	35,100	...	26,184	
Total...	1,21,500	54,500	1,92,630	1,71,974	20,656	...	
4 Advances made ...	30,000	10,000	2,82,281	1,22,416	1,59,865	...	
5 Loans given ...	1,500	7,500	1,191	14,675	...	13,484	
6 Loans repaid ...	1,13,700	36,000	1,15,091	36,433	78,658	...	
Total...	5,20,700	2,75,825	7,93,162	5,19,875	2,73,287	...	
Total Expenditure	9,77,059	6,47,532	12,08,484	8,59,597	3,48,887	...	
<i>Surplus at the end of the year</i>							
1 In the treasury ...	...	...	94,859	35,206	...	...	
2 In the Phaltan Shri-Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	...	...	1,95,639	1,64,651	...	...	
3 In the Phaltan Bank Ltd.	...	...	11,815	10,101	...	...	
4 Provident Fund ...	...	...	19,643	...	...	...	
Total...	...	...	3,21,956	2,09,958	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	15,30,440	10,69,555	...	...	

## RECEIPTS—( Contd. )

## EXPLANATORY NOTES.

1. The increase under ' A-Land Revenue ' is due to larger receipts under the head miscellaneous receipts during the year under report.

2. The increase under ' B-Forest Revenue ' is mainly due to the sale of forest trees during the year under report.

3. The increase under ' C-Excise ( Sayer ) Revenue ' is due to (1) larger receipts from the excise duty on sugar and (2) the amount received from the proceeds of the pool of the excise duty on matches.

4. The increase under ' E-Law and Justice ' is mainly due to (1) recoveries of criminal fines and (2) sale of the unclaimed and intestate property during the year under report.

5. The increase under ' F-Receipts under Other Heads ' is mainly due to larger receipts on account of (1) the tolls (2) the subvention from the Road Development Fund and (3) the collection charges on canal water-rate collections.

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

## DISBURSEMENTS—(Contd.)

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. The increase under 'A—Horse Contigent Contribution' is due to the annual sum, which had hitherto been paid in the next financial year of the State, having been paid in March 1936, i. e., before the end of the financial year of the British Government.
2. The decrease under 'C-1 Political Department' is due to less expenditure being incurred during the year under report.
3. The increase under 'C-2 General Administration' is due to larger expenditure being incurred on the various Departments.
4. The increase under 'C-3 Revenue Department' is mainly due to (1) increase in the payment to Watandars and Hakkadars and (2) part of the amount of remissions on account of water-cess due for the previous year being paid during the year under report.
5. The increase under 'C-4 Excise (Sayar) Department' is due to (1) increase in the purchase of opium and (2) the employment of an establishment in connection with the collection of the excise duty on sugar.
6. The increase under 'C-7 Judicial Department' is due to (1) the temporary appointment of the High Court Judge and (2) the salary of the Subordinate Judge, which, in the previous year, was paid from the Finance Office (the then Subordinate Judge having held the Finance Member's post, in addition to his own), having been paid from the Judicial Establishment during the year under report.
7. The increase under 'C-10 Agricultural Department' is due to a large sum being earmarked for improvement of agriculture in the State.
8. The increase under 'D-Public Instruction' is due to the annual grant of Rs. 2,000/- being newly made for primary education to the Phaltan Municipality.
9. The increase under 'F-Domestic Charges' is due to a proportionate increase in the percentage amount payable to Shrimant Raja Saheb's Khasgi Department, owing to an increase in the general revenues of the State during the year under report.
10. The increase under 'H-Public Works' is due to (1) expenditure incurred on the original and miscellaneous works, and (2) the payment of half toll-proceeds, which had hitherto been paid in the next financial year of the State, having been paid in March 1936, i. e., before the end of the financial year of the Government of Bombay.

**K. V. GODBOLE,**  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

## APPENDIX XXIII;

STATEMENT of Medical Relief afforded in the Phaltan State, during the year 1935-36-

Dispensary	No. of patients treated		Results of Indoor-Cases				Expenditure	Daily Average Attendance	Remarks
	Outdoor	Indoor	Dis-charged	Absent	Died	Remain-ing under treatment			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Charitable State Dispensary, Phaltan	7,000	2	1	...	1	...	Rs. 4 534	103.30	
Eastern Division (Barad)	235	...	...	...	...	...	} 1,155	7.00	
Western Division (Taradgaon)	249	...	...	...	...	...		7.12	
Total ...	7,484	2	1	...	1	...	5,689	117.42	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

## APPENDIX XXIV

Vital statistics of the Phaltan State for the year 1935-36

Place	Population	Births				Deaths				Ratio per 1,000 of population				Remarks
		Past year	Present year	Increase	Decrease	Past year	Present year	Increase	Decrease	Births		Deaths		
										Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Phaltan municipal limits.	6,947	299	340	41	...	206	288	82	...	43.0	49.3	29.5	41.8	
Phaltan State excluding the Phaltan municipal limits.	51,814	1,876	1,803	...	73	1,173	1,457	284	...	36.2	35.0	22.6	28.0	
Total ...	58,761	2,175	2,143	41	73	1,379	1,745	366	...	37.0	36.6	23.5	29.6	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

## APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained in the Phaltan State for the year 1935-36.

Number of Schools		Description of Schools	No. of pupils on roll on 31st May		Daily average attendance		Expenditure.	Remarks
Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
							Rs.	
1	1	Mudhoji High School, Phaltan ...	227 <sup>x</sup>	211 <sup>*</sup>	205	185	11,314	× 190 boys and 37 girls.
2	2	Municipal Primary Boys' Schools ...	625	694	464	508	7,760	* 174 boys and 37 girls.
1	1	Municipal Primary Girls' School ...	169	190	120	138	1,250	
48	51	Local Board Primary Schools ...	2,202	1,969	1,519	1,553	13,112	
4	3	Local Board Aided Schools ...	109	101	85	80	160	
6	5	Local Board Adult Schools ...	110	75	90	...	...	
62	63		3,442	3,240	2,483	2,464	33,596	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.



# **ANNEXURES**

**I to XIV**

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for the year 1935-36.

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## ANNEXURE I

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### The proclamation of the accession to the Throne of His Majesty the King Emperor Edward VIII,

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WHEREAS it hath pleased Almighty God to call to His Mercy Our Late Sovereign Lord King George the V of Blessed and Glorious Memory by whose decease the Imperial Crown of Great Britain and Ireland and all ~~is~~ the latest Majesty's Dominions is solely ~~and rightly~~ ~~our~~ beloved ~~Shri-outer~~ His Late Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, we the Governor-General of India and the ~~Members~~ ~~of~~ Governor General's Council therefore do now hereby with one voice and consent of tongue and heart publish and proclaim that the High and Mighty Prince Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David is now by death of our Late Sovereign of Happy Memory become our only lawful and rightful Liege Lord Edward the VIII by the Grace of God of Great Britain and Ireland and British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India to whom we do acknowledge all faith and constant obedience with all hearty and humble affection, beseeching God by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal Prince Edward the VIII with long and happy years to reign over us.

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## ANNEXURE II

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### Declaration made by His Majesty the King Emperor Edward VIII after His Majesty's accession to the Throne.

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His Majesty King Edward the VIII being present in Council was pleased to make the following Declaration: "Your Royal Highnesses, My Lords and Gentlemen, the irreparable loss which the British Commonwealth of Nations has sustained by the death of His Majesty, my beloved father, has devolved upon me the duty of sovereignty. I know how much you and all my subjects with, I hope I may say, the whole world feel for me in my sorrow and I am confident in the affectionate sympathy which will be extended to my dear mother in her overpowering grief. When my father stood here 26 years ago he declared that one of the objects of his life would be to uphold constitutional government. In this I am determined to follow in my father's footsteps and to work as he did throughout his life for the happiness and welfare of all classes of my subjects. I place my reliance upon the loyalty and affection of my peoples throughout the Empire and upon the wisdom of their Parliaments to support me in this heavy task and I pray God will guide me to perform it."

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### ANNEXURE III

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**Joint Address presented by the Phaltan Municipality and the Phaltan Local Board to Lt. Col. J. de la Hay Gordon, O. B. E., M. C., A. G. G., Deccan States, and Resident at Kolhapur, on the occasion of his visit to Phaltan on the 12th November 1935.**

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To,

Lieut. Colonel John de la Hay Gordon, O. B. E., M. C.,  
Agent to the Governor General for the Deccan States  
and Resident at Kolhapur.

HONOURED SIR,

WE, the President and Members of the Phaltan Municipality and Local Board, beg to tender to you, on behalf of the citizens of this ancient and historic capital town and State of the Naik Nimbalkars of Phaltan, our most hearty greetings and cordial welcome on this your first visit to this town and State. We cherish it as our most important privilege to be the first to welcome distinguished guests like you and we feel grateful to you and our Shrimant Chief Saheb for giving us this opportunity to do our duty.

This is the third occasion, since the time the political relations of this State were transferred to the Government of India, that the Phaltan Municipality has had the pleasure of welcoming to this town the most honoured Representative of His Excellency the Viceroy ; and when three such Representatives have been pleased to do us this honour, we think our right to offer the future A. G. G.'s an address of welcome may safely be regarded as firmly established both by precedent and practice. We, therefore, have special reason to be grateful to you and to your two predecessors for extending to us this great courtesy.

The Phaltan Municipality is the first representative institution in the State. It was established so far back as the year 1868 when such institutions had hardly made any headway even in British India. Our late revered Ruler — Shrimant Mudhojirao Bapu Saheb — combined in him a rare foresight and love of progress. He lived to an age to see this Municipality doing its duty to the public, in a way which won for it a good name, which falls to the lot of few such institutions. The blessings of pure and copious water supply were placed at the disposal of this Municipality by the late Chief Saheb and our present Ruler — Shrimant Nana Saheb Maharaj — absolved this Body from paying the entire cost of the water works, which was originally constructed at a cost of nearly a lakh of rupees. This town has also been praised by European visitors for its excellent sanitation. Mr. C. S. Campbell, who visited this place so far back as in 1903, remarked : " It is perhaps the cleanest place I have seen in India. The whole place seems a credit to the State and Municipality."

We are fully aware that just as no person can live merely on past reputation, so also no institution can justify its existence only on past achievements. We are therefore, trying to keep pace with the modern times and ideas as much as has been possible within the limited resources at our disposal. We have already achieved something and aspire to achieve much more. Perhaps you have noticed that all

the streets in the town have been provided with electric lights. A beginning has also been made of underground drainage. Free medical relief is provided for all. Primary education is entirely free and sanitation is well cared for. Road widening schemes are before us and much work in that direction has already been done. A specimen road, laid out with paved footpaths on both sides, has been just completed and possibly you have noticed it on your way to the Palace. Beauty, convenience, safety, traffic facilities and above all sanitation have been constantly kept in mind in the construction of this road. In a small place like this, financial difficulties are rather great. But we are trying to overcome them and push forward these works as much as we can.

The Phaltan Local Board is a body only recently formed and is the latest grant in the way of representative institutions by our beloved Shrimant Chief Saheb. It was brought into existence only in the year 1931 and the entire income of local funds has been placed at its disposal. We are thus given an opportunity through these two Bodies to cater for all the civic needs of the town and the State. The Local Board are looking after the primary education, roads, sanitation, vaccination, medical aid and water supply in the rural area. In January last, your distinguished predecessor in office, Col. J. C. Tate, had been good enough to open a spacious school building at Taradgaon, which is on the road from here to Lonand.

Phaltan is a growing town and the same is the case with the State. They are situated in the centre of the great Nira Valley and from this it will be seen that their very geographical position is peculiarly advantageous to the growth of trade and transport. The big Nira Right Bank Canal passes right through the State for 35 miles. The Mahad Pandharpur road, by which you came here this morning from Lonand, is one that connects the Konkan with the eastern plateau of the Deccan. The Kishorsinh Motor Service Company of Phaltan has maintained a regular service from Poona to Pandharpur and that service is regarded almost as a railway in these parts of the Deccan. Thus, these facilities of trade, transport and irrigation have contributed to the agricultural development and rapid springing up of sugar factories in the Nira Valley, the biggest of which is situated in this State. The economic condition of the State, of the Local Self Government Bodies, which we represent, and of the people in general is bound to be improved in such favourable circumstances, which makes us hopeful about the plans of town and rural improvement that we have in mind and of which a beginning, as just said, has already been made.

In the address which we had given to His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, former Governor of Bombay, in 1927, we had made a reference to a remark in one of his speeches, viz., "It is by the tone and vitality of its Local Self Government that the political capacity of this country can and will be most satisfactorily judged". This statement being as much true in an Indian State, as anywhere else, we incidentally ventured to express in that address a distant hope in these words: "We were endeavouring to prove our capacity to manage our affairs in this field to the satisfaction of our worthy Chief Saheb, who sincerely wishes to promote representative institutions and to allow a voice to the people in the administration of the State". But today we are glad to say that our expectations are to a great extent fulfilled, even earlier than we expected. For, shortly afterwards "The Government of Phaltan State Act" was promulgated by our Ruler, and both Legislative and Executive Councils were established, which were followed by the formation of the Local Board. Hence, it will be seen that when we say that we have an ideal Ruler in our revered Chief Saheb they are no words of ordinary compliment or courtesy. He and our Dewan, Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, have been in a way responsible for making the name and political importance of Phaltan and Deccan

States known even in London, in connection with the Constitutional Reforms, of which the new Government of India Act is the great fruit. But, this is no place to enlarge upon these points. Only what we would like particularly to point out is that our Chief Saheb's experience, tact, sympathy and taste have enabled us to do much. We have been brought by him into contact with distinguished people like you and such enlightened contact has a very beneficial effect on our minds.

We cannot conclude this address without mentioning one great event of this year—we mean the Silver Jubilee of Their Majesties the King Emperor and the Queen Empress. This town, the Durbar and the two Bodies of which we are the representatives, in our opinion, rose to the occasion and spontaneously exhibited their loyalty. A sum of nearly Rs, 17,000/- was collected merely for the asking. We feel that we may rightly be proud and rejoice at the great success. The celebrations will long remain in the memory of the people here.

Honoured Sir, we do not wish to tire you out with the reiteration of matters which we had mentioned at length in the address which we had presented to your worthy predecessor last year. Our only object in presenting this address is to accord you a most cordial welcome on the occasion of this your first visit to the State. The relations of the Rulers of this State with the British Government and their Political Officers have always been extremely cordial and the same tradition is loyally followed by us. We now conclude by wishing you long life, prosperity and happiness and beg to present this address which, we hope, you will be pleased to accept as a token of our respect for you personally and also of our loyalty to the Person and Throne of His Majesty whom you so worthily represent.

We beg to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

HIRAMAN BALARAM TELI,

President, Phaltan Municipality and Phaltan Local Board.

MEMBERS OF THE PHALTAN  
MUNICIPALITY.

Narayan Govind Halabe.  
*Vice-President.*  
Balkrishna Sakharam Phansalkar.  
*Chairman, Managing Committee.*  
Gangadhar Sakharam Phansalkar.  
Govind Keshav Deshmukh.  
Krishnaji Shankar Keskar.  
Dattatraya Balwant Unde.  
Anant Vithal Date.  
Vinayak Dhondadev Duple.  
Shrikrishna Hari Talwalkar.  
Abasaheb Rajaram Bhosale.  
Shankar Sadashiv Kshirsagar.  
Bajirao Anandrao Powar.  
Vishnu Ramji Avate.  
Manikchand Raoji Doshi.  
Jivaraj Kuber Doshi.

MEMBERS OF THE PHALTAN  
LOCAL BOARD.

Talakchand Venichand Shah  
*Vice-President.*  
Ramkrishna Hari Bhadkamkar.  
Keshavrao Raghunathrao Naik  
Nimbalkar.  
Shripatrao Ramchandrarao Nimbalkar.  
Gangadhar Sakharam Phansalkar.  
Govind Keshav Deshmukh.  
Shivram Narayan Bapat.  
Narayan Govind Halabe.  
Dattatraya Sitaram Unde.  
Balasaheb Appasaheb Kadam.  
Malojirao Abajirao Bhoite.  
Anandrao Gopalrao Bhoite.  
Waman Ramchandra Deshpande.  
Bapusaheb Balasaheb Ranavare.  
Bhausahab Khanderao Ranavare.  
Narhar Narayan Deshpande.  
Appasaheb Narayanrao Nimbalkar.  
Dagadu Pandurang Gavade.  
Govind Shankar Beldar.

Phaltan,  
12th November 1935.

## ANNEXURE IV

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**Speech delivered by Lt. Col. J. de la Hay Gordon, O. B. E., M. C., A. G. G.,  
Deccan States, and Resident at Kolhapur, in reply to the Joint Address  
presented to him by the Phaltan Municipality and the Phaltan  
Local Board on the occasion of his visit to Phaltan on the  
12th November 1935.**

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Chiefsahab, President and Members of the Municipality and Local Board,

I wish first of all to say how very much I appreciate the honour you have accorded to me this afternoon in presenting me this address of welcome and giving this At home.

It first of all affords me the opportunity of meeting you personally as well as of giving some insight into the history of the development of Local Self-Government in the State. It is extremely interesting to hear that the late revered Ruler, Shrimant Mudhojirao Bapusaheb, was so far-sighted as to confer this privilege on this Municipality so long ago as in 1868 when Local Self-Government must have been a thing little considered. It is however, more interesting to know that you, Mr. President and Members of the Municipality, have taken advantage of the confidence reposed in you by the late Chief Saheb and made a success of the working of the privilege granted to you and that your administration has evoked the praise of visitors to this Town. Of course you cannot, as you say, live on your past reputation. I am happy to know you aspire to a great deal more and I congratulate you on what you have already achieved, such as free Primary Education, free medical relief, and the commencement of an underground drainage scheme. The new specimen road is a thing of beauty and convenience and I congratulate you again on your foresight in giving consideration not only to the beauty of your Town but also to the problems of safety, convenience, traffic and sanitation. You have, I believe, a most excellent supply of good water, for which you are indebted to the Chief Saheb.

It is a great thing to have a pride in your Town and your administration, and with the knowledge of the confidence which the late Chief Saheb reposed in you as well as that of the present Chief Saheb, I am sure your Town will continue to progress and be not only your pride but also an example to other local administrations. An example of this confidence is the extension of Local Self-Government to the rural areas, and the Local Boards have now charge of roads, sanitation, medical relief and and water supply.

The situation of Phaltan in the centre of the great Nira Valley Irrigation Scheme renders your geographical position fortunate and this project is bound to bring increasing wealth to the farmers with consequent development of trade. The Sugar factory is an example of this. It, however, renders your task of Local Self-Government more onerous and important, and you have the important problem of road constructions, education and sanitation committed to your charge and these are all matters in which you cannot be too diligent.



I am aware of your gratitude to the late Chief Saheb, as also to the present Chief Saheb, for the assistance, interest, guidance and generosity which he extends to you in solving your problems. Progress is only possible by real co-operation between the administration of the State and Local Self-Governing bodies, and real co-operation is only possible when affection, esteem and natural confidence exist between the branches of the administration, and it is proof, if proof were needed, of the affection and esteem which you have for your Ruler and which he has for you.

You have referred to your Chief Saheb's visit and that of the Dewan Saheb to London in connection with the Constitutional Reforms and in doing so he has given you an example of devoted public service. Since their visit, great strides in the progress of Constitutional Reform have been made and the Government of India Bill has been enacted.

It will probably be a comparatively short time till the great constitutional changes are in operation, and we all hope that these great reforms, in which the Ruler of this State and the Dewan took such a great interest, will bring happiness and contentment to this great country.

Before concluding my remarks I wish to congratulate you all on the generous response of the people of this State to Their Excellencies the Vicoroy's and the Countess of Willingdon's appeal for contribution to Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund. This spontaneous response is a proof of your devotion and loyalty to the Crown, and I am sure that the new Maternity Ward which is to commemorate Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee will be of great benefit to the people. I also wish to congratulate the Rani Saheb on the interest taken by her in matters of Child Welfare and matters generally affecting the welfare of ladies of this Town. These matters are of paramount importance and you are fortunate that the Rani Saheb devotes the time and care to such matters affecting your welfare. You owe a debt of gratitude to the Chief Saheb and the Rani Saheb and I am sure their reward is the ever growing affection and esteem and loyalty you hold for your Ruling House.

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## ANNEXURE V

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**Toast speech delivered by the Ruler of Phaltan at the State Banquet  
given in honour of Lt. Col. J. de la Hay Gordon, O. B. E., M. C.,  
A. G. G., Deccan States, and Resident at Kolhapur,  
on the 14th November 1935.**

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Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is now my most pleasant duty to propose the health of our distinguished guest and my most valued friend, Colonel Gordon. We have been enjoying the pleasure of his gracious company for the last three days and I am sure you will all agree with me that the days seem to have passed very quickly.

The occasion of the visit of Political Officers, is regarded as a most important event in Indian States—both big and small—and I think very rightly. For, each visit adds one more tie to the long established and highly honoured political relationship between the Durbar and the British Government. Col. Gordon, your visit has besides come at a most propitious time. The monsoon season this year had opened with a gloomy prospect, but lately it has proved to be a most hopeful one. The weather is also ideal and I think that Nature has contributed to make your stay here enjoyable, though we are quite conscious of the many shortcomings of our arrangements for your comforts.

This being your first visit to me and my State, I think it would not be out of place if I acquaint you with a few facts concerning this State. Possibly, you are aware that this is the oldest State in the Deccan, the same house of Naik Nimbalkars, to which I have the honour to belong, ruling over it for more than six centuries. This long period has been characterized by many vicissitudes; but this State has been able to maintain its separate existence throughout that long period. The Treaty of 1820 between the British Government and the State opened a new era of peace and enlightenment. My late revered father, Shrimant Bapusaheb, who ruled the State for more than 50 years, took the fullest advantage of the opportunities offered by the peaceful times and he put the administration of the State on a healthy and sound basis, constructed roads and buildings, promoted agriculture and education and introduced many other beneficent activities, which are now bearing fruit.

I ascended the Gadi when the Great War was in full swing and I am glad to say that my first energies were devoted to helping, in my humble way, the British Government to which I personally and this Durbar owe so much. Further, the War clearly marked off my regime from that of my father. It looked as if a century had intervened between our reigns. His Majesty the King Emperor's weighty words at the opening of the First Round Table Conference, viz., "This decade has witnessed a quickening and growth in ideals and aspirations which defy the customary measurement of time", prove the justification of my remark. New ideas and ideals have sprung up presenting new problems.

After the termination of the War, the internal administration of the State was the first thing that occupied my mind. On a mature consideration, I came to the conclusion that, unless the people think that they have a voice in managing their own affairs, they would never cease to find fault with the administration, however good it might be. With this object, I promulgated the "Government of Phaltan State Act" which provides a constitution for the government of the State. Another factor which is peculiar to States is the KHASGI or private expenditure of the Ruler. I have limited that to a certain percentage of the income of the State and the Act, just mentioned, lays it down that if that limit were exceeded then the item could come within the purview of the Legislative Council. The settlement of these questions has not only contributed to peaceful administration but has given me leisure enough to look to its efficient working and progressiveness. I cannot myself say anything laudatory of the form of administration I have introduced but I feel from the general indications that the system is liked by the people and is working well.

Afer saying this much as regards the internal administration of my State, I would like to refer to some other matters, the most important of which is the question of constitutional reforms in which I have been taking a keen interest. Since the inauguration of the first Round Table Conference I could see that sooner or later the State would have to come in the picture which was being drawn up. This expectation proved too true and almost the first question which confronted the constitution-makers was the problem of the States. How it was ultimately solved by the eminent statesmen, both British and Indian, is too well-known to require any mention from me here. The patriotic part played by the Princes on the occasion will ever remain a bright spot in the history of the Order. But what this Durbār and other States in the Deccan were particularly concerned with, was a somewhat different question. Among the States themselves an unfortunate and unmeaning line of demarcation came to be drawn — I am referring to the division, bigger and smaller States. If the term Smaller States were used in its proper sense, meaning States, small in area, population and revenue, then there would have been nothing to complain about. But a further and unwarranted implication was put upon it, viz., States with lesser or no powers at all. This might be true in the case of a large number of States in other parts of India; but it was absolutely incorrect so far as the Deccan States were concerned. These States have from their inception possessed full powers, including those of life and death, and this fact has been recognized even in the treaties, at least of some. What mattered in an all-India Federation was the fusion of self-governing units to which denomination these States were fully entitled. But by being confused with the lesser or no-powered States their position was very much misunderstood even in informed circles. This question was worrying me for a long time and in order that it should be properly placed before the Government of India and His Majesty's Government when the proper time came, I thought it desirable to get someone to study the whole constitutional question which was on the anvil in London. I, therefore, deputed my Dewan, Rao Sahab Godbole, to England to watch the proceedings of the Second and Third Round Table Conferences. Being thus equipped with the necessary knowledge, he was selected by ten States of the Deccan to represent their case and give evidence before the Joint Select Committee in London on their behalf. I also personally went there to do what I could in an informal way. The result of all this, so far as we could see, has been the removal of misconceptions regarding these States and their recognition as full-powered States. In this respect I cannot but reiterate my feelings of gratefulness to the Government of India and His Majesty's Government for the

sympathy and understanding, and above all, absolute freedom from bias, with which our cases were heard and considered by them. If the representation accorded to some of us in the future Federal Houses is not entirely to our satisfaction, we content ourselves with thinking that at least we are granted our proper place and position in the new Constitution.

The agriculture of this State was originally confined mostly to dry farming, though its situation between the Mahadev range of hills and the Nira river had made well-irrigation possible on a large scale. But the introduction lately of the Nira Right Bank Canal has transformed a large part of the State into a perennially irrigated tract. This transformation has been responsible for the advent of sugar industry in the State. The excise duty levied on sugar, on the same scale as in British India, has added materially to the income of the State and the Durbar have reserved a substantial portion of it for agricultural and industrial improvement. The Imperial Sugarcane Research Station, situated within the State limits, is doing excellent experimental work for this tract. These factors have contributed to a rapid economic development of this State and if it continues satisfactorily this State has a hopeful prospect for the future.

But these very factors make the administration of the State somewhat complicated, different and expensive. The administration of the Canal, the agreements with Sugar Factories, the respective spheres of the powers exercisable by the Bombay P. W. D. and the State Officials, all these give rise sometimes to embarrassing situations, despite the best of intentions and good-will of all concerned. I am confident that by the passage of time and the establishment of sound conventions these difficulties will disappear. But from what I have said, it will be seen that this is a period of transition—if I may use that term—in the life of this ancient State. For, the methods of internal administration are new; agriculture, which is the mainstay of the State, is assuming a totally different phase; numerous points of contact with outside world have arisen; and new and unknown constitutional problems have to be faced. It is indeed a fortunate circumstance that there is a Political Officer of your sympathy, understanding and eminence to guide us. Though you have not long been at this Agency, we have had occasions to note your extremely fair and sympathetic attitude, and I think it to be my own and my Durbar's duty to express my grateful appreciation of it on this occasion.

One more thing to which I would like to allude is the most important event of this year. I mean the Silver Jubilee celebrations of Their Majesties the King Emperor and the Queen Empress. If there are any events in my life to which I can look back with pleasure, they are my efforts to contribute my humble mite to the cause of the British Empire during the Great War and after that come this year's Jubilee celebrations and the collections for that Fund. Never did I feel proud of my subjects and officials as on these two occasions. My Dewan and his two colleagues specially exerted themselves and they readily got the co-operation of all the subordinate staff and the people too came forward voluntarily to contribute their quota to the Fund. It is worth noting in this connection that at the inspiration of my Ranisahab the ladies also did their best to contribute to the Fund. I take this opportunity of expressing to you, as His Majesty's Representative here tonight, my own, Durbar's and people's feelings of loyalty and devotion to the British Crown.

Ladies and Gentlemen, before I resume my seat, I must say here one thing, which I am sure, you all are feeling in your mind. It has been a very great pleasure to us to have in our midst Captain Packman and the charming Mrs. Packman who

have added so much grace to the visit of Col. Gordon to this State. My Ranisaheb and I much appreciate their presence here on this occasion.

I am sorry only for one thing. Col. Gordon, you had enjoined on us that you should be given a quiet time during your stay here. But I am afraid that we have troubled you too much. I think this is almost unavoidable in the case of formal visits. Now that you have seen something of this State, we hope you will feel inclined to favour us with occasional informal and private visits, which will give you some relief and rest in your heavy official duties. Our hospitality is simple but our hearts are sincere and our welcome to you cordial.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I now request you to honour the toast of our distinguished guest tonight which I have proposed and to join with me heartily in drinking his health. I am sure you will wish him the best of health and happiness.

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## ANNEXURE VI

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**Speech delivered by Lt. Col. J. de la Hay Gordon, O. B. E., M. C., A. G. G.,  
Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur in reply to the Toast  
Speech by the Ruler of Phaltan at the State  
Banquet on the 14th November 1935.**

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Chief Saheb, Rani Saheb, Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all I must say what a great pleasure to us it has been to visit your State, which is of such ancient origin and has survived through the vicissitudes of more than 6 centuries. You have not referred at much length to your own achievements, but to any person coming new to see your State, the first thing which strikes him is the atmosphere of friendship and cordiality between yourself and your officers and your subjects, and this no doubt is the result of beneficent rule. Your father was in advance of his time in granting Local Self-Government to the Municipality so long ago as 1868 and you have carried on his generous policy by the extension of this to rural areas and the provision of regular Constitutional Government.

In this I am sure you have shown foresight and if there was not complete confidence in your administration, capitalists would not come forward to invest large sums in industrial concerns, such as the Sugar Factory, which we have been so interested to see.

All I have been privileged to see has enabled me to appreciate the deep interest which you take in the administration of your State and I congratulate you on your achievements.

You have also interested yourself in the Constitutional Reforms and the selection of yourself and your Dewan to represent the Deccan States at the Joint Select Committee was proof of the confidence reposed in you and your Dewan by your brother Rulers, and it is largely due to your efforts that some misconceptions have been removed.

If I have referred briefly to these achievements, it is not because I do not realize and appreciate your achievements but because there are so many topics to which you have alluded.

You have seen your State, which was in a so-called famine tract and the agriculture of which was confined to dry farming, transformed into a perennially irrigated tract and you have again shown foresight in granting an area for Imperial Sugar Cane Research Farm, which we were interested to visit, with the result that you are in constant touch with the scientific research being carried out and will be among the first to reap the benefits of this research.

There is no doubt that the wealth of the people will continue to increase and if the irrigation project has at times created some embarrassing situations, these are after all minor compared to the well-being of the people and, I have no doubt, will gradually diminish and disappear.

Anyhow it is one of the duties of a Political Officer to interpret the sentiments of the Durbar, and I do not think that you will have cause to complain of encroachment by officials of British India on the functions of the Durbar over its subjects.

You have alluded to Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee and the way, in which this memorable occasion was celebrated throughout the vast Empire, which we know stands for Freedom and Right, is a thing of which we as citizens of the Empire can justly feel proud.

You and Your Rani Saheb and your officers and subjects can also feel proud of your achievements and these achievements being so spontaneous are proof indeed, if proof were needed, of the devotion and of loyalty of everybody to the Person of Their Majesties.

On behalf of Captain and Mrs. Packman and my staff, I must thank you and the Rani Saheb for your great hospitality to us and the great trouble you have taken to make our visit interesting (it too has been an education). I know that they will think I am doing my task quite inadequately and I know that it is so, but words don't express quite what we feel. Quite apart from the official connection with your State, which is most cordial, we feel that we have made real friends with you, your Rani Saheb and all the members of your family; and it is with regret but with happy memories of your hospitality, kindness and friendship, that we will leave tomorrow.

We, on our part, trust that you will again be very kind to us and give us the opportunity of returning in some small degree the great hospitality you have extended to us here.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I would now ask you to rise and to drink to the health of the Chief and the Rani Saheb of Phaltan and their very charming children, and to wish them all happiness and contentment and long life, and the Phaltan State, wealth and contentment for long years to come under the present Ruler.

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## ANNEXURE VII

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**Toast Speech delivered by the Ruler of Phaltan at the Dinner given at  
the Western India Turf Club House, Poona, on the 20th August 1935  
in honour of Shrimant Raja Sahebs of Bhore and  
Jamkhandi on the conferment on them of  
the hereditary title of 'Raja'.**

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Your Highnesses, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have now a most pleasant duty to perform. It is my privilege to ask you to honour the toast of our distinguished guests tonight—Shrimant Rajasahebs of Bhore and Jamkhandi—I am sure you will all join me in congratulating them on the high and hereditary title of 'Raja' which, His Excellency the Viceroy was pleased to confer on them on the occasion of His Majesty the King Emperor's birth-day, on June 3rd last. How richly both the Rulers deserve the honour, it is needless for me to say. You know that both of them can boast of a high and historic lineage. But their claim to the title is not to be found merely in such incidents. It is more solid and of a personal nature. It is a well-known fact that both the Rajasahebs have proved a real force in arousing a sort of political consciousness — if I may use the term — among their brother Rulers of the Deccan. Ladies and Gentlemen, I cannot, here, with justice, leave unmentioned another and a pioneer name — I mean His Highness the Rajasaheb of Sangli, who has honoured us with his presence tonight, despite his indifferent health. It was he who first carried the name of the Deccan Rulers to Delhi and made it known and respected in the high counsels there. His Highness's noble example was soon followed by the Rajasaheb of Bhore and the Rajasaheb of Jamkhandi, both of whom applied themselves so well to the task that the tie which once seemed so solitary began to gather strength and support. Thus the name of the Deccan States, which was almost an unknown quantity at Delhi, began to be familiar there.

The wise saying : God helps those who help themselves, came true in this case. The Round Table Conference opened up another and a great field of activity. Here also the way was paved by His Highness the Rajasaheb of Sangli, who was appointed by His Excellency the Viceroy as a representative of all smaller States in India. The Rajasaheb of Bhore had also been to England, just before the First Round Table Conference met and on the conclusion of the first and second Round Table Conferences, it became clear that unless the Deccan States, took timely precautions they would get mixed up with the smaller States as such, both in name and in reality. There are some ambiguities and misnomers in political language, of which the name 'Smaller States' is perhaps the best illustration. The big princes, the public and many times even Government took it as meaning States with no powers or perhaps very limited powers. Thus the greatest problem which confronted the Deccan States was how to disentangle themselves from the attributes of this term, with which they were clothed along with others, who had almost nothing else in common with them. With this object a meeting was held in January 1933, at the Poona Residence of the Rajasaheb of Bhore where the Deccan States took two important decisions. One was to make representations to secure the appointment of His Highness the Rajasaheb of Sangli on the Joint Parliamentary Committee. But though this was not literally possible, owing to the non-participation by Princes



personally, in the work of that body, I am glad to say, that our representation met with complete success, as Raosaheb Y. A. Thombare, Dewan of Sangli, was appointed a delegate on that Committee, to whose great help and co-operation in the attainment of our objects we owe a great deal. The other decision which we took was to resolve upon sending a representative to England, who was also to give evidence on their behalf, before the Joint Parliamentary Committee. But very soon after this, another great event in the life of the Deccan States happened. Their political relations were transferred, on the 1st April 1933, from the Government of Bombay to the Government of India. This change was almost a foregone conclusion since the publication of the Montagu Chelmsford Report. But the political and social ties of a century and more, strengthened by mutual regard and esteem, outweighed mere political exigencies and neither the Deccan States nor the Government of Bombay were very eager to hasten the change even with the consciousness of all its obvious advantages in the long run. However, ultimately we had to part politically. But geographical positions cannot be changed and so also long-formed friendships could never, and should never, undergo any change. There are round this table a number of friends, members and officials of the Government of Bombay, who will probably bear me out in this statement. These happy associations are bound to subsist as long as there are Governors of this Presidency like His Excellency, Lord Brabourne, and Political Secretaries of the type of Mr. Turner. We still very often forget the fact that our relations with the Government of Bombay have ceased to exist and there is little chance of our learning the new lesson at least as long as Mr. Turner continues to hold the Office of the Political Secretary. Hence we wish him a speedy and permanent promotion.

In my own particular case, my relations with the Government of Bombay are of a nature that no transfer of political relations can ever change them. The Rajasaheb of Bhore stands somewhat in the same position. The Nira Right Bank Canal has its source in Lake Whiting at Bhatgar, in the Bhore State, and flows into the Phaltan territory. After Phaltan it goes into the Sholapur District. Thus the Bombay Irrigation Department have, so to say, a vested interest in Phaltan and Phaltan has a similar interest in the water provided by them. I hope Messrs. Lane and Inglis will agree with me. Thus Bhore, Phaltan and the Government of Bombay conceived and carried out a plan of federation, long before the present much-talked-of all-India Federation was ever mentioned.

Anyway, since their transfer to the Government of India, whether by coincidence or otherwise, the Deccan States grew more active and alert. They brought their points of view to the notice not only of the Government of India but also of His Majesty's Government. I believe many of the misunderstandings were thereby removed and they were accorded their due position, as States enjoying full internal autonomy. With the realization of their status of full internal sovereignty, it is but in the fitness of things that His Highness the Rajasaheb of Sangli and our two chief guests tonight should have been honoured with the title of 'Raja'.

But this favourable change in the angle of vision towards the Deccan States has not been the result of any single circumstance or merely the outcome of the recent events. The recognition of their position is the fruit of so many years and diverse factors. It is no secret to us that the Government of Bombay have ever been the champion of our rightful claims, and also of our dignity and privileges. No words can adequately convey our gratefulness to them. Similarly the efforts of the three Rajasahebs here must be given their due place. The Rajasaheb of Bhore who was for long the representative member of the Satara States, and the Rajasaheb of

Jamkhandi who still represents the S. M. C. non-Chamber States in the Chamber of Princes, have done splendid work, both in and out of the Chamber. They have also added greatly to the reputation of the Deccan States by introducing popular voice in the administrative systems. They have taken keen interest in the deliberations and discussions among Princes on the desirability or otherwise of joining federation. Their work has been steady, though silent and unassuming ; but this only heightens the value of their work.

If I am permitted tonight to make a personal reference, I should like to unburden myself of what is weighing heavily on my mind. The Rulers of the S. M. C. and Satara non-Chamber States put me under a great obligation by unanimously making the choice of my Dewan, Raosaheb K. V. Godbole, to represent their case in England in a general way and also before the Joint Parliamentary Committee two years ago. These also suffered me to do my humble bit in England during that momentous period, though I was not their regular representative, as I had gone there at nobody's, but my own bidding. May I here also gratefully mention the fact that I and my Dewan were treated with utmost courtesy and consideration even by the highest authorities and the case of the Deccan States represented by my Dewan received the fullest and most sympathetic hearing. Thanks to His Majesty's Government, the Government of India and the Joint Parliamentary Committee that no distinction was ever made in this respect between us and the bigger States.

In this connection, it would be ungrateful not to allude to the great interest taken in the case of the Deccan States by public men of all parties both in England and in India. It was not my intention to mention any names here as the list would be very long and distinctions invidious. However I cannot resist the temptation of mentioning one such name, I mean Mr. Jayakar, who has kindly managed to be here tonight at great personal inconvenience to himself and of his great friend, the Right Hon'ble Sir Tej Bahabur Sapru. Mr. Jayakar, being a Maratha politician of sturdy faith in an all-India Federation, is naturally greatly interested in the Deccan States. I have heard him express that the future achievements of these States will be no less conspicuous than their past glories ; and when there are illustrious Rulers like our honoured guests tonight I do not think that Mr. Jayakar will find his hopes misplaced. I hope that all will agree with me when I say, that it is to men like Mr. Jayakar, that the future Federal India will look up for the cohesion of Indian India and British India, which is so essential to the success of the great experiment on which this country is now definitely launched.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I will not now detain you much longer. But you will perhaps be interested to know that some people questioned me about the propriety of giving this public expression to my feelings in regard to the honour conferred on the Rajasahebs of Bhor and Jamkhandi. My reply to them is this : Just as one deserves to be tried by one's own peers, so also one deserves to be congratulated by one's own peers. No amount of felicitations from other quarters are, in my own opinion, complete if this element is lacking. Another reason which prompted me is that, in the Deccan at least, we regard the honour conferred on any Ruler individually as an honour done to the group. Perhaps this may seem, a little unkind, as it robs the individual Rulers of their well-earned honour to some extent and if I am wrong in holding this view I may be excused.

Ladies and Gentlemen, the Rajasaheb of Bhor is a Ruler of comparatively mature age and experience. The Rajasaheb of Jamkhandi is young and naturally energetic. When age and youth combine to achieve the same goal, such power is invincible. I therefore express a hope that they will use this power to make the federation under the new Constitution Act a success in the Deccan and thus give a lead to others. The opportunities in future are great indeed, perhaps almost unlimited; but the problems are complex, and for the good of our States, India and the Empire, we need Rulers like our honoured guests tonight. Co-operation in all matters of common concern will be our watchword under the new Constitution. But this is no occasion to say more on this subject. I wish both the Rajasahebs all happiness, prosperity and good luck. May they long enjoy their well-earned distinction which is but a precursor of many more to come.

Ladies and Gentlemen, there is one other thing I should like to mention on this occasion. I am sorry that Col. J. C. Tate, our A. G. G., had to sail to England on the 17th instant under medical advice. Otherwise he and Mrs. Tate would have been very pleased to grace this occasion by their presence. But we know that they could not help it and we all wish him a speedy return to health. Col. Gordon, our A. G. G., having assumed charge only a couple of days ago has also been unable to be present owing to unavoidable reasons. The presence of His Excellency the Viceroy's representative on this occasion would have been very appropriate; but, however much we regret it, it could not be possible in the above circumstances.

I have now only one more thing to say. May I associate the name of Shrimant Saubhagyawati Ranisaheb of Jamkhandi with the felicitations I have just offered to the Rajasaheb of Jamkhandi? She had kindly promised to honour us with her presence tonight, but I am sure you all share my regret for her absence owing to some unforeseen difficulty.

Your Highnesses, Ladies and Gentlemen, I will now ask you to drink with me in hearty congratulations the health of our honoured guests—the Rajasaheb of Bhor and the Rajasaheb of Jamkhandi,

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## ANNEXURE VIII

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**Speech delivered by Shrimant Raja Saheb of Bhor in reply to the Toast  
Speech by the Ruler of Phaltan at the Dinner given in honour of  
Shrimant Raja Sahebs of Bhor and Jamkhandi at the Western  
India Turf Club House, Poona, on the 20th August 1935.**

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Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Let me first of all express my feelings of sincere thankfulness to my brother, the Ruler of Phaltan, for the very kindly-worded speech with which he proposed the health of mine as well as of my brother ruler Shrimant Raja Saheb of Jamkhandi and his noble consort. What His Highness in his speech said — One deserves to be congratulated by one's own peers — is quite true. I fully appreciate and I believe, Shrimant Raja Saheb of Jamkhandi also is at one with me in this respect, the feelings of generosity that prompted His Highness of Phaltan to do us honour in this way ; for as His Highness has aptly said, we ourselves look upon this title not only as an "honour done to our Group", but also as the fruit of the good wishes of the brother rulers who constitute our Group and as such they are fully entitled to share the joy of this honour with us. His Highness has in his interesting speech referred in terms of appreciation to my humble work in the Chamber of Princes as a Member representing the Satara Group of States and also in England ; but, I think, I would be failing in my duty, if I do not herein mention the name of one amongst us, whose incessant and untiring labours and live and keen solicitude in the interests of us all are mostly responsible for accomplishing the difficult task of bringing to the notice of the Government of India and the Chamber of Princes the grievances as well as the position and status of the Deccan States. Gentlemen, I am sure, you know, I am hereby alluding to the services of our veteran leader, His Highness the Rajasaheb of Sangli, with the help of Rao Saheb Thombare, his Political Minister, who, as you all know, did an amount of spade-work that, I am sure, you will agree with me if I say, facilitated the recognition of our due position both here and in England, for which, I take this opportunity of publicly congratulating him with all my grateful heart. It is a matter of delight to me that what little I was able to do in the cause of us all during the time I represented you in the Chamber and also when I visited England, has met with your approval. Not only that; I remember, you, out of your right regard for and full confidence in my work, in a body, in 1933 asked me to go to England to do the needful propaganda there on behalf of the Satara and S. M. C. Groups of States to get due representation in the federal legislature. Although, owing to my health and other domestic circumstances, I could not then undertake the journey and thus was regretfully unable to avail myself of the opportunity so kindly offered for serving the cause of my brother rulers, I was then glad to see that our noble-minded host of to-day and his able Dewan, Rao Saheb Godbole, then readily came forward to shoulder the responsibility. It is a matter of common knowledge also that they proved themselves quite up to the arduous task, for which, I trust, I am voicing the feelings of my brother Rulers in saying that our joyful thanks are ever due to them. In connection with our interests in the Chamber of Princes in general, I cannot but refer herein, in terms of high commendation, to the valuable work that is being steadfastly and patiently carried on by my brother-Ruler — I mean, Shrimant Raja Saheb of Jamkhandi.

I feel glad to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to the officers of the Bombay Government who have kept very cordial relation towards me and my Durbar, and I have every hope, nay I fully trust, they will continue the same towards me even hereafter.

Our States can compare favourably in point of revenue with some of the States in Northern India ; but the status of our States was not raised, as was done in the case of North Indian States, by the conferment of salutes, titles and other dignities of a like nature. This, in my opinion, mainly accounts for our getting no seat in the Chamber in our own right and also the consequent non-securing of adequate representation in the Federal legislature. The reason of all this, I believe, lies in the long distance at which our States are situated from Delhi, the central sea of Government, and that may possibly have come in the way of our grievances reaching the notice of the Government of India in a manner in which they ought to have done. It is however gratifying that Government have now, it seems, thought of making a beginning in the direction of mending past matters by the bestowal of salutes and titles upon the Rulers on this side.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I hope you will all join with me in sincerely wishing this honour to be but a presage or forerunner of many similar ones, falling to the good lot of our host and the other brother-Rulers in our groups, affording us in turn gladdening opportunities, like the present one, of congratulating them.

With these words, I again express my hearty thanks to His Highness the Ruler of Phaltan with his noble consort, and wishing them all good luck, I ask you to raise your glasses to their health and prosperity.

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## ANNEXURE IX

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**Speech delivered by Shrimant Raja Saheb of Jamkhandi in reply to the  
Toast Speech by the Ruler of Phaltan at the Dinner given in honour of  
Shrimant Raja Sahebs of Bhore and Jamkhandi at the Western  
India Turf Club House, Poona, on the 20th August 1935.**

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Your Highnesses, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with great pleasure that I rise to thank our distinguished host of to-night. My brother-Ruler of Phaltan is an enlightened Ruler with great ideals and an old friend of my House. By his able and popular government he has been setting a good example not only to those who are younger and less experienced in the difficult art of administration, but even to others. In doing my pleasant duty to him I would give expression to my feelings of gratitude for the generosity and hospitality shown to me and to us all.

After hearing the able and comprehensive reply by Shrimant Raja Saheb of Bhore I feel there is no room for me to speak much by way of a reply to the speech of my brother-Ruler of Phaltan. Besides, it is not always fair to expect a long speech from one who has heartily enjoyed a delicious dinner. But after hearing the very warm speech by our host and the reply by Shrimant Raja Saheb of Bhore I feel tempted to say a few words for which I claim your indulgence.

The occasion which has brought about this pleasant function by the Ruler of Phaltan is indeed momentous to a degree. To think that His Excellency the Viceroy was pleased to confer upon me and my friend Shrimant Raja Saheb of Bhore the hereditary title of "RAJA" on the auspicious occasion of the recent Birthday anniversary of His Majesty the King-Emperor does make my heart brimful of pride and gratitude. To Rulers of so-called Smaller States in the Deccan this honour conferred upon us has a deeper significance. Apart from personal exultation I really feel that every one of the Rulers, who are enjoying the old-time privilege of complete internal autonomy in the Deccan, deserves this honour and I take the honour conferred upon His Highness the Raja Saheb of Sangli and then upon Shrimant Raja Saheb of Bhore and myself as a happy augury for others also. Let me hope that time at no distant future will bring all of them this well-deserved and even more coveted honours.

There was indeed a time, as suggested by the Ruler of Phaltan, when the States in the Deccan were confronted with the difficult problem of freeing themselves from the tangle of the nomenclature 'Smaller States', which is both a misnomer and an ambiguity. The solution of the problem, however, was clear. 'Now or never' was the solution to come. The only remedy was to make the Deccan States a living force in the Princes' Chamber and in Delhi. This was timely perceived by His Highness the Raja Saheb of Sangli, to whom, we, the Rulers of the Deccan, do owe a deep debt of gratitude for making us known in Delhi. Encouraged by his success and the co-operation offered me by the members of the group which I am representing and have had the proud privilege of representing for the last seven years and more in the Princes' Chamber, I too applied myself heart and

soul to the pleasant task of doing my duty to the group I represent. It is not for me to judge how far I have succeeded in this my duty, but if any of the least success has attended my efforts, all credit is really due to my constituents who have always placed full confidence in me, given their full support and co-operation. God also did help us and today I believe we are not any longer an unknown quantity in Delhi.

The Round Table Conference and the Joint Parliamentary Committee opened up fresh fields for the activity and I have always thought that we, States in the Deccan, did play our part well here also. Much credit is undoubtedly due to the untiring zeal and labours of His Highness the Raja Saheb of Sangli for his memorable work in the Conference and the Parliamentary Committee in England. Again the labours of our representative, Rao Saheb Godbole, the able Dewan of Phaltan, cannot be forgotten.

Shrimant Raja Saheb of Bhore also displayed great anxiety for the interests of the States in the Deccan and played his part in a manner worthy of his ripe experience and wisdom. My brother-Ruler of Phaltan, your own work in England, self-imposed and volunteered in your deep-rooted solicitude for the welfare and dignity of the Deccan States, will long be remembered with feelings of gratitude. All these activities aroused in us a keen sense of political consciousness. The transfer of the States to the Government of India for purpose of political relations gave greater impetus to our activities by further facilitating presentation of our views to the Government of India and also to His Majesty's Government. The combined effect of all these activities by our brother-Rulers and our representatives is that we have been able to do what I may call 'Spade Work'. But our task has just begun, and the goal is still afar. We have passed and are still passing through momentous changes in the annals of India.

The coming Federation is undoubtedly fraught with great possibilities for the future good of both British and Indian India. Its application, however, would demand our hearty co-operation and keen foresight to work it out in a manner beneficial to the interests of all concerned. With personalities like Their Highnesses the Raja Saheb of Sangli and the Raja Saheb of Bhore and yourself, my brother-Ruler of Phaltan, with all your ripe experience amidst us I hope for a bright future for the Deccan States and feel that for us no difficulty will be too great to surmount and no situation too difficult to save.

While referring to the advantages of our transfer to the Government of India I cannot for a moment forget the very sympathetic and warm manner in which the Bombay Government always looked upon our interests. In fact, as suggested by my brother, the Ruler of Phaltan, the political and social ties of a century and more cannot and will not be forgotten. We cannot also forget that though politically severed we are geographically one and the inter-dependence brought about by nature can never be ignored. The relations of my State with the Bombay Government have been uniformly friendly and cordial and I will be always looking back upon them with feelings of pride and pleasure. I cannot forget how our popular Political Secretary with the Bombay Government, I mean, Mr. C. W. A. Turner, who has given us the pleasure of his company tonight, always helped us to foster these feelings. I also feel certain that our relations as neighbours will continue ever more cordial and friendly.

I wish to say a few words about the introduction of popular voice in the administration. In referring to this point, I cannot but take note of the fact that we are all passing through an important stage in the fast development of political

consciousness in India. It is high time for all States to take into confidence the accredited representatives of the people. The days of one man's rule are fast dying out, though dictators are still not quite unknown to the world and with the due appreciation of the utilitarian principle of 'the greatest good of the greatest number' the introduction of popular voice and its recognition in matters concerning the welfare of the people entrusted to our care by Providence, is gathering force. The success of schemes of this introduction of popular voice in the administration, however, will depend largely upon the level of enlightenment attained by the people as a whole and this naturally leads us on to the growing need of a policy of liberal education of the masses. In my State all education is free but the question of bringing home to the people in the villages the advantages of even primary education is beset with difficulties requiring solution befitting local environments. It will be rather early to say much with confidence about the success or otherwise of schemes introducing popular voice in the administration in the States, but with the experience that I have had so far the discussion of matters concerning their welfare by the representatives of the people is not without some good and often leads to clearing of misunderstandings and the redress of grievances. After all, the function of all good government is to maintain peace and to possess a contented people. And to be able to do this with the hearty co-operation of the people themselves through their representative bodies, is an achievement indeed, and a moral and a political victory for any Ruler to strive for.

My brother-Ruler of Phaltan, you have honoured me by referring to my high and historic lineage. I am indeed proud of the noble part played by my ancestors in the history of India, but I am more proud of my most precious heritage of unswerving loyalty to the Throne and person of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

Before concluding, I cannot but refer to the noble Consort of our distinguished host, the Ruler of Phaltan. Shrimant Saubhagyavati Rani Saheb of Phaltan is already well known for her administrative capacities, which she ably proved by conducting in an admirable manner the administration of Phaltan State during the absence in England of the Ruler of Phaltan. I offer her my most hearty congratulations for her successful association with many an activity of the Ruler of Phaltan for the uplift and happiness of his subjects.

Like our distinguished host I also feel pained to think that our popular A. G. G., Colonel Tate, had to sail for England on medical advice. His presence on this occasion would have been a source of much encouragement to us all. Let us all wish him a speedy return to normal health and to India. In the meanwhile we feel gratified that the personage who is now in his place is not unknown to us. Colonel Gordon was with us for some time in the Kolhapur Agency some years back and we are glad that during the short period of his office we will have the benefit of renewing our acquaintance and friendship.

I now offer you, my brother-Ruler of Phaltan, most sincere thanks for the congratulations offered, for all the hospitality shown to us, and for wishing us all happiness, prosperity and good luck.

Now, Your Highnesses, Ladies and Gentlemen, I would request you to join me heartily in drinking to the health of our distinguished host, my brother-Ruler of Phaltan, and Shrimant Saubhagyavati Rani Saheb of Phaltan.

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## ANNEXURE X

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**Welcome Speech delivered by Shrimant Raja Saheb of Bhor at the  
Durbar held at Bhor on the 26th April 1936 in honour  
of Shrimant Raja Saheb of Phaltan on the confer-  
ment on him of the hereditary title of Raja. \***

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Shrimant Nana Saheb,

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you here. I am much thankful to you for the honour you have done me by so kindly accepting my invitation and coming over here at great personal inconvenience. I also feel gratified to welcome your two sons, who have come here in response to the invitation from my son. This occasion recalls to my mind your former visits to Bhor; but the present visit of yours to my capital has an added charm for me in that it is the first after the conferment of the hereditary title of "Raja" upon you by the Government of India. I remember today the occasion when, on the 20th August 1935, at the Western India Turf Club House, Poona, you were pleased to congratulate my brother-Ruler, the Raja Saheb of Jamkhandi, and myself upon the conferment on us of a like distinction. You might also remember that, in my speech in reply to the toast speech made by you on the occasion, I had expressed a wish that ere long I might get a similar opportunity to congratulate you upon a like distinction. It is indeed a matter of great delight to me that the hope, then expressed, has been fulfilled so soon by the grace of God Shri-Ram. I have already conveyed to you my personal congratulations. But I had a great desire to offer my congratulations to you publicly in my capital and it gives me great satisfaction to see it fulfilled to-day.

Shrimant Nana Saheb, I need not here dilate upon the special features of your good-natured disposition which is a matter of common knowledge. With your kind permission, however, I may particularly mention that any one, who casually comes in contact with you, will not fail to observe the three distinctive qualities in your noble nature, viz., your open-mindedness, sportsmanlike behaviour and perseverance.

Shrimant Nana Saheb, I need not mention here today the mutual good relations between our two States as fraternal States in the Deccan in the historic days before the advent of the British Rule. From the beginning of the British Rule until the year 1884, our States were in political relations with the Government of Bombay through the Collector of Satara. In that year, however, my State was transferred to the Collector of Poona and there was an apparent break for about fifty years in our relations with each other. I am glad to observe that after the transfer of the Deccan States to the Government of India three years ago, our States have once more come under the same Agency. The identity of interests gives rise to occasions for mutual co-operation and helps to foster thereby the feelings of unity. Such occasions did arise during the last three years, and I think it my duty to mention here with joyful pride that you availed yourself of it fully to bring to the forefront the political importance of the States in the

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\* Translation of the speech in Marathi made on the occasion.

Deccan. I may also mention in this connection the commendable work done by your Dewan, Rao Saheb Godbole, in giving evidence on behalf of the Deccan States before the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

Rao Saheb Godbole also has come here for the first time after the conferment on him of the title of "Rao Saheb" and I feel a great pleasure in extending my congratulations to him. Shrimant Nana Saheb, I do not think it will be out of place here if I refer to the solid work you have done in the Chamber of Princes in the interests of the Central Group of the States in the Deccan. Your State is the oldest in the Deccan in point of antiquity, and hence it is in the fitness of things that the honour of seniority should belong to your House. It is quite natural that you should be proud that your House was connected by matrimonial relations to the House of Chhatrapati Shri-Shivaji Maharaj, the founder of the Mahratta Empire. I, too, on my part, likewise feel a great pride that the founder of my State was one of the eight ministers who constituted the cabinet of Shivaji the Great. I am delighted to note that the inscrutable ways of Destiny have once more brought these three Houses, viz., Kolhapur, Phaltan and Bhore, together under one Agency, and have thus given us increased opportunities for co-operation and for building up mutual good relations. On this occasion, I remember in particular the two stirring incidents in the history of your House, viz., the fight between your ancestor Shrimant Bajajirao Naik Nimbalkar and his brother in the vicinity of Shirwal, the head-quarters of the Vichitragad taluka of my State, and the famous "Re-conversion" of Shrimant Bajajirao to Hinduism which was its outcome with its socio-religious repercussions on the whole of the Hindu community. The latter incident in the history of your House prominently brings out the four significant virtues of Chhatrapati Shri Shivaji Maharaj, viz., his genuine love of true religion, capability for leadership, eminent statesmanship and political foresight. This incident, curiously enough, is also instructive in this modern age in that it throws a guiding light on some of the aspects of the tangled problem of the social reorganization of the Hindu community.

Shrimant Nana Saheb, my mind roams to the remoter days of history when the founder of your State, the illustrious Nimbraj Pawar of the famous Parmar lineage, first occupied the territory around Phaltan about the year 1240 A. D. From that time onwards for about 700 years, your forefathers continued to be unfailingly loyal to the various successive Paramount Powers, viz., the Afgan Kings of Delhi, the Bahamani Kings in the Deccan, the Kings of Bijapur, the Kings of Ahmednagar, the Mahratta Chhatrapatis of Satara and the British Government. In recognition of their personal valour and statesmanship the honorific titles of "Naik" and "Hukumat-Pannha" were conferred on them. The present occasion has given rise to these happy memories in my mind.

Shrimant Nana Saheb, You have followed in the footsteps of your worthy ancestors in a manner befitting the modern times and carried on the administration of your State in such an admirable way as to evoke the eulogistic reference to your State as 'a model State' from Sir Leslie Wilson, ex-Governor of Bombay. I am really glad to find that by the good opinion which you have all along won of the British Government, you have now the hereditary title of Raja conferred on you. I again offer my hearty congratulations to you upon the honour. I also feel a great pleasure to be acquainted with your Officials and Mankaries who have accompanied you in deference to my wish. Shrimant Nana Saheb, before resuming my seat, I express my heartiest blessings to the two young Princes here and wish you long life and continued prosperity.

## ANNEXURE XI

**Speech delivered by Shrimant Raja Saheb of Phaltan in reply to the  
welcome speech made by Shrimant Raja Saheb of Bhor at the  
Durbar held at Bhor on the 26th April 1936.\***

Shrimant Raja Saheb, Darbaris, Officials and people of the Bhor State,

I feel it my bounden duty at the very outset to express my feelings of sincere gratefulness to you, Shrimant Raja Saheb, to your Yuvaraj Saheb, the Rajkumars and all assembled here, for the cordial welcome and generous hospitality extended to us today. The very fact that you have held this Durbar for congratulating me upon the conferment on me of the hereditary title of "Raja" on the New Year's Day shows the high regard in which you hold me. I remember that in your speech last August in reply to my toast speech at the Dinner given by me at the Western India Turf Club House, Poona, upon the conferment of the hereditary title of "Raja" on you, you had kindly expressed a wish that I might soon be honoured with a like distinction; and it is indeed another proof of the earnestness of your feelings for me that the wish should have been fulfilled so soon.

Shrimant Raja Saheb, it is most appropriate that you should remember on this occasion the mutual good relations between our respective Houses in the days prior to the advent of the British Rule. On an auspicious occasion like this, it is no doubt our solemn duty to remember with pride, and pay homage to, our illustrious ancestors. Your speech today clearly shows your profound feeling that the honours conferred upon us and the due recognition of our States are the result of their brave deeds in the historic past. Shrimant Raja Saheb, you have done me a great honour by referring to the matrimonial relations between my House and the House of Chhatrapati Shri-Shivaji Maharaj. I intend paying my respectful homage this evening to the founder of your House, Shrimant Shankaraji Narayan Pant Sachiv of revered memory, by visiting his shrine at Ambavade. I cannot but remember with pride the valorous deeds performed and the help rendered by him and his worthy descendants to Shri-Shivaji Maharaj and his successors. Although the times have greatly changed, I cannot help observing here that you occupy the position of a Raja as a worthy scion of your famous ancestors.

It is true that, owing to the system of the Collectors acting as Political Agents, our States were in a way separated for some years past although under the same sovereign power of the British Government. But our transfer from the Government of Bombay to the Government of India a few years ago has again brought us together, under one Agency. The feeling of union after separation is greatly appreciated and it is no wonder that this is equally true in our case.

It will not be wrong to say that the past five years formed an important epoch in the history of India from the point of view of constitutional progress. The hatching of the new Constitution was the principal feature of this quinquennial period. We can certainly be proud of the part the Indian States have taken in co-

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\* Translation of the speech in Marathi made on the occasion.

operating with the other political groups in British India in shaping the present Constitution, which was the outcome of the deliberations between the three main parties, viz., Great Britain, British India and Indian India. The Indian States were fully aware of the fact that they would have to sacrifice a part of their internal sovereignty and they have agreed to do it in the wider interests of India as a whole, nay, of the whole of the British Empire. For a clearer understanding of this point, I may here read out to you a question put to Rao Saheb Godbole while giving evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on behalf of the ten Deccan States he represented and the reply he made to it. The question which was put to him by Lord Hardinge, ex-Viceroy of India, and the reply given by Rao Saheb Godbole were as follows :—

“Question : What do you propose to surrender in going into Federation to British India ?

Answer : The sovereignty of the States, so far as the federated subjects are concerned.”

The question and especially the reply given to it amply indicate the attitude of the Princes towards Federation. Although the real significance of the sacrifice involved in it is not being properly grasped by other political groups in British India owing to their impatience in the achievement of their goal, the impartial historian of the future will not fail to appreciate it in its proper perspective. It is but natural that we should rightly be proud of the part we, the Deccan States, have taken in the framing of the new Constitution. I have, however, no words to adequately thank you, Raja Saheb, for so generous an appreciation of the work which my Dewan and I were able to do in this connection. But the real credit in this case goes to the ten Deccan States, who gave my Dewan an opportunity to do them a service by unanimously selecting him to represent them, and I take this opportunity to express my gratefulness to them for this co-operation and help. We two alone know, however, how much my Dewan and myself owe to your help and encouragement in our endeavours. As a matter of fact, it was you who were first entrusted with this arduous task. But reasons of health prevented you from undertaking it and I had to shoulder the responsibility. I have tried to do my humble best in carrying it out. Disinterested service in the cause of the Deccan States is our common goal and I am really gratified to find that the work, my Dewan and myself were able to do in the spirit of common service to our group, has been well appreciated. I think I need not add anything more in this respect.

The spirit of unity and co-operation which actuated the Deccan States before the advent of the new Constitution will have to be maintained in future. This done, our individuality will remain unimpaired. It lies in our own hands to make our presence felt as an important group of small full-powered States in the impending Federation. Without it the fruit of our labours will not fully come to us. We must show to the world outside that common rights and responsibilities are of more consequence to us than mere personal rights and dignities. I am sure that, under the able advice and guidance of an elderly statesmanlike brother-Ruler like you, Raja Saheb, there will be smooth sailing in future.

Although we are independent of one another in our internal administrations, there are a few ideals which are common to us. The first is our unflinching loyalty to the British Crown ; the second is our deep concern for the happiness, contentment and welfare of our subjects and the desire to give them increasing

opportunities of participating in the governance of our States; and the third is our sympathy towards the reasonable political aspirations of the peoples of British India and co-operation with them for making the new Constitution a success. I am confident that the faith of the Deccan States in these ideals can never be shaken.

Shrimant Raja Saheb, you have indeed done me a great honour by giving me seniority in view of the fact that my State is the oldest in the Deccan. But seniority in age of the Ruler, rather than that of the State, need only be considered on this occasion, and, as such, that honour goes to you. In my young days I have often heard of the friendly relations between your father and my father and the aged in Phaltan bear ample testimony to it even today. I am grateful to you that that happy relationship has all along been maintained. Verily I look upon you as my brother, senior in age, honour and learning; and I regard today's function as a veritable blessing from you, although held for honouring me.

It is a matter of great pleasure to me to hear your esteemed reference to the title of 'Naik' held by my House. It is a historical fact that my forefathers took great pride in the title and were never prepared to exchange it for that of 'Raja'. But with the efflux of time, words also undergo a change in their connotation and the historian alone is able to know the import of such a change. It is well known that the honorific title of "Madar-ul-Maham" was bestowed upon the founder of your House, Shri-Shankaraji Narayan, the first Pandit Pant Sachiv, for the invaluable services rendered by him and his Mavala-followers to Chhatrapati Shri-Rajaram Maharaj in the work of re-organizing the Mahratta Empire. When faced with the dilemma—whether to assist Shrimant Tarabaisaheb and keep his word or to follow the dictates of his conscience and uphold the cause of Shrimant Shahu Maharaj as the rightful claimant to the Gadi—this illustrious ancestor of yours chose to retire from political activities and renounced worldly life altogether. What a love of truth and the glorious sacrifice made for it! Shrimant Raja Saheb, I congratulate you upon being born in, and having the honour of continuing the famous Gadi of, the House of Pandit Pant Sachivas of such an ennobling tradition.

It is in the fitness of things that, following the tradition of your great House, you have introduced popular and progressive government in your State. The fact that this example has now been followed by some of the Deccan States cannot detract from the importance of those who were the first to tread upon that path. There are many educated and enlightened people in your historic State and you have done the right thing in giving scope to their political aspirations. Shrimant Raja Saheb, you are a great lover of literature. The literary accomplishments of your Yuvaraj and Yuvaradni are also well-known. It is really a happy coincidence that the combination of ruling power and literary gifts, so rarely to be found elsewhere, should exist in two successive generations of your House.

Shrimant Raja Saheb, it bespeaks your noble nature to have spoken so highly about me. I need not refer to the most prominent and amiable traits of your character, viz., plain living, sincerity of mind and appreciative spirit which are so well-known to your subjects here. You have also referred to my work in the Chamber of Princes in high terms, and therein also, I may say, I have done nothing except following in your own footsteps.

It was with no little hesitation that I accepted your kind invitation to visit your Capital. But there was no escape for me, since on a similar occasion some time ago you had nobly consented to my invitation. In one way, however, I think,

I have done the right thing in acceding to your request as it gave me a valuable opportunity of seeing your Capital and the all-sided progress of your State and people, of paying my affectionate respects to you and yours and of observing the devotion and the high esteem in which you have all along been held by your subjects. It is indeed highly gratifying to both of us to see that our fraternal feelings will also be continued in the next generation by our sons.

Shrimant Raja Saheb, you have also extended your congratulations to my Dewan, Rao Saheb Godbole, upon the title of 'Rao Saheb' bestowed on him. I am very grateful to you for your noble appreciation of it. Rao Saheb Godbole is not able to express his deep debt of gratitude to you in this Durbar as it would be unconventional to do so ; but he feels that the honour bestowed upon him is the fruit of the good wishes of noble-minded people like you. My Mankaris and officials are also very grateful to you for the opportunity so graciously extended to them to witness today's Durbar and its splendour and to enjoy your cordial hospitality.

Shrimant Raja Saheb, I have taken much of your time. My heart is too full by the unique manifestation of your love and regard for me and the expression you have given to it today in this Durbar. I again express my hearty thanks to you and the members of your family, officials and subjects for all that they have done to make my stay here comfortable. In conclusion, I pray our common tutelary God Shri-Ram to bless, and to bestow His choicest favours on our Houses as well as our States. Shrimant Raja Saheb, thanking you once again, I resume my seat.

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## ANNEXURE XII

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### Names of the Members of the Phaltan State Legislative Council during the year 1935-36.

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#### PRESIDENT.

- 1 Mr. Balkrishna Govind Phatak, B. A., LL. B., Retired Sub-Judge, Poona  
( Nominated Non-official ).

#### DEPUTY PRESIDENT.

- 2 Mr. Anant Vinayak Patwardhan, B. A., Member, Servants of India  
Society, Poona ( Nominated Non-official ).

#### EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

- 3 Rao Saheb Keshav Vinayak Godbole, B. A., LL. B., *Dewan and Home  
Member.*
- 4 Mr. Shankar Hari Kher, B. A., LL. B., *Revenue Member.*
- 5 Mr. Bhalchandra Lakshman Likhite, M. A., LL. B., *Finance Member.*

#### NOMINATED MEMBERS.

##### ( i ) OFFICIALS.

- 6 Mr. Shripad Manohar Upalekar, M. A., LL. B., *First Class Sub-Judge  
and First Class Magistrate, Phaltan.*
- 7 Mr. Amarsingh Raosaheb Chavan, *A. D. C. to the Raja of Phaltan.*

##### ( ii ) NON-OFFICIALS.

- 8 Mr. Balkrishna Sakharam Phansalkar, Phaltan.
- 9 Mr. Nanasaheb Raosaheb Nimbalkar, Nimblak.
- 10 Mr. Ramnarayan Lalchand Marwadi, Phaltan.

#### ELECTED MEMBERS.

##### ( i ) *Phaltan Urban Constituency.*

- 11 Mr. Anna Mahadev Hendre, Phaltan.
- 12 Mr. Abasaheb Rajaram Bhonsale, Phaltan.

##### ( ii ) *Northern Rural Constituency.*

- 13 Mr. Papa Rajubhai Shaikh, Asu.
- 14 Mr. Anandrao Balvantrao Garud, Jinti.
- 15 Mr. Bapusaheb Dadasaheb Ranavare, Nimbhore.

##### ( iii ) *Southern Rural Constituency.*

- 16 Mr. Keshavrao Raghunathrao Naik Nimbalkar, Bhadali Bk.
- 17 Mr. Ramchandrarao Pandurang Dhumal, Adarki Bk.

##### ( iv ) *Education Constituency.*

- 18 Mr. Hiranman Balaram Teli, Pleader, Phaltan.

##### ( v ) *Local Self-Government Constituency.*

- 19 Mr. Talakchand Venichand Shah, Pleader, Phaltan.
-

## ANNEXURE XIII

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### Names of the Members of the Phaltan Municipality during the year 1935-36.

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#### PRESIDENT.

- 1 Mr. Dattatraya Balvant Urde, B. A., Retired Mamlatdar, ( Nominated Non-official ), [ Resigned on 4-9-1935 ].  
Mr. Hiranman Balaram Teli, Pleader, ( Elected ), [ From 4-9-1935 ].

#### VICE-PRESIDENT.

- 2 Mr. Narayan Govind Halabe, *Mamlatdar for Co-operative Societies*, ( Nominated Official ).

#### NOMINATED MEMBERS.

##### ( i ) OFFICIALS

- 3 Mr. Gangadhar Sakharan Phansalkar, L. C. P. S., *Chief Medical Officer*.
- 4 Mr. Govind Keshav Deshmukh, M. A., LL. B., *Headmaster, Mudhoji High School, Phaltan*, [ *Chairman, School Board* ].
- 5 Mr. Krishnaji Shankar Keskar, *State and Khasgi Business Manager*

##### ( ii ) NON-OFFICIALS.

- 6 Mr. Dattatraya Balvant Unde, B. A.
- 7 Mr. Anant Vithal Date, L. C. P. S.
- 8 Mr. Vinayak Dhondadeo Duple, Pleader.
- 9 Mr. Shrikrishna Hari Talvalkar, A. C. R. A.

#### ELECTED MEMBERS.

##### *Ward No. 1.*

- 10 Mr. Abasaheb Rajaram Bhonsale.

##### *Ward No. 2.*

- 11 Mr. Balkrishna Sakharan Phansalkar, *Chairman, Managing Committee*
- 12 Mr. Shankar Sadashiv Kshirsagar, Pleader.
- 13 Mr. Bajirao Anandrao Pawar.

##### *Ward No. 3.*

- 14 Mr. Vishnu Ramji Awate.

##### *Ward No. 4*

- 15 Mr. Manikchand Raoji Doshi.
  - 16 Mr. Jivaraj Kuber Doshi.
-



## ANNEXURE XIV.

### Names of the Members of the Phaltan Local Board during the year 1935-36.

#### PRESIDENT.

- 1 Mr. Dattatraya Balvant Unde, B. A., Retired Mamlatdar, ( Nominated Non-official ); [ Resigned on 10-9-1935 ].  
Mr. Hiramam Balaram Teli, Pleader, ( Nominated Non-official ),  
[ From 3-10-1935 ].

#### VICE-PRESIDENT.

- 2 Mr. Talakchand Venichand Shah, Pleader, ( Nominated Non-official ).

#### NOMINATED MEMBERS.

##### ( i ) OFFICIALS.

- 3 Mr. Gangadhar Sakharam Phansalkar, L. C. P. S., *Chief Medical Officer.*
- 4 Mr. Govind Keshav Deshmukh, M. A., LL. B., *Headmaster, Mudhoji High School, Phaltan.*
- 5 Mr. Shivram Narayan Bapat, B. A., *Mamlatdar.*
- 6 Mr. Narayan Govind Halabe, *Mamlatdar for Co-operative Societies.*
- 7 Mr. Dattatraya Sitaram Unde, *Agricultural Officer.*

##### ( ii ) NON-OFFICIALS.

- 8 Mr. Shripatrao Ramchandraro Nimbalkar, Inamdar, Wathar.
- 9 Mr. Balasaheb Appasaheb Kadam, Mathachi Wadi.
- 10 Mr. Malojirao Abajirao Bhoite, Hingangaon.

#### ELECTED MEMBERS.

##### ( i ) Phaltan Constituency.

- 11 Dr. Ramkrishna Hari Bhadkamkar, M. A., M. D.

##### ( ii ) Taradgaon Constituency.

- 12 Mr. Anandrao Gopalrao Bhoite, Aradgaon.
- 13 Mr. Vaman Ramchandra Deshpande, Saswad.

##### ( iii ) Kalaj Constituency.

- 14 Mr. Bapusaheb Balasaheb Ranavare, Jinti.
- 15 Mr. Bhausahab Khanderao Ranavare, Nimbhore.

##### ( iv ) Nimblak Constituency.

- 16 Mr. Narhar Narayan Deshpande, Vidni.
- 17 Mr. Dagdu Pandurang Gawade, Gokhali.
- 18 Mr. Govind Shankar Beldar, Sangvi.

##### ( v ) Barad Constituency.

- 19 Mr. Keshavrao Raghunathrao Naik Nimbalkar, Bhadali Bk.
- 20 Mr. Appasaheb Narayanrao Nimbalkar, Wathar.

GOVERNMENT OF PHALTAN



REPORT  
ON THE  
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION  
OF THE  
PHALTAN STATE  
FOR THE YEAR  
1936-37.

*( 1st June 1936 to 31st May 1937 )*



Printed at the Aryabhushan Press, Bhamburda 915/1, Poona 4, by  
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1938

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Dewan Office,  
Phaltan, 8th March 1938

From

RAO SAHEB K. V. GODBOLE, B.A., LL.B.,  
DEWAN, PHALTAN STATE,  
PHALTAN.

To

MAJOR RAJA SHRIMANT MALOJIRAO MUDHOJIRAO  
alias NANA SAHEB NAIK NIMBALKAR,  
RAJA OF PHALTAN,  
PHALTAN.

Subject:-Report on the General Administration  
of the Phaltan State for the year 1936-37

Shrimant Raja Saheb,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Report  
on the General Administration of the Phaltan State  
for the year 1936-37 (1346 Fasli) ending 31st May 1937  
with Appendices I to XXV and Annexures I to XVI.

I have the honour to be,  
Shrimant Raja Saheb,  
Your most obedient servant,

*K. V. Godbole*

Dewan, Phaltan State.

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MAP OF THE PHALTAN STATE

*Frontispiece*

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**REPORT**  
ON THE  
**GENERAL ADMINISTRATION**  
OF THE  
**PHALTAN STATE**  
FOR THE YEAR 1936-37 ( 1346 FASLI )

( 1st June 1936 to 31st May 1937 )

—:—

**CHAPTER I**

**GENERAL AND POLITICAL**

**A. AREA, POPULATION AND REVENUE**

**1.** The Phaltan State lies between 17° 49' and 18° 6' north latitudes and 74° 9' and 74° 43' east longitudes, and is situated to the north-east of the District of Satara in the Bombay Presidency. It is bounded on the north by the river Nira, and the Poona District beyond it ; on the east, by the Sholapur District; on the south, by the Satara District and on the west, by the *Sarhad* ( meaning boundary ) *Nala* and the Satara District beyond it. The State territory lies wholly in the Nira Valley and forms a compact rectangular block with an extreme length, east to west, of about 32 miles and a breadth of about 14 miles.

**Situation and Boundaries.**

**2.** The area of the State is 397 square miles.

**Area.**

**3.** A chain of hills trends along the southern boundary of the State, and on the south-west, the country is hilly and high-lying gradually sloping towards the east for a few miles, after which it becomes a fairly level plain up to the eastern boundary. The soil in the plain is of a rich black clay, of variable depth, highly retentive of moisture and fertile.

**Physical Aspect.**

**4.** Phaltan, the capital of the State, lies in latitude 17° 59' N. and longitude 74° 26' E. It is situated on the Mahad-Pandharpur road which passes from west to east through the State territory. It is 65 miles to the south-east of Poona. The nearest Railway Station (Lonand) of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway is 17 miles from Phaltan.

**The Capital Town.**

The capital town was founded in 1330 A. D. by Nimbraj II (1327 to 1349).— Being situated in the centre of the State, it is an ideal capital town. In times prior to the advent of railways, it formed an important trade-centre between the *Konkan* and the *Desh* (the up-country); and owing to its key-position in the Nira Valley, which is fast developing both industrially and agriculturally by the intro

duction of two big canals in the area (the Nira Left Bank and the Nira Right Bank), there is a fair prospect of the town becoming once again a trade-centre of the surrounding area.

Phaltan is known for its dry and healthy climate. The population of the town, according to the census of 1931, is 6,947 (3,521 males and 3,426 females). The town is blessed with copious water-supply originating in underground sand beds at Nirgudi, a village about 5 miles to the south of Phaltan, and taken to Phaltan by an iron pipe line. The whole scheme was constructed in the year 1887 by the late Ruler, Shrimant Mudhojirao Janojirao *alias* Bapu Saheb Naik Nimbalkar, C.S.I. It was designed and carried out by Rao Bahadur Wasudeo Bapuji Kanitkar, a well-known retired engineer of Poona. He was helped by a clever local surveyor, Mr. Govind Ramchandra Ranade, who died only recently on the 20th January 1938, and whose name also deserves to be mentioned in this connection.

The water supply ran short in 1921 and 1936. In 1921 Shrimant Raja Saheb, who is gifted with a natural talent for engineering, invented an ingenious device of digging transverse underground tunnels to replenish it. The device succeeded and copious water supply became available. In 1936 the pipe line got choked to some extent and Shrimant Raja Saheb caused holes to be taken at short distances and thus caused the whole pipe line to be cleaned up. It cost a mere trifle and the credit of replenishing the water supply of the town goes solely to Shrimant Raja Saheb.

5. The population of the State, according to the census of 1931, is  
Population. 58,761 (29,492 males and 29,269 females).

The following table shows the population as compared with the censuses of 1921 and 1911 :—

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1931	29,492	29,269	58,761
1921	21,407	21,879	43,286
1911	27,929	28,031	55,960

The density of population is 148 souls per square mile.

The number of villages, excluding the capital town of Phaltan, is 72, of which one has a population of over 3,500 ( Taradgaon—pop. 3,590 ), another, over 2,000 ( Vidni—pop. 2,221 ) and 13, over 1,000.

Of the total population, 56,372 or 96 per cent are Hindus ; 1,480 or 2·5 per cent are Mahomedans ; 896 Jains, 2 Parsis and 11 Christians.

6. The gross revenue of the State, based on the average of the past five  
Gross Revenue. . . years, is Rs. 5,70,000.

7. The State pays to the British Government an annual contribution of  
Rs. 9,600 in lieu of a horse contingent.

Horse Contingent  
Contribution.

## B. A BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH

**S.** Phaltan is the oldest State in the Deccan, dating its origin from the latter part of the 13th century. Nimbraj I, a descendant of the reputed Rajput Parmar ( Pawar ) family, came down to the Deccan in the year 1270 A. D. and settled at the foot of the Shambhu Mahadev hills. After a time he moved to Nimblak ( a village about 9 miles to the east of Phaltan ) from which the surname Nimbalkar is believed to have been taken by the Ruling Family of Phaltan. Nimbraj I succeeded in founding the independent Principality of Phaltan in the year 1284.

A Brief Historical Sketch.

Nimbraj I died in 1291 and was succeeded by his son Podakhala Jagdevrao *alias* Dharapatrao ( 1291-1327 ). In 1327, Podakhala entered the service of Muhammad Tughlak, Emperor of Delhi ( 1325-1351 ), who was then warring in the Deccan. Podakhala was killed in battle and the Emperor, as a mark of appreciation of his service, granted his son Nimbraj II ( 1327-1349 ) the Jahagir of Phaltan and conferred on him the hereditary title of " Naik " with the right of using *Morchels* and *Gold Todas*, insignia of royalty of a very high order.

Nimbraj II died in 1349 and was succeeded by his son Vanang Bhupal ( 1349-1374 ). Vanang Bhupal and his family were put to death in 1374 in his own Palace at Phaltan by rebels backed by the Subhedar of Bedar. Fortunately, however, Vanang Bhupal's third wife Jayavantabai, daughter of Kamraj Ghadge, escaped with her infant son Vanangpal, who in 1390 retook Phaltan from the rebels, who were ruling the State from 1374 to 1390. Vanangpal died in 1394. Between 1394 and 1570 eight Naiks ruled Phaltan of whom hardly anything but their names is known. They were: Vangoji I ( 1394-1409 ), Maloji I ( 1409-1420 ), Baji I ( 1420-1445 ), Powarrao ( 1445-1470 ), Baji II ( 1470-1512 ), Mudhoji I ( 1512-1527 ), Baji Dharrao ( 1527-1560 ) and Maloji II ( 1560-1570 ).

Maloji II was succeeded by his son Vangoji II *alias* Jagpalrao ( 1570-1630 ). Jagpalrao's sister Dipabai was married to Maloji, Shivaji's grand-father, who was one of the principal Chiefs under the Ahmednagar kingdom. " Jagpalrao Naik seems to have been a man of great influence. It was through his exertions that the marriage of Maloji's son Shahaji with Jijabai, Lukhdev Jadhavrao's daughter, was brought about against the wishes of the girl's parents."

Jagpalrao was succeeded by his son Mudhoji II ( 1630-1644 ) whose daughter, Saibai, was married to Shivaji, the founder of the Maratha Empire. In 1644, Mudhoji II was killed by the King of Bijapur, and his son Bajaji I ( 1644-1676 ) was taken prisoner to Bijapur. There he was made to embrace Mahomedanism and the King gave his daughter in marriage to him. After the death of his Mamomedan wife, Bajaji I returned to Phaltan in 1651 and was restored to his father's *Gadi*. He was reconverted to Hinduism through the efforts of Shivaji and his illustrious mother Jijabai. Shivaji thereafter gave his daughter Sakhubai in marriage to Bajaji's eldest son Mahadaji.

On the death of Bajaji I in 1676, his third son Vangoji III ( 1676-1693 ) succeeded him. Vangoji III was succeeded by his adopted son Janoji I ( 1693-1748 ). Janoji I was deposed by his step-brother Bajaji, but was soon after restored to the *Gadi* by Shri-Shahu Chhatrapati of Satara. Janoji I was succeeded by his son Mudhoji III ( 1748-1765 ).

On Mudhoji's death in 1765, his wife Rani Sagunabai *alias* Ai Saheb, administered the State for some time. But she was deposed by the Peshwa Madhavrao Ballal who recognised Soyaraji, ( 1766-1774 ) the second cousin of Janoji I, as heir

to the *Gadi*. In 1774 Rani Sagunabai adopted a son, Maloji III (1774-1777), and, with the aid of the Peshwa Madhavrao Narayan *alias* Sawai Madhavrao, regained control of the State. Maloji III died in 1777 and was succeeded by his adopted son Janoji II (1777-1825). During his minority (1777-1791) Rani Sagunabai once more administered the State till her death in 1791. She is well-known even to this day for her piety and benign rule.

After the fall of the Peshwas in 1818, the State continued under the subordination of the Chhatrapatis of Satara until their fall in 1849, but under the guarantee of the British Government conferred by a treaty, dated the 22nd April 1820, with Janoji II. On 1st January 1825 Janoji II died without an heir. The State was therefore attached by the Chhatrapati of Satara for a time, but Janoji's adopted son Bajaji II was allowed to succeed in 1827. On Bajaji's death in 1828 without an heir, the State was again attached by the Chhatrapati of Satara. In December 1841, Janoji's widow, Rani Sahebjibai *alias* Baya Saheb, was allowed to adopt Mudhoji IV and during his minority, Rani Sahebjibai acted as Regent till her death in November 1853. Thereafter the British Government administered the State for a time and Mudhoji IV *alias* Bapu Saheb, was invested with ruling powers on February 10, 1860.

On December, 28, 1899 Mudhoji Bapu Saheb adopted the present Ruler, Shrimant Malojirao *alias* Nana Saheb. Mudhoji Bapu Saheb died on October 17, 1916.

The names of the Rulers of the Phaltan State are given in Annexure I.

### C. SHRIMANT RAJA SAHEB AND HIS FAMILY

9. Major Raja Shrimant Malojirao *alias* Nana Saheb Naik Nimbalkar is the 25th Ruler from the Founder Nimbraj I. He was born on the 11th September 1896 at Nimbhore, a village about 6 miles to the northwest of Phaltan. He is a Kshtriya-Maratha by caste and is descended from the famous Parmar family in Rajputana. He was educated at the Sardar's School, Kolhapur, and the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and has obtained the Diploma of the Rajkumar College. He was invested with ruling powers on the 15th November 1917. The hereditary title of "Raja" was conferred on him on January 1, 1936.

Shrimant S. Laxmidevi, the Rani Saheb, born on the 17th November, 1901, at Malegaon Bk. (Dist. Poona), was married to Shrimant Raja Saheb on the 18th December 1913 at Phaltan. She is the daughter of Shrimant Raje Shambhusingh Rao Amarsingh Rao Jadhavrao, First Class Sardar of Malegaon Bk. The family is descended from Dhanaji Jadhav, the famous General of the Marathas.

Shrimant Raja Saheb has four sons and one daughter. The four sons are:—(1) Shrimant Pratapsinh *alias* Bapu Saheb, the Yuvaraj (Heir Apparent), born on the 13th July 1923 at Poona; (2) Shrimant Vijayasingh *alias* Shivajiraje, born on the 25th May 1925 at Poona; (3) Shrimant Udayasinghraje, born on the 7th December 1927 at Bombay; and (4) Shrimant Vikramsinghraje, born on the 13th December 1933 at Phaltan. The daughter, Shrimant Sarojinidevi *alias* Akka Saheb, was born on the 2nd June 1920 at Phaltan.

10. During the year under report, Shrimant Yuvaraj Pratapsinh Bapu Saheb and Shrimant Rajkumar Shivajiraje were studying in the *Rajkumar's Education*. English Standards IV and III respectively in the Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya High School, Poona; and Shrimant Rajkumar Udayasinghraje

in the Vernacular Standard IV in the Maharashtra Education Society's Primary School at the Deccan Gymkhana Colony, Poona. They were also receiving instruction by qualified and experienced teachers at home. The progress of all of them during the year under report was satisfactory.

As mentioned in the last year's Report, Shrimant Rajkumari Sarojinidevi *alias* Akka Saheb was the first from the Ruling House of Phaltan to pass the Matriculation Examination. The unprecedented event aroused great rejoicings throughout the State and congratulatory functions were arranged in honour of the Rajkumari from the 8th to 10th June 1936. The Executive Councillors gave Dinners in Indian style, which were attended by the Ruling Family, officials and prominent citizens. The ladies of Phaltan entertained Shrimant Rajkumari at an 'at Home.' The following Institutions in the town, viz., The Phaltan Municipality, the Phaltan Local Board, the Mudhoji High School, Phaltan, the Phaltan Shri-Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., the Kishorsinh Motor Service Co., the Mudhoji Club, the Victoria Diamond Jubilee Library, and the Phaltan Bank, Ltd., gave *Pan-Superis* in honour of Shrimant Akka Saheb.

Shrimant Rajkumari Sarojinidevi joined the Nowrosjee Wadia College, Poona, in June 1936 and passed the F. Y. Examination in the second class on the 10th March 1937.

Shrimant S. Ranj Saheb is residing at Poona for the education of the Rajkumars. Shrimant Raja Saheb also often visits Poona for the same purpose.

II. Shrimant Raja Saheb and all the Members of his Family enjoyed good health during the year under report.

Health of Shrimant Raja Saheb's Family.

#### D. POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT

12. The political relations of the Durbar with the British Government in India are governed by the treaty, dated the 22nd April 1820, and continued to be very cordial as usual during the year under report.

Political Relations with the British Government.

Prior to April 1, 1933, this State, along with the other Deccan States, was in political relations with the Government of Bombay. They have since been transferred to the political charge of the Government of India. From April 1, 1937, the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935, regarding Provincial Autonomy came into force, and the functions of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General as "His Majesty's Representative for the exercise of the functions of the Crown in its relations with Indian States" are exercised by him as His Excellency the "Crown Representative." (Notification No. 144-Fed. of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, dated the 4th March 1937). The designation of the Agent to the Governor General for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur was also changed into the "Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States" from April 1, 1937, by the same Notification.

During the year under report, Lieut.-Col. K. A. G. Evans-Gordon was the A. G. G. for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur up to March 31, 1937, and thereafter, the Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States. Captain (now Major) K. C. Packman, was the Secretary to the A. G. G. and Resident up to August 16, 1936 when Captain (now Major) R. L. Bazelgette, was appointed Secretary. He continued in the post till the end of the year under report.

## E. THE ADMINISTRATION

**13.** Shrimant Raja Saheb enjoys full powers of internal autonomy. His civil and criminal powers are unlimited, subject only to the proviso that for capital offences he cannot try persons who are neither his own subjects nor the subjects of other States, except with the permission of the Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States.

**Powers of Shrimant Raja Saheb.**

**14.** The Administration of the State is carried on by Shrimant Raja Saheb and his Executive Council according to the Constitution laid down in the "Government of Phaltan State Act, 1929."

**The Administration.**

The political relations of the Durbar with the British Government in India and with the other Indian States are, however, in the exclusive power of Shrimant Raja Saheb, though he may, if he thinks it advisable, consult his Executive Council in any such matter.

**15.** During the year under report, Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, B.A., LL.B., continued to be the *Dewan and President of the Executive Council*. The other members of the Executive Council were Mr. S. H. Kher, B.A., LL.B., the *Revenue Member*, and Mr. B. L. Likhite, M.A., LL.B., the *Finance Member*.

**The Executive Council.**

During the year under report, the Executive Council held 16 meetings and passed 44 resolutions, as against 26 meetings and 95 resolutions in the previous year.

**16.** The Phaltan State Legislative Council consists of 19 members, of whom 9 are elected and 10, including 5 non-officials, nominated by the Durbar. The three Executive Councillors are *ex-officio* members of the Legislative Council. The President is nominated by Shrimant Raja Saheb and the Deputy President is elected by the Council.

**The Legislative Council.**

During the year under report, the Legislative Council held its sessions on the 27th and 28th July 1936. In his address to the Legislative Council, Shrimant Raja Saheb made an important announcement of his intentions to grant to women the right to vote and to become the members of the Legislative Council.

The work done by the Legislative Council during the year under report is given in Chapter III—Legislation, Paragraphs 51 and 52.

**17.** During the year under report, the Government of India agreed to reciprocal arrangements with regard to the execution of decrees of Civil Courts in the State. The Government of India issued Notification No. 331—I B, dated the 4th June 1936 in the Foreign and Political Department, that Civil decrees of the High Court of Judicature at Phaltan, the Court of the District Judge at Phaltan, and the Court of the F. C. Subordinate Judge at Phaltan, would be executable by the Courts in British India as if they were passed by the Courts in British India.

**Reciprocity re: Execution of Decrees between British India and the State.**

The Durbar also issued a similar Notification on the 20th July 1936 that the decrees of the Civil Courts in British India will be executable by the Civil Courts in the Phaltan State as if they were passed by the Courts in the Phaltan State.

**18.** The personnel of the high officials and the changes therein during the year under report are given in Appendix I.

**High Officials.**

During the year under report, Mr. S. M. Upalekár, M.A., LL.B., Private Secretary to Shrimant Raja Saheb, and F. C. Subordinate Judge and Magistrate F. C., was relieved of his duties as F. C. Subordinate Judge and Magistrate F. C., from the 21st September 1936 to enable him to assist the Dewan in the work in connection with the Federation of India. Mr. R. R. Kaulgud M.A., LL.B., a practising pleader from Poona was appointed F. C. Subordinate Judge and Magistrate F. C. in his place from the same date.

Mr. R. G. Joshi, B.A., Education Officer, resigned his post from the 1st of December 1936 owing to continued ill-health.

#### F. IMPORTANT EVENTS

19. The year under report witnessed an event unprecedented in the history of the British Empire. His Majesty the King-Emperor Edward VIII abdicated the Throne by an Instrument of Abdication, dated the 10th December 1936, and was succeeded by his brother H. R. H. the Duke of York, who assumed the title of George VI. The news was conveyed to this Durbar by a telegram, dated the 12th December 1936, from the Secretary to the A. G. G. for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur. An extraordinary issue of the *Phaltan Darbar Gazette* was published the next day for public information. His Majesty's accession was proclaimed throughout India at 9 A. M. on the 14th December 1936. [(1) The Instrument of Abdication, (2) The Proclamation of Accession of H. M. the King-Emperor George VI and (3) The Declaration which His Majesty made upon his accession to the Throne are given in Annexures II and III (i) and III (ii).]

20. On Friday, the 16th October 1936, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Brabourne G.C.I.E., M.C., Governor of Bombay, and Lady Brabourne very kindly paid an informal visit to Phaltan at the invitation of Shrimant Raja Saheb and Shrimant S. Rani Saheb. Although this State, along with other Deccan States, was transferred since April 1, 1933 to the Government of India from the charge of the Government of Bombay, the fact of geographical position and a common interest in the Nira Right Bank Canal and many other interests in common kept the State in close touch with the Bombay Presidency. His Excellency's visit during the year was a unique occasion in the annals of the State, the last visit of the Governor of the Presidency being on the 28th October 1927 when His Excellency the Rt. Hon'ble Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson paid an official visit to the State. On the day of arrival at Phaltan of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Brabourne, villagers from the different parts of the State had gathered in Phaltan to have a glimpse of the distinguished guests.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Brabourne were accompanied by Lt. Morland, A.D.C. and Captain Walker, A.D.C. Leaving Ganeshkind at 8 A. M., the distinguished guests arrived at Phaltan at 10-30 A. M. and were received at the Laxmi Vilas Palace by Shrimant Raja Saheb, Shrimant S. Rani Saheb, Members of the Raja Saheb's Family and State Officials. The distinguished guests then drove in State to the municipal building, where in a specially erected pandal a joint address of welcome was presented to His Excellency the Governor on behalf of the Phaltan Municipality and the Phaltan State Local Board. The silver casket containing the address had the portrait of His Excellency engraved on it on one side, and on the other, the photograph of the municipal building. His Excellency, in his reply, thanked the two Local Bodies for their cordial welcome and eulogised the public service done to the State by Shrimant Raja Saheb. [The texts of the joint address and His Excellency's reply to it are given in Annexures V and VI.] After the address, two pedigreed stud bulls were presented by the Raja



Saheb to the ryots of the State at the hands of His Excellency. [ The speech made by Shrimant Raja Saheb on the occasion is given in Annexure VII, ] His Excellency expressed his warm appreciation of Shrimant Raja Saheb's gift emulating the noble example set by His Excellency the Most Hon'ble the Marquess of Linlithgow, the Viceroy and Governor-General of India,

The distinguished guests then paid visits to the Shri-Sagunamata Maternity Home and the King George V and Queen Mary Silver Jubilee Charitable State Dispensary. On seeing the Maternity Home, they were greatly impressed by the "obviously splendid work" which was being done there and congratulated Shrimant S. Rani Saheb for the great public spirit she showed in her interest in the Home. They also characterised the Charitable State Dispensary as an up-to-date and well-organised institution which, they said, was "a boon to the inhabitants of Phaltan."

During the course of the day, the distinguished guests were entertained by Shrimant Raja Saheb and S. Rani Saheb to a Luncheon, a Tea Party and an Entertainment Programme by Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya and his Group, who presented their famous play "The Eternal Tramp." In the evening, the State Banquet was held in the Mudhoji Manmohan Palace in honour of the distinguished guests. In replying to the toast proposed by Shrimant Raja Saheb, [ vide Annexure VIII. ] His Excellency thanked the host and the hostess for their hospitality and expressed satisfaction at what he had heard and seen of the State. His Excellency then said that he would not be divulging a secret, especially when the events of the Round Table Conference days were now a matter of past history, if he observed that he had a personal knowledge of the high reputation which the Raja Saheb and his able Dewan had established for themselves and their State in London by their public spirit and selfless work. His Excellency was pleased further to add that he counted Shrimant Raja Saheb as one of his first and earliest friends among the Indian Princes and assured that, though the State was no longer a political charge of his Government, there would continue fruitful sources of friendly and business points of contact between his Government and the State owing to the New Constitution for India as a whole and the position of the Nira Right Bank Canal passing through the State. Their Excellencies with their party left for Poona by car at 9-0 P. M.

In his letter which His Excellency addressed to Shrimant Raja Saheb on the following day, His Excellency wrote : " We will always look back on our visit to Phaltan as one of the pleasantest days we have spent since we arrived in India three years ago."

21. Lieut.-Col. K. A. G. Evans-Gordon, Agent to the Governor General for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur, accompanied by  
 Visit of the A. G. G. Captain ( now Major ) R. L. Bazalgette, Secretary to the A. G. G., paid an unofficial visit to the State on Sunday, the 31st January 1937, and stayed upto Tuesday, the 2nd February 1937. The usual formalities connected with such visits were dispensed with at the desire of the distinguished guest. On his arrival on Sunday at 12 noon, the distinguished guest was received by Shrimant Raja Saheb at the Laxmi Vilas Palace. In the evening, the Phaltan Municipality and the Phaltan State Local Board presented a joint address of welcome to the A. G. G. The function was very largely attended by prominent citizens, ladies and gentlemen, and villagers. [The texts of the address and the A.G.G's reply to it are given in Annexures IX and X respectively.] At night, after dinner, the guests were entertained at a pastoral dance which was very interesting.

On the morning of Monday, the 1st February 1937, the A. G. G. accompanied by his Secretary and Shrimant Raja Saheb, paid a visit

to the sugar factory of the Phaltan Sugar Works, Ltd. On their arrival at the factory, the guests were received by Mr. V. S. Apte, the Managing Director, who showed them the working of the factory. At the conclusion of the visit, the guests were entertained to tea by the Managing Director. In the afternoon, the A.G.G. and the members of Shrimant Raja Saheb's Family were entertained to tea by Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, the Dewan, and Mrs. Godbole.

The A. G. G., accompanied by his Secretary and Shrimant Raja Saheb, then paid a visit to the following institutions in the town, viz., (1) Shri-Sagunamata Maternity Home, Phaltan, (2) The King George V and Queen Mary Silver Jubilee Charitable State Dispensary, (3) The Phaltan Shri-Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., and (4) The Kishorsinh Motor Service Company. In the evening, the A.G.G. was entertained at an *at Home* by the Durbar on the spacious lawns of the Laxmi Vilas Palace, which was attended by a number of prominent citizens, ladies and gentlemen, ex-soldiers, and villagers.

At night, the State Banquet was held in honour of the A. G. G. at the Mudhoji Manmohan Palace. The Banquet was attended by important State Officials and prominent citizens, ladies and gentlemen. Shrimant Raja Saheb after proposing the toast of Their Majesties proposed the toast of the A. G. G., who then made a brief reply and thanked Shrimant Raja Saheb and Shrimant S. Rani Saheb for their cordial hospitality. [ The toast speech by Shrimant Raja Saheb and the A.G.G.'s reply to it are given in Annexures XI and XII respectively. ] The Banquet over, the guests witnessed the display of fireworks on the sands of the river from the Maloji Point. The A. G. G. left for Bhor at 9 A.M. on Tuesday, the 2nd February 1937.

**22.** On Wednesday, May 12, 1937, Their Majesties the King-Emperor George VI and the Queen-Empress Elizabeth were crowned at Westminster Abbey in London.

On the Day of his Coronation His Majesty broadcast a message to his subjects in the Empire, in which His Majesty said :

“ It is with a very full heart that I speak to you tonight. Never before has a newly Crowned King been able to talk to all his peoples in their own homes on the day of his Coronation.”

• • • • •

“ To many millions the Crown is a symbol of unity, and by the grace of God and by the will of the peoples of the British Commonwealth I have assumed that Crown. In me as your King is vested the duty of maintaining its honour and integrity. It is indeed a grave and constant responsibility. But it gave me confidence to see your representatives around me in the Abbey, and to know that you too were enabled to join in that infinitely beautiful ceremony. Its outward forms come down from distant times, but its inner meaning and message are always new, for the highest of distinctions is the service of others, and to the ministry of the Kingship I have in your hearing dedicated myself, with the Queen by my side, in words of the deepest solemnity.”

• • • • •

“ The Queen and I will always keep in our hearts the inspiration of this day. May we ever be worthy of the goodwill which I am proud to see all round me at the outset of my reign. I thank you from my heart and may God bless you all ! ”

[ His Majesty's broadcast message is given in Annexure IV. ]

His Excellency Lord Linlithgow, the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, truly expressed the feelings of the Princes and People of India when he said in a message broadcast on the occasion of the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI that :

" India, acclaims the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress crowned to-day, and proudly affirms her devoted and unswerving allegiance to the Throne and Person of the Sovereign. From every quarter of her wide territories the prayers of the people go up that strength and guidance may be vouchsafed to those whose lives are henceforth dedicated to the service of their subjects.

" On this auspicious day, sustained by the glorious memories of trials and triumphs shared together and with high confidence in the years to come, the Princes and people of India join with every part of the British Empire in pledging once again their loyal fealty to the Imperial Crown."

The unique event of Their Majesties' Coronation was celebrated with great enthusiasm throughout the world. A Royal salute of 31 guns heralded the Coronation Day at Phaltan. It was followed by a ceremonial parade on the parade maidan at which Shrimant Raja Saheb took the salute. Public prayers were held in temples and mosques in the morning. A special prayer in the form of *Kirtan* was held at 9 A. M. in the Shri-Ram temple, the principal temple in the town. It was attended by Shrimant Raja Saheb, Officers and a large number of citizens.

Shrimant Raja Saheb then distributed sweets to the school children, and alms and clothes to the poor. At nightfall many public and private buildings and temples in the town were illuminated. Shrimant Raja Saheb gave a banquet at night to the leading citizens, ladies and gentlemen, at the Mudhoji Matimohon Palace. Shrimant Raja Saheb proposing the toast of Their Majesties, expressed warmest felicitations and homage on Their Majesties' accession to the Throne, and wished Their Majesties a long and peaceful reign.

The village people and the school masters in the villages organised meetings of villagers to acquaint them with the fact of the Coronation of Their Majesties, held special prayers, and distributed sweets to the school children. All public offices and schools in the State were given holidays on the 12th and 13th May 1937 on account of the Coronation of Their Majesties.

23. The question of the All-India Federation received a fresh impetus during the year under report, from His Excellency the Viceroy, who decided in August 1936 to send a special mission of political officers to all the Indian Princes with a view to facilitating the speedy inauguration of the All-India Federation after the initiation of Provincial Autonomy. The officers selected for this purpose were Sir Courtenay Latimer, A. G. G., Western India; Mr. A. C. Lothian, Additional Secretary, Political Department, Government of India; and Mr. F. V. Wylie, Resident at Jaipur. Sir Courtenay Latimer was sent to visit the States in the Deccan States Agency,

His Highness the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes had convened a Ministers' Conference on August 17 and 18, 1936, to consider the questions con-

cerning the States' entry into the All-India Federation. Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, the Dewan, attended the meeting. Shrimant Raja Saheb of Phaltan convened a meeting of the Rulers and Ministers of the Deccan States at Poona on September 3, 1936, to consider the question. Shrimant Raja Saheb and Rao Saheb Godbole attended the meeting convened at Bombay by H. H. the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes in the last week of October 1936. Further meetings of the Deccan States were held at Poona on November 28, 29, and 30, 1936, and again on the 5th and 6th December 1936, to prepare a draft of a joint representation to H. E. the Viceroy's Special Representative on points of common interest arising out of the Draft Instrument of Accession. Shrimant Raja Saheb and Rao Saheb Godbole took active part in these discussions.

On December 18, 1936, Sir Courtenay Latimer met Shrimant Raja Saheb of Phaltan and his legal adviser, Mr. (now the Hon'ble Mr. Justice) M.R. Jayakar, M.A., LL.B., BAR-AT-LAW. There were representatives of other Deccan States also and the discussions were carried out jointly. Lieut.-Col. K. A. G. Evans-Gordon, the Agent to the Governor General for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur, was present at the time of the discussions. Besides Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, the Dewan, the other Executive Councillors attended the discussions on behalf of Phaltan. Mr. M. R. Jayakar, represented to His Excellency the Viceroy's Special Representative the States' point of view. On December 19, 1936, Mr. Jayakar also represented to Sir Courtenay Latimer the special point of Phaltan with regard to the income from the excise duty on sugar, which represented nearly one-fifth of the total revenues of the State and was likely to extend considerably within the next few years.

After the discussions with H. E. the Viceroy's Special Representative, a further meeting of the Deccan States was held at Bombay on January 16, 1937, and the Durbar thereafter submitted to the A. G. G., Deccan States, a statement of Modifications to the Memorandum of Preliminary Views on January 19, 1937. On March 8, 1937, a meeting of nine Deccan States was held at Poona, and the Durbar then submitted to the A. G. G., the Supplementary Memorandum on March 9, 1937. The Durbar are very thankful to Sir Courtenay Latimer, H. E. the Viceroy's Special Representative, and to Lt.-Col. K. A. G. Evans-Gordon, the A. G. G., Deccan States, for their sympathetic consideration of the States' point of view regarding their accession to Federation.

**24.** During the year under report, the question of securing sufficient cane-fit lands and sugarcane for the sugar factory of the Phaltan Sugar Works, Ltd., assumed an acute form owing to disagreement between the cultivators and the factory owners as to the rent of the land and the price of sugarcane. Shrimant Raja Saheb therefore appointed in December 1936 a committee of two experts to investigate the matter thoroughly and to suggest the possible ways of securing lands and cane for the factory. One of the two experts who formed the Committee was Mr. B. S. Kamat, B. A., who was His Excellency the Viceroy's colleague on the Royal Commission on Agriculture in 1926 and was thus eminently fitted to conduct the inquiry. The other expert was Rao Saheb G. G. Shembekar, a talented agriculturist of Baramati. The Committee issued an exhaustive Questionnaire on 6-1-1937 and arrived at Phaltan on January 25, 1937 to record the evidence. They finished their work on January 30, 1937. The Committee did excellent work of bringing out the real points at issue and the possible ways of their solution. In the meanwhile the leading agriculturists in the sugar factory area as well as the factory owners approached Shrimant Raja Saheb, and by his personal intervention, the points of dispute were amicably settled. The terms of agreement arrived at after

Committee of Experts,  
Sugar Factory Lands,  
Phaltan.

full deliberations between the Managing Director of the Phaltan Sugar Works, Ltd., and the land-holders and the cane-growers were recorded and signed by the parties concerned in the presence of Shrimant Raja Saheb. In due course the Committee submitted its detailed report on February 20, 1937 to Shrimant Raja Saheb, which presents a very interesting reading and is very important from the point of information and direction.

#### G. OTHER EVENTS

**25.** The Birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor Edward VIII was observed as a public holiday on the 23rd June 1936 with the usual ceremony.

**Birthdays of His Majesty the King-Emperor.**

A public holiday was declared on the 14th December 1936 as it happened to be the birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor George VI. But no special observance of the day was done in deference to the wishes of His Majesty conveyed in a telegram by the A. G. G. for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur. Only flags were flown on public buildings throughout the day.

**26.** Since 1923 Shrimant Raja Saheb was honorary Captain in the 5th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum. He was promoted to the honorary rank of 'Major' in July 1936. The news was first conveyed on Wednesday, the 29th July 1936, by a congratulatory telegram from the Secretary to the A. G. G. for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur, and was received with joy by the subjects of Shrimant Raja Saheb.

**Shrimant Raja Saheb's Promotion to the Rank of Major.**

**27.** On Sunday, the 15th November 1936, a Garden Party was given on the lawns of the Laxmi Vilas Palace, by the Durbar in celebration of the 19th anniversary of Shrimant Raja Saheb's accession to the *Gadi*. Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, the Dewan, made a brief speech congratulating Shrimant Raja Saheb on his popular and benign rule. Shrimant Raja Saheb in his brief reply expressed his thanks and said that the success of his administration so far was greatly due to the co-operation he all along received both from his officials and his subjects.

**Accession Day of Shrimant Raja Saheb.**

**28.** The 41st Birthday of Shrimant Raja Saheb Malojirao Nanasaheb which fell on the Ganesh Chaturthi Day (September 19, 1936) was celebrated on the 19th November 1936 throughout the State with great rejoicings.

**Birthday of Shrimant Raja Saheb.**

A special committee had been appointed by the Durbar to celebrate the event at Phaltan. The Committee consisted of Mr. N. G. Halabe, (*Chairman*); Mr. M. R. Upalekar, (*Vice-Chairman*); Mr. Keshavrao R. Naik Nimbalkar; Mr. G. S. Phansalkar; Mr. G. K. Deshmukh; Mr. N. V. Tere-Desai; Mr. S. N. Bapat; Mr. V. B. Chavan; Mr. V. R. Tathawadkar; Mr. K. S. Keskar; Mr. H. B. Teli; Mr. S. H. Talwalkar; Mr. T. V. Shah; Mr. S. S. Kshirsagar; Mr. V. D. Duble; Mr. S. N. Sardesai; Mr. A. M. Hendre; Mr. S. P. Zirpe; and Subhedar R. R. Kenjale. Mr. D. S. Unde was the Secretary of the Committee.

The birthday parade in the morning had to be abandoned owing to the unserviceableness of the parade maidan by rain. The Phaltan Shri-Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., gave a *Pan-sapari* in honour of Shrimant Raja Saheb in

the morning. At noon, a big dinner party was held in Indian style which was attended by over a thousand people of all castes and creeds from the capital town and the villages. The poor were also fed on the occasion.

In the evening, a joint address (the *Marathi* text of which is given in Annexure XIII) was presented to Shrimant Raja Saheb on behalf of his subjects by the Phaltan Municipality and the Phaltan State Local Board. The address made special mention of the title of *Raja* conferred on the Ruler on January 1, 1936. Many congratulatory speeches were made on the occasion. Shrimant Raja Saheb in his reply expressed his appreciation of the devotion and loyalty of his subjects. Shrimant S. Rani Saheb also made a very fine extempore speech of thanks. An entertainment programme at night concluded the birthday festivities.

**29.** The 36th Birthday of Shrimant S. Laxmidevi Rani Saheb, which fell on Friday, the 20th November 1936, was celebrated at Phaltan on the same day with great rejoicings. Shrimant S. Rani Saheb attended the *Pan-supari* given in her honour by the Shri-Sagunamata Maternity Home. At noon, the Durbar gave a grand dinner in Indian style which was attended by a large number of citizens. In the evening, a joint *Pan-supari* on behalf of the subjects was given to Shrimant S. Rani Saheb by the Phaltan Municipality and the Phaltan State Local Board. A number of congratulatory speeches were made on the occasion. Shrimant Raja Saheb, replying on behalf of Shrimant S. Rani Saheb, expressed his thanks and appreciation of the devotion and loyalty of their subjects. The birthday celebrations concluded with an entertainment programme at night.

**30.** The 14th Birthday of Shrimant Yuvaraj Pratapsinh Babu Saheb, which fell on the 19th June 1936, was celebrated at Phaltan on Sunday, the 21st June 1936. The Durbar was 'at Home' to the Members of Shrimant Raja Saheb's Family. The function was very largely attended. In a brief speech, Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, the Dewan, wished long life, prosperity and happiness to the Members of Shrimant Raja Saheb's Family. Shrimant Raja Saheb in his reply expressed his appreciation for the devotion and loyalty of his subjects.

**31.** In deference to the wishes of His Majesty the King-Empetor, the 18th anniversary of the Armistice Day was observed as usual, at 11 A. M., on the 11th November 1936, by a complete silence for two minutes.

**32.** Friday, April 23, 1937, was declared a public holiday at the request of the Secretary, Humanitarian League, Bombay. The day happened to be the birthday of *Mahavir*, the founder of Jainism, and was observed as *Ahimsa* (non-violence) Day on which the killing of animals was prohibited throughout the State by an order of Shrimant Raja Saheb.

**33.** Shrimant S. Laxmidevi, Rani Saheb, is all along taking a keen interest in the uplift of Indian women. During the year under report, on July 5, 1936, she presided at the 20th Anniversary of the Shrimati Nathibai Damodhar Thackersey College for Indian Women at Yerandayane, Poona 4. The function was very largely attended. Shrimant Raja Saheb and a number of prominent ladies and gentlemen from Phaltan also attended the delightful function. Shrimant S. Rani Saheb, at the conclusion of her inspiring address, declared a donation of Rs. 500 to the S. N. D. T. Indian Women's University and of Rs. 50 to the S. N. D. T. College.

Shrimant S. Rani Saheb also takes a keen interest in the activities of the All-India Women's Conference and attended its annual Session held at Ahmedabad during December 1936. She gave a Garden Party to the prominent ladies who attended the Conference, and extended an invitation to hold the half-yearly meeting of the Standing Committee of the A. J. W. C. at Phaltan in July next.

On January 23, 1937, Shrimant S. Rani Saheb presided at the Prize-distribution ceremony of the Maharashtra Education Society's High School for Indian Girls, Poona.

On March 17, 1937, Shrimant S. Rani Saheb presided at the Women's meeting held at Phaltan. Mrs. Yesubai Kulkarni and other prominent ladies of the Maharashtra Constituency of the All-India Women's Conference had specially come to Phaltan from Poona to attend the meeting. A Resolution to establish at Phaltan a Sub-Constituency of the Maharashtra Constituency was unanimously carried at the meeting and the Sub-Constituency was duly established later.

Shrimant S. Rani Saheb's various activities with regard to the uplift of Indian Women have given an impetus to the all-sided progress of women in the State. During 1937, a coaching class for grown-up women was started at Phaltan. It was mainly through the efforts of Shrimant S. Rani Saheb that Shrimant Raja Saheb, in his address to the Phaltan State Legislative Council on July 27, 1936, made an important announcement of his intention to grant to women the right to vote and become the members of the Legislative Council.

#### H. DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

34. The following distinguished visitors paid visits to Phaltan during the Distinguished Visitors. year under report :—

Name of visitor	Date of arrival.	Date of Departure.
Shrimant Vijayasinhrao alias Baba Saheb Daffe, Raja Saheb of Jath.	13-9-1936	13-9-1936
Shrimant Dowager Rani Saheb of Jath.	13-9-1936	13-9-1936

#### L SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

35. On June 1, 1936, Shrimant Raja Saheb gave a dinner to Lieut.-Col. John de la Hay Gordon, O. B. E., M. C., A. G. G., Western India States, at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, on the eve of his departure to Rajkot.

On July 13, 1936, Shrimant Raja Saheb gave a dinner to Lieut.-Col. K. A. G. Evans-Gordon, A. G. G., Deccan States, at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay.

On July 21, 1936, Shrimant Raja Saheb attended an 'at Home' at the Nowrosjee Wadia College, Poona.

On August 5, 1936, Shrimant Raja Saheb, Shrimant S. Rani Saheb and Shrimant Rajkumari Sarojinidevi lunched at the Government House, Ganeshkhind, Poona.

On September 9, 1936, Shrimant Raja Saheb and the Dewan lunched with Lt.-Col. K. A. G. Evans-Gordon, A. G. G., Deccan States, at Kolhapur.

On September 24, 1936, Shrimant Raja Saheb presided at the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Bharat Gayan Samaj, Poona. The function was attended by prominent ladies and gentlemen. Shrimant Raja Saheb delivered an address on Indian Schools of Music, which was greatly appreciated by those present.

On December 19, 1936, Shrimant Raja Saheb gave a luncheon at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, to Sir Courtenay Latimer, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., H. E. the Viceroy's Special Representative. The guests included Lieut.-Col. K. A. G. Evans-Gordon, A. G. G., Deccan States, and the Rulers and Representatives of the ten Deccan States who had assembled in Bombay on that day to meet H. E. the Viceroy's Special Representative.

On December 19, 1936, Shrimant Raja Saheb and Shrimant S. Rani Saheb attended the Banquet at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, given by the Ruling Princes of Sangli, Jamkhandi, Bhore, Phaltan, Jath, Akalkot, Miraj ( Jr. ), Ramdurg and Savanur, in honour of Sir Courtenay Latimer, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., H. E. the Viceroy's Special Representative.

On January 2, 1937, Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, K. B. E., Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in India, lunched with Shrimant Raja Saheb at his residence in Poona.

On January 7, 1937, Shrimant Raja Saheb and Shrimant S. Rani Saheb left Poona for Delhi and Dehra Dun on a pleasure trip, returning on January 18, 1937. They were accompanied by Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, the Dewan, Mr. S. M. Upalekar, the Private Secretary, and Mr. G. S. Phansalkar, the Chief Medical Officer.

On February 3, 1937, Shrimant Raja Saheb and Shrimant S. Rani Saheb attended an 'at Home' at the Nowrosjee Wadia College, Poona, given by the University Board of Sports Local Committee, Poona.

On February 4, 1937, Shrimant Raja Saheb presided at the Prize-giving Ceremony of the Third Inter-Collegiate Annual Tournaments 1936-37 held by the Bombay University Board of Sports Local Committee, Poona. Shrimant S. Laxmidevi, Rani Saheb of Phaltan, distributed the prizes to successful students.

On February 13, 1937, Shrimant Raja Saheb and Shrimant S. Rani Saheb left Poona for Delhi and returned on March 6, 1937. They were accompanied by Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, the Dewan, Mr. S. M. Upalekar, the Private Secretary, and Mr. G. S. Phansalkar, the Chief Medical Officer.

Shrimant Raja Saheb attended the Session of the Chamber of Princes on the 24th and 25th, February 1937.

On February 20, 1937, Shrimant Raja Saheb had an interview with His Excellency the Viceroy at the Viceroy's House, New Delhi, at 12-45 P. M.

On February 20, 1937, Shrimant S. Rani Saheb had an interview with Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow at the Viceroy's House, New Delhi, at 12-30 P. M.

On February 23, 1937, Shrimant Raja Saheb and Shrimant S. Rani Saheb attended the 'Garden Party' at the Viceroy's House, at 4-30 P. M.

On February 25, 1937, Shrimant Raja Saheb attended the 'Dinner' at the Viceroy's House, New Delhi, at 8-15 P. M.

On February 26, 1937, Shrimant Raja Saheb attended the 'at Home' in honour of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Linlithgow at H. E. H. the Nizam's Palace, New Delhi, at 4-30 P. M.



On February 27, 1937, Shrimant Raja Saheb opened the Exhibition of the Paintings of Miss Amrita Sher Gil and the Ukil Brothers at the Ukil Art Gallery, Connaught Place, New Delhi.

On February 27, 1937, Shrimant Raja Saheb and Shrimant S. Rani Saheb attended the 'Investiture' held at the Viceroy's House, New Delhi, at 9-30 P. M.

On March 19, 1937, Shrimant Raja Saheb lunched with Lieut.-Col. K. A. G. Evans-Gordon, A. G. G., Deccan States, at Kolhapur.

On March 25, 1937, Shrimant Raja Saheb and Shrimant S. Rani Saheb paid a visit to the Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya High School, Poona. Prof. N. G. Naralkar, M.A., the Superintendent, received them and took them round the various classes. Shrimant Raja Saheb expressed satisfaction at the working of the High School.

On March 29, 1937, Shrimant Raja Saheb presided at the Prize-distribution at the Shimga sports held at Malsiras and opened the Agricultural Exhibition there, and later dined with Mr. E. P. Little, Executive Engineer, N. R. B. Canal Division Malsiras, and Mrs. Little. Shrimant Raja Saheb gave a donation of Rs. 51 to the Exhibition.

On April 21, 1937, Shrimant Raja Saheb and Shrimant S. Rani Saheb gave a Dinner at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, to Shrimant Chief Saheb and Shrimant S. Rani Saheb of Ramdurg, and Shrimant Yuvaraj Saheb and Princess Chandravatidevi of Sangli, on the eve of their departure to Europe. The guests included the late H. H. Shrimant Raja Saheb of Sawantwadi, and Shrimant Chief Saheb and Shrimant S. Rani Saheb of Kurundwad Jr.

Shrimant Raja Saheb, Shrimant S. Rani Saheb and the Members of their Family stayed at Mahableshwar from May 1, 1937 to June 8, 1937 during the hot season.

Sir Patrick Cadell, C. S. I., C. I. E., Administrator of Sangli, called upon Shrimant Raja Saheb on May 6, 1937, at Mahableshwar.

On May 8, 1937, Shrimant Raja Saheb had an interview with Lieut.-Col. K. A. G. Evans-Gordon, Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States, at Red Castle, Mahableshwar.

On May 20, 1937, Shrimant Raja Saheb and Shrimant S. Rani Saheb dined with Shrimant Raja Saheb of Akalkot at Mahableshwar.

On May 26, 1937, Shrimant Raja Saheb entertained Lieut.-Col. K. A. G. Evans-Gordon, Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States, at a Dinner at Mahableshwar. The guests included the following:—Shrimant Raja Saheb and Shrimant S. Rani Saheb of Aundh; Shrimant Raja Saheb of Miraj (Sr.); Shrimant Yuvaraj Saheb of Miraj (Jr.); Shrimant S. Rani Saheb of Jath; Shrimant Dowager Rani Saheb of Akalkot; Sardar Madhavrao and S. Girjabai Saheb Raste.

On May 28, 1937, Shrimant Raja Saheb and Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole visited His Excellency Lord and Lady Brabourne at Government House, Bombay, and wished *bon voyage* to Lady Brabourne who was proceeding to England.

On May 29, 1937, Shrimant Raja Saheb and his Dewan had been to Government House, Bombay, to meet the Rt. Hon. Sir Leslie Wilson and Lady Wilson who were on their way to England from Australia.

On February 21, 1937, Shrimant Yuvaraj Saheb performed the opening ceremony of the *Samadhi* of 'Shri-Hari Bowa' at Phaltan. The *Samadhi* was built under the direction of the late Shrimant Raghunathrao Sambhajirao Naik Nimbalkar, the natural father of Shrimant Raja Saheb. The late Shrimant Raghunathrao was the Chief Trustee of the *Samadhi*.

## J. OBITUARY

**36.** Shrimant Raje Shri-Krishnasinhrao *alias* Dadasaheb Jadhavrao, second son of Shrimant Raje Shambhusinhrao Jadhavrao, **Death of Shrimant. Raje S. S. Jadhavrao.** First Class Sardar of Malegaon Bk. and brother of Shrimant S. Rani Saheb of Phaltan, died at Poona on 1-3-1937 after a prolonged illness. The sad news was received at Phaltan in the evening. All offices and schools were closed in his honour on the following day.

**37.** Rao Bahadur G. R. Barve, B.A., Dewan of Sangli, died on the 1st April, 1937 after an attack of paralysis. As a mark of respect to his **Death of Rao Bahadur G. R. Barve.** memory, all offices and schools at Phaltan were closed on April 2, 1937.

## K. DONATIONS

**38.** The following donations were given by the Durbar during the year under report :—

Donations.

Serial No.	Donations.	Amount.
ANNUAL GRANTS		Rs.
1	The Bhonsale Military School, Nasik	1,000
2	The Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona	500
3	The Mudhoji Club, Phaltan	200
4	The Victoria Diamond Jubilee Library, Phaltan	200
5	The Shri-Sagunamata Maternity Home, Phaltan	200
6	The Vyayam Dnyanakosh Karyalaya, Baroda	60
	Total	2,160
OTHER GRANTS		
7	The Deodhar Memorial Fund, Seva Sadan, Poona	500
8	The S. N. D. T. Indian Women's University, Poona	500
9	Shrimati Nathibai Damodhar Thakersey Pathashala, Poona	50
10	The King George V Memorial Fund, Poona	300
11	The Vaidik Samshodhan Mandal, Poona	250
12	The Kanya Shala, Satara	25
13	Mr. Mahadev Dattatraya Patwardhan, Phaltan, as a help to his education	200
14	Agricultural Exhibition, Malsiras	51
15	The Tanaji Memorial Fund, Poona	100
16	Belur Math, Ramkrishna Mission, Delhi	50
17	Miscellaneous	245
	Total	2,271
	Grand Total	4,431

## CHAPTER II

### ADMINISTRATION OF LAND

#### A. THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT

39. The Revenue administration of the State is chiefly carried on by the Revenue Member. The Mamlatdars work directly under him.

Chief Revenue Officers.

During the year under report, Mr. S. H. Kher, B. A., LL. B., continued to be the Revenue Member, Mr. S. N. Bapat, B. A., the Mamlatdar, and N. G. Halabe, the Mamlatdar for Co-operative Societies.

#### B. LAND RECORDS

40. During the year under report, Mr. S. H. Kher, B. A., LL. B., Revenue Member continued to be in charge of the Department of Land Records. The important functions of this department are to provide the statistics necessary for sound administration in all matters connected with the land, to provide the Record of Rights for the protection of all who hold interests in land, and to simplify periodical settlement operations.

Land Records.

41. The second Revision Survey Settlement was made in the year 1924-25. The land revenue is collected in two instalments. The first instalment falls due on the 25th February and the second, on the 25th March every year.

Revision Survey Settlement.

42. During the year under report, the work of the Record of Rights of the first 20 of the following villages, undertaken last year, was completed, and that of the next 10 villages was newly undertaken and completed :—

Record of Rights.

1 Bhadali (Kd.)	11 Aljapur	21 Adarki (Bk.)
2 Bhadali (Bk.)	12 Kapshi	22 Adarki (Kd.)
3 Vinchurni	13 Veloshi	23 Aradgaon
4 Mandavkhadak	14 Taradgaon	24 Nirgudi
5 Tavadi	15 Bibi	25 Sasvad
6 Mirgaon	16 Kapadgaon	26 Nandal
7 Khadaki	17 Koregaon	27 Vakharf
8 Korhale	18 Tambve	28 Dalavdi
9 Vadgaon	19 Koparde	29 Kurvali (Kd.)
10 Malavadi	20 Salpe	30 Saskal

Since the year 1933-34, the record of rights work in respect of 71 villages out of 73 has been completed and the work relating to two villages ( Wathar and Khamgaon), remained to be done at the end of the year.

43. Waste land measuring 144 acres assessed at Rs. 116-3-3 was given out for cultivation during the year under report as against 554 acres 11 gunthas assessed at Rs. 660-13-8 during the previous year.

Waste Land.

44. The number of Government and alienated villages is 60 and 13 respectively. The following are the 13 alienated villages :—  
 Number of Government and Alienated Villages.

Serial No.	Nature of alienation.	Names of villages.	Number of villages.
1	2	3	4
1	Ijafat	Asu, Nimblak, Hol and Pade-gaon.	4
2	Sharakat	Raodi Khurd and Bhilkati	2
3	Devasthan	Dudhebavi, Sonavdi Khurd, Tirakwadi, Saskal, Vidni and Nirgudi.	6
4	Inam	Wathar.	1
		Total ...	13

45. No alienations were made during the year under report.

Alienations.

46. Two boundary disputes were pending at the end of the year under report.

Boundary Disputes.

47. The Agricultural Co-operative Societies make the necessary advances for agricultural purposes. However, during the year under report, a sum of Rs. 400 was advanced as Tagai loan to cultivators.

Tagai Advances.

#### C. LAND REVENUE DEMAND AND COLLECTION.

48. The annual *Jamabandi* and inspection were carried out by Mr. S. H. Kher, B.A., LL.B., the Revenue Member.

Jamabandi and Inspection.

49. The following table shows the total demand and collection of Land Revenue including local funds during the years 1936-37 and 1935-36.

Demand and Collection of Land Revenue.

Year.	Past arrears.	Current year's demand.	Total demand.	Suspensions.	Remissions.	Collections.	Arrears at the end of the year.		
							Of current year.	Of past year's demand.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1936-37	34,919	2,01,354	2,36,273	...	8,928	1,75,196	30,696	21,453	52,146
1935-36	40,370	2,08,010	2,48,380	...	6,760	2,07,409	16,587	18,332	34,919

The percentage of collection to the demand was as under :—

1936-37	77.06
1935-36	85.84.

Owing to scanty rainfall during the year under report, there has been a considerable fall in the recoveries. Coercive processes were used only in rare cases.

#### D. IRRIGATED AREA.

50. The following table shows the area irrigated by the Nira Right Bank Canal during the years 1936-37 and 1935-36 and the water-rate assessment.

Year	Area irrigated.		Water-rate assessment.
1	2		3
	Acres	Gunthas	Rs.
1936-37	15,204	37	1,99,820
1935-36	11,014	25	1,56,821

Increase in the water-rate assessment is chiefly due to increased sugarcane cultivation.

## CHAPTER III

### PROTECTION

#### A. LEGISLATION

**51.** During the year under report, the Phaltan State Legislative Council held its session on the 27th and 28th July 1936 under the Presidency of Mr. B. G. Phatak, B. A., LL. B. (The names of the Members of the Legislative Council are given in Annexure XIV.)

Legislative Council  
Session.

On the opening of the session at 9 A. M. on Monday, the 27th July 1936, Shrimant Raja Saheb of Phaltan addressed the House.

Shrimant Raja  
Saheb's Address.

Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, the Dewan, then moved the Resolution of deep sympathy and condolence for the sad and mournful demise of His Late Majesty the King Emperor George V and the Council then adjourned till 2 P. M. as a mark of deep respect for His Late Majesty the King Emperor.

The House reassembled at 2 P. M. and Government replies to the 64 questions asked by the non-official members were given.

Questions.

Mr. B. L. Likhite, M. A., LL. B., Finance Member, then introduced the budget for 1936-37 for discussion of the Council. Many of the members took part in the discussion. The budget on the whole, was much appreciated by the members.

Budget.

15 Resolutions were then moved, out of which 4 were resolutions of sympathy and condolence, 8 were congratulatory resolutions and out of the remaining 3, 2 were carried and one was withdrawn after discussion.

Resolutions.

**52.** During the session, the Legislative Council passed the following 6 Acts, which, having received the assent of the Raja Saheb, became law.

Legislation.

Act II of 1936 :—An act to amend the Phaltan State Act I of 1934. (The Court fees Act VII of 1870 and the Indian Stamp Act II of 1899).

Act III of 1936 :—An Act to introduce certain laws passed by the Government of India.

Act IV of 1936 :—An Act to introduce the amendments upto the end of May 1936 of the Acts of the Government of India and the Government of Bombay mentioned in Appendix II to the Report on the General Administration of the Phaltan State for the year 1935-36.

Act V of 1936 :—An Act to amend the Phaltan State Act V of 1931 (The Bombay Local Boards Act VI of 1923).

Act VI of 1936 :—An Act to amend the Phaltan State Act III of 1931 (The Bombay Primary Education Act IV of 1923).

Act VII of 1936 :—An Act to amend the Phaltan District Municipal Act (The Bombay District Municipal Act III of 1901).

**53.** The list of Laws in force in the Phaltan State is given in Appendix II.

Laws.

## B. MILITARY FORCE

54. Appendix III is not given as there is no Military Force in the State.  
Military Force.

## C. THE POLICE

55. The number of the Police at the end of the year under report was the same as in the last year, viz., 83, out of which 45 were armed Police. They are armed with smooth-bore muzzle-loading guns and are employed to guard the treasury, the palace and the jail.

The details regarding the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1936-37 are given in Appendix IV.

56. The Statements showing (1) the working of the Police, (2) the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries, and (3) the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial, are given in Appendices V, VI, and VII, respectively.

During the year 1936, 94 offences were investigated involving 154 accused, out of whom 65 were convicted, 26 either acquitted or discharged, 63 were awaiting trial at the close of the year.

The value of property stolen was Rs. 1,547, as against Rs. 8,647 of the preceding year and that of the property recovered was Rs. 1,097 as against Rs. 1,929 of the last year.

57. The ratios of the Police to the population and to the area are 1:708 and 1:4.8 respectively.

## D. THE VILLAGE POLICE

58. The number of the village police is 376 and consists of the police patels and village watchmen. They are hereditary watandars. Their duty is to prevent crime and to detect and arrest offenders within village limits.

59. During the year 1936, there were 35 cases of accidental deaths as against 30 in the preceding year.

The loss due to accidental fires amounted to Rs. 1,667 as against 1,777 in the previous year.

## E. THE JUDICIARY

60. The High Court of Judicature at Phaltan is the highest Court of Appeal in the State in all judicial matters. It does not exercise original jurisdiction.

61. The following table shows the personnel of the High Court during the year under report. :—

S. No.	Name	Appointment	
		from	to
1	Rao Saheb Keshav Vinayak Godbole, B.A., LL.B.	Permanent	
2	Mr. Ramchandra Baji Khangaonkar, (Retired F. C. Sub-Judge)	13-4-1937	1-3-1937

61. The permanent High Court Judge primarily looks after the administrative work and disposal of urgent matters. The appellate work of the High Court and much of the District Court work also are usually done by appointing independent judges from competent lawyers or retired judges from British India.

62. The following table shows the number of Courts for the administration of civil and criminal justice, during the year under report.

S. No.	Civil Courts	No.	S. No.	Criminal Courts	No.
1	The District Judge's Court, Phaltan.	1	1	The Sessions Judge's Court, Phaltan.	1
2	The First Class Subordinate Judge's Court, Phaltan.	1	2	The District Magistrate's Court, Phaltan.	1
			3	The First Class Magistrate's Court, Phaltan.	2
			4	The Second Class Magistrate's Court, Phaltan.	1

#### F. CRIMINAL JUSTICE

63. The statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the Criminal Courts during the year 1936 is given in Appendix VIII.

The number of offences reported during the year together with the previous year's balance, was 505 as against 398 of the last year. During the year 1936, 815 persons were put upon trial as against 747 of the previous year. Of these 300 were convicted, 274 acquitted, 101 discharged, 1 committed or referred, 9 either died, escaped or transferred, and 130 remained awaiting their trial at the close of the year.

64. The statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions of the Criminal Courts during the year 1936 is given in Appendix IX.

#### G. CIVIL JUSTICE

65. The statement showing the nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year 1936 is given in Appendix X.

The year opened with a balance of 256 original suits, to which 256 new suits filed during the year were added, thus making a total of 512 suits for disposal as against 486 suits for the last year. Of these, 251 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 261 suits for the next year.

66. The statement showing the results of applications for execution of decrees during the year 1936 is given in Appendix XI.

The opening balance of applications for execution of decrees was 261, to which 338 new applications were added during the year, thus making a total of 599



applications for disposal as against 689 applications for the last year. Out of the total number, 372 applications as against 428 of the last year were disposed of, leaving a balance of 227 at the close of the year.

**67.** The statement showing the number and results of appeals in civil suits during the year 1936 is given in Appendix XII.

**Civil Appellate Work.**

During the year 1936, civil appeals numbered 34 from decrees, out of which 20 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 14 appeals at the close of the year.

**68.** The number of wards under the management of the Judicial Department at the beginning of the year was 5, and that of the estates was 2. No management of the estates of new wards was undertaken during the year 1936. Of the 2 estates under the management of the Judicial Department at the end of the last year, 1 with 4 wards thereof, was, during the year, handed over to the private guardian of the wards, thus leaving only one estate and one ward at the end of the year.

**Wards under Judicial Management.**

The receipts from the estates during the year amounted to Rs. 133-2-3 including the opening balance of Rs. 40-10-3 and the expenditure, to Rs. 109-11-9, the balance at the end of the year being Rs. 23-6-6.

**69.** There was no ward under the management of the Court of Wards during the year 1936.

**Court of Wards**

**70.** The total number of possessory (*Vahimat*) suits in the Mamlatdar's Court during the year under report, including the balance of 4 of the last year, was 27, of which 18 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 9 for the next year.

**Mamlatdar's Court.**

The total number of assistance (*Madat*) suits during the year, including the balance of 4 of the previous year, was 82, of which 65 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 17 at the end of the year.

#### H. EXTRADITION

**71.** During the year 1936, two accused were surrendered by the British Government to the State Government. There was no demand from the British Government for the surrender of accused persons during the year.

**Extradition.**

#### I. PRISONS

**72.** Mr. B. L. Likhite, M. A., LL. B., Finance Member, continued to be in charge of the Jail Department during the year under report. Mr. G. S. Phansalkar, L. C. P. S., Chief Medical Officer and Mr. V. R. Lele, L. C. P. S., Assistant Medical Officer; continued to be the Jail Superintendent and the Assistant Jail Superintendent respectively. Mr. K. G. Halabe, continued to be the Jailor.

**Jail Department.**

**73.** There is only one Jail in the State and it is located at Phaltan. The statement showing the number of prisoners confined in the State Jail during the year under report is given in Appendix XIII.

**State Jail.**

74. The following table shows the number of prisoners during the years 1936-37 and 1935-36 :-  
Number of Prisoners.

Year.	Number of prisoners at the commencement of the year.		New admissions.		Total		Number discharged		Number at the end of the year	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1936-37	11	1	78	20	89	21	72	17	17	4
1935-36	15	0	84	9	99	9	88	8	11	1

75. Out of the 98 new admissions ( 78 males and 20 females ), 45 were convicts and 53 under-trial prisoners. The daily average number of prisoners including convicts and under-trial prisoners was 20.18 as against 16.1 in the previous year.

76. During the year under report, the health of the prisoners was generally good. One convict and one under-trial prisoner, who were suffering from a remittent type of fever, were admitted into the State Dispensary as indoor patients from 24-10-1936 to 27-11-1936 and from 19-4-1937 to 2-5-1937 respectively and were discharged cured. The conduct of all the prisoners was satisfactory. There was no death amongst them during the year under report.

77. The total expenditure on the State Jail, excluding the salaries of the Jail Officers and guards which are debited to their respective Departments, amounted to Rs. 1,238 during the year as against Rs. 866 in the previous year.

#### J. REGISTRATION

78. The work done by the Registration Department and the statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of registration during the year under report are given in Appendices XIV and XV respectively.

During the year under report, the number of documents presented for registration decreased from 1535 to 1488, but the value of documents registered increased from Rs. 2,87,844 to Rs. 3,18,906. The fees realised were Rs. 2,447 as against Rs. 2,467 of the last year. The cost of the upkeep of the department was Rs. 652 as against Rs. 639 during the previous year.

## CHAPTER III—A

### LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

#### A. THE PHALTAN MUNICIPALITY

##### (a) Constitution and Personnel

**79.** The Phaltan Municipality is one of the oldest institutions in the town, being established in 1868. It is governed by the District Municipal Act (Bombay Act III of 1901) in force in the State. **Constitution.** The total number of Councillors is 16, of whom 8 are elected and 8, including 4 officials, are nominated by the Durbar. The President is nominated by the Durbar and the Vice-President is elected by the Councillors. [A list of the Municipal Councillors is given in Annexure XV].

**80.** Mr. H. B. Teli, a local pleader and an elected Councillor of the Municipality, continued to be the President of the Municipality during the year under report. Mr. N. G. Halabe was the Vice-President and Mr. S. S. Kshirsagar, the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Municipality. Mr. V. D. Duple, a local pleader, was the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee. **Personnel.**

##### (b) Receipts and Expenditure

**81.** The gross receipts and expenditure of the Phaltan Municipality during the year are given in Appendix XVI. The total receipts, including the opening balance of Rs. 8,974, amounted to Rs. 61,874. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 60,149, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 1,725. **Gross Receipts and Expenditure.**

**82.** The following table shows the receipts and expenditure of the Municipality under the principal heads during the years 1936-37 and 1935-36. **Receipts and Expenditure.**

#### RECEIPTS.

Serial No.	Sources of income.	1936-37	1935-36	Increase	Decrease
1	Municipal rates and taxes.				
	(a) Taxes on houses and lands ...	3,665	3,214	451	...
	(b) Octroi ...	10,551	10,360	191	...
	(c) Taxes on vehicles ...	457	525	...	68
	(d) Tolls ...	2,659	2,621	38	...
	(e) Water-rates ...	6,848	5,621	1,227	...
	(f) Conservancy ...	2,798	2,401	397	...
2	Other sources of income ...	6,605	6,083	522	...
3	Contribution for Primary Education ...	6,000	4,000	2,000	...
4	Miscellaneous ...	1,372	506	866	...
5	Extraordinary, Provident Fund, Advances, etc. ...	11,045	5,135	5,910	...
	Total ...	52,000	40,466	11,534	...
	Opening balance...	9,874	19,930	...	10,056
	Grand Total ...	61,874	60,396	1,478	...

- (1) The increase under item No. 1 is due to increased recoveries of arrears.
- (2) Increase under item No. 3 is due to more recoveries of arrears of rent of cattle market, Weekly bazaar and the Shankar market.
- (3) Increase under item No. 4 is due to the arrears of grant for Primary Education having been paid by the Phaltan Local Board during the year under report.

## EXPENDITURE

Serial No.	Items of expenditure	1936-37	1935-36	Increase	Decrease
1	Administration ...	5,156	4,817	339	...
2	Public Works ...	15,282	9,753	5,529	...
3	Water Works ...	1,610	580	1,030	...
4	Lighting ...	488	629	...	141
5	Medical Relief and Sanitation ...	8,754	9,147	...	393
6	Public Instruction ...	8,984	9,010	...	26
7	Miscellaneous ...	19,875	21,667	...	1,792
	Total ...	60,149	55,603	4,546	...
	Closing balance ...	1,725	9,874	...	8,149
	Grand Total...	61,874	65,477	...	3,603

Increase under item No. 2 is due to the increase of expenditure on roads, buildings and land compensation.

## (c) Meetings

**83.** During the year under report, the General Body held 18 meetings and disposed of 106 items of business as against the same number of meetings and disposal of 91 items of business during the preceding year.

Meetings of the General Body and other Committees.

The Managing Committee held 92 meetings and disposed of 818 items of business during the year under report as against 77 meetings and disposal of 779 items of business during the previous year.

The Sanitary Committee held 21 meetings and disposed of 366 items of business during the year under report as against 22 meetings and disposal of 372 items of business during the preceding year.

## (d) Activities Regarding Primary Education, Medical Relief, Sanitation and Vaccination

**84.** The activities of the Municipality regarding Primary Education are given in Chapter VII and those regarding Medical Relief, Sanitation and Vaccination are given in Chapter VI.

Activities re: Primary Education, etc.

## (e) Public Works

**85.** The following table shows the expenditure on Public Works branch during the years 1936-37 and 1935-36.

S. No.	Item	1936-37	1935-36	Increase	Decrease
1	Communications ...	5,356	2,114	3,242	...
2	Buildings ...	5,826	2,883	2,943	...
3	Water-supply ...	666	1,214	...	548
4	Other works ...	2,551	2,625	...	74
5	Establishment ...	883	917	...	34
	Total ...	15,282	9,753	5,529	...

**86.** During the year under report, the Municipality spent a good deal in widening some of the roads. A road leading straight to the Laxmi Vilas Palace from the Mudhoji Manmohan Palace was newly constructed with traffic islands and electric lamp posts at suitable spots.

Roads.

(f) *Distinguished Visitors*

**87.** His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Brabourne G.C.I.E., M.C., Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Lady Brabourne, paid a visit to Phaltan on the 16th October 1936. The Phaltan Municipality and the Phaltan Local Board jointly presented an address of welcome to His Excellency. [The texts of the Joint Address and the Reply of His Excellency are given in Annexures V and VI].

Distinguished Visitors.

Lieutenant-Colonel K. A. G. Evans-Gordon, Agent to the Governor General for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur, paid a visit to Phaltan on the 21st January 1937. The Municipality and the Phaltan Local Board jointly presented an address of welcome to the distinguished guest. [The texts of the Joint Address and the Reply of the A. G. G. are given in Annexures IX and X.]

(g) *Miscellaneous*

**88.** On 12-5-1937, the Municipality celebrated the Coronation Day of Their Majesties the King-Emperor George VI and Queen-Empress Elizabeth. The Municipal Offices were beautifully decorated and illuminated with electric lights at night. The Municipality made a contribution of Rs. 500 to the Fund for distributing alms and clothing to the poor.

Celebration of Their Majesties' Coronation.

**89.** On 19-11-1936, the Phaltan Municipality and the Phaltan Local Board celebrated the 41st birthday of Shrimant Raja Saheb and presented a joint address to him. [The *Marathi* text of the Joint Address is given in Annexure XIII].

Birthday celebration.

On 20-11-1936, the Municipality jointly with the Phaltan Local Board celebrated the 36th birthday of Shrimant S. Rani Saheb by welcoming her at a *Pansupari* given in her honour.

**90.** The Phaltan Municipality jointly with the Phaltan Local Board gave a *Pansupari* on Wednesday the 10th June 1936 in honour of Shrimant Rajkumari Sarojinidevi *alias* Akka Saheb who had passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay in May 1936 and was the first from the Ruling House of Phaltan to attain the distinction.

Rajkumari Honoured.

B. THE PHALTAN LOCAL BOARD

(a) *Constitution and Personnel*

**91.** The Phaltan Local Board was established on the 1st June 1931 under the Phaltan Local Boards Act (Bombay Act VI of 1923). The Board consists of 20 members, of whom 10 are elected and 10, including 5 officials, are nominated by the Durbar. Both the President and the Vice-President are elected by the members of the Board. [The names of the members of the Local Board are given in Annexure XVI].

Constitution.

**92.** During the year under report, Mr. H. B. Teli, High Court Pleader and Mr. T. V. Shah, High Court Pleader, continued to be the President and Vice-President respectively.

Personnel.

Mr. K. N. Velankar, B. E. (Civil) continued to be the Chief Officer and Engineer of the Local Board till 16-10-1936 when he resigned. Mr. K. B. Keskar worked as Chief Officer of the Board from 16-10-36 till the end of the year.

(b) *Receipts and Expenditure*

**93.** The gross receipts and expenditure of the Phaltan Local Board during the year under report are given in Appendix XVI. These amounted to Rs. 1,01,458 and Rs. 65,669 respectively as against Rs. 76,312 and Rs. 76,062 respectively in the previous year.

Gross Receipts and Expenditure.

94. The following table shows the receipts and expenditure of the Local Board under the principal heads during the years 1936-37 and 1935-36.

## RECEIPTS

S. No.	Sources of Income	1936-37	1935-36	Increase	Decrease
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Local Fund Cess ...	25,133	28,065	...	2,932
2	Canal Area Development Cess ...	19,138	17,764	1,374	...
3	Tolls ...	2,135	2,033	102	...
4	Cattle pounds ...	2,246	2,695	...	449
5	Miscellaneous ...	1,123	2,390	...	1,267
6	Debt Heads ...	23,094	19,898	3,196	...
	Total ...	72,869	72,845	24	...
	Opening Balance ...	28,589	3,467	25,122	...
	Grand Total ...	1,01,458	76,312	25,146	...

1. Decrease under item No. 1 is due to less recoveries on account of insufficient rain.
2. Increase under item No. 2 is due to more plantation of sugarcane in the canal area.
3. Decrease under item No. 4 is due to smaller number of animals impounded.

## EXPENDITURE

S. No.	Heads of Expenditure	1936-37	1935-36	Increase	Decrease
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Administration ...	2,352	2,616	...	264
2	Public Works ...	13,993	3,290	10,703	...
3	Education ...	19,559	16,272	3,287	...
4	Medical Relief and Sanitation ...	2,589	1,155	1,434	...
5	Vaccination ...	628	560	68	...
6	Veterinary ...	1,455	1,356	99	...
7	Miscellaneous ...	7,121	4,647	2,474	...
8	Debt Heads ...	17,972	46,166	...	28,194
	Total ...	65,669	76,062	...	10,393
	Closing balance ...	35,789	28,589	7,200	...
	Grand Total ...	1,01,458	1,04,651	...	3,193

1. Increase under item No. 2 is due to more works, viz., road repairs, cattle pounds, water-supply, being undertaken during the year under report.
2. Increase under item No. 3 is due to the payment of the arrears of the Phaltan Municipal grant for Primary Education.
3. Increase under item No. 4 is due to the payment of the grant to the "Shri Sagunamata Maternity Home."

(c) *Meetings*

95. During the year under report, the Local Board held 4 meetings and disposed of 60 items of business as against 5 meetings and 93 items of business during the previous year. The Standing Committee held 26 meetings and disposed of 296 items of business during the year under report as against 26 meetings and 263 items of business during the preceding year.

Meetings of the General Body and the Standing Committee.

(d) *Activities regarding Primary Education, Medical Relief, Sanitation and Vaccination*

96. The activities of the Local Board during the year under report regarding Primary Education are given in Chapter VII and those regarding Medical Relief, Sanitation and Vaccination are given in Chapter VI.

Activities re: Primary Education, etc.

(e) *Public Works*

97. The following table shows the expenditure on the Public Works branch during the years 1936-37 and 1935-36.

S. No.	Items.	1936-37	1935-36	Increase	Decrease
1	Communications ...	7,404	475	6929	...
2	Buildings ...	4,395	1,414	2,981	...
3	Water-supply ...	588	10	578	...
4	Other works ...	338	137	201	...
5	Establishment ...	1,268	1,169	99	...
	Total ...	13,993	3,205	10,788	...

98. During the year under report, special repairs to the Sugar Factory Approach Road, and necessary repairs to the Phaltan Sangvi Road, Phaltan Shingnapur Road, Phaltan Mogralla Road, and Phaltan Adarki Road were made. The work of repairing the Factory Approach Road will be complete during the next year. So also, some temporary repairs were made to the Phaltan Nirgudi Road and Phaltan Tavdi Road.

The work of building a new *Chavadi* at Pimprad which was undertaken in the previous year was completed during the year under report. The work of building a new *Chavadi* at Tadavli was undertaken in the year under report and will be complete during the next year. Repairs to *Chavadis* at Padegaon, Hingangaon, Veloshi, Taradgaon, and Phaltan were made in the year under report. Current repairs to dharmashalas and bungalows in the villages in the Phaltan State were also made.

Current repairs to Phaltan Local Board Office building and special repairs to the Stud Farm building were made during the year under report.

New cattle pounds were built at Wathar, Sangvi, Tadavli, and Taradgaon; and the cattle pounds at Hingangaon, Pimprad, and Asu were repaired.

A new well at Aradgaon was dug at the request of the villagers. So also special repairs to the wells at Bibi, Aradgaon, Vadgaon, and Suravdi were made during the year under report.

(f) *Veterinary Dispensary*

**99.** Mr. V. P. Mahabal, G. B. V. G., continued to be in charge of the Veterinary Dispensary at Phaltan conducted by the Phaltan Local Board. The total number of cases treated in the Veterinary Dispensary at Phaltan and also in the villages in the State was 3,177 as against 2,536 in the previous year.

The epidemic diseases amongst cattle during the year under report were rinderpest, foot and mouth disease, blackleg (B. Q.) and gid in sheep to a little extent. Preventive measures were promptly adopted to check the spread of these diseases. The aforesaid epidemic diseases were virulent in Phaltan and in some of the villages, viz., Nimblak, Sonavdi and Nandal. The mortality from all the epidemic diseases was, however, not heavy due to the preventive measures taken promptly.

The total number of castrations by the Burdizzo Method was 99 as against 170 during the previous year. The fall in the number is mostly due to the insufficiency of nutrient fodder with the farmers.

(g) *Rural Uplift*

**100.** The work of Rural Uplift was continued on the same lines as in the previous year. Lectures were delivered by Mr. M. S. Phanse, Inspector of Primary Schools, Local Board, and by Mr. J. D. Kale, L. C. P. s., Local Board Medical Officer, on physical culture, sanitation, prevention of diseases, and adult education.

Mr. V. P. Mahabal, Veterinary Surgeon of the Local Board, explained to the villagers, during his tour, the importance of cattle breeding for agricultural purposes and of the preliminary treatment of cattle diseases before getting medical aid.

(h) *Miscellaneous*

**101.** The foregoing paragraphs give an account of the working of the Local Board and its various activities during the year under report.

An account of the distinguished visitors, celebrations in connection with Their Majesties' Coronation, the birth-day celebrations of Shrimant Raja Saheb and Shrimant S. Rani Saheb and the congratulatory *Pan-supari* given to Shrimant Rajkumari Sarojinidevi on her passing the Matriculation Examination is given in paragraphs 87 to 90.

C. TARADGAON VILLEGE PANCHAYAT

**102.** The Taradgaon Village Panchayat which was established in the year 1931 under the Bombay Village Panchayat Act (Bombay Act IX of 1920) consists of 10 members wholly elected by the people of that village. During the year under report, Mr. Jijaba Baburao Gaikwad continued to be the Sarpanch and Mr. M. A. Kakade, the Secretary of the Panchayat.

The Panchayat made necessary repairs to the roads as well as to roadside gutters in the village and also looked after the sanitation work.



## CHAPTER IV

### PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

#### A. WEATHER AND CROPS

**103.** The statement of rainfall in the Phaltan State is given in Appendix XVII. The following table gives the figures of the total rainfall during the years 1936-37 and 1935-36 and also the average for the past five years :—

Place	1936-37	1935-36	Average for the past 5 years 1932-33 to 1936-37
	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.
Phaltan (Central Division) ...	11-97	22-92	24-21
Barad (Eastern Division) ...	14-83	17-08	23-74
Taradgaon (Western Division) ...	11-79	15-13	21-33

**104.** The climate of the Phaltan State is dry and healthy. The maximum and minimum temperatures at Phaltan during the year under report were 109° and 50° Fahrenheit. The maximum temperature was reached on the 16th and 17th of May 1937 and the minimum, on the 10th of January 1937.

**105.** The average yield of crops—*bagayat* and *jirayat*—was poor owing to scanty rainfall. The yield under canal irrigation was on the whole satisfactory.

#### *Agriculture*

**106.** Agriculture is the chief industry of the bulk of the population of the State. The Nira Right Bank Canal passes through the State from west to east for about 35 miles and divides it into two parts. The northern part is irrigated by the Canal and the southern part is mainly dependent upon rainfall. Sugarcane and cotton are principally grown in the northern part. The establishment in 1933 of the sugar factory at Pimpalachiwadi, about 12 miles north-west of Phaltan, has given an impetus to intensive sugarcane cultivation and improved agriculture to some extent. In the southern part, jowar, bajri, wheat, kardi and gram are the principal crops.

During the year under report, Mr. D. S. Unde, Agricultural Officer, gave the agriculturists useful advice regarding the cultivation of valuable crops and the use of improved methods of agriculture. He gave them detailed information regarding the cultivation of cotton, African bajri and soya beans, and impressed upon their minds the importance of planting fruit and other trees.

Mr. G.R. Ambekar, Provincial Officer, Cotton Forecast Improvement Scheme, Bombay Presidency, during his visit to the State from 4-6-1936 to 6-6-1936, was kind enough to give, at the request of the Agricultural Officer, a practical demon-

tration to the agriculturists, merchants and others interested in the subject, regarding the various kinds of cotton, the manures suitable to them, the different crop diseases and the remedies thereof. The Agricultural Officer also published a departmental leaflet No. 2 which, besides dealing with the same subject, propagated the importance of erecting *tals* in the case of *jirayat* crops. The copies of the leaflet were widely distributed among the villagers.

**107.** The details regarding agricultural live-stock are given in Appendix XX.  
**Live-stock.** There were no serious cattle diseases during the year under report.

**108.** The Sugarcane Research Scheme for Deccan was started at Padegaon just outside the State limits by the British Government in June 1932. The experimental farm, which has an area of about 105 acres, lies within the State territory. The scheme is financed by the Government of Bombay and the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in India.  
**Sugarcane Research Scheme, Padegaon.**

There are three principal sections in the Scheme, each worked under an expert in the line, viz. (1) Soil Physics section under Dr. J. K. Basu, M.Sc. (Cal.) Ph.D. (Lond.), Soil Physicist; (2) Crop Physiology section under Dr. R. D. Rege, B. A. (Hons.), M. Sc. (Bom.), Ph.D. (Lond.), A. I. I. Sc., Crop Physiologist; and (3) Agricultural Management section under Rao Saheb B. P. Vagholkar, L. Ag., who is the Principal Agricultural Officer in charge of the Scheme.

The research work carried on by Rao Saheb Vagholkar and his colleagues will, it is hoped, be of immense use to the agriculturists in the Canal area when the practical results are available to the public.

#### B. WAGES, LABOUR AND PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS

**109.** The wages of skilled labour, during the year under report, varied from As. 12 to Re. 1 per day, and those of the unskilled labour from As. 5 to As. 6 per day according to the nature of the work, Labour was in good demand during the year under report. The general condition of labour was on the whole satisfactory.  
**Wages and Labour.**

**110.** The details as to prices of staple food-grains are given in Appendix XVIII. During the year under report, the prices of staple food-grains showed a considerably upward tendency. This helped the agriculturists to meet their demands.  
**Prices of Food-grains**

#### C. FORESTS

**111.** The area under forest, at the end of the year under report, was the same as in the preceding year, viz., 13,051 acres. The total receipts and expenditure from the forest revenue during the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,450 and Rs. 705 respectively as against Rs. 4,651 and Rs. 725 respectively during the preceding year.  
**Forests.**

#### D. EXCISE

**112.** The statement showing the number of excise shops and excise revenue during the year under report is given in Appendix XXI.  
**Excise Shops and Revenue.**

The right of manufacture and sale of liquor has been leased to the Government of Bombay up to the 31st July 1938 for an annual provisional compensation of Rs. 6,048.

The right of sale of hemp drugs also has been leased to the Government of Bombay up to the 31st July 1938 for an annual provisional compensation of Rs. 4,104.

Opium is purchased from the Government of Bombay at fixed rates. The total opium revenue during the year under report amounted to Rs. 26,866.

The Government of Bombay have agreed since the year 1881 to pay Rs. 2010-9-9 annually as compensation for prohibiting the manufacture of salt in the State.

The revenue realised from the excise duty on sugar during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,72,243.

During the year under report, a sum of Rs. 4,183 was received from the Government of India on account of the share of this State, on the basis of population figures, out of the proceeds of the pool of the excise duty on matches for the year 1935-36.

## E. TRADE AND MANUFACTURE

### (a) Industries

**113.** The Phaltan Sugar Works, Ltd., was incorporated at Phaltan on the 8th March 1933 under the Indian Companies Act (India Act VII of 1913). It is a private company with an authorised capital of Rs. 10,00,000 divided into 10,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. The directors are :—(1) Mr. Mafatlal Gagalbhai; (2) Mr. Vaman Shridhar Apte; (3) Mr. Nehalchand Laloochand; (4) Mr. Pransukhlal Mafatlal; (5) Mr. Laxman Vaman Apte; and (6) Mr. Kantilal Nehalchand. Mr. V. S. Apte is the Managing Director and Mr. K. G. Apte, B. sc., is the General Manager of the Company.

The company being a pioneer industrial concern in the State on a large scale, the Durbar have granted it exemptions from export duty, from import duty for fifteen years and from income tax for ten years as some of the chief concessions.

The company's factory was erected in 1933 at Pimpalachiwadi about 12 miles from Phaltan. It is one of the biggest sugar factories in the Deccan. It has its own sugarcane plantations and it also purchases sugarcane from the cultivators. During the 1936-37 season, the factory manufactured 7,032 tons of sugar (about 70,000 bags). The company has maintained a well-equipped workshop and a laboratory, and has built a trolley line 32 miles in length for transporting sugarcane, manures, etc.

The average number of operatives employed daily during 1936 was 768 during season and 329 during off season. The company pays attention to the well-being of its employees and has maintained a good water-supply and a dispensary.

**114.** There are two ginning factories at Phaltan.  
Ginning Factories.

### (b) Public Utility Services

**115.** The Kishorshinh Motor Service Company, the premier transport company in the State, was established in 1926 in commemoration of the Ruler's eldest son, the late Shrimant Kishorsinh Baba Saheb, who died on March 23, 1924. The company's buses run daily from Phaltan to Poona, Pandharpur, Lonand and Baramati. The company

also carries postal mails between Lonand and Nateputa on the Mahad-Pandharpur road for a distance of about 40 miles. The average daily run of the company's buses is about 900 miles. The company's fares are fixed and its buses run to a fixed time—table.

With a view to give increased comforts at a cheaper rate, the company added half a dozen of Diesel Buses to its fleet at a considerable cost. These buses have been fitted with comfortable seats. During the year under report, the company also reduced its fares by about 25 per cent. The general efficiency of the company is commendable and its name is regarded as a guarantee for safety, comfort, and courtesy.

During his visit to Phaltan, Lieut.-Col. K. A. G. Evans-Gordon, Agent to the Governor General for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur, paid a visit to the company's workshop and office on Monday, February 1, 1937. He was pleased to record the following remarks in the Visitors' Book:—

"I visited the Kishor Motor Coy. with the Raja Saheb today. I believe the Motor service operated by this company to be a model of its kind, and punctuality, comfort and strict obedience to the regulations are the main features of the conduct of business. I wish the company all success."

1-2-37

Sd/—K. EVANS-GORDON

Lieut.-Col.

**116.** The Kishorsinh Electric Supply Co., established in 1932, supplies electric power to the Phaltan town.  
The Kishorsinh  
Electric Supply Co.

( c ) *Minor Industries*

**117.** There are about 100 handlooms in the State, and dhotees, sarees, coarse cotton cloth and rough woollen blankets are the principal products.  
Minor Industries.

Among other minor industries, the chief ones are the extracting of oil from kardi, linseed and groundnut, and the dyeing of silk and cotton yarn. The total number of oil presses in the State is about 42. The number of grinding mills is 18.

( d ) *Exports and Imports*

**118.** The principal exports consist of sugar; surplus agricultural produce such as jowar, bajri, wheat, gram, kardi; and manufactured articles, such as dhotees, sarees, rough wollen blankets; oil (extracted from kardi, linseed and groundnut); oil-cakes; hides and horns.  
Exports and Imports.

The principal imports are rice, salt, dried cocoanuts; groceries; bangles; hardware; copper and brass utensils; cloth of Indian, English and Japanese manufacture; yarn; timber; matches; kerosene oil; petrol; oil-cakes; manures; sulphur and machinery.

( e ) *Joint-stock Companies*

**119.** There were two joint-stock companies on the Register during the year under report, viz., (1) The Phaltan Bank, Ltd., a public Company doing banking business, established on the 1st July 1918 with an authorised capital of Rs. 1,00,000, divided into 2,000 shares of Rs. 50 each, and (2) The Phaltan Sugar Works, Ltd., a private company established mainly for the purpose of manufacturing sugar. [See Paragraph 113.]  
Joint-stock Companies.

*(f) Inspection of Boilers*

**120.** The total number of boilers on the Register at the end of the year under report was 6 as against 4 at the end of the previous year. The annual inspection of these boilers was made by the Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances, Bombay Presidency, Bombay.

## F. PUBLIC WORKS

**121.** Appendix XIX gives the expenditure incurred on public works during the year under report, including the expenditure from the Local Funds.

The total expenditure was Rs. 56,109 as against Rs. 53,058 of the previous year. Out of the amount, Rs. 25,570 (including Rs. 15,899 on account of establishment and contingencies) were spent on original works and the remaining amount of Rs. 30,539 on repairs.

## G. ROAD COMMUNICATION AND RAILWAYS

**122.** The Poona-Bangalore section of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway passes through the Phaltan State for 12 miles, entering the State at the village of Tambve and leaving it beyond Adarki village. The two railway stations, Salpa and Adarki, are within the State limits.

By a deed, dated the 16th July 1886, the late Ruler ceded to the British Government full jurisdiction, short of sovereign rights, in the portions of land in the State occupied by the Southern Mahratta Railway, such jurisdiction to be exercised by the British Government for so long as the land shall be required for the purposes of the said Railway and to be restored to him or to his successors when the land is no longer so required.

**123.** The Mahad-Pandharpur road passes through the State from west to east for nearly 32 miles and is the main arterial road in the State. It is a provincial road and the Durbar pays for its upkeep an annual contribution of Rs. 4,607 and half the sum realised from toll-bars to the Government of Bombay.

The other important metalled roads in the State are:—

(1) Portion of the old Poona-Satara road, a distance of about 7 miles; (2) the Phaltan-Adarki road, a distance of about 19 miles; (3) Portion of the Phaltan-Mograla road, a distance of about 11 miles; (4) Portion of the Phaltan-Shinghapur road, a distance of about 15 miles; (5) Portion of the Phaltan-Baramati road, a distance of about 6 miles; (6) the Sugar Factory Approach road, a distance of about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles; and (7) the Sugar Factory-Sastewadi road, a distance of about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles,

## H. POST OFFICES

**124.** There is a sub-post office at Phaltan. There are also branch post offices at Taradgaon, Wathar, Pimprad and Sakharwadi (on the premises of the sugar factory). All these offices are under the management of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs of the Government of India.

## I. MINT

**125.** There is no mint in the State. The British India Currency is used in the State.

**J. GENERAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE**

**126.** During the year under report, there was insufficiency of rain to some extent. This naturally affected the normal outturn of crops. The cultivators in the area commanded by the Nira Right Bank Canal have taken to raising valuable crops such as sugarcane and cotton. There was no prevalence of any insect pest or crop disease during the year under report.

**General Condition of the People.**

Prices of staple food-grains showed a little increase during the year under report. The prices of fodder rose a little, but as soon as the scarcity of fodder was feared, fodder crops were raised by making canal water available to the cultivators for flooding the lands at concession rates. The Durbar gave manures required for the crops, free of cost. These steps in course of time brought down the prices of fodder. The general condition of the people on the whole was good. Skilled and unskilled labour was in good demand. The general health of the people was satisfactory.

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## CHAPTER VI

### MEDICAL RELIEF AND VITAL STATISTICS

#### A. THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

##### (a) *The personnel*

**130.** Mr. B. L. Likhite, M. A., LL. B., Finance Member, continued to be in charge of the Medical Department during the year under report.   
**Medical Department.** Mr. G. S. Phansalkar, L. C. P. S., continued to be the Chief Medical Officer, and Mr. V. R. Lele, L. C. P. S., the Assistant Medical Officer.

**131.** The statement of medical relief afforded in the State and the total expenditure incurred thereon during the year under report is given in Appendix XXIII.   
**Medical Relief in the State.**

The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 5,198 as against Rs. 5,689 during the previous year.

##### (b) *Dispensaries*

**132.** The King George V and Queen Mary Silver Jubilee Charitable State Dispensary at Phaltan is maintained by the Durbar. During the year under report, the Phaltan Local Board continued to maintain two dispensary centres at Barad (Eastern Division) and Taradgaon (Western Division).   
**Dispensaries.**

The number of private dispensaries in the town of Phaltan is 11 including 5 Ayurvedic dispensaries.

#### B. THE KING GEORGE V AND QUEEN MARY SILVER JUBILEE CHARITABLE STATE DISPENSARY, PHALTAN

##### (a) *The State Dispensary*

**133.** The Charitable State Dispensary was started by the late Ruler on the 1st May 1883 and since then it has been doing its charitable work. Its present name was given to it on the 6th May 1935 in commemoration of the Silver Jubilee of the accession of Their Majesties, King George V and Queen Mary. The Dispensary is fully equipped and people from the State as well as from the adjoining British districts also are taking advantage of it.   
**The State Dispensary.**

Mr. G. S. Phansalkar, L. C. P. S., Chief Medical Officer, continued to be in charge of the Dispensary during the year under report and Mr. V. R. Lele, L.C.P.S., worked as Assistant Medical Officer at the Dispensary as before.

##### (b) *In-door and Out-door Patients*

**134.** The following table shows the number of in-door and out-door patients treated and the average daily attendance in the Dispensary during the years 1936-37 and 1935-36 :—   
**In-door and Out-door Patients.**

Year	In-door patients	Out-door patients			Total	Daily average attendance	Remarks
		New	Old	Total			
1936-37	4	8,143	37,050	45,193	45,197	123·8	
1935-36	2	7,000	30,813	37,815	37,815	103·3	

Out-of the total number of patients, 581 were from the adjoining British districts as against 469 in the previous year.

**135.** The total number of operations performed at the Dispensary during the year under report was 468, including 11 major operations, as against 447 operations including 9 major ones in the previous year.   
**Operations.**



(c) *Prevailing Diseases*

136. The following table shows the principal diseases for which patients sought medical relief and treatment in the State Dispensary during the years 1936-37 and 1935-36:—

Serial No	Name of Disease	Total treated	
		1936-37	1935-36
<b>INFECTIOUS DISEASES</b>			
1	Cholera	2	15
2	Dysentery	101	107
3	Enteric Fever	12	16
4	Gonococcal infection	3	11
5	Syphilis (Primary and secondary)	11	33
6	Leprosy	1	...
7	Malaria	1,356	1,392
8	Plague	...	...
9	Influenza	98	75
10	Pneumococcal infection of the lungs	22	24
11	Pyresia of uncertain origin	50	29
12	Rheumatic Fever	...	...
13	Smallpox	...	1
14	Tuberculosis of the lungs	5	3
15	Other tubercular diseases	1	...
<b>ANIMAL PARASITES</b>			
16	Round worms	315	390
17	Other worms	...	3
18	All other infective diseases	131	39
<b>OTHER GENERAL DISEASES</b>			
19	Anaemia	29	35
20	Diabetes	5	4
21	Rickets	17	14
22	Diseases of the ductless or endocrine glands	...	1
23	All other general diseases	58	50
<b>SYSTEMIC DISEASES</b>			
24	Diseases of the nerves, spinal cord brain meninges	245	222
25	Mental diseases	4	6
26	Diseases of the eye	1,005	343
27	Diseases of the ear	501	410
28	Diseases of the nose	32	20
29	Diseases of the circulatory system	11	16
30	All diseases of the respiratory system except Pneumonia and Tuberculosis of the lungs	547	416
31	Diseases of the stomach	100	98
32	Diseases of the intestines	102	142
33	Abscess of the liver	...	...
34	All other diseases of the liver	40	27
35	All other diseases of the digestive system	1,211	1,134
36	Acute or suppurative inflammation of the lymphatic glands	34	35
37	Acute and chronic nephritis	2	3
38	All other diseases of the urinary organs	40	52
39	Other diseases of the generative system	72	69
40	Diseases of the organs of locomotion	206	153
41	Diseases of the areolar tissue	10	12
42	Inflammation, ulcerative	289	224
43	Other diseases of the skin	441	485
44	All other local diseases	404	410
<b>GENERAL AND LOCAL</b>			
45	Injuries (General and Local)	572	446
<b>POISONING</b>			
46	By opium	3	2
47	By other means	51	23
<b>LABOUR</b>			
48	Normal	8	12
49	Abnormal	...	...
Total number of in-door and out-door patients ...		8,147	7,002

**137.** The number of post-mortem examinations held at the Dispensary during the year under report was 22 as against 10 in the previous year.

Post-mortem Examinations:

(d) *Distinguished Visitors*

**138.** During his visit to Phaltan, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Brabourne, G. C. I. E., M. C., Governor of Bombay, paid a visit to the Dispensary on the 16th October 1936. His Excellency was pleased to remark in the Visitors' Book as under :—

Distinguished Visitors.

"Lady Brabourne and I were shown over the Dispensary today. The existence of such an up-to-date and well organised institution must be a great boon to the inhabitants of Phaltan when one considers the distance to the nearest Hospital. We were both struck by the way in which the Dispensary is looked after and we feel that the Medical Officer and his Assistant deserve great credit for the work they are doing here."

16-10-36.

(Sd.) BRABOURNE.

During his visit to Phaltan Lieut.-Col. K. A. G. Evans-Gordon, Agent to the Governor-General for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur, was pleased to pay a visit to the Dispensary on the 1st February 1937. He was pleased to record his remarks in the Visitors' Book as under :—

"I visited the Dispensary today in company with the Raja Saheb and was shown round by the Chief Medical Officer of the State. The Dispensary is extremely well-planned and equipped and the daily attendance of over 100 out-patients testifies to its popularity and to that of the Medical Officer in charge. I understand that there is a demand for more in-patient accommodation and I am sure such provision would be greatly appreciated by the people of Phaltan.

1-2-1937.

(Sd.) K. EVANS-GORDON,  
Lieut.-Col.

C. THE SHRI-SAGUNAMATA MATERNITY HOME, PHALTAN

**139.** The Shri-Sagunamata Maternity Home was started as a charitable institution on the 17th September 1928 mainly through the efforts and kind patronage of Shrimant S. Laxmidevi, Rani Saheb of Phaltan. It is named after Rani Sagunabai *alias* Ai Saheb who ruled this State from 1777 to 1791 A. D. and who is remembered to this day for her piety, benevolence and benign rule. The Home has fulfilled a long felt want and has considerably added to the welfare of women and children in the State.

The Maternity Home.

**140.** The number of patients admitted in the Maternity Home during the year under report was 70 as against 50 in the previous year.

Number of Admissions and Details.

The following table gives the necessary details for the years 1936-37 and 1935-36 :—

Year	No. of patients admitted	In-patients							Discharged				Remained
		Delivered		Aborted	Miscarried	Premature labour	False pains	Toxymias and other diseases of pregnancy	Cured	Under advice	At request	Died	
		Normal	Instrumental										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1936-37	70	59	4	3	2	1	0	1	64	1	5	0	
1935-36	50	41	4	0	1	1	3	0	44	2	1	3	

*Distinguished Visitors*

- 141.** During his visit to Phaltan, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble Lord Brabourne, G.C.I.E., M. C., Governor of Bombay, paid a visit to the Maternity Home, on the 16th October 1936. His Excellency was pleased to record his remarks in the Visitors' Book as under :—

Distinguished  
Visitors.

"Lady Brabourne and I were very glad to have the opportunity of visiting the Maternity Home to-day. We were greatly impressed by the obviously splendid work which is being done here and we both wish to offer our sincerest congratulations to the Rani Saheb for the great public spirit she shows in her interest in the Home."

16-10-1936.

(Sd.) BRABOURNE

During his visit to Phaltan, Lieut.-Col. K. A. G. Evans-Gordon, Agent to the Governor General for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur, was pleased to pay a visit to the Home on the 1st February 1937. He kindly recorded his remarks in the Visitors' Book as under :—

"I visited the Maternity Home to-day in company with the Raja Saheb and was there received by the Rani Saheb who is president and prime mover of the institution. The institution is doing splendid work and is evidently extremely popular. I congratulate the Rani Saheb on the most useful enterprise which under her guidance is assured of continued success."

1-2-1937

Sd. K. EVANS-GORDON.

Lieut.-Col.

**D. MEDICAL RELIEF IN THE VILLAGES**

- 142.** During the year under report, the Phaltan Local Board afforded medical relief to 30 villages in the State, besides maintaining dispensary centres at 3 villages, viz., Taradgaon in the western part and Barad and Nimblak in the eastern part of the State. The dispensary centre at Nimblak was newly opened during the year under report with a view to giving medical relief to malaria-stricken people of that village. The number of patients treated during the year under report was 1,259 as against 484 in the previous year. Patients were treated for malaria, respiratory diseases, dysentery, diarrhoea, round worms, guinea worms, whooping cough, and disturbed digestion etc. Mr. V. V. Kumbhojkar, L. C. P. S., acted as Local Board Medical Officer and Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination of the Board till September 22, 1936 and Mr. J. D. Kale, L. C. P. S., was entrusted with the above duties from October 14, 1936.

Medical Relief in the  
Villages.

**E. EPIDEMICS**

- 143.** During the year under report, some sporadic cases of Cholera occurred in 16 villages in the Phaltan State from September 1936 to November 1936. The number of attacks was 101 and the deaths were 51. The inoculations against Cholera were performed in the affected areas. The total number of inoculations performed was 856, which prevented the further spread of the disease. The general principles of preventive treatment against water borne diseases were impressed on the minds of the people and pamphlets to that effect were also distributed to them.

During the year under report, the villages of Kalaj, Sastyachi Wadi, and Padegaon were affected by Small-pox. The disease was checked by a vigorous campaign of vaccination and re-vaccination. The number of attacks was 23 of which only 2 proved fatal. The people in the affected areas were compulsorily vaccinated and re-vaccinated.

A very few cases of Influenza here and there occurred and they were treated by the Local Board Medical Officer.

There were no cases of Plague in the State territory.

#### F. SANITATION

**144.** The sanitation in the Municipal area and in the villages is primarily looked after by the Phaltan Municipality and the Phaltan Local Board respectively. The total expenditure incurred by them on account of sanitation during the year under report was Rs. 2,589 as against Rs. 1,155 in the previous year.

**145.** "Shri Dnyaneshwar Maharaj Palkhi" passed through the State from 21-6-1936 to 23-6-1936 on its way to Pandharpur with a large number of pilgrims accompanying it. The Local Board Medical Officer accompanied the Palkhi throughout the State territory to afford medical relief to the pilgrims and to look after the sanitary arrangements on their journey. On its return journey, the Palkhi passed through the State territory from 7-7-1936 to 8-7-1936. The "Sopandeo Palkhi" on its return journey from Pandharpur passed through the State from 7-7-1936 to 8-7-1936. The "Shri Laxminarayan Palkhi" also passed through the State from 10-7-1936 to 11-7-1936, on its return journey from Pandharpur. No cases of cholera were reported amongst the pilgrims during their journey through the State.

Necessary arrangements as regards sanitation were also made at the time of the Jawali fair, an important village fair in the State.

#### G. VACCINATION

**146.** The vaccination work is done by Mr. G. S. Keskar, Vaccinator, appointed by the Local Board. The total expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 619 as against Rs. 569 in the previous year.

**147.** The following table shows the number of persons vaccinated and re-vaccinated during the years 1936-37 and 1935-36.

Year.	Primary vaccination						Re-vaccination.						Remarks.
	Number of persons vaccinated			Results.			Number of persons re-vaccinated.			Results.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful	Unsuccessful	Absent.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful	Unsuccessful	Absent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1936-37	754	646	1,400	1,228	...	172	137	74	211	144	...	67	
1935-36	868	828	1,696	1,477	...	219	44	29	73	43	5	25	

Glycerinated lymph from the Vaccine Institute, Belgaum, was used with satisfactory results.

#### H. VITAL STATISTICS

**148.** The number of births and deaths and their ratio per thousand of population for the years 1936-37 and 1935-36 is given in Appendix XXIV.

The total number of births registered during the year under report was 2,171 as against 2,143 in the previous year. The total number of deaths registered was 1,506 as against 1,745 in the preceding year.

## CHAPTER VII

### EDUCATION

#### A. THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

##### (a) Personnel

**149.** During the year under report, Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, B. A., LL. B. Dewan and Home Member, continued to be in charge of the Educational Department.

Mr. R. G. Joshi, B. A., Education Officer, resigned from 1-12-1936 owing to continued ill-health.

##### (b) Number of Schools, Number of Pupils and Average Attendance

**150.** The particulars as to the schools maintained in the Phaltan State for the year 1935-36 are given in Appendix XXV.

The number of schools at the end of the year decreased from 63 to 56, some of the smaller village schools being amalgamated with the neighbouring schools. The total number of pupils increased from 3,240 to 3,310. The average daily attendance was 2496.3 as against 2,464 in the previous year.

The percentage of boys under instruction to the total male population of the State (according to the census of 1931) was 9.4 as against 9.1 in the previous year. The percentage of girls under instruction to the total female population was 1.85 as against 1.60 in the preceding year.

**151.** Primary education is free throughout the State. Secondary education is free to girl students and *Harijan* students. In the case of other students, comparatively moderate fees are charged, the fees in Standard VII being Rs. 2 per month.

##### (c) Expenditure

**152.** The total expenditure including grants, scholarships, etc., during the year on education in the State amounted to Rs. 43,174 as against Rs. 33,596 in the previous year. The expenditure on schools maintained, as given in Appendix XXV, amounted to Rs. 34,081.

**153.** The Durbar have instituted the 'Shri-Malaji Scholarship' of Rs. 15 per month from the year 1934-35 to encourage higher education. It is awarded annually to a student standing first in the Matriculation Examination amongst the successful students of the Mudhoji High School, Phaltan, and who, prior to his passing the Examination, was studying for at least three consecutive years in the said High School.

The Durbar have made a grant of Rs. 2,000 to the Phaltan Municipality for its expenditure on primary education.

#### B. SECONDARY EDUCATION—THE MUDHOJI HIGH SCHOOL, PHALTAN

##### (a) Affiliation and Teaching Staff

**154.** The Mudhoji High School, Phaltan, established in the beginning of 1895, is conducted by the Durbar. It is permanently affiliated to the University of Bombay. It is also a centre for the Drawing Examinations held annually by the Inspector of Drawing and Craft-work, Bombay Presidency, Bombay.

**155.** Mr. G. K. Deshmukh, M. A., LL. B., continued to be the Headmaster during the year under report. There were 7 graduate teachers out of 15 teachers on the staff of the High School.

**Teaching Staff.**

During the year under report, one of the permanent graduate teachers, Mr. B. S. Unde, was sent to the Shree Maharani Tarabai Teachers' College, Kolhapur, for training. He kept the necessary terms and obtained the B. T. Degree in August 1937.

*(b) Receipts and Expenditure*

**156.** The fees received during the year under report, amounted to Rs. 2,520 as against Rs. 2,857 in the previous year.

**Receipts and Expenditure.**

The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 10,855 as against Rs. 10,819 in the previous year.

**157.** The Shri-Maloji Scholarship of Rs. 15 per month, awarded annually to a First Year College student standing first among the successful students at the Matriculation Examination from this school (vide para 153) and the 7 Shri-Laxmi Scholarships of a total value of Rs. 25 per month, awarded on the results of the annual and six-monthly examinations to the students of all the seven standards of the High School, have created a spirit of healthy rivalry among the students.

**Scholarships.**

*(c) Number of Pupils and Average Attendance*

**158.** The total number of pupils at the close of the year was 212 as against 211 of the last year. The number of girls attending the High School during the year under report was 40 as against 37 in the previous year.

**Number of Pupils and Average Attendance.**

The average attendance of pupils during the year under report was 200 as against 185 in the previous year.

The Education Officer, Mr. R. G. Joshi, B.A., inspected the school and made a number of useful suggestions.

**Inspection.**

*(d) General Progress and Examination Results*

**159.** The two extra-curricular activities, viz., the News-hour and the Students' Debating Club which were introduced in the previous year were continued throughout the year under report. They helped to encourage the pupils' desire for reading and discussion and to widen their outlook on life.

**General Progress.**

During the year under report, a number of boys and girls made a fairly good progress in vocal and instrumental music under the guidance of the special music teacher. A beginning was also made in organising the school orchestra.

**Musio.**

**160.** During the year under report, two Supplementary Matriculation Examinations were held by the University of Bombay for unsuccessful candidates under the old course. For the November 1936 Examination 20 students were sent up, of whom 3 passed, and for the March 1937 Examination 23 were sent up, of whom 2 passed. For the regular Examination under the new course held in April 1937, 12 students were sent up, of whom 5, i.e., 42 per cent. were successful. This percentage compares favourably with the University percentage which was 33.6 only.

**Examination Results 1936-37.**

24 students appeared for the Elementary Grade Drawing Examination of whom 12 were successful. For the Intermediate Grade Examination, 3 students appeared and all of them passed.

(e) *Physical Training and Games*

**161.** Compulsory Physical Training was given to all the students during the year under report.  
**Compulsory Physical Training and Games.**

The Senior and the Junior Cricket Teams practised steadily throughout the season and played a number of matches with the Mudhoji Club Eleven. During the year, the school team played two matches with the Shrimant Yuvaraj of Phaltan Team consisting of players drawn from the Senior and Junior Teams of the Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya, Poona. A number of girl students took great interest in the game of Tenikoit introduced during the previous year.

The Annual Shimga sports were held during the Shimga holidays and a number of pupils took part in them.

**162.** The Medical Examination of students was carried out by the Assistant Medical Officer in the month of September 1936. The health of the students was found to be fairly satisfactory.  
**Medical Examination of Students.**

(f) *Miscellaneous*

**163.** The staff and the students of the High School gave a *Pansupari* to Shrimant Rajkumari Sarojinidevi *alias* Akkasaheb on the 10th June 1936 for her brilliant success at the Matriculation Examination in May 1936. Shrimant Akkasaheb was a former student of the High School, and was the first from the Ruling House of Phaltan to attain the distinction.  
**Pansupari to Shrimant Akkasaheb.**

**164.** On the 21st June 1936, the birthday of Shrimant Yuvaraj Pratapsinh Bapu Saheb, the Pratapsinh Scout Troup of the High School gave a display of various athletic games in his honour.  
**Birthday of Shrimant Yuvaraj.**

**165.** The annual Prize-distribution was held on the 19th April 1937 under the Presidentship of Shrimant Raja Saheb. The programme included dramatic pieces, recitations and vocal and instrumental music.  
**Prize-distribution**

**166.** On the Coronation Day of Their Majesties, May 12, 1937, sweets and copies of Their Majesties' Photographs were distributed to the students at the hands of Shrimant Raja Saheb. Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, the Dewan, addressed the students on the importance of the unique event. Shrimant Raja Saheb also made an inspiring speech befitting the occasion.  
**Coronation Day Celebrations.**

C. PRIMARY EDUCATION.

I. PRIMARY EDUCATION IN THE MUNICIPAL AREA

(a) *The School Board*

**167.** Primary Education in the Phaltan Town was under the control of the School Board of the Phaltan Municipality created under the Primary Education Act (Bombay Act IV of 1923).  
**The School Board.**

During the year under report, the Phaltan Legislature made an amendment in the Primary Education Act which had the effect of abolishing the School Boards. The duties of the School Boards came to be entrusted to the Managing Committee as a result of the amendment.

**168.** Mr. G. K. Deshmukh, M. A., LL. B., continued to be the Chairman and Mr. S. H. Talvalkar, the Vice-Chairman of the School Board, till the end of July 1936. From the 1st August 1936, Primary Education was in charge of the Managing Committee of the Phaltan Municipality. The Inspector of Primary Schools, Local Board, was entrusted with the work of inspection and also administration of the Municipal Primary Schools during the year under report.

Personnel.

(b) *Expenditure*

**169.** The total expenditure incurred on Primary Education by the Phaltan Municipality during the year under report amounted to Rs. 8,984 as against Rs. 9,010 in the previous year. The expenditure on the Schools maintained was Rs. 8,494 as given in Appendix XXV.

Expenditure.

During the year under report, the Phaltan Durbar granted Rs. 2,000 to the Phaltan Municipality towards its expenditure on Primary Education. The Phaltan Local Board makes an annual grant of Rs. 2,000 to the Phaltan Municipality for the same purpose.

(c) *Number of Schools, Number of Pupils and Average Attendance*

**170.** The number of Municipal Primary Schools at the end of the year was 3 as in the last year. The Municipal Primary Boys' School No. 1, known as Vyankatesh Vidyalaya, imparts instruction up to standard VII ( Vernacular Final ); School No. 2, up to standard IV ; and the Girls' School, up to standard VI.

Number of Schools.

**171.** The Headmistress of the Municipal Girls' Primary School, Mrs. Parvatibai Sardesai, has passed the Matriculation and the Third year Training Examinations. Under her superintendence the school is making steady progress. The subjects taught in the school include sewing and embroidery.

Girls' School

**172.** The number of boys and girls attending the Primary Schools was 706 and 207 as against 694 and 190 respectively in the preceding year. The daily average attendance of boys and girls was 552 and 145 as against 508 and 138 respectively in the preceding year.

Number of Pupils and Average Attendance.

The percentage of male pupils in the Primary Schools of the Phaltan Town was 20.04 as against 19.6 in the preceding year. This shows that nearly all the boys of the school-going age are attending the Primary Schools even though compulsion has not been introduced. The percentage of the female pupils to the female population of the town is 6.04 as against 5.5 in the preceding year.

(d) *Examination Results*

**173.** During the year under report, 28 students were sent up for the Vernacular Final Examination ( Satara Centre ), of whom 9, i. e. 32 per cent were successful.

Examination Results.

One of these stood third among the successful candidates in the Satara Centre.

(e) *Miscellaneous*

**174.** Compulsory Physical Training is imparted in all the Municipal Primary Schools. Due attention is also paid to the Boy Scout Movement. The "Shri-Shivaji Boy Scout Pathak" in the Municipal Primary Boys' School No. 1 is making satisfactory progress.

Compulsory Physical Training and the Boy-Scouts Movement.



**175.** The Municipality is endeavouring to raise the efficiency of its teachers. During the year under report, 4 teachers were sent for the Training Course : 2 for the Third Year's Course in the Union Training College Ahmednagar, and 2 for the First Year's Course in the Training College, Dhulia. Both the teachers sent for the Third Year's Course were successful, while only one out of the two sent for the First Year's Course passed.

**176.** The Municipality is also doing useful work in the direction of Adult Education. During the year under report, 18 adults were taking instruction in the night class conducted by the Municipality for adults. The course of instruction extending over a period of two years is specially suitable to the needs of the adults.

## II. PRIMARY EDUCATION IN THE VILLAGES

### (a) The School Board

**177.** The Primary Education in the villages was under the control of the School Board of the Phaltan Local Board created under the Primary Education Act (Bombay Act IV of 1923).

During the year under report, the Phaltan State Legislative Council passed an amendment to the Primary Education Act which had the effect of abolishing the School Boards. As a result of the amendment, the duties of the School Boards came to be entrusted to the Managing Committee.

**178.** Dr. R. H. Bhadkamkar, M.A., M.D., continued to be the Chairman, and Mr. G. K. Tatke, B.A., continued to be the Vice-Chairman till the end of July 1936. From the 1st August 1936, the Standing Committee of the Phaltan Local Board assumed charge of the Primary Education. A retired Supervisor from British Service was appointed Inspector of Primary Schools of the Local Board during the year under report.

### (b) Expenditure

**179.** The total expenditure on Village Primary Education during the year under report amounted to Rs. 16,275 as against Rs. 16,272 in the preceding year. Besides this, the Local Board makes an annual grant of Rs. 3,000 to the Mudhoji High School, Phaltan. The expenditure on the schools maintained was Rs. 14,732 as given in Appendix XXV.

### (c) Number of Schools, Number of Pupils, and Average Attendance

**180.** The number of primary schools at the end of the year under report was 52 as against 59 in the preceding year, some of the smaller village schools being amalgamated with the neighbouring village schools.

The following table shows the classification of the schools and the standards up to which instruction was imparted in them :—

Number of Schools.	Description of Schools	Standards taught.
2	Primary Schools	I to VII
2	Do Do	I to VI
6	Do Do	I to V
11	Do Do	I to IV
13	Do Do	I to III
12	Do Do	I to II
2	Do Do	I
1	Adult School	Special Course.
3	Aided Schools	...
52		...

**181.** The total number of pupils attending the Primary Schools was 2,185 as against 2,145 in the preceding year. Out of the total number of pupils 295 were girls and 270 were *Harijans*. The average daily attendance of pupils in the Schools was 1,599.3 as against 1,633 in the preceding year. The percentage of boys and girls under instruction to the total male and female population of the villages during the year under report was 7.0 and 1.1 as against 7.0 and 1.1 in the preceding year.

(d) *Miscellaneous*

**182.** Compulsory physical training is imparted in all village schools. Due attention is also paid to the Boy Scout Movement. The "Maloji Pathak" in the Taradgaon School and the "Shishuveer Pathak" in the Barad School are making satisfactory progress.

**183.** An exhibition of handwritings of pupils from the village schools was held at Phaltan in the Local Board building from the 18th to 20th April 1937. It was opened by Mr. B. L. Likhite, M.A., LL.B., Finance Member, Phaltan State. The names of the prize-winners were declared on the last day by Mr. G. K. Deshmukh, M.A., LL.B., Headmaster, Mudhoji High School, Phaltan.

**184.** During the year under report, the Local Board sent four teachers for the Training Course, of whom one was sent for the Third Year Course and one for the Second Year Course in the Union Training College, Ahmednagar, and one for the Second Year Course and one for the First Year Course in the Training College, Dhulia. All the teachers deputed for the training course came out successful.

Small gatherings of teachers were held at four different places in the State and model lessons on various subjects were given to enable the teachers to improve their methods of teaching.

A conference of teachers was held at Phaltan from the 18th April 1937 to 20th April 1937 at which model lessons on the methods of teaching were given by trained teachers. At this conference lectures were also delivered by educational experts on subjects useful to village teachers.

**185.** During the year under report, 20 adults took advantage of the Adult Education Class attached to one School. The expenditure incurred on adult education amounted to Rs. 60.

## CHAPTER VII-A

### CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

#### A. THE CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT

**186.** Mr. S. H. Kher, B. A., LL. B., the Revenue Member, continued to be in charge of the Co-operative Department during the year under report. He also held the Office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

The Co-operative Department.

Mr. N. G. Halabe, continued to be the Mamlatdar for Co-operative Societies. The supervision, the recovery work and the audit of the Co-operative Societies are entrusted to him.

#### B. GENERAL PROGRESS OF THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

**187.** In spite of the rise in prices of agricultural produce in the year under report, the Co-operative Movement could not show much progress because of the generally poor crops due to insufficient rains.

General Progress.

**188.** The number of Co-operative Societies at the end of the previous year was 62. During the year under report, 3 new Agricultural Co-operative Societies were formed at Vadle, Dalavdi, and Rajuri respectively. The Padegaon Co-operative Society was ordered by the Registrar to be wound up as it was going from bad to worse. In all, 4 Societies were in liquidation during the year under report. The number of Societies actually working at the end of the year under report was 61.

Number of Societies.

**189.** The following table shows the number of Societies of different classes during the years 1936-37 and 1935-36 according to the nature of business transacted by them:—

Different Kinds of Societies.

Year.	Central Bank.	Agricultural			Non-agricultural .			Total
		Credit	Non-credit	Total	Credit	Non-credit	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1936-37	1	49	3	52	9	3	12	65
1935-36	1	46	3	49	9	3	12	62

**190.** As has been stated above, the number of Co-operative Societies increased from 62 to 65. The number of members was 4,219 as against 4,125 in the preceding year. The working capital and deposits increased from Rs. 9,79,056 and Rs. 4,86,431 to Rs. 10,31,025 and Rs. 5,20,018 respectively. The reserve funds increased from Rs. 1,20,014 to Rs. 1,33,526.

Position of Co-operative Organisation.

191. The total amount of loans outstanding at the end of the year including loans advanced by the Phaltan Shri-Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., to the various societies and by the societies, in their turn, to their members was Rs. 6,69,347 of which Rs. 5,04,670 was overdue.

C. FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

192. The following table gives full details about the financial and other aspects of all the Co-operative Societies in the State :—

S. No.	Item	Total		Percentage	
		1936-37	1935-36	1936-37	1935-36
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>SOCIETIES AND MEMBERSHIP.</b>					
1	Number of Societies ...	65	62	...	...
2	Number of Members ...	4,219	4,125	...	...
3	Average membership per society	64.9	66.5	...	...
<b>WORKING CAPITAL</b>					
4	Share capital ..	75,805	78,790	7.4	8.0
5	Deposits from members ...	4,29,238	4,03,077	41.3	41.1
6	Reserve and other funds ...	1,33,526	1,20,014	12.9	12.2
7	Loans and deposits from other societies ...	3,05,674	2,93,821	29.6	30.0
8	Loans and deposits from non-members ...	86,780	83,354	8.4	8.5
9	Total working capital ...	10,31,025	9,79,056	100	100
<b>TURN-OVER</b>					
10	Outstanding loans at the beginning of the year ...	6,45,687	6,79,603	...	...
11	Fresh loans advanced during the year ...	97,471	69,220	...	...
12	Interest due ...	64,967	80,114	...	...
13	Total loans ...	8,08,125	8,28,937	...	...
14	Repayment of loans from members ...	1,38,778	1,83,250	...	...
15	Loans due at the end of the year.	6,69,347	6,45,687	...	...
16	Overdues at the end of the year:	5,04,670	4,91,705	76	76.2

**193.** The number of agricultural societies at the end of the year was 52 as against 49 in the last year. The following table shows in detail their financial and other aspects :—

S. No.	Item	1936-37	1935-36
1	2	3	4
<b>SOCIETIES AND MEMBERSHIP.</b>			
1	Number of societies ...	52	49
2	Number of members ...	1,880	1,802
3	Average membership per society ...	36.2	36.8
<b>WORKING CAPITAL</b>			
4	Share capital ...	481	481
5	Deposits from members ...	41,555	40,127
6	Reserve fund ...	56,789	50,451
7	Loans and deposits from the Phaltan Shri-Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	2,32,217	2,17,522
8	Loans and deposits from non-members ...	14	...
9	Total working capital ...	3,31,056	3,08,581
<b>TURN-OVER</b>			
10	Outstanding loans at the beginning of the year ...	2,64,363	2,75,739
11	Fresh loans advanced during the year ...	28,917	16,610
12	Interest due ...	31,449	38,345
13	Total loans ...	3,24,729	3,30,694
14	Repayment of loans from the members ...	50,335	66,331
15	Loans due at the end of the year ...	2,74,394	2,64,363
16	Overdues ...	2,42,263	2,45,331

**194.** The number of non-agricultural societies at the end of the year was 12, the same as in the last year. The following table shows in detail the financial and other aspects of the non-agricultural co-operative societies :—

S. No.	Item	1936-37	1935-36
<b>SOCIETIES AND MEMBERSHIP</b>			
1	Number of societies ...	12	12
2	Number of members ...	605	595
3	Average membership per society ...	50.4	49.5
<b>WORKING CAPITAL</b>			
4	Share capital ...	15,824	19,159
5	Deposits from members ...	1,960	1,346
6	Funds : { Reserve Fund ...	10,091	12,547
	{ Other Funds ...	6,635	5,192
7	Loans and deposits from Phaltan Shri-Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	69,457	68,298
8	Loans and deposits from non-members ...	2,494	2,484
9	Total working capital ...	1,06,461	1,09,026
<b>TURN-OVER</b>			
10	Outstanding loans at the beginning of the year ...	95,504	98,938
11	Fresh loans advanced during the year ...	22,107	19,405
12	Interest due ...	7,507	11,704
13	Total loans ...	1,25,118	1,30,047
14	Repayment of loans by the members ...	32,613	34,543
15	Loans due at the end of the year ...	92,505	95,504
16	Overdues ...	48,635	52,176

*Audit Classification*

**195.** During the year under report, the audit work of the Central Co-operative Bank and of 35 working societies was done. Of the **Audit Classification of Societies:** 35 Societies, 12 fell under the class "B", 19 under class "C" and 4 under class "D".

**D. THE PHALTAN SHRI-LAXMI CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LTD.***(a) Constitution and Personnel*

**196.** The Phaltan Shri-Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., was registered on the 31st January 1926. The Management of the **Constitution.** Bank is carried on by a Board of six Directors, of whom two are elected by the affiliated Societies, two by individual shareholders and two are nominated by the Collector. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors are elected in the Annual General Meeting.

**197.** During the year under report, Mr. H. B. Teli, pleader and Mr. M. R. Doshi, were re-elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the **Personnel.** Board of Directors respectively. Mr. S.H. Talvalkar, A.C.R.A. continued to be the Manager of the Bank.

*(b) Number of Affiliated Societies*

**198.** The number of affiliated Societies was 60 as against 59 of the last year, the new addition being Vadle Shri-Nath Co-operative **Number of Affiliated Societies.** Credit Society, un-Ltd. The Padegaon Co-operative Credit Society, un-Ltd., was ordered by the Registrar, Co-operative Societies' to be wound up during the year under report. Thus, at the end of the year, there were in all 4 societies in liquidation including the 3 mentioned in last year's Report, the number of societies actually working being 56.

*(c) Financial Position*

**199.** The following table shows the general and financial position of the **Financial Position.** Bank at the end of the year under report in comparison with that in the previous year :—

S. No.	Description	1936-37	1935-36	Remarks
1	Share holders :—			* Of these, four are in liquidation
	(1) Individuals ...	1,674	1,669	
(2) Societies ...	*60	59		
	1,734	1,728		
2	Share Capital Subscribed by :—			
	(1) Individuals ...	27,290	27,240	
	(2) Societies ...	32,210	31,910	
	59,500	59,150		
3	Reserve Fund ...	26,800	23,824	
4	Other Reserves ...	33,211	28,000	
5	Deposits by :—			
	(1) Individuals ...	4,64,736	4,18,864	
	(2) Societies ...	9,260	4,086	
	5,34,007	4,22,950		
6	Loans from other Banks ...	4,000	8,000	
7	Total working capital ...	5,93,508	5,61,449	

*(d) Meetings.*

**200.** The Board of Directors held 39 meetings and disposed of 245 items of business during the year under report, as against 32 meetings and disposal of 191 items of business during the previous year.

Meetings of the Board of Directors.

**201.** The Annual General Meeting of the Bank for the year 1935-36 was held on the 29th August 1936. It was presided over by Shrimant Raja Saheb of Phaltan. The annual report of the Board of Directors was unanimously approved and the usual business was transacted.

Annual General Meeting.

A dividend of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent was declared and further provision was made for bad debts, and for the Building Fund, Dividend Equalisation Fund and a Rebate of 2 per cent on recoveries of interest on or before the due date. The amendments to the Bank's by-laws providing for advancing of loans to the individual shareholders against Gold, Silver, Commodities, Bills of exchange, personal securities, and immovable property were adopted. A donation of Rs. 50 to the Victoria Diamond Jubilee Library Phaltan was sanctioned.

At the conclusion of the business of the meeting, the following two resolutions were passed. The first resolution recorded the deep sympathy and profound regret of the members of the Bank for the very sad demise, on the 14th February 1936, of the late Shrimant Babasaheb alias Raghunathrao Sambhajirao Naik Nimbalkar, the natural father of Shrimant Raja Saheb of Phaltan and an ex-Director of the Bank.

The second resolution expressed the Bank's most hearty congratulations to Shrimant Raja Saheb upon the conferment of the hereditary title of "Raja" on him by H. E. the Viceroy on the 1st January 1936, as well as for the promotion of the Raja Saheb to the honorary rank of "Major".

*(e) Profit*

**202.** During the year under report, the Bank earned a net profit of Rs. 8,416 as against Rs. 11,510 of the previous year. The fall of about Rs. 3,100 is mainly due to the reduction of the lending rate of interest to the societies from 9 to 8 per cent and also due to the Bank's outstandings with the three societies in liquidation amounting to Rs. 30,951 having ceased to carry interest. The loss on this account was about Rs. 1,300.

Profit.

The general deposit rates in other Banks continued to be very low during the year and the Bank's investments in them earned little interest.

*(f) Loans, Advances and Recoveries*

**203.** On account of an increase in the Bank's deposits, the Bank did not require any loan from the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., during the year under report.

Loans.

**204.** The total advances to the societies during the year amounted to Rs. 45,622 as against Rs. 33,205 of the previous year. The recoveries during the year amounted to Rs. 57,709 as against Rs. 82,392 of the previous year. The decrease of about Rs. 25,000 is mainly due to insufficiency of rain and partial failure of crops. It is also due to the continued fall in the price of 'Gul.'

Advances and Recoveries.

A small beginning to advance loans to individual shareholders was made during the year under report.

Loans to  
Individuals.

**205.** The total amount of loans outstanding with the Societies and individual members at the end of the year was Rs. 3,02,449 as against Rs. 2,85,821 at the end of the previous year.

Loans Outstanding.

(g) *Audit*

**206.** The auditing of the Bank for the year under report was done by Messrs. P.G. Bhagwat & Co., Registered Accountants, Bombay.

Audit.

(h) *Distinguished Visitors*

**207.** Lieut.-Colonel K. A. G. Evans-Gordon, Agent to the Governor-General for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur, accompanied by his Secretary, paid a visit to the Bank on the 1st February 1937 and was pleased to remark in the Visitors' Book as follows :—

Distinguished  
Visitors.

“ I visited the State Bank this evening in company with the Raja Saheb. The Raja Saheb and the Board are to be congratulated on the growing success of this very useful Institution.”

1-2-37

Sd. K. EVANS-GORDON,  
Lt.-Col.

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## CHAPTER VIII

### MISCELLANEOUS

#### A. THE STATE RECORD DEPARTMENT

**208.** During the year under report, Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, B.A., LL.B., Dewan and Home Member, continued to be in charge of the State Record Department. The work of re-sorting and indexing the village records, taken in hand during the previous year, was nearing completion.

Out of 28 applications for certified copies including 1 of the last year, 26 were disposed of during the year under report, leaving a balance of 2 at the end of the year.

#### B. PRINTING-PRESSES

**209.** *Shri Maloji Vijaya Press*, at Phaltan, is the only printing-press in the State. It was started in 1924. It is owned by the proprietor Mr. S. R. Dudhal.

The *Phaltan Durbar Gazette*, the official monthly publication, is printed in the above press. There are no other periodicals or newspapers published in the State.

#### C. LIBRARIES

**210.** The Victoria Diamond Jubilee Library at Phaltan was established on the 9th August 1870. The original name, "The Native General Library Phaltan" was changed as above in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Late Majesty the Queen-Empress Victoria on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the new building of the Library on 20-1-1902.

**211.** Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, B. A., LL. B., the Dewan, is the *ex-officio* President of the Library.

The Managing Committee consists of 7 members elected by the members at the annual general meeting. The Vice-President, the Chairman of the Managing Committee and the Hon. General Secretary are also elected at the annual general meeting.

During the year under report, Mr. B. L. Likhite, M. A., LL. B., was elected Vice-President, and Mr. N. V. Tere-Desai, B.A., and Mr. B. L. Velankar, B.A., were elected Chairman and Hon. General Secretary of the Managing Committee respectively at the Annual General Meeting held on 4-9-1936 and the following day. The other members of the Managing Committee elected at the meeting were Mr. G. K. Deshmukh, M. A., LL. B.; Mr. W. S. Paranjpe; Mr. S. H. Talvarkar; Mr. R. H. Shah, B. Sc., LL. B.; and Mr. B. M. Gosavi.

**212.** The Library had 4,189 books at the beginning of the year and 4,408 at the close of the year, the number of addition being 219.

**213.** Mr. Shankar Hari Sathe, B.A., LL.B., Member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly and Mr. Ramchandra Ganesh Soman, Member of the Bombay Legislative Council paid a visit to the Library on the 7th May 1937. Their remarks in the Visitors' Book are as follows :—

**Visitors and their Remarks.** " We deem it a pleasure to get an opportunity to visit the library this morning. The Institution is an old one and is very ably managed. The dailies and periodicals are copiously supplied, and, we are told, are used by the students as well as gentlemen of the town. The stock of books is also an indication of the popularity of the institution. We wish this institution will, day by day, be more freely used by the public of the town."

7-5-37:

Sd. R. G. SOMAN.  
Sd. S. H. SATHE.

#### D. CLUBS

**214.** The Mudhoji Club at Phaltan was started on the 1st August 1916 by the late Ruler Shrimant Mudhojirao Bapu Saheb. The Club has a very fine building just outside the town. The Club has always been a very popular institution and adds greatly to the amenities of the capital town.

**215.** Shrimant Raja Saheb is the President of the Club. The Vice-President; the Chairman of the Managing Committee and the Honorary General Secretary are elected at the Annual General Meeting. The Managing Committee consists of 7 members elected and nominated as follows :—

	Number of Members Elected.
Elected by the Patrons and Life-members ...	2
Elected by the Donors, Permanent members and Special class and Ordinary members ...	3
Nominated by the President ...	2
	7
	7

During the year under report, Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, B.A., LL.B., continued to be the Vice-President, Mr. G. K. Deshmukh, M.A., LL.B., the Chairman of the Managing Committee and Mr. S. H. Talvalkar, the Honorary General Secretary.

#### E. FAIRS

**216.** The Rath and the Ramnavmi fairs were held at Phaltan on 14-12-1936 and 19-4-1937 respectively, and were very largely attended.

The annual fair at Javali was held on 4-5-1937.

#### F. CONCLUDING REMARKS

**217.** The foregoing chapters contain an account of the working of the various Departments of the State. During the year under report, the relations of the Durbar with the British Government continued to be very cordial as usual.

There was insufficiency of rain during the year to some extent. This naturally affected the normal outturn of crops. There was no prevalence of any insect pest or crop disease. Prices of staple food-grains showed a little increase over those of the last year. The general health of the people remained good. Skilled and unskilled labour was in good demand. The relations between the different communities in the State continued to be cordial.

The total receipts during the year under report amounted to Rs. 11,17,389 as against Rs. 13,03,115 of the previous year. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 11,35,574 as against Rs. 12,08,484 in the preceding year. The closing balance was Rs. 3,03,771 as against Rs. 3,21,956 in the previous year. The net revenue of the State exclusive of the balances in hand, alienations of land revenue, debt and deposit receipts, and advances amounted to Rs. 6,39,086 as against Rs. 5,95,322 in the previous year and the net expenditure, to Rs. 5,04,770 as against Rs. 5,33,442 in the last year.

The year under report witnessed an event unprecedented and unparalleled in the history of the British Empire. His Majesty the King-Emperor Edward VIII abdicated the Throne on December 12, 1936 and was succeeded by his brother H. R. H. the Duke of York who assumed the title of George VI.

During the year under report, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Brabourne, G. C. I. E., M. C., Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne very kindly paid an informal visit to Phaltan on October 16, 1936 at the invitation of Shrimant Raja Saheb and S. Rani Saheb. Lieut.-Col. K. A. G. Evans-Gordon, Agent to the Governor-General for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur, paid an unofficial visit to Phaltan from January 31 to February 2, 1937.

The year under report will be a memorable one as the Coronation Year. Their Majesties the King-Emperor George VI and the Queen-Empress Elizabeth were crowned at Westminster Abbey in London on May 12, 1937. The unique event was celebrated throughout the State with great pomp and enthusiasm.

It is my duty to acknowledge here with gratitude the valuable guidance I have always received from Shrimant Raja Saheb in all important matters of administration. I may also mention that I have always received a hearty co-operation from my colleagues and the other officials of the State.

Lastly, I cannot conclude without expressing the Durbar's deep sense of gratitude to Lieut.-Col. K. A. G. Evans-Gordon, Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States, for his sympathy, guidance and valuable advice. Mention must also be made with thanks of the help always received from Captain ( now Major ) K. C. Packman and Major R. L. Bazalgette, Secretaries to the Resident.

*Armed Cole*

Dewan, Phaltan State.

# **APPENDICES**

**I to XXV**

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## APPENDIX I

Names of high officials in the Phaltan State showing changes in  
personnel during the year 1936-37.

Name of Officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
		From	To	
Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, B. A., LL. B.	Dewan and Home Member	1-6-36	31-5-37	
Mr. S. H. Kher, B.A., LL.B.	Revenue Member	1-6-36	31-5-37	
Mr. B. L. Likhite, M.A., LL. B.	Finance Member	1-6-36	31-5-37	
Mr. S. M. Upalekar, M.A., LL.B.	F. C. Sub-Judge and F. C. Magistrate	1-6-36	20-9-36	
	Private Secretary	1-6-36	31-5-37	
Mr. R. R. Kaulgud, M.A., LL.B.	F. C. Sub-Judge and F. C. Magistrate	21-9-36	31-5-37	
Mr. A. R. Chavan	A. D. C. to the Raja of Phaltan	1-6-36	31-5-37	
Mr. R. G. Joshi, B.A.	Education Officer	1-6-36	30-11-36	Resigned.
Mr. G. K. Deshmukh, M.A., LL.B.	Head Master, Mudhoji High School	1-6-36	31-5-37	
Mr. G. S. Phansalkar, L.C.P.S.	Chief Medical Officer	1-6-36	31-5-37	
Mr. N. V. Tere-Desai, B.A.	Personal Assistant to the Dewan	1-6-36	31-5-37	
Mr. S. N. Bapat, B.A.	Mamlatdar and F. C. Magistrate	1-6-36	31-5-37	
Mr. N. G. Halabe	Mamlatdar for the Co-operative Societies and Second Class Magistrate	1-6-36	31-5-37	
Mr. V. B. Chavan	Chief Police Officer	1-6-36	31-5-37	
Mr. V. R. Lele, L.C.P.S.	Asst. Medical Officer	1-6-36	31-5-37	
Mr. V. R. Tathavadkar	Khasgi Karbhari	1-6-36	31-5-37	
Mr. K. S. Keskar	State and Khasgi Business Manager	1-6-36	31-5-37	
Mr. D. S. Unde	Agricultural Officer	1-6-36	31-5-37	
	Guest Officer	14-4-37	31-5-37	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

## APPENDIX II

### List of Laws in force in the Phaltan State.

Acts adapted from the Acts passed by the <i>Government of India</i> .			
No.	Act No.	Description	Introduced during the year
✓ 1	XXXII of 1839	The Interest Act.	1936
2	XVIII of 1850	The Judicial Officers' Protection Act.	1936
3	XV of 1856	The Hindu Widows' Re-marriage Act.	1936
4	XXI of 1860	The Societies Registration Act.	1926
5	XLV of 1860	The Indian Penal Code.	1889-90
✓ 6	XX of 1863	The Religious Endowments Act.	1926
7	XXV of 1867	The Press and Registration of Books Act.	1930
8	VII of 1870	The Court-Fees Act.	1889-90
✓ 9	I of 1871	The Cattle-Trespass Act.	1882-83
✓ 10	XXIII of 1871	The Pensions Act.	1930
11	I of 1872	The Indian Evidence Act.	1889-90
12	IX of 1872	The Indian Contract Act.	1889-90
13	XV of 1872	The Indian Christian Marriage Act.	1933
14	X of 1873	The Indian Oaths Act.	1889-90
15	IX of 1875	The Indian Majority Act.	1894-95
16	I of 1877	The Specific Relief Act.	1889-90
17	I of 1878	The Opium Act.	1889-90
18	VI of 1878	The Treasure-Trove Act.	1893-94
19	XI of 1878	The Indian Arms Act.	1882-83
20	XXVI of 1881	The Negotiable Instruments Act.	1930
21	II of 1882	The Indian Trusts Act.	1926
22	IV of 1882	The Transfer of Property Act.	1904-05
✓ 23	V of 1882	The Easements Act.	1930
24	XII of 1882	The Indian Salt Act.	1904-05
✓ 25	XIX of 1883	The Land Improvement Loans Act. ✓	1894-95
26	IV of 1884	The Indian Explosives Act.	1917-18
✓ 27	XII of 1884	The Agriculturists' Loans Act	1898-99



APPENDIX II—(Contd.)

No.	Act No.	Description	Introduced during the year	Remarks
28	XIII of 1885	The Indian Telegraph Act.	1917-18	
29	VI of 1886	The Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act.	1926	
30	VII of 1887	The Suits Valuation Act.	1930	
31	VI of 1890	The Charitable Endowments Act.	1926	
32	VIII of 1890	The Guardians and Wards Act.	1894-95	
✓33	XI of 1890	The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.	1918-19	
✓34	I of 1894	The Land Acquisition Act.	1913-14	
35	IX of 1894	The Prisons Act.	1936	
36	X of 1897	The General Clauses Act.	1931	
37	V of 1898	The Code of Criminal Procedure.	1898-99	
38	VI of 1898	The Indian Post Office Act.	1905-06	
39	II of 1899	The Indian Stamp Act, ( As amended by the Bombay Act No. II of 1922 ).	1922-23	
40	VIII of 1899	The Indian Petroleum Act.	1931	
41	XIII of 1899	The Glanders and Farcy Act.	1905-06	
42	III of 1900	The Prisoners Act.	1910-11	
43	XV of 1903	The Indian Extradition Act.	1907-08	
44	VII of 1904	The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act.	1936	
45	V of 1908	The Code of Civil Procedure.	1908-09	
46	VI of 1908	The Explosive Substances Act.	1908-09	
47	IX of 1908	The Indian Limitation Act.	1908-09	
48	XVI of 1908	The Indian Registration Act.	1921-22	
49	IV of 1909	The Whipping Act.	1917-18	
50	IX of 1910	The Indian Electricity Act.	1933	
51	IV of 1912	The Indian Lunacy Act.	1931	
52	III of 1913	The Administrator General's Act.	1931	
53	VII of 1913	The Indian Companies Act.	1918-19	
54	VIII of 1914	The Indian Motor Vehicles Act.	1917-18	
55	XV of 1916	The Hindu Disposition of Property Act.	1936	
✓56	X of 1918	The Usurious Loans Act.	1918-19	
57	V of 1920	The Provincial Insolvency Act.	1931	

APPENDIX II—(Contd.)

No.	Act No.	Description	Introduced during the year	Remarks
58	XIV of 1920	The Charitable and Religious Trusts Act.	1936	
59	XI of 1922	The Indian Income-tax Act.	1932	
60	V of 1923	The Indian Boilers Act.	1933	
61	VIII of 1923	The Workmen's Compensation Act.	1933	
62	VI of 1924	The Criminal Tribes Act.	1931	
63	XXXIX of 1925	The Indian Succession Act.	1930	
64	XII of 1926	The Contempt of Courts Act.	1936	
65	XVI of 1927	The Indian Forest Act.	1931	
66	XII of 1928	The Hindu Inheritance (Removal of Disabilities) Act.	1936	
67	II of 1929	The Hindu Law of Inheritance (Amendment) Act.	1936	
68	XIX of 1929	The Child Marriage Restraint Act.	1936	
69	III of 1930	The Indian Sale of Goods Act.	1933	
70	XXX of 1930	The Hindu Gains of Learning Act.	1936	
71	IX of 1932	The Indian Partnership Act.	1933	
72	XXV of 1934	The Indian Factories Act.	1935	

*N. B.*—The amendments to the above mentioned Acts passed into Law from 1-6-1933 to 31-5-1936 are also made applicable from 1-8-1936 by the Phaltan Act No. IV of 1936.

APPENDIX II—(Contd.)

Regulations adapted from the Regulations of the *Government of Bombay*.

No.	Regulation No.	Description	Introduced during the year	Remarks
1	II of 1827	Caste Questions.	1889-90	
2	IV of 1827	Civil Courts ( Law to be observed ).	1889-90	
✓3	V of 1827	Acknowledgment of Debts ; Interests ; Mortgages.	1889-90	
✓4	VIII of 1827	Administration of Estates.	1889-90	
5	XII of 1827	Police (Duties and Powers of Magistrates).	1889-90	
6	XIII of 1827	Criminal Courts ( Substitution of letter for summons ).	1889-90	

Acts adapted from the Acts passed by the *Government of Bombay*.

No.	Act No.	Description	Introduced during the year	Remarks
1	IV of 1862	Markets and Fairs Act.	1918-19	
2	VII of 1866	The Bombay Hindu Heirs' Relief Act.	1896-97	
3	VII of 1867	The Bombay District Police Act, so far as not repealed by District Police Act IV of 1890.	...	
4	VIII of 1867	The Bombay Village Police Act.	1896-97	
5	II of 1868	The Bombay Ferries Act.	1918-19	
6	XIV of 1869	The Bombay Civil Courts Act.	1894-95	
✓7	III of 1874	The Bombay Hereditary Offices Act.	1896-97	
8	III of 1875	Tolls on Roads and Bridges Act.	1896-97	
✓9	X of 1876	The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act.	1931	
10	V of 1878	The Bombay Abkari Act.	1896-97	
✓11	V of 1879	The Bombay Land Revenue Code.	1882-83	
✓12	VII of 1879	The Bombay Irrigation Act.	1924	
✓13	XVII of 1879	The Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act.	1882-83	
14	IV of 1887	The Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act.	1897-98	
15	IV of 1890	The Bombay District Police Act.	1913-14	
16	I of 1892	The Bombay District Vaccination Act.	1910-11	
17	III of 1901	The Bombay District Municipal Act.	1904-05	
✓18	I of 1905	The Bombay Court of Wards Act.	1918-19	
19	II of 1906	The Mamlatdars' Courts Act.	1907-08	
20	VII of 1920	The Bombay Public Conveyance Act.	1931	

APPENDIX II—(Contd.)

No.	Act No.	Description	Introduced during the year	Remarks
✓ 21	IX of 1920	The Bombay Village Panchayats Act.	1931	
22	XVII of 1920	The Bombay Pleaders Act.	1922	
23	IV of 1923	The Bombay Primary Education Act.	1931	
24	VI of 1923	The Bombay Local Boards Act.	1931	
✓ 25	VII of 1925	The Bombay Co-operative Societies Act.	1926	
26	XV of 1932	The Bombay Weights and Measures Act.	1935	

*N. B.*—The amendments to the above mentioned Acts passed into law from 1-6-1933 to 31-5-1936 are also made applicable from 1-8-1936 by Phaltan Act No. IV of 1936.

APPENDIX II—( Contd. )

Acts passed by the *Phaltan Durbar*.

No.	Act No.	Description	Introduced during the year	Remarks
1	I of 1923	The Opium and Intoxicating Drugs Act.	1923	
2	I of 1929	The Government of Phaltan State Act.	1929	
3	II of 1929	The Phaltan State Elections Inquiries Act.	1929	
4	III of 1929	An Act to provide for the Attendance and Examination of Witnesses before the Phaltan State Legislative Council.	1929	
5	I of 1930	An Act to introduce certain Laws and Amendments of certain Laws.	1930	
6	II of 1930	The Phaltan Census Act.	1930	
7	I of 1931	The Government of Phaltan State Amendment Act.	1931	
8	III of 1931	An Act to repeal and adapt some Laws.	1931	
9	IV of 1931	The Phaltan Village Sanitation Act.	1931	
10	V of 1931	The Phaltan Local Boards Amendment Act	1931	
11	VI of 1931	The Government of Phaltan State (Second) Amendment Act.	1931	
12	VII of 1931	The Government of Phaltan State (Third) Amendment Act.	1931	
13	I of 1932	The Government of Phaltan State Amendment Act.	1932	
14	II of 1932	The Phaltan Pleaders Amendment Act.	1932	
15	IV of 1932	The Phaltan Income-tax Act. (India Act No. XI of 1922.)	1932	
16	V of 1932	The Phaltan Local Boards Amendment Act.	1932	
✓ 17	VI of 1932	The Phaltan Co-operative Societies Amendment Act.	1932	
18	VII of 1932	The Phaltan Public Funds Control Act.	1932	
19	I of 1933	The Phaltan Sale of Goods Act. ( India Act No. III of 1930, Sections 2 to 66 inclusive. )	1933	
20	II of 1933	The Phaltan Electricity Act. (India Act No. IX of 1910.)	1933	
21	III of 1933	The Phaltan Workmen's Compensation Act. ( India Act No. VIII of 1923. )	1933	
22	IV of 1933	The Phaltan Boilers Act. ( India Act No. V of 1923. )	1933	

APPENDIX II--( Contd. )

No.	Act No.	Description	Introduced during the year	Remarks
23	V of 1933	The Phaltan Partnership Act. ( India Act No. IX of 1932, Sections 2 to 74 A. with Schedules 1 and 2. )	1933	
24	VI of 1933	The Phaltan Christian Marriage Act. ( India Act No. XV of 1872, Sections 3 to 80 inclusive of Schedules 1 to 4. )	1933	
25	VII of 1933	An Act to introduce the Amendments of certain Acts of the Government of India and the Government of Bombay up to the end of May 1933.	1933	
26	I of 1935	The Phaltan Weights and Measures Act. ( Bombay Act No. XV of 1932, Sections 3 to 47 inclusive and Schedules 1 and 2. )	1935	
27	II of 1935	The Phaltan Factories Act. ( India Act No. XXV of 1934, Sections 3 to 82 inclusive and Shedule 1. )	1935	
28	I of 1936	The Government of Phaltan State Amendment Act.	1936	
29	II of 1936	The Phaltan Court Fees Act and Stamp Act Amendment Act.	1936	
30	III of 1936	An Act to introduce certain Laws passed by the Government of India.	1936	
31	IV of 1936	An Act to introduce the Amendments of certain Acts of the Government of India and the Government of Bombay up to the end of May 1936.	1936	
32	V of 1936	The Phaltan Local Boards Amendment Act.	1936	
33	VI of 1936	The Phaltan Primary Education Amendment Act.	1936	
34	VII of 1936	The Phaltan District Municipal Amendment Act.	1936	
*35	I of 1937	The Phaltan Income-tax Amendment Act.	1937	
*36	II of 1937	The Phaltan Court Fees Act and Stamp Act Amendment Act.	1937	

**Orders and Ordinances promulgated by the Raja of Phaltan.**

No.	Order No.	Description	Introduced during the year	Remarks
1	II of 1934	Sugar ( Excise Duty ) Order, 1934.	1934	
2	II of 1934	Matches ( Excise Duty ) Order, 1934.	1934	
3	III of 1934	Order regulating the issue of Sugar from a factory.	1934	

\* These Acts received the Assent of the Raja Sahab on 5-9-1937.

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State

APPENDIX III.

Appendix III is not given as there is no Military Force in the Phaltan State.

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

**APPENDIX IV**

STATEMENT showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police in the Phaltan State for the year 1936-37.

Description of Office	Number	Pay of Grade	Total Cost	Punishment			Rewards		Education		Remarks	
				Dismissed	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<i>Police (Regular Foot)</i>		Rs.	Rs.									
Chief Police Officer ...	1	100	} 16,903	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		
Head Constables I ...	1	21		...	...	...	...	...	1	...		
Do II ...	2	19		...	...	...	...	...	2	...		
Do III ...	2	18		...	...	...	...	...	2	...		
Do IV ...	4	16		...	...	...	...	...	3	1		
Constables I ...	3	14		...	...	...	...	...	1	2		
Do II ...	5	13		...	...	...	...	...	3	2		
Do III ...	20	12		...	...	...	...	...	20	...		
Total ...	38	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	33	5	
Garrison ...	45	...		...	...	1	...	...	...	38	7	
Sowars (Mounted) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Shibandi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Grand Total ...	83	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	71	12		

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.



APPENDIX V

STATEMENT showing the working of the Police in the Phaltan State during the year 1936.

State	Number of Offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions to accused arrested		Percentage of convictions to 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
Phaltan	95	94	125	154	125	154	51	65	16	26	76.1	71.4	76.1	71.4	63 accused awaiting trial.

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K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

APPENDIX VI

STATEMENT showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Phaltan State during the year 1936.

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.	Rs.	Rs.	
Phaltan	8,674 *	1,547	1,929	1,097	22·2	70·9	* This includes property worth Rs 5,599 which was reported as stolen in crime No.89 of 1935, but this case was subsequently classed as B in 1936.

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

## APPENDIX VII

STATEMENT showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Phaltan State during the year 1936.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of,

Description of Offences	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted
	Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>I Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</b>							
1 Abetment ( Ss. 109-120 ) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Criminal Conspiracy ( Ss. 120 B ) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Offences against the State ( Ss. 121-130 ) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Offences against the Public Tranquility ( Ss. 143-160 ) ... ..	4	3	7	...	5	51	5
5 Offences by, or relating to Public Servants ( Ss. 161-171 ) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Offences relating to elections ( Ss. 171 E-171 I ) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Contempts of the Lawful Authority of Public Servants ( Ss. 172-190 ) ... ..	6	2	8	4	6	8	4
8 False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice ( Ss. 193-229 ) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps ( Ss. 231-263 A ) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Offences relating to Weights and Measures ( Ss. 264-267 ) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety, Convenience, Decency and Morals ( Ss. 269-294 A ) ... ..	2	2	4	...	3	3	2
12 Offences relating to Religion ( Ss. 295-298 ) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Offences affecting the Human Body :—							
(i ) Offences affecting Life ( Ss. 302-311 ) ... ..	3	3	6	1	3	5	3
(ii ) Causing of Miscarriage, etc. ( Ss. 312-318 ) ... ..	...	2	2	...	1	2	...
(iii ) Hurt ( Ss. 323-338 ) ... ..	27	57	84	64	65	218	9
(iv ) Wrongful Restraint and Wrongful Confinement ( Ss. 341-348 ) ... ..	10	...	10	...	8	26	9
(v ) Criminal Force and Assault ( Ss. 352-358 ) ... ..	5	7	12	4	12	27	6
(vi ) Kidnapping, Abduction, Slavery and Forced Labour ( Ss. 363-374 ) ... ..	1	2	3	...	2	6	...
(vii ) Rape ( S. 376 ) ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	2	...
(viii ) Unnatural Offences ( S. 377 ) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Offences against Property :—							
(i ) Theft ( Ss. 379-382 ) ... ..	10	34	44	9	32	62	35
(ii ) Extortion ( Ss. 384-389 ) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iii ) Robbery and Dacoity ( Ss. 392-402 ) ... ..	2	1	3	...	1	9	6
(iv ) Criminal Misappropriation of Property ( Ss. 403-404 ) ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
(v ) Criminal Breach of Trust ( Ss. 406-414 ) ... ..	8	6	14	1	6	10	5
(vi ) Cheating ( Ss. 417-420 ) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(vii ) Fraudulent Deeds and Disposition of Property ( Ss. 421-424 ) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(viii ) Mischief ( Ss. 426-440 ) ... ..	2	9	11	11	8	16	1
(ix ) Criminal Trespass ( Ss. 447-462 ) ... ..	11	14	25	10	17	59	27
15 Offences relating to Documents and to Trade or Property Marks ( Ss. 465-489 D ) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Criminal Breach of Contracts of Service ( Ss. 490-492 ) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Offences relating to Marriage ( Ss. 493-498 ) ... ..	1	1	2	...	...	8	...
18 Defamation ( Ss. 500-502 ) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Criminal Intimidation, Insult and Annoyance ( Ss. 504-510 ) ... ..	...	17	17	9	15	42	...
20 Attempt to commit offences ( Ss. 511 ) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>II Offences against other Laws</b> ... ..	27	224	251	106	224	260	188
<b>Total</b> ...	121	384	505	219	408	815	300*

\* 11 persons were released under S. 562 Cri. Pro. Code.



**APPENDIX VIII**

STATEMENT showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Phaltan State during the year 1936.

Name of Court	Number of offences reported during the year		Number of Persons dealt with								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year	Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Remaining at the end of last year	Brought to trial in 1936					Total		Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped, or transferred		
				Arrested by Police	Upon Warrant	On Summons	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate	Past year	Present year							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sessions Court ... ..	2	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	19	7	..	...	6	...	...	1	
Magistrate First Class ...	85	83	77	18	13	54	...	...	214	162	18	36	78	1	4	25	
Magistrate Second Class...	213	300	171	63	87	325	...	...	514	646	83	238	216	...	5	104	
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>130</b>	

**K. V. GODBOLE,**  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

## APPENDIX IX

STATEMENT showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Phaltan State during the year 1936.

Tribunals	Number of Applications	Number of Persons and Cases																Remarks	
		Applications rejected		Sentences						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further inquiry etc. ordered		Pending			
				Confirmed		Modified		Reversed											
		Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
High Court ...	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sessions Court ...	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
District Magistrate's Court	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	39	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State,

APPENDIX X

Civil Work:—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Phaltan State during the year 1936.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during the year, received by transfer, or on remand		Total		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year								Suits disposed of during the 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 transactions	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000	Number of suits above Rs. 1000 and under Rs. 5000	Number of suits above Rs. 5000	Ex-parte	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file		Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		24	25	26
F. C. Sub-Judge's Court, Phaltan	227	256	259	256	486	512	230	251	256	261	Rs. 40,738	63	183	10	159	82	11	4	...	45	46	12	148	Rs. 44,489	y. m. d. 0-10-5	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.



**APPENDIX XI**

*Civil Work:—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Phaltan State during the year 1936.*

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Tribunal.	Opening balance		Value of opening balance for present year	Applications brought to the register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of			Remarks
	Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year	Value for pre-sent year	Past year	Present year	Value for pre-sent year	Past year	Present year	Value for pre-sent year	Past year	Present year	Value for pre-sent year	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
F. C. Sub-Judge's Court, Phaltan.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.				
	249	261	1,02,024	440	338	1,16,331	689	599	2,18,355	428	372	1,44,737	261	227	1,08,753	82	26	119	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

APPENDIX XII

Civil Work—Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Phaltan State during the year 1936.

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Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of										Average duration		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	Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised and 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			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
High Court	5	4	1	6	6	10	2	8	4	*2	Rs. 1,500	Rs. 14,277	2	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	y. m. d. 0-4-24	y. m. d. 1-0-15	*One appeal has since been disposed of.
District Judge's Court	11	10	10	14	21	24	11	12	10	†12	2,365	8,746	3	6	4	...	...	...	2	6	2	...	0-8-10	0-9-20	† 11 appeals have since been disposed of.

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State,

APPENDIX XIII

STATEMENT showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Phaltan State during the year 1936-37.

Station	No. of Prisons	Number of Prisoners				Daily average		Number of Prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of Jail and Prisoners	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Total		Past year	Present year				
				Past year	Present year						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
State Jail at Phaltan	1	12	98	108	110	16.09	20.18	21	Rs. 1,238	Day\$ 34.5	Nil

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

APPENDIX XIV

Registration of documents in the Phaltan State during the year 1936-37.

Name of State	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registration has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of 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
Phaltan	...	1,535	1,488	386	412	578	603	3	3	5	1	563	469	1,535	1,488	Rs. 2,87,844	Rs. 3,18,907	...	...	...	...

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K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

APPENDIX XV

STATEMENT showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Phaltan State  
during the year 1936-37.

Description	Past year			Present year			Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	Number of deeds	Value of Property	Fees realised	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Mortgages ...	386	78,837	454	412	95,770	374	
Sale-deeds ...	578	1,56,057	1,168	603	1,65,185	1,231	
Wills ...	3	...	10	3	...	8	
Money-Bonds ...	5	950	8	1	50	1	
Miscellaneous ...	563	52,000	807	469	57,902	853	
Total ...	1,535	2,87,844	2,447	1,488	3,18,907	2,467	
Deduct expenditure ...	...	...	639	...	...	652	
Net Profit ...	...	...	1,808	...	...	1,815	

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K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

APPENDIX XVI

Receipts and expenditure of the Phaltan Local Self Government Institutions in the Phaltan State during the year 1936-37.

Name	Opening Balance on 1st June 1936	Receipts during the year		Total in current year	Expenditure during the year		Balance on 31st May 1937	Remarks
		Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Phaltan Municipality ...	9,874	40,466	52,000	61,874	55,603	60,149	1,725	
Phaltan State Local Board ...	28,589	72,845	72,869	1,01,458	76,062	65,669	35,789	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State,

APPENDIX XVII

STATEMENT of rainfall in the Phaltan State during the year 1936-37.

Station	Rainfall during												Total	Total of past year	Average of past 5 years	Remarks
	1936							1937								
	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
Phaltan	1.40	...	0.75	3.96	0.90	3.94	...	...	...	...	1.02	...	11.97	22.92	24.13	
Barad (Eastern Division)	0.24	...	0.46	7.94	1.16	3.55	...	...	0.65	0.04	0.54	0.25	14.83	17.08	23.74	
Taradgaon (Western Division)	3.12	...	0.50	3.48	0.51	1.68	...	...	0.85	0.03	1.62	...	11.79	15.13	21.33	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State

APPENDIX XVIII

STATEMENT as to prices of staple food-grains in the Phaltan State during the year 1936-37.

Article	Past year ( during March 1936 )	Present year ( during March 1937 )	Remarks
1	2	3	4
	Seers per Rupee	Seers per Rupee	
Jwari ...	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{2}{3}$	
Bajri ...	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{2}{3}$	
Wheat ...	11	7	
Rice ...	8 $\frac{2}{3}$	8 $\frac{2}{3}$	
Gram ...	15	8 $\frac{2}{3}$	
Tur ...	11	8 $\frac{2}{3}$	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.



## APPENDIX XIX

Expenditure on Public Works in the Phaltan State during the year 1936-37.

Description of work	State Funds			Local Funds			Total	Remarks
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Public Offices and Buildings ...	6,617	10,081	16,698	2,994	1,401	4,395	21,093	
2. Payment to the Government of Bombay on account of the Mahad-Pandharpur Road within the State limits:—								
(1) Annual contribution ...	...	4,607	4,607	....	...	...	4,607	
(2) Half toll-proceeds ...	...	6,518	6,518	...	...	...	6,518	
3. Roads and road-side trees ...	...	...	...	...	7,404	7,404	7,404	
4. Water supply ...	...	...	...	60	528	588	588	
5. Establishment (including contingencies) ...	14,293	...	14,293	1,268	...	1,268	15,561	
6. Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	338	...	338	338	
Total ...	20,910	21,206	42,116	4,660	9,333	13,993	56,109	

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K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

## APPENDIX XX

Agricultural stock in the Phaltan State during the year 1936-37.

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Place	Year	Oxen			Buffaloes			Horses and Ponies			Sheep	Goats	Donkeys	Ploughs		Carts		Remarks
		Bullocks	Cows	Young stock (calves)	Male Buffaloes	Cow- Buffaloes	Young Stock (Buffalo calves)	Horses	Mares	Young stock (Colts and fillies)				With two bullocks	With four bullocks	Riding	Load carrying	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Phaltan State	1936-37	11,754	7,408	4,670	48	1,512	808	140	165	30	23,200	15,725	257	244	902	170	1,937	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

APPENDIX XXI

STATEMENT showing the excise shops and excise ( Sayar ) revenue of the Phaltan State during the year 1936-37.

Name of State	Country Spirit		Opium		Ganja		Toddy		Salt	Miscellaneous	Excise duty on sugar	Proceeds of the pool of the excise duty on matches	Total		Remarks
	No. of shops	Revenue	No. of shops	Revenue	No. of shops	Revenue	No. of shops	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	No. of shops	Revenue	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Phaltan State	1	Rs. 6,400	8	Rs. 26,866	1	Rs. 3,561	...	Rs. ...	Rs. 2,011	Rs. 1,817	Rs. 1,72,243	Rs. 4,183	10	Rs. 2,17,081	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

**APPENDIX XXII**  
**STATEMENT showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Phaltan State**  
**during the year 1936-37**  
**RECEIPTS.**

Nature of Demand	Demand			Collection during the current year (1936-37)	Collection during the previous year (1935-36)	Remission during the current year (1936-37)	Balance	Remarks						
	Ar-rears	Current	Total											
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							
Cash Balance at the commencement of the year ...				3,21,956	2,27,325									
<i>A-Land Revenue</i>														
1 Fixed	34,919	2,01,354	2,36,273	*1,75,667	2,07,410	8,928	52,149							
2 Fluctuating														
3 Miscellaneous									331	331	331	4,263	...	...
4 Water cess									6,078	6,078	6,078	5,467	...	...
5 Alienations									64,431	64,431	64,431	64,521	...	...
Total ...	34,919	2,72,194	3,07,113	2,46,507	2,81,661	8,928	52,149							
Deduct Local Funds...	...	25,132	25,132	25,132	28,002	...	...							
Total ...	34,919	2,47,062	2,81,981	2,21,375	2,53,659	8,928	52,149	1						
<i>B-Forest Revenue</i>														
1 Grazing fees	173	3,127	3,300	3,140	3,171	...	160							
2 Trees	3	121	124	124	1,225	...	...							
3 Quarries	...	75	75	75	75	...	...							
4 Miscellaneous	24	109	133	111	180	...	22							
Total ...	200	3,432	3,632	3,450	4,651	...	182	2						
<i>C-Excise ( Sayar ) Revenue</i>														
1 Compensation from the Government of Bombay for														
(1) Liquor	...	6,400	6,400	6,400	6,277	...	...							
(2) Hemp Drugs	...	3,561	3,561	3,561	4,528	...	...							
(3) Salt	...	2,011	2,011	2,011	2,011	...	...							
Total ...	...	11,972	11,972	11,972	12,816	...	...							
2 Opium	...	26,866	26,866	26,866	27,290	...	...							
3 Miscellaneous	...	1,817	1,817	1,817	1,691	...	...							
4 Excise duty on sugar	...	1,72,243	1,72,243	1,72,243	90,682	...	...							
5 Proceeds of the pool of the excise duty on matches	...	4,183	4,183	4,183	2,737	...	...							
Total ...	...	2,17,081	2,17,081	2,17,081	1,35,216	...	...	3						
<i>D-Stamp Revenue</i>														
1 Sale-proceeds of court fee Stamps	...	7,630	7,630	7,630	8,830	...	...							
2 Sale-proceeds of general stamps	...	4,370	4,370	4,370	4,652	...	...							
3 Sale-proceeds of Revenue stamps	...	716	716	716	716	...	...							
4 Stamp duty and penalty on unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents	...	144	144	144	36	...	...							
Total ...	...	12,860	12,860	12,860	14,234	...	...	4						

\* Excludes Rs. 910, received in 1935-36 and includes Rs. 1,381, received in advance for the year 1937-38.

N. B.-The figures in the last column refer to the explanatory notes at the end of this Appendix.

**APPENDIX XXII**

**STATEMENT showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Phaltan State  
during the year 1936-37  
DISBURSEMENTS**

Nature of Expenditure	Budget Estimates		Actual Expenditure		Increase	Decrease	Remarks
	Current year. (1936-37)	Previous year. (1935-36)	Current year. (1936-37)	Previous year. (1935-36)			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>A-Horse Contingent Contribution to the British Government</i> ...	9,600	19,200	9,600	19,200	...	9,600	1
<i>B-Refunds</i>							
1 Of revenue ...	2,500	2,950	2,272	2,880	...	608	
2 Of fees, fines and forfeitures ...	300	725	113	154	...	41	
3 Of lapsed deposits ...	400	500	6	40	...	34	
Total ...	3,200	4,175	2,391	3,074	...	683	
<i>C-Administration</i>							
1 Political Department ...	33,601	20,000	33,601	17,820	15,781	...	2
2 General Administration ...	31,995	31,296	30,611	29,108	1,503	...	
<i>3 Revenue Department</i>							
(i) Establishment ...	9,825	13,585	8,677	7,811	866	...	
(ii) Watandars and Hakkadars ...	68,625	71,242	56,272	67,243	...	10,971	3
(iii) Remission on account of water cess ...	4,500	5,500	6,078	5,467	611	...	
(iv) Alienations ...	65,000	65,000	64,431	64,521	...	90	
Total ...	1,47,950	1,55,327	1,35,458	1,45,042	...	9,584	
4 Excise ( <i>Sayar</i> ) Department ...	9,100	9,010	8,836	8,652	184	...	
5 Forest Department ...	900	800	705	725	...	20	
6 Registration Department ...	850	900	652	639	13	...	
7 Judicial Department ...	5,650	6,185	5,175	5,656	...	481	
Department ...	1,250	1,100	1,238	866	372	...	

*N. B.*—The figures in the last column refer to the explanatory notes given at the end of this Appendix.

RECEIPTS—( Contd. )

Nature of Demand	Demand			Collection during the current year (1936-37)	Collection during the previous year (1935-36)	Remission during the current year (1936-37)	Balance	Remarks
	Ar-rears	Current	Total					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>E—Law and Justice</i>								
1 Fees for Sanads to Pleaders ...	...	110	110	110	215	...	...	
2 Sale-proceeds of unclaimed and intestate property ...	...	16	16	16	1,492	...	...	
3 Court-fee on pauper suits and other sums realised in cash ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4 Criminal (Magisterial) fines ...	1,241	2,461	3,702	2,309	1,930	...	1,393	
5 Civil Court fines, percentage on the amount of sale, etc.	...	242	242	242	137	...	...	
6 Comparing fees ...	...	99	99	99	98	...	...	
7 Subsistence allowance of State servants ...	...	87	87	87	68	...	...	
8 Licence fees ...	...	1,801	1,801	1,801	1,509	...	...	
9 Miscellaneous ...	...	52	52	52	348	...	...	
Total ...	1,241	4,868	6,109	4,716	5,797	...	1,393	5
<i>F—Receipts under Other Heads</i>								
1 Income-tax ...	2,789	10,743	13,532	9,616	10,820	...	3,916	
2 Registration Department ...	...	2,467	2,467	2,467	2,447	...	...	
3 Police Department ...	...	549	549	549	1,409	...	...	
4 Educational Department ...	8	5,535	5,543	5,530	5,861	...	13	
5 Medical Department ...	...	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,001	...	...	
6 Agricultural Department ...	...	33	33	33	62	...	...	
7 Co-operative Department ...	...	180	180	180	180	...	...	
8 Public Works Department								
(1) Rent of State Buildings ...	...	176	176	176	154	...	...	
(2) Sale-proceeds of old stores, etc ...	...	4	4	4	91	...	...	
(3) Toll-proceeds ...	1,264	12,500	13,764	13,006	13,815	...	758	
(4) Subvention from the Road Development Fund ...	...	...	...	...	2,387	...	...	
(5) Miscellaneous ...	...	66	66	66	594	...	...	
Total ...	1,264	12,746	14,010	13,252	17,041	...	758	
9 Printing and Stationery Department	8	636	644	639	714	...	5	
10 Commerce and Industries Department	...	524	524	524	544	...	...	
11 Irrigation water rate collections ...	2,01,008	1,99,821	4,00,829	1,49,916	1,48,565	57	2,50,856	
12 Local Funds								
(1) Combined local fund and education cess ...	...	25,132	25,132	25,132	28,002	...	...	

N. B.—The figures in the last column refer to the explanatory notes at the end of this Appendix.

DISBURSEMENTS—( Contd. )

Nature of Expenditure	Budget Estimates		Actual Expenditure		Increase	Decrease	Remarks
	Current year (1936-37)	Previous year (1935-36)	Current year (1936-37)	Previous year (1935-36)			
9 Police Department ..	Rs. 19,190	Rs. 18,500	Rs. 16,903	Rs. 16,292	Rs. 611	...	
10 Agricultural Department ..	20,350	21,800	6,328	21,105	...	14,777	4
11 Co-operative Department ...	2,700	2,750	2,484	2,523	...	39	
12 Printing and Stationery Department ...	4,000	4,000	3,061	3,014	47	...	
13 Commerce and Industries Department ...	4,690	2,545	2,642	2,534	108	...	
14 Postage ( service stamps ) ..	2,050	1,200	2,036	1,200	836	..	
15 Miscellaneous unforeseen Administrative charges ..	5,155	8,034	232	5,432	...	5,200	5
16 Remittance of water rate Collections ..	1,50,000	2,00,000	1,49,277	1,53,508	...	4,231	
17 Local Funds							
(1) Combined local-fund and education cess ...	28,000	29,000	25,132	28,002	...	2,870	
(2) Canal area development cess ...	18,750	22,500	19,138	17,764	1,374	...	
(3) Cattle pounds ...	2,500	2,500	2,246	2,695	..	449	
Total ...	49,250	54,000	46,516	48,461	...	1,945	
Total ...	4,88,681	5,37,447	4,45,755	4,62,577	...	16,822	
<i>D—Public Instruction</i>							
Educational Department...	17,150	13,600	14,631	13,314	1,317	...	
<i>E—Dispensary Charges</i>							
Medical Department ...	5,325	4,700	5,198	4,534	664	...	
<i>F—Domestic Charges</i>							
Nemnuk to the Huzur Khasgi Department ...	27,150	28,962	24,765	28,962	...	4,197	6
<i>G—Religious Charges</i>							
Devasthan-dharmadaya Department ..	4,602	5,000	4,602	4,543	59	...	
<i>H—Public Works Department</i>							
1 Establishment (including contingencies) ...	18,594	15,259	14,293	10,795	3,498	...	7
2 Original works ...	10,655	17,900	6,617	16,294	...	9,677	} 8
3 Repair works ...	10,100	5,300	10,081	2,587	7,494	...	
4 Payment to the Government of Bombay on account of the Mahad-Pandharpur Road within State limits—							
(i) Annual contribution ...	4,607	4,607	4,607	4,607	...	...	
(ii) Half toll-proceeds...	6,518	13,349	6,518	13,341	...	6,823	9
5 Miscellaneous ...	...	3,000	...	2,229	...	2,229	
Total ...	50,474	59,415	42,116	49,853	...	7,737	

N. B.—The figures in the last column refer to the explanatory notes at the end of this Appendix.

RECEIPTS—( Contd. )

Nature of Demand	Demand			Collection during the current year (1936-37)	Collection during the previous year (1935-36)	Remission during the current year (1936-37)	Balance	Remarks
	Ar-rears	Current	Total					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
(2) Canal area development cess ..	30,604	24,978	55,582	19,138	17,764	7	36,437	
(3) Cattle pounds ...	...	2,246	2,246	2,246	2,695	...	...	
Total ...	30,604	52,356	82,960	46,516	48,461	7	36,437	
13 Collection charges on irrigation water rate collections ...	...	10,449	10,449	10,449	10,745	...	...	
14 Collection charges on local funds ...	...	3,660	3,660	3,660	3,877	...	...	
Total ...	2,35,681	3,01,699	5,37,380	2,45,331	2,52,727	64	2,91,985	6
<i>G—Extraordinary Miscellaneous Receipts</i>								
1 Interest								
(1) On securities ...	...	375	375	375	375	...	...	
(2) On bank deposits ...	...	3,114	3,114	3,114	4,195	...	...	
(3) On loans ...	...	5,165	5,165	5,165	5,833	...	...	
(4) Miscellaneous ...	...	4	4	4	70	...	...	
Total ...	...	8,658	8,658	8,658	10,473	...	...	
2 Miscellaneous receipts								
(1) Postage (service stamps) ...	...	1,405	1,405	1,405	994	...	...	
(2) Other miscellaneous receipts ...	...	3,201	3,201	3,201	1,420	...	...	
Total ...	...	4,606	4,606	4,606	2,414	...	...	
Total ...	...	13,264	13,264	13,264	12,887	...	...	
Total A to G...	2,72,041	8,00,266	10,72,307	7,18,077	6,79,171	8,992	3,45,709	
<i>H—Debts</i>								
1 Deposits								
(1) Revenue deposits ...	...	1,86,367	1,86,367	1,86,367	2,59,224	...	...	
(2) Civil deposits ..	...	10,899	10,899	10,899	4,909	...	...	
(3) Criminal Court deposits ...	...	1,936	1,936	1,936	334	...	...	
(4) Reserve funds of co-operative societies ...	...	8,182	8,182	8,182	16,519	...	...	
(5) State Servants' provident fund...	...	10,360	10,360	10,360	7,098	...	...	
(6) Miscellaneous deposits. ...	...	1,145	1,145	1,145	988	...	...	
Total ...	...	2,18,889	2,18,889	2,18,889	2,89,072	...	...	
2 Advances recovered	5,341	1,98,807	2,04,148	1,40,883	3,10,767	...	63,265	
3 Loans recovered ...	1,06,888	1,46,359	2,53,247	39,540	24,105	...	2,13,707	
Total ...	1,12,229	5,64,055	6,76,284	3,99,312	6,23,944	...	2,76,972	
Total Receipts ...	3,84,270	13,64,321	17,48,591	11,17,389	13,03,115	8,992	6,22,681	
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	14,39,345	15,30,440	...	...	

N. B.—The figures in the last column refer to the explanatory notes at the end of this Appendix.



DISBURSEMENTS—( Contd. )

Nature of Expenditure	Budget Estimates		Actual Expenditure		Increase	Decrease	Remarks
	Current year (1936-37)	Previous year (1935-36)	Current year (1936-37)	Previous year (1935-36)			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>I-Stamp Department</i>							
1 Printing ...	3,200	1,300	3,191	1,283	1,908	..	
2 Establishment ...	150	150	144	144	...	...	
3 Furniture ...	...	200	...	191	...	191	
Total...	3,350	1,650	3,335	1,618	1,717	...	10
<i>J-Pension</i>							
1 Pension } ...	11,000	11,500	9,710	10,807	.	1,097	
2 Gratuity } ...	...	500	...	...	...	...	
Total...	11,000	12,000	9,710	10,807		1,097	
<i>L-Miscellaneous Charges</i>							
1 Interest ...	8,000	9,500	7,510	7,646	...	136	
2 Guest House ...	10,610	7,000	9,717	5,990	3,727	...	
3 Donations ...	5,500	7,710	4,431	5,173	...	742	
Total...	24,110	24,210	21,658	18,809	2,849	...	
Total A to L...	6,44,642	7,10,359	5,83,761	6,17,291	...	33,530	
<i>M-Debts</i>							
1 Repayment of deposits							
(1) Of revenue deposits...	1,50,000	1,00,000	1,96,690	1,78,074	18,616	...	
(2) Of civil deposits ...	2,800	2,500	9,601	3,703	5,898	...	
(3) Of criminal deposits...	200	1,000	444	1,937	...	1,493	
(4) Of Provident Fund...	4,500	7,000	6,186	4,822	1,364	...	
(5) Of miscellaneous deposits ...	1,000	11,000	845	4,094	...	3,249	
Total..	1,58,500	1,21,500	2,13,766	1,92,630	21,136	...	
2 Advances made ...	50,000	30,000	1,98,807	2,82,281	...	83,474	
3 Loans advanced ...	2,500	1,500	52,900	1,191	51,709	...	
4 Loans repaid ...	90,000	1,13,700	86,340	1,15,091	...	28,751	
Total...	3,01,000	2,66,700	5,51,833	5,91,193	...	39,380	
Total Expenditure...	9,45,642	9,77,059	11,35,574	12,08,484	...	72,910	
<i>Surplus at the end of the year</i>							
1 In the treasury ...	..	..	56,67	94,859	...	..	
2 In the banks ...	...	...	2,47,097	2,27,097	...	...	
Total...	..	..	3,03,771	3,21,956	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL...	...	...	14,39,345	15,30,440	...	...	

N. B.—The figures in the last column refer to the explanatory notes at the end of this Appendix.

RECEIPTS—( Contd. )

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

1. The decrease under 'A—Land Revenue' is due to less collections being made during the year under report owing to a partial failure of crops due to shortage of rain.

2. The decrease under 'B—Forest Revenue' is mainly due to less receipt from the sale of forest trees during the year under report.

3. The increase under 'C—Excise (Sayar) Revenue' is due to larger receipts from (1) the Excise Duty on sugar and (2) the proceeds of the pool of the Excise Duty on Matches.

4. The decrease under 'D—Stamp Revenue' is due to less receipts from sale of Court fee stamps during the year under report.

5. The decrease under 'E—Law and Justice' is due to less receipts from sale of unclaimed and intestate property during the year under report.

6. The decrease under 'F—Receipts under Other Heads' is due to (1) less receipts from the Income-tax revenue and (2) the non-receipt of the subvention from the Road Development Fund during the year under report.

7. The increases and decreases under other heads are due to their normal fluctuating natures.

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

DISBURSEMENTS—( Contd. )

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

1. The decrease under 'A—Horse Contingent Contribution' is due to two years' amount being paid during the previous year.
2. The increase under 'C—1 Political Department' is due to increased expenditure on account of the work in connection with the impending Indian Federation.
3. The decrease under 'C—3 (ii) Watandars and Hakkadars' is due to decrease in the general revenues during the year and some of the payments not being made during the year under report.
4. The decrease under 'C—10 Agricultural Department' is due to less expenditure being incurred during the year under report.
5. The decrease under 'C—15 Miscellaneous Unforeseen Administrative Charges' is due to purchase of shares during the previous year.
6. The decrease under 'F—Domestic Charges' is due to the decrease in the general revenues on which these charges depend.
7. The increase under 'H—1 P. W. D. Establishment ( including contingencies )' is due to purchase of necessary furniture for the palace.
8. The decrease and increase under 'H—2 and 3 Original Works and Repair Works' are due to less expenditure incurred on the former and larger expenditure incurred on the latter during the year under report.
9. The decrease under 'H—4 (ii) Payment on account of half toll-proceeds' is due to two years' amount being paid during the previous year.
10. The increase under 'I—Stamp Department' is due to expenditure incurred on supplies for several years being printed during the year under report.
11. The increases and decreases under other heads are due to their normal fluctuating natures.

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

APPENDIX XXIII

STATEMENT of Medical Relief afforded in the Phaltan State during the year 1936-37.

Dispensary	Number of patients treated		Results of in-door patients				Expenditure	Daily average attendance of patients New and Old	Remarks
	Out-door	In-door	Discharged	Absented	Died	Remaining under treatment			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
							Rs.		
The King George V and Queen Mary Silver Jubilee Charitable State Dispensary, Phaltan. ...	8,143	4	4	...	...	...	5,198	123·8	
Eastern Division :—							} 2,589		
(1) Barad Centre. ...	426	...	...	...	...	...		13·2	
(2) Nimblak Centre. ...	660	...	...	...	...	...		*20·0	*New Centre
Western Division :—									
(1) Taradgaon Centre. ...	173	...	...	...	...	...		5·0	-
Total ...	9,402	4	4	...	...	...	7,787	162·0	

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K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

APPENDIX XXIV

Vital-statistics of the Phaltan State for the year 1936-37.

Place	Population according to the census of 1931	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					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Phaltan Municipal limits. ...	6,947	340	344	4	...	288	284	...	4	49.3	49.5	41.8	40.9	...
Phaltan State limits (excluding the Phaltan Municipal limits.) ...	51,814	1,803	1,827	24	...	1,457	1,222	...	235	35.0	35.3	28.0	23.6	...
Total...	58,761	2,143	2,171	28	...	1,745	1,506	...	239	36.6	36.9	29.6	25.8	...

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K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

APPENDIX XXV

Particulars as to the schools maintained in the Phaltan State for the year 1936-37.

Number of Schools		Description of Schools	Number of pupils on roll on 31st May		Daily average attendance		Expenditure	Remarks
Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	1	Mudhoji High School, Phaltan ...	211†	212‡	185	200	Rs. 10,855	
2	2	Municipal Primary Boys' Schools.	694	706	508	552	6,466	
1	1	Municipal Primary Girls' School.	190	207	138	145	2,028	
51	48	Local Board Primary Schools ...	1,969	2,055	1,553	1,500·3	14,582	
3	3	Local Board Aided Schools ...	101	110	80	80	90	
5	1	Local Board Adult Schools ...	75	20	...	19	60	
63	56	... .. Total ...	3,240	3,310	2,464	2,496·3	34,081	

† 174 boys and 37 girls. ‡ 172 boys and 40 girls.

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

# **ANNEXURES**

**I to XVI**

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## ANNEXURE I

### Rulers of the Phaltan State.

- 1 Nimbraj I, the *Founder* ( 1284-1291 )
- 2 Podkhala Jagdevrao *alias* Dharapatrao ( 1291-1327 )
- 3 Nimbraj II ( 1327-1349 )
- 4 Vanang Bhupal ( 1349-1374 )
- \*5 Vanangpal ( 1390-1394 )
- 6 Vangoji I ( 1394-1409 )
- 7 Maloji I ( 1409-1420 )
- 8 Baji I ( 1420-1445 )
- 9 Powarrao ( 1445-1470 )
- 10 Baji II ( 1470-1512 )
- 11 Mudhoji I ( 1512-1527 )
- 12 Baji Dharrao ( 1527-1560 )
- 13 Maloji II ( 1560-1570 )
- 14 Vangoji II *alias* Jagpalrao ( 1570-1630 )
- 15 Mudhoji II ( 1630-1644 )
- 16 Bajaji I ( 1644-1676 )
- 17 Vangoji III ( 1676-1693 )
- 18 Janoji I ( 1693-1748 )
- 19 Mudhoji III ( 1748-1765 )  
Rani Sagunabai *alias* Ai Saheb w/o Mudhoji III,  
Regent ( 1765-1767 )
- 20 Soyaraji ( 1767-1774 )
- 21 Maloji III ( 1774-1777 )
- 22 Janoji II ( 1777-1825 )
- \* Rani Sagunabai *alias* Ai Saheb w/o Mudhoji III,  
Regent ( 1777-1791 )
- 23 Bajaji II ( 1827-1828 )
- \* Rani Sahebjibai *alias* Baya Saheb w/o Janoji II,  
Regent ( 1841-1853 )
- 24 Mudhoji IV *alias* Bapu Saheb ( 1860-1916 )
- 25 Maloji IV *alias* Nana Saheb ( 1917- )

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\* N. B.—For the explanation of the intervening periods between 1374-1390, 1825-1827, and 1828-1841, see the Brief Historical Sketch in Chapter 1, paragraph 8.

## ANNEXURE II

### **Instrument of Abdication of His Majesty the King-Emperor Edward VIII.**

I, Edward the Eighth, of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Emperor of India, do hereby declare My irrevocable determination to renounce the Throne for Myself and for My descendants, and My desire that effect should be given to this Instrument of Abdication immediately.

In token whereof I have hereunto set My hand this tenth day of December, nineteen hundred and thirty six, in the presence of the witnesses whose signatures are subscribed.

Signed at Fort Belvedere  
in the presence of

Albert  
Henry  
George

Edward R. I.

## ANNEXURE III

### **( I )—The proclamation of the accession to the Throne of His Majesty the King-Emperor George VI.**

Whereas by an Instrument of Abdication dated tenth day of December nineteen hundred and thirty-six, His Former Majesty King Edward the Eighth did declare his irrevocable determination to renounce the Throne for himself and his descendants, and the said Instrument of Abdication has now taken effect whereby the Imperial Crown of Great Britain, Ireland, and all other His Former Majesty's dominions is solely and rightfully come to the high and mighty Prince Albert, Frederic, Arthur, George; we the Governor General of India and the Members of the Governor General's Council, therefore, do now hereby with one voice and consent of tongue and heart publish and proclaim that the high and mighty Prince Albert, Frederic, Arthur, George, is now become our only lawful and rightful liege Lord George the Sixth, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India; to whom we do acknowledge all faith and constant obedience with all heart and humble affection; beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal Prince George the Sixth with long and happy years to reign over us. God Save the King.

### **( II )—Declaration made by His Majesty the King-Emperor George VI after His Majesty's accession to the Throne.**

His Majesty King George the Sixth, being present in Council immediately after the signature of the Proclamation was pleased to make the following declaration: "Your Royal Highness, my Lords and Gentlemen, I meet you today in circumstances which are without parallel in the history of our country. Now that the duties of sovereignty have fallen to me I declare to you my adherence to the strict principles of constitutional Government and my resolve to work before all else for the welfare of the British Commonwealth of Nations. With my wife as helpmate by my side I take up the heavy task which lies before me. In it I look for the support of all my peoples. Furthermore my first act on succeeding my brother will be to confer on him a dukedom and he will henceforth be known as His Royal Highness the Duke of Windsor."

## ANNEXURE IV

### **His Majesty the King-Emperor's Message to his subjects broadcast on the Coronation Day, May 12, 1937.**

"It is with very full heart that I speak to you to-night. Never before has a newly crowned King been able to talk to all his peoples in their own homes on the day of his Coronation.

"Never before has the ceremony itself had so wide a significance, for the Dominions are now free and equal partners with this ancient kingdom. And I saw this morning that the whole Empire was in very truth gathered within the walls of Westminster Abbey.

"I rejoice that I can now speak to you all wherever you may be, greeting old friends in distant lands and, as I hope, new friends in those parts where it has not yet been my good fortune to go. In this personal way the Queen and I wish health and happiness to you all, and we do not forget at this time of celebration those who are living under the shadow of sickness; for on this day their example of courage and good citizenship is always before us, and to them I would send a special message of sympathy and good cheer.

"I cannot find words with which to thank you for your love and loyalty to the Queen and myself. Your goodwill in the streets to-day, your messages from overseas and from every quarter of this island, filled our hearts to overflowing. I would only say this, that if, in the coming years, I can show my gratitude in service to you, that is the way above all others that I should choose.

"To many millions the Crown is a symbol of unity, and by the grace of God and by the will of the peoples of the British Commonwealth I have assumed that Crown. In me as your King is vested the duty of maintaining its honour and integrity. It is indeed a grave and constant responsibility. But it gave me confidence to see your representatives around me in the Abbey, and to know that you too were enabled to join in that infinitely beautiful ceremony. Its outward forms come down from distant times, but its inner meaning and message are always new, for the highest of distinctions is the service of others, and to the ministry of the Kingship I have in your hearing dedicated myself, with the Queen by my side, in words of the deepest solemnity.

"We will, God helping, faithfully discharge our trust. Those of you who are children now will, I hope, retain memories of a day of carefree happiness such as I still hold of the day of my grandfather's Coronation. In the years to come some of you will travel from one part of the Commonwealth to another, and moving thus within the family circle will meet many whose thoughts are coloured by the same memory and whose hearts are united in devotion to our common heritage.

"You will learn, I hope, how much our friendship with one another and with all other nations on earth promotes the cause of peace and progress. The Queen and I will always keep in our hearts the inspiration of this day. May we ever be worthy of the goodwill which I am proud to see all round me at the outset of my reign. I thank you from my heart and may God bless you all."

## ANNEXURE V

Joint Address presented by the Phaltan Municipality and the Phaltan Local Board  
to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Brabourne, G. C. I. E., M. C.,  
Governor of Bombay, on the occasion of his visit to Phaltan  
on Friday, October 16, 1936.

To

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Brabourne,  
G. C. I. E., M. C.,  
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the President and Members of the Phaltan Municipality and the Phaltan Local Board, beg to offer to Your Excellency our most hearty greetings and cordial welcome on behalf of this ancient and historic town and the State. We feel proud for the unique honour done to us to-day by Your Excellency's visit. We are grateful to Your Excellency for it and to our Shrimant Raja Saheb for giving us the first opportunity of welcoming Your Excellency to our town and State. We appreciate this visit the more as Your Excellency has been pleased to include it in your programme though this State is not now in the political charge of the Governor of Bombay.

The Phaltan Municipality is the first Representative Institution in the State. It was established in the year 1868, when very few such institutions were in existence even in British India. This early step in the establishment of local self-government in the State was mainly due to the magnanimity, foresight and love of progress of the late Ruler of this State, Shrimant Mudhojirao *alias* Bapusaheb, C.S.I. whose long and beneficent rule will remain evergreen in the minds of the people of this State. He lived to a very advanced age and was able to see that the great trust he reposed in us was not unjustified as was to be seen from the high terms in which this town has been praised by European visitors.

We fully realise that we cannot rely only on our past achievements. Therefore, to maintain the old reputation of this institution, we have been doing everything possible to keep pace with modern times and ideas with the limited resources at our disposal. But, we admit with pleasure that our popular Raja Saheb, Major Shrimant Malojirao Nanasaheb, has been the mainspring of all our activities.

A pure and abundant water-supply was made available to this town by the late Ruler and the water-works has been unconditionally handed over to us by our present Raja Saheb. Not only that, but this Body has been absolved from paying the entire cost of the water-works, which originally came to a lakh of rupees. When this water-supply ran short in 1921, our Raja Saheb, who is gifted with a scientific and mechanical turn of mind, replenished it by a novel method of cutting transverse trenches to tap the underground sources of water. Besides this primary amenity, the town is provided with electric light, free medical aid, free primary education and good roads. Sanitation is well looked after and some progress has been made in underground drainage and road-widening. The Phaltan Local Board is a body formed only in 1931 and is the latest grant in the way of representative institutions made by our beloved Ruler. Thus, these two Bodies are entrusted with the work of looking after the civic needs of both this town and the rural area of the entire State.

Our enlightened Raja Saheb has never allowed his administration to suffer from a lack of modern touch. As a result of mature deliberation, he promulgated the Government of Phaltan State Act in 1929, and by its provisions established a regular constitutional government in the State. Soon after this, the All-India constitutional reforms were on the anvil in London, and the Raja Saheb sent his Dewan, Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, to England to attend the Second and the Third Round Table Conferences in 1931 and 1932. Rao Saheb Godbole went to England for the third time in 1933 to give evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee, on behalf of ten important Deccan States and generally to represent their cases before the authorities there. Very soon, our Raja Saheb also went to London with a view to support Rao Saheb Godbole in his efforts. With the help of his able Dewan and with the co-operation of Brother-Rulers, our Raja Saheb was able to secure much that was desired by these States. We mention here with pleasure and satisfaction that in all these efforts our Raja Saheb was always actuated by the desire of achieving common good of the States concerned and not of this particular State only.

This State is the most ancient State in the Deccan. It was founded as an independent principality in the 13th century by the ancestors of the present Ruler. Though this State has gone through many vicissitudes of fortune, it has all along been ruled for the last six centuries and more by the same Ruling House.

Phaltan is a growing town and the same is the case with the State. They are situated in the centre of the great Nira Valley and their geographical position is peculiarly advantageous to the growth of trade and commerce. The Nira Right Bank Canal passes through the State for about 35 miles. The Mahad-Pandharpur road, which runs through this State for about 32 miles, connects the Konkan with the eastern part of the Deccan plateau. These facilities for trade, transport and irrigation have materially contributed to the development of agriculture in the State and have made way for the establishment of one of the biggest sugar factories in the Deccan. This all-round development of the State makes us very hopeful about our future plans for the betterment of this town and for rural improvement in the State which we have in contemplation.

Your Excellency has been presiding over the destinies of the Bombay Presidency for nearly three years. Under your able and sympathetic guidance, the Presidency has made a peaceful progress in all directions. It is really the good fortune of the Presidency that in these critical times its destinies have been entrusted to a statesman of your eminence. No wonder, that Your Excellency's regime has been marked by the happiness and contentment of the people committed to your charge. Such a success rarely falls to the lot of Governors.

Your Excellency, it is a great pleasure to us today to be able to extend a most hearty and cordial welcome to the gracious lady by your side. The noble and untiring work she has been doing in the social sphere, and especially in the cause of the women of the Presidency, has already won for her a permanent place in the hearts of the people. We feel sure that Lady Brabourne will be much interested in the local work of the same kind which Shrimant S. Rani-Saheb is carrying on here. The starting and maintenance of a free Maternity Home here is solely due to her personal efforts, and the credit for the cultural and educational progress of the women-folk here also goes mainly to her sympathy and solicitude for them.

In conclusion, we now beg to offer Your Excellency and Lady Brabourne our hearty good wishes for a long life, prosperity and happiness, and beg to present this Address, which we hope, Your Excellency will be pleased to accept as a token not only of our respect for Your Excellency personally, but also of our loyalty

to the Person and Throne of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor. We shall ever cherish a grateful and happy memory of this occasion and especially, of the honour which Your Excellency has done us by graciously accepting our Address today.

We beg to remain,  
Your Excellency,  
Your Excellency's Most Obedient Servants,  
HIRAMAN BALARAM TELI,  
President, Phaltan Municipality and Phaltan Local Board.

*Members of the Phaltan Municipality.*

Narayan Govind Halabe,  
*Vice-President.*  
Shankar Sadashiv Kshirsagar,  
*Chairman, Managing Committee.*  
Vinayak Dhonddeo Duple,  
*Chairman, Sanitary Committee.*  
Dattatraya Balvant Unde.  
Gangadhar Sakharam Phansalkar.  
Govind Keshav Deshmukh.  
Balkrishna Sakharam Phansalkar.  
Anant Vithal Date.  
Krishnaji Shankar Keskar.  
Shrikrishna Hari Talavalkar.  
Manikchand Raoji Doshi.  
Abasaheb Rajaram Bhonsale.  
Vishnu Ramji Avate.  
Bajirao Anandrao Powar.  
Jivraj Kuber Doshi.

*Members of the Phaltan Local Board.*

Talakchand Venichand Shah,  
*Vice-President.*  
Ramkrishna Hari Bhadkamkar.  
Keshavrao Raghunathrao Naik  
Nimbalkar.  
Shripatrao Ramchandrarao Nimbalkar.  
Gangadhar Sakharam Phansalkar.  
Govind Keshav Deshmukh.  
Narayan Govind Halabe.  
Shivram Narayan Bapat.  
Dattatraya Sitaram Unde.  
Narhar Narayan Deshpande.  
Vaman Ramchandra Deshpande.  
Anandrao Gopalrao Bhoite.  
Malojirao Abajirao Bhoite.  
Balasheb Appasaheb Kadam.  
Appasaheb Narayanrao Nimbalkar.  
Bapusaheb Balasaheb Ranavare.  
Bhausahab Khanderao Ranavare.  
Govind Shankar Beldar.  
Dagadu Pandurang Gavade.

PHALTAN, Friday, the 16th October, 1936.

## ANNEXURE VI

**Speech made by His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Brabourne, G. C. I. E., M. C., Governor of Bombay, in reply to the Joint Address presented to him by the Phaltan Municipality and the Phaltan Local Board on the occasion of his visit to Phaltan on Friday, October 16, 1936.**

Raja Saheb, Presidents and Members of the Phaltan Municipality and Phaltan Local Board,

I am indeed grateful to you for the kind words with which you have welcomed Lady Brabourne and myself on our first visit to Phaltan. You have remarked on the absence of any official tie between the Bombay Government and Phaltan State and I can only say that I appreciate all the more the hospitality of the Raja Saheb and the cordiality of your welcome on account of the absence of all official necessity and the purely spontaneous nature of the occasion.

While there is no direct official connection between the State and Bombay there is the fact of geographical position and a common interest in the Nira Right Bank Canal and many other interests in common which make it most necessary that we should remain, as we have always been in the past, on the most friendly, personal and commercial terms. This is the position also of British India and the States generally, and now an act has become law which aims at combining these two elements in a single embracing constitution. It may seem strange to associate a democratically governed British India with autocratic States, and without doubt there are difficulties in this combination of opposites, but a hint of the solution of the difficulties seems to be given in your own internal history. Phaltan has had a municipality since 1868—nearly 70 years—and now has a Local Board. And, as you have said, a regular constitution was established in 1929. We thus shall have the constitution laid down for British India by the Government of India Act of 1935 working side by side with various types of constitution with varying degrees of responsibility in the adjoining States. The position in each State will depend very largely on the political wisdom and foresight of its ruler, and I congratulate Phaltan on having a good fortune to be ruled by two such enlightened and far-seeing rulers as its late Chief and its present Raja.

In that connection let me congratulate you, Raja Saheb, once more on the well deserved conferment of that title.

I am very pleased to hear that the town of Phaltan has all the amenities of a good water-supply and electric light and adequate conservancy. It will thus be fit to develop as the central town of the right bank valley of the Nira, and its inhabitants will be able to take advantage of the town's natural facilities for trade.

I am much interested to hear of the work done by the Rani Saheb in the opening and maintaining of the maternity hospital, and I am grateful for your appreciation of what Lady Brabourne has done for infant welfare and maternity institutions in the Presidency. These activities dealing with the fundamental needs of humanity are of more importance than constitutional and political questions, and they need to be carried on whatever form of government prevails.

In conclusion let me say how glad we both are to have been able to meet you to-day; let me again thank you for the very hearty reception you have given us and let me assure you that we will always follow, with deep interest and with sincere good wishes, the fortunes of your Municipality and of your Local Board.



## ANNEXURE VII

Speech made by Shrimant Raja Saheb of Phaltan on the occasion of the Presentation Ceremony of the Stud Bulls to the ryots of the State at the hands of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on Friday, October 16, 1936.

Your Excellency, Lady Brabourne, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your are all aware of the purpose for which we have assembled here to-day. India is primarily an agricultural country and this is more true of this small State where the bulk of the population has practically no other avocation. The Government of India and the Government of Bombay are spending a lot and trying their best to improve agriculture and the condition of the agriculturists in general.

I need not here dwell upon the importance in this country of the cow and the bull, especially to the small holders of land. But if I have to say anything, I would rather refer you to the weighty words of His Excellency the Viceroy who said that these animals "carry on their patient backs the whole structure of Indian Agriculture. They are faithful assistants of the farmer. Without them he can neither till his fields nor carry his crops to the market. His cow is the best doctor for himself and his wife, and above all for his children". Ladies and Gentlemen, ignorance and poverty have brought about a deterioration in the breeds of these animals which if not improved will make them useless and only a burden to the agriculturist.

All of us, and especially the agriculturists must really be grateful to His Excellency the Viceroy for giving India such a fine lead in this matter. His Excellency's noble example in the campaign for improving the breed of cattle throughout India is being followed everywhere. His Excellency has himself presented two best highly pedigreed stud bulls to the farmers of Delhi District on the 22nd April, 1936 and has also requested all those who could afford to do so to follow his example and help the agriculturist who needs every kind of help. Our distinguished guest, His Excellency, Lord Brabourne, has, as we all know, given the same lead in this Presidency. Even while on leave in England, His Excellency telegraphed that a pedigreed bull from the Government Dairy Farm should be given in his name. I must here tell you that the old practice of setting at large bulls of good quality for breeding purposes did not give the good results expected of them as the bulls became public property and no body thereafter cared for maintaining their fitness for the purpose for which they were meant. In the new move inaugurated by His Excellency the Viceroy, this danger has been eliminated and the stud bulls will be looked after with very great care and the necessary statistical information will be maintained.

I have thought it to be my duty to emulate in my humble way the noble example set by Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor and propose to present two bulls to the agriculturists of this State at the hands of His Excellency. The one very fine stud bull before us to-day—Red Sindhi—is intended to improve the breed of cows from the point of their milking capacity. The other bull is of the *Khilar* type intended to improve the quality of the bulls from agricultural point of view. Both these aspects are equally important to the agriculturists and the rural population. The selection of these animals has been made by the Live Stock Expert to the Government of Bombay, Mr. E. J. Bruen, and his staff. In this matter we were also helped by the head of the Agricultural Department in this Presidency—I mean Mr. Patel the Director of Agriculture. To all of them my grateful thanks are due.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I will not detain you longer. I must express my feelings of gratitude to His Excellency for taking the trouble of coming over here and for consenting to do me the honour of presenting the two bulls to the peasants of this State.

I therefore now request Your Excellency kindly to present the two bulls to the President of the Phaltan Local Board who will accept them on behalf of the agriculturists of this State.

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## ANNEXURE VIII

**Speech made by Shrimant Raja Saheb of Phaltan while proposing the  
toast of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady  
Brabourne at the State Banquet given in their  
honour on Friday, October 16, 1936.**

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I now rise to do a most pleasant duty of giving you the toast of our most honoured and distinguished guests to-night—Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Brabourne. I am sure you all know them so well and have so much experience of their many public and private virtues that it would be unnecessary for me to dilate upon them. I have a most pleasant recollection of His Excellency before he came out to India. He was at that time only a Governor-Designate and I happened to be in London then. I, my Dewan, Rao Saheb Godbole and one other friend—a public man of great repute from British India—had the privilege of meeting His Excellency for about a couple of hours in a hotel in Knightsbridge; and even in that short meeting we could see that Bombay Presidency had a very lucky prospect before it. That guess is now substantiated by actual experience. I told His Excellency on that occasion that the happy contact of the Bombay Government and the Indian States in these parts, extending over a century and more, had come to an end only a few months ago. But I assured His Excellency that political expediencies could not change geographical situations, nor past loyalties. Besides, it is well-known that in Bombay and Poona many of the best Europeans and Indians reside. Therefore, Walkeshwar and Ganeshkhind Government Houses, where the first Gentleman and the first Lady of the Province live, are bound to continue to be the most important social, if not political, rendezvous for Rulers, their families and high Officials of States. My Rani Saheb and I feel particularly grateful to Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Brabourne for keeping up this bond and strengthening it in many ways.

Your Excellency, now that our political relations with Your Excellency's Government have ceased, there will seem to be no occasion to-night to refer to any political matters. But I think this is a most fit occasion to acknowledge my debt of gratitude to the illustrious holders of the high office of the Governor of Bombay in the past and to their Government in general. It was during the century and a quarter that is past that high traditions in regard to the States were truly laid. Everything was new in the beginning and without any precedent. Even at the present day the Indian States' problem is regarded as one without a parallel in the world. Nobody knows this better than Your Excellency who has been closely associated with the making of the new constitution. If after the lapse of these long years the problem is still found to be so difficult of comprehension, how very much so it must have been in the initial stages? But it was approached boldly, with confidence and sympathy, and the result is that the Bombay Government have been able to hand over to the Government of India their most important political charge in a most orderly and well established form. Thus, our gratitude to the Governors and the Government of Bombay is naturally great. The change which has now come, viz., our transfer to the Government of India, was inevitable and long contemplated. It was essential too for the development of our States and for securing equal opportunities to them with States in other parts of India. It was also essential in view of the Federation.

Your Excellency, a reference to the question of Federation prompts me to say something about the new era that will begin from next April in the Provinces.

Your Excellency will have the good luck and honour of inaugurating the Provincial Autonomy in the Bombay Presidency. Your choice as Governor was, we believe, specially made with that purpose in view as you were eminently fitted for it. You have the past three years' experience of this province. By your recent visit to England you have further equipped yourself for the great change that is coming. For, from what is known of Your Excellency, we have no doubt, that the last four months, though ostensibly garbed as leave for private affairs, must have been utilized more for public affairs. Your Excellency, your name will go down to history as the first constitutional Governor of Bombay and let me congratulate you on the rare distinction. Besides, how wonderful it is that this rare distinction should go to the youngest Governor the Bombay Presidency ever had !

Your Excellencies ! I hope you will permit me for saying something about my State on this occasion. In the first place it is almost the oldest State in the Deccan. It was founded by my ancestors six centuries ago and has been handed down from generation to generation to Ruling Members of this same House of Nimbalkars to which I have the honour to belong. This family is very closely related to that of Great Shivaji ; and as descendants of such an ancient and reputed family, it gives me and my Rani Saheb very great pleasure to welcome Your Excellency and Lady Brabourne to our State. The Rulers of this State used to pride themselves on the title of ' Naik ' which means a leader and preferred it even to the title of ' Raja '. Fortunately I now possess both these titles and value them very much. The administration of this State has been attempted to be carried on by me as efficiently as possible and I have introduced reforms which, I think, have been appreciated by my people. Had Your Excellency's stay been a little longer you could have perhaps seen these things for yourself. I have also taken keen interest in the New Constitution. In this connection, I sent my Dewan to England to attend the second and third Round Table Conferences and he was sent for a third time by ten States of the Deccan to give evidence before the Joint Select Committee. I also went there personally to do what I could to achieve the common good of these States. It gives me great pleasure to say that during my absence from here my Rani Saheb carried on the administration of the State in a very admirable manner. I would also like to express my appreciation of the valuable services which my Dewan, Rao Saheb Godbole, rendered to me while in England and also here in the general administration of the State.

The last but the most important thing regarding this State which I would like to mention on this occasion is this : The Rulers and the subjects of this State have always been steadfast in their loyalty to the British Government and staunch supporters of the British Empire which they regard as a sort of brotherhood of nations. Some of the partners may have reached the final stages of development while others may be in the initial stages. But the ideal is the same and that is the thing which really counts. Your Excellency ! May I take this opportunity of expressing my own and my Durbar's deep sense of loyalty to the Person and Throne of His Majesty the King Emperor ? We regard it as our most proud and precious privilege and no occasion can be more fit than this to affirm it.

As you have heard this morning, this State is enjoying the benefits of the Nira Right Bank Canal which has opened up possibilities of great industrial and agricultural development in this State. The advent of this canal has conferred not only material advantages, but it has helped to keep up the old contact of this State with Your Excellency's Government through the Public Works Department. The officers of that Department who are present here to-night will bear me out in this remark. I should also like to express my grateful appreciation of the spirit of co-operation and good-will which always characterises their relations with my Durbar.

Your Excellencies ! My State is a small one. Therefore, our arrangements for your reception here have naturally been on a humble scale and, we are afraid, in many respects inadequate. But our only hope is that Your Excellencies will not mind them in view of our sincerity and cordiality in which, we think, we are second to none.

Ladies and Gentlemen ! It is hardly necessary for me to say that Lady Brabourne's presence here to-day has been a great asset to us and that her gracious personality has lent a special charm to this visit. Her Excellency has been the main-spring of all social, humanitarian and similar other activities carried on in the Bombay Presidency. She takes a genuine interest in problems of Indian women and the Children's welfare. But, above all, she shares with His Excellency the trials and troubles attendant on his high and responsible office. Naturally, therefore, she has a right to share with His Excellency the credit of his successful Governorship. Really Lady Brabourne has put me and my Rani Sahib under great obligation by accompanying His Excellency here at our request. We only hope the strain has not been too much for Her Excellency especially with the prospect of a night journey before her.

I think, I have taken rather long. But one desires to speak out one's heart on such an occasion and is naturally tempted to overstep the limits of time and perhaps also of the patience of the guests. I now ask you all to heartily join with me in drinking the health of our illustrious Guests to-night—Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Brabourne.

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*N. B.*—His Excellency the Governor made an extempore speech in reply to the above toast speech, the substance of which is given in Chapter I, paragraph 20.

## ANNEXURE IX

**Joint Address presented by the Phaltan Municipality and the Phaltan Local Board to Lieut.-Col. K. A. G. Evans-Gordon, Agent to the Governor General for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur, on the occasion of his visit to Phaltan on Sunday, January 31, 1937.**

To

Lieut.-Colonel K. A. G. Evans-Gordon,  
Agent to the Governor General for  
the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur.

HONOURED SIR,

We, the President and Members of the Phaltan Municipality and the Phaltan Local Board beg to offer to you our most hearty greetings and cordial welcome on behalf of this ancient and historic town and the State. We have had the pleasure and the privilege of welcoming your worthy predecessors and we feel proud for the honour you have done to us to-day. We are grateful to our Shrimant Raja Saheb for affording us the first opportunity of offering you a welcome to this ancient and historic State.

Our Municipality is a very old representative institution in this State, having been established so far back as in 1868, when Local Self-Government had not made any appreciable progress even in British India. The sole credit for the early beginnings of Local Self-Government in this State is due to the late Ruler Shrimant Mudhojirao *alias* Bapu Saheb, C. S. I., of revered memory, whose benevolent rule over this State extended for more than half a century. He lived to see this institution making considerable progress as was to be seen from the high praise bestowed upon this town by European visitors.

We know, we cannot live only on our past reputation. Therefore, even with the limited resources at our disposal we have been doing everything possible to maintain it and to keep pace with modern times and ideas. We have great pleasure in stating here that our beloved Raja Saheb, Major Shrimant Malojirao Nana Saheb, has been guiding and encouraging us in all our main activities.

A pure and abundant water-supply was made available to this town by the late Ruler and the water-works has been handed over to us unconditionally by our present Raja Saheb. Not only that, but this Body has been absolved from paying the entire cost of the water-works which originally came to a lakh of rupees. When this water-supply ran short in 1921, our Raja Saheb, who is gifted with a rare scientific and mechanical turn of mind, came to our rescue and replenished it by a novel method of cutting transverse trenches to tap the underground sources of water. Besides this primary need, the town is provided with free primary education, free medical aid, electric light and good roads. Sanitation is well looked after and under-ground drainage has been carried out in some parts of the town. In view of the modern fast-moving traffic some progress in the direction of straightening and widening of roads and of laying foot-paths has also been made.

The Phaltan Local Board, another representative institution in this State, was established in 1931 by our Raja Saheb. Thus while the Municipality looks to the civic needs of this town, the Local Board attends to the needs of the people in the rural areas of the State.

But progress in matters civic is not the only thing. Our Raja Saheb has spared no pains to work for an all-round progress and development of the State. The advent of the Nira Right Bank Canal has given an unprecedented impetus to agriculture and industry in the State. To take full advantage of the irrigational facilities, steps were taken to form a network of co-operative credit societies throughout the State. A Central Co-operative Bank was established to finance these societies. This foresighted policy of Shrimant Raja Saheb has materially contributed to the agricultural development of the State. All these things paved the way for the establishment of one of the biggest sugar factories in the Deccan. The Mahad-Pandharpur Road, which passes through the State for about 32 miles and connects the Konkan with the eastern part of the Deccan plateau, has afforded considerable facilities for trade and transport. An efficient bus service has been maintained by a local company for the last ten years, which also has contributed to the same result. It is strongly hoped that this all-round progress of the State will go a long way towards the materializing of our plans for the betterment of this town and the improvement of rural areas in the State.

We have great pleasure in mentioning here that in 1929 Shrimant Raja Saheb established a regular Constitutional Government in this State. Besides he has all along been taking a keen interest in the larger constitutional problems affecting the Indian States as a whole and particularly the Deccan States. He sent his Dewan, Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, to England in 1931 and 1932 to attend the second and third Round Table Conferences and to study the New Constitution that was then in the making. In 1933, Rao Saheb Godbole had the honour of being selected to give evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee, on behalf of ten important Deccan States and also generally to represent their cases before the authorities there. It is a well-known fact how well Rao Saheb Godbole acquitted himself of his great responsibility and how very much the presence of our Shrimant Raja Saheb in London contributed to a proper understanding of the position of these small, but sovereign, States. We are specially proud to mention here that our Raja Saheb's efforts were never actuated by any selfish motives for himself or his State, but he has always striven to secure the common good.

We have already referred to the constitutional way in which the Ruler has been carrying on the administration of this State. But there are other points besides this, some of which, we believe, it may not be out of place to mention here. It was our present Ruler who, as far as we know, first gave up the practice of presiding as the judge of the highest Court in this State. Instead, he introduced the practice of appointing at short intervals experienced and independent judges or lawyers from British India to do the work, and the method is now being followed in many of the States in the Deccan. This method has secured to the State the advantages of justice, which is not only technically sound, but also of a type which is speedy and satisfactory.

As regards the general administration of the State it is not only up to the mark, but is such as is looked upon with confidence by the people. In this connection, we would like respectfully to invite your attention to a remark made by your worthy predecessor in one of his speeches when he paid a visit to this State in 1935. He hinted that when outside capitalists come in a State and invest large sums it is a sure indication of the confidence, which the administration of the State inspires in their minds. We think that no better appreciation could have been shown of our popular Raja Saheb's rule over us.

It is a matter of much regret and disappointment to us to know that Mrs. Evans-Gordon could not accompany you on this occasion. We, however, hope that she will favour us with her presence when you visit this State again. We have heard of great interest, she takes in social uplift work. Our Shrimant

*Saubhagyavati* Rani Saheb too is keen on it and takes a personal interest in all questions affecting the welfare of women and children. She has done much for the education, cultural development and improvement of the social status of women here. It was mainly by her personal efforts and benevolence that a Maternity Home was established here in 1928, which has proved a boon to the women of this State. In these activities carried on by her here, she would, we feel sure, very much like to have the advice and good wishes of Mrs. Evans-Gordon.

Sir, the holders of your important office have in the past invariably honoured us with a visit and have given us the benefit of their wise advice and wide experience. We are grateful to you for accepting our invitation and keeping up that practice as we greatly value your sympathy and guidance. This Municipality and Local Board, though comparatively small institutions, have had the good luck of coming in contact with great men as rarely falls to the lot of other institutions similarly situated. We know this has become possible only because of our Raja Saheb who takes a paternal interest in our progress and welfare. We are trying our best to benefit by such visits and act up to the advice given on such occasions.

In conclusion, we beg to offer to you our hearty good wishes for a long life, prosperity and happiness, and to present this Address, which, we hope, you will be pleased to accept not only as a token of our respect for you personally, but also of our great loyalty to the Person and Throne of His Most Gracious Majesty, the King-Emperor, whom you have the honour of representing here as the Agent of His Excellency the Viceroy.

We beg to remain,

Sir,

Your Most Obedient Servants,

HIRAMAN BALARAM TELI,

President, Phaltan Municipality and Phaltan Local Board.

*Members of the Phaltan Municipality.*

Narayan Govind Halabe,  
*Vice-President.*  
Shankar Sadashiv Kshirsagar,  
*Chairman, Managing Committee.*  
Vinayak Dhonddeo Duple,  
*Chairman, Sanitary Committee.*  
Dattatraya Balvant Unde.  
Gangadhar Sakharam Phansalkar.  
Govind Keshav Deshmukh.  
Balkrishna Sakharam Phansalkar.  
Krishnaji Shankar Keskar.  
Shrikrishna Hari Talvalkar.  
Manikchand Raoji Doshi.  
Abasaheb Rajaram Bhonsale.  
Vishnu Ramji Avate.  
Bajirao Anandrao Pawar.  
Jivraj Kuber Doshi.

*Members of the Phaltan Local Board.*

Talakchand Venichand Shah  
*Vice-President.*  
Ramkrishna Hari Bhadkamkar.  
Keshavrao Raghunathrao Naik  
Nimbalkar.  
Shripatrao Ramchandrarao Nimbalkar.  
Gangadhar Sakharam Phansalkar.  
Govind Keshav Deshmukh.  
Shivram Narayan Bapat.  
Narayan Govind Halabe.  
Dattatraya Sitaram Unde.  
Narhar Narayan Deshpande.  
Vaman Ramchandra Deshpande.  
Anandrao Gopalrao Bhoite.  
Malojirao Abajirao Bhoite.  
Balasaheb Appasaheb Kadam.  
Appasaheb Narayanrao Nimbalkar.  
Bapusaheb Balasaheb Ranavre.  
Bhausahab Khanderao Ranavre.  
Govind Shankar Beldar.  
Dagadu Pandurang Gavade.

PHALTAN, Sunday, the 31st January 1937.



## ANNEXURE X

**Speech made by Lieut.-Col. K. A. G. Evans-Gordon, Agent to the Governor General for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur, in reply to the Joint Address presented to him by the Phaltan Municipality and Phaltan Local Board on Sunday, January 31, 1937.**

Raja Saheb, Rani Saheba, Mr. Teli and Members of the Phaltan Municipality and the Phaltan Local Board, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I thank you most heartily for the kind way in which you have welcomed me this afternoon and for the honour you have done me in presenting me with an address of welcome.

It was a great disappointment to me that I had to cancel my proposed visit to Phaltan last month owing to pressure of work and it has given me great pleasure to have been able to accept the Raja Saheb's kind invitation on this occasion.

The people of Phaltan are fortunate in having for their Raja a Ruler who has their interests so much at heart and the happy results of his efforts are evident to all who visit this State.

The Phaltan Municipality must be one of the oldest established institutions of its kind in any Indian State and I congratulate it and its sister body, the Local Board, on the excellent work they have performed under the benevolent auspices of the Raja Saheb and the Rani Saheba in providing modern amenities for the people of Phaltan.

It was a matter of great regret to my wife that she was unable to accompany me on this visit and she would, I know, join with me in wishing the Phaltan Municipality and Local Board all success and prosperity in the future. May the standard of good work set by the past and present members always be continued by their successors.

## ANNEXURE XI

**Speech made by Shrimant Raja Saheb of Phaltan while proposing the toast of Lieut.-Col. K. A. G. Evans-Gordon, Agent to the Governor General for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur, at the State Banquet given in his honour on Monday, February 1, 1937.**

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I now rise to do a most pleasant duty of this evening—that of proposing the toast of our honoured Guest, Colonel Evans-Gordon. It is a matter of very great pleasure to us all that he has paid this informal visit as we were long looking forward to receive him here. We all know that his visit was delayed owing to the heavy work he had to do in connection with the Federation. We of the States were equally pre-occupied with the same work and his visit has been a welcome respite to me certainly and perhaps to my Friend also if the visit itself has not entailed more trouble to him.

My Honoured Friend! Your visit, as I have just hinted, falls at a time which is most important in the history of Indian States. As a matter of fact your tenure of office at this Agency coincides with such a period. The All-India Federation, which was believed to be a distant event and enveloped in a fog of uncertain and hazy ideas, is coming nearer and getting clearer every day. If I may continue the simile, the illustrious personality of his Excellency the Viceroy is the Sun from whom all energy and light has been radiating. His Excellency roused all concerned to action, dispelling doubts and explaining difficulties through his trusted Agents; and, if I may say so, perhaps no Agent has been so painstaking, so ready to assist and so tactful and sympathetic in his dealings with States in his charge as our worthy Guest of this evening. Only those who have experience of these matters can imagine the immensity and intricacy of the subject and the labour and study it calls for. I believe, I am one, who has some experience and can therefore speak with knowledge. I must here admit that I and my Durbar received most sympathetic help from Col. Evans-Gordon in dealing with this most important question.

Probably, Sir, you are aware of the great interest I have been taking in this question of Federation. From its very inception I have tried to understand it and co-operate in my own humble way with all concerned to make it a success. I hope, from the views, which I and some other States have submitted in common, it must have become apparent to the authorities that we have done our best to avoid fanciful doubts and difficulties and to concentrate only on broad general issues. As regards our special points the same will be found to be the case. Certainly this is no place for discussing these matters; but I may be permitted to mention here that some of the difficulties of this State are very real and I and my Durbar mainly rely on you, Sir, for their just appreciation and sympathetic solution. Beyond this I do not wish to say anything more on this occasion.

Col. Evans-Gordon! Probably you are aware that you are visiting a State which is almost the oldest in the Deccan and that the family of the illustrious Founder is ruling for the last 600 years and more to the present day, though it had to pass through various vicissitudes. My chief anxiety in these days is that I should be worthy of my great and glorious past and play my part so as to maintain, if not to enhance, the reputation earned through centuries. My revered father, the late Ruler, belonging to the old generation

no doubt but very progressive in his ideas, laid well and truly the foundations of modern methods of good administration and I am trying to tread in that sure path. It was he, as you have already heard, who established a Municipality so long ago as in 1868, made all education in the State free, made pure and copious water-supply available to this place which was for centuries notorious for scarcity of water, made good roads, abolished obsolete taxes and introduced many other features of good government. After succeeding to this noble heritage, I promulgated the 'Government of Phaltan State Act' in 1929 with a view that all these reforms may advance in a definite direction; and by its provisions established an Executive and a Legislative Council. I must say it to the credit of my subjects that they have been very loyal. At the time of the last Great War too, when I had just ascended the Gadi they gave a very fine response both in men and money. They also celebrated the Silver Jubilee of King Emperor George V, of revered memory, so enthusiastically and contributed to the Fund so liberally that they can always look up to that event with justifiable pride. All this has made me place great confidence in them.

The passing of the Nira Right Bank Canal through the State has changed its whole outlook. The dry farming and well irrigation have been to a great extent substituted by flow irrigation which makes rich perennial crops—especially sugarcane—on a large scale possible. Besides, the central position of the Phaltan State and Town in the great Nira Valley is leading to concentration of trade and commerce here. The big sugar-factory is an instance in point. This State has therefore to keep up the level of administration so as to meet the calls of all these. Irrigated tract requires a net work of well-bridged roads, a great revenue and judicial machinery, besides a financial body, like the Central Co-operative Bank. Further the State's entry into the proposed All-India Federation will call for constant improvements in all directions. All these will entail expenditure on the administration on a larger scale and the State has got to find funds for it.

Sir, your visit, which was fixed for the 11th December last, was postponed owing to your heavy work in connection with Federation. But this short period which has intervened has witnessed great events. I take this opportunity of congratulating His Majesty, King Emperor George VI, on the rare courage and devotion to duty which he displayed in assuming, almost at a moment's notice, the greatest responsibility that could have ever fallen on the shoulders of any man. Our loyal and grateful good wishes go to him and I pray that His Majesty may long rule over his Empire to the joy of us all. I wish to tender my most loyal homage to Their Majesties the King Emperor and the Queen Empress through you on this occasion.

Col. Evans-Gordon, This is your first visit to my State. It was our intention not to trouble you with any tiresome functions and except for to-night's speech-making, I hope, we have carried out that intention as much as possible. I confess, however, I could not let this occasion pass without acquainting you with my feelings on a few important questions and I hope you will not mind the trouble.

Mrs. and Miss Evans-Gordon's absence is very keenly felt by me and my Rani Saheb. We know you could not help it but nevertheless we do feel their absence. We hope you will convey our good wishes to them.

Let me now ask you, Ladies and Gentlemen, to join me whole-heartedly in drinking to the health of our very distinguished Guest and in wishing him a long and prosperous life.

## ANNEXURE XII

**Speech made by Lieut.-Col. K. A. G. Evans-Gordon, Agent to the Governor General for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur, in reply to the toast speech by Shrimant Raja Saheb of Phaltan at the State Banquet on Monday, February 1, 1937.**

Raja Saheb, Rani Saheba, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I must first of all thank you, Raja Saheb, for the extremely kind way in which you have alluded to my visit to Phaltan and for the cordial welcome you have afforded me in your Capital.

I very much regret that my visit has perforce been curtailed and I am most grateful to you for acceding to my desire that my visit should be an informal one.

I am aware that the Rulers of the Deccan set great store by the formalities which have hitherto been a marked feature of the visits of the A. G. G. to the States in his charge, and in these days when in many parts of India these formalities are in danger of disappearing it is gratifying to feel that in the Deccan at all events their continuance is supported by the Rulers.

This year, however, my touring has owing to various circumstances to be compressed into a very short space of time and for this reason only I have been compelled to request Rulers to permit the formalities to be waived, and I am most grateful to them for falling in with my wishes.

You have touched, Raja Saheb, on the great problem of Federation, but with your usual discretion that touch has been a light one and you have not alluded to any contentious matters. I propose to follow your example.

You can be assured of my sympathy in the difficulties which this problem presents, and I can only say here that my efforts to understand and explain the problems which confront us all have been met universally in the Deccan States Agency in a spirit of very genuine co-operation by all the Rulers and their officers.

My visit to Phaltan has confirmed (if indeed confirmation was necessary) my view that this State has been fortunate in its Ruling Dynasty and I think I am correct in saying that you, Raja Saheb, have given a lead in the direction of Constitutional Government by the promulgation of the Government of Phaltan State Act of 1929.

The initial and fundamental difficulty in the Governments of the Indian States is the preservation of continuity of policy and I may go further to say that this is the fundamental difficulty governing the process of Government as a whole.

In framing your Act you laid the foundation of the continuity of policy so essential to ordered Government and I can only hope that your successors will adhere to and amplify the policy you have initiated.

My wife and daughter both charge me with a message to you and Rani Saheb regretting very much that they were unable to accept your invitation to visit Phaltan on this occasion and I am most grateful to you for the kind way in which you have alluded to their absence.

Thank you and Rani Saheb once more for your very kind welcome and hospitality.

## ANNEXURE XIII

Joint Address presented by the Phaltan Municipality and the Phaltan Local Board to Shrimant Raja Saheb of Phaltan on the occasion of the celebration of his 41st birth-day on Friday, November 19, 1936.

॥ श्री ॥

श्रीमंत सरकार मेजर राजा मालोजीराव मुधोजीराव ऊर्फ नानासाहेब नाईक  
निंबाळकर, राजेसाहेब, सं. फलटण, यांचे सेवेसी,

परमपूज्य महाराजसाहेब,

आज आपला एकेचाळिसावा जन्मदिनोत्सव म्हणजे चाळिसावा वाढदिवस सार्वजनिक रीतीने साजरा करण्याचे दरबारने जाहीर केले आहे, ही संधि साधून आम्ही फलटण म्युनिसिपॅलिटी व फलटण लोकल-बोर्ड या दोन संस्थांचे विद्यमाने संस्थानच्या सर्व प्रजाजनांतर्फे आपणांस हे मानपत्र अर्पण करण्याची परवानगी घेतो. आपण अशी ही संधि आम्हांला देऊन आमचा फार मोठा गौरव केला आहे असे आम्हांस वाटते.

आपला वाढदिवस सार्वजनिक रीतीने विशेष प्रमाणावर साजरा करण्याची प्रथा दरबारकडून गेल्या वर्षापासून सुरू करण्यांत आली. त्यानंतर या वर्षारंभी आपणांस सार्वभौम सरकारांकडून वंशपरंपरा 'राजा' ही पदवी बहाल करण्यांत आली. या आपल्या गौरवानिमित्त अभिनंदन करून आपणांस मानपत्र अर्पण करण्याची आमची इच्छा होती. तसेच येथील आपल्या अत्यंत राजनिष्ठ प्रजाजनांपैकी कित्येकांनी आपल्या अभिनंदनार्थ अनेक समारंभ योजिले होते. परंतु आपले प. वा. प. पू. बादशाह पंचम जॉर्ज यांच्या आकस्मिक निधनाने तो सर्वच कार्यक्रम रद्द करणे भाग पडले. यामुळे आज इतक्या उशीरा आम्ही आपणांस मानपत्र देण्याची ही संधि घेत आहो. वाढदिवससमारंभ व पदवीबहाल अभिनंदन अशा दुहेरी आनंदाची आज भर पडल्याने आम्हांस विशेष आनंद वाटत आहे.

परवांच ता. १५/११/३६ इ. रोजी आपणांस गादीवर येऊन १९ वर्षे पुरी झाली म्हणून समारंभ करण्यांत आला होता. आपल्या कारकीर्दीस आता विसावे वर्ष सुरू झाले. या अवधीत आपण अनेक लोकोपयोगी कामे केली आहेत. तसेच अनेक नवीन उपक्रम सुरू केले आहेत. त्यांच्यापैकी काहींचा तरी निर्देश करणे या ठिकाणी फार उचित होईल असे वाटते.

आपल्या कारकीर्दीचे मुख्य धोरण म्हणजे संस्थानचा राज्यकारभार अधिकाधिक लोकमतानुवर्ती करणे हे होते व आहे. प्रथम सहागारमंडळ वगैरेसारखे प्रयोग करून नंतर त्यांची परिणति सन १९२९ साली नियमबद्ध राज्यघटना अस्तित्वांत आणण्यांत झाली. याखेरीज लोकलबोर्ड या संस्थेची स्थापना हे याच धोरणाचे एक अगदी अलीकडील फळ होय. यापूर्वीचे ए. जी. जी. साहेब, मे. लेफ्टनंट-कॅप्टन जे. डी. ला हे गॉर्डन, यांनी येथील किशोरसिंह मोटर सर्व्हिसला गुनवर्षी भेट दिली असता अशाच प्रकारचे उद्गार काढले होते. त्या कंपनीची व्यवस्थामुद्दां एका बोर्डाकडे सोंपविलेली पाहून ते आपणांस म्हणाले की, "आपले एकंदर धोरण लोकमतानुवर्ती कारभाराचे दिसते. जेथे जावे तेथे हीच गोष्ट प्रामुख्याने आढळून येते." पोलिटिकल अधिकाऱ्याने संस्थानांत असे उद्गार काढणे म्हणजे सामान्य गोष्ट नाही असे आम्हांस वाटते.

आपण गादीवर आल्यापासून तो आजपर्यंत ज्या प्रश्नाबद्दल आपण सारखी चिकाटी धरली व त्याची तड लाविली अशी महत्त्वाची गोष्ट म्हणजे निरा राइट बँक कॅनॅलबाबतचे मुंबई सरकाराशी होणारे करारमदार ही होय. ने. ना. सर लेस्ली विल्सन हे मुंबई इलाख्याचे गव्हर्नर असता त्यांनी सन १९२७ साली या संस्थानास भेट दिली त्यावेळी दहा वर्षे वाटाघाटी चालून अखेर करारमदार कायम झाल्याचे आपण आपल्या दरबारच्या भाषणांत जाहीर केले होते. त्यानंतर पुन्हा त्यांत अनेक प्रश्न निघून आता कराराचा मसुदा पूर्ण होऊन त्यावर फक्त सहा होंप्याचे राहिले आहे असे आम्ही ऐकतो. उभयपक्षांनी समाधानकारक करार घडवून आणल्याबद्दल आम्ही आपले, तसेच हिंदुस्थान सरकार व मुंबई सरकार यांचेहि, मनःपूर्वक अभिनंदन करितो. इतका दीर्घकाल अशा गुंतागुंतीच्या प्रश्नाच्या वाटाघाटी करण्याचे काम किती जिकीरीचे असेल याची कल्पना आपणांसच येण्यासारखी आहे. डॉक्टर सर एम्. विश्वेश्वर अय्या यांची या कामी निरपेक्ष व बहुमोल मदत झाल्याचे समजून आम्हांस त्यांचेबद्दलही फार कृतज्ञता वाटत आहे.

उपरिनिर्दिष्ट कॅनॅलचे पाणी उपलब्ध झाल्याने शेतीबाबत अनेक नवीन गरजा उत्पन्न होणार्य हे जाणून त्याची तरतूद आपण संस्थानांत को-ऑपरेटिव्ह सेंट्रल बँक स्थापन व सहकारी पतपेढ्यांचे जाळे पसरवून केली हे आपल्या दूरदर्शित्वाचे व प्रजावात्सल्याचे उत्कृष्ट उदाहरण आहे.

हरिश्चरितनामाली होणारी शेती ही केवळ लहान शेतकऱ्यांच्या आटोक्यातील गोष्ट नाही. ते एकतर्हेचें शास्त्रीय ज्ञानाचें काम आहे. तसेंच अशी शेती यशस्वी होण्यास साक्षरेच्या कारखान्यासारख्या कारखान्यांची आवश्यकता आहे ही गोष्ट ओळखून साक्षरेचा कारखाना येथें स्थापन होण्याजोगी व तो यशस्वी रीतीनें चालेल अशी परिस्थिति आपण निर्माण केली. एवढेच नव्हे, तर इंपिरिअल अॅडिकल्चरल रिसर्च स्क्रीमची महाराष्ट्रासाठी संशोधनात्मक शाखाही आपल्या संस्थानाचे हद्दीत स्थापन होण्यास अपत्यक्ष मदत केली. या सर्व गोष्टींवरून आपण आपल्या मुत्सद्दीपणाचें व व्यापक दृष्टीचें संस्थानातील शेतकरी ऊर्जितस्थेस येण्यासाठी सोयी केल्या आहेत हे सहज लक्षांत येईल. याखेरीज अगदीं ताजें उदाहरण सांगावयाचें म्हटलें तर साक्षरेच्या काराच्या उत्पन्नाऐकीं मोठी रक्कम आपण व आपल्या दरबाराचें शेतकीस मदत म्हणून राखून ठेविली आहे ही गोष्ट आपणांस अत्यंत भूषणावह आहे.

आपण गादीवर आल्यापासून व तत्पूर्वीही या दरबाराचें राज्यकारभाराचें धोरण जातिविषयक समानतेचें आहे ही गोष्ट सर्व समाजाची सर्वांगीण उन्नति होण्यास व त्यांच्यातील बंधुभाव वाढण्यास अत्यंत पोषक अशी झाली आहे. परंतु तत्पूर्वीच आपण त्या समाजाला अस्पृश्य म्हणून न लेखण्याचें धोरण ठेविलें होतें. या आपल्या जातिविषयक उदार धोरणाचें देवाप्रमाणेंच राजा हा जातिबंधनापासून अलिप्त असतो हे तत्त्व आपण सर्वांच्या प्रत्येकाला आपलें आहे.

शिक्षणाची उत्तम सोय हाही आपल्या राज्यकारभाराचा एक विशेष आहे. प्राथमिक शिक्षण तर मोफत आहेच, परंतु दुय्यम शिक्षणही अत्यंत स्वल्प खर्चात होण्याची सोय करण्यांत आली आहे. शिवाय स्वस्तपणा एवढी एकच गोष्ट साधण्यांत आली असें नसून शिक्षण उत्तम प्रकारचें असावें याबद्दलही परकाळेची काळजी घेण्यांत येत आहे. हायस्कूलच्या शिक्षकांकडून शिक्षणशाखाच्या परीक्षा देवविणें, शिक्षणविषयाभिज्ञ असा शिक्षणाधिकारी नेमणें, तसेंच न्युनिसिपॅलिटीस व लोकल बोर्डांस अनुभवी व किरातीचें काम करणारा इन्स्पेक्टर नेमण्याचे कामी दरबाराकडून मदत देवाविणें या सर्व गोष्टींचा परिणाम फार उत्तम होत आहे. हायस्कूलकडे अलीकडे खर्चही दरबाराकडून फार सळखतां होत आहे. या सर्व गोष्टींचें श्रेय आपणांलाच आहे. शिक्षणासारखें पवित्र कार्य जेथे उत्तम चालतें त्या ठिकाणी भविष्यकाल आशादायक वाटल्यावांचून राहत नाही.

कलटणसारख्या पाण्याच्या दुर्भिक्ष्याबद्दल कित्येक शतके प्रसिद्ध असलेल्या शहरास शुद्ध व मुबलक पाण्याचा पुरवठा करून देण्याचें श्रेय आपल्या पुण्यश्लोक वडिलांस व नितकेंच आपणांस आहे. गेल्या १५ वर्षांत दोनदां पाणीपुरवठा कमी झाला असतां आपण जातीनें त्या कामीं लक्ष घालून व अपूर्व कल्पकता लढवून या अवर्षणाच्या वर्षीही गरजेऐवजी अधिक पाणी नळांतून येईल अशी सोय केली आहे; व तें अनवश्यक पाणी तळ्याला सोडून द्यावें लागत आहे असा अपूर्व देखावा येथें दृष्टीस पडत आहे.

आपल्या कामगिरीला केवळ या संस्थांचें आकुंचित क्षेत्र पुरें पडत नाही म्हणूनच कीं काय येथील जबाबदारी पार पाडून आपण संस्थानी राजकारणातही फार लक्ष घातलें आहे. विशेषतः दक्षिणेतील लहान संस्थानांची आपण अनेक तऱ्हेनें फार सेवा केली आहे. अखिल भारतीय फेडरेशनची कल्पना निघाल्यापासून त्यांत आपलेकडील संस्थानांनी परिणामकारक व यशस्वी असा भाग घ्यावा यासाठीं आपले अव्याहत प्रयत्न चालू आहेत. या आपल्या कार्यक्षेत्राची सर्वांस इतकी माहिती झाली आहे कीं त्यासंबंधानें अधिक विस्तारानें येथें उल्लेख करण्याची आवश्यकताच वाटत नाही.

वर निर्देश केलेल्या गोष्टीखेरीज आपणही एका आपल्या श्रेष्ठ गुणाचा उल्लेख केल्यावांचून आम्हांस राहवत नाही. तो म्हणजे आपल्या संस्थानिक बंधूबद्दल आपणांस वाटणारा आदर व आपलेपणा हा होय. श्रमिंत सांगलीकर सरकार यांना 'राजा' ही पदवी मिळाली असतां आपण ऑगस्ट सन १९३२ मध्ये त्यांचा येथें केलेला सत्कार आम्हांस माहीत आहे. त्याचप्रमाणें श्रमिंत भोरकर सरकार यांनी जिजीहूत लिहिलेली जीं दोन महत्त्वाची पत्रे उपलब्ध झालीं आहेत त्यावरून टर्न वलबांत मेजवानी देऊन केलेला सत्कार सर्वांस विदितच आहे. स्वबांधवाविषयीं इतकें उत्कट प्रेम व आस्था पहावयास मिळणें फार दुर्मिळ असतें म्हणून आम्हांला आपल्याविषयीं फार आदर वाटतो.

आपल्या वैयक्तिक गुणांचा उल्लेख प्रथम करणें आम्हांस इष्ट वाटल्यावरून तो केला आहे. परंतु त्याखेरीज परंपरागत व कुलप्राप्त असे अनेक सद्गुण आपल्या ठिकाणीं आहेत. अत्यंत जुन्या, इतिहासप्रसिद्ध, कुठीन व धोर घराण्यांत जन्म मिळण्याचा मान आपल्याला लाभलेला आहे. शौर्य, धैर्य व मुत्सद्दीपणा या सर्व गुणांत आपल्या पूर्वजांनीं अयमान मिळविल्याचें प्रसिद्ध आहे. मराठी राज्य राखण्याचे कामीं या गादीवरच्या पुरूषांवर छत्रपतींची किती भिस्त होती हे श्रीछत्रपती राजाराममहाराज यांनीं जिजीहूत लिहिलेलीं जीं दोन महत्त्वाची पत्रे उपलब्ध झालीं आहेत त्यावरून स्पष्ट आहे. श्रीशिवाजीमहाराज, त्यांचे पूर्वज, तसेंच त्यांचे वंशज, या सर्वांशीं या राजघराण्याचे शरिरसंबंध घडल्याचें प्रसिद्ध आहे. अशा महोन्नतशाही गादीवर घेण्याचें भाग्य आपणांस लाभलें व कुलाच्या कर्तित आपण मर घातली याबद्दल आम्ही आपलें अभिमानंदन करितों.

आपल्याला उच्च कुलाप्रमाणेंच योग्य पत्नीचाही लाभ झाला आहे ही आनंदुची गोष्ट आहे. श्रमिंत सकळ सौभाग्यसंपन्न मातुःश्री लक्ष्मीदेवी राणीसाहेब यांनीं आपल्या सहज व संपादित अशा अनेक गुणांनीं आपल्या कारकादीला शोभा आणिली आहे. सर्व सामाजिक कार्यांत त्या पुढ्यकार घेतात ही गोष्ट येथील श्रीसिगुणामाला स्तिका-

गृहाची स्थापना, हयस्कुलांतील मुलींच्या शिक्षणास त्यांनी दिलेली चालना, पडद्याच्या आनिष्ट पद्धतीचा त्याग इ एकंदर स्त्रीवर्गाबद्दल त्यांची आस्था यांचेकडून दिसून येण्यासारखी आहे. परंतु याखेरीज आपण विलायतेस गेला असता राज्यकारभारी उच्च प्रकॉर चालवून त्याही बाबतीत त्यांनी आपली योग्यता सर्वांच्या मज्यास आणून दिली आहे. अशा गुणसंपन्न राजांचा लाभ शाल्याबद्दल आपलें व संस्थानचेंही आम्ही अभिमानंदा करितों.

वर उल्लेखिलेली आपली योग्यता व कामगिरी लक्षांत घेतां आपल्याला 'राजा' ही पदवी थोडी उशीराच मिळाली असें म्हणावें लागतें. या संस्थानचे अधिपति पूर्वकाळी 'राजा' या पदवीपेक्षा, नाईक' या पदवीलाच अधिक लेखित. त्यांजकडे स्वराज्यांत नायकत्व हेतें या दृष्टीनें त्यांचें तें मानणें योग्यच हेतें. परंतु बदलेल्या परिस्थितींत सद् पदवीतील गर्भितार्थ लुप्त होऊन 'राजा' या पदवीसच लोक अधिक मानूं लागल व या दृष्टीनें सार्वभौम सरकारनें ती आपणांस दिली हे फार उचित झाले, व या आपल्या सम्मानाबद्दल आम्ही आपलें मनःपूर्वक अभिमानंदा करितों व यापेक्षा उच्चतर असे अनेक सम्मान व पदव्या आपल्या कारकीर्दीत आपणांस मिळोत अशी इच्छा आम्ही प्रकट करितों.

श्रीमंत महाराजसाहेब, आपणांस हे मानपत्र आज ज्या करंडकांतून आम्ही अर्पण करित आहों तो आम्ही मूढांम औचित्यपूर्ण असा वनविषयाचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. आपल्या घराण्याचें कुलदैवत श्रीरामलक्ष्मणसीता यांच्याथील मंदिरांतील मूर्तींच्या प्रतिरुति या करंडकाच्या अयमागीं असून दोग्ही अंगास आपले प्रथितयश पूर्वज श्रीमंत वजाजीराव नाईक व पुण्यश्लोक श्रीसरुणाबाई ऊर्फ आईसाहेब यांच्या प्रतिरुति काढविल्या आहेत. अशा रीतीनें कुलदैवताच्या व कुलभूषण महात्म्यांच्या पावित्र्यपूर्ण आशीर्वादांचें आपणां उभयतांवर सतत छत्र आहे ही गोष्ट सूचित करण्याचा आम्ही प्रयत्न केला आहे व ती आपणांस मान्य होईल अशी आम्ही आशा करितों.

श्रीमंत महाराजसाहेब, आज आपला चाळिसावा वाढदिवससमारंभ आहे. यामुळे तन्निमित्तही आपलें अभिमानंदा करण्याची व आपणांस व राजकुटुंबांतील सर्वांस दीर्घधुरारोग्य इच्छण्याची आम्ही प्रवानगी घेतों. तसेंच या दिवसाच्या अनेक पुनरावृत्त्या होवोत व आम्हांला आपलें अभिमानंदा करण्याचे असेच अनेक सुप्रसंग येवोत अशी श्रीरामचंद्र-प्रभूपार्षीं प्रार्थना करून हे मानपत्र आम्ही आपणांस अर्पण करितों.

आपले नम्र,

हिरामण बाळाराम तेली.

प्रेसिडेंट, फलटण म्युनिसिपॅलिटी व फलटण लोकलबोर्ड.

सभासद ( फलटण म्युनिसिपॅलिटी )

सभासद ( फलटण लोकलबोर्ड )

नारायण गोविंद हळबे, व्हाइस-प्रेसिडेंट.

तलकचंद वेणीचंद शहा, व्हाइस-प्रेसिडेंट.

शंकर सदाशिव क्षीरसागर,

रामरुण हरि भडकमकर.

चेअरमन, मॅनेजिंग कमिटी.

केशवराव रघुनाथराव नाईक निबाळकर.

विनायक धोंडदेव डुबळे,

श्रीपतराव रामचंद्रराव निंबाळकर.

चेअरमन, सॅनिटरी कमिटी.

गंगाधर सत्ताराम फणसळकर.

दत्तात्रय बळवंत उंडे.

गोविंद केशव देशमुख.

गंगाधर सत्ताराम फणसळकर.

नारायण गोविंद हळबे.

गोविंद केशव देशमुख.

शिवराम नारायण बापट.

बाळरुण सत्ताराम फणसळकर.

दत्तात्रय सिताराम उंडे.

रुष्णाजी शंकर केसकर.

नरहर नारायण देशपांडे.

श्रीरुण हरि तळवलकर.

वामन रामचंद्र देशपांडे.

माणिकचंद रावजी देशी.

आनंदराव गोपाळराव भोईटे.

आबासाहेब राजाराम भोंसले.

मालोजीराव अबाजीराव भोईटे.

विष्णु रामजी आवटी.

बाळासाहेब अण्णासाहेब फदम.

बाजीराव आनंदराव पवार.

बाळासाहेब नारायणराव निंबाळकर.

जिवराज कुबेर देशी.

बापूसाहेब बाळासाहेब रणवरे.

भाऊसाहेब संडेराव रणवरे.

गोविंद शंकर वेलदार.

दगडू पांडुरंग गावडे.

फलटण, बुधवार, ता. १९११।३६

## ANNEXURE XIV

### Names of the Members of the Phaltan State Legislative Council during the year 1936-37.

#### PRESIDENT.

- 1 Mr. Balkrishna Govind Phatak, B. A., LL. B., Retired Sub-Judge, Poona.  
( Nominated Non-Official ).

#### DEPUTY PRESIDENT.

- 2 Mr. Anant Vinayak Patwardhan, B. A., Member, Seryants of India Society, Poona ( Nominated Non-Official ).

#### EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

- 3 Rao Saheb Keshav Vinayak Godbole, B. A., LL. B., *Dewan and Home-Member.*
- 4 Mr. Shankar Hari Kher, B. A., LL. B., *Revenue Member.*
- 5 Mr. Bhalchandra Lakshman Likhite, M. A., LL. B., *Finance Member.*

#### NOMINATED MEMBERS.

##### ( i ) OFFICIALS.

- 6 Mr. Shripad Manohar Upalekar, M. A., LL. B., *First Class Sub-Judge and First Class Magistrate, Phaltan.*
- 7 Mr. Amarsingh Raosaheb Chavan, *A. D. C. to the Raja of Phaltan.*

##### ( ii ) Non-OFFICIALS.

- 8 Mr. Balkrishna Sakharan Phansalkar, Phaltan.
- 9 Mr. Nanasaheb Raosaheb Nimbalkar, Nimblak.
- 10 Mr. Ramnarayan Lalchand Marwadi, Phaltan.

#### ELECTED MEMBERS.

##### ( i ) *Phaltan Urban Constituency.*

- 11 Mr. Anna Mahadev Hendre, Phaltan.
- 12 Mr. Abasaheb Rajaram Bhonsale, Phaltan.

##### ( ii ) *Northern Rural Constituency.*

- 13 Mr. Papa Rajubhai Shaikh, Asu.
- 14 Mr. Anandrao Balvantrao Garud, Jinti.
- 15 Mr. Bapusaheb Dadasaheb Ranavare, Nimbhore.

##### ( iii ) *Southern Rural Constituency.*

- 16 Mr. Keshavrao Raghunathrao Naik Nimbalkar, Bhadali Bk.
- 17 Mr. Ramchandrarao Pandurang Dhumal, Adarki Bk.

##### ( iv ) *Education Constituency.*

- 18 Mr. Hiranman Balaram Teli, Pleader, Phaltan.

##### ( v ) *Local Self-Government Constituency.*

- 19 Mr. Talakchand Venichand Shah, Pleader, Phaltan.



ANNEXURE XV

**Names of the Members of the Phaltan Municipality  
during the year 1936-37.**

PRESIDENT.

- 1 Mr. HIRAMAN BALARAM TELI, Pleader, ( Elected ).

VICE-PRESIDENT.

- 2 Mr. Narayan Govind Halabe, *Mamlatdar for Co-operative Societies,*  
( Nominated Official ).

NOMINATED MEMBERS.

( i ) OFFICIALS.

- 3 Mr. Gangadhar Sakharam Phansalkar, L. C. P. S., *Chief Medical Officer.*  
4 Mr. Govind Keshav Deshmukh, M. A., LL. B., *Headmaster, Mudhoji  
High School, Phaltan, [ Chairman, School Board ].*  
5 Mr. Krishnaji Shankar Keskar, *State and Khasgi Business Manager.*

( ii ) NON-OFFICIALS.

- 6 Mr. Dattatraya Balvant Unde, B. A.  
7 Mr. Anant Vithal Date, L. C. P. S.  
8 Mr. Vinayak Dhondadeo Duple, Pleader.  
9 Mr. Shrikrishna Hari Talvalkar, A. C. R. A.

ELECTED MEMBERS.

*Ward No. 1.*

- 10 Mr. Abasaheb Rajaram Bhonsale.

*Ward No. 2.*

- 11 Mr. Shankar Sadashiv Kshirsagar, Pleader, *Chairman, Managing  
Committee.*  
12 Mr. Balkrishna Sakharam Phansalkar.  
13 Mr. Bajirao Anandrao Pawar.

*Ward No. 3.*

- 14 Mr. Vishnu Ramji Awate.

*Ward No. 4.*

- 15 Mr. Manikchand Raoji Doshi.  
16 Mr. Jivaraj Kuber Doshi.

ANNEXURE XVI.

Names of the Members of the Phaltan Local Board  
during the year 1936-37

PRESIDENT.

- 1 Mr. Hiranman Balaram Teli, Pleader, ( Nominated Non-official ).

VICE-PRESIDENT.

- 2 Mr. Talakchand Venichand Shah, Pleader, ( Nominated Non-official ).

NOMINATED MEMBERS.

( i ) OFFICIALS.

- 3 Mr. Gangadhar Sakharam Phansalkar, L. C. P. S., *Chief Medical Officer.*  
4 Mr. Govind Keshav Deshmukh, M. A., LL. B., *Headmaster, Mudhoji High School, Phaltan.*  
5 Mr. Shivram Narayan Bapat, B. A., *Mamlatdar.*  
6 Mr. Narayan Govind Halabe, *Mamlatdar for Co-operative Societies.*  
7 Mr. Dattatraya Sitaram Unde, *Agricultural Officer.*

( ii ) NON-OFFICIALS.

- 8 Mr. Shripatrao Ramchandrarao Nimbalkar, Inamdar, Wathar.  
9 Mr. Balasaheb Appasaheb Kadam, Mathachi Wadi.  
10 Mr. Malojirao Abajirao Bhoite, Hingangaon.

ELECTED MEMBERS.

( i ) *Phaltan Constituency.*

- 11 Dr. Ramkrishna Hari Bhadkamkar, M. A., M. D.

( ii ) *Taradgaon Constituency.*

- 12 Mr. Anandrao Gopalrao Bhoite, Aradgaon.  
13 Mr. Vaman Ramchandra Deshpande, Saswad.

( iii ) *Kalaj Constituency.*

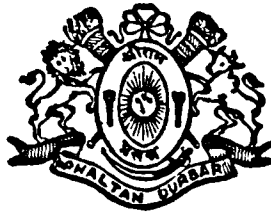
- 14 Mr. Bapusaheb Balasaheb Ranavare, Jinti.  
15 Mr. Bhausahab Khanderao Ranavare, Nimbhore.

( iv ) *Nimblak Constituency.*

- 16 Mr. Narhar Narayan Deshpande, Vidni.  
17 Mr. Dagdu Pandurang Gawade, Gokhali.  
18 Mr. Govind Shankar Beldar, Sangvi.

( v ) *Barad Constituency.*

- 19 Mr. Keshavrao Raghunathrao Naik Nimbalkar, Bhadali Bk.  
20 Mr. Appasaheb Narayanrao Nimbalkar, Wathar.



Government of Phaltan

REPORT  
on the  
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION  
of the  
PHALTAN STATE

For the Year 1937-38

( *1st June 1937 to 31st May 1938* )

PRINTED AT THE ARYABHUSHAN PRESS, POONA.

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Dewan Office,  
Phaltan, 4th May 1939

From  
RAO SAHEB K.V. GODBOLE, B.A., LL.B.,  
DEWAN, PHALTAN STATE,  
PHALTAN.

To  
MAJOR RAJA SHRIMANT MALOJIRAO MUDHOJIRAO  
alias NANASAHEB NAIK NIMBALKAR,  
RAJA OF PHALTAN,  
PHALTAN.

Subject:-Report on the General  
Administration of the  
Phaltan State for the  
year 1937-1938.

Shrimant Raja Saheb,

I have the honour to submit herewith the  
Report on the General Administration of the  
Phaltan State for the year 1937-38 (1347 Fasli)  
ending 31st May 1938 with the usual Appendices.

I have the honour to be,  
Shrimant Raja Saheb,  
Your Most obedient servant,

*K. V. Godbole*

Dewan, Phaltan State.

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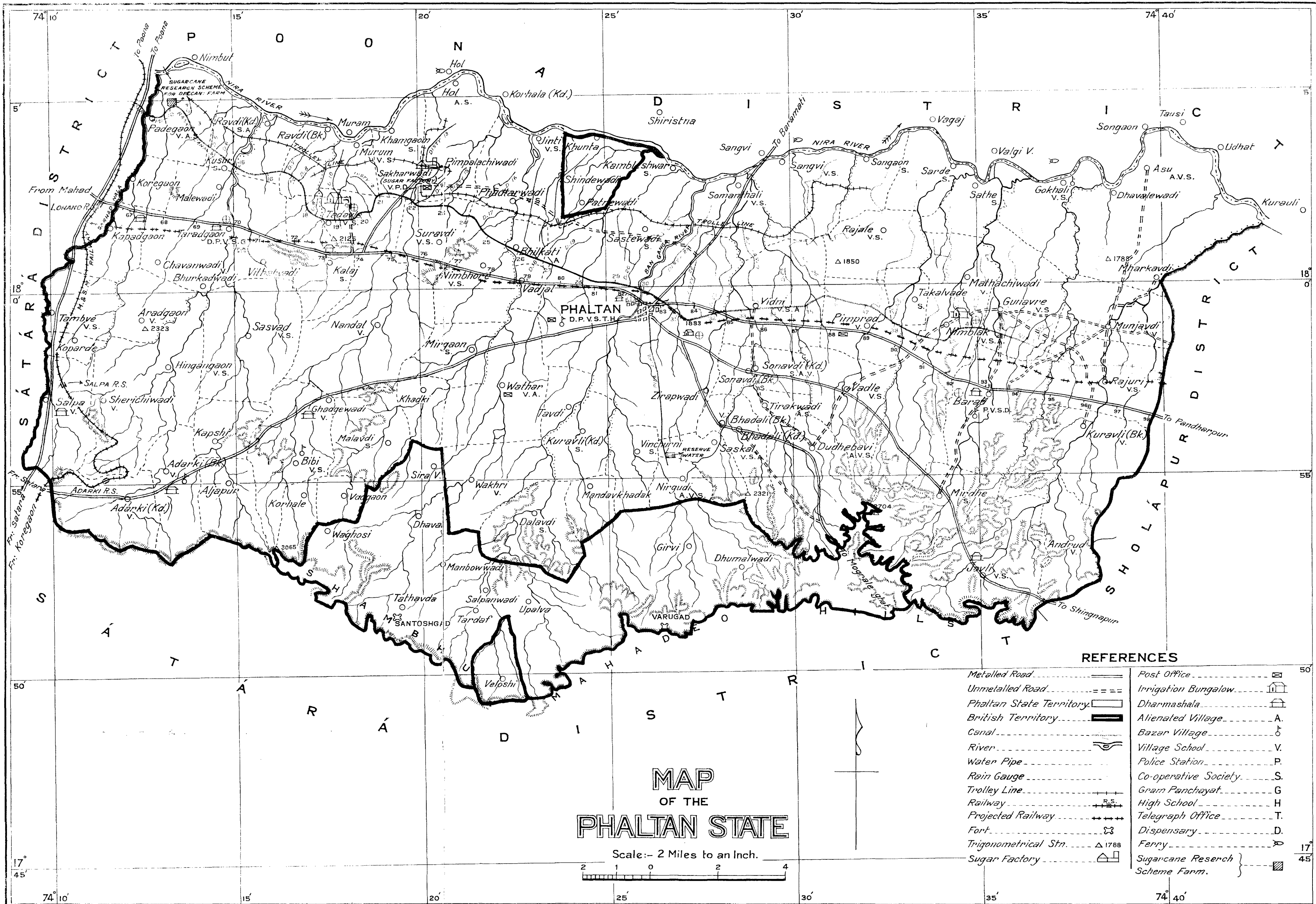
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# MAP OF THE PHALTAN STATE

Scale:— 2 Miles to an Inch.

REFERENCES	
Metalled Road	Post Office
Unmetalled Road	Irrigation Bungalow
Phaltan State Territory	Dharmashala
British Territory	Alienated Village
Canal	Bazar Village
River	Village School
Water Pipe	Police Station
Rain Gauge	Co-operative Society
Trolley Line	Gram Panchayat
Railway	High School
Projected Railway	Telegraph Office
Fort	Dispensary
Trigonometrical Stn.	Ferry
Sugar Factory	Sugarcane Research Scheme Farm



# **Report on the General Administration of the Phaltan State**

**FOR THE YEAR 1937-38 ( 1347 FASLI )**

**( 1st June 1937 to 31st May 1938 )**

## **CHAPTER I**

### **GENERAL AND POLITICAL**

#### **A. AREA, POPULATION AND REVENUE**

**1.** The Phaltan State lies between 17° 49' and 18° 6' North latitudes and 74° 9' and 74° 43' East longitudes, and is situated to the North-East of the Satara District in the Bombay Presidency. It is bounded on the North by the river Nira and the Poona District beyond it; on the East, by the Sholapur District; on the South, by the Satara District and on the West, by the *sarhad* ( boundary ) *nala* and the Satara District beyond it. The State territory lies wholly in the Nira Valley and forms a compact rectangular block with an extreme length, East to West, of about 32 miles and a breadth of about 14 miles. The area of the State is approximately 397 square miles.

**2.** Phaltan, the capital of the State, lies in latitude 17° 59' N. and longitude 74° 26' E. It is situated on the Mahad-Pandharpur Road, which passes from West to East through the State territory. It is 65 miles to the South-East of Poona, the nearest Railway Station Lonand ( Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway ) being 17 miles from Phaltan. The town was founded in 1330 A. D. by Nimbraj II who ruled the State from 1327 to 1349. Phaltan is known for its dry and healthy climate. The population of the town, according to the census of 1931, is 6,947. The town has a copious pipe water-supply, an electric Power House and many of the amenities of modern life.

**3.** The population of the State, according to the census of 1931, is 58,761 ( 29,492 males and 29,269 females )

The density of population is 148 souls per square mile. Of the total population, 56,372 or 96 % are Hindus; 1,480 or 2.5 % are Mahomedans; 896 Jains; 2 Parsis and 11 Christians.

**4.** The gross revenue of the State, based on the average of the past five years, is Rs. 6,89,000.

**5.** The State pays to the Government of India an annual contribution of Rs. 9,600 in lieu of a horse contingent.

#### **B. A BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH**

**6.** Phaltan is the oldest State in the Deccan, dating its origin from the latter part of the 13th century. Nimbraj I. a descendant of the famous Parmar family in Rajputana, came down to the Deccan in the year 1270 A. D. and settled on the slopes of the Shambhu Mahadev hills. He soon moved to Nimblak, a village about 9 miles to the east of Phaltan, from which the surname Nimbalkar is believed to have been taken by the Ruling Family. Nimbraj I. founded the independent principality of Phaltan in the year 1284. He died in 1291 and was succeeded by his son Podakhala Jagdevrao *alias* Dh arapatrao

( 1291-1327 ). In 1327 Podakhala joined the forces of Muhammad Tughlak, Emperor of Delhi ( 1325-1351 ), who was then warring in the Deccan, and was killed in battle. The Emperor, as a mark of appreciation of the services of Podakhala Jagdeyrao conferred on his son Nimbraj II. ( 1327-1349 ) the hereditary title of " Naik " with the rights of using *Morchels* and *Gold Todas*, insignia of royalty of a very high order, and also ratified the retention of the Phaltan Jahagir by granting a *Sanad* to him.

The names of the Rulers of Phaltan from the founder Nimbraj I. are given in Annexure I. The 14th Ruler, Vangoji II. *ahas* Jagpalrao, ruled the State from 1570 to 1630. His sister Dipabai was married to Maloji Bhonsale ( grand-father of Shivaji, the founder of the Maratha Empire ) who was one of the principal chiefs under the Ahmednagar kingdom. Jagpalrao was succeeded by his son Mudhoji II. ( 1630-1644 ) whose daughter, Saibai, was married to Shivaji. In 1644, Mudhoji II. was killed by the King of Bijapur and his son Bajaji I. was taken prisoner to Bijapur. There he was made to embrace Mahomedanism, and the King of Bijapur gave his daughter in marriage to him. Bajaji returned to Phaltan in 1651 and was restored to his father's *gadi*. He was however, reconverted to Hinduism through the efforts of Shivaji and his illustrious mother Jijabai. Shivaji thereafter married his daughter Sakhubai to Bajaji's eldest son Mahadaji.

The 19th Ruler was Mudhoji III. ( 1748-1765 ). After his death in 1765, his wife Rani Sagunabai *ahas* Ai Saheb administered the State for some time, but was soon deposed by the Peshwa Madhavrao Ballal, who recognised Snyaraji ( 1766-1774 ) as heir to the *gadi*. In 1774 Rani Sagunabai adopted Maloji III and, with the aid of the Peshwa Madhavrao Narayan *ahas* Savai Madhavrao, regained control of the State. Maloji III died in 1777 and was succeeded by his adopted son Janoji II. ( 1777-1825 ). During Janrao's minority Rani Sagunabai once more administered the State till her death in 1791. Rani Sagunabai was known for her piety and benign rule.

The 24th Ruler Mudhojirao Bapu Saheb was a very popular Ruler. During his long and benevolent reign of over 56 years Phaltan was blessed with consistent peace and good government. Almost all the works of public utility and of art visible today in Phaltan were constructed in his reign. The waterworks at Nirgudi, which brought copious water-supply to the Phaltan town, known for centuries for its scanty water-supply, stands a perpetual monument to his generous care of the people. Though orthodox in his religious tenets, he was a very progressive Ruler. In fact, he was a connecting link between the old and the new order. In the words of H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson, *Ex-Governor of Bombay*, who visited the State on October 28, 1927, he had " left his successor a kingdom which may well be called a model State." He died on October 17, 1916 and was succeeded by his adopted son Shrimant Malojirao *ahas* Nana Saheb, the present Ruler.

### C. SHRIMANT RAJA SAHEB AND HIS FAMILY

7. The present Ruler Major Raja Shrimant Malojirao *alias* Nana Saheb Naik Nimbalkar is the 25th Ruler from the founder Nimbraj I. He was born on the 11th September 1896 at Nimbhore, a village about 6 miles to the north-west of Phaltan. He was adopted by the late Ruler Mudhojirao Bapu Saheb on the 28th December 1899. Kshatriya-Maratha by caste, he is descended from the famous Parmar family in Rajputana. He obtained the diploma of the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. He was invested with ruling powers on the 15th November 1917. The hereditary title of 'Raja' was conferred on him on January 1, 1936.

Shrimant S. Laxmidevi, Rani Saheb, was born on the 17th November 1901 at Malegaon Bdk. ( Dist. Poona ). She was married to Shrimant Raja Saheb on the 18th December 1913 at Phaltan. She is the daughter of Shrimant Raja Shambhusinhrao Amarsinhrao Jadhavrao, *Saranjamdar* of Malegaon, and a descendant of Dhanaji Jadhav, the famous Maratha General in the reign of Chhatrapati Shri Rajaram Maharaj of Satara.

Shrimant Raja Saheb has four sons and one daughter. The daughter Shrimant Sarojinidevi *ahas* Akka Saheb, who is the eldest, was born on the 2nd June 1920 at Phaltan. The four sons are :—

	Birth Date	Birth Place
Shrimant Pratapsinha Bapu Saheb Yuvaraj ( Heir Apparent )	... 13—7—1923	( Poona )
Shrimant Vijaysinha <i>ahas</i> Shivajiraje	... 25—5—1925	( Poona )
Shrimant Udaysinhraje	... 7—12—1927	( Bombay )
Shrimant Vikramsinhraje	... 13—12—1933	( Phaltan )

8. During the year under report, Shrimant Yuvaraj Pratapsinh Bapu Saheb and Shrimant Rajkumar Shivajiraje were studying in the English Standards V and IV respectively in the Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya High School, Poona, and Shrimant Rajkumar Udayasinhraje in the English Standard I in the Maharashtra Education Society's School in the Deccan Gymkhana Colony, Poona. They were also receiving instruction by qualified and experienced teachers at home. Their progress during the year under report was satisfactory.

Shrimant Rajkumari Sarojinidevi who was studying in the Intermediate Arts Class in the Fergusson College, Poona, passed the Intermediate Arts Examination of the University of Bombay held in April 1938.

Shrimant S. Rani Saheb is residing at Poona for the education of the Rajkumars and the Rajkumari. Shrimant Raja Saheb occasionally visits Poona for the same purpose.

9. Shrimant Raja Saheb and the Members of his Family generally enjoyed good health during the year under report.

#### D. POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

10. The political relations of the Durbar with the Government of India are governed by the Agreement, dated the 22nd April 1820, and continued to be very cordial as usual.

His Excellency the Viceroy is the "Crown Representative". Phaltan and the other Deccan States are in the political charge of the Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States who resides at Kolhapur.

The following were the Residency Officials during the year under report :—

<i>Resident</i>	<i>Period</i>
Lieut.-Col. K. A. G. Evans-Gordon ... ..	1—6—37 to 15—10—37.
Lieut.-Col. G. P. Murphy ... ..	16—10—37 to 31—5—38.

#### *Secretary to the Resident*

Major R. L. Bazalgette ... ..	1—6—37 to 6—5—38.
Nawabzada Mir Saeed Alam Khan, Bar-at-Law ...	7—5—38 to 31—5—38.

#### E. THE ADMINISTRATION

11. Shrimant Raja Saheb enjoys full powers of internal autonomy. His civil and criminal powers are unlimited, subject only to the proviso that for capital offences he cannot try persons who are neither his own subjects nor the subjects of other States except with the permission of the Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States.

12. The Administration of the State is carried on by Shrimant Raja Saheb and his Executive Council according to the Constitution laid down in the "Government of Phaltan State Act, 1929."

**The Executive Council** 13. During the year under report, Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, B.A.,LL.B., continued to be the Dewan and President of the Executive Council. Mr. S. H. Kher, B.A.,LL.B., continued to be the Revenue Member and Vice-President of the Executive Council, till 15-2-1938, when he resigned. Mr. B. L. Likhite, M.A.,LL.B., continued to be the Finance Member and was also the Revenue Member in charge after the resignation of Mr. Kher.

During the year under report, the Executive Council held 38 meetings and passed 86 resolutions, as against 16 meetings and 44 resolutions in the previous year.

**The Legislative Council** 14. The Phaltan State Legislative Council consists of 19 members, of whom 9 are elected by the people and 10, including 5 non-officials, are nominated by the Durbar. The President of the Legislative Council is nominated by Shrimant Raja Saheb and the Deputy President is elected by the Council.

The work done by the Legislative Council is given in Chapter III.

**High Officials** 15. The personnel of the high officials and the changes therein during the year under report are given in Appendix I.

Mr. Ramchandra Shambhuroo Bapat, L.C.E., Retired Assistant Engineer, P.W.D. Bombay, was appointed in June 1937, as the "Sugar Factories, Canal and P.W.D. Officer." Mr. Bapat was also entrusted with the duties of classifying lands, rented to the Phaltan Sugar Works, Ltd., and settling their rent. Mr. Bapat was also appointed Collector in respect of the Municipalities and the Local Boards on 1-3-1938.

Mr. Mahadeo Vasudeo Joshi, B.A., Retired Huzur Mamlatdar, Revenue Department, Bombay, was appointed as Chief Revenue Officer in March 1938.

Mr. Shivram Narayan Bapat, B. A., resigned his post in February 1938, and was relieved on the 1st March 1938. Mr. Narayan Vinayak Patki, Aval Karkun, acted as Mamlatdar till 22-3-1938, when Mr. Shivram Vithal Ambiyee, Retired Mamlatdar, Revenue Department, Bombay, took charge and relieved him.

#### F. IMPORTANT EVENTS

**Visit of the Resident** 16. Lieut.-Col.G.P.Murphy, Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States, accompanied by Mrs. Murphy and Major R. L. Bazalgette, Secretary to the Resident, paid an unofficial visit to the State on Friday, the 10th December 1937 and left on the morning of Sunday, the 12th December 1937, for Kolhapur. The usual formalities connected with the visit were dispensed with at the desire of the Resident as the visit was an informal one. On his arrival on Friday at 11-30 A. M. the Resident was received by Shrimant Raja Saheb at the Laxmi Vilas Palace. At 12-30 P.M., the Phaltan Municipality and the Phaltan State Local Board presented a Joint Address of Welcome to the Resident.

The guests and Shrimant Raja Saheb and the members of his family were entertained to tea in the afternoon by Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, B. A., LL. B., the Dewan and Mrs Godbole. While returning to the palace, the Resident and his Secretary paid a visit to the Phaltan Shri-Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.

On the morning of Sunday, the 11th December 1937, the Resident, his Secretary and Shrimant Raja Saheb, paid a visit to the Sugar Factory. Mr. V. S. Apte, the Managing Director, Phaltan Sugar Works, Ltd., received the distinguished guests, showed them round the factory and entertained them to tea. On their return to Phaltan the Resident, his Secretary and Shrimant Raja Saheb, paid a visit to the following Institutions in the town, viz.,—(1) The King George V and Queen Mary Silver Jubilee Charitable State Dispensary; (2) Shri Sagunamata Maternity Home, Phaltan; (3) The Mudhoji High School, Phaltan; and (4) The Kishorsinh Motor Service Co. In the evening, the

Resident was entertained at an *at Home* by the Durbar on the spacious lawns of the Laxmi Vilas Palace. A State Banquet was given at night in honour of the Resident. After the Banquet, the guests witnessed a fine display of fireworks on the sands of the river from the Maloji Point.

**H. E. the Marchioness of Linlithgow's Appeal for the King-Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund for India**

17. Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow issued on the 1st December 1937 an appeal for the King-Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund, the proceeds of which were to be devoted to combating tuberculosis in India. This Appeal had the warmest and heartiest support of His Excellency the Marquess of Linlithgow, the Viceroy and Governor-General of India. 95% of the money collected in the State was to be utilised in the State itself. In response to the Appeal the Durbar contributed a sum of Rs. 5,000 to the Fund.

**Visit of the Tariff Board**

18. The Government of India by their Resolution in the Department of Commerce No. 127-T (I) 37, dated the 27th March 1937, referred to the Tariff Board the question of the extent of protection required by the Indian Sugar Industry during the period from the 31st March 1938 to 31st March 1946. As the State happens to be a sugar-producing tract, and naturally interested in the question of future protection to the sugar industry in India, Shrimant Raja Saheb extended an invitation to the Tariff Board to visit the Phaltan Sugar Factory and hear the views of the Durbar and the Phaltan Sugar Works, Ltd., on the question of future protection. Accordingly Sir Geoffrey Bracken, K.C.I.E., C. S. I., I. C. S., President; Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rathimtoola and Dr. L. C. Jain, M. A., LL. B., Ph. D., D. Sc., Members, and Mr. K. B. Bhatia, I. C. S., Secretary of the Tariff Board paid a visit to the Sugar Factory on the morning of the 17th July 1937 on their way to Phaltan where they arrived at noon.

Prof. P. M. Limaye, M.A., Professor of History and Economics, Fergusson College, Poona, represented the Durbar before the Tariff Board, which informally discussed the issues with him and the Members of the Durbar, and also with the representatives of the Phaltan Sugar Works, Ltd. The Tariff Board stayed at Phaltan on the following day and left for Poona at 8-30 A. M. on the 19th July 1937.

**Visit of the Irrigation Inquiry Committee**

19. In December 1937 the Government of Bombay appointed the Irrigation Inquiry Committee, under the Chairmanship of Sir M. Visvesvaraya, K.C.I.E., LL.D., to report *inter alia* on what the general irrigation policy of the Government of Bombay should be as regards the supply of water to owner irrigators, tenant farmers and industrialised undertakings such as sugar factories, and to suggest, if necessary, revision of the water rates, and the canal rules. Phaltan being one of the chief centres of irrigation under the Nira Right Bank Canal, Shrimant Raja Saheb invited the Committee to visit Phaltan. The Committee accordingly paid a visit to Phaltan arriving there on the 28th February 1938 in the evening.

The Committee visited the Sugar Factory on the following morning returning to Phaltan at noon. The Committee proceeded to record the evidence at Phaltan during the day. The Durbar had already sent in their statement and written replies to the questionnaire issued by the Committee. Mr. R. S. Bapat, L.C.E., Sugar Factories, Canal and P. W. D. Officer of the State, was cited as the Durbar's witness before the Committee. But at the time of his examination, Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, B.A., LL. B., the Dewan, was also requested by the Committee to give evidence along with Mr. Bapat. Accordingly both of them were examined by the Committee on points arising out of the Durbar's statement and the written replies. The Committee then examined some of the principal irrigators in the State as well as some other witnesses from outside the State and left for Malsiras on March 2, 1938 in the morning.

**20.** Shrimant S. Rani Saheb, who is all along taking a keen interest in the up-  
**Half-yearly Meeting** lift of Indian Women and particularly in the beneficent activities  
**of the Standing** of the All-India Women's Conference, had extended at the Annual  
**Committee of** Session at Ahmedabad in December 1936, (an invitation to hold  
**the A. I. W. C.** the next half-yearly meeting of the Standing Committee at  
 Phaltan. Accordingly the meeting was held at Phaltan from the 31st July to the 2nd  
 August 1937.

On the 31st July 1937, before the work of the Standing Committee commenced, Shrimant S. Rani Saheb extended a public welcome to its Members. In the course of her welcome speech Shrimant S. Rani Saheb said that the chief object of inviting the half-yearly meeting of the Standing Committee to Phaltan was to show to the women of this State what a magnificent work was being carried on by their leaders elsewhere in the country, and how intimately it was connected with their own welfare and how by that knowledge they could best utilise the opportunities offered by Shrimant Raja Saheb to them in various fields of activities. Mrs. M. E. Cousins, the President, thanked Shrimant S. Rani Saheb and Shrimant Raja Saheb for their hospitality and said that the Indian Women's movement was not exclusively a women's movement. In her opinion, there could hardly be any distinction between the ideals of womanhood and those of humanity at large. She further said that a momentous change was coming over India with the new era and that the Indian womanhood must progress side by side with Indian manhood, and thus help to create a great India. At night, Mr. P. Kodanda Rao, Member of the Servants of India Society, Poona, addressed a public meeting which was attended by the Standing Committee Members and a number of ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Kodanda Rao spoke on "Indian Women Overseas" and gave a resume of his experiences during his recent travels round the world.

On August 1, 1937, after the Committee's work was over, a public meeting of the women of Phaltan was held. It was presided over by Rajkumari Amrit Kaur. A number of speeches explaining the aims and ideals of the All-India Women's Conference were made by the prominent Standing Committee Members.

On August 2, 1937, another public meeting was held which was attended by men as well as women. Mrs. M. E. Cousins presided. Shrimant Raja Saheb addressed the meeting, and gave useful information about the administrative system obtaining in the State to the guests who had come from the different Provinces of India. "I have a firm conviction," said Shrimant Raja Saheb, "that no nation, no province, or, to say the least, no house can prosper unless ladies can take an intelligent and equal part with men in every activity." "I am sure," he further said, "that the opportunities that will be opened up by the New Constitution (Federation) will be utilized as much by women as by men." A number of speeches were then made by some of the Standing Committee Members after which the meeting concluded.

The half-yearly meeting proved of incalculable advantage to the women of Phaltan. By one of its resolutions Phaltan was recognised as a full-fledged Constituency of the A. I. W. C. The guests left Phaltan in the afternoon on August 3, 1937.

**21.** On Saturday, the 21st May 1938, at about 11-30 A. M., a serious accident by  
**Explosion of Dyna-** explosion of dynamite took place on the premises of the Phaltan  
**mite at the Sugar** Sugar Works, Ltd., at Sakharwadi. The explosion was caused by  
**Factory** the dynamite getting ignited as the boxes containing it were lying  
 outside the pit, where they were stored about 5 years ago. The  
 Company's employees, who were working nearby, rushed to the scene on noticing  
 smoke issuing out from the boxes, and while they were engaged in putting out the fire  
 by heaping earth on it, a sudden and terrific explosion occurred resulting in 19 persons  
 being killed and 15 injured.

On hearing of the accident, the District Magistrate, the Additional District Magistrate, and other State Officers immediately rushed to the scene of the accident

from Phaltan. The bodies of the dead were identified and given in charge of the relatives for cremation. There was very little to be done as the accident had resulted in instantaneous deaths and the wounds of the injured were not serious.

Shrimant Raja Saheb and the Dewan, who were away at Raygad fort on a pleasure trip, arrived at Phaltan on the next day and personally inspected the site of the accident. Shrimant Raja Saheb, Shrimant S. Rani Saheb and the Members of the Durbar expressed their heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved and the injured as well as to the Phaltan Sugar Works, Ltd.

Mr. A K. Sen, M. Sc., Inspector of Explosives in India, West Circle, Bombay, who was then touring in the Deccan, was requested to pay an informal visit immediately to the scene of the accident, and accordingly Mr. Sen visited the Sugar Factory with the Dewan on the 29th May 1938. Later, with the approval of the Government of India, Mr. Sen was appointed to inquire into and report on the cause of the accident.

#### G. OTHER EVENTS

**22.** The Birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor George VI was observed as a public holiday on Wednesday, the 9th June 1937, with the usual ceremony.

**23.** The Accession Day of Shrimant Raja Saheb was observed on Wednesday, the 10th November 1937. The Phaltan Municipality and the Phaltan State Local Board presented to Shrimant Raja Saheb a Joint Address on behalf of the subjects. On this occasion Coronation Medals, sent last year by His Excellency the Crown Representative through the Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States were presented by Shrimant S. Rani Saheb to Shrimant Raja Saheb, Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, the Dewan, and Shrimant Keshavrao Raghunathrao Naik Nimbalkar, a prominent agriculturist.

**24.** The 42nd Birthday of Shrimant Raja Saheb which fell on the *Ganesh-chaturthi* (September 9, 1937) was observed on the 3rd October 1937 throughout the State with great rejoicings.

The Phaltan Municipality and the Phaltan State Local Board presented a Joint Address to Shrimant Raja Saheb on behalf of the subjects. An entertainment programme at night concluded the celebrations.

**25.** The 37th Birthday of Shrimant S. Laxmidevi, Rani Saheb, was duly observed on the 9th November 1937 with great rejoicings. Shri Sagunamata Maternity Home entertained Shrimant S. Rani Saheb at a *Pan-Supari* in the morning. In the evening, a *Pan-Supari* was also given by the Durbar and the 'Adult Women's Education Classes' at Phaltan.

**26.** The 19th Anniversary of the Armistice Day was observed as usual by a complete silence for two minutes at 11 A. M. on the 11th November 1937.

**27.** The Birthday of Mahavir, the founder of Jainism, was observed as *Ahimsa Day* (Day of Non-violence) on April 12, 1938. At the request of the Secretary, Humanitarian League, Bombay, killing of animals on this day was prohibited throughout the State.

#### H. SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

**28.** On August 28, 1937, Shrimant Raja Saheb and Shrimant S. Rani Saheb had an interview with His Excellency the Lord Brabourne, Governor of Bombay, at the Government House, Ganeshkhind, Poona.

On September 2, 1937, Shrimant Raja Saheb, Shrimant S. Rani Saheb, Shrimant Yuvraj Saheb and Shrimant Shivajiraje attended the "Investiture" held at the Government House, Ganeshkhind, Poona.

On September 11, 1937, Shrimant S. Rani Saheb presided over the Annual Gathering of the *Vanita Samaj* at the Training College for Women, Poona.

On October 12, 1937, Shrimant Raja Saheb and Shrimant S. Rani Saheb lunched with H. E. Sir Rodger and Lady Lumley at the Government House, Ganeshkhind, Poona.

On October 17, 1937 Shrimant Raja Saheb and Shrimant S. Rani Saheb gave a luncheon to Lieut.-Col. K. A. G. Evans-Gordon, Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States, at the Royal Western India Turf Club, Poona.

On November 28, 1937, Shrimant Raja Saheb presided over the Annual Prize Distribution of the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana. Shrimant S. Rani Saheb distributed the prizes.

Shrimant Raja Saheb and Shrimant S. Rani Saheb entertained to Dinner the Most Honourable the Marquess of Lothian, C.H., at the Poona Club on January 14, 1938.

On January 29, 1938, Shrimant Raja Saheb and Shrimant S. Rani Saheb entertained to Dinner Dr. Sir M. Visvesvaraya, K.C.I.E., LL.D., at their residence in Poona.

Shrimant Raja Saheb, Shrimant S. Rani Saheb and the Members of their Family stayed at Mahableshwar from April 15, 1938 to June 6, 1938 during the hot season.

## I. OBITUARY

29. The Durbar feel grieved to record the deaths of the following personalities  
Obituary during the year under report :—

Name	Date of Death	Date on which Memory Honoured
Major His Highness Raja Bahadur Sir Khem Savant, <i>Raja of Savantwadi</i> ...	4-7-1937	Public offices and schools closed and flags half-masted- 5-7-1937
Her Highness Shrimant S. Sanyogitabai Saheb, <i>Maharani of Indore</i> ...	13-7-1937	" " 15-7-1937
Dr. Masarick, <i>Ex-President of Czechoslovakia</i> ...		Flags half-masted-21-9-1937
Mr. Ramsay MacDonald <i>Ex-Premier of Great Britain</i> ...	9-11-1937	Public offices and schools closed and flags half-masted- 11-11-1937
Lt. Raja Shrimant Sir Malojirao Nana Saheb Ghorpade, K.C.I.E., <i>Raja of Mudhol</i> ...	14-11-1937	" " 16-11-1937
Maharaja Dhiraj Raj Rajan Bhupindrasinha, <i>Maharaja of Patiala, Ex-Chancellor, Chamber of Princes</i> ...	25-3-1938	Flags half-masted 25-3-1938 Public offices and schools closed 26-3-1938



## J. DONATIONS

30. The Durbar gave the following donations during the year under report:—  
Donations

Serial No.	Donations	Amount
	ANNUAL GRANTS	Rs.
1	The Bhonsale Military School, Nasik. ... ..	1,000
2	The Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona. ... ..	500
3	The Mudhoji Club, Phaltan.... ..	200
4	The Victoria Diamond Jubilee Library, Phaltan. ... ..	200
5	The Shri-Sagunamata Maternity Home, Phaltan. ... ..	200
6	The Vyayam Dnyanakosh Karyalaya, Baroda. ... ..	60
	TOTAL ...	2,160
	OTHER GRANTS	
7	The King-Emperor's Anti-tuberculosis Fund for India. ... ..	5,000
8	The Maharashtra Girls' Education Society, Poona. ... ..	1,000
9	The Women's Fellowship of Service, Bombay. ... ..	500
10	Mr. R. K. Gadekar, B.A., B.T., Teacher, Girls' High School, Sholapur, as a help towards his foreign education. ... ..	500
11	The Seva Sadan Society, Poona. ... ..	200
12	Prof. M. T. Patwardhan, M. A., Rajaram College, Kolhapur, for his treatise on छंदोरचना. ... ..	200
13	The Harijan Uplift Society, Madras. ... ..	100
14	Anna Babu Choramle, State Motor Driver, Phaltan, for his exceptional presence of mind shown in averting a serious accident to Shrimant Raja Saheb's Car. ... ..	100
15	The Maharashtra Hindu Dharma Conference, Kolhapur. ... ..	100
16	The Ex-Service Association, Belgaum. ... ..	25
17	The Bombay Presidency, Geography Teaching Conference, Poona. ... ..	25
18	Miscellaneous Grants. ... ..	100
	TOTAL ...	7,850
	GRAND TOTAL ...	10,010

## CHAPTER II

### ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND

#### A. THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT

**Chief Revenue Officers** 31. The Revenue administration of the State is mainly carried on by the Revenue Member. During the year under report, Mr. S. H. Kher, B.A., LL.B., continued to be the Revenue Member upto 16-2-38 when he resigned. Mr. B. L. Likhite, M.A., LL.B., Finance Member, was then placed in charge of Mr. Kher's portfolio in addition to his own.

Mr. M. V. Joshi, B.A., Retired Huzur Mamlatdar, Revenue Department, Bombay, was appointed Chief Revenue Officer in March 1938.

After Mr. S. N. Bapat, B.A., had resigned, Mr. N. V. Patki, Aval Karkun, acted as Mamlatdar from 1-3-38 to 21-3-38. Mr. S. V. Ambiye, Retired Mamlatdar, Revenue Department, Bombay, who was appointed Mamlatdar, took charge on 22-3-38.

#### B. LAND RECORDS

**Record of Rights** 32. During the year under report, the work of the Record of Rights of two villages, viz., Wathar and Hingangaon, was done. Thus the work of all the villages in the State was completed during the year.

**Waste Land** 33. During the year under report, waste land measuring 159 acres and 10 gunthas and assessed at Rs. 157-11-6 was given out for cultivation as against 144 acres, assessed at Rs. 116-3-3, during the previous year.

**Government and Alienated Villages** 34. The number of Government and alienated villages is 60 and 13 respectively. The alienated villages are as follows :—

Ijafat	—	4	Aṣu, Nimblak, Hol and Padegaon.
Sharakat	—	2	Raodi (Kd) and Bhilkati.
Devasthan	—	6	Dudhebavi, Sonavadi (Kd), Tirakwadi, Saskal, Vidni, and Nirgudi.
Inam	—	1	Wathar.
Total	..	13	..

**Alienations** 35. No new alienations were made during the year under report.

**Boundary Disputes** 36. Two boundary disputes were pending at the end of the year under report.

**Tagai Advances** 37. During the year under report, a sum of Rs. 400 was advanced as *Tagai* loan to the cultivators. As the Co-operative Societies make the necessary advances to cultivators for agricultural purposes, the demand for *Tagai* loans has appreciably decreased.

#### C. LAND REVENUE DEMAND AND COLLECTION

**Jamabandi and Inspection** 38. The annual *Jamabandi* and inspection was carried out partly by the Collector and partly by the Deputy Collector.

**Land Revenue Demand and Collection** 39. The following table shows the total demand and collection of Land Revenue including Local Funds during the years 1937-38 and 1936-37:—

Year	Past Arrears	Current year's demand	Total Demand	Suspension	Remissions	Collections	Percentage of collection to the total demand	Arrears at the end of the year		
								of current year	of past year	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1937-38	Rs. 52,149	Rs. 1,97,862	Rs. 2,50,011	...	Rs. 9,139	Rs. 1,79,110	Rs. 74.36	Rs. 30,032	Rs. 31,730	Rs. 61,762
1936-37	34,919	2,01,354	2,36,273	...	8,928	1,75,196	77.06	30,696	21,453	52,149

#### D. IRRIGATED AREA

40. The area under irrigation was 15,495 acres and 34 gunthas during the year under report as against 15,204 acres and 37 gunthas during the previous year.

## CHAPTER III

### PROTECTION

#### A. LEGISLATION

**41.** During the year under report, the Phaltan State Legislative Council held its session on Monday the 30th August 1937 and the following day. It was presided over by the President Mr. B. G. Phatak, B.A., LL.B. (The names of the members of the Legislative Council are given in Annexure II).

At the opening of the Session, Shrimant Raja Saheb of Phaltan addressed the House.

During question time, the Durbar gave replies to 71 questions tabled by Mr. A. V. Patwardhan, B. A.

Mr. B. L. Likhite, M.A., LL.B., Finance Member, then introduced the budget for the year 1937-38 for the discussion of the Council. The budget showed a surplus of Rs. 71,750 over the year's expenditure. The members took a keen interest in the discussion that followed and appreciated the Durbar's proposals.

After the House reassembled at 2 p. m., Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, the Dewan, moved the resolution expressing loyalty to His Majesty the King-Emperor George VI on the occasion of His Majesty's accession to the Throne and the coronation of Their Majesties. The Dewan then moved the resolution of condolence and sympathy for the sad and untimely demise of His late Highness Raja Bahadur Shrimant Sir Khem Sawant *alias* Bapu Saheb, K. C. S. I., Raja Saheb of Sawantwadi.

The House then considered 10 resolutions moved by Mr. B. S. Phansalkar, of which he withdrew nine after discussion. The resolution congratulating Shrimant Raja Saheb on his assurance to return to the ryots lands confiscated for the arrears of irrigation revenue on payment of dues by them was carried.

The House then passed two resolutions, moved by Mr. H. B. Teli, one congratulating Shrimant Raja Saheb on the successful termination of the *impasse* in the matter of securing lands and sugarcane crop for the Sugar Factory; and the other congratulating Shrimant S. Rani Saheb on the keen interest taken by her in the uplift of Indian women.

**42.** During the Session four Government bills were introduced in the Legislative Council of which the following, having received the assent of Shrimant Raja Saheb, became law :—

Bill No. I of 1937—A bill to amend the Phaltan Income-tax Act.

Bill No. IV of 1937—A Bill to amend the Phaltan Court-Fees and Stamp Act.

The third Bill, viz., a Bill to introduce the amendments upto the end of May 1937 of the Acts of the Government of India and the Government of Bombay in force in the Phaltan State passed its first reading and was referred to the Select Committee. The fourth Bill, viz., a Bill to amend the Hindu Law governing Hindu Women's Rights to Property was withdrawn by the Durbar.

**43.** The list of laws in force in the Phaltan State is given in Appendix II.

Laws

#### B. MILITARY FORCE

**44.** There is no Military Force in the State and hence Appendix III is not given.

Military Force

## C. POLICE

45. The number of Police, at the end of the year under report was the same as in the last year, viz., 83. Of these, 45 were Armed Police, armed with smooth-bore muzzle-loading guns. The armed police are employed to guard the treasury, the palace and the jail.

Appendix IV gives the statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1937-38.

46. The statements showing (1) the working of the police, (2) the value of the property stolen and amount of recoveries, and (3) the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial, are given in Appendices V, VI and VII respectively.

During 1937, 71 offences were investigated involving 138 accused, out of whom 47 were convicted, 22 either acquitted or discharged, 3 persons died during the course of trial and 66 were awaiting trial at the close of the year.

The value of the property stolen was Rs. 1,288 as against Rs. 1,547 of the preceding year, and that of property recovered was Rs. 1,107, as against Rs. 1,097 of the last year.

47. The ratios of the Police to the population and to the area are 1:708 and 1:48 respectively.

## D. VILLAGE POLICE

48. The number of the Village Police is 376 and consists of the Police Patels and Village Watchmen, who are hereditary watandars.

49. During 1937 there were 21 cases of accidental deaths, as against 35 in the preceding year.

The loss due to fires amounted to Rs. 1,508 as against Rs. 1,667 in the previous year.

## E. CRIMINAL AND CIVIL JUSTICE

50. The High Court of Judicature at Phaltan is the highest Court of Appeal in the State in all judicial matters. It does not exercise original jurisdiction.

51. The following table shows the number of courts for the administration of civil and criminal justice during the year under report :—

Serial No.	Civil Courts.	No.	Serial No.	Criminal Courts.	No.
1.	The District Judge's Court, Phaltan. ...	1	1.	The Sessions Judge's Court, Phaltan. ...	1
2.	The First Class Subordinate Judge's Court, Phaltan.	1	2.	The District Magistrate's Court, Phaltan. ...	1
			3.	The Additional District Magistrate's Court, Phaltan. ...	1
			4.	The First Class Magistrate's Courts, Phaltan. ...	2
			5.	The Second Class Magistrate's Courts, Phaltan. ...	2
	Total ...	2		Total ...	7

52. During the year under report the personnel of the judiciary was as under:-  
**Personnel of the Judiciary**

Name	Designation	Period	
		From	To
Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, B. A., LL. B.	High Court Judge.	1-6-37.	31-5-38
Mr. S. H. Kher, B. A., LL. B.	District and Sessions Judge.	1-6-37	2-1-38
Mr. B. L. Likhite, M. A., LL. B.	{ District and Sessions Judge. District Magistrate.	3-1-38	31-5-38
		1-6-37	31-5-38
Mr. M. V. Joshi, B. A.	Additional District Magistrate.	8-3-38	31-5-38
Mr. R. R. Kaulgud, M. A., LL. B.	First Class Sub-Judge and First Class Magistrate.	1-6-37	31-5-38
Mr. S. N. Bapat, B. A.	First Class Magistrate.	1-6-37	28-2-38
Mr. S. V. Ambiyé	First Class Magistrate.	22-3-38	31-5-38
Mr. N. G. Halabe	Second Class Magistrate.	1-6-37	31-5-38
Mr. N. B. Salvekar	Second Class Magistrate.	7-4-38	31-5-38

Rao Saheb Keshav Vinayak Godbole, B.A., LL.B., Dewan, is the permanent High Court Judge. He primarily looks after the administrative work and disposes of urgent judicial matters. The normal appellate work is entrusted to independent judges appointed from retired Sub-Judges or competent lawyers from British India. Much of the District Court work is also entrusted to them.

(i) *Criminal Justice*

53. The statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by Work done by the the Criminal Courts during the year 1937 is given in Appendix VIII.  
**Criminal Courts**

The number of offences reported during the year together with the previous year's balance was 325 as against 505 of the last year. During the year 1937, 586 persons were put upon trial as against 815 of the previous year. Of these 131 were convicted, 135 acquitted, 90 discharged, 8 committed and referred, 7 either died, escaped or transferred, and 215 remained awaiting trial at the close of the year.

54. The statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions of the Criminal Appellate Work criminal courts during the year 1937 is given in Appendix IX.

(ii) *Civil Justice*

55. The statement showing the nature and value of original suits filed and Original Civil Work disposed of during the year 1937 is given in Appendix X.

The year opened with a balance of 261 original suits to which 205 new suits filed during the year were added, thus making a total of 466 suits for disposal, as against 512 suits for the last year. Of these, 242 suits were disposed of as against 251 in the last year, leaving a balance of 224 suits for the next year.

56. The statement, showing the results of applications for execution of decrees Execution of Decrees during the year 1937 is given in Appendix XI.

The total number of applications for execution of decrees including the arrears of 227 was 645 as against 599 for the last year. Out of these, 416 applications as against 372 for the last year were disposed of, leaving a balance of 229 at the end of the year.

**57.** The statement showing the number and results of appeals in Civil Suits during the year 1937 is given in Appendix XII.

**Civil Appellate Work**  
One appeal from order was filed during the year under report.

**58.** The number of wards under the management of the Judicial Department at the beginning of the year was 1, and that of the estates was 1. No management of the estate of new wards was undertaken. In no estate the management was handed over to the private guardian during the year under report, thus leaving only 1 estate and 1 ward at the end of the year under report. The total receipts from the estate came to Rs. 87-12-0 and the expenditure to Rs. 105-14-9.

**59.** There was no ward under the management of the Court of Wards during the year 1937.

**60.** The total number of possessory (*vahiwat*) suits in the Mamlatdar's Court during the year under report, including the balance of 9 of the last year, was 26, of which 20 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 6 for the next year.

The total number of assistance (*madat*) suits during the year, including the balance of 17 of the previous year, was 119, of which 99 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 20 at the end of the year.

#### F. EXTRADITION

**61.** During the year 1937, no accused was surrendered by the British Government to the State as there was no such demand, while 2 accused were surrendered by the State to the British Government.

#### G. PRISONS

**62.** Mr. B. L. Likhite, M. A., LL. B., Finance Member, continued to be in charge of the Jail Department during the year under report. Mr. G. S. Phansalkar, L. C. P. S., Chief Medical Officer and Mr. V. R. Lele, L. C. P. S., Assistant Medical Officer, continued to be the Jail Superintendent and the Assistant Jail Superintendent respectively. Mr. K. G. Halabe continued to be the Jailor

**63.** There is only one Jail in the State and it is located at Phaltan. The statement showing the number of prisoners confined in the State Jail during the year under report is given in Appendix XIII.

**64.** The following table shows the number of prisoners during the years 1937-38 and 1936-37.

Year	Number of prisoners at the commencement of the year		New admissions		Total.		Number discharged		Number at the end of the year.	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1937-38	17	4	78	9	95	13	85	12	10	1
1936-37	11	1	78	20	89	21	72	17	17	4

**65.** Out of the 87 new admissions (78 males and 9 females), 36 were convicts and 51 were under-trial prisoners. The daily average number of prisoners including convicts and under-trial prisoners was 16.12 as against 20.18 in the previous year.

**Number of Admissions and Daily average of Prisoners**

**66.** During the year under report, the health of the prisoners was generally good. The conduct of all the prisoners was satisfactory. There was no death among them during the year under report.

**Health and Conduct of Prisoners**

**67.** The total expenditure on the State Jail, excluding the salaries of the Jail Officers and guards which are debited to the Medical and the Police Departments respectively, amounted to Rs. 1,203 during the year, as against Rs. 1,238 during the previous year.

**Expenditure of the State Jail**

#### H. REGISTRATION

**68.** The work done by the Registration Department and the statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of registration during the year under report are given in Appendices XIV and XV respectively.

**Work done by the Registration Department**

During the year under report, the number of documents presented for registration decreased from 1,488 to 1,340 and the value of documents registered also decreased from Rs. 3,18,907 to Rs. 2,80,421. The fees realised were Rs. 1,948 as against Rs. 2,467 of the last year. The cost of the upkeep of the department was Rs. 768 as against Rs. 652 during the previous year.



**CHAPTER III-A**  
**LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT**

**I. THE PHALTAN MUNICIPALITY**

**A. CONSTITUTION AND PERSONNEL**

**69.** The Phaltan Municipality is one of the oldest institutions in the town, being established in 1868. The total number of Councillors is 16 of whom 8 are elected and 8, including 4 Officials, are nominated. As per Durbar Resolution No. 38 dated 5-4-38 there will be 12 elected and 4 nominated members after the expiry of the term of the present board on 31-5-39.

Mr. H. B. Teli, a local pleader and an elected councillor of the Municipality, continued to be the President of the Municipality during the year under report.

Mr. N. G. Halabe continued to be the Vice-President and Mr. S. S. Kshirsagar, the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Municipality.

**B. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE**

**70.** The gross receipts and expenditure during the year under report amounted to Rs. 39,875 and Rs. 39,541 respectively, as against Rs. 52,000 and Rs. 60,149 during the previous year. [ Vide Appendix XVI. ]

**71.** The following tables show the receipts and expenditure of the Municipality under the principal heads during the years 1936-37 and 1937-38:—

**RECEIPTS**

Serial No.	Sources of Income	1937-38	1936-37	Increase	Decrease
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Municipal rates and taxes—				
	(a) Taxes on houses and lands ...	2,634	3,665	...	1,031
	(b) Octroi ...	9,655	10,551	...	896
	(c) Taxes on vehicles ...	353	457	...	104
	(d) Tolls ...	2,390	2,659	...	269
	(e) Water-rates ...	5,669	6,848	...	1,179
	(f) Conservancy ...	2,196	2,798	...	602
2	Other sources of income ...	5,724	6,605	...	881
3	Contribution for Primary Education ...	4,000	6,000	...	2,000
4	Miscellaneous ...	253	1,372	...	1,119
5	Extra ordinary, Provident Fund, Advances, etc. ...	7,001	11,045	...	4,044
	Total	39,875	52,000	...	12,125
	Opening Balance	1,725	9,874	...	8,149
	Grand Total	41,600	61,874	...	20,274

## EXPENDITURE

No.	Items of Expenditure	1937-38	1936-37	Increase	Decrease
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Administration ...	5,337	5,156	181	...
2	Public Works ...	5,778	15,282	...	9,504
3	City Survey ...	275	...	275	...
4	Water Works ...	200	1,610	...	1,410
5	Lighting ...	4,970	488	4,482	...
6	Medical Relief and Sanitation ...	8,286	8,754	...	468
7	Public Instruction ...	8,529	8,984	...	455
8	Miscellaneous including advances ...	6,166	19,875	...	13,709
	Total ...	39,541	60,149	...	20,608
	Closing Balance ...	2,059	1,725	334	...
	Grand Total ...	41,600	61,874	...	20,274

## C. PUBLIC WORKS

72. The following table shows the expenditure on Public Works branch Public Works during the years 1937-38 and 1936-37 :—

Serial No.	Item	1937-38	1936-37	Increase	Decrease
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Communications ...	1,379	5,356	...	3,977
2	Buildings ...	2,462	5,826	...	3,364
3	Water-supply ...	648	666	...	18
4	Other works ...	1,011	2,551	...	1,540
5	Establishment ...	278	883	...	605
	Total ...	5,778	15,282	...	9,504

## D. MEETINGS

73. During the year under report, the General Body held 11 meetings and disposed of 61 items of business as against 18 meetings and 106 items of business of the preceding year.

**Meetings of the General Body and the Managing Committee**

The Managing Committee held 60 meetings and disposed of 579 items of business during the year under report as against 92 meetings and 818 items of business in the preceding year.

## E. OTHER ACTIVITIES

74. The activities of the Municipality regarding Medical Relief, Sanitation, Vaccination and Primary Education, are given in Chapters VI and VII.

## F. DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

75. During the visit of Lieut.-Col. G. P. Murphy, Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States, and Mrs. Murphy to Phaltan, the Phaltan Municipality and the Phaltan State Local Board jointly presented an address of welcome to the Resident on December 10, 1937.

## II. THE PHALTAN STATE LOCAL BOARD

## A. CONSTITUTION AND PERSONNEL

76. The Phaltan State Local Board was established on the 1st June 1931. It consists of 20 members, of whom 10 are elected, and 10, including 5 officials, are nominated. The President and Vice-President are elected by the members.

During the year under report, Mr. H. B. Teli, High Court Pleader, and Mr. F. V. Shah, High Court Pleader, continued to be the President and Vice-President respectively.

Mr. K. B. Keskar worked as Chief Officer of the Board during the year under report.

## B. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

77. The gross receipts and expenditure of the Local Board during the year under report amounted to Rs. 61,487 and Rs. 41,542 respectively as against Rs. 72,869 and Rs. 65,669 respectively during the previous year. [Vide Appendix XVI].

78. The following table shows the receipts and expenditure of the Board under the principal heads during the years 1937-38 and 1936-37:—

## RECEIPTS

No.	Sources of Income	1937-38	1936-37	Increase	Decrease
		Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Local Fund Cess	26,529	25,133	1,396	...
2	Canal Area Development Cess	27,709	19,138	8,571	...
3	Tolls	2,185	2,135	50	...
4	Cattle pounds	1,853	2,246	...	393
5	Miscellaneous	988	1,123	...	135
6	Debt Heads	2,223	23,094	...	20,871
	Total	61,487	72,869	...	11,382
	Opening Balance	35,789	28,589	7,200	...
	Grand Total	97,276	1,01,458	...	4,182

## EXPENDITURE

No.	Heads of Expenditure	1937-38	1936-37	Increase	Decrease
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Administration	1,720	2,352	...	632
2	Public Works	4,232	13,993	...	9,761
3	Education	18,568	19,559	...	991
4	Medical Relief and Sanitation	2,092	2,589	...	497
5	Vaccination	558	628	...	70
6	Veterinary Department	632	1,455	...	823
7	Miscellaneous	5,383	7,121	...	1,738
8	Debt Heads	8,357	17,972	...	9,615
	Total	41,542	65,669	...	24,127
	Closing Balance	55,734	35,789	19,945	...
	Grand Total	97,276	1,01,458	...	4,182

## C. PUBLIC WORKS

79. The following table shows the expenditure on the Public Works Branch during the years 1937-38 and 1936-37 :—

S. No.	Items.	1937-38	1936-37	Increase	Decrease
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Communications	1,088	7,404	...	6,316
2	Buildings	777	4,395	...	3,618
3	Water-supply	881	588	293	...
4	Other Works	206	338	...	132
5	Establishment	1,280	1,268	12	...
	Total	4,232	13,993	...	9,761

80. A new well at Bibi was built in the current year. Special repairs to the wells at Vadgaon, Sonavadi, Taradgaon, Vadle, Pimprad, Adarki and Barad were made in the year under report.

Village Wells

## D. MEETINGS

81. During the year under report the Local Board held 6 meetings and disposed of 36 items of business as against 4 meetings and 60 items of business during the previous year. The Standing Committee held 22 meetings and disposed of 158 items of business during the year under report as against 26 meetings and 296 items of business in the preceding year.

Meetings of  
the General Body  
and the Standing  
Committee

## E. OTHER ACTIVITIES

- 82.** The activities of the Local Board during the year under report regarding **Other Activities** Medical Relief, Sanitation and Vaccination and Primary Education are given in Chapters VI and VII.

## F. VETERINARY DISPENSARY

- 83.** The total number of cases treated in the Veterinary Dispensary at Phaltan **Veterinary Dispensary** and also in the villages in the Phaltan State was 4,293 as against 3,177 in the previous year.

The total number of castrations by the Burdizzo method was 276 as against 99 during the previous year.

## G. DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

- 84.** The Phaltan Municipality and the Phaltan State Local Board jointly **Distinguished Visitors** presented an address of welcome to Lt.-Col. G. P. Murphy, Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States, Kolhapur, on 10-12-37.

## III. THE TARADGAON VILLAGE PANCHAYAT

- 85.** The Taradgaon Village Panchayat, established under the Bombay Village **Work done by the Village Panchayat.** Panchayat Act ( Act IX of 1920 ) in the year 1931, consists of 10 members wholly elected by the people. During the year under report, Mr. Jijaba Baburao Gaikwad continued to be the Sarpanch and Mr. Moro Abaji Kakade, the Secretary of the Panchayat.

## CHAPTER IV

### PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

#### A. WEATHER AND CROPS

**86.** The statement of rainfall in the Phaltan State is given in Appendix XVII. The following table gives the figures of the total rainfall during the years 1937-1938 and 1936-37 and also the average for the past five years.

Place	1937-38	1936-37	Average for the past five years 1933-34 to 1937-1938.
	I. C.	I. C.	I. C.
Phaltan (Central Division)	19-80	11-97	22-38
Barad (Eastern Division)	20-16	14-83	21-06
Taradgaon (Western Division)	18-01	11-79	18-84

**87.** The climate of the Phaltan State is dry and healthy. During the year under report the maximum and minimum temperatures at Phaltan were 109° F. (7th May 1938) and 52° F. (3rd December 1937.) respectively.

**88.** The average yield of *bagayat* and *jrayat* crops as also that of the crops under canal irrigation was good.

#### B. AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK

**89.** Agriculture is the chief industry of the bulk of the population of the State. The northern part of the State is irrigated by the Nira Right Bank Canal, but the southern part is mainly dependent upon rainfall. Sugarcane and cotton are the principal crops in the northern part and jowar, bajari, wheat, kardi and gram are the principal crops in the southern part.

Scarcity of fodder was apprehended during the hot season. In order to encourage the cultivators to grow fodder crops, the Durbar gave them canal water free of cost and supplied them with manures like ammonium sulphate and groundnut-cake worth Rs. 664 also free of cost. These prompt measures allayed the fears about the scarcity of fodder, which proved to be sufficient.

**90.** The Sugarcane Research Scheme for Deccan, started at Padegaon, just outside the State limits by the Government of India in June 1932, has its experimental farm, about 105 acres, within the State territory. The scheme is financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in India and the Government of Bombay.

There are three principal sections in the Scheme, each worked under an expert in the line, viz., (1) Soil Physics section under Dr. J. K. Basu, M.Sc. (Cal.), Ph.D. (London), Soil Physicist; (2) Crop Physiology section under Dr. R. D. Rege, B. A. (Hons.), M. Sc. (Bom.), Ph. D. (London), A. I. I. Sc., Crop Physiologist; and (3) Agricultural management section under Rao Sahab B. P. Wagholkar, L. Ag., Principal Agricultural Officer in charge of the Scheme.

The research work carried on by the Scheme will be of immense use to the agriculturists in the canal area when the practical results, especially as regards the variety of cane suitable to the soil in the Deccan tract, are available to the public.

91. The details regarding agricultural live-stock are given in Appendix XX.  
**Agricultural Live-stock** There were no serious cattle diseases during the year under report.

#### C. WAGES, LABOUR AND PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS

92. The wages of skilled labour during the year under report varied from As. 12 to Re. 1 per day, and those of unskilled labour from As. 5 to As. 6 per day. Labour was in good demand and the general condition of labour was on the whole satisfactory.  
**Wages and Labour**
93. The prices of staple food-grains during March 1937 and 1938 are given in Appendix XVIII. They show a diminishing trend as compared with those of the last year.  
**Prices of Food-grains**

#### D. FORESTS

94. The area under forests, at the end of the year under report, was the same, i. e., 13,051 acres as in the preceding year. The receipts and expenditure from forest revenue amounted to Rs. 3,163 and Rs. 708 respectively as against Rs. 3,450 and Rs. 705 during the previous year.  
**Forests**

#### E. TRADE AND MANUFACTURES

##### (i) Major Industries

95. The Phaltan Sugar Works, Ltd., was incorporated at Phaltan on the 8th March 1933 under the Indian Companies Act (India Act VII of 1913). It is a private company with an authorised capital of Rs. 10,00,000. Mr V. S. Apte is the Managing Director and Mr. K. G. Apte, B. Sc., is the General Manager of the Company.  
**Phaltan-Sugar Works, Ltd.**

The Company's sugar factory manufactured 9,329.32 tons of sugar (about 91,943 bags) during the 1937-38 season.

The average number of operatives employed daily during the year 1937 was 918 during season and 472 during off season.

96. There are two ginning factories at Phaltan.  
**Ginning Factories**

##### (ii) Minor Industries

97. There were about 100 handlooms in the State, during the year under report and dhotees, sarees, coarse cotton cloth and rough woollen blankets are the principal products.  
**Minor Industries**

The other minor industries are (i) extraction of oil from kardi, linseed and groundnut, and (ii) dyeing of silk and cotton yarn. The number of oil presses was 47. The number of grinding mills was 18.

##### (iii) Exports and Imports

98. The principal exports consist of sugar; surplus agricultural produce such as jowar, bajari, wheat, gram, kardi; manufactured articles, such as dhotees, sarees, rough woollen blankets; oil and oil-cakes; hides and horns.  
**Exports and Imports**

The principal imports are rice, salt, dried coconuts; groceries; bangles; hardware; copper and brass utensils; cloth, yarn, timber, matches, kerosene oil, petrol, oil-cakes, manures, and machinery.

(iv) *Public Utility Services*

**99.** The Kishorsinh Motor Service Company is the premier transport company in the State. The company's buses run daily from Phaltan to Poona, Pandharpur, Lonand and Baramati. The company also carries postal mails between Lonand and Nateputa on the Mahad-Pandharpur Road, and from Lonand to Nira Railway Station. The company's fares are fixed and its buses run to a fixed time-table.

**The Kishorsinh Motor Service Company**

**100.** The Kishorsinh Electric Supply Co., established in 1932, supplies electric power to the Phaltan town.

**The Kishorsinh Electric Supply Co.**

(v) *Joint-Stock Companies*

**101.** There were two joint-stock companies on the Register during the year under report, viz., (1) The Phaltan Bank Ltd., a public company doing banking business, established in 1918, and (2) The Phaltan Sugar Works, Ltd, a private company established in 1933.

**Joint-Stock Companies**

(vi) *Inspection of Boilers*

**102.** The total number of boilers on the Register at the end of the year under report was 6. The annual inspection of boilers was made for the State by the Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances, Bombay Presidency, Bombay.

**Inspection of Boilers**

(vii) *Workmen's Compensation*

**103.** During the year under report, besides the accident by explosion of dynamite on May 21, 1938 in which 19 persons were killed and 15 injured (an account of which is given in chapter I, par. 21), there were 2 minor accidents at the sugar factory of the Phaltan Sugar Works, Ltd. Compensation amounting to Rs. 1,009 was paid during the year to workers who suffered from the accidents.

**Workmen's Compensation**

## F. PUBLIC WORKS

**104.** Appendix XIX gives the expenditure incurred on public works including the expenditure from the Local Funds.

**Public Works**

The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 54,936 as against Rs. 56,109 during the previous year.

## G. ROAD COMMUNICATION AND RAILWAYS

**105.** The Mahad-Pandharpur Road passes through the State from west to east for nearly 32 miles and is the main arterial road in the State. It is a provincial road and the Durbar pays for its upkeep an annual contribution of Rs. 4,607 and half the toll-proceeds to the Government of Bombay. During the year under report the State paid Rs. 6,625 as the half share of the toll-proceeds, and Rs. 2,930 as half share of the special repairs to the road.

**Roads**

The other important roads in the State are:—(1) Portion of the old Poona-Satara Road, a distance of about 7 miles; (2) The Phaltan-Adarki Road, a distance of about 19 miles; (3) Portion of the Phaltan-Mogarala Road, a distance of about 11 miles; (4) Portion of the Phaltan-Shingnapur Road, a distance of about 15 miles; (5) Portion of the Phaltan-Baramati road, a distance of about 6 miles; (6) The Sugar Factory Approach Road, a distance of about 3½ miles; (7) The Sugar Factory-Sastewadi road, a distance of about 5½ miles.

**106.** The Poona-Bangalore section of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway passes through the Phaltan State for about 12 miles.

**Railways**



## H. POST OFFICES

**107.** There is a sub-Post and Telegraph office at Phaltan. There are also branch post offices at Taradgaon, Wathar, Pimprad, and Sakharwadi (on the premises of the sugar factory.) All these offices are under the management of the Department of Post and Telegraphs of the Government of India.

**Post Offices**

## I. MINT

**108.** There is no mint in the State. The British Indian Currency is used in the State.

**Mint**

## J. EXCISE REVENUE

**109.** The statement showing the number of excise shops and revenue derived from them is given in Appendix XXI.

**Excise Shops and Revenue**

The right of manufacture and sale of liquor has been leased to the Government of Bombay up to the 31st July 1940 for an annual provisional compensation of Rs. 6,048.

The right of sale of hemp drugs also has been leased to the Government of Bombay up to the 31st July 1940 for an annual provisional compensation of Rs. 4,104.

The revenue from opium amounted to Rs. 29,114 during the year under report.

## K. GENERAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE

**110.** During the year under report, there was sufficient and timely rainfall. The out-turn of crops was normal. The cultivators in the area commanded by the Nira Right Bank Canal generally grow valuable crops such as sugar-cane and cotton. There was no prevalence of any insect pest or crop disease during the year under report.

**General Condition of the People**

Prices of staple food-grains showed a little decrease during the year under report. Scarcity of fodder was apprehended. But it was forestalled in time by encouraging the growing of fodder crops by supplying canal water and manures free of cost to the cultivators.

The general condition of the people on the whole was good. Skilled and unskilled labour was in good demand. The general health of the people was satisfactory.

## CHAPTER V

### REVENUE AND FINANCE

#### A. THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT

111. The Finance Department deals with accounts, audit and finance, and prepares the Annual Budget.

Finance Department

Mr. B. L. Likhite, M.A., LL.B., continued to be the Finance Member during the year under report.

#### B. RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

112. The statement showing the receipts and disbursements of the State during the years 1937-38 and 1936-37 together with the causes of increase or decrease under the different heads is given in Appendix XXII.

The gross receipts during the year under report amounted to Rs. 13,76,773 as against Rs. 11,17,389 during the previous year. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 11,26,061 as against Rs. 11,35,574 during the preceding year. The closing balance was Rs. 5,54,483 as against Rs. 3,03,771 in the last year.

113. The following table shows the receipts and disbursements during the years 1937-38 and 1936-37 under the principal heads:—

RECEIPTS			DISBURSEMENTS		
Heads	1937-38	1936-37	Heads	1937-38	1936-37
1 Land Revenue ...	2,27,279	2,21,375	1 Tribute ...	9,600	9,600
2 Sayar Revenue			2 Nemnuk to Huzur		
(1) Sugar Excise ...	3,60,448	1,72,243	Khasgi ...	68,148	24,765
*(2) Miscellaneous ...	18,308	17,972	3 Political Dept. ...	22,030	33,601
including liquor, hemp			4 General Adminis-		
drugs, salt compensa-			tration ...	31,571	30,611
tion, matches excise			5 Land Revenue ...	1,51,782	1,40,060
duty, etc.			6 Opium ...	7,156	7,008
‡3 Opium ...	29,114	26,866	7 Law and Justice ...	4,727	5,175
4 Income-tax ...	14,991	9,616	8 Police ...	16,388	16,903
5 Stamps ...	13,427	12,860	9 Education ...	14,850	14,631
6 Law and Justice ...	3,607	4,716	10 Medical ...	5,143	5,198
7 Public Works ...	13,813	13,252	11 Agriculture ...	33,023	6,328
8 Interest ...	10,057	8,658	‡12 Public Works ...	50,704	42,116
9 Percentage on Irriga-			13 Pensions & Gratuities	10,464	9,710
tion and Local Fund			14 Donations ...	10,010	4,431
Revenue	20,141	14,109	15 Irrigation ...	2,26,973	1,49,277
10 Irrigation ...	2,28,493	1,49,916	16 Local Funds ...	56,062	46,516
11 Local Funds ...	56,062	46,516	17 Other Heads ...	41,265	37,831
12 Other Heads ...	18,572	19,978			
Total ...	10,14,312	7,18,077	Total ...	7,59,896	5,83,761
Debt Heads ...	3,62,461	3,99,312	Debt Heads ...	3,66,165	5,51,813
Grand Total ...	13,76,773	11,17,389	Grand Total ...	11,26,061	11,35,574

\* The right of manufacture and sale of liquor and hemp drugs has been leased to the Government of Bombay for an annual provisional compensation of Rs. 6,048 and Rs. 4,104 respectively for a period of 2 years ending 31st July 1940.

The state receives from the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, Rs. 2,010-9-9 annually as compensation for prohibiting manufacture of earth-salt in the State.

During the year under report a sum of Rs. 4,275 was received from the Government of India as the share of this State, on population basis, out of the proceeds of the pool of the Matches Excise Duty for the year 1936-37 as against Rs. 4,183 for the year 1935-36.

† Opium is purchased from the Government of Bombay at a fixed rate.

‡ During the year under report a sum of Rs. 14,162 (annual contribution Rs. 4,607; half toll-proceeds Rs. 6,625 and special repairs of Rs. 2,930) was paid to the Government of Bombay for the upkeep of the section of the Mahad-Pandharpur Road passing through the State limits as against Rs. 11,125 during the previous year.

114. The net revenue of the State exclusive of the balances in hand, alienations of land revenue, debt and deposit receipts, and advances, Revenue exclusive of alienations, etc. amounted to Rs. 9,34,419 during the year under report, as against Rs. 6,39,086 during the previous year. The net expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,80,003 as against Rs. 5,04,770 during the previous year.

115. Since 1935-36 the Durbar have created a special fund for agricultural improvement and rural uplift by setting aside a sum of 15 to 20 thousand rupees per year out of the general revenues of the State. Agricultural Improvement Fund The fund has risen to Rs. 52,846-10-6 at the end of the year under report. It is intended that after the fund reaches the figure of a lakh of rupees the interest on it will be made available annually for the above purpose. It is also intended that the fund under normal financial circumstances, will continue to grow even after the contemplated figure is reached.

116. A fund for industrial improvement has also been created since 1935-36 by setting aside a sum of Rs. 2,000 per year. This fund at the end of the year under report amounted to Rs. 6,042. It is mainly intended for helping minor industries in the State. Industrial Improvement Fund

### C. FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE STATE

117. The following table gives the financial position of the State at the close of the year under report :—

Assets				Liabilities	
Cash Balance	Investments	Arrears	Total		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A-LOANS	Rs.
1. Cash in the Treasury. 1,12,649	1. Shares 11,000	1. Land Revenue 61,762		1. War Loan	6,536
2. Deposits with the Banks, 4,41,834	2. Loans outstanding. 95,292	2. Tagai 12,910		B-DEPOSITS	
		3. Miscellaneous 5,787		2. State servants Provident Fund.	56,771
		4. Advances 38,434		3. Co-operative Societies' Reserve Fund.	63,468
				4. Silver Jubilee Fund	10,842
				5. Agricultural Improvement Fund.	52,847
				6. Industrial Improvement Fund.	6,042
				7. Building Fund,	30,190
				8. Local Fund.	51,810
				9. Balance of irrigation water rates.	2,158
				10. Land Acquisition.	32,421
				11. Revenue Deposits.	46,932
				12. Civil and Criminal Court Deposits.	5,806
Total 5,54,483	1,06,292	1,18,893	7,79,668		Rs. 3,65,823
				Net assets. Rs. 4,13,845	

## CHAPTER VI

### MEDICAL RELIEF AND VITAL STATISTICS

#### A. THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

**118.** Mr. B. L. Likhite, M.A., LL.B., Finance Member, continued to be in charge of Medical Relief of the Medical Department during the year under Report.

The statement of medical relief afforded in the State and the total expenditure incurred thereon during the year under report is given in Appendix XXIII.

The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 7,235 as against Rs. 7,787 during the previous year.

#### B. DISPENSARIES

**119.** The King George V and Queen Mary Silver Jubilee Charitable State Dispensary at Phaltan is maintained by the Durbar.

The number of private dispensaries in the town of Phaltan is 11, out of which 5 are *Ayurvedic* dispensaries.

#### THE KING GEORGE V AND QUEEN MARY SILVER JUBILEE CHARITABLE STATE DISPENSARY, PHALTAN

**120.** Mr. G. S. Phansalkar, L.C.P.S., Chief Medical Officer, continued to be in charge of the State Dispensary during the year under report and Mr. V. R. Lele, L.C.P.S., continued to be the Assistant Medical Officer.

**121.** The following table shows the number of in-door and out-door patients treated and the average daily attendance in the State Dispensary during the years 1937-38 and 1936-37 :—

Year	In-door patients	Out-door patients			Total	Daily average attendance	Remarks
		New	Old	Total			
1937-38	...	*7,665	32,858	40,523	40,523	111.02	
1936-37	4	*8,143	37,050	45,193	45,197	123.8	

\* Out of the new admissions, 579 were from the adjoining British territory as against 581 in the previous year.

**122.** The total number of operations performed at the State Dispensary during the year under report was 530, including 13 major operations as against 468 operations including 11 major ones in the previous year.

**123.** The number of post-mortem examinations performed at the State Dispensary during the year under report was 15 as against 22 in the previous year.

**124.** During his visit to Phaltan, Lieut.-Col. G. P. Murphy, Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States, paid a visit to the State Dispensary on the 11th December 1937. He was pleased to record his remarks in the Visitors' Book as under :—

"I visited the Dispensary today and was glad to see that it was so well-equipped."

11-12-37.

(Sd.) G. P. MURPHY,

Lt.-Col.,

Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States-

Rani Lakshmibai Rajwade, Miss Premwati Thapor, Miss D. B. Hassan and Mr. D. P. Pandia, BAR-AT-LAW, visited the State Dispensary during the year under report and recorded satisfactory remarks in the Visitors' Book.

### C. SHRI-SAGUNAMATA MATERNITY HOME, PHALTAN

125. The Shri-Sagunamata Maternity Home was started as a charitable institution on the 17th September 1928 mainly through the patronage of Shrimant S. Laxmidevi, Ranisabeb of Phaltan. The Home has considerably added to the welfare of women and children in the State and is used by all classes of women including Harijan women.

The Home receives financial help from The Phaltan Municipality, Phaltan State Local Board and the Durbar. The interest of the Phaltan State's returnable portion of the Silver Jubilee Fund of Their Majesties King George V and Queen Mary has also been made available to this institution.

126. The following table gives necessary details for the years 1937-38 and 1936-37:—

Year	No. of patients	In-patients							Discharged			Remained under treatment at the end of the year	
		Delivered		Aborted	Miscarried	Premature labour	False pains	Toxymias and other diseases of pregnancy	Cured	Under advice	At request		Died
		Normal	Instru-mental										
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1937-38	70	61	4	2	1	1	0	1	67	0	1	1	1
1936-37	70	59	4	3	2	1	0	1	64	1	5	0	0

127. During his visit to Phaltan, Lieut.-Col. G. P. Murphy, Resident for Distinguished Visitors. Kolhapur and the Deccan States, and Mrs. Murphy were pleased to pay a visit to the Maternity Home on the 11th December 1937. The Resident was pleased to record his remarks in the Visitors' Book as under:—

" My wife and I are much interested in the Maternity Hospital which we visited today accompanied by the Rani Saheba and much impressed by the good work which is being carried out "

11-12-37.

(Sd.) G. P. MURPHY,  
Lt. Col.,

Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Rani Lakshmibai Rajwade, Mrs. J. R. Doctor, Dr. Mrs. Malinibai Sukthankar, Mrs. Manjulabai Wagle and Mr. D. P. Pandia, BAR-AT-LAW, visited the Maternity Home during the year under report and recorded satisfactory remarks in the Visitors' Book.

### D. MEDICAL RELIEF IN THE VILLAGES

128. During the year under report the Phaltan State Local Board continued to extend medical relief to nearly 36 villages in the State besides maintaining three dispensary-centres at Taradgaon, Barad and Nimblak. Medicines were distributed free of charge to the patients. The total number of patients treated during the year under report was 2,714 as against 1,259 in the previous year.

The expenditure amounted to Rs, 2,092 during the year under report as against Rs, 2,589 in the previous year.

## E. EPIDEMICS

129. During the year under report, one sporadic case of cholera occurred in Vadjal village in September 1937. Inoculations against cholera were promptly given in the affected area which soon checked the further spread of the disease.

During the year under report, a few cases of small-pox occurred at Phaltan and in some of the villages. The number of attacks and deaths was 48 and 4 respectively. The disease was checked by a vigorous campaign of vaccination and re-vaccination.

A few stray cases of influenza occurred in some of the villages and were treated by the Local Board Medical Officer.

There was no case of plague in the State territory during the year under report.

## F. SANITATION

130. The sanitation in the municipal area is looked after by the Phaltan Municipality and that in the villages by the Phaltan State Local Board.

"Shri Dnyaneshwar Maharaj Palkhi" passed through the State from the 10th to the 12th July 1937 on its way to Pandharpur with a large number of pilgrims accompanying it. The Local Board Medical Officer accompanied the Palkhi throughout the State territory to afford medical relief to the pilgrims and to look after the sanitary arrangements on their journey. On its return journey, the Palkhi passed through the State territory on the 26th and the 27th July 1937. No cases of cholera were reported amongst the pilgrims during their journey through the State.

Necessary Sanitary arrangements were also made at Javali at the time of the annual fair on the 22nd April 1938.

## G. VACCINATION

131. The vaccination work is done by the Phaltan State Local Board.

132. The following table shows the number of persons vaccinated and re-vaccinated during the years 1937-38 and 1936-37:—

Year	Primary vaccination						Re-vaccination					
	Number of persons vaccinated			Results			Number of persons re-vaccinated			Results		
	Males	Females	Total	Successful	Unsuccessful	Absent	Males	Females	Total	Successful	Unsuccessful	Absent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1937-38 ...	877	865	1,742	1,518	1	223	2,580	952	3,532	2,856	0	676
1936-37 ...	754	646	1,400	1,228	0	172	137	74	211	144	0	67

Glycerinated lymph from the Vaccine Institute, Belgaum, was used with satisfactory results.

## H. VITAL STATISTICS

133. The number of births and deaths and their ratios per thousand of population for the years 1937-38 and 1936-37 are given in Appendix XXIV.

The total number of births registered during the year under report was 2,117 as against 2,171 in the previous year. The total number of deaths registered was 1,278 as against 1,506 in the preceding year.

## CHAPTER VII

### EDUCATION

#### A. THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

**134.** The Department of Education continued to be in charge of Rao Sahab  
**The Educational Department** K. V. Godbole, B. A., LL. B., Dewan and Home Member.

**135.** The particulars of the schools maintained in the Phaltan State for the year  
**Number of Schools** 1937-38 are given in Appendix XXV.

**136.** The total expenditure including grants, scholarships, etc., on education  
**Expenditure** in the State during the year amounted to Rs. 38,847 as against  
Rs. 39,890 in the previous year. The expenditure on schools amounted  
to Rs. 34,141.

#### B. SECONDARY EDUCATION

##### THE MUDHOJI HIGH SCHOOL, PHALTAN

###### ( i ) *Affiliation and Teaching Staff*

**137.** The Mudhoji High School, Phaltan, established in the beginning of 1895,  
**Affiliation** is conducted by the Durbar. It is permanently affiliated to the  
University of Bombay and is also a centre for Drawing Examinations  
held annually by the Inspector of Drawing and Craftwork, Bombay Province.

**138.** Mr. G. K. Deshmukh, M.A., LL.B., B.T., Headmaster of the High School,  
**Teaching Staff** was in the year under report, sent to the Shree Maharani Tarabai  
Teachers' College, Kolhapur, for training and during his period of  
leave, Mr. A. L. Shaikh, B.A., B.T., the First Assistant Teacher acted as Headmaster.  
Mr. Deshmukh completed his course and successfully passed the B. T. Degree Examination.  
He resumed office on the 1st of April 1938.

During the year under report, there were 15 teachers on the staff out of whom 7  
were graduates. The number of trained teachers (B.T.'s) was 4.

###### ( ii ) *Receipts and Expenditure*

**139.** The fees received during the year under report, amounted to Rs. 2,769 as  
**Receipts and Expenditure** against Rs. 2,520 in the previous year.

The fees in the High School are very moderate, the fee for Std. VII being only  
Rs. 2 per month. Harijan students and Girl students and the relatives dependant upon  
the staff of the High School are exempted from paying fees.

The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 12,039 as against Rs. 10,855  
in the previous year.

**140.** Shri Maloji Scholarship of Rs.15 per month is awarded annually to a First  
**Scholarships** Year College student standing first among the successful students  
at the Matriculation Examination from the Mudhoji High School.

Shri Laxmi Scholarships of a total value of Rs. 25 per month are awarded on the  
results of the annual and half yearly examinations of all the standards in the High  
School.

Shrimant Yashodabai Sanskrit Scholarship of Rs. 5 per month is awarded to a  
student in the VII standard standing first in Sanskrit.

(iii) *Number of pupils and average attendance*

**141.** The total number of pupils at the close of the year was 264 as against 212 of the last year. Out of the total number of students the number of girl students was 48 as against 40 in the previous year.

The average attendance of pupils during the year under report was 238 as against 200 in the previous year.

(iv) *General Progress and Examination Results*

**142.** During the year under report, the High School made considerable progress in extra-curricular activities. The school started a half-yearly periodical under the title 'Vikas' to encourage the development of the writing faculties of the students.

25 Girl students and 10 Boy Scouts from the High School rendered successful volunteer-service at the half-yearly meeting of the Standing Committee of the All-India Women's Conference held at Phaltan towards the end of July 1937.

During the year under report, a number of boys and girls made a fairly good progress in vocal and instrumental music.

**143.** During the year under report, 18 regular students were sent up for the Matriculation Examination, of whom 16 passed. Of the 8 ex-students sent up for the examination 3 passed. One of the regular students being absent for some of the papers owing to ill-health, the percentage works out at 94 which compares very favourably with the University percentage which was only 53.1.

20 students appeared for the Elementary Grade Drawing Examination of whom 11 were successful. 12 students appeared for the Intermediate Grade, of whom 11 passed, 2 of them being members of the staff.

**144.** During the year under report, Drawing Exhibits of some of the students had been sent for the Art Exhibitions organised at Poona by the Bombay Art Society in August 1937 and at Kolhapur by the Young Artists' Association in February 1938. At the Poona exhibition Master K. E. Siddha secured a Certificate of high recommendation and at the Kolhapur exhibition, Master S. S. Algude received a Silver Medal and Master K. E. Siddha and Miss Indu Patwardhan received Certificates of high recommendation.

Master M. G. Upalekar, a student of the High School, competed for the All-India Prize-Essay Competition Scheme organised by the Bombay Humanitarian League for Matric students in the High Schools in the Bombay Presidency. He stood second in the competition and won a prize of Rs. 25.

(v) *Compulsory Physical Training and Games*

**145.** Compulsory Physical Training was given to all the students during the year under report.

**146.** The school Cricket Teams practised throughout the season and played a few matches with the Mudhoji Club XI. The volley-ball game was newly introduced and has become a favourite. Girl students continued to take great interest in the game of Tenikoit.

The Annual Shimga Sports were held during the Shimga holidays in which over 150 boys and girls took part.

**147.** The Medical Examination of all the students was carried out twice during the year under report. The health of the students was on an average found to be fairly satisfactory.



(vi) *Miscellaneous*

**148.** On Sunday, the 3rd October 1937, the forty-first Birthday of Shrimant Raja Saheb was celebrated with great enthusiasm. A special feature of the programme was the publication of the first issue of the school periodical 'Vikas' at the hands of Shrimant Raja Saheb.

**Celebration of Shrimant Raja Saheb's Birthday**

**149.** The annual prize-distribution ceremony was held on the 23rd April 1938 at which Shrimant Raja Saheb presided. The function was largely attended and created enthusiasm and spirit of healthy competition among the students.

**Annual Prize-distribution Ceremony**

**150.** During the year under report, Lt.-Col. G. P. Murphy, Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States, paid a visit to the High School on the 11th December 1937 and was pleased to enter the following remarks in the Visitors' Book:—

**Distinguished Visitors**

"I paid a flying visit to the High School today and was much impressed by the industry displayed. I was glad to see a number of girls in every class and evidently Indian music is not being neglected."

(Sd.) G. P. MURPHY,  
Lt.-Col.,

Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States.

## C. PRIMARY EDUCATION

## I. PRIMARY EDUCATION IN THE MUNICIPAL AREA

**151.** Primary education in the Phaltan town is carried on by the Phaltan Municipality. The Inspector of Primary Schools of the Phaltan Local Board was entrusted with the work of inspection and administration of the Municipal Primary Schools during the year under report. He works directly under the Managing Committee.

**Controlling Authority**

**152.** The total expenditure incurred on primary education by the Phaltan Municipality during the year under report amounted to Rs. 8,529 as against Rs. 8,984 in the preceding year. The Phaltan Durbar makes an annual grant of Rs. 2,000 to the Phaltan Municipality for Primary Education. The Phaltan State Local Board also makes an annual grant of Rs. 2,000 for the same purpose.

**Expenditure**

**153.** The number of schools was the same as in the preceding year, viz., 3. The Municipal Boys' School No. 1, known as Vyankatesh Vidyalyaya, and Municipal School No. 3 known as Kanya Shala impart instruction up to Marathi VII standard. Municipal School No. 2 imparts instruction up to standard IV only.

**Number of Schools**

The Municipal Girls' Primary School is making satisfactory progress. The subjects taught in the school include sewing and embroidery in addition to the usual curriculum.

**154.** The number of boys and girls attending the Primary Schools was 680 and 219 as against 706 and 207 in the preceding year. The daily average attendance of boys and girls was 546.2 and 141.8 as against 552 and 145 respectively in the preceding year.

**Number of Pupils and Average Attendance**

**155.** During the year under report, 36 students from the Municipal School No. 1 were sent up for the Vernacular Final Examination (Satara Centre), of whom 15, i. e., 41.8% were successful. 4 students from the Municipal School No. 3 were sent up for the V. F. Examination (Satara centre) of whom 2, i. e., 50% were successful.

**Examination Results**

**156.** **Compulsory Physical Training** is imparted in the Municipal Schools. Due attention is also paid to the Boy Scout Movement and other activities.

**157.** **Efficiency of Teachers** During the year under report, the Phaltan Municipality sent one teacher for the Third Year Training Course at the Union Training College, Ahmednagar and one teacher for the First Year Training Examination at the Training College for Men, Poona; both of them came out successful.

**158.** **Adult Education** The Municipality is also doing useful work in the direction of adult education. During the year under report, 15 adults took advantage of the night class for adults.

## II. PRIMARY EDUCATION IN THE VILLAGES

**159.** **Controlling Authority** The Primary Education in the villages is carried on by the Phaltan State Local Board. The Inspector of Primary Schools, Local Board, is in charge of the supervision of primary schools.

**160.** **Expenditure** The total expenditure during the year under report amounted to Rs. 15,468 as against Rs. 16,275 in the preceding year.

**161.** **Number of Schools** The number of schools at the end of the year under report was 51 as against 52 in the preceding year. The decrease is due to amalgamation of two neighbouring schools into one.

**162.** **Examination Results** During the year under report 7 students from the Taradgaon school and 5 from the Nimblak school appeared for the Vernacular Final Examination (Satara centre) of whom 2 students from the Nimblak school were successful.

**163.** **Number of Pupils and Average Attendance** The total number of pupils attending the Primary Schools was 2,063 as against 2,185 in the preceding year. Out of the total number of pupils, 275 were girls and 278 were Harijans. The average daily attendance of the pupils was 1,426.5 as against 1,599.3 in the preceding year.

**164.** **Compulsory Physical Training** Compulsory Physical Training is imparted in all village schools. Due attention is also paid to the Boy Scout Movement and other activities.

**165.** **Efficiency of Teachers** During the year under report, the Local Board sent 6 teachers in all for the Training Course. Of these, 2 were sent for the First Year Training Course at the Rural Training School, Satara, and 3 for the Second Year Course and one for the First Year Course at the Union Training College, Ahmednagar.

Small gatherings of teachers were held at different places and model lessons were given on various subjects to enable the teachers to improve their own methods of teaching.

An exhibition of *Educational Instruments* from the village schools as well as an exhibition of *handwriting* of pupils was held at Taradgaon Primary School on the 15th January 1938. It was opened by Mr. R. R. Kaulgud, M.A., LL.B., First Class Sub-Judge, Phaltan State, who distributed the prizes on the same day to the pupils whose handwriting was considered to be good by the committee.

**166.** **Adult Education** During the year under report, 21 adults took advantage of the adult education class attached to the Barad School.

## CHAPTER VII-A

### CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

#### A. THE CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT

**167.** Mr. S. H. Kher, B.A., LL.B., the Revenue Member, continued to be in charge of the Co-operative Department up to 15th February 1938, when he resigned. Mr. B. L. Likhite, M.A., LL.B., Finance Member, was then placed in charge of the Department as I/c Revenue Member. Mr. M. V. Joshi, B.A., Chief Revenue Officer, held the Office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies from the 8th March 1938 to the end of the year.

Mr. N. G. Halabe continued to be the Mamlatdar for Co-operative Societies.

#### B. GENERAL PROGRESS OF THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

**168.** The number of Co-operative Societies at the end of the year under report was 66 including the new Society started at Mandavkhadak during the year. Of these 66 societies 5 were under liquidation including the society at Sathe which was ordered to be wound up during the year under report.

**169.** The following table shows the different classes of Societies in the Phaltan state during the years 1937-38 and 1936-37 :—

Year	Central Bank	Agricultural			Non-agricultural			Grand Total
		Credit	Non-Credit	Total	Credit	Non-credit	Total	
1937-38	1	50	3	53	9	3	12	66
1936-37	1	49	3	52	9	3	12	65

**170.** During the year under report, the number of Co-operative Societies increased from 65 to 66 and the number of members from 4,219 to 4,289. The working capital increased from Rs. 10,31,025 to Rs. 12,60,733, the deposits from Rs. 5,20,018 to Rs. 7,28,811. The reserve and other funds increased from Rs. 1,33,526 to Rs. 1,41,221.

## C. FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

171. The following table gives full details about the financial and other aspects of all the Co-operative Societies in the State:—

S. No.	Item	Total		Percentage	
		1937-38	1936-37	1937-38	1936-37
1	2	3	4	5	6
	SOCIETIES AND MEMBERSHIP				
1	Number of Societies ...	66	65	...	...
2	Number of members ...	4,289	4,219	...	...
3	Average membership per society ...	65	64.9	...	...
	WORKING CAPITAL				
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4	Share capital ...	77,987	75,805	7.7	7.4
5	Deposits from members ...	6,40,500	4,29,238	61.5	41.3
6	Reserve and other funds ...	1,41,221	1,33,526	13.5	12.9
7	Loans and deposits from other societies ...	3,12,714	3,05,674	30.1	29.6
8	Loans and deposits from non-members ...	88,310	86,780	8.6	8.4
9	Total working capital ...	12,60,733	10,31,025	100	100
	TURN OVER				
10	Outstanding loans at the beginning of the year ...	6,69,500	6,45,687	...	...
11	Fresh loans advanced during the year ...	1,25,205	97,471	...	...
12	Interest due ...	59,596	64,969	...	...
13	Total Loans ...	8,57,301	8,08,125	...	...
14	Repayment of loans from members ...	1,50,777	1,38,778	...	...
15	Loans due at the end of the year ...	7,06,524	6,69,347	...	...
16	Ouerdues at the end of the year ...	5,02,986	5,04,670	75.12	76

172. During the year under report, the audit work of the Central Co-operative Bank and of the 56 working Societies was done. Of the 56 Societies, 19 were classed as 'B', 23 as 'C' and 14 as 'D'.

## D. PHALTAN SHRI LAXMI CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LTD.

173. The Phaltan Shri Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., was registered on the 31st January 1926. The management of the bank is carried on by a Board of 6 Directors of whom 2 are elected by the affiliated Societies, 2 by individual share-holders and 2 are nominated by the Collector. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors are elected at the annual general meeting.

**174.** During the year under report, Mr. B. L. Likhite, M.A., LL.B., and Mr. H. B. Teli, were elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors. The other Directors were Messrs. R. S. Bapat, L.C.E., D. V. Barsavade, B. G. Gadhawe, and B. B. Mali.  
**Personnel** Mr. S. H. Talvalkar, A.C.R.A., continued to be the Manager of the Bank.

**175.** The number of affiliated Societies was 62 as against 60 of the last year three new Societies, at Dalavadi, Rajuri and Mandavkhadak were affiliated during the year. The Namdeo Co-operative Stores, Ltd, ceased to be an affiliated Society. The Sathe Shri Hanuman Co-operative Credit Society un-Ltd., was ordered by the Registrar, Co-operative Societies to be wound up and the number of societies in liquidation at the end of the year was 4.  
**Number of Affiliated Societies**

**176.** The following table shows the general and financial position of the Bank at the end of the year under report in comparison with that of the previous year:—  
**Financial Position**

S/ No.	Description	1937-38	1936-37
1	Share holders :—		
	(1) Individuals	1,690	1,674
	(2) Societies	62	60
		1,752	1,734
2	Share Capital Subscribed by :—		
	(1) Individuals	27,480	27,290
	(2) Societies	33,010	32,210
		60,490	59,500
3	Reserve Fund	28,931	26,800
4	Other Reserves	35,460	33,211
5	Deposits by :—		
	(1) Individuals	6,77,555	4,64,736
	(2) Societies	8,450	9,260
	Total Deposits	6,86,005	4,73,996
6	Loans from other Banks	nil	4,000
7	Total Working Capital	8,10,887	5,93,508

**177.** The Board of Directors held 42 meetings and disposed of 286 items of business, during the year under report, as against 39 meetings and disposal of 245 items of business during the previous year.  
**Meetings of the Board of Directors**

**178.** The annual general meeting of the Bank for 1936-37 was held on the 5th February 1938. It was presided over by Shrimant Raja Saheb of Phaltan.  
**Annual General Meeting**

The annual report of the Board of Directors was unanimously approved and the usual business was transacted. A dividend of 6¼% was declared and further provision was made for Bad Debts, Reserve Fund, Building Fund, Dividend Equalisation Fund, Rebate Fund, Co-operative Education Propaganda Fund and Donations. Rebate at 2% on cash recoveries of interest from the Societies on or before the appointed date was sanctioned.

**179.** During the year under report, the Bank earned a net profit of Rs. 9,031 as against Rs. 8,416 of the previous year. The general deposit rates in other Banks continued to be very low during the year and the Bank's investment in them earned comparatively little interest. Also, the Bank's outstandings with the 4 Societies in liquidation which amounts to Rs. 32,196 have ceased to carry interest and the loss on this account is about Rs. 2,515.  
**Profit**

**180.** The total advances to the Societies during the year amounted to Rs. 50,854 as against Rs. 45,622 of the previous year. The recoveries amounted to Rs. 63,184 as against Rs. 57,709 of the previous year.

**181.** Loans to individual share-holders were made to the extent of Rs. 19,085 during the year under report. The amount recovered on this account, was Rs. 4,268.

**182.** The total amount of loans outstanding with the Societies and individual members at the end of the year were Rs. 3,28,743 as against Rs. 3,02,449 at the end of the previous year.

**183.** The Bank's audit for the year under report was done by Messrs. P. G. Bhagwat, Registered Accountants and Auditors of Bombay, appointed by the Registrar Co-operative Societies, Phaltan.

**184.** Lieut.-Col. G. P. Murphy, Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States, accompanied by his Secretary, paid a visit to the Bank on the 10th December 1937.

Professor V. G. Kale, M. A., Retired Professor Fergusson College, Poona, and Director Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., paid a visit to the Bank on December 23, 1937 and expressed satisfaction at the working of the Bank.

## CHAPTER VIII

### MISCELLANEOUS

#### A. THE STATE RECORDS

**185.** The work of re-sorting and indexing the village records taken in hand during the year 1934-35 was completed, and that of sorting and indexing the old and new records of the Sheri Lands was undertaken during the year under report.

**The State Records** Out of 21 applications for certified copies including 2 of the last year, 18 were disposed of during the year under report, leaving a balance of 3 at the end of the year.

#### B. PRINTING PRESSES

**186.** Shri Maloji Vijaya Press at Phaltan is the only Printing Press in the State. It was started in 1924 by its proprietor, Mr. S. R. Dudhal.

**Printing Presses** *The Phaltan Durbar Gazette*, the official monthly publication and *Vikas*, the half-yearly periodical of the Mudhoji High School, are printed at the above press. There are no other periodicals or newspapers published in the State.

#### C. LIBRARIES

**187.** The Victoria Diamond Jubilee Library at Phaltan was established on the 9th August 1870. Its original name "The Native General Library, Victoria Diamond Jubilee Library Phaltan" was changed as above at the time of the opening ceremony of the new building of the Library on the 20th January 1902 in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Late Majesty the Queen-Empress Victoria.

Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, B.A., LL.B., the Dewan, is the *ex-officio* President of the Library. The Managing Committee consists of 7 members elected by the members at the annual general meeting.

The Library had 3,900 books at the beginning of the year and 4,069 at the close of the year, the number of additions being 169.

#### D. CLUBS

**188.** The Mudhoji Club, Phaltan was established on the 1st August 1916. The institution owns a very fine building situated just outside the town.

**The Mudhoji Club**

The club has been a very popular institution and adds greatly to the amenities of the town.

#### E. FAIRS

**189.** The Rath and the Ramanavami fairs were held at Phaltan on the 3rd December 1937 and on the 8th April 1938 respectively and were very largely attended.

The annual fair at Javli was held on the 22 April 1938 and was also largely attended.

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## CHAPTER IX

### CONCLUSION

190. The foregoing chapters contain an account of the working of the various Departments of the State during the year under report.

Concluding  
Remarks

The political relations of the Durbar with the Government of India during the year under report continued to be very cordial as usual.

Peace was maintained throughout the State and the relations between the different communities continued to be harmonious.

Rainfall during the year was timely and sufficient. The out-turn of crops was normal. Prices of staple food-grains showed a little decrease than that of the last year. The general health and condition of the people were satisfactory.

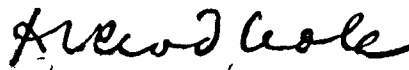
The total receipts and disbursements under all heads amounted to Rs. 13,76,773 and Rs. 11,26,061 respectively, as against Rs. 11,17,389 and Rs. 11,35,574 respectively. The closing balance was Rs. 5,54,483 as against Rs. 3,03,771 at the end of the previous year. The nett receipts exclusive of the balances in hand, alienations of land revenue, debt and deposit receipts and advances, amounted to Rs. 9,34,419, during the year as against Rs. 6,39,086 during the previous year. The nett expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 6,80,003 as against Rs. 5,04,770 during the preceding year.

During the year Lieut.-Col. G. P. Murphy, Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States, and Mrs. Murphy and Major R. L. Bazalgette, Secretary to the Resident, paid a visit to the State on December 10, 1937 and left on December 12, 1937.

It is my duty to acknowledge here with gratitude the valuable guidance I always received from Shrimant Raja Saheb in all important matters of administration. Mention must also be made of the hearty co-operation which I always received from my colleagues and other officials of the State.

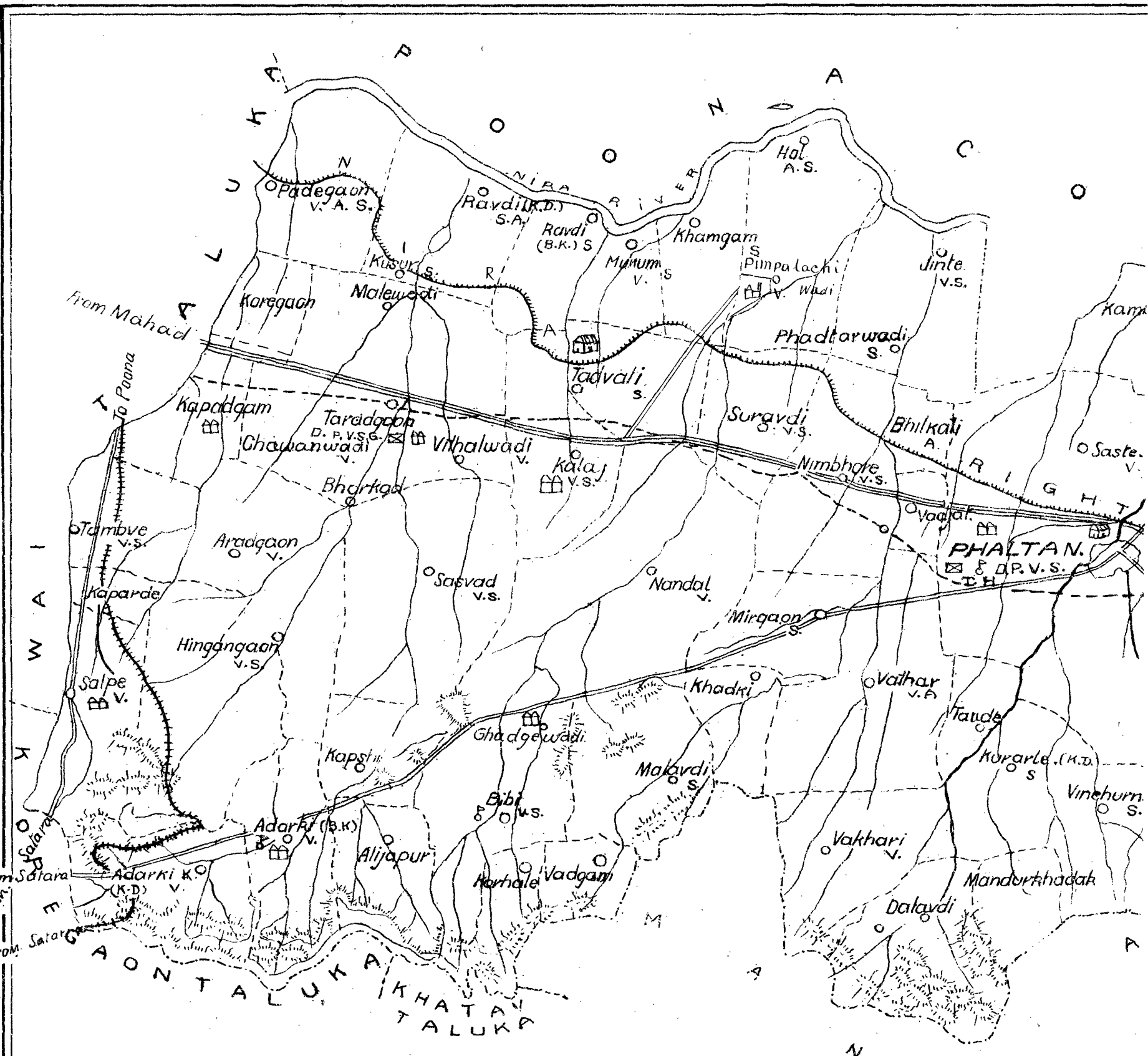
At the time of writing these remarks the Durbar have learned with very great sorrow of the tragic death of Major R. L. Bazalgette at Ranpur on January 5, 1939 while he was Political Agent for the Orissa States. The Durbar feel it their duty to put on record their great sense of loss and their grateful appreciation of the many good qualities of the deceased. While he was Secretary to the Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States Major Bazalgette was always very helpful and sympathetic to the Durbar.

Lastly, I cannot conclude without expressing the Durbar's deep sense of gratitude to Lieut.- Col. K. A. G. Evans-Gordon and Lieut.- Col. G. P. Murphy, Residents for Kolhapur and the Deccan States, for their sympathy, guidance and valuable advice. My thanks are also due to Nawabzada Mir Seed. Alam Khan, Barrister at Law, Secretary to the Resident.



Dewan, Phaltan State.





**PHALTAN**  
SATARA

Scale

# APPENDICES

I to XXV

## APPENDICES AND ANNEXURES

### Accompanying the Report on the General Administration of the Phaltan State for the year 1937-38.

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## APPENDIX I

Names of high officials in the Phaltan State showing changes in personnel during the year 1937-38.

Name of Officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
		From	To	
Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, B A., LL. B.	Dewan and Home Member.	1-6-37	31-5-38	
Mr S. H. Kher, B. A., LL. B.	Revenue Member.	1-6-37	15-2-38	Resigned
Mr B. L. Likhite, M. A., LL. B.	Finance Member, I/c Revenue Member	1-6-37 1-3-38	31-5-38 31-5-38	
Mr R. S. Bapat, L. C. E.	Sugar Factories, Canal & P. W. D. Officer.	16-6-37	31-5-38	New post
Mr S. M. Upalekar, M. A., LL. B.	Private Secretary to the Raja Saheb of Phaltan.	1-6-37	31-5-38	
Mr A. R. Chavan	A. D. C. to the Raja Saheb of Phaltan.	1-6-37	31-5-38	
Mr R. R. Kaulgud, M. A., LL. B.	F. C. Sub-Judge and F. C. Magistrate.	1-6-37	31-5-38	
Mr M. V. Joshi, B. A.	Chief Revenue Officer.	8-3-38	31-5-38	
Mr G. K. Deshmukh, M. A., LL. B., B. T.	Headmaster, Mudhoji High School.	1-6-37 1-4-38	15-6-37 31-5-38	
Mr A. L. Shaikh, B. A., B. T.	Ag. Headmaster, M. H. S.	16-6-37	31-3-38	
Mr G. S. Phansalkar, L. C. P. S.	Chief Medical Officer.	1-6-37	31-5-38	
Mr V. B. Chavan	Chief Police Officer.	1-6-37	31-5-38	
Mr N. V. Tere-Desai, B. A.	Personal Assistant to the Dewan.	1-6-37	31-5-38	
Mr S. N. Bapat, B. A.	Mamlatdar & First Class Magistrate.	1-6-37	28-2-38	Resigned
Mr N. V. Patki	I/c Mamlatdar.	1-3-38	21-3-38	
Mr S. V. Ambiyé	Mamlatdar & First Class Magistrate.	22-3-38	31-5-38	
Mr N. G. Halabe	Mamlatdar for Co-operati- ve Societies and S. C. Magistrate.	1-6-37	31-5-38	
Mr V. R. Lele, L. C. P. S.	Asst. Medical Officer.	1-6-37	31-5-38	
Mr V. R. Tathavadkar	Khasgi Karbhari.	1-6-37	31-5-38	
Mr K. S. Keskar	State & Khasgi Business-Manager.	1-6-37	31-5-38	
Mr D. S. Unde	Agricultural Officer.	1-6-37	31-5-38	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

## APPENDIX II

List of Laws in force in the Phaltan State.

Acts adapted from the Acts passed by the *Government of India*.

No.	Act No.	Description	Introduced during the year	Remarks
✓ 1	XXXII of 1839	The Interest Act, 1839.	1936	
2	XVIII of 1850	The Judicial Officers' Protection Act, 1850	1936	
3	XXI of 1850	The Caste Disabilities Removal Act, 1850	1938	
4	XV of 1856	The Hindu Widows' Re-marriage Act, 1856.	1936	
5	XXI of 1860	The Societies Registration Act, 1860.	1926	
6	XLV of 1860	The Indian Penal Code.	1889-90	
✓ 7	XX of 1863	The Religious Endowments Act, 1863.	1926	
8	XXV of 1867	The Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867.	1930	
9	VII of 1870	The Court-fees Act, 1870.	1889-90	
✓ 10	I of 1871	The Cattle-trespass Act, 1871.	1882-83	
✓ 11	XXIII of 1871	The Pensions Act, 1871.	1930	
12	I of 1872	The Indian Evidence Act, 1872.	1889-90	
13	III of 1872	The Special Marriage Act, 1872.	1938	
14	IX of 1872	The Indian Contract Act, 1872.	1889-90	
15	XV of 1882	The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872	1933	
16	X of 1873	The Indian Oaths Act, 1873.	1889-90	
17	IX of 1875	The Indian Majority Act, 1875.	1894-95	
18	I of 1877	The Specific Relief Act, 1877.	1889-90	
19	I of 1878	The Opium Act, 1878.	1889-90	
20	VI of 1878	The Treasure-trove Act, 1878.	1893-94	
21	XI of 1878	The Indian Arms Act, 1878.	1882-83	
22	XXVI of 1881	The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.	1930	
23	II of 1882	The Indian Trusts Act, 1882.	1926	
24	IV of 1882	The Transfer of Property Act, 1882.	1904-05	
✓ 25	V of 1882	The Indian Easements Act, 1882.	1930	
26	XII of 1882	The Indian Salt Act, 1882.	1904-05	
✓ 27	XIX of 1883	The Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883	1894-95	

APPENDIX II—( *Contd.* )

No.	Act No.	Description	Introduced during the year	Remarks
28	IV of 1884	The Indian Explosives Act, 1884.	1917-18	
✓29	XII of 1884	The Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884.	1898-99	
30	XIII of 1885	The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.	1917-18	
31	VI of 1886	The Births, Deaths & Marriages Registration Act, 1886.	1926	
32	VII of 1887	The Suits Valuation Act, 1887.	1930	
33	VI of 1890	The Charitable Endowments Act, 1890.	1926	
34	VIII of 1890	The Guardians and Wards Act, 1890.	1894-95	
✓35	XI of 1890	The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890.	1918-19	
✓36	I of 1894	The Land Acquisition Act, 1894.	1913-14	
37	IX of 1894	The Prisons Act, 1894.	1936	
38	X of 1897	The General Clauses Act, 1897.	1931	
39	V of 1898	The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.	1898-99	
40	VI of 1898	The Indian Post Office Act, 1898.	1905-06	
41	II of 1899	The Indian Stamp Act, 1899 ( As amended by the Bombay Act No. II of 1922 ).	1922-23	
42	XIII of 1899	The Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899.	1905-06	
43	III of 1900	The Prisoners Act, 1900.	1910-11	
44	XV of 1903	The Indian Extradition Act, 1903.	1907-08	
45	VII of 1904	The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904.	1936	
46	V of 1908	The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.	1908-09	
47	VI of 1908	The Explosive Substances Act, 1908.	1908-09	
48	IX of 1908	The Indian Limitation Act, 1908.	1908-09	
49	XVI of 1908	The Indian Registration Act, 1908.	1921-22	
50	IV of 1909	The Whipping Act, 1909.	1917-18	
51	IX of 1910	The Indian Electricity Act, 1910.	1933	
52	IV of 1912	The Indian Lunacy Act, 1912.	1931	
53	III of 1913	The Administrator General's Act, 1913.	1931	
54	VII of 1913	The Indian Companies Act, 1913.	1918-19	
55	VIII of 1914	The Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914	1917-18	
56	XV of 1916	The Hindu Disposition of Property Act, 1916.	1936	
✓57	X of 1918	The Usurious Loans Act, 1918.	1918-19	

APPENDIX II—( *Contd.* )

No.	Act No.	Description	Introduced during the year	Remarks
58	V of 1920	The Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920.	1931	
59	XIV of 1920	The Charitable and Religious Trusts Act, 1920.	1936	
60	XI of 1922	The Indian Income-tax Act, 1922.	1932	
61	V of 1923	The Indian Boilers Act, 1923.	1933	
62	VIII of 1923	The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.	1933	
63	XXX of 1923	The Special Marriage (Amendment) Act, 1923.	1938	
64	VI of 1924	The Criminal Tribes Act, 1924.	1931	
65	XXXIX of 1925	The Indian Succession Act, 1925.	1930	
66	XII of 1926	The Contempt of Courts Act, 1926.	1936	
67	XVI of 1927	The Indian Forest Act, 1927.	1931	
68	XII of 1928	The Hindu Inheritance ( Removal of Disabilities ) Act, 1928.	1936	
69	II of 1929	The Hindu Law of Inheritance (Amendment ) Act, 1929.	1936	
70	VII of 1929	The Trade Disputes Act, 1929.	1938	
71	XIX of 1929	The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929.	1936	
72	III of 1930	The Indian Sale of Goods Act, 1930.	1933	
73	XXX of 1930	The Hindu Gains of Learning Act, 1930.	1936	
74	IX of 1932	The Indian Partnership Act, 1932.	1933	
75	XXV of 1934	The Indian Factories Act, 1934.	1935	
76	XXX of 1934	The Petroleum Act, 1934.	1938	
77	IV of 1936	The Payment of Wages Act, 1936.	1938	
78	XIX of 1936	The General Clauses ( Amendment ) Act, 1936.	1938	
79	XXI of 1936	The Code of Civil Procedure ( Amendment ) Act, 1936.	1938	
80	XXII of 1936	The Indian Companies ( Amendment ) Act, 1936.	1938	
81	IV of 1937	The Indian Income-tax ( Amendment ) Act, 1937.	1938	
82	VII of 1937	The Workmen's Compensation ( Amendment ) Act, 1937.	1938	
83	VIII of 1937	The Code of Civil Procedure ( Amendment ) Act, 1937.	1938	
84	IX of 1937	The Code of Civil Procedure ( Second Amendment ) Act, 1937.	1938	
85	XII of 1937	The Contempt of Courts ( Amendment ) Act, 1937.	1938	
86	XVI of 1937	The Code of Civil Procedure ( Third Amendment ) Act, 1937.	1938	
87	XX of 1937	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1937.	1938	



APPENDIX II—( *Contd.* )

No.	Act No.	Description	Introduced during the year	Remarks
88	XXII of 1937	The Payment of Wages ( Amendment ) Act, 1937.	1938	
89	XXVI of 1937	The Muslim Personal Law ( Shariat ) Application Act, 1937.	1938	
90	I of 1938	The Repealing Act, 1938.	1938	
91	II of 1938	The Indian Companies ( Amendment ) Act, 1938.	1938	
92	VII of 1938	The Child Marriage Restraint ( Amendment ) Act, 1938.	1938	
93	IX of 1938	The Workmen's Compensation ( Amendment ) Act, 1938.	1938	
94	XVII of 1938	The Trade Disputes ( Amendment ) Act, 1938.	1938	
95	XIX of 1938	The Child Marriage Restraint ( Second Amendment ) Act, 1938.	1938	

APPENDIX II—( *Contd.* )Regulations adapted from the Regulations of the *Government of Bombay.*

No.	Regulation No.	Description	Introduced during the year	Remarks
1	II of 1827	Caste Questions.	1889-90	
2	IV of 1827	Civil Courts ( Law to be observed ).	1889-90	
3	V of 1827	Acknowledgment of Debts; Interests; Mortgages.	1889-90	
4	VIII of 1827	Administration of Estates.	1889-90	
5	XII of 1827	Police (Duties and Powers of Magistrates).	1889-90	
6	XIII of 1827	Criminal Courts ( Substitution of letter for summons ).	1889-90	

Acts adapted from the Acts passed by *Government of Bombay.*

No.	Act No.	Description	Introduced during the year	Remarks
1	IV of 1862	Markets and Fairs Act, 1862.	1918-19	
2	VII of 1866	The Bombay Hindu Heirs' Relief Act, 1866.	1896-97	
3	VII of 1867	The Bombay District Police Act, so far as not repealed by District Police Act IV of 1890.	...	
4	VIII of 1867	The Bombay Village Police Act, 1867.	1896-97	
5	II of 1868	The Bombay Ferries Act, 1868.	1918-19	
6	XIV of 1869	The Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869.	1894-95	
7	II of 1874	The Civil Jails Act, 1874.	1938	
8	III of 1874	The Bombay Hereditary Offices Act, 1874.	1896-97	
9	III of 1875	Tolls on Roads and Bridges Act, 1875.	1896-97	
10	X of 1876	The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876.	1931	
11	V of 1878	The Bombay Abkari Act, 1878.	1896-97	
12	V of 1879	The Bombay Land revenue Code, 1879.	1882-83	
13	VII of 1879	The Bombay Irrigation Act, 1879.	1924	
14	XVII of 1879	The Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879.	1882-83	
15	IV of 1887	The Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887.	1897-98	
16	IV of 1890	The Bombay District Police Act, 1890.	1913-14	
17	I of 1892	The Bombay District Vaccination Act, 1892.	1910-11	
18	III of 1901	The Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901.	1904-05	
19	I of 1905	The Bombay Court of Wards Act, 1905.	1918-19	
20	II of 1906	The Mamlatdars' Courts Act, 1906.	1907-08	

APPENDIX II—( *Contd.* )

No.	Act No.	Description	Introduced during the year	Remarks
21	VII of 1920	The Bombay Public Conveyance Act, 1920.	1931	
✓22	IX of 1920	The Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1920.	1931	
23	XVII of 1920	The Bombay Pleaders Act, 1920.	1922	
24	IV of 1923	The Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923.	1931	
25	VI of 1923	The Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923.	1931	
✓26	VII of 1925	The Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1925.	1926	
27	XV of 1932	The Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932.	1935	
28	XI of 1936	The Bombay District Municipal ( Amendment ) Act, 1936.	1938	
29	XIV of 1936	The Bombay District Municipal, Local Boards and Municipal Boroughs ( Amendment ) Act, 1936.	1938	
30	XV of 1936	The Indian Lunacy, Bombay District, Municipal and Bombay Municipal Boroughs ( Amendment ) Act, 1936.	1938	
✓31	XVII of 1936	The Bombay Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Act, 1936. ✓	1938	
32	XVIII of 1936	The Bombay Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1936.	1938	
33	XXII of 1936	The Bombay Weights and Measures ( Amendment ) Act, 1936.	1938	
34	V of 1937	The Bombay Weights and Measures ( Amendment ) Act, 1937.	1938	
35	VI of 1937	The Indian Limitation (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1937.	1938	
36	VII of 1938	The Bombay Finance ( Amendment ) Act, 1938.	1938	

APPENDIX II—( *Contd.* )Acts passed by the *Phaltan Durbar.*

No.	Act No.	Description	Date of Commencement.	Remarks
1	I of 1923	The Opium and Intoxicating Drugs Act, 1923.	15-8-1923	
2	I of 1929	The Government of Phaltan State Act, 1929.	7-9-1929	
3	II of 1929	The Phaltan State Elections Inquiries Act, 1929.	7-9-1929	
4	III of 1929	An Act to provide for the Attendance and Examination of Witnesses before the Phaltan State Legislative Council, 1929.	7-9-1929	
5	I of 1930	An Act to introduce certain Laws and Amendments of certain Laws, 1930.	1-6-1930	
6	II of 1930	The Phaltan Census Act, 1930.	9-9-1930	
7	I of 1931	The Government of Phaltan State Amendment Act, 1931.	20-3-1931	
8	III of 1931	An Act to repeal and adapt some Laws.	20-5-1931	
9	IV of 1931	The Phaltan Village Sanitation Act, 1931	20-5-1931	
10	V of 1931	The Phaltan Local Boards Amendment Act, 1931.	1-6-1931	
11	VI of 1931	The Government of Phaltan State (Second) Amendment Act, 1931	25-5-1931	
12	VII of 1931	The Government of Phaltan State (Third) Amendment Act, 1931.	28-9-1931	
13	I of 1932	The Government of Phaltan State Amendment Act, 1932.	8-3-1932	
14	II of 1932	The Phaltan Pleaders Amendment Act, 1932.	1-4-1932	
15	IV of 1932	The Phaltan Income-tax Act, 1932. (India Act No. XI of 1922 )	1-6-1932	
16	V of 1932	The Phaltan Local Boards Amendment Act, 1932.	1-6-1932	
✓ 17	VI of 1932	The Phaltan Co-operative Societies Amendment Act, 1932. ✓	1-8-1932	
18	VII of 1932	The Phaltan Public Funds Control Act, 1932.	1-8-1932	
19	I of 1933	The Phaltan Sale of Goods Act, 1933 (India Act No. III of 1930, Sections 2 to 66 inclusive. )	1-6-1933	
20	II of 1933	The Phaltan Electricity Act, 1933 ( India Act No. IX of 1910 ).	1-6-1933	

APPENDIX II—( *Contd.* )

No.	Act No.	Description	Date of Commencement	Remarks
21	III of 1933	The Phaltan Workmen's Compensation Act, 1933 (India Act No. VIII of 1923.)	1-6-1933	
22	IV of 1933	The Phaltan Boilers Act, 1933 (India Act No. V of 1923.)	1-6-1933	
23	V of 1933	The Phaltan Partnership Act, 1933. (India Act No. IX of 1932, Sections 2 to 74 A. with Schedules 1 and 2.)	1-11-1933	
24	VI of 1933	The Phaltan Christian Marriage Act, 1933 (India Act No. XV of 1872, Sections 3 to 80 inclusive of Schedules 1 to 4.)	1-11-1933	
25	VII of 1933	An Act to introduce the Amendments of certain Acts of the Government of India and the Government of Bombay up to the end of May 1933.	1-11-1933	
26	I of 1935	The Phaltan Weights and Measures Act, 1935 (Bombay Act No. XV of 1932, Sections 3 to 47 inclusive & Schedules 1 and 2.)	18-3-1935	
27	II of 1935	The Phaltan Factories Act, 1935. (India Act No. XXV of 1934, Sections 3 to 82 inclusive and Schedule 1.)	1-6-1935	
28	I of 1936	The Government of Phaltan State Amendment Act, 1936.	1-2-1936	
29	II of 1936	The Phaltan Court Fees Acts and Stamp Act, Amendment Act, 1936.	1-8-1936	
30	III of 1936	An Act to introduce certain Laws passed by the Government of India.	1-8-1936	
31	IV of 1936	An Act to introduce the Amendments of certain Acts of the Government of India and the Government of Bombay up to the end of May 1936.	1-8-1936	
32	V of 1936	The Phaltan Local Boards Amendment Act, 1936.	1-8-1936	
33	VI of 1936	The Phaltan Primary Education Amendment Act, 1936.	1-8-1936	
34	VII of 1936	The Phaltan District Municipal Amendment Act, 1936.	1-8-1936	
35	I of 1937	The Phaltan Income-tax Amendment Act, 1937.	1-6-1937	
36	II of 1937	The Phaltan Court Fees Act and Stamp Act, Amendment Act, 1937.	5-9-1937	
37	I of 1938	The Government of Phaltan State Amendment Act, 1938.	21-1-1938	

APPENDIX II—( *Contd.* )

No.	Act No.	Description	Date of Commencement	Remarks
38	II of 1938	The Hindu Women's Rights to property Act, 1938.	1-8-1938	
39	III of 1938	An Act to introduce the Amèndments of certain Acts of the Government of India and the Government of Bombay given in the Schedule.	1-8-1938	
40	IV of 1938	An Act to introduce certain Acts of the Government of India and the Government of Bombay given in the Schedule.	1-8-1938	
41	V of 1938	The Phaltan Court Fees Act and Stamp Act Amendment Act, 1938.	31-12-1938	

Orders and Ordinances promulgated by the *Raja of Phaltan.*

No.	Order No.	Description	Date of Commencement	Remarks
1	I of 1934	The Sugar ( Excise Duty ) Order, 1934.	19-8-1934	
2	II of 1934	The Matches ( Excise Duty ) Order, 1934.	25-9-1934	
3	III of 1934	Order regulating the issue of Sugar from a factory.	13-12-1934	
4	I of 1938	The Matches (Excise Duty) Phaltan State (Amendment) Order, 1938.	1-7-1938	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

**APPENDIX III —**

**Appendix III is not given as there is no Military Force in the Phaltan State.**

**K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.**

**APPENDIX IV**

**STATEMENT showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline, and Education of the Police in the Phaltan State, for the year 1937-38.**

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	
<i>Police ( Regular Foot )</i>		Rs.	Rs.									
Chief Police Officer ...	1	100	16,388	...	..	..	..	..	1	..		
Head Constable I ...	1	21		...	..	..	..	..	1	..		
Do II ...	2	19		...	..	..	..	2	2	..		
Do III ...	2	18		...	1	..	..	..	1	1		
Do IV ...	4	16		...	..	..	..	1	4	..		
Constables I ...	3	14		...	..	..	..	..	1	2		
Do II ...	5	13		...	..	..	..	..	3	2		
Do III ...	20	12		...	..	..	..	1	20	..		
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>38</b>	<b>...</b>			<b>...</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>5</b>	
<b>Garrison</b> ...	<b>45</b>	<b>...</b>			<b>...</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>5</b>	
<b>Sowars ( Mounted )</b> ...	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>		<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>		
<b>Grand Total</b> ...	<b>83</b>	<b>...</b>		<b>...</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>10</b>		

**K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.**



APPENDIX V

STATEMENT showing the working of the Police in the Phaltan State during the year 1937.

State	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions to accused arrested		Percentage of convictions to 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
Phaltan	94	71	154	138	154	138	65	45	26	*27	71.4	60	71.4	60	66 accused awaiting trial at the end of year.

This figure includes 2 persons released under Section 562; 2 persons, cases against whom were withdrawn and 3 persons who died during trial.

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

APPENDIX VI

STATEMENT showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Phaltan State during the year 1937.

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
Phaltan	Rs. 1,547	Rs. 1,288	Rs. 1,097	Rs. 1,107	Rs. 70.9	Rs. 85.9	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

APPENDIX VII

STATEMENT showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Phaltan State during the year 1937

## APPENDIX

STATEMENT showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

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.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>I Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</b>							
1 Abetment ( Ss. 109-120 )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Criminal Conspiracy ( S. 120 B )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Offences against the State ( Ss. 121-130 )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Offences against the Public Tranquillity ( Ss. 143-160 )	...	2	4	6	3	2	65
5 Offences by, or relating to, Public Servants ( Ss. 161-171 )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Offences relating to elections ( Ss. 171 E-171 I )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Contempts of the Lawful Authority of Public Servants ( Ss. 172-190 )	...	...	1	1	1	1	1
8 False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice ( Ss. 193-229 )	...	2	4	6	2	4	6
9 Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps ( Ss. 231-263 A )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Offences relating to Weights and Measures ( Ss. 264-267 )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety, Convenience, Decency and Morals ( Ss. 269-294 A )	...	1	2	3	2	3	3
12 Offences relating to Religion ( Ss. 295-298 )	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
13 Offences affecting the Human Body :—							
(i) Offences affecting Life ( Ss. 302-311 )	...	3	5	8	1	6	12
(ii) Causing of Miscarriage, etc. ( Ss. 312-318 )	...	1	1	2	...	2	3
(iii) Hurt ( Ss. 323-338 )	...	19	68	87	45	57	236
(iv) Wrongful Restraint and Wrongful Confinement ( Ss. 341-348 )	...	2	1	3	...	1	6
(v) Criminal Force and Assault ( Ss. 352-358 )	...	...	5	5	8	4	10
(vi) Kidnapping, Abduction, Slavery and Forced Labour ( Ss. 363-374 )	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
(vii) Rape ( S. 376 )	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
(viii) Unnatural Offences ( S. 377 )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Offences against Property :—							
(i) Theft ( Ss. 379-382 )	...	12	25	37	26	27	39
(ii) Extortion ( Ss. 384-389 )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iii) Robbery and Dacoity ( Ss. 392-402 )	...	2	...	2	...	2	3
(iv) Criminal Misappropriation of Property ( Ss. 403-404 )	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
(v) Criminal Breach of Trust ( Ss. 406-414 )	...	8	5	13	4	6	8
(vi) Cheating ( Ss. 417-420 )	...	...	2	2	...	2	2
(vii) Fraudulent Deeds and Disposition of Property ( Ss. 421-424 )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(viii) Mischief ( Ss. 426-440 )	...	3	5	8	7	8	18
(ix) Criminal Trespass ( Ss. 447-462 )	...	8	11	19	9	11	38
15 Offences relating to Documents and to Trade or Property Marks ( Ss. 465-489 D )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Criminal Breach of Contracts of Service ( Ss. 490-492 )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Offences relating to Marriage ( Ss. 493-498 )	...	2	1	3	...	1	9
18 Defamation ( Ss. 500-502 )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Criminal Intimidation, Insult and Annoyance ( Ss. 504-510 )	...	2	17	19	14	13	29
20 Attempt to commit offences ( Ss. 511 )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>II Offences against other Laws</b>	...	27	70	97	205	93	94
<b>Total...</b>	...	97	228	325	322	245	586
							131

\* 4 Persons were released under S. 562 Cri. Pro. Code.

VII

of, and cases awaiting trial in the Phaltan State during the year 1937.

Number of persons sentenced							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Form of Imprisonment										Number of cases awaiting trial.	REMARKS.			
Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous	Fine only	Whipping	Total				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.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	S. No.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	4	..	2	..	..	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	1	..	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
..	..	..	..	3	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13:-
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(i)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	133	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(ii)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(iii)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(iv)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(v)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(vi)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(vii)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(viii)
..	4	4	9	6	..	23	8	..	2	10	2	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14:-
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(i)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(ii)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(iii)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(iv)
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(v)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(vi)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(vii)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(viii)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(ix)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
..	8	1	..	62	..	71	16	..	..	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	II
..	19	5	12	91	..	127	225	..	5	17	3	11	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*4

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

APPENDIX VIII

STATEMENT showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Phaltan State, during the year 1937.

Name of the Court	Number of offences reported during the year		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year	Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Remaining at the end of last year	Brought to trial in 1937					Total		Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped, or transferred		
				Arrested by Police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate	Past year	Present year							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sessions Court ... ..	1	2	1	8	...	...	...	...	7	9	...	2	7	...	...	..	
Magistrates First Class ...	98	54	25	31	78	...	...	...	180	134	35	8	24	8	3	56	
Magistrate Second Class...	300	172	104	78	36	225	...	...	646	443	55	125	100	...	4	159	
Total ...	399	222	130	117	114	225	...	...	833	586	90	135	131	8	7	215	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

## APPENDIX IX

STATEMENT showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Phaltan State during the year 1937.

Tribunals	Number of Applications	Number of Persons and Cases																Remarks	
		Applications rejected		Sentences						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further inquiry etc. ordered		Pending			
				Confirmed		Modified		Reversed											
		Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
High Court	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sessions Court	...	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3		
District Magistrate's Court	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	45	19 appeals have since been disposed of.	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

APPENDIX X

Civil Work :—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Phaltan State during the year 1937.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during the year, received by transfer, or on remand		Total		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year								Suits disposed of during the 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 transactions	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000	Number of suits above Rs. 1000 and under Rs. 5000	Number of suits above Rs. 5000	Ex-parte	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of		Value	Average duration
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
First Class Sub-Judge's Court, Phaltan	256	261	256	205	512	466	251	242	261	224	Rs. 48,073	50	148	7	103	78	20	4	...	33	83	23	103	Rs. 52,787	y. m. d. 0-10-20	-

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Dewan, Phaltan State.



**APPENDIX XI**

*Civil Work* :—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Phaltan State during the year 1937.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Value of opening balance for present year	Applications brought to the Register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of			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	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
First Class Sub-Judge's Court, Phaltan.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.				
	261	227	1,08,763	338	418	1,39,165	599	645	2,47,928	372	416	1,97,438	227	229	1,16,776	81	28	120	

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Dewan, Phaltan State.

## APPENDIX XII

*Civil Work* :—Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Phaltan State during the year 1937.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of										Average duration		Remarks
	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 and 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			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
High Court	4	2	6	...	10	2	8	1	2	1	14,277	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1-0-15	0-7-20	
District Judge's Court	10	12	14	8	24	20	12	13	12	7	8,746	45,202	6	4	...	3	...	...	6	5	...	1	0-9-20	0-8-28	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

### APPENDIX XIII

STATEMENT showing the number of persons confined in the Jail and Lock-ups in the Phaltan State, during the year 1937-38.

Station	No. of prisons	Number of prisoners				Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of jail and prisoners	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Total		Past year	Present year				
				Past year	Present year						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
State Jail at Phaltan	1	21	87	110	108	20.18	16.12	11	Rs. 1203	Days 22.03	Nil

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Dewan, Phaltan State.

APPENDIX XIV

Registration of documents in the Phaltan State during the year 1937-38.

Name of State	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registration 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
Phaltan	1,488	1,340	412	447	603	500	3	1	1	5	469	387	1,488	1,340	Rs. 3,18,907	Rs. 2,80,421	...	...	...	...	...

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State,

APPENDIX XV

STATEMENT showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Phaltan State during the year 1937-38.

Description	Past year			Present year			Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Mortgages ...	412	95,770	374	447	1,08,117	262	
Sale-deeds ...	603	1,65,185	1,231	500	1,30,551	1,003	
Wills ...	3	...	8	1	...	2	
Money-Bonds ...	1	50	1	5	640	6	
Miscellaneous ...	469	57,902	853	387	41,113	675	
Total ...	1,488	3,18,907	2,467	1,340	2,80,421	1,948	
Deduct expenditure ...	...	...	652	...	...	768	
Net Profit ...	...	...	1,815	...	...	1,180	

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APPENDIX XVI

Receipts and expenditure of the Local Self Government Institutions in the Phaltan State during the year 1937-38.

Name	Opening Balance on 1st June	Receipts during the year		Total in current year	Expenditure during the year		Balance on 31st May	Remarks
		Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Phaltan Municipality ...	1,725	52,000	39,875	41,600	60,149	39,541	2,059	
Phaltan State Local Board ...	35,789	72,869	61,487	97,276	65,669	41,542	55,734	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

APPENDIX XVII

STATEMENT of Rainfall in the Phaltan State during the year 1937-38.

Station	Rainfall during												Total	Total of past year	Average of past 5 years	Remarks
	1937							1938								
	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	
Phaltan (Central Division)	2.64	1.00	0.44	6.13	4.42	0.33	...	...	...	2.91	0.89	1.04	19.80	11.97	22.38	
Barad (Eastern Division)	1.28	1.13	0.22	7.81	4.84	...	0.30	...	...	3.62	0.25	0.71	20.1	14.83	21.06	
Taradgaon (Western Division)	2.06	1.65	...	6.52	3.03	...	0.44	...	0.27	2.13	0.32	1.59	18.01	11.79	18.84	

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Dewan, Phaltan State.

APPENDIX XVIII

STATEMENT as to prices of staple food-grains in the Phaltan State during the year 1937-38.

Article	Past year ( during March 1937 )	Present year ( during March 1938 )	Remarks
1	2	3	4
	Seers per Rupee	Seers per Rupee	
Jwari ...	15 $\frac{2}{5}$	19 $\frac{3}{5}$	
Bajri ...	11 $\frac{2}{5}$	15 $\frac{11}{16}$	
Wheat ...	7	11 $\frac{1}{5}$	
Rice ...	8 $\frac{2}{5}$	8 $\frac{2}{5}$	
Gram ...	8 $\frac{2}{5}$	11 $\frac{7}{10}$	
Tur ...	8 $\frac{2}{5}$	7	

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Dewan, Phaltan State.



APPENDIX XIX

Expenditure on Public Works in the Phaltan State during the year 1937-38

Description of work	State Funds			Local Funds			Total	Remarks
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Public Offices and Buildings ...	19,723	5,275	24,998	320	457	777	25,775	
2. Payment to the Government of Bombay on account of the Mahad-Pandharpur Road :—								
(1) Annual contribution ...	...	4,607	4,607	...	...	...	4,607	
(2) Half toll-proceeds ...	...	6,625	6,625	...	...	...	6,625	
(3) Contribution for special repairs ...	...	2,930	2,930	...	...	...	2,930	
3. Roads and road-side trees ...	1,186	...	1,186	...	1,088	1,088	2,274	
4. Water-supply ...	...	...	...	774	107	881	881	
5. Establishment (including contingencies) ...	10,358	...	10,358	1,280	...	1,280	11,638	
6. Miscellaneous... ..	...	...	...	206	...	206	206	
Total ...	31,267	19,437	50,704	2,580	1,652	4,232	54,936	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State

APPENDIX XX

Agricultural stock in the Phaltan State during the year 1937-38

Place	Year	Oxen			Buffaloes			Horses and Ponies			Asses	Goats	Sheep	Ploughs		Carts		Remarks
		Bullocks	Cows	Young stock (calves)	Male Buffaloes	Cow-Buffaloes	Young Stock (Buffalo calves)	Horses	Mares	Young stock (Colts and fillies)				With two bullocks	With four bullocks	Riding	Load carrying	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Phaltan State	1937-38	12,045	7,512	5,648	60	1,492	873	130	160	25	265	18,371	44,571	238	863	230	2,523	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State,

APPENDIX XXI

STATEMENT showing the excise shops and excise ( *Sayar* ) revenue of the Phaltan State during the year 1937-38.

Name of State	Country Spirit		Opium		Ganja		Toddy		Total		Remarks
	No. of shops	Revenue	No. of shops	Revenue	No. of shops	Revenue	No. of shops	Revenue	No. of shops	Revenue	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Phaltan State	1	Rs. 6,341	8	Rs. 29,114	1	Rs. 4,104	...	Rs. ...	10	Rs. 39,559	

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K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State,

## APPENDIX XXII

STATEMENT showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Phaltan State  
during the year 1937-38

## RECEIPTS

Nature of Demand	Demand			Collection during the current year (1937-38)	Collection during the previous year (1936-37)	Remission during the current year (1937-38)	Balance	Remarks
	Ar-rears	Current	Total					
Cash Balance at the commencement of the year ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 3,03,771	Rs. 3,21,956	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	
<i>A-Land Revenue</i>								
1 Fixed	52,149	1,97,861	2,50,010	*1,79,850	1,75,667	9,139	61,762	
2 Fluctuating	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3 Miscellaneous	...	1,061	1,061	1,061	331	...	...	
4 Water cess	...	8,469	8,469	8,469	6,078	...	...	
5 Alienations	...	64,428	64,428	64,428	64,431	...	...	
Total ...	52,149	2,71,819	3,23,968	2,53,808	2,46,507	9,139	61,762	
Deduct Local Funds	...	26,529	26,529	26,529	25,132	...	...	
Total ...	52,149	2,45,290	2,97,439	2,27,279	2,21,375	9,139	61,762	
<i>B-Forest Revenue</i>								
1 Grazing fees	160	2,969	3,129	3,124	3,140	...	5	
2 Trees	...	42	42	42	124	...	...	
3 Quarries	...	75	75	75	75	...	...	
4 Miscellaneous	22	116	138	112	111	...	26	
Total ...	182	3,202	3,384	3,353	3,450	...	31	
<i>C-Excise ( Sayar ) Revenue</i>								
1 Compensation from the Government of Bombay for	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(1) Liquor	...	6,341	6,341	6,341	6,400	...	...	
(2) Hemp Drugs	...	4,104	4,104	4,104	3,561	...	...	
(3) Salt	...	2,011	2,011	2,011	2,011	...	...	
Total ...	...	12,456	12,456	12,456	11,972	...	...	
2 Opium	...	29,114	29,114	29,114	26,866	...	...	
3 Miscellaneous	...	1,577	1,577	1,577	1,817	...	...	
4 Excise duty on sugar	...	3,60,448	3,60,448	3,60,448	1,72,243	...	...	
5 Proceeds of the pool of the excise duty on matches	...	4,275	4,275	4,275	4,183	...	...	
Total ...	...	4,07,870	4,07,870	4,07,870	2,17,081	...	...	1
<i>D-Stamp Revenue</i>								
1 Sale-proceeds of court fee Stamps	...	9,394	9,394	9,394	7,630	...	...	
2 Sale-proceeds of general stamps	...	3,223	3,223	3,223	4,370	...	...	

N. B.—The figures in the last column refer to the explanatory notes at the end of this Appendix.

\*Excludes Rs. 1,371 received in 1936-37 and includes Rs. 2,112 received in advance for the year 1938-39.

## APPENDIX XXII

STATEMENT showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Phaltan State  
during the year 1937-38

## DISBURSEMENTS

Nature of Expenditure	Budget Estimates		Actual Expenditure		Increase	Decrease	Remarks
	Current year (1937-38)	Previous year (1936-37)	Current year (1937-38)	Previous year (1936-37)			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>A-Horse Contingent Contribution to the British Government</i> ...	9,600	9,600	9,600	9,600	...	...	
<i>B-Refunds</i>							
1 Of revenue ...	2,300	2,500	957	2,272	...	1,315	
2 Of fees, fines and forfeitures ...	340	300	204	113	91	...	
3 Of lapsed deposits ...	100	400	63	6	57	...	
Total ...	2,740	3,200	1,224	2,391	...	1,167	
<i>C-Administration</i>							
1 Political Department ...	24,000	33,601	22,030	33,601	...	11,571	
2 General Administration	35,173	31,995	31,571	30,611	960	...	
3 Revenue Department							
(i) Establishment ...	13,100	9,825	9,610	8,677	933	...	
(ii) Watandars and Hakkadars ...	75,425	68,625	64,615	56,272	8,343	...	
(iii) Remission on account of water cess ...	8,500	4,500	8,469	6,078	2,391	...	
(iv) Alienations ...	65,000	65,000	64,428	64,431	...	3	
Total ...	1,62,025	1,47,950	1,47,122	1,35,458	11,664	...	
4 Excise ( <i>Sayar</i> ) Department ...	9,550	9,100	9,094	8,836	258	...	
5 Forest Department ...	1,300	900	683	705	...	2	
6 Registration Department ...	908	850	768	652	116	...	
7 Judicial Department ...	5,595	5,650	4,727	5,175	...	448	
8 Jail Department ...	1,400	1,250	1,203	1,238	...	35	
9 Police Department ...	19,025	19,190	16,388	16,903	...	515	
10 Agricultural Department ...	69,810	20,350	33,023	6,328	26,695	...	1
11 Co-operative, Department ...	2,900	2,700	2,501	2,484	17	...	

N. B.—The figures in the last column refer to the explanatory notes given at the end of this Appendix.

## RECEIPTS—(Contd.)

Nature of Demand	Demand			Collection during the current year (1937-38)	Collection during the previous year (1936-37)	Remission during the current year (1937-38)	Balance	Remarks
	Ar-rears	Current	Total					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
3 Sale-proceeds of Revenue stamps ...	...	699	699	699	716	...	...	
4 Stamp duty and penalty on unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents ...	...	111	111	111	144	...	...	
Total ...	...	13,427	13,427	13,427	12,860	...	...	
<i>E—Law and Justice</i>								
1 Fees for Sanads to Pleaders ...	...	20	20	20	110	...	...	
2 Sale-proceeds of unclaimed and intestate property ...	...	256	256	256	16	...	...	
3 Court-fee on pauper suits and other sums realised in cash ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4 Criminal (Magisterial) fines ...	1,393	981	2,374	1,163	2,309	...	1,211	
5 Civil Court fines, percentage on the amount of sale, etc. ...	...	248	248	248	242	...	...	
6 Comparing fees ...	...	80	80	80	99	...	...	
7 Subsistence allowance of State servants ...	...	91	91	91	87	...	...	
8 Licence fees ...	...	1,707	1,707	1,707	1,801	...	...	
9 Miscellaneous ...	...	42	42	42	52	...	...	
Total ...	1,393	3,425	4,818	3,607	4,716	...	1,211	
<i>F—Receipts under other Heads</i>								
1 Income-tax ...	3,916	15,081	18,997	14,991	9,616	235	3,771	2
2 Registration Department ...	...	1,948	1,948	1,948	2,467	...	...	
3 Police Department ...	...	598	598	598	549	...	...	
4 Educational Department ...	13	5,784	5,797	5,777	5,530	...	20	
5 Medical Department ...	...	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	...	...	
6 Agricultural Department ...	...	110	110	110	33	...	...	
7 Co-operative Department ...	...	333	333	333	180	...	...	
8 Public Works Department ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(1) Rent of State Buildings ...	...	238	238	238	176	...	...	
(2) Sale-proceeds of old stores, etc. ...	...	11	11	11	4	...	...	
(3) Toll-proceeds ...	758	13,251	14,009	13,336	13,006	...	673	
(4) Subvention from the Road Development Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(5) Miscellaneous ...	...	228	228	228	66	...	...	
Total ...	758	13,728	14,486	13,813	13,252	...	673	

N. B.—The figures in the last column refer to the explanatory notes at the end of this Appendix.

DISBURSEMENTS—( *Contd.* )

Nature of Expenditure	Budget Estimates		Actual Expenditure		Increase	Decrease	Remarks
	Current year (1937-38)	Previous year (1936-37)	Current year (1937-38)	Previous year (1936-37)			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
12 Printing and Stationery Department ...	4,800	4,000	4,155	3,061	1,094	...	
13 Commerce and Industries Department ...	8,040	4,690	5,849	2,642	3,207	...	1
14 Postage (service stamps) ...	1,500	2,050	1,000	2,036	...	1,036	
15 Miscellaneous unforeseen Administrative charges ...	12,464	5,155	395	232	163	...	
16 Remittance of water rate Collections ...	1,66,000	1,50,000	2,26,973	1,49,277	77,696	...	
17 Local Funds							
(1) Combined local-fund and education cess ...	30,000	28,000	26,529	25,132	1,397	...	
(2) Canal area development cess ...	20,750	18,750	27,709	19,138	8,571	...	
(3) Cattle pounds ...	2,100	2,500	1,824	2,246	...	422	
Total ...	52,850	49,250	56,062	46,516	9,546	...	
Total ...	5,77,340	4,88,681	5,63,544	4,45,755	1,17,789	...	
<i>D—Public Instruction</i>							
Educational Department	17,292	17,150	14,850	14,631	219	...	
<i>E—Dispensary Charges</i>							
Medical Department ...	5,450	5,325	5,143	5,198	...	55	
<i>F—Domestic Charges</i>							
Nemruk to the Huzur-Khasgi Department ...	68,148	27,150	68,148	24,765	43,383	...	
<i>G—Religious Charges</i>							
Devasthan-dharmadaya Department ...	4,660	4,602	4,660	4,602	58	...	
<i>H—Public Works Department</i>							
1 Establishment (including contingencies) ...	11,310	18,594	10,287	14,293	...	4,006	
2 Original works ...	30,602	10,655	20,980	6,617	14,363	...	} 2
3 Repair works ...	5,000	10,100	5,275	10,081	...	4,806	

*N. B.*—The figures in the last column refer to the explanatory notes at the end of this Appendix.

## RECEIPTS—(Contd.)

Nature of Demand	Demand			Collection during the current year (1937-38)	Collection during the previous year (1936-37)	Remission during the current year (1937-38)	Balance	Remarks
	Ar-rears	Current	Total					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
9 Printing and Stationery Department	5	471	476	465	639	...	11	
10 Commerce and Industries Department	...	1,544	1,544	1,544	524	...	...	
11 Irrigation water rate collections ...	2,50,856	2,26,091	4,76,947	2,28,493	1,49,916	108	2,48,346	
12 Local Funds								
(1) Combined local fund and education cess ...	...	26,529	26,529	26,529	25,132	...	...	
(2) Canal area development cess ...	36,437	27,023	63,460	27,709	19,138	13	35,738	
(3) Cattle pounds ...	...	1,824	1,824	1,824	2,246	...	...	
Total ...	36,437	55,376	91,813	56,062	46,516	13	35,738	
13 Collection charges on irrigation water rate collections ...	...	15,888	15,888	15,888	10,449	...	...	
14 Collection charges on local funds ...	...	4,253	4,253	4,253	3,660	...	...	
Total ...	2,91,985	3,43,205	6,35,190	3,46,275	2,45,331	356	2,88,559	
<i>G—Extraordinary</i>								
<i>Miscellaneous Receipts</i>								
1 Interest								
(1) On securities ...	...	375	375	375	375	...	...	
(2) On bank deposits ...	...	3,972	3,972	3,972	3,114	...	...	
(3) On loans ...	...	5,634	5,634	5,634	5,165	...	...	
(4) Miscellaneous ...	...	76	76	76	4	...	...	
Total ...	...	10,057	10,057	10,057	8,658	...	...	
2 Miscellaneous receipts								
(1) Postage (service stamps) ...	...	1,381	1,381	1,381	1,405	...	...	
(2) Other Miscellaneous receipts ...	...	1,063	1,063	1,063	3,201	...	...	
Total ...	...	2,444	2,444	2,444	4,606	...	...	
Total ...	...	12,501	12,501	12,501	13,264	...	...	
Total A to G ...	3,45,709	10,28,920	13,74,629	10,14,312	7,18,077	9,495	3,51,563	
<i>H—Debts</i>								
1 Deposits								
(1) Revenue deposits ...	...	1,39,788	1,39,788	1,39,788	1,86,367	...	...	
(2) Civil deposits ...	...	1,726	1,726	1,726	10,899	...	...	
(3) Criminal Court deposits ...	...	48	48	48	1,936	...	...	
(4) Reserve funds of co-operative societies ...	...	5,840	5,840	5,840	8,182	...	...	

N. B.—The figures in the last column refer to the explanatory notes at the end of this Appendix.



## DISBURSEMENTS—(Contd.)

Nature of Expenditure	Budget Estimates		Actual Expenditure		Increase	Decrease	Remarks
	Current year (1937-38)	Previous year (1936-37)	Current year (1937-38)	Previous year (1937-38)			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<b>4 Payment to the Government of Bombay on account of the Mahad-Pandharpur Road within State limits—</b>							
(i) Annual contribution ...	4,607	4,607	4,607	4,607	...	...	
(ii) Half toll-proceeds ...	6,625	6,518	6,625	6,518	107	...	
(iii) Special repairs ...	2,930	...	2,930	...	2,930	...	2
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>61,074</b>	<b>50,474</b>	<b>50,704</b>	<b>42,116</b>	<b>8,588</b>	...	
<i>I-Stamp Department</i>							
1 Printing ...	1,000	3,200	...	3,191	...	3,191	
2 Establishment ...	150	150	144	144	...	...	
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,150</b>	<b>3,350</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>3,335</b>	...	<b>3,191</b>	
<i>J-Pension</i>							
1 Pension } ...	11,000	11,000	10,464	9,710	754	...	
2 Gratuity }							
<i>L-Miscellaneous Charges</i>							
1 Interest ...	8,355	8,000	8,354	7,510	844	...	
2 Guest House ...	15,300	10,610	13,051	9,717	3,334	...	
3 Donations ...	10,100	5,500	10,010	4,431	5,579	...	
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>33,755</b>	<b>24,110</b>	<b>31,415</b>	<b>21,658</b>	<b>9,757</b>	...	
<b>Total A to L ...</b>	<b>7,92,209</b>	<b>6,44,642</b>	<b>7,59,896</b>	<b>5,83,761</b>	<b>1,76,135</b>	...	
<i>M-Debts</i>							
1 Repayment of deposits							
(1) Of revenue deposits...	44,500	1,50,000	1,50,656	1,96,690	...	46,034	
(2) Of civil deposits ...	5,000	2,800	3,464	9,601	...	6,137	
(3) Of criminal deposits...	500	200	1,476	444	1,032	...	

N. B.—The figures in the last column refer to the explanatory notes at the end of this Appendix.

## RECEIPTS—(Contd.)

Nature of Demand	Demand			Collection during the current year (1937-38)	Collection during the previous year (1936-37)	Remission during the current year (1937-38)	Balance	Remarks
	Ar-rears	Current	Total					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
(5) State Servants' provident fund...	...	8,781	8,781	8,781	10,360	...	...	
(6) Miscellaneous deposits ...	...	87,168	87,168	87,168	1,145	...	...	
Total ...	...	2,43,351	2,43,351	2,43,351	2,18,889	...	...	
2 Advances recovered	63,265	57,561	1,20,826	82,392	1,40,883	...	38,434	
3 Loans recovered ...*	1,23,701	21,289	1,44,990	36,718	39,540	...	1,08,272	
Total ...	1,86,966	3,22,201	5,09,167	3,62,461	3,99,312	...	1,46,706	
Total Receipts ...	5,32,675	13,51,121	18,83,796	13,76,773	11,17,389	9,425	4,98,269	
GRAND TOTAL ...				16,80,544	14,39,345	...	...	

## EXPLANATORY NOTES.

1. The increase under 'C- Excise (Sayar) Revenue' is due to larger receipts from the excise duty on sugar.

2. The increase under 'F - 1 Income-tax' is due to larger receipts under this head owing to the application of the rates prevailing in the British India which were higher than the rates then prevailing in the State.

3. The increases and decreases under other heads are due to their normal fluctuating nature.

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

N. B.—The figures in the last column refer to the explanatory notes at the end of this Appendix.  
\* Last year's balance included Rs. 90,006, which, it was decided, was not to be recovered from the Huzur Khasgi. It is therefore deducted from the balance.

DISBURSEMENTS—( *Contd.* )

Nature of Expenditure	Budget Estimates		Actual Expenditure		Increase	Decrease	Remarks
	Current year (1937-38)	Previous year (1936-37)	Current year (1937-38)	Previous year (1936-37)			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
(4) Of Provident Fund ...	10,500	4,500	5,471	6,186	...	715	
(5) Of miscellaneous deposits ...	1,000	1,000	652	845	..	193	
Total ...	61,500	1,58,500	1,61,719	2,13,766	...	52,047	
2 Advances made ...	25,000	50,000	57,562	1,98,807	...	1,41,245	
3 Loans advanced ...	26,000	2,500	21,600	52,900	...	31,300	
4 Loans repaid ...	1,33,500	90,000	1,25,284	86,340	38,944	...	
Total ...	2,46,000	3,01,000	3,66,165	5,51,813	...	1,85,648	
<i>Total Expenditure</i> ...	10,38,209	9,45,642	11,26,061	11,35,574	...	9,513	
<i>Surplus at the end of the year</i>							
1 In the treasury ...			1,12,649	56,674			
2 In the banks ...			4,41,834	2,47,097	...		
Total ...			5,54,483	3,03,771			
GRAND TOTAL ...			16,80,544	14,39,345			

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. The increase under ' C-10 and 13 Agricultural Department and Commerce and Industries Department ' is due to the fact that two years amount was debited to these heads.

2. The increase and decrease under ' H-2 and 3 Original works and Repair works are due to larger expenditure incurred on the former and less expenditure incurred on the latter during the year under report.

The increase under ' H-4 ( iii ) Special Repairs ' is due to the contribution towards Special Repairs to the Mahad Pandharpur Road.

3. The increases and decreases under other heads are due to their normal fluctuating natures.

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

APPENDIX XXIII

STATEMENT of Medical Relief afforded in the Phaltan State during the year 1937-1938.

Dispensaries	Number of patients treated		Result of in-door patients				Expenditure	Daily average attendance of patients new and old	Remarks
	Out-door	In-door	Discharged	Absented	Died	Remaining under treatment			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
The King George V and Queen Mary Silver Jubilee Charitable State Dispensary, Phaltan.	7,665	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 5,143	111.02	
Eastern Division :—									
(1) Barad Centre ...	518	...	...	...	...	...	} 2,092	25	
(2) Nimblak Centre ...	643	...	...	...	...	...		20	
Western Division :—									
(1) Taradgaon Centre ...	667	...	...	...	...	...		9	
Other villages ...	886	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Total	10,379	...	...	...	...	...	7,235		

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K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

APPENDIX XXIV

Vital Statistics of the Phaltan State for the year 1937-38.

Place	Population according to the census of 1931	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					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Phaltan Municipal limits. ...	6,947	344	347	3	...	284	273	...	11	49.5	49.95	40.9	39.29	
Phaltan State (excluding Phaltan Municipal limits.) ...	51,814	1,827	1,770	...	57	1,222	1,005	...	217	35.0	33.0	23.6	19.0	
Total ...	58,761	2,171	2,117	3	57	1,506	1,278	...	228	36.9	36.0	25.8	21.7	

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K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

APPENDIX XXV

Particulars as to the schools maintained in the Phaltan State for the year 1937—38.

Number of Schools		Description of Schools	Number of pupils on roll on the 31st May 1938						Daily average attendance		Expenditure	Remarks
Past year	Present year		Past year			Present year			Past year	Present year		
1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9
			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total			Rs.	
1	1	Mudhoji High School, Phaltan ...	172	40	212	216	48	264	200	238	11,559	
2	2	Municipal Primary Boys' School.	706	...	706	680	...	680	552	546.2	6,149	
1	1	Municipal Primary Girls' School.	...	407	207	...	219	219	145	141.8	2,090	
48	48	Local Board Primary Schools ...	1,805	250	2,055	1,740	260	2,000	1500.3	1368.5	14,283	
3	2	Local Board Aided Schools ..	65	45	110	27	15	42	80	40	...	
1	1	Local Board Adult Schools ...	20	...	20	21	...	21	19	18	60	
56	55	Total ...	2,768	542	3,310	2,684	542	3,226	2,496.3	2652.5	31,141	

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K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

# ANNEXURES

I to IV

## ANNEXURE I

### Rulers of the Phaltan State

1. Nimbraj I, the *Founder* (1284-1291)
2. Podkhala Jagdevrao *alias* Dharapatrao (1291-1327)
3. Nimbraj II (1327-1349)
4. Vanang Bhupal (1349-1374)
5. Vanangpal (1390-1394)
6. Vangoji I (1394-1409)
7. Maloji I (1409-1420)
8. Baji I (1420-1445)
8. Pawarrao (1445-1470)
10. Baji II (1470-1512)
11. Mudhoji I (1512-1527)
12. Baji Dharrao (1527-1560)
13. Maloji II (1560-1570)
14. Vangoji II *alias* Jagpalrao (1570-1630)
15. Mudhoji II (1630-1644)
16. Bajaji I (1644-1676)
17. Vangoji III (1670-1693)
18. Janoji I (1693-1748)
19. Mudhoji III (1748-1765)  
Rani Sagunabai *alias* Ai Saheb w/o Mudhoji III,  
Regent (1765-1767)
20. Soyaraji (1767-1774)
21. Maloji III (1774-1777)
22. Janoji II (1777-1825)  
Rani Sagunabai *alias* Ai Saheb w/o Mudhoji III,  
Regent (1777-1791)
23. Bajaji II (1827-1828)  
Rani Sahebjibai *alias* Baya Saheb w/o Janoji II,  
Regent (1841-1853)
24. Mudhoji IV *alias* Bapu Saheb (1860-1916)
25. Maloji IV *alias* Nana Saheb (succeeded on 17-10-1916)



## ANNEXURE II

### Members of the Phaltan State Legislative Council during the year 1937-38

#### PRESIDENT

1. Mr. Balkrishna Govind Phatak, B. A., LL. B., Retired Sub-Judge, Poona, ( Nominated Non-Official ).

#### DEPUTY PRESIDENT

2. Mr. Anant Vinayak Patwardhan, B.A., Member, Servants of India Society, Poona ( Nominated Non-Official ).

#### EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

3. Rao Sahab Keshav Vinayak Godbole, B.A., LL.B., *Dewan and Home Member.*
4. Mr. Shankar Hari Kher, B.A., LL.B., *Revenue Member.*  
( Resigned 16-2-38 ).
5. Mr. Bhalchandra Lakshman Likhite, M.A., LL.B., *Finance Member.*

#### NOMINATED MEMBERS

##### ( i ) OFFICIALS

6. Mr. Shripad Manohar Upalekar, M. A., LL. B., *Private Secretary to Shrimant Raja Sahab of Phaltan.*
7. Mr. Amarsingh Raosaheb Chavan, A. D. C. to Shrimant Raja Sahab of Phaltan.  
( Resigned 29-8-37 )

Mr. Ramchandra Shambhuroo Bapat, L.C.E., *Sugar Factories, Canal and P. W. D. Officer, Phaltan* ( from 30-8-37. )

##### ( ii ) NON-OFFICIALS

8. Mr. Balkrishna Sakharam Phansalkar ( Phaltan ) ( Died 13-4-38. )
9. Mr. Nanasahab Raosaheb Nimbalkar ( Nimblak. )
10. Mr. Ramnarayan Lalchand Marwadi ( Phaltan.. )

#### ELECTED MEMBERS

##### ( i ) Phaltan Urban Constituency

11. Mr. Anna Mahadev Hendre ( Phaltan. )
12. Mr. Abasaheb Rajaram Bhonsale ( Phaltan. )

##### ( ii ) Northern Rural Constituency

13. Mr. Papa Rajubhai Shaikh, (Asst.)
14. Mr. Anandrao Balvantrao Garud ( Jinti. )
15. Mr. Bapusaheb Dadasaheb Ranavare ( Nimbhore. )

##### ( iii ) Southern Rural Constituency

16. Mr. Keshavrao Raghunathrao Naik Nimbalkar ( Bhadali Bk. )
17. Mr. Ramchandrarao Pandurang Dhumal ( Adarki Bk. )

##### ( iv ) Education Constituency

18. Mr. Hiramam Balaram Teli, Pleader, (Phaltan.)

##### ( v ) Local Self-Government Constituency

19. Mr. Talakchand Venichand Shah, Pleader, (Phaltan. )

## ANNEXURE III

### Members of the Phaltan Municipality during the year 1937-38

#### PRESIDENT

1. Mr. Hiranman Balaram Teli, Pleader, ( Elected Member ).

#### VICE-PRESIDENT

2. Mr. Narayan Govind Halabe, *Mamlatdar for Co-operative Societies* ( Nominated Official ).

#### NOMINATED MEMBERS

##### ( i ) OFFICIALS

3. Mr. Gangadhar Sakharan Phansalkar, L.C.P.S., *Chief Medical Officer*.
4. Mr. Govind Keshav Deshmukh, M.A., LL.B., *Headmaster, Mudhoji High School, Phaltan*, ( Resigned 17-6-37. )  
Mr. Abdulrahim Lal Mahomed Shaikh, B.A., B.T., *Ag. Headmaster, Mudhoji High School, Phaltan*, ( from 10-8-37. )
5. Mr. Krishnaji Shankar Keskar, *State and Khasgi Business Manager*.

##### ( ii ) NON-OFFICIALS

6. Mr. Dattatraya Balvant Unde, B.A., ( Resigned 5-8-37. )  
Mr. Manikchand Malukchand Doshi, B.A., LL.B., Pleader ( from 10-8-37. )
7. Mr. Anant Vithal Date, L.C.P.S., ( Resigned 9-8-37. )  
Mr. Laxman Sadashiv Hendre, ( from 10-8-37. )
8. Mr. Vinayak Dhonddeo Duple, Pleader.
9. Mr. Shrikrishna Hari Talvalkar, A.C.R.A.

#### ELECTED MEMBERS

##### *Ward No. 1*

10. Mr. Abasaheb Rajaram Bhonsale.

##### *Ward No. 2*

11. Shankar Sadashiv Kshirsagar, Pleader, *Chairman, Managing Committee*
12. Mr. Balkrishna Sakharan Phansalkar. ( Died 13-4-38 ).
13. Mr. Bajirao Anandrao Pawar.

##### *Ward No. 3*

14. Mr. Vishnu Ramji Awate.

##### *Ward No. 4*

15. Manikchand Raoji Doshi.
16. Mr. Jivraj Kuber Doshi.

## ANNEXURE IV

### Members of the Phaltan State Local Board during the year 1937-38

#### PRESIDENT

1. Mr. Hiranman Balaram Teli, Pleader, ( Nominated Non-official ).

#### VICE-PRESIDENT

2. Mr. Talakchand Venichand Shah, Pleader, ( Nominated Non-official ).

#### NOMINATED MEMBERS

##### ( i ) OFFICIALS

3. Mr. Gangadhar Sakharam Phansalkar, L.C.P.S., *Chief Medical Officer.*
4. Mr. Govind Keshav Deshmukh, M.A., LL. B., *Headmaster, Mudhoji High School, Phaltan ( Resigned 17-6-37. )*  
Mr. Abulrahim Lalmahomed Shaikh, B. A., B. T., *Ag. Headmaster, Mudhoji High School, Phaltan, ( from 18-6-37 ).*
5. Mr. Shivram Narayan Bapat, B.A., *Mamlatdar (Resigned 28-2-38.)*
6. Mr. Narayan Govind Halabe, *Mamlatdar for Co-operative Societies.*
7. Mr. Dattatraya Sitaram Unde, *Agricultural Officer.*

##### ( ii ) NON-OFFICIALS

8. Mr. Shripatrao Ramchandrarao Nimbalkar, *Inamdar (Wathar.)*
9. Mr. Balasaheb Appasaheb Kadam, *(Mathachi Wadi.)*
10. Mr. Malojirao Abajirao Bhoite, *(Hingangaon.)*

#### ELECTED MEMBERS

##### ( i ) Phaltan Constituency

11. Dr. Ramkrishna Hari Bhadkamkar, M.A., M.D.

##### ( ii ) Taradgaon Constituency

12. Mr. Anandrao Gopalrao Bhoite *(Aradgaon.)*
13. Mr. Vaman Ramchandra Deshpande *(Saswad.)*

##### ( iii ) Kalaj Constituency

14. Mr. Bapusaheb Balasaheb Ranavare *(Jinti.)*
15. Mr. Bhausahab Khanderao Ranavare *(Nimbhore.)*

##### ( iv ) Nimblak Constituency

16. Mr. Narhar Narayan Deshpande *(Vidni.)*
17. Mr. Dagdu Pandurang Gawade *(Gokhali.)*
18. Mr. Govind Shankar Beldar *(Sangavi.)*

##### ( v ) Barad Constistueny

19. Mr. Keshavrao Raghunathrao Naik Nimbalkar *(Bhadali Bk.)*
20. Mr. Appasaheb Narayanrao Nimbalkar *(Wathar.)*

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No. 181 of 1939-40  
Dewan Office,  
Phaltan, 14th May 1940

From

RAO SAHEB K. V. GODBOLE, B.A., LL.B.,  
DEWAN, PHALTAN STATE,  
PHALTAN.

TO

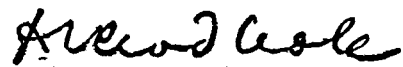
MAJOR RAJA SHRIMANT MALOJIRAO MUDHOJIRAO  
alias NANA SAHEB NAIK NIMBALKAR,  
RAJA OF PHALTAN,  
PHALTAN.

Subject:-Report on the General Administration  
for the year 1938-1939.

Shrimant Raja Saheb,

I have the honour to submit herewith the  
Report on the General Administration for the  
year 1938-39 (ending 31st May 1939) with the  
usual Appendices.

I have the honour to be,  
Shrimant Raja Saheb,  
Your Most obedient servant,



Dewan, Phaltan State.

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6. The State pays to the Government of India a tribute of Rs. 9,600 in lieu of a  
Tribute contingent of horses.

# Report on the General Administration of the Phaltan State

for the year 1938-39 ending 31st May 1939.

## CHAPTER I

### GENERAL AND POLITICAL

#### A. AREA, POPULATION AND REVENUE

1. Phaltan is one of the oldest States in the Deccan. After the downfall of the Peshwas in 1818, its Ruler, Janoji II, entered into an Agreement with the East India Company on the 22nd April 1820 whereby the Company guaranteed the existence of the State under the Chhatrapatis of Satara. After the annexation of the Satara kingdom, the State was included in the Bombay Presidency, the Collector of Satara acting as its Political Agent. On April 1, 1933 Phaltan, along with the other Deccan States, was transferred to the Government of India and was included in the Deccan States Agency in the charge of the Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States.

The State is a full-powered State with powers of life and death. The title of "RAJA" as a hereditary distinction was conferred on the Ruler on January 1, 1936.

2. Phaltan State lies between 17° 49' and 18° 6' north latitudes and 74° 9' and 74° 43' east longitudes, and is situated to the north-east of the Satara district in the Bombay Presidency. It is bounded on the north by the river Nira and the Poona district beyond it; on the east, by the Sholapur district; on the south, by the Satara district, and on the west, by *sarhad* (boundary) nala and the Satara district beyond it. The State territory lies wholly in the Nira valley and forms practically a compact rectangular block with an extreme length, east to west, of about 32 miles and a breadth of about 14 miles. The area of the State is approximately 397 square miles.

3. Phaltan, the capital of the State, lies in latitude 17° 59' N. and longitude 74° 26' E. It is situated on the Mahad-Pandharpur road, which passes from west to east through the State territory. It stands 66 miles south-east from Poona and 46 miles south-west from Satara. The nearest Railway station, Lonand, of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway is 17 miles from Phaltan. The town was founded in 1330 A. D. by Nimbraj II who ruled the State from 1327 to 1349. Phaltan is well known for its dry and healthy climate. The population of the town, according to the census of 1931, is 6,947. The town has a copious pipe water-supply, electricity and many other amenities of modern life.

4. The population of the State, according to the census of 1931, is 58,761 (29,492 males and 29,269 females).

The density of population is 148 souls per square mile. Of the total population, 56,372 or 96% are Hindus; 1,480 or 2.5% are Mahommedans; 896 Jains; 2 Parsis and 11 Christians.

5. The gross revenue of the State, based on the average of the past five years, is Rs. 8,56,000.

6. The State pays to the Government of India a tribute of Rs. 9,600 in lieu of a contingent of horses.

### B. BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH

**Brief Historical Sketch** 7. Phaltan State dates its origin from the latter part of the 13th century and is ruled by the same Ruling Family from its beginning to the present day. Nimbraj I, a descendant of the famous Parmar (Powar) family in Rajputana, came down to the Deccan in the year 1270 A. D. and settled on the slopes of the Shambhu Mahadev hills. He soon moved to Nimblak, a village about nine miles to the east of Phaltan, from which the family name Nimbalkar is taken by his descendants. Nimbraj I founded the independent principality of Phaltan in the year 1284. He died in 1291 and was succeeded by his son Podakhala Jagdevrao (1291-1327). In 1327 Podakhala joined the forces of Muhammad Tughlak, Emperor of Delhi (1325-1351), who was then warring in the Deccan. Podakhala was killed in battle and came to be known as Dharapatrao. The Emperor, as a mark of appreciation of his services conferred on his son Nimbraj II (1327-1349) the hereditary title of "Naik" with the right to use *Morchels* and *Gold Todas*, insignia of royalty of a very high order, and ratified the retention of the Phaltan Jahagir by granting him a Sanad. The names of the Rulers of Phaltan from the founder Nimbraj I are given in Annex I.

The 14th Ruler was Vangoji II *alias* Jagpalrao (1570-1630). His sister Dipabai was married to Maloji Raje Bhonsale (grand-father of Shivaji, the founder of the Mahratta Empire) who was then one of the principal Chiefs under the Ahmednagar kingdom. The Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency, Vol. XIX (Satara) mentions at page 231 (Ed. of 1885) that "Jagpalrao Naik seems to have been a man of great influence. It was through his exertions that the marriage of Maloji's son Shahaji with Jijabai, Lukhdeo Jadhavrao's daughter, was brought about against the wishes of the girl's parents." Jagpalrao was succeeded by his son Mudhoji II (1630-1644). His daughter, Saibai, was married to Shivaji. Mudhoji II, was killed in 1644 by the King of Bijapur and his son Bajaji I was taken prisoner to Bijapur. There, he was made to embrace Mahomedanism, and the King gave his daughter in marriage to him. Bajaji returned to Phaltan in 1651, and was then reconverted to Hinduism through the efforts of Shivaji and his illustrious mother Jijabai. Shivaji's daughter Sakhubai was then married to Bajaji's eldest son Mahadaji.

The 19th Ruler was Mudhoji III (1748-1765). His Rani Sagunabai *alias* Ai Saheb administered the State for some time after his death in 1765, but was soon deposed by the Peshwa Madhavrao Ballal, who recognised Soyaraji (1766-1774) as heir to the Gadi. After Soyaraji's death in 1774 Rani Sagunabai was allowed to adopt Maloji III, who died in 1777. He was succeeded by his adopted son Janoji II (1777-1825) and during his minority Rani Sagunabai very ably administered the State till her death in 1791. She is still remembered for her piety and benign rule.

The 24th Ruler, Mudhojirao Bapu Saheb, the adoptive father of the present Ruler was a very popular Ruler. It was during his long and benevolent reign of over 75 years, that almost all the works of public utility and of art visible today in Phaltan were constructed. The water works at Nirgudi, which brought copious water-supply to the Phaltan town, stands a perpetual monument to his generous care of his people. Though orthodox in his religious tenets, he was a Ruler of progressive ideas. In fact, he was a connecting link between the old and the new order. In the words of H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson, Ex-Governor of Bombay, who visited the State on October 28, 1927, he had "left his successor a kingdom which may well be called a model State." Mudhojirao died on October 17, 1916 and was succeeded by his adopted son, Shrimant Malojirao *alias* Nana Saheb, the present Ruler.

### C. SHRIMANT RAJA SAHEB AND HIS FAMILY

**Shrimant Raja Saheb and his Family** 8. Major Raja Shrimant Malojirao *alias* Nana Saheb Naik Nimbalkar is the 25th Ruler from the founder Nimbraj I. He was born on the 11th September 1896 at Nimbhore, a village about 6 miles north-west from Phaltan. He was adopted by the late Ruler Shrimant Mudhojirao Bapu Saheb on the 28th December 1899. He obtained the Diploma of the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, in 1916. He was invested with ruling powers on the 15th November 1917. The hereditary title of "Raja" was conferred on him on January 1, 1936.

Shrimant S. Laxmidevi, Rani Saheb, was born on the 17th November 1901 at Malegaon Bdk. (Dist. Poona). She was married to Shrimant Raja Saheb on the 18th December 1913 at Phaltan. She is the daughter of Shrimant Raje Shambhusinh-rao Amarsinhrao Jadhavrao, First Class Sardar and *Saramjamdar* of Malegaon Bdk. He is a descendant of Dhanaji Jadhav, the famous Maratha General in the reign of Chhatrapati Shri Rajaram Maharaj of Satara.

Shrimant Raja Saheb and Shrimant S. Rani Saheb have one daughter and four sons. Their names, birthdates and birth-places are given below:—

	Birthdate	Birth-place
Shrimant Sarojinidevi <i>alias</i> Akkasaheb	... 2-6-1920	Phaltan.
Shrimant Pratapsinha Bapu Saheb <i>Yuvaraj</i> ( Heir Apparent )	... 13-7-1923	Poona.
Shrimant Vijayasinha <i>alias</i> Shivajiraje	... 25-5-1925	Poona.
Shrimant Udayasinhraje	... 7-12-1927	Bombay.
Shrimant Vikramsinhraje	... 13-12-1933	Phaltan.

9. During the year under report, Shrimant Yuvaraj Pratapsinha Bapu Saheb and Shrimant Rajkumar Shivajiraje were studying in the English Standards VI and V respectively in the Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya High School, Poona, and Shrimant Rajkumar Udayasinhraje in the English Standard II in the Maharashtra Education Society's School, Deccan Gymkhana, Poona. They were also receiving instruction by experienced tutors at home, and their progress during the year under report was satisfactory. Shrimant Rajkumari Sarojinidevi was studying in the Junior B. A. Class in the Fergusson College, Poona.

Shrimant S. Rani Saheb continued to reside at Poona for the education of the Rajkumars and the Rajkumari. Shrimant Raja Saheb also made occasional visits to Poona for the same purpose.

10. During the year under report, Shrimant Raja Saheb and the Members of his Family generally enjoyed good health, except that during August 1938, Shrimant S. Rani Saheb suffered from umbilical hernia and had consequently to undergo an operation. The operation was performed on Monday, the 22nd August 1938 by Dr. S. R. Moolgaonkar, F. R. C. S., a reputed surgeon of Bombay in the Nursing Home of Dr. A. V. Baliga, F. R. C. S., French Road, Bombay.

#### D. POLITICAL RELATIONS

11. The political relations of the Durbar with the Government of India are governed by the Agreement, dated the 22nd April 1820, entered into by Janoji II with the East India Company, and, continued during the year under report to be very cordial as usual.

The following were the Residency Officials during the year under report :—

<i>Resident</i>	<i>Period</i>
Lieut. Col. G. P. Murphy ... ..	1-6-38 to 15-6-38
Lieut. Col. K. A. G. Evans-Gordon ... ..	16-6-38 to 31-5-39
<i>Secretary</i>	
Nawabzada Mir Saeed Alam Khan, Bar-at-Law...	1-6-38 to 31-3-39
Major V. W. D. Willoughby... ..	1-4-39 to 31-5-39

#### E. THE ADMINISTRATION

12. Shrimant Raja Saheb enjoys full powers of internal administration. For capital offences, however, he, cannot try persons who are neither his own subjects nor the subjects of other Indian States except with the permission of the Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States.

**13.** The administration of the State is carried on by Shrimant Raja Saheb and his Executive Council according to the Constitution laid down in the Government of Phaltan State Act, 1929 ( No. I of 1929 ).

**14.** During the year under report, Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, B. A., LL. B. continued to be the Dewan and Home Member and also the President of the Executive Council. Mr. B. L. Likhite, M. A., LL. B., continued to be the Finance Member and the I/c Revenue Member.

The Executive Council held 30 meetings during the year under report, and passed 106 resolutions, as against 38 meetings and 86 resolutions in the previous year.

**15.** The Phaltan State Legislative Council consists of 19 members, of whom 9 are elected by the people and 10, including 5 non-officials, are nominated by the Durbar. The President of the Legislative Council is nominated by Shrimant Raja Saheb and the Deputy President is elected by the Council.

During the year under report, the Council held its session on the 4th and the 5th of July 1938. The work done by the Council is given in Chapter III.

**16.** For a number of years the *Fash* year was adopted by the State for revenue and account purposes. But as the *Fash* year ending on an intermediate day in June ( usually 6th June ) was found to be inconvenient, the revenue and financial years were made to end on 31st May every year from 1929-30. This period, however, being suitable for collection of revenue the Durbar decided to adopt the revenue year to end on 31st July from 1938-39 ( D. R. No. 54/22-2-39 ) and the financial year to end on 31st March ( D. R. No. 93/26-5-39 ) from 1939-40. The revenue and the financial years of the State are now the same as in British India. As the result, the revenue year 1938-39 included the period from 1-6-38 to 31-7-39 and the financial year 1939-40 from 1-6-39 to 31-3-40.

**17.** The personnel of the high officials and the changes therein during the year under report are given in Appendix I.

During the year under report Mr. V. B. Chavan, Chief Police Officer, was allowed to retire from the State service from 1-8-38 owing to old age. Mr. Chavan had joined the State service on 16-10-1932 after his retirement as an Inspector of Police in the Bombay Presidency, and had put in nearly six years' service in the State. The vacancy created by Mr. Chavan's retirement was filled by the appointment of Khan Saheb Sayyad Usman Dagdu, retired Inspector of Police from the Bombay District Police. He has served with distinction in the Poona District for nearly 24 years. A new post of an Assistant Police Officer was created during the year and Mr. Ramchandra Balwant Tabib, retired Sub-Inspector of Police, Poona District, was appointed to it on 16-7-38.

During the year under report, the work of measurement of Survey numbers including the measurements of sub-divisions (*pot-hissas*) according to the Revision Survey of the State was undertaken. A new post of a Survey Mamlatdar was therefore created and Mr. Narsinha Balkrishna Kapileshwar, retired Inspector of Land Records, Satara District, was appointed to the post on 14-10-1938.

The Durbar decided during the year to introduce into the State the system of weights and measures in vogue in the Bombay Presidency under the Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932 (No. XV of 1932). A new post of an Inspector of Weights and Measures was therefore created in the Department of Commerce and Industries and Mr. Govind Ramchandra Sane, B. Sc., who had previous experience of the work in the Thana District, was appointed to the post on 16-5-1939.

#### F. IMPORTANT EVENTS

**18.** During the year under report, an important announcement was made by Shrimant Raja Saheb in the preamble to the Government of Phaltan State, Amendment Act ( I of 1939 ) promulgated on Feb. 11, 1939, Shrimant Raja Saheb declared therein his intention to amend towards the close of the

year the Government of Phaltan State Act promulgated a decade ago, with a view to bring it in conformity with the modern ideas of government. The declaration was hailed with joy by the subjects.

19. During the year under report Shrimant Raja Saheb made the following  
 Concessions to the Ryots      concessions to the ryots, namely:—

( 1 ) Remission of all arrears of land revenue accruing till the end of the financial year 1936-37 amounting to Rs. 52,149 ( Notfn. No. 15/13-8-38. ).

This declaration of remission was graciously made by Shrimant Raja Saheb in his address to the Phaltan State Legislative Council on the 4th July 1938. Shrimant Raja Saheb said that unless the poor farmer was relieved of the heavy burden of his accumulated debt, he would not be in a position to improve his condition. He further said that he was aware of an objection to the wholesale grant of remission, viz., that it would benefit those, who, though able to pay, had managed to withhold payment of dues, but he said he did not think it worth while to give much importance to it. He also declared that credit would be given in the next year's dues to those who had already paid whole or part of their arrears during the current year which amounted to Rs. 21,688. Shrimant Raja Saheb further said that the idea of granting the remission had been occupying his mind for a number of years. He therefore hoped that it would not be attributed to agitation lately started in some of the States as there was no demand from his subjects for a wholesale remission of arrears, and, so far as he was aware, no other State had till then given remission on such an extensive scale.

The Legislative Council passed a resolution expressing its deep debt of gratitude to Shrimant Raja Saheb for the grant of remission.

( 2 ) All lands forfeited for non-payment of arrears of land revenue which were in the possession of the Durbar were ordered to be restored to the defaulters or to their heirs, except the lands leased to the Phaltan Sugar Works, Ltd., in which case the rent-notes for the unexpired period were to be transferred to former owners or to their heirs ( Notfn. No. 53/5-10-38 ).

( 3 ) All lands forfeited for non-payment of irrigation dues which were in the possession of the Durbar were ordered to be restored to their owners or heirs upon payment of the dues from the amounts received from the lands or in cash in cases where the State dues were still in arrears. In the case of lands leased to the Phaltan Sugar Works, Ltd., the rent-notes for the unexpired period were to be transferred to the owners or heirs. In the case of lands which were sold the amounts received in excess of the dues were to be refunded ( Notfn. 54/5-10-38 ).

( 4 ) A general reduction of land revenue assessments to the extent of three annas in a rupee was granted for the unexpired period of the Second Revision Settlement due to expire in 1944-45 ( Notfn. No. 51/6-3-39 ).

There was a demand on the part of the subjects, voiced in the Legislative Council and outside that the assessment rates prior to the Second Revision Settlement should be restored as the new rates were much in excess of those obtaining in the adjoining talukas of British India. The Durbar thereupon decided to bring the assessment rates in the State to the same level as in the adjoining British Indian talukas. On a close investigation, however, the Durbar found that on the whole the rates in the State were higher only by about 8 pies in a rupee. This was disputed by the representatives of the people who, however, eventually giving up all their contention spontaneously offered as loyal subjects to accept whatever reduction Shrimant Raja Saheb was pleased to grant. They had the goodness to promise to accept his decision even if no reduction were granted by the Raja Saheb. Considering that the reduction of the actual excess of 8 pies in a rupee would not be an appreciable relief to the people, Shrimant Raja Saheb was pleased to grant a general



reduction of 3 annas in a rupee. This concession, which far exceeded the expectation of the people, was hailed with joy throughout the State.

(5) Grazing fees were ordered to be abolished totally from the beginning of the financial year 1939-40 (Notfn. No. 42/15-9-38).

(6) *Tasha-Pass*, a tax on playing a drum-like Indian instrument and *Chhapa* a petty tax for stamping imported cloth, which were not in vogue in British India were ordered to be abolished from the financial year 1939-40 (Notfn. No. 131/4-4-39). After the abolition of these two taxes there are now no taxes in the State which do not exist in British India.

20. Mr. A. K. Sen, M.Sc., Inspector of Explosives in India, West Circle, Bombay, who was appointed towards the close of the last year to inquire into and report on the cause of a dynamite explosion at the sugar factory at Sakharwadi on May 21, 1938, submitted his report to the Durbar on the 29th July 1938, observing that "from the evidence available it could confidently be said that the accident was not engineered, or that mischief or any outside agency played a part." According to him "the accident was a clear case of spontaneous ignition, the aggravating causes being long storage in a hot and damp place resulting in exudation and decomposition of nitro-glycerine, and subsequent action of strong sunlight and heat of the midday sun."

An inquiry into the accident had already been commenced by the District Magistrate. But after receiving Mr. Sen's report, Shrimant Raja Saheb decided to institute an independent judicial inquiry and appointed Sir Govind Dinanath Madgaonkar, Kt., B.A., I.C.S., Retired Judge of the High Court of Bombay, as Commissioner to hold the inquiry and submit a report to the Durbar. The Commissioner held the inquiry from the 6th to the 8th October 1938 at Phaltan. Rao Saheb K. T. Gupte, M.A., LL.B., District Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Poona, appeared for the Durbar and Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, M. A., LL. B., Advocate, Poona, appeared for the Company. Some of the claimants were also represented by other pleaders.

The Commissioner submitted his report to the Durbar on the 14th October 1938. He came to the conclusion that "The explosion was not due to the intentional act of any person, but was the result of negligence and want of care on the part of the Sugar Company." The Commissioner further observed: "I find that the Company, by reason of its breach of the Statute, have laid themselves open to the penalties in Rule 138 of the Indian Explosives Rules. It is for the Durbar to consider whether the penalties should or should not be imposed." At the end of his report he added:—

"I desire to add in conclusion that, as the State was not informed and did not know that the dynamite had at all been imported on the licence under the Indian Arms Act, much less that, contrary to their undertaking, the Company had imported dynamite, not in quantities of 100 lbs. or less, but by a single consignment comprising the entire amount, no responsibility attaches to the State or its officers for want of inspection of the dynamite or its deterioration and the resulting accident and fatalities."

The Commissioner held that compensation of Rs. 45,800 should be paid to the relatives of 19 persons killed in the explosion, and of Rs. 1,200 to 3 of the 15 injured persons who had put in claims for compensation. The report of the Commissioner was published for general information in the Phaltan Durbar Gazette, Extraordinary, dated the 14th November 1938. The Phaltan Sugar Works, Ltd., accepting the findings in the report, agreed to deposit with the Durbar the amount of compensation and the Durbar, thereafter, published their final orders in the Durbar Gazette, dated the 15th January 1939, directing the claimants to receive the compensation from them.

In view of the fact that the breach of the Statute by the Phaltan Sugar Works, Ltd. was not intentional but only due to ignorance and inadvertence, Shrimant Raja Saheb was pleased to direct that no penalties under Rule 138 of the Indian Explo-

sives Rules be imposed upon the Company. However, in order to prevent the recurrence of such accidents, an arrangement was made with the Government of India that the Inspector of Explosives, West Circle, Bombay, should in future include the Phaltan State area in his periodical visits of inspection.

21. A unique event during the year under report was the celebration at Phaltan on the 19th April 1939 of the eighty-second birthday ( which fell on the 18th April ) of Prof. D. K. Karve, B. A., founder of the S. N. D. T. Indian Women's University, S. N. D. T. Women's College, Poona, and the *Anath Balikashram* (Widows' Home), Poona. Shrimant Raja Saheb and Shrimant S. Rani Saheb, who have been taking a keen interest in female education and in the activities of Prof. Karve, naturally thought of inviting him and Mrs. Karve to Phaltan, as it would give an opportunity to their subjects to know Prof. Karve's activities at first hand. Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, the veteran liberal leader and incidentally Prof. Karve's near relative readily consented to preside over the celebrations. Mr. N. C. Kelkar, the well-known patriot and long-time editor of the *Kesari*, was also invited to grace the occasion by his presence. The other guests numbering about fifty included many educationists and literary persons from Poona. [ An account of the function and the speeches made at the time is given in Annex V. ]

The Phaltan Municipality and the Phaltan State Local Board jointly presented addresses of welcome to Prof. Karve, Dr. Paranjpye and Mr. Kelkar on 19-4-39. Replying to the address given to him Prof. Karve said that he considered the honour done to him as an honour of the Institutions to which he had devoted his life. He paid a glowing tribute to Shrimant Raja Saheb and Shrimant S. Rani Saheb for their social service and interest in the uplift of women in the Phaltan State. He even likened S. Rani Saheb to the revered historic personality of Rani Sagunabai *alias* Aisaheb of Phaltan.

The main function in honour of Prof. Karve was held in the evening before a large and representative gathering. At the beginning, Mrs. Godbole, Vice-President of the Phaltan State Mahila Mandal (Women's Association) offered the Mandal's greetings and felicitations to *Maharshi* Karve on his eighty-second birthday, and presented him with a sandal-wood walking-stick and a purse of Rs. 125-6-0 collected from its members. Prof. Karve thanked the Mandal for the very apt gift of the stick, and declared his intention to utilise the interest of the amount of the purse in giving annually a prize to a girl student, preferably to one from Phaltan, in the institutions affiliated to the Indian Women's University.

Shrimant Raja Saheb and Shrimant S. Rani Saheb desired that presents of silver tumblers should be given at the hands of Prof. Karve to all octagenarians in the State on this occasion. Prof. Karve after giving the prizes said that it was indeed a unique occasion in his life that a Ruler should remember the old amongst his subjects, and cause prizes to be distributed to them in appreciation of their advanced age.

Shrimant Raja Saheb then announced in his speech a grant of an annuity of Rs. 600 to Prof. Karve in recognition of his great social and national service to Maharashtra and the country as a whole. He said that Prof. Karve was the greatest social reformer of his age, who had steadily followed his own convictions and that his achievements bespoke of his undaunted courage and energy. He never knew rest. In fact, "As I rest, I rust" was his motto. Shrimant S. Rani Saheb, in congratulating Prof. Karve, said that she remembered the story in the *Ramayan* in which Ahilya, who was transformed into a stone, was restored to life by Rama. She said, Prof. Karve had similarly restored consciousness in Indian women of the great role which they were capable of playing in social and national spheres. Shrimant S. Rani Saheb then made a personal present of a set of Parker fountain pen and pencil to Prof. Karve and a set of gold bangles to Mrs. Karve as mementos.

A number of speeches were then made by the citizens who expressed their gratefulness to Shrimant Raja Saheb and Shrimant S. Rani Saheb for the opportunity given to them of knowing Prof. Karve and his life-work. Then amid loud applause, Prof. Karve rose to reply. He seemed to be very much overwhelmed by feelings of

gratitude. He said he had witnessed many functions done in his honour during the last few years, but none of them had left so indelible a mark upon his mind as the present one, and thanked Shrimant Raja Saheb and Shrimant S. Rani Saheb for the honour done to him.

The function concluded with Dr. Paranjpye's presidential speech. He thanked Shrimant Raja Saheb for the honour done to him in requesting him to preside over the function and said that Prof. Karve's life-work might be summed up in his four principal activities, viz. Widow Remarriage, Widows' Home, Female Education and Rural Uplift. He said that Prof. Karve had to face innumerable difficulties which he did with courage and perseverance like all true great men, and unlike many of them had the good fortune to see his efforts crowned with success during his lifetime. Dr. Paranjpye paid a tribute to Shrimant Raja Saheb and Shrimant S. Rani Saheb for their social work, saying that they had no doubt rendered a signal service to the country by bestowing an annuity of Rs. 600 on a social worker like Prof. Karve.

22. At the end of the function the Durbar offered their felicitations to Dr. M. T. Patwardhan, M. A., D. Litt., for being the first recipient of the Degree of Letters in *Marathi* from the University of Bombay. Dr. Patwardhan, who had already won a name as a poet of rare merit in Marathi literature, secured the unique honour in February 1939 by his epoch-making book on Marathi prosody. The Durbar had already expressed their appreciation of the book by awarding him Rs. 200 in 1938. Dr. Patwardhan was invited to attend the function in honour of Prof. Karve, and the Durbar took an opportunity of honouring him publicly for the unique distinction won by him. Dr. Patwardhan in his reply expressed his gratefulness to Shrimant Raja Saheb and the Durbar for having honoured him and for the appreciation of his book.

[ The Durbar are grieved to have to record in this very account the sad and untimely death of Dr. Patwardhan on the 29th November 1939 after a few months' illness in Poona and offer their heartfelt condolences to the members of the bereaved family. ]

23. Shrimant S. Laxmidevi, Rani Saheb takes a keen interest in all matters connected with the social and cultural advancement of women and also in the subject of maternity and child-welfare. The various movements connected with these questions always receive inspiration and support from her. During the year under report the General Body of the Poona Seva Sadan Society at its meeting held on the 18th of December 1938 unanimously elected her President for the triennium ending March 1941.

In recognition of Shrimant S. Rani Saheb's valuable services in the cause of women and children in India in general, and, in the Deccan and Phaltan in particular, His Majesty the King-Emperor was graciously pleased to confer upon her the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the First Class for public service in India in the Birthday Honours list published on June 9, 1938.

#### G. OTHER EVENTS

24. The Birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor George VI was observed as a public holiday on Thursday, the 9th June 1938, with the usual ceremony.

25. The 20th Anniversary of the Armistice Day was observed as usual by a complete silence for two minutes at 11 A. M. on the 11th November 1938.

26. The Birthday of *Shri Mahavir*, the founder of Jainism, and a great apostle of *Ahimsa* was observed as *Ahimsa Day* (All India Humanitarian Day) on April 2, 1939. At the request of the Secretary, Humanitarian League, Bombay, slaughter of animals on this day was prohibited throughout the State.

## H. DONATIONS

27. The Durbar made the following donations during the year under report :—  
Donations

S. No.	Donations	Amount
ANNUAL GRANTS		Rs.
1	Mudhoji Club, Phaltan. ... ..	200
2	Victoria Diamond Jubilee Library, Phaltan. ... ..	200
3	Shri Sagunamata Maternity Home, Phaltan. ... ..	200
4	Prof. Dhondo Keshav Karve (annuity). ... ..	600
	Total ...	1,200
OTHER GRANTS		
5	The Bhonsala Military School, Nasik. ... ..	1,000
6	The All India Gliding Institute, Allahabad, for patronage to the Institute. ... ..	500
7	Khemraj Memorial Fund, Sawantwadi. ... ..	100
8	Mr. R. G. Kanade for his Marathi books (1) प्राचीन-अर्वाचीन ग्रंथालये (Ancient and Modern Libraries) and (2) मराठी नियतकालिकांचा इतिहास (History of Marathi Periodicals). ... ..	100
9	Miscellaneous Grants. ... ..	792
	Total ...	2,492
	GRAND TOTAL ...	3,692

## I. SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

28. During the year under report Shrimant Raja Saheb had interviews with His Excellency the Crown Representative, the Political Adviser to H. E. the Crown Representative and the Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States as mentioned below:—

Interview	Date	Place
H. E. the Crown Representative ... ..	25-1-39	Government House, Bombay
Sir Bertrand Glancy, Political Adviser to H. E. the Crown Representative ... ..	10-12-38	New Delhi
Sir Courtenay Latimer, Secretary, Political Department, Government of India ... ..	13-3-39	New Delhi
Lt. Col. K. A. G. Evans-Gordon, Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States ... ..	5-12-38	Kolhapur
Do Do	14-1-39	Do

**29.** Shrimant Raja Saheb attended the annual Session of the Chamber of Princes at New Delhi on the 13th and 14th March 1939 as a representative Member elected by Group III consisting of Bhor, Akalkot, Aundh, Phaltan, Jath and Surgana States. On March 14, 1939, Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Marchioness of Linlithgow gave a Dinner to the Ruling Princes and Chiefs in Delhi which was attended by Shrimant Raja Saheb.

**Meetings**

During the year under report, meetings of the Rulers and Ministers of the Deccan States were held to discuss matters of common concern on 27-6-38 and 22-8-38 which were attended by the Dewan. The meetings on 16-10-38, 5-2-39 and 27-2-39 were attended by the Raja Saheb and the Dewan

Shrimant Raja Saheb attended the conference of the Rulers of the Deccan States convened by the Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States at Kolhapur on February 28, 1939.

**30.** On June 15, 1938, Shrimant Raja Saheb and Shrimant S. Rani Saheb entertained Lt. Col. K. A. G. Evans-Gordon, Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States to luncheon at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay.

**Social and Personal**

On June 17, 1938 Shrimant Raja Saheb and Shrimant S. Rani Saheb entertained Lt. Col. G. P. Murphy, ex-Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States to luncheon at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay.

On June 28, 1938, Shrimant Raja Saheb and Shrimant S. Rani Saheb entertained Shrimant Raja Saheb and S. Rani Saheb of Jawhar and members of the Royal Family of Jath to dinner at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay.

On July 5, 1938 Shrimant Raja Saheb entertained to dinner the members of the Phaltan State Legislative Council at Phaltan.

On July 28, 1938, the Durbar entertained Mr. R. D. Parekh, B.E., Sub-Divisional Officer, N. R. B. C. Division, Phaltan, to tea on the eve of his transfer from the Phaltan Sub-Division.

On October 8, 1938, Shrimant Raja Saheb entertained to tea Sir G. D. Madgaonkar, Kt., B.A., I.C.S., Retired Judge of the High Court of Bombay, who was appointed as Commissioner to hold judicial inquiry into the dynamite explosion at the sugar factory at Sakharwadi, Phaltan; and Rao Saheb K. T. Gupte and Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, Advocates, Poona, who represented the Durbar and the Company at the inquiry.

On October 19, 1938, Shrimant Raja Saheb attended the demonstration of Agricultural Road and Earth Moving Machinery arranged by Messrs. Volkart Brothers Engineers, Bombay, at the estate of the Phaltan Sugar Works, Ltd.

On October 19, 1938, Shrimant Raja Saheb entertained to dinner the Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for Public Works, Government of Bombay, and Mr. R. G. Sule, L. C. E., Superintending Engineer, Deccan Irrigation Circle, Poona.

On November 5, 1938, Shrimant Raja Saheb presided over the general meeting of the share-holders of the Phaltan Shri Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.

On November 9, 1938, Shrimant Raja Saheb paid a visit to Chavanwadi under Taradgaon (Phaltan) and inspected the newly built dam there. The villagers gave an address of welcome to Shrimant Raja Saheb on the occasion.

On February 18, 1939, soon after the sad demise of His Highness Maharaja Sir Sayajirao III, Shrimant Raja Saheb paid a condolence visit to His Highness Maharaja Pratapsinh Gaekwar Maharaja of Baroda.

Shrimant S. Rani Saheb attended the 13th session of the All-India Women's Conference held at New Delhi on the 28th December 1938. On February 19, 1939, she

presided over the Echo meeting of the Phaltan State Mahila Mandal for explaining the work at the annual session of the All-India Women's Conference held at New Delhi.

On April 10, 1939, Mr. K. C. Neogy, M.A., B.L., Dewan of Mayurbhanj State, paid a visit to Phaltan and visited some of the institutions in the town.

On April 26, 1939, Shrimant Raja Saheb attended the *Rajyabhishek* ceremony of His Highness Maharaja Pratapsinh, Maharaja of Baroda.

#### J. OBITUARY

**31.** The Durbar feel deeply grieved to record the sad demise of His Highness Maharaja Sir Sayajirao III, Maharaja of Baroda, who passed away in Bombay on the 6th February 1939 at the age of 76. By his death Baroda has lost her most benevolent Ruler, and India, one of her greatest sons. His Highness' death caused universal sorrow throughout India and abroad. Phaltan had, however, special reasons, to mourn the late Maharaja's death. The late Yuvaradni Saheb Shrimant Radhubai *alias* Padmavati Bai Saheb, the mother of the present Maharaja His Highness Pratapsinh was a distant cousin of Shrimant Raja Saheb. Her marriage with the late Yuvraj Fathesinh Raje was a great event in the history of Phaltan, as it united the two historic families.

**Death of  
Sayajirao III  
Maharaja of  
Baroda**

All offices and schools were closed on the 7th and the 8th February 1939 as a mark of respect to the memory of the great departed soul.

**32.** The Durbar learnt with the deepest regret the sad and untimely death of His Excellency Lord Brabourne, G. C. I. E., M. C., Governor of Bengal, on the 23rd February 1939 at the age of 44 after a brief illness and an operation. Before going to Bengal Lord Brabourne was Governor of Bombay for nearly four years. During their visit to England in 1933 Shrimant Raja Saheb and the Dewan had the privilege of being acquainted with him. The acquaintance soon ripened into a friendship after Lord Brabourne's arrival in Bombay and His Excellency was pleased to visit Phaltan on the 16th October 1936. Replying to the toast proposed by Shrimant Raja Saheb at the State banquet His Excellency said that he counted Shrimant Raja Saheb as one of his first and earliest friends among the Indian Princes and that he would not be divulging a secret if he observed that he had a personal knowledge of the high reputation which the Raja Saheb and the able Dewan had established for themselves and their State in London by their public spirit and selfless work.

**Death of H. E.  
Lord Brabourne,  
Governor of  
Bengal**

By his many excellent qualities of head and heart Lord Brabourne had endeared himself not only to the public in the two important Provinces of Bombay and Bengal but throughout India. During Lord Willingdon's absence on leave he had been the Viceroy and Governor-General of India for four months. Lord Brabourne will ever be remembered as one of the greatest friends of India.

As a mark of respect to his memory flags were half-masted on all State and public buildings and offices and schools were closed on the 24th February 1939.

**33.** The Durbar feel grieved to record the death of Mr. Anant Vinayak *ahas* Wamanrao Patwardhan — as he was popularly known — on the 14th February 1939 at Poona at the age of 66. He was a member from its inception of the Phaltan State Legislative Council. He was the President of the Council for 3 years and thereafter the Deputy President till his death. He always took a prominent part in the sessions of the Legislative Council. After taking his B. A. degree in 1897 Mr. Patwardhan worked as a tutor to some of the Rajkumars in the Deccan. In 1905 he joined the late Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale, and became one of the foundation-members of the Servants of India Society. Apart from the work which the Society had assigned to him, he took a very prominent part in the popular movements in the Deccan States. With Mr. N. C. Kelkar as his colleague,

**Death of Mr. A. V.  
Patwardhan**

he founded the Deccan States Association in 1921 and took keen interest in creating popular consciousness in the people of the Deccan States. In 1926 he founded the "Sansthani Swarajya" an Anglo-Vernacular weekly, solely devoted to Indian States' questions, and edited it until his death. He was a member of the Working Committee of the All-India States' Peoples' Conference from its start and ranked high in its Councils. He had truly at heart the good of the Rulers and the ruled as the Sanskrit motto on his paper aptly indicated.

Mr. Patwardhan was a friend of Shrimant Raja Saheb and was one of his consultants in introducing the Constitutional Reforms in the State in 1929.

As a mark of respect to his memory all offices and schools were closed on 15th February 1939.

34. The Durbar also feel grieved to record the deaths of the following personalities during the year under report. Their memory was honoured as mentioned below :—

Name	Date on which memory honoured.
1 H. R. H. Prince Arthur of Connaught ...	Flags were half-masted on all State and public buildings on 16-9-1938.
2 Kemal Ataturk, <i>Ex-President of Turkey</i> ...	Flags were half-masted on all State and public buildings on 21-11-1938.
3 H. H. Queen Maud of Norway	Flags were half-masted on all State and public buildings on 8-12-1938.
4 His Holiness the Pope ...	Flags were half-masted on all State and public buildings on 21-2-1939.

## CHAPTER II

### ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND

#### A. THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT

**35.** The Revenue administration of the State is carried on by the Revenue Member. During the year under report Mr. B. L. Likhite, M.A., LL.B., Revenue Officers Finance Member, continued to be in charge of the Revenue Member's portfolio in addition to his own. Messrs. M. V. Joshi, B.A., and S. V. Ambiye, continued to be the Chief Revenue Officer and the Mamlatdar respectively.

#### B. LAND RECORDS

**36.** During the year under report the work of measurement of sub-divisions and demarcation of survey numbers, was undertaken and Mr. N. B. Survey Department Kapileshwar, retired District Inspector of Land Records, was appointed as the Survey Mamlatdar. The work of three villages, viz. Kurvali ( Kd. ), Vinchurni, and Vadjal was completed during the reported year.

**37.** During the year under report, waste land measuring 26 acres 21 gunthas and assessed at Rs. 39-0-0 was given out for cultivation as against 159 Waste Land acres 10 gunthas, assessed at Rs. 157-11-6 during the previous year.

**38.** The number of Government and alienated villages is 60 and 13 respectively. Government and Alienated Villages The alienated villages are as follows :—

*Ijafat* — 4. Asu, Nimblak, Hol and *Devasthan* — 6. Dudhebavi, Sonavadi (Kd.), Padegaon. Tirakwadi, Saskal, Vidni and Nirgudi.  
*Sharakat* — 2. Raodi (Kd) and Bhilkati. *Inam* — 1. Wathar.

**39.** No new alienations were made during the year under report.  
Alienations

**40.** Two boundary disputes were pending at the end of the year under report.  
Boundary Disputes

**41.** As the co-operative societies are now making advances to the cultivators for purposes of agriculture, a sum of Rs. 975 only was advanced as *tagai* Tagai Advances loan during the year under report to the cultivators as against Rs. 400 during the last year.

#### C. LAND REVENUE, DEMAND AND COLLECTION

**42.** The annual *jamabandi* and inspection was carried out by the Chief Revenue Jamabandi and Inspection Officer.

**43.** The following table shows the total demand and collection of Land Land Revenue, Demand and Collection Revenue including Local Funds revenue during the years 1938-39 and 1937-38 :—

Year	Past arrears	Current year's demand	Total Demand	Suspensions	Remissions	Collections	Percentage of collection to the total demand	Arrears at the end of the year		
								of current year	of past year	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rs. 1938-39	Rs. 61,762	Rs. 1,92,523	Rs. 2,54,285	Rs. ...	Rs. 62,410	Rs. 1,63,247	Rs. 64.20	Rs. 24,770	Rs. 3,858	Rs. 28,628
1937-38	52,149	1,97,862	2,50,011	...	9,139	1,79,110	74.36	30,032	31,730	61,762

#### D. IRRIGATED AREA

**44.** The area under irrigation was 15,641 acres during the year under report Irrigated Area as against 15,495 acres and 34 gunthas during the previous year.



## CHAPTER III

### PROTECTION

#### A. LEGISLATION

**45.** The Phaltan State Legislative Council held its session during the year under report, on Monday the 4th July 1938 and the following day. (The names of the members of the Legislative Council are given in Annex II). Shrimant Raja Saheb addressed the House at the opening of the session.

Session of the  
Phaltan State  
Legislative  
Council

During question time, the Durbar gave replies to 30 questions asked by the late Mr. A. V. Patwardhan, B. A. The Finance Member, then introduced the budget for the year 1938-39 for the discussion of the Council. The budget showed a surplus of Rs. 3,78,696 over the year's expenditure. The members took a keen interest in the discussion that followed and appreciated the Durbar's proposals.

Mr. H. B. Teli then moved the following resolutions:—(1) Resolution congratulating Shrimant Raja Saheb on his having remitted land revenue arrears outstanding toward the end of 1936-37 (Fasli 1346) amounting to Rs. 51,249; (2) Resolution congratulating Shrimant S. Rani Saheb upon the conferment on her of the Kaiser-I-Hind Medal of the First Class for public service in India; and (3) Resolution congratulating Shrimant Rajkumari Sarojini Devi *alias* Akka Saheb upon her success at the Intermediate Arts Examination in June 1938. The last resolution was one of condolence at the sad death of Mr. B. S. Phansalkar, a member of the Council.

**46.** The Council passed during the session Bill No. III of 1937 introducing amendments of the Acts mentioned in the schedule which was referred to the Select Committee during the last session. The following three Government Bills were introduced and passed during the session, all of which having received the assent of Shrimant Raja Saheb became law:—

Legislation

Bill No. I of 1938—A Bill to amend the Phaltan Court Fees and Stamp Act (No. II of 1936).

Bill No. II of 1938—A Bill to introduce certain Acts of the Government of India and the Government of Bombay mentioned in the schedule.

Bill No. III of 1938—A Bill to amend the Hindu Law governing Hindu Women's Rights to Property.

The list of laws in force in the Phaltan State is given in Appendix II.

#### B. MILITARY FORCE

**47.** There is no Military Force in the State and hence Appendix III is not given.

#### C. THE POLICE

**48.** The number of police, at the end of the year under report was 84 the same as during the last year. Of these, 45 were armed police. They were employed to guard the treasury, the palace and the jail.

The statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the police for the year 1938-39 is given in Appendix IV.

**49.** The statements showing (1) the working of the police, (2) the value of the property stolen and amount of recoveries, and (3) the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial, during the year 1938 are given in Appendices V, VI and VII respectively.

Working of the  
Police

96 offences involving 168 accused were investigated during 1938. Out of the total number of accused 45 were convicted, 27 either acquitted or discharged, 3 died during the course of trial and 50 were awaiting trial at the close of the year.

The value of the property stolen was Rs.3,780 as against Rs. 1,288 of the preceding year, and that of property recovered was Rs. 1634 as against Rs. 1,107 of the previous year.

50. The ratio of the police to the population is 1:708 and that to the area is 1:48.  
Ratios of the Police to Population and Area

#### D. VILLAGE POLICE

51. The number of the village police, which consists of the police patels and village watchmen, who are hereditary watandars, is 376.

52. The number of accidental deaths reported during the year 1938 was 60 as against 21 in the preceding year.  
Accidental Deaths and Fires

The loss due to fires amounted to Rs. 1,126 during the year as against Rs. 1,508 in the previous year.

#### E. CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

53. The High Court of Judicature at Phaltan is the highest Court of Appeal in the State. It does not exercise original jurisdiction.

54. The following table shows the number of Courts for the administration of civil and criminal justice during the year under report:—

Civil Courts	No.	Criminal Courts	No.
1 The District Judge's Court, Phaltan. ... ..	1	1 The Sessions Judge's Court, Phaltan. ... ..	1
2 The First Class Subordinate Judge's Court, Phaltan. ... ..	1	2 The District Magistrate's Court, Phaltan. ... ..	1
		3 The Additional District Magistrate's Court, Phaltan. ... ..	1
		4 The First Class Magistrate's Courts, Phaltan. ... ..	2
		5 The Second Class Magistrate's Courts, Phaltan. ... ..	2
Total ... ..	2	Total ... ..	7

55. The personnel of the judiciary during the year under report was as under:—  
Personnel of the Judiciary

Name	Designation	Period	
		From	To
Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, B.A., LL.B.	High Court Judge	1-6-38	31-5-39
Mr. B. L. Likhite, M. A., LL. B.	District and Sessions Judge: District Magistrate	1-6-38	31-5-39
Mr. M. V. Joshi, B. A.	Additional District Magistrate	1-6-38	31-5-39
Mr. R. R. Kaulgud, M. A., LL. B.	First Class Sub-Judge and First Class Magistrate	1-6-38	31-5-39
Mr. S. V. Ambiyé	First Class Magistrate	1-6-38	31-5-39
Mr. N. G. Halabe	Second Class Magistrate	1-6-38	31-5-39

Rao Saheb Keshav Vinayak Godbole, B. A., LL. B., Dewan, is the permanent High Court Judge. He primarily looks after the administrative work and disposal of urgent judicial matters. The appellate work is entrusted to independent judges appointed from the retired Sub-Judges or competent lawyers from British India. The Civil work of the District Court is also entrusted to them.

All the Civil and Criminal Courts were inspected in November 1938 by the Inspecting High Court Judge, Mr. S. A. Naik who was specially appointed for the purpose.

**56.** The statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the Criminal Courts during the year 1938 is given in Appendix VIII. The number of offences reported during the year together with the previous year's balance was 343 as against 325 of the last year. During the year 1938, 721 persons were put upon trial as against 586 of the previous year. Of these 165 were convicted, 270 acquitted, 139 discharged, 3 committed or referred, 7 either died, escaped or transferred and 137 remained awaiting trial at the close of the year.

**57.** The statement showing the result of appeals against the decisions of the criminal courts during the year 1938 is given in Appendix IX.

**58.** The statement showing the nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year 1938 is given in Appendix X.

The year opened with a balance of 224 original suits to which 165 new suits filed during the year were added, thus making a total of 389 suits for disposal, as against 466 suits of the last year. Of these, 215 suits were disposed of as against 242 in the last year, leaving a balance of 174 suits for the next year.

**59.** The statement showing the results of applications for execution of decrees during the year 1938 is given in Appendix XI. The total number of applications for execution of decrees including the arrears was 544 as against 645 for the last year. Out of these, 356 applications as against 416 for the last year were disposed of, leaving a balance of 188 at the end of the year.

**60.** The statement showing the number and results of appeals in civil suits during the year 1938 is given in Appendix XII. One appeal from order was filed during the year under report.

**61.** The number of wards under the management of the judicial department at the beginning of the year was 1, and that of the estates was 1. No management of the estate of new wards was undertaken and no estate was handed over to the private guardian during the year under report. The total receipts from the estate came to Rs. 320-12-6 and the expenditure to Rs. 297-12-9.

**62.** There was no ward under the management of the Court of Wards during the year 1938.

**63.** The total number of possessory (*vahiwat*) suits in the Mamlatdar's Court during the year under report including the balance of 6 of the last year, was 21, of which 18 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 3 for the next year. The total number of assistance (*madat*) suits during the year, including the balance of 20 of the previous year, was 80, of which 79 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1 at the end of the year.

## F. EXTRADITION

**64.** During the year 1938, 5 accused were surrendered to the state by the British Government and one by the Bor State. There was no demand for the surrender of accused persons from the State.

## G. PRISONS

65. Mr. B. L. Likhite, M.A., LL.B., Finance Member, continued to be in charge of the Jail Department during the year under report. Mr. G. S. Phansalkar, L.C.P.S., Chief Medical Officer, continued to be the Jail Superintendent and Mr. V. R. Lele, L. C. P. S., Assistant Medical Officer, to be the Assistant Jail Superintendent. Mr. K. G. Halabe continued to be the Jailor.

66. There is only one jail in the State located at Phaltan. The Statement showing the number of prisoners confined in the jail during the year under report is given in Appendix XIII.

67. The following table shows the number of prisoners during the years 1938-39 and 1937-38:—

Year	No. of prisoners at the commencement of the year		New admissions		Total		Number discharged		No. at the end of the year	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1938-39	10	1	76	13	86	14	74	10	12	4
1937-38	17	4	78	9	95	13	85	12	10	1

68. Out of 89 new admissions (76 males and 13 females), 36 were convicts and 53 were under-trial prisoners. The daily average number of prisoners including convicts and under-trial prisoners was 16.26 as against 16.12 in the previous year.

69. The health of the prisoners was good and their conduct satisfactory, and no death occurred among them during the year under report.

70. The total expenditure on the Jail, *excluding* the salaries of the Jail Officers and the guards, debited to the Medical and Police Departments respectively amounted to Rs. 965 during the year as against Rs. 1,203 during the previous year.

## H. REGISTRATION

71. The work done by the Registration Department and the statements showing the receipts and expenditure on account of registration during the year under report are given in Appendices XIV and XV respectively.

The number of documents presented for registration was 1,362 as against 1,340 of the last year and the value of documents registered was Rs. 3,29,097 as against Rs. 2,80,421 for the last year. Fees realised were Rs. 2,459 as against Rs. 1,948 of the last year. The cost of the upkeep of the department was Rs. 1,221 as against Rs. 768 during the previous year.

## CHAPTER III-A

### LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

#### I. THE PHALTAN MUNICIPALITY

##### A. CONSTITUTION AND PERSONNEL

**72.** The Phaltan Municipality was established in 1868. It is one of the oldest institutions in the town. During the year under report the total number of Councillors was 16 of whom 8 were elected and 8 including 4 officials were nominated. Next year the Municipality will have 12 elected and 4 nominated members on the Board. The President is nominated by the Durbar from amongst the elected members and the Vice-President is elected by the councillors. Mr. H. B. Teli, a local pleader, continued to be the President and Mr. N. G. Halabe to be the Vice-President. Mr. S. S. Kshirasagar continued to be the Chairman of the Managing Committee. The names of the councillors are given in Annex III.

##### B. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

**73.** The gross receipts and expenditure during the years 1938-39 and 1937-38 are given in Appendix XVI. The gross receipts and expenditure during the year under report amounted to Rs. 43,374 and Rs. 43,881 respectively, as against Rs. 39,875 and Rs. 39,541 in the previous year.

**74.** The following tables show the gross receipts and expenditure under the principal heads during the years 1938-39 and 1937-38:—

##### RECEIPTS

Serial No.	Sources of Income	1938-39	1937-38	Increase	Decrease
1	Municipal rates & taxes—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	(a) Taxes on houses and lands	2,098	2,634	...	536
	(b) Octroi	10,013	9,655	358	...
	(c) Taxes on vehicles	475	353	122	...
	(d) Tolls	3,552	2,390	1,162	...
	(e) Water rates	4,964	5,669	...	705
	(f) Conservancy	1,731	2,196	...	465
2	Other sources of income	4,685	5,724	...	1,039
3	Contribution for Primary Education	4,050	4,000	50	...
4	Building grants	5,000	...	5,000	...
5	Miscellaneous	333	253	80	...
6	Extraordinary, Provident Fund, Advances, etc.	6,473	7,001	...	528
	Total	43,374	39,875	3,499	...
	Opening Balance	2,059	1,725	334	...
	GRAND TOTAL	45,433	41,600	3,833	...

## EXPENDITURE

No.	Items of Expenditure	1938-39	1937-38	Increase	Decrease
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Administration. ... ..	6,105	5,337	768	...
2	Public Works. ... ..	3,757	5,778	...	2,021
3	City Survey. ... ..	558	275	283	...
4	Water Works. ... ..	200	200	...	...
5	Lighting. ... ..	5,216	4,970	246	...
6	Medical Relief and Sanitation. ... ..	8,200	8,286	...	86
7	Public Instruction. ... ..	8,875	8,529	346	...
8	Miscellaneous including advances....	10,970	6,166	4,804	...
	Total ...	43,881	39,541	4,340	...
	Closing Balance ...	1,552	2,059	...	507
	GRAND TOTAL ...	45,433	41,600	3,833	...

## C. PUBLIC WORKS

75. The following table shows the expenditure on Public Works branch during the years 1938-39 and 1937-38 :—

Serial No.	Item	1938-39	1937-38	Increase	Decrease	Remarks
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Communications ...	891	1,379	...	488	
2	Buildings ...	794	2,267	...	1,473	
3	Water-supply ...	1,116	648	468	...	
4	Public Latrines ...	87	195	...	108	*The expenditure on establishment is charged to "Administration" in the table of expenditure given above.
5	Drainage and Other Works	869	1,011	...	142	
6	Establishment ...	* ...	278	...	* ...	
	Total ...	3,757	5,778	...	1,743	

## D. MEETINGS

76. During the year under report, the General Body held 14 meetings and disposed of 33 items of business as against 11 meetings and 61 items of business of the preceding year. The Managing Committee held 62 meetings and disposed of 451 items of business during the year under report as against 60 meetings and 579 items of business in the preceding year. The Sanitary Committee held 16 meetings and disposed of 130 items of business during the year under report as against 25 meetings and 160 items of business in the preceding year.

Meetings of the General Body & the Managing and Sanitary Committees

## E. OTHER ACTIVITIES

77. The activities of the Municipality regarding medical relief, sanitation, vaccination and primary education, are given in Chapters VI and VII.

78. Mr. Shankarrao Nanasahab Karpe, the then President of the Poona City Municipality, paid visit to the municipality on 24-9-1938.

91. Sir Govind Dinanath Madgaonkar, Kt., B.A., I. C. S., retired Judge of the Bombay High Court, paid a visit to the municipality on 8-10-38 during his stay at Phaltan.

The Municipality and the Phaltan State Local Board jointly presented an address of welcome on the 19th April 1939 to Prof. D. K. Karve, B.A.; Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, M.A. B.Sc., D.Sc.; and *Desha-Bhakta* N. C. Kelkar, B.A., LL.B., during their stay at Phaltan as State Guests. The function was largely attended by the citizens. A number of ladies and gentlemen from Poona who had specially been invited to attend the functions in connection with the celebration of Prof. Karve's birthday were also present.

## II. THE PHALTAN STATE LOCAL BOARD

### A. CONSTITUTION AND PERSONNEL

79. The Phaltan State Local Board was established on the 1st June 1931. It consists of 20 members of whom 10 are elected, and 10, including 5 officials, are nominated. The President and Vice-President are elected by the members. The new Board was formed from the beginning of the year under report. No elections were held as the number of nominations from the various constituencies was equal to the number of seats to be elected.

Mr. H. B. Teli, High Court Pleader, and Mr. S. H. Talwalkar, A. C. R. A., were elected by the General Body to be the President and the Vice-President respectively for the triennium ending March 1941. Mr. K. B. Keskar continued to be the Chief Officer of the Board during the year under report. The names of the members are given in Annex IV.

### B. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

80. The gross receipts and expenditure are given in Appendix XVI. The gross receipts and expenditure during the year under report amounted to Rs. 90,803 and Rs. 1,12,402 respectively as against Rs. 61,487 and Rs. 41,542 respectively during the previous year.

81. The following table shows the gross receipts and expenditure under the principal heads during the year 1938-39 and 1937-38:—

RECEIPTS					
No.	Sources of Income	1938-39	1937-38	Increase	Decrease
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Local Fund Cess ... ..	26,133	26,529	...	396
2	Canal Area Development Cess ... ..	33,351	27,709	5,642	...
3	Tolls ... ..	1,138	2,185	...	1,047
4	Cattle pounds ... ..	2,058	1,853	205	...
5	Miscellaneous ... ..	885	988	...	103
6	Debt Heads ... ..	27,238	2,223	25,015	...
	Total ... ..	90,803	61,487	29,316	...
	Opening balance ... ..	55,734	35,789	19,945	...
	GRAND TOTAL ... ..	1,46,537	97,276	49,261	...

## EXPENDITURE

No.	Heads of Expenditure	1938-39	1937-38	Increase	Decrease
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Administration ... ..	2,210	1,720	490	...
2	Public Works ... ..	22,867	4,232	18,635	...
3	Education ... ..	19,423	18,568	855	...
4	Medical Relief and Sanitation ...	3,095	2,092	1,003	...
5	Vaccination ... ..	976	558	418	...
6	Veterinary Department ... ..	1,503	632	871	...
7	Miscellaneous ... ..	5,879	5,383	496	...
8	Debt Heads ... ..	56,449	8,357	48,092	...
	Total ...	1,12,402	41,542	70,860	...
	Closing Balance ...	34,135	55,734	...	21,599
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,46,537	97,276	49,261	...

## C. PUBLIC WORKS

82. The following table shows the expenditure on Public Works during the Public Works years 1938-39 and 1937-38:—

Serial No.	Items	1938-39	1937-38	Increase	Decrease
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Communications ... ..	14,702	1,088	13,614	...
2	Buildings ... ..	2,631	777	1,854	...
3	Water Supply ... ..	2,607	881	1,726	...
4	Other works ... ..	1,032	206	826	...
5	Establishment ... ..	1,895	1,280	615	...
	Total ...	22,867	4,232	18,635	...

83. The following roads are under the management of the Phaltan Local Roads Board:—

(1) Old Poona-Satara Road, a distance of about 7 miles; (2) The Phaltan-Adarki Road, a distance of about 19 miles; (3) Phaltan-Mograla Road, a distance of about 11 miles; (4) Phaltan-Shinganapur Road, a distance of about 15 miles; (5) Phaltan-Baramati Road, a distance of about 6 miles; (6) The Sugar Factory Approach Road, a distance of about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles; (7) The Sugar Factory-Sastewadi Road, a distance of about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

Special repairs were made during the year to Phaltan-Adarki, Phaltan-Mograla, Phaltan-Shinganapur and Factory Approach Roads. Necessary repairs to the Phaltan-Baramati Road and to some of the other cart tracks were also made in this year.



84. Construction of new school buildings at Pimparad, Gunavare and Nimblak was taken in hand during the year under report, and repairs made to the school-buildings at Surawadi, Murum and Hingangaon. Repairs were also made to the Phaltan Local Board Office.

New cattle pounds at Gunavare, Takalwada, Nimblak, Gokhali, Sathe, Sarde, Songaon, Rajale, Somanthali, Munjavadi and Rajuri were built and the cattle pound at Asu was repaired. Repairs were made to *chavdis* at Tadavali, Padegaon and Asu and to the Dharmashala at Kapadgaon.

85. During the year under report, repairs to the dam at Chavanwadi under Taradgaon village were made at a cost of Rs. 1,784. A new well, just near the Aradgaon village was built and repairs were also made to the wells at Bibi and Sonawadi.

#### D. MEETINGS

86. During the year under report, the General Body held 6 meetings and disposed of 33 items of business as against 6 meetings and 36 items of business during the previous year. The Standing Committee held 20 meetings and disposed of 104 items of business during the year under report as against 22 meetings and 158 items of business in the preceding year.

#### E. OTHER ACTIVITIES

87. The activities of the Local Board during the year under report regarding medical relief, sanitation and vaccination and primary education are given in Chapters VI and VII.

88. Mr. Shankarrao Nanasaheb Karpe, the then President of the Poona City Municipality, paid a visit to the Local Board on 24-9-38.

On April 19, 1939, the Phaltan State Local Board and the Phaltan Municipality jointly presented addresses of welcome to Prof. D. K. Karve, Dr. R. P. Paranjpye and Mr. N. C. Kelkar.

#### F. VETERINARY DISPENSARY

89. The total number of cases treated in veterinary dispensary at Phaltan and also in the surrounding villages was 3,099 as against 4,293 in the previous year. The total number of castrations by the *Burdizzo* method was 165 as against 276 during the previous year. The cattle in 21 villages were affected by the Black-Quarter epidemic. The epidemic started on 12-8-38 at Bhadali Kd., and then spread to the surrounding villages. The attack was a very severe one, but it was checked by a vigorous campaign of inoculating the cattle with the B. Q. vaccine. In all 2,557 cattle were inoculated, expenditure incurred for the purpose being Rs. 1,074.

Two stud bulls, one *Khilari* and the other *Sindhi* are maintained by the Board. The *Khilari* bull covered 45 cows during the year under report.

#### III. TARADGAON VILLAGE PANCHAYAT

90. The Taradgaon Village Panchayat, established under the Bombay Village Panchayat Act ( Act IX of 1920 ) in the year 1931, consists of 10 members wholly elected by the people. Mr. Jijaba Baburao Gaikwad continued to be the Sarpanch during the year under report, and Mr. Morb Abaji Kakade, the Secretary of the Panchayat.

## CHAPTER IV

### PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

#### A. WEATHER AND CROPS

**91.** The statement of rainfall during the year under report is given in Appendix XVII. The following table gives the figures of the total rainfall during the years 1938 and 1937 together with the average for the past five years :—

Place	1938	1937	Average for the past 5 years 1934-35 to 1938-39
	Inches	Inches	Inches
Phaltan ...	23.7	15.98	19.45
Barad ...	27.81	17.06	17.82
Taradgaon ...	20.64	16.20	15.76

**92.** The climate of the State is dry and healthy. During the year under report the maximum and minimum temperatures at Phaltan were 110° F on May 9, 1939 and 53° F on December 22, 1938 respectively.

**93.** The average yield of *Bagayat*, *Jirayat* and irrigated crops during the year under report was good.

#### B. AGRICULTURAL LIVE-STOCK

**94.** The details regarding agricultural live-stock are given in Appendix XX. During the year under report cattle in 21 villages were affected by the Black-Quarter epidemic, the total mortality being 90. The epidemic was started on 12-8-38 at Bhadali Kd. but was soon checked by inoculating 2,557 cattle with the B. Q. vaccine in the affected villages.

#### C. WAGES, LABOUR AND PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS

**95.** The wages of skilled and unskilled labour during the year under report were practically the same as during the last year. They varied from As. 12 to Re. 1 per day in the case of skilled labour and As. 5 to As. 6 per day in the case of unskilled labour. Labour was in good demand. The general condition of labour was on the whole satisfactory.

**96.** The prices of staple food-grains during March 1938 and 1939 are given in Appendix XVIII. They were practically the same as those in the last year.

#### D. FOREST

**97.** The area under forests at the end of the year under report was 13,048 acres as against 13,051 for the last year. Three acres from the forests were given for cultivation in Munjavadi village. The receipts and expenditure from forest revenue amounted to Rs. 3,001 and Rs. 719 respectively as against Rs. 3,353 and Rs. 683 during the previous year.

#### E. TRADE AND MANUFACTURE

**98.** The Phaltan Sugar Works Ltd., was incorporated at Phaltan on the 8th March 1933 under the Indian Companies Act (India Act VII of 1913). Mr. V. S. Apte is the Managing Director and Mr. K. G. Apte, B. Sc., is the General Manager of the Company.

The Phaltan Sugar Works manufactured 10193.30 tons of sugar ( 1,00,498 bags ) during the 1938-39 season. The daily average of operatives employed was 1000 during the season and 564 during off-season.

99. There are two ginning factories at Phaltan.

**Ginning Factories**

100. There were 174 handlooms in the State, during the year under report, 75 manufacturing dhotees, sarees and coarse cotton cloth, and 99 manufacturing rough woollen blankets.

The other minor industries are ( i ) extraction of oil from *Kardi*, linseed and groundnut, and ( ii ) dyeing of silk and cotton yarn. The number of oil presses was 52. The number of grinding mills was 20.

101. The principal exports consist of ( 1 ) sugar ( 2 ) surplus agricultural produce such as jowar, bajari, wheat, gram, kardi; ( 3 ) manufactured articles, such as dhotees, sarees, rough woollen blankets, oil and oil cakes, hides and horns. The principal imports consist of rice, salt, copra and coconuts, groceries, bangles, hardware, copper and brass utensils, cloth, yarn, timber, matches, kerosene, petrol, oil cakes, manures and machinery.

102. The Kishorsinh Motor Service Company is the premier transport company in the State. The company's buses run daily from Phaltan to Pooona, Pandharpur, Lonand and Baramati. The company also carries postal mails between Lonand and Nataputa on the Mahad-Pandharpur Road and from Lonand to Nira Railway station. The company's fares are fixed and its buses run to a fixed time table.

103. The Kishorsinh Electric Supply Company was established in 1932 and supplies electric power to the Phaltan town.

104. There were two joint-stock companies on the Register during the year under report, viz., ( 1 ) The Phaltan Bank, Ltd., a public company doing banking business, established in 1918 and ( 2 ) The Phaltan Sugar Works Ltd., a private company established in 1933.

105. The total number of boilers on the Register at the end of the year under report was 7. The annual inspection of boilers was made for the State by the Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances, Bombay Presidency, Bombay.

106. During the year under report there were nine minor injuries sustained by coolies at the sugar factory. Compensation amounting to Rs. 30,569 was paid to the heirs of persons who lost their lives in the dynamite explosion in the previous year and also to some of the coolies who suffered injuries from minor accidents during the year under report.

**F. PUBLIC WORKS**

107. Appendix XIX gives the expenditure incurred on public works including the expenditure from the Local funds.

The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 1,09,972 as against Rs. 54,936 during the previous year. The increase was mainly due to the addition of two new wings to the High School building.

**G. ROAD COMMUNICATION AND RAILWAYS**

108. The Mahad-Pandharpur Road passes through the State from West to East for nearly 32 miles and is the main arterial road in the State. It is a provincial road and the Durbar pays an annual contribution of Rs. 4,607 plus half the toll proceeds to the Government of Bombay for its upkeep. During the year under report the State paid Rs. 6,018 as half toll-proceeds.

The other important roads in the State are:—(1) Old Poona-Satara Road, a distance of about 7 miles; (2) The Phaltan-Adarki Road, a distance of about 19 miles; (3) Phaltan-Mograla Road, a distance of about 11 miles; (4) Phaltan-Shinganapur Road, a distance of about 15 miles; (5) Phaltan-Baramati Road, a distance of about 6 miles; (6) The Sugar Factory Approach Road, a distance of about 3½ miles; (7) The Sugar Factory-Sastewadi road, a distance of about 5½ miles.

- 109.** The Poona-Bangalore section of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway passes through the Phaltan State for about 12 miles. The two Railway Stations Adarki and Salpa are within State limits.

#### H. POST OFFICES

- 110.** There is a Sub-Post and Telegraph Office at Phaltan and Branch post offices at Taradgaon, Wathar, Pimprad and Sakharwadi under the control of the Department of Post and Telegraphs of the Government of India.

#### I. MINT

- 111.** There is no mint in the State. The British Indian currency is used in the State.

#### J. EXCISE REVENUE

- 112.** The statement showing the number of excise shops and revenue derived from them is given in Appendix XXI.

The right to manufacture and sale of liquor and of hemp drugs has been leased to the Government of Bombay upto the 31st July 1940 for an annual provisional compensation of Rs. 6,048 for liquor and of Rs. 4,104 for hemp drugs.

The revenue from opium amounted to Rs. 32,417 during the year under report as against Rs. 29,114 during the previous year.

#### K. GENERAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE

- 113.** Rainfall was sufficient and timely during the year under report. The out-turn of crops was normal. There was no prevalence of any insect pest or crop disease during the year under report. Prices of staple food grains were practically the same as those in the preceding year. The general condition of the people was on the whole good. The health of the people during the year under report was satisfactory.

## CHAPTER V

### REVENUE AND FINANCE

#### A. THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT

**114.** The Finance Department deals with accounts, audit and finance and prepares the annual Budget. Mr. B. L. Likhite, M. A., LL. B., continued to be the Finance Member during the year under report.

#### B. RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

**115.** The statement showing the receipts and disbursements of the State during the years 1938-39 and 1937-38 together with the causes of increase and decrease under the different heads is given in Appendix XXII.

**116.** The following table shows the gross and net receipts and expenditure and, the opening and closing balances during the year under report as compared with the previous year:—

	1938-39	1937-38		1938-39	1937-38
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance	5,54,483	3,03,771	Net Receipts (exclusive of the balance in hand, alienations of land revenue, debt and deposit receipts and advances)	11,86,013	* 9,33,410
Gross Receipts	17,75,140	13,76,773			
Total ...	23,29,623	16,80,544			
Gross Expenditure	13,96,444	11,26,061	Net Expenditure	8,36,940	* 6,78,994
Closing balance	9,33,179	5,54,483	Balance	3,49,073	2,54,416

\* The figures given in the last year's report contained the amounts received and spent on account of Workmen's Compensation. These have been transferred to the debt heads during the year under report.

**117.** The following table shows the receipts and disbursements under principal Receipts and Disbursements under principle Heads during the years 1938-39 and 1937-38:—

RECEIPTS			DISBURSEMENTS		
Heads of Revenue	1938-39	1937-38	Heads of Expenditure	1938-39	1937-38
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1 Land Revenue ...	2,12,893	2,47,420	1 Tribute ...	9,600	9,600
2 Excise Revenue...			2 Privy Purse ...	83,469	68,148
(1) Abkari, hemp drugs, opium and salt ...	44,872	41,570	3 Political ...	7,657	22,030
(2) Excise Duty on sugar ...	4,93,326	3,60,448	4 General Administration ...	30,368	31,571
(3) Excise Duty on matches ...	7,380	4,275	5 Land Revenue ...	1,45,009	1,51,782
(4) Miscellaneous	1,816	1,577	6 Excise ...	10,833	9,094
3 Income-tax ...	14,597	14,991	7 Stamp ...	144	144
4 Stamp ...	13,183	13,427	8 Forest ...	719	683
5 Forest ...	3,001	3,353	9 Registration ...	1,221	768
6 Registration ...	2,459	1,948	10 Law and Justice...	9,475	4,727
7 Law and Justice...	6,645	3,607	11 Jail ...	965	1,203
8 Police ...	681	598	12 Police ...	17,462	16,388
9 Education ...	5,367	5,777	13 Education ...	25,619	14,850
10 Medical ...	...	2,000	14 Medical ...	5,236	5,143
			15 Agriculture ...	47,344	33,023
			16 Co-operative ...	2,580	2,501
			17 Public Works ...	87,105	50,704

RECEIPTS			DISBURSEMENTS		
Heads of Revenue	1938-39	1937-38	Heads of Expenditure	1938-39	1937-38
11 Agriculture ...	389	110	18 Printing ...	3,968	4,155
12 Co-operative ...	271	333	19 Commerce and Industries ...	2,484	4,840
13 Public Works ...	48,228	13,813	20 Guest ...	3,191	4,910
14 Printing ...	534	465	21 Interest charges ...	3,433	8,354
15 Commerce and Industries ...	512	535	22 Pensions and Gratuities ...	13,852	10,464
16 Interest ...	5,049	10,057	23 Donations and Grants ...	3,692	10,010
17 Miscellaneous ...	6,232	2,444	24 Refunds ...	6,388	1,224
18 Irrigation Revenue	3,34,964	2,28,493	25 Miscellaneous ...	9,702	9,536
19 Local Funds Revenue ...	61,542	56,062	26 Irrigation Revenue	3,22,810	2,26,973
			27 Local Funds Revenue ...	61,542	56,062
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>12,64,941</b>	<b>10,13,303</b>	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>9,15,868</b>	<b>7,58,887</b>
<b>Debt Heads ...</b>	<b>5,10,199</b>	<b>3,63,470</b>	<b>Debt Heads ...</b>	<b>4,80,576</b>	<b>3,67,174</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL ...</b>	<b>17,75,140</b>	<b>13,76,773*</b>	<b>GRAND TOTAL ...</b>	<b>13,96,444</b>	<b>11,26,061*</b>

\* The amount of Workmen's Compensation has been excluded from the figures given in the last report, as that sum was brought down to the debt heads during the year under report.

### C. FINANCIAL POSITION

118. The following is the financial position of the State at the close of the Financial Position reported year:—

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
A—Loans	Rs.	A—Cash Balance	Rs.
1 War Loan	2,266	1 Cash in the Treasury	1,59,119
B—Funds		2 Deposits with the Banks	7,74,060
1 State Servants Provident Fund	58,128	B—Investments	
2 Co-operative Societies' Reserve Fund	70,807	1 Shares	11,000
3 Silver Jubilee Fund	11,368	2 Loans outstanding	43,757
4 Agricultural Improvement Fund	73,695		
5 Industrial Improvement Fund	8,133	C—Arrears	
6 Local Fund	27,851	1 Land Revenue	28,628
C—Workmen's Compensation	16,590	2 Tagai	12,732
D—Deposits		3 Miscellaneous	7,031
1 Revenue	79,323	4 Advances	33,825
2 Civil and Criminal	6,570		
3 Irrigation water rates	13,730	<b>Total</b>	<b>10,70,152</b>
4 Miscellaneous	5,528		
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,73,989</b>		
<b>Net Assets</b>	<b>6,96,163</b>		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,70,152</b>		

## CHAPTER VI

### MEDICAL RELIEF AND VITAL STATISTICS

#### A. THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

**119.** Mr. B. L. Likhite, M.A., LL.B., Finance Member, continued to be in charge of Medical Relief of the Medical Department during the year under report.

The statement of medical relief afforded in the State, and, the total expenditure incurred during the year under report is given in Appendix XXIII. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,331 as against Rs. 7,235 in the previous year.

#### B. DISPENSARIES

**120.** The King George V and Queen Mary Silver Jubilee Charitable State Dispensary at Phaltan is maintained by the Durbar. The number of private dispensaries in the town of Phaltan during the year was 9 out of which 3 were *Ayurvedic*.

**121.** Mr. G. S. Phansalkar, L. C. P. S., Chief Medical Officer, continued to be in charge of the King George V and Queen Mary Silver Jubilee Charitable State Dispensary. Mr. V. R. Lele, L. C. P. S., continued to be the Assistant Medical Officer.

**122.** The following table shows the number of in-door and out-door patients treated and the average daily attendance in the State Dispensary during the years 1938-39 and 1937-38 :—

Year	In-door patients	Out-door patients.			Total	Average daily attendance
		New	Old	Total		
1938-39	2	*8,715	38,379	47,094	47,096	129.03
1937-38	...	*7,665	32,858	40,523	40,523	111.02

\* Out of the new admissions, 642 were from the adjoining British territory as against 579 in the previous year.

**123.** The total number of operations performed at the State Dispensary during the year under report was 598, including 17 major operations, as against 530 operations, including 13 major ones, in the previous year.

**124.** The number of post-mortem examinations held at the Dispensary during the year under report was 18 as against 15 in the previous year.

**125.** During the year under report, Sir Govind Dinanath Madgaonkar, retired Judge of the High Court of Bombay, and Mr. K. C. Neogy, M.A., B.L.; Dewan of Mayurbhanj State paid visits to the State Dispensary. Sir Govind entered the following remarks in the Visitors' book:—

“ Clear and neat. Good daily attendance ”

8th October 1938.

(Sd.) G. D. MADGAONKAR  
Retired Judge

Mr. Neogy, was pleased to write in the Visitors' book :— “ I must congratulate the State and its medical staff on the high standard of efficiency with which the Dispensary is run. ”

10th April 1939.

(Sd.) K. C. NEOGY  
Dewan of Mayurbhanj

**C. SHRI-SAGUNAMATA MATERNITY HOME, PHALTAN**

**126.** Shri-Sagunamata Maternity Home which has considerably added to the welfare of women and children in the State was started as a charitable institution on the 17th September 1928, mainly through the patronage of Shrimant S. Laxmidevi, Rani Saheb of Phaltan. The Home is used by all classes of women. It receives financial help from the Durbar, the Municipality, and the Local Board. The interest from the Phaltan State's returnable portion of Their Majesties King George V and Queen Mary Silver Jubilee Fund has also been made available to this institution.

**127.** The following are the necessary details for the years 1938-39 and Admissions 1937-38:—

Year	No. of patients	In-patients							Discharged				Remained under treatment at the end of the year
		Delivered		Aborted	Miscarried	Premature labour	False pains	Toxymias & other diseases of pregnancy	Cured	Under advice	At request	Died	
		Normal	Instru-mental										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1938-39	86	78	2	1	2	2	1	0	83	2	0	1	0
1937-38	70	61	4	2	1	1	0	1	67	0	1	1	1

**128.** During his visit to Phaltan, Sir G. D. Madgaonkar, retired Judge of the Distinguished High Court of Bombay, paid a visit to the Home, on the 8th October 1938 and expressed his satisfaction for the work the Home was doing.

Mr. K. C. Neogy, M. A., B. L., Dewan of Mayurbhanj State and Mrs. Neogy paid a visit to the Home on 10-4-39. Mr. Neogy was pleased to remark in the Visitors' book as under:—

“ My wife and I were very kindly taken round the *Sutikagriha* by the Raja Saheb, and were much impressed by the admirable work which the staff is doing under the direct care and patronage of Rani Saheb. Such benevolent institutions would constitute a credit to any State. ”

( Sd. ) K. C. NEOGY  
Dewan of Mayurbhanj

**D. MEDICAL RELIEF IN THE VILLAGES**

**129.** During the year under report the Phaltan State Local Board maintained three dispensary-centres at Taradgaon, Barad and Nimblak and also extended medical relief to nearly 39 villages in the State. Medicines were distributed free to the patients. The total number of patients treated during the year under report was 2,944 as against 2,714 in the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,095 during the year as against Rs. 2,092 in the previous year.

**E. EPIDEMICS**

**130.** *Cholera*—No case of attack or death was reported during the year.

*Plague*—During the year under report, Phaltan, Wathar, Nimbhore and Aljapur reported plague-rat fall in the month of November 1938. Prompt action was taken to inoculate the people against plague. No attack or death was reported

*Small-Pox*—The village Wathar was affected by the small-pox epidemic in June 1938. The infection was of foreign import. The villages Tambwe, Bibi, Kapsi, Tadvali and Aljapur were also affected. Prompt action in vaccination and re-vaccination checked the spread of the disease. There were 155 attacks and 14 deaths.



*Influenza*—A few sporadic cases of influenza occurred in the villages. No fatal case was reported.

#### F. SANITATION

**Sanitation** 131. *Shri Dnyaneshwar Maharaj Palkhi* passed to Pandharpur through the State from the 29th June to the 2nd July 1938 with a large number of pilgrims accompanying it. The Local Board Medical Officer accompanied the *Palkhi* throughout the State territory to afford medical relief to the pilgrims and to look after the sanitary arrangements on their journey. On its return journey, the *Palkhi* passed through the State territory on the 15th and 16th July 1938. No case of cholera was reported amongst the pilgrims during their journey through the State.

Necessary sanitary arrangements were also made at the annual fair at Javali on the 12th April 1939.

#### G. VACCINATION

**Vaccination** 132. The Vaccination work is done by the Phaltan State Local Board. The following table shows the number of persons vaccinated and re-vaccinated during the years 1938-39 and 1937-38 :—

Year	Primary vaccination						Re-vaccination					
	Number of persons vaccinated			Results			Number of persons re-vaccinated			Results		
	Males	Females	Total	Successful	Unsuccessful	Absent	Males	Females	Total	Successful	Unsuccessful	Absent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1938-39	846	850	1,696	1,484	0	212	951	771	1,722	1,413	0	309
1937-38	877	865	1,742	1,518	1	223	2,580	952	3,532	2,856	0	676

Glycerinated lymph from the Vaccine Institute, Belgaum, was used with satisfactory results.

#### H. VITAL STATISTICS

**Vital Statistics** 133. The number of births and deaths and their ratios per thousand of population for the years 1938-39 and 1937-38 are given in Appendix XXIV. The total number of births registered during the year under report was 2,520 as against 2,117 in the previous year and the total number of deaths was 1,707 as against 1,278 in the last year.

## CHAPTER VII

### EDUCATION

#### A. THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

**134.** The Department of Public Instruction continued to be in charge of Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, B. A., LL. B., Dewan and Home Member.  
**Department of Public Instruction**

**135.** The particulars of schools maintained in the Phaltan State for the year 1938-39 are given in Appendix XXV.  
**Number of Schools**

**136.** The total expenditure including grants, scholarships, etc., on education during the year amounted to Rs. 46,817 as against Rs. 38,847 in the previous year. The expenditure on schools amounted to Rs. 38,534 during the year as against Rs. 34,141 in the previous year.  
**Expenditure**

#### B. SECONDARY EDUCATION

##### The Mudhoji High School, Phaltan

**137.** The Mudhoji High School, Phaltan, established in the beginning of 1895 is conducted by the Durbar. It is affiliated to the University of Bombay and is also a centre for Drawing Examinations held annually by the Inspector of Drawing and Craftwork, Bombay Province.  
**Affiliation**

**138.** Mr. G. K. Deshmukh, M. A. LL. B., B. T., continued to be the Headmaster of the High School during the year under report. The School staff included 20 teachers of whom 8 were graduates. The number of trained teachers ( B. T.'s ) was 4 during the year under report. One of the permanent graduate teachers Mr. V. M. Kolekar, B. Sc., was sent to the Shri Maharani Tarabai Teachers' College, Kolhapur, for training. He passed the B. T. examination in April 1939. By his addition as a trained teacher the number of B. T.'s was 5.  
**Teaching Staff**

**139.** The fees received during the year under report, amounted to Rs. 3,359 as against Rs. 2,769 in the previous year.  
**Receipts and Expenditure**

The fees in the High School are very moderate, the fee for Standard VII being only Rs. 2 per month. Harijan students, girl students and the relatives dependent on the staff of the High School are exempted from paying fees.

The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 14,884 as against Rs. 11,559 in the previous year.

**140.** Shri Maloji Scholarship of Rs. 15 per month is awarded annually to a First Year College student standing first among the successful candidates at the Matriculation Examination from the Mudhoji High School.  
**Scholarships**

Shri Laxmi Scholarships of a total value of Rs. 25 per month are awarded on the results of the annual and half-yearly examinations of all the standards in the High School. Shrimant Yashodabai Sanskrit Scholarship of Rs. 5 per month is awarded to a student in the VII Standard standing first in Sanskrit.

**141.** The total number of pupils at the close of the year was 311 as against 264 of the last year. Out of the total number of students the number of girl students was 70 as against 48 in the previous year.  
**Number of Pupils**

**142.** The average daily attendance of pupils during the year under report was 253 as against 238 in the previous year.  
**Average Attendance**

**143.** During the year under report, the High School made considerable progress in extra-curricular activities. The half-yearly school magazine *Vikas*, besides encouraging the development of the writing faculties of the students, proved an excellent means for giving the outside world an idea of the various activities and the all-sided progress of the school.

Owing to rat-fall at the beginning of the second term in the Phaltan town the school had to be closed for about a month and a half. Special arrangements, however, were made for holding VI and VII standard classes outside the town during the period.

About 30 (girls and boys) students from the High School rendered willing volunteer service, when the Durbar publicly honoured Prof. D. K. Karve, Dr. R. P. Paranjpye and Mr. N. C. Kelkar in April 1939.

During the year under report a number of boys and girls made fairly good progress in vocal and instrumental music.

During the year under report, the trained teachers conducted an S. T. C. class for the benefit of their un-trained colleagues. Both the teachers, who appeared for the theory examination, passed it, and one also passed in the practical.

**144.** During the year under report, 18 regular students were sent up for the Matriculation Examination, of whom 17 passed. Of the 5 ex-students sent up for the examination 3 passed. The percentage works out at 95, University percentage being at 63.

20 students appeared for the Elementary Grade Drawing Examination of whom 11 were successful. 13 students appeared for the Intermediate grade of whom 3 passed.

**145.** Physical Training was made Compulsory to all the students during the year under report. From the beginning of the second term the games department was placed in charge of an expert gymnast and all-round sport newly appointed for the purpose. This appointment gave a great impetus to all the activities of the school gymkhana. The school cricket teams practised throughout the season and played a number of matches with the local teams. The game of football was begun in right earnest and like volleyball it soon became a favourite. Girl students continued to take great interest in the game of tennis.

The annual *Shimga* sports were held during the *Shimga* holidays and proved a great success as nearly 200 boys and girls took part in them.

**146.** The medical examination of all the students was carried out during the month of July 1938. The health of the students was on an average found to be satisfactory.

**147.** The annual prize distribution ceremony was held on the 16th May 1939 at which Shrimant Raja Saheb presided. The function was largely attended and created enthusiasm and spirit of healthy competition among the students.

**148.** During the year under report, the School was visited by the following distinguished visitors :—

- (1) Sir Govindrao Madgaonkar, Kt., B. A., I. C. S., retired Judge of the High Court of Bombay.
- (2) Mr. K. C. Neogy, M. A., B. L. Dewan of Mayurbhanj State.
- (3) Shrimati Shakuntalabai Paranjpye.
- (4) Mr. B. G. Jagtap, Superintendent, Shivaji Maratha High School, Poona.

Sir Madgaonkar paid a visit to the school on the 8th October 1938 and was pleased to enter the following remarks in the Visitors' Book:—

"Attention is paid to body and to mind. *Mens Sana in Corpore Sano* (a healthy mind in a healthy body). The teachers are good athletes and the Matric results 16/18 last year speak for themselves."

Mr. Neogy paid a visit to the school on the 11th April 1939 and among other things was pleased to write:—

“The success achieved at the last Matriculation examination has been splendid; and it is no wonder the school is expanding fast. The school possesses certain unique features which reflect great interest which the Raja Saheb takes in the education of his subjects.”

### C. PRIMARY EDUCATION

#### I. Primary Education in the Municipal Area

**149. Expenditure** The total expenditure incurred on primary education by the Phaltan Municipality during the year under report amounted to Rs. 8,875 as against Rs. 8,529 in the preceding year. The Phaltan Durbar makes an annual grant of Rs. 2,000 to the municipality for primary education. The Phaltan State Local Board also makes an annual grant of Rs. 2,000 for the same purpose.

**150. Number of Schools** At the end of the year under report the total number of primary schools was five, as against three in the preceding year. This increase was effected from the month of September 1938. The Municipal girls' school has made satisfactory progress. Sewing and embroidery is taught in the school in addition to the usual curriculum.

**151. Number of Pupils and Average Attendance** The number of boys and girls attending the primary schools was 687 and 230 as against 680 and 219 in the preceding year. The daily average attendance of boys and girls was 592.2 and 155 as against 546.2 and 141.8 respectively in the previous year.

**152. Examination Results** During the year under report 20 students from the municipal school No. 1 were sent up for the Vernacular Final Examination (Satara Centre) of whom 9 i. e. 45% were successful. 2 students from the municipal school No. 3 were sent up for the V. F. Examination (Satara Centre) of whom 1 was successful.

**153. Physical Training** Physical training is compulsorily being imparted in the primary schools. Due attention is also being paid to the Boy Scout movement.

**154. Efficiency of Teachers** During the year under report one teacher was sent for the Third Year Training Course at the Union Training College, Ahmednagar, and one teacher for the First Year Training Examination at the Training College for Men, Poona: both came out successful.

**155. Adult Education** The Municipality is also doing useful work in the direction of adult education. During the year under report 15 adults took advantage of the night class for adults.

#### II. Primary Education in the Villages

**156. Expenditure** The total expenditure incurred by the Phaltan Local Board on primary education during the year under report amounted to Rs. 16,323 as against Rs. 15,468 in the preceding year.

**157. Number of Schools** The number of schools at the end of the year under report was 52 as against 51 in the preceding year. The increase is due to the opening of a new school at Dalavadi.

**158. Number of Pupils and Average Attendance** The total number of pupils attending the Primary Schools was 2,078 as against 2,063 in the preceding year. Out of the total number of pupils 300 were girls and 270 were *Harijans*. The average daily attendance of the pupils was 1440.6 as against 1426.5 in the preceding year.

**159.** During the year under report 6 students from the Taradgaon school  
**Examination** appeared for the Vernacular Final Examination ( Satara Centre ) of  
**Results** whom 3 were successful.

**160.** Compulsory Physical Training is imparted in all village schools. Due atten-  
**Physical Training** tion is also paid to the Boy Scout movement and other activities.

**161.** During the year under report, the Local Board sent one teacher for the  
**Efficiency** Second Year Training Course, at the Union Training College,  
**of Teachers** Ahmednagar. Small gatherings of teachers were held at different  
 places and model lessons were given on various subjects to enable the teachers to im-  
 prove their own methods of teaching.

**162.** During the year under report, 15 adults took advantage of the adult  
**Adult Education** education class attached to the Barad School.

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## CHAPTER VII—A

### CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT

#### A. THE CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT

163. Mr. B. L. Likhite, M. A., LL. B., Finance Member continued to be in charge of the Co-operative Department as I/c Revenue Member. Mr. M. V. Joshi, B. A., Chief Revenue Officer, continued to be the Registrar of Co-operative Societies during the year under report.

Mr. N. G. Halabe continued to be the Mamlatdar for Co-operative Societies.

#### B. GENERAL PROGRESS OF THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

164. The number of Co-operative Societies at the end of the year under report was 67 including the Society newly started at Kapshi.

165. The following table shows the different classes of Societies in the Phaltan State during the years 1938-39 and 1937-38 :—

Year	Central Bank	Agricultural			Non-agricultural			Grand Total
		Credit	Non-Credit	Total	Credit	Non-credit	Total	
1938-39	1	51	3	54	9	3	12	67
1937-38	1	50	3	53	9	3	12	66

166. During the year under report, the members of Co-operative Societies increased from 4,289 to 4,338. The working capital decreased from Rs. 12,60,733 to Rs. 10,02,830 and deposits from Rs. 7,28,811 to Rs. 4,73,219. The reserve and other funds increased from Rs. 1,41,221 to Rs. 1,53,995.

#### C. FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

167. The following table gives full details about the financial and other aspects of all the Co-operative Societies in the State :—

S. No.	Item	Total		Percentage	
		1938-39	1937-38	1938-39	1937-38
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>SOCIETIES &amp; MEMBERSHIP</b>					
1	Number of Societies ...	67	66		
2	Number of Members ...	4,338	4,289		
3	Average Membership per Society ...	64.7	65		
<b>WORKING CAPITAL</b>					
4	Share Capital ...	Rs. 78,552	Rs. 77,987	Rs. 7.8	Rs. 7.7
5	Deposits from Members ...	3,72,698	6,40,500	37.2	61.5
6	Reserve and other Funds ...	1,53,995	1,41,221	15.4	13.5
7	Loans and Deposits from other Societies ...	2,97,064	3,12,714	29.6	30.1
8	Loans and Deposits from non-Members ...	1,00,521	88,310	10	8.6
9	Total working Capital ...	10,02,830	12,60,733	100	100
<b>TURNOVER</b>					
10	Outstanding loans at the beginning of the year ...	7,06,524	6,69,500	...	...
11	Fresh loans advanced during the year ...	96,112	1,25,205	...	...
12	Interest due ...	59,501	59,596	...	...
13	Total Loans ...	8,62,137	8,57,301	...	...
14	Repayment of loans from members ...	1,68,355	1,50,777	...	...
15	Loans due at the end of the year ...	6,93,782	7,06,524	...	...
16	Overdues at the end of the year ...	4,92,309	5,02,986	70.82	75.12

168. During the year under report, the audit work of the Central Co-operative Bank and of the 61 working Societies showed 27 Societies in class 'B,' 18 in 'C,' and 16 in 'D.'

**Audit classification of Societies**

**D. PHALTAN SHRI LAXMI CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LTD.**

169. The Phaltan Shri Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., was registered on the 31st January 1926. The management of the Bank is carried on by a Board of 6 Directors of whom 2 are elected by affiliated Societies, 2 by individual share-holders and 2 are nominated by the Collector. The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors are elected at the annual general meeting.

**Constitution and Personnel**

During the year under report, Mr. B. L. Likbite, M. A., LL. B., and Mr. H. B. Teli, High Court Pleader, were elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors. The other Directors were Messrs. R. S. Bapat, L. C. E.; D. S. Unde; D. V. Barasavade and B. G. Gadhawe. Mr. S. H. Talvalkar, A. C. R. A., continued to be the Manager of the Bank.

170. The number of affiliated Societies was 63 as against 62 of the last year, one new Society, at Kapashi being affiliated during the year. The Kalaj Shri Khandoba Co-operative Credit Society un-Ltd. was ordered by the Registrar to be wound up. The number of societies in liquidation at the end of the year was 5.

**Number of Affiliated Societies**

171. The following table shows the general and financial position of the Bank at the end of the year under report in comparison with that of the previous year :—

**Financial Position**

S. No.	Description	1938-39	1937-38
1	Share Holders :—		
	(1) Individuals	1,704	1,690
	(2) Societies	63	62
		1,767	1,752
2	Share Capital Subscribed by :—	Rs.	Rs.
	(1) Individuals	27,650	27,480
	(2) Societies	33,360	33,010
		61,010	60,490
3	Reserve Fund	32,919	28,931
4	Other Reserves	39,351	35,460
5	Deposits by :—		
	(1) Individuals	4,24,538	6,77,555
	(2) Societies	8,187	8,450
	Total Deposits	4,32,725	6,86,005
6	Loans from other banks	Nil	Nil
7	Total working capital	5,66,005	8,10,887

172. The Board of Directors held 37 meetings and disposed of 287 items of business, during the year under report, as against 42 meetings and disposal of 286 items of business during the previous year.

173. The annual general meeting of the Bank was held on the 5th November 1938. It was presided over by Shrimant Raja Saheb of Phaltan. The annual report of the Board of Directors for the year 1937-38 was un-animously approved and the usual business was transacted. A dividend at 6½% was de-

**Annual General Meeting**

clared and further provision was made for Bad Debts, Reserve Fund, Building Fund, Dividend Equalisation Fund, Rebate Fund, Co-operative Education Propaganda Fund and Donations. Rebate at 2% on recoveries of interest from the Societies on or before the appointed date, was sanctioned.

**174.** During the year under report, the Bank earned a net profit of Rs. 11,728 as against Rs. 9,031 of the previous year. The rise in profits amounting to Rs. 2,697 is mainly due to the rise in Bank's advances to individual members of the Bank. The Bank's outstandings with the 5 societies in liquidation, which amounts to Rs. 33,503, have ceased to carry interest and the loss on this account was about Rs. 2,411.

**Profits**

**175.** The total advances to the Societies during the year amounted to Rs. 34,077 as against Rs. 50,854 in the previous year. The recoveries amounted to Rs. 73,469 as against Rs. 63,184 of the previous year.

**Loans and Recoveries**

**176.** Loans to individual share-holders were made to the extent of Rs. 24,310 during the year under report. The amount recovered on this account was Rs. 7,413.

**Loans to and Recoveries from Individuals**

**177.** The total amount of loans outstanding with the Societies and individual members at the end of the year, was Rs. 3,32,268 as against Rs. 3,28,743 at the end of the previous year.

**Loans Outstanding**

**178.** The Bank's audit for the year under report was done by Messrs. P. G. Bhagwat, Registered Accountants and Auditors of Bombay, appointed by the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Phaltan.

**Audit**

**179.** Sir Govind Madgaonkar, Kt., B. A., I. C. S., Retired Judge of the High Court of Bombay paid a visit to the Bank on 8th October 1938 and expressed his satisfaction at the progress of the Institution.

**Distinguished Visitors**

Mr. K. C. Neogy, M. A., B. L., Dewan, Mayurbhanj State, paid a visit to the Bank on 11th April 1939 and was much pleased with its satisfactory working.



## CHAPTER VIII

### MISCELLANEOUS

#### A. THE STATE RECORDS

180. The work of sorting and indexing the Taluka records was undertaken during the year under report.

Out of the 37 applications for certified copies including 3 of the last year, 32 were disposed of during the year under report leaving a balance of 5 at the end of the year.

#### B. PRINTING PRESSES

181. Shri Maloji Vijaya Press, Phaltan, is the only Printing Press in the State and was started in 1924. There are no newspapers published in the State.

#### C. LIBRARIES

182. The Victoria Diamond Jubilee Library at Phaltan was established on the 9th August 1870. The original name "The Native General Library, Phaltan" was changed as above at the time of the opening ceremony of the new building of the library on the 20th January 1902 in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her late Majesty the Queen-Empress Victoria.

Raosahab K. V. Godbole, B.A., LL.B., the Dewan, is the *ex-officio* President of the Library. The Managing Committee consists of seven members elected at the annual general meeting.

The library had 4,069 books at the beginning of the year and 4,310 at the close of the year, the number of additions being 241.

#### D. CLUBS

183. The Mudhoji Club, Phaltan, was established on the 1st August 1916. The institution owns a very fine building situated just outside the town. The Club has been a very popular institution and adds greatly to the amenities of the town.

#### E. FAIRS

184. The Rath and the Ramnavami fairs were held at Phaltan on 22-11-1938 and 29-3-1939 respectively and were largely attended. The annual fair at Javli was held on the 12th April 1939 and was largely attended.

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## CHAPTER IX

### CONCLUSION

**185.** The foregoing chapters contain an account of the various Departments of the State during the year under report.

**Concluding Remarks** The political relations of the Durbar with the Government of India continued to be very cordial as usual.

Peace was maintained throughout the State and the relations between the different communities continued to be harmonious.

Rainfall during the year was sufficient and timely. The out-turn of crops was normal. Prices of staple food-grains were the same as in the last year. The health and general condition of the people were good.

During the year under report, Shrimant Raja Saheb granted a wholesale remission of arrears of land revenue accumulated till the end of the financial year 1936-37 which amounted to Rs. 52,149. All lands forfeited for non-payment of arrears of land revenue which were in possession of the Durbar were ordered to be returned to former owners or their heirs. Similarly lands in possession of the State for non-payment of irrigation dues were ordered to be returned to their owners or their heirs on their paying the dues from the amounts already received from the lands or in cash where no such amounts were received. In the case of lands already sold, the amount received in excess of the dues was ordered to be refunded. A general reduction of land revenue assessment to the extent of three annas in a rupee was also given for the unexpired period of the Second Revision Settlement due to expire in 1944-45. Grazing fees and two minor taxes which were not in vogue in British India were abolished from the next financial year.

The total receipts and expenditure under all heads during the year amounted to Rs. 17,75,140 and Rs. 13,96,444 respectively as against Rs. 13,76,773 and Rs. 11,26,061 respectively. The closing balance was Rs. 9,33,179 as against Rs. 5,54,483 at the end of the previous year. The net receipts exclusive of the balance in hand, alienations of land revenue, debt and deposit receipts and advances amounted to Rs. 11,86,013 against Rs. 9,33,410 during the previous year. The net expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 8,36,940 as against Rs. 6,78,994 during the preceding year.

It is my duty to acknowledge here with gratitude the valuable guidance I have always received from Shrimant Raja Saheb in all important matters of administration. I must also mention here the hearty co-operation I always received from my colleague Mr. B. L. Likhite, and from other officials of the State. Lastly, I cannot conclude without expressing the Durbar's deep sense of gratitude to Lieut.-Col. G. P. Murphy and Lieut. Col. K. A. G. Evans-Gordon, Residents for Kolhapur and the Deccan States, for their sympathy, guidance and valuable advice. My thanks are also due to Nawabzada Mir Saeed Alam Khan, Barrister-at-Law and Major. V. W. D. Willoughby Secretaries to the Resident.

*A. S. D. Cole*

*Dewan, Phaltan State*

**APPENDICES**  
**AND**  
**ANNEXES**

## APPENDICES AND ANNEXES

Accompanying the Report on the General Administration  
of the Phaltan State for the year 1938-39.



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## APPENDIX I

Names of high officials in the Phaltan State showing changes in personnel during the year 1938-39.

Name of Officer	Designation	Date of Appointment to the Post	Date of Original Appointment	Remarks
Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, B. A., LL. B.	Dewan and Home Member.	6-2-29	27-10-21	
Mr. B. L. Likhite, M. A., LL. B.	Finance Member, I/c Revenue Member	1-6-34 1-3-38	15-8-29	
Mr. R. S. Bapat, L. C. E.	Sugar Factories, Canal and P. W. D. Officer.	16-6-37	16-6-37	
Mr. S. M. Upalekar, M. A., LL. B.	Private Secretary to the Raja Saheb of Phaltan.	18-7-32	18-7-32	
Mr. A. R. Chavan	A. D. C. to the Raja Saheb of Phaltan.	15-3-18	15-3-18	
Mr. R. R. Kaulgud, M. A., LL. B.	F. C. Sub-Judge and F. C. Magistrate.	21-9-36	21-9-36	
Mr. M. V. Joshi, B. A.	Chief Revenue Officer.	8-3-38	8-3-38	
Mr. G. K. Deshmukh, M. A., LL. B., B. T.	Headmaster, Mudhoji High School.	1-6-34	1-6-34	
Mr. G. S. Phansalkar, L. C. P. S.	Chief Medical Officer.	1-6-30	17-6-27	
Mr. V. B. Chavan	Chief Police Officer.	16-10-32	16-10-32	Retired on 31-7-38
Khan Saheb Saiyid Usman Dagdu	Chief Police Officer.	1-8-38	1-8-38	
Mr. N. V. Tere-Desai, B. A.	Personal Assistant to the Dewan.	8-11-29	8-11-29	
Mr. S. V. Ambiyé	Mamlatdar and First Class Magistrate.	22-3-38	22-3-38	
Mr. N. G. Halabe	Mamlatdar for Co-operative Societies and Second Class Magistrate.	22-11-32	22-3-05	
Mr. N. B. Kapileshwar	Survey Mamlatdar.	14-10-38	14-10-38	
Mr. G. R. Sane, B. Sc.	Inspector of Weights and Measures.	16-5-39	16-5-39	
Mr. V. R. Lele, L. C. P. S.	Asstt. Medical Officer.	5-4-34	5-4-34	
Mr. R. B. Tabib	Asstt. Police Officer.	16-7-38	16-7-38	
Mr. V. R. Tathavadkar	Khasgi Karbhari.	4-1-35	13-1-18	
Mr. K. S. Keskar	State and Khasgi Business Manager.	6-5-35	1-9-29	
Mr. D. S. Unde	Agricultural Officer.	6-5-35	23-1-32	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

## APPENDIX II

List of Laws in force in the Phaltan State.

( Corrected up to the 1st October 1939 )

## I. Acts adapted from the Acts passed by the Government of India,

No.	Act No.	Description	Introduced during the year	Remarks
1	XXXII of 1839	The Interest Act, 1839.	1936	
2	XVIII of 1850	The Judicial Officers' Protection Act, 1850	1936	
3	XXI of 1850	The Caste Disabilities Removal Act, 1850	1938	
4	XIII of 1855	The Indian Fatal Accidents Act, 1855.	1939	
5	XV of 1856	The Hindu Widows' Re-marriage Act, 1856.	1936	
6	XXI of 1860	The Societies Registration Act, 1860.	1926	
7	XIV of 1860	The Indian Penal Code.	1889-90	
8	XX of 1863	The Religious Endowments Act, 1863.	1926	
9	III of 1864	The Foreigners Act, 1864.	1939	
10	XXV of 1867	The Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867.	1930	
11	VII of 1870	The Court-fees Act, 1870.	1889-90	
12	I of 1871	The Cattle-trespass Act, 1871.	1882-83	
13	XXIII of 1871	The Pensions Act, 1871.	1930	
14	I of 1872	The Indian Evidence Act, 1872.	1889-90	
15	III of 1872	The Special Marriage Act, 1872.	1938	
16	IX of 1872	The Indian Contract Act, 1872.	1889-90	
17	XV of 1882	The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872.	1933	
18	X of 1873	The Indian Oaths Act, 1873.	1889-90	
19	IX of 1875	The Indian Majority Act, 1875.	1894-95	
20	XIX of 1876	The Dramatic Performances Act, 1876.	1939	
21	I of 1877	The Specific Relief Act, 1877.	1889-90	
22	I of 1878	The Opium Act, 1878.	1889-90	
23	VI of 1878	The Treasure-trove Act, 1878.	1893-94	
24	XI of 1878	The Indian Arms Act, 1878.	1882-83	
25	XXVI of 1881	The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.	1930	
26	II of 1882	The Indian Trusts Act, 1882.	1926	
27	IV of 1882	The Transfer of Property Act, 1882.	1904-05	

## APPENDIX II—(Contd.)

No.	Act No.	Description	Introduced during the year	Remarks
✓ 28	V of 1882	The Indian Easements Act, 1882.	1930	
29	XII of 1882	The Indian Salt Act, 1882.	1904-05	
✓ 30	XIX of 1883	The Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883	1894-95	
31	IV of 1884	The Indian Explosives Act, 1884.	1917-18	
✓ 32	XII of 1884	The Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884.	1898-99	
33	XIII of 1885	The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.	1917-18	
34	VI of 1886	The Births, Deaths & Marriages Registration Act, 1886.	1926	
35	VII of 1887	The Suits Valuation Act, 1887.	1930	
✓ 36	I of 1890	The Revenue Recovery Act, 1890. ✓	1939	
37	VI of 1890	The Charitable Endowments Act, 1890.	1926	
38	VIII of 1890	The Guardians and Wards Act, 1890.	1894-95	
✓ 39	XI of 1890	The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890.	1918-19	
✓ 40	I of 1894	The Land Acquisition Act, 1894.	1913-14	
41	IX of 1894	The Prisons Act, 1894.	1936	
42	III of 1897	The Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897.	1939	
43	X of 1897	The General Clauses Act, 1897.	1931	
44	V of 1898	The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.	1898-99	
45	VI of 1898	The Indian Post Office Act, 1898.	1905-06	
46	II of 1899	The Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (As amended by the Bombay Act No. II of 1922).	1922-23	
47	XIII of 1899	The Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899.	1905-06	
48	III of 1900	The Prisoners Act, 1900.	1910-11	
49	XV of 1903	The Indian Extradition Act, 1903.	1907-08	
50	VII of 1904	The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904.	1936	
51	III of 1906	The Indian Coinage Act, 1906.	1939	
52	V of 1908	The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.	1908-09	
53	VI of 1908	The Explosive Substances Act, 1908.	1908-09	
54	IX of 1908	The Indian Limitation Act, 1908.	1908-09	
55	XVI of 1908	The Indian Registration Act, 1908.	1921-22	
56	IV of 1909	The Whipping Act, 1909.	1917-18	



APPENDIX II—( *Contd.* )

No.	Act No.	Description	Introduced/ during the year	Remarks
57	IX of 1910	The Indian Electricity Act, 1910.	1933	
58	II of 1911	The Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911	1939	
59	IV of 1912	The Indian Lunacy Act, 1912.	1931	
60	III of 1913	The Administrator General's Act, 1913.	1931	
61	VII of 1913	The Indian Companies Act, 1913.	1918-19	
62	XV of 1916	The Hindu Disposition of Property Act, 1916.	1936	
63	II of 1918	The Cinematograph Act, 1918	1939	
64	X of 1918	The Usurious Loans Act, 1918.	1918-19	
65	V of 1920	The Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920.	1931	
66	XIV of 1920	The Charitable and Religious Trusts Act, 1920.	1936	
67	XI of 1922	The Indian Income-tax Act, 1922.	1932	
68	V of 1923	The Indian Boilers Act, 1923.	1933	
69	VIII of 1923	The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.	1933	
70	XIX of 1923	The Indian Official Secrets Act, 1923.	1939	
71	XXX of 1923	The Special Marriage (Amendment) Act, 1923.	1938	
72	VI of 1924	The Criminal Tribes Act, 1924.	1931	
73	XII of 1925	The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925 (As amended by Bombay Act No. 4 of 1936 and Bombay Act No. 20 of 1938).	1939	
74	XXXIX of 1925	The Indian Succession Act, 1925.	1930	
75	XII of 1926	The Contempt of Courts Act, 1926.	1936	
76	XVI of 1927	The Indian Forest Act, 1927.	1931	
77	XII of 1928	The Hindu Inheritance (Removal of Disabilities) Act, 1928.	1936	
78	II of 1929	The Hindu Law of Inheritance (Amendment) Act, 1929.	1936	
79	VII of 1929	The Trade Disputes Act, 1929.	1938	
80	XIX of 1929	The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929.	1936	
81	III of 1930	The Indian Sale of Goods Act, 1930.	1933	
82	XXX of 1930	The Hindu Gains of Learning Act, 1930.	1936	
83	XXIII of 1931	The Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act 1931.	1939	

APPENDIX II—( *Contd.* )

No.	Act No.	Description	Introduced during the year	Remarks
84	IX of 1932	The Indian Partnership Act, 1932.	1933	
85	XVII of 1933	The Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933.	1939	
86	XXII of 1934	The Indian Aircraft Act, 1934.	1939	
87	XXV of 1934	The Indian Factories Act, 1934.	1935	
88	XXX of 1934	The Petroleum Act, 1934.	1938	
89	IV of 1936	The Payment of Wages Act, 1936.	1938	
90	XIX of 1936	The General Clauses ( Amendment ) Act, 1936.	1938	
91	XXI of 1936	The Code of Civil Procedure ( Amendment ) Act, 1936.	1938	
92	XXII of 1936	The Indian Companies ( Amendment ) Act, 1936.	1938	
93	IV of 1937	The Indian Income-tax ( Amendment ) Act, 1937.	1938	
94	VII of 1937	The Workmen's Compensation ( Amendment ) Act, 1937.	1938	
95	VIII of 1937	The Code of Civil Procedure ( Amendment ) Act, 1937.	1938	
96	IX of 1937	The Code of Civil Procedure ( Second Amendment ) Act, 1937.	1938	
97	XII of 1937	The Contempt of Courts ( Amendment ) Act, 1937.	1938	
98	XVI of 1937	The Code of Civil Procedure ( Third Amendment ) Act, 1937.	1938	
99	XX of 1937	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1937.	1938	
100	XXII of 1937	The Payment of Wages ( Amendment ) Act, 1937.	1938	
101	XXVI of 1937	The Muslim Personal Law ( Shariat ) Application Act, 1937.	1938	
102	I of 1938	The Repealing Act, 1938.	1938	
103	II of 1938	The Indian Companies ( Amendment ) Act, 1938.	1938	
104	VII of 1938	The Child Marriage Restraint ( Amendment ) Act, 1938.	1938	
105	IX of 1938	The Workmen's Compensation ( Amendment ) Act, 1938.	1938	
106	XVII of 1938	The Trade Disputes ( Amendment ) Act, 1938.	1938	
107	XIX of 1938	The Child Marriage Restraint ( Second Amendment ) Act, 1938.	1938	
108	XXV of 1938	The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals ( Amendment ) Act, 1938.	1939	
109	IV of 1939	The Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.	1939	
110	VIII of 1939	The Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939	1939	
111	XIII of 1939	The Workmen's Compensation ( Amendment ) Act, 1939.	1939	
112	XVI of 1939	The Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939	1939	

APPENDIX II—( *Contd.* )II. Regulations and Acts adapted from the Regulations and Acts  
of the Government of Bombay.

No.	Regulation No.	Description	Introduced during the year	Remarks
1	II of 1827	Caste Questions.	1889-90	
2	IV of 1827	Civil Courts ( Law to be observed ).	1889-90	
✓ 3	V of 1827	Acknowledgment of Debts ; Interests ; Mortgages.	1889-90	
✓ 4	VIII of 1827	Administration of Estates.	1889-90	
5	XII of 1827	Police (Duties and Powers of Magistrates)	1889-90	
6	XIII of 1827	Criminal Courts ( Substitution of letter for summons ).	1889-90	
	<i>Act No.</i>			
1	IV of 1862	Markets and Fairs Act, 1862.	1918-19	
2	VII of 1866	The Bombay Hindu Heirs' Relief Act, 1866.	1896-97	
3	VII of 1867	The Bombay District Police Act, so far as not repealed by District Police Act IV of 1890.	...	
4	VIII of 1867	The Bombay Village Police Act, 1867.	1896-97	
5	II of 1868	The Bombay Ferries Act, 1868.	1918-19	
6	XIV of 1869	The Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869.	1894-95	
7	II of 1874	The Civil Jails Act, 1874.	1938	
✓ 8	III of 1874	The Bombay Hereditary Offices Act, 1874.	1896-97	
9	III of 1875	Tolls on Roads and Bridges Act, 1875.	1896-97	
✓ 10	X of 1876	The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876.	1931	
11	V of 1878	The Bombay Abkari Act, 1878.	1896-97	
✓ 12	V of 1879	The Bombay Land revenue Code, 1879.	1882-83	
✓ 13	VII of 1879	The Bombay Irrigation Act, 1879.	1924	
✓ 14	XVII of 1879	The Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879.	1882-83	
15	IV of 1887	The Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887.	1897-98	
16	IV of 1890	The Bombay District Police Act, 1890.	1913-14	
17	I of 1892	The Bombay District Vaccination Act, 1892.	1910-11	
18	III of 1901	The Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901.	1904-05	
✓ 19	I of 1905	The Bombay Court of Wards Act, 1905.	1918-19	
20	II of 1906	The Mamlatdars' Courts Act, 1906.	1907-08	

## APPENDIX II—(Contd.)

No.	Act No.	Description	Introduced during the year	Remarks
21	VII of 1920	The Bombay Public Conveyance Act, 1920.	1931	
✓22	IX of 1920	The Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1920.	1931	
23	XVII of 1920	The Bombay Pleaders Act, 1920.	1922	
24	IV of 1923	The Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923.	1931	
25	VI of 1923	The Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923.	1931	
✓26	VII of 1925	The Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1925.	1926	
27	XV of 1932	The Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932.	1935	
28	XI of 1936	The Bombay District Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1936.	1938	
29	XIV of 1936	The Bombay District Municipal, Local Boards and Municipal Boroughs (Amendment) Act, 1936.	1938	
30	XV of 1936	The Indian Lunacy, Bombay District, Municipal and Bombay Municipal Boroughs (Amendment) Act, 1936.	1938	
✓31	XVII of 1936	The Bombay Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Act, 1936.	1938	
32	XVIII of 1936	The Bombay Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1936.	1938	
33	XXII of 1936	The Bombay Weights and Measures (Amendment) Act, 1936.	1938	
34	V of 1937	The Bombay Weights and Measures (Amendment) Act, 1937.	1938	
35	VI of 1937	The Indian Limitation (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1937.	1938	
36	VII of 1938	The Bombay Finance (Amendment) Act, 1938.	1938	
37	XV of 1938	The Indian Lunacy (Amendment) Act, 1938	1939	
✓38	XVIII of 1938	The Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act, 1938.	1939	
39	I of 1939	The Bombay Weights and Measures (Amendment) Act, 1939.	1939	

APPENDIX II—( *Contd.* )

## III. Acts passed by the Phaltan Durbar.

No.	Act No.	Description	Date of Commencement.	Remarks
1	I of 1923	The Opium and Intoxicating Drugs Act, 1923.	15-8-1923	
2	I of 1929	The Government of Phaltan State Act, 1929.	7-9-1929	
3	II of 1929	The Phaltan State Elections Inquiries Act, 1929.	7-9-1929	
4	III of 1929	An Act to provide for the Attendance and Examination of Witnesses before the Phaltan State Legislative Council, 1929.	7-9-1929	
5	I of 1930	An Act to introduce certain Laws and Amendments of certain Laws, 1930.	1-6-1930	
6	II of 1930	The Phaltan Census Act, 1930.	9-9-1930	
7	I of 1931	The Government of Phaltan State Amendment Act, 1931.	20-3-1931	
8	III of 1931	An Act to repeal and adapt some Laws.	20-5-1931	
9	IV of 1931	The Phaltan Village Sanitation Act, 1931	20-5-1931	
10	V of 1931	The Phaltan Local Boards Amendment Act, 1931.	1-6-1931	
11	VI of 1931	The Government of Phaltan State ( Second ) Amendment Act, 1931.	25-5-1931	
12	VII of 1931	The Government of Phaltan State ( Third ) Amendment Act, 1931.	28-9-1931	
13	I of 1932	The Government of Phaltan State Amendment Act, 1932.	8-3-1932	
14	II of 1932	The Phaltan Pleaders Amendment Act, 1932.	1-4-1932	
15	IV of 1932	The Phaltan Income-tax Act, 1932 ( India Act No. XI of 1922 )	1-6-1932	
16	V of 1932	The Phaltan Local Boards Amendment Act, 1932.	1-6-1932	
✓ 17	VI of 1932	The Phaltan Co-operative Societies Amendment Act, 1932. X	1-8-1932	
18	VII of 1932	The Phaltan Public Funds Control Act, 1932.	1-8-1932	
19	I of 1933	The Phaltan Sale of Goods Act, 1933 (India Act No. III of 1930, Sections 2 to 66 inclusive. )	1-6-1933	
20	II of 1933	The Phaltan Electricity Act, 1933 ( India Act No. IX of 1910 ).	1-6-1933	

## APPENDIX II—(Contd.)

No.	Act No.	Description	Date of Commencement	Remarks
21	III of 1933	The Phaltan Workmen's Compensation Act, 1933 (India Act No. VIII of 1923.)	1-6-1933	
22	IV of 1933	The Phaltan Boilers Act, 1933 (India Act No. V of 1923.)	1-6-1933	
23	V of 1933	The Phaltan Partnership Act, 1933 (India Act No. IX of 1932, Sections 2 to 74 A. with Schedules 1 and 2.)	1-11-1933	
24	VI of 1933	The Phaltan Christian Marriage Act, 1933 (India Act No. XV of 1872, Sections 3 to 80 inclusive of Schedules 1 to 4.)	1-11-1933	
25	VII of 1933	An Act to introduce the Amendments of certain Acts of the Government of India and the Government of Bombay up to the end of May 1933.	1-11-1933	
26	I of 1935	The Phaltan Weights and Measures Act, 1935 (Bombay Act No. XV of 1932, Sections 3 to 47 inclusive and Schedules 1 and 2.)	18-3-1935	
27	II of 1935	The Phaltan Factories Act, 1935 (India Act No. XXV of 1934, Sections 3 to 82 inclusive and Schedule 1.)	1-6-1935	
28	I of 1936	The Government of Phaltan State Amendment Act, 1936.	1-2-1936	
29	II of 1936	The Phaltan Court Fees Act and Stamp Act, Amendment Act, 1936.	1-8-1936	
30	III of 1936	An Act to introduce certain Laws passed by the Government of India.	1-8-1936	
31	IV of 1936	An Act to introduce the Amendments of certain Acts of the Government of India and the Government of Bombay up to the end of May 1936.	1-8-1936	
32	V of 1936	The Phaltan Local Boards Amendment Act, 1936.	1-8-1936	
33	VI of 1936	The Phaltan Primary Education Amendment Act, 1936.	1-8-1936	
34	VII of 1936	The Phaltan District Municipal Amendment Act, 1936.	1-8-1936	
35	I of 1937	The Phaltan Income-tax Amendment Act, 1937.	5-9-1937	
36	II of 1938	The Phaltan Court Fees Act and Stamp Act, Amendment Act, 1937.	5-9-1937	

APPENDIX II—( *Contd.* )

No.	Act No.	Description	Date of Commencement	Remarks
37	I of 1938	The Government of Phaltan State Amendment Act, 1938.	21-1-1938	
38	II of 1938	The Hindu Women's Rights to property Act, 1938.	1-8-1938	
39	III of 1938	An Act to introduce the Amendments of certain Acts of the Government of India and the Government of Bombay given in the Schedule.	1-8-1938	
40	IV of 1938	An Act to introduce certain Acts of the Government of India and the Government of Bombay given in the Schedule.	1-8-1938	
41	V of 1938	The Phaltan Court Fees Act and Stamp Act Amendment Act, 1938.	31-12-1938	
42	I of 1939	The Government of Phaltan State Amendment Act, 1939.	11-2-39	
43	II of 1939	An Act to introduce certain Enactments, Rules and Orders of the Government of India in the Phaltan State.	31-8-39	
44	III of 1939	The Phaltan Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1939.	14-9-39	
45	IV of 1939	The Phaltan Sales Tax Act, 1939. (Bombay Act No. 5 of 1939.)	14-9-39	
46	V of 1939	The Phaltan Court Fees Act and Stamp Act, Amendment Act, 1939.	14-9-39	
47	VI of 1939	An Act to introduce certain Acts and Amendments of certain Acts of the Government of India and the Government of Bombay, in the Phaltan State, given in the Schedule.	14-9-39	
48	VII of 1939	The Phaltan Primary Education (Amendment) Act, 1939.	14-9-39	
49	VIII of 1939	The Phaltan Dangerous Drugs Act, 1939	14-9-39	
50	IX of 1939	The Indian Aircraft (Phaltan Amendment) Act, 1939.	30-9-39	

APPENDIX II—( *Contd.* )

## IV. Orders and Ordinances promulgated by the Raja of Phaltan.

No.	Order No.	Description	Date of Commencement	Remarks
<i>Orders</i>				
1	I of 1934	The Sugar ( Excise Duty ) Order, 1934.	19-8-1934	
2	II of 1934	The Matches ( Excise Duty ) Order, 1934.	25-9-1934	
3	III of 1934	Order regulating the issue of Sugar from a factory.	13-12-1934	
4	I of 1938	The Matches (Excise Duty) Phaltan State (Amendment) Order, 1938.	1-7-1938	
5	I of 1939	The Registration of Foreigners ( Exemption ) Order, 1939.	31-8-39	
6	II of 1939	The Phaltan Foreigners Order, 1939.	7-9-39	
7	III of 1939	The Phaltan Enemy Foreigners Order, 1939.	30-9-39	
8	IV of 1939	The Phaltan Regulation and Control of prices Order, 1939.	30-9-39	
<i>Ordinances</i>				
9	I of 1939	An Ordinance to apply to the Phaltan State the Defence of India Ordinance, 1939 ( No. V of 1939 ) an Ordinance to provide for special measures to ensure the public safety and interest and the defence of the Phaltan State and for the trial of certain offences.	7-9-39	
10	II of 1939	An Ordinance to apply to the Phaltan State the Foreigners Ordinance, 1939 ( No. I of 1939 ) an ordinance to provide for the imposition of restrictions on foreigners.	7-9-39	
11	III of 1939	The Defence of India ( Phaltan Amendment ) Ordinance, 1939.	30-9-39	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.



**APPENDIX III**

**Appendix III is not given as there is no Military Force in the Phaltan State:**

**K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.**

## APPENDIX IV

STATEMENT showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline, and Education of the Police in the Phaltan State, for the year 1938-39.

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	
<i>Police ( Regular Foot )</i>		Rs.	Rs.									
Chief Police Officer ...	1	125	17,462	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		
Asstt. Police Officer ..	1	75		...	...	...	...	...	1	...		
Head Constable I ...	1	26		...	...	...	...	...	1	...		
Do II ...	2	19		...	...	...	...	...	2	...		
Do III ...	2	18		...	...	...	...	...	1	1		
Do IV ...	3	16		...	...	...	...	...	2	1		
Constables I ...	2	14		...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	
Do II ...	5	13		...	...	...	...	...	4	1		
Do III ...	29	12		...	2	...	...	...	29	...		
Total ...	46	...		...	...	3	...	...	...	41	5	
Garrison ...	52	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	45	7	
Sowars ( Mounted ) ...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	98	...		...	...	3	...	...	...	86	12	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

APPENDIX V

STATEMENT showing the working of the Police in the Phaltan State during the year 1938.

State	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions to accused arrested		Percentage of convictions to 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
Phaltan	71	96	138	168	138	168	45	61	27	57	60	51.69	60	51.69	50 accused awaiting trial at the end of year.

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\* Out of these 5 accused were released under Section 562.

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

## APPENDIX VI

STATEMENT showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Phaltan State during the year 1938.

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
Phaltan	Rs. 1,288	Rs. 3,780	Rs. 1,107	Rs. 1,634	Rs. 85.9	Rs. 43.2	

K. V. GODBOLE.  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

## APPENDIX

## STATEMENT showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

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
	Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>I Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</b>							
1 Abetment ( Ss. 109-120 )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Criminal Conspiracy ( Ss. 120 B )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Offences against the State ( Ss. 121-130 )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Offences against the Public Tranquillity ( Ss. 143-160 )	...	4	4	1	3	49	...
5 Offences by, or relating to, Public Servants ( Ss. 161-171 )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Offences relating to elections ( Ss. 171 E-171 I )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Contempts of the Lawful Authority of Public Servants ( Ss. 172-190 )	...	2	2	1	2	2	2
8 False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice ( Ss. 193-229 )	...	2	2	...	2	2	1
9 Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps ( Ss. 231-263 A )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Offences relating to Weights and Measures ( Ss. 264-267 )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety, Convenience, Decency and Morals ( Ss. 269-294 A )	...	1	1	3	1	1	1
12 Offences relating to Religion ( Ss. 295-298 )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Offences affecting the Human Body : -							
(i) Offences affecting Life ( Ss. 302-311 )	...	2	5	7	6	8	5
(ii) Causing of Miscarriage, etc. ( Ss. 312-318 )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iii) Hurt ( Ss. 323-338 )	...	30	69	99	48	80	276
(iv) Wrongful Restraint and Wrongful Confinement ( Ss. 341-348 )	...	2	3	5	1	3	10
(v) Criminal Force and Assault ( Ss. 352-358 )	...	1	12	13	3	7	32
(vi) Kidnapping, Abduction, Slavery and Forced Labour ( Ss. 363-374 )	...	1	1	2	...	1	3
(vii) Rape ( S. 376 )	...	1	1	1	...	1	...
(viii) Unnatural Offences ( S. 377 )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Offences against Property : -							
(i) Theft ( Ss. 379-382 )	...	10	27	37	25	31	54
(ii) Extortion ( Ss. 384-389 )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iii) Robbery and Dacoity ( Ss. 392-402 )	...	...	3	3	...	3	8
(iv) Criminal Misappropriation of Property ( Ss. 403-404 )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(v) Criminal Breach of Trust ( Ss. 406-414 )	...	7	6	13	4	6	11
(vi) Cheating ( Ss. 417-420 )	...	...	5	5	...	3	4
(vii) Fraudulent Deeds and Disposition of Property ( Ss. 421-424 )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(viii) Mischief ( Ss. 426-440 )	...	...	1	1	8	1	2
(ix) Criminal Trespass ( Ss. 447-462 )	...	8	15	23	11	17	60
15 Offences relating to Documents and to Trade or Property Marks ( Ss. 465-489 D )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Criminal Breach of Contracts of Service ( Ss. 490-492 )	...	1	...	1	...	1	6
17 Offences relating to Marriage ( Ss. 493-498 )	...	1	...	1	...	1	2
18 Defamation ( Ss. 500-502 )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Criminal Intimidation, Insult and Annoyance ( Ss. 504-510 )	...	6	21	27	13	22	60
20 Attempt to commit offences ( Ss. 511 )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>II Offences against other Laws</b>	...	4	92	96	91	89	130
<b>Total...</b>	...	80	263	343	209	279	721
							165

\* 19 Persons were released under S, 562 Cri. Pro. Code.

VII

of, and cases awaiting trial in the Phaltan State during the year 1938.

Number of persons sentenced							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Form of Imprisonment										Number of cases awaiting trial.	REMARKS.			
Simple	Rigorous	Imprisonment and Fine.		Fine only	Whipping	Total				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.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	S. No.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13-	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	( i )	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	( ii )	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	( iii )	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	( iv )	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	( v )	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	( vi )	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	( vii )	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	( viii )	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14-	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	( i )	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	( ii )	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	( iii )	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	( iv )	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	( v )	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	( vi )	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	( vii )	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	( viii )	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	( ix )	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	
2	1	1	..	76	..	80	32	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3*	II
2	4	6	18	116	..	146	409	..	1	8	10	4	5	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	64	19*	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

## APPENDIX VIII

STATEMENT showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Phaltan State, during the year 1938.

Name of the Court	Number of offences reported during the year		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year	Remarks
			Brought to trial in 1938						Total		Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped, or transferred		
	Past year	Present year	Remaining at the end of last year	Arrested by Police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate	Past year	Present year							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
Sessions Court ... ..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Magistrates First Class ...	54	58	56	52	41	22	...	...	134	171	64	31	36	3	3	34	
Magistrate Second Class ...	172	205	159	46	80	265	...	...	443	550	75	239	129	...	4	103	
Total ...	228	263	215	98	121	287	...	...	586	721	139	270	165	3	7	137	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

## APPENDIX IX

STATEMENT showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Phaltan State during the year 1938.

Tribunals	Number of Applications	Number of Persons and Cases																Remarks
		Applications rejected		Sentences						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further inquiry etc. ordered		Pending		
				Confirmed		Modified		Reversed										
		Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
High Court	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sessions Court	...	4	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Addl. District Magistrate's Court	...	51	...	36	27	12	4	33	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.



**APPENDIX X**

*Civil Work:—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Phaltan State during the year 1938.*

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during the year, received by transfer, or on remand		Total		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year								Suits disposed of during the 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 transactions	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs.100	Number of suits above Rs.100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs.500 and under Rs. 1000	Number of suits above Rs.1000 and under Rs. 5000	Number of suits above Rs. 5000	<i>Ex-parte</i>	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of		Value	Average duration
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
First Class Sub-Judge's Court, Phaltan	261	224	205	165	466	389	242	215	224	174	Rs. 58,626	37	120	8	77	66	14	7	1	16	46	26	127	Rs. 86,414	y. m. d. 1-4-0	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State,

## APPENDIX XI

*Civil Work* :—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Phaltan State during the year 1938.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Value of opening balance for present year	Applications brought to the Register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of			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	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
First Class Sub-Judge's Court, Phaltan			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.				
	227	229	1,41,101	418	315	1,27,219	645	544	2,68,320	416	356	1,63,174	229	188	1,05,146	56	27	105	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State,

APPENDIX XII

Civil Work :—Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Phaltan State during the year 1938.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of										Average duration	Remarks	
													Decisions confirmed	Decisions reversed	Decisions amended	Cases remanded for retrial	Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of								
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	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	23	24	25	26
High Court	2	1	...	4	2	5	1	1	1	4	Rs. ...	Rs. 3,126	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	y. m. d. 0-7-20	y. m. d. 4-11-20	
District Judge's Court	12	7	8	16	20	23	13	11	7	12	45,202	12,998	4	9	3	1	...	...	5	1	1	...	0-8-28	1-0-20	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

**APPENDIX XIII**

**STATEMENT showing the number of persons confined in the Jail and Lock-ups in the Phaltan State, during the year 1938-39.**

Station	No. of prisons	Number of prisoners				Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of jail and prisoners	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Total		Past year	Present year				
				Past year	Present year						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
State Jail at Phaltan	1	11	89	108	100	16-12	16-26	16	Rs. 965	Days 35-46	Nil

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

APPENDIX XIV

Registration of documents in the Phaltan State during the year 1938-39.

Name of State	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registration 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
Phaltan	1,340	1,362	447	303	500	536	1	2	5	...	387	521	1,340	1,362	Rs. 2,80,421	Rs. 3,29,097	...	...	...	...	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

## APPENDIX XV

STATEMENT showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Phaltan State during the year 1938-39

Description	Past year			Present year			Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of Property	Fees realised	Number of deeds	Value of Property	Fees realised	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Mortgages ...	447	1,08,117	262	303	99,260	320	
Sale-deeds ...	500	1,30,551	1,003	536	1,38,053	1,091	
Wills ...	1	...	2	2	...	7	
Money-Bonds ...	5	640	6	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous ...	387	41,113	675	521	91,784	1,041	
Total ...	1,340	2,80,421	1,948	1,362	3,29,097	2,459	
Deduct Expenditure ...	...	...	768	...	...	1,221	
Net Profit ...	...	...	1,180	...	...	1,238	

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Dewan, Phaltan State.

APPENDIX XVI

Receipts and expenditure of the Local Self Government Institutions in the Phaltan State during the year 1938-39

Name	Opening Balance on 1st June	Reciepts during the year		Total in current year	Expenditure during the year		Balance on 31st May	Remarks
		Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Phaltan Municipality ...	2,059	39,875	43,374	45,433	39,541	43,881	1,552	...
Phaltan State Local Board...	55,734	61,487	90,803	1,46,537	41,542	1,12,402	34,135	

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Dewan, Phaltan State.

APPENDIX XVII

STATEMENT of Rainfall in the Phaltan State during the year 1938

Station	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total	Total of past year	Average of past 5 years	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
..	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	
Phaltan (Central Division)	...	...	2.91	0.89	1.04	1.74	1.70	2.48	7.90	4.16	0.15	0.10	23.07	15.98	19.45	
Barad (Eastern Division)	...	...	3.62	0.25	0.71	1.53	3.87	4.04	12.02	1.69	0.08	...	27.81	17.06	17.82	
Taradgaon (Western Division)	...	0.27	2.13	0.32	1.59	2.09	3.39	2.32	5.10	3.14	0.16	0.13	20.64	16.20	15.76	

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Dewan, Phaltan State.



### APPENDIX XVIII

STATEMENT as to prices of staple food-grains in the Phaltan State during the year 1938-39

Article	Past year ( during March 1938 )	Present year ( during March 1939 )	Remarks
1	2	3	4
	Seers per Rupee	Seers per Rupee	
Jwari ...	19 $\frac{3}{8}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Bajri ...	15 $\frac{11}{16}$	18 $\frac{1}{3}$	
Wheat ...	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{11}{16}$	
Rice ...	8 $\frac{2}{3}$	8 $\frac{2}{3}$	
Gram ...	11 $\frac{7}{20}$	11 $\frac{7}{20}$	
Tur ..	7	6 $\frac{3}{10}$	

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## APPENDIX XIX

Expenditure on Public Works in the Phaltan State during the year 1938-39.

Description of Work	State Funds			Local Funds			Total	Remarks
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Public Offices and Buildings ... ..	54,067	6,987	61,054	2,151	480	2,631	63,685	
2. Payment to the Government of Bombay on account of the Mahad-Pandharpur Road:—								
(1) Annual Contribution ... ..	...	4,607	4,607	...	...	...	4,607	
(2) Half toll-proceeds ... ..	...	6,018	6,018	...	...	...	6,018	
(3) Contribution for special repairs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Roads and road side-trees ... ..	3,447	...	3,447	...	14,702	14,702	18,149	
4. Water-supply ... ..	...	...	...	755	1,852	2,607	26,07	
5. Establishment ( including contingencies ) ... ..	11,979	...	11,979	1,895	...	1,895	13,874	
6. Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	...	1,032	...	1,032	1,032	
Total ...	69,493	17,612	87,105	5,833	17,034	22,867	1,09,972	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

## APPENDIX XX

Agricultural stock in the Phaltan State during the year 1938-39

Place	Year	Oxen			Buffaloes			Horses and Ponies			Asses	Goats	Sheep	Ploughs		Carts		Remarks
		Bullocks	Cows	Young Stock (calves)	Male Buffaloes	Cow- Buffaloes	Young Stock (Buffalo calves)	Horses	Mares	Young Stock (Colts and fillies)				With two bullocks	With four bullocks	Riding	Load carrying	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Phaltan State ...	1938-39	12,509	7,164	5,358	73	1,513	989	238	210	60	331	19,809	39,305	386	844	417	2,135	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

APPENDIX XXI

STATEMENT showing the excise shops and excise ( *sayar* ) revenue of the Phaltan State during the year 1938-39.

Name of State	Country Spirit		Opium		Ganja		Toddy		Total		Remarks
	No. of shops	Revenue	No. of shops	Revenue	No. of shops	Revenue	No. of shops	Revenue	No. of shops	Revenue	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Phaltan State	1	6,340	8	32,417	1	4,104	...	...	10	42,861	

K. V. GODBOLE,  
Phaltan State.

## APPENDIX XXII

STATEMENT showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Phaltan State during the year 1938-39

## RECEIPTS

Nature of Demand	Demand			Collection during the current year (1938-39)	Collection during the previous year (1937-38)	Remission during the current year (1938-39)	Balance	Remarks
	Ar-rears	Current	Total					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cash Balance at the commencement of the year				5,54,483	3,03,771			
<i>A-Land Revenue</i>								
1 Fixed			*					
2 Fluctuating	61,762	1,92,523	2,54,285	1,41,324	1,79,850	62,410	28,628	
3 Miscellaneous		1,474	1,474	1,474	1,061			
4 Water cess		6,699	6,699	6,699	8,469			
5 Alienations		64,428	64,428	64,428	64,428			
6 Collection charges on irrigation revenue		20,423	20,423	20,423	15,888			
7 Collection charges on local funds revenue		4,678	4,678	4,678	4,253			
Total	61,762	2,90,225	3,51,987	2,39,026	2,73,949	62,410	28,628	
Deduct Local Funds		26,133	26,133	26,133	26,529			
Total	61,762	2,64,092	3,25,854	2,12,893	2,47,420	62,410	28,628	1
<i>B-Forest Revenue</i>								
1 Grazing fees	5	2,621	2,626	2,614	3,124		12	
2 Trees		159	159	148	42		11	
3 Quarries		133	133	116	75		17	
4 Miscellaneous	26	129	155	123	112		32	
Total	31	3,042	3,073	3,001	3,353		72	
<i>C-Excise Revenue</i>								
1 Compensation for								
(1) Liquor		6,340	6,340	6,340	6,341			
(2) Hemp Drugs		4,104	4,104	4,104	4,104			
(3) Salt		2,011	2,011	2,011	2,011			
2 Opium		32,417	32,417	32,417	29,114			
3 Excise duty on sugar		4,93,326	4,93,326	4,93,326	3,60,448			2
4 Proceeds of the pool of the excise duty on matches		7,380	7,380	7,380	4,275			
5 Miscellaneous		1,816	1,816	1,816	1,577			
Total		5,47,394	5,47,394	5,47,394	4,07,870			
<i>D-Stamp Revenue</i>								
1 Sale-proceeds of court fee Stamps		8,385	8,385	8,385	9,394			
2 Sale-proceeds of general stamps		3,850	3,850	3,850	3,223			

\* Includes Rs. 21,923 being the amount of remission of arrears of land revenue sanctioned by D. R. No. 15/13-8-38 recovered during 1937-38 and adjusted during the year under report.

N. B.—The figures in the last column refer to the explanatory notes at the end of this Appendix.

## APPENDIX XXII

STATEMENT showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Phaltan State  
during the year 1938-39

## DISBURSEMENTS

Nature of Expenditure	Budget Estimates		Actual Expenditure		Increase	Decrease	Remarks
	Current year (1938-39)	Previous year (1937-38)	Current year (1938-39)	Previous year (1937-38)			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>A-Tribute ( Horse Contingent Contribution )</i>	9,600	9,600	9,600	9,600	...	...	
<i>B-Refunds</i>							
Refunds							
(i) of revenue ...	1,484	2,300	1,484	957	527	...	
(ii) of Income-tax ...	375	...	375	...	375	...	
(iii) of fees, fines and forfeitures ...	1,095	340	1,095	204	891	...	
(iv) of lapsed deposits ...	103	100	103	63	40	...	
(v) of irrigation water rate collections ...	3,331	...	3,331	...	3,331	..	
Total ...	6,388	2,740	6,388	1,224	5,164	...	
<i>C-Administration</i>							
1 Political ...	15,000	24,000	7,657	22,030	...	14,373	
2 General Administration ...	32,690	35,173	30,368	31,571	...	1,203	
3 Revenue ...							
(i) Establishment ...	29,275	13,100	19,821	9,610	10,211	...	
(ii) Watandars and Hakkadars ...	61,173	75,425	49,335	64,615	...	15,280	
(iii) Remission of water cess ...	6,700	8,500	6,699	8,469	...	1,770	
(iv) Alienations ...	64,500	65,000	64,428	64,428	...	...	
Total ...	1,61,648	1,62,025	1,40,283	1,47,122	...	6,833	
4 Excise ...	11,085	9,550	10,833	9,094	1,739	...	
5 Forest ...	1,250	1,300	719	683	36	...	
6 Registration ...	1,350	908	1,221	768	453	...	
7 Law and Justice ...	10,075	5,595	9,475	4,727	4,748	...	
8 Jail ...	1,350	1,400	965	1,203	...	238	
9 Police ...	22,050	19,025	17,462	16,388	1,074	...	
10 Agricultural ...	59,600	69,810	47,344	33,023	14,321	...	

## RECEIPTS—(Contd.)

Nature of Demand	Demand			Collection during the current year (1938-39)	Collection during the previous year (1937-38)	Remission during the current year (1938-39)	Balance	Remarks
	Ar-rears	Current	Total					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
3 Sale-proceeds of Revenue stamps ...	...	810	810	810	699	...	...	
4 Stamp duty and penalty on unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents	...	138	138	138	111	...	...	
Total ...	...	13,183	13,183	13,183	13,427	...	...	
<i>E-Law and Justice</i>								
1 Fees for Sanads to Pleaders ...	...	95	95	95	20	...	...	
2 Sale-proceeds of unclaimed and intestate property ...	...	861	861	861	256	...	...	
3 Court-fee on pauper suits and other sums realised in cash ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4 Criminal (Magisterial) fines ...	1,211	2,327	3,538	957	1,163	...	2,581	
5 Civil Court fines, percentage on the amount of sale, etc.	...	173	173	173	248	...	...	
6 Comparing fees ...	...	128	128	128	80	...	...	
7 Subsistence allowance of State servants	...	63	63	63	91	...	...	
8 Licence fees ...	...	1,648	1,648	1,648	1,707	...	...	
9 Miscellaneous ...	...	2,720	2,720	2,720	42	...	...	
Total ...	1,211	8,015	9,226	6,645	3,607	...	2,581	
<i>F-Receipts under other Heads</i>								
1 Income-tax ...	3,771	13,901	17,672	14,597	14,991	1,488	1,587	
2 Registration ...	...	2,459	2,459	2,459	1,948	...	...	
3 Police ...	...	681	681	681	598	...	...	
4 Education ...	20	6,380	6,400	6,367	5,777	...	33	
5 Medical ...	...	2,000	2,000	...	2,000	...	2,000	
6 Agriculture ...	...	389	389	389	110	...	...	
7 Co-operation ...	...	271	271	271	333	...	...	
8 Public Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(1) Rent of State Buildings ...	...	312	312	312	238	...	...	
(2) Sale-proceeds of old stores, etc....	...	49	49	49	11	...	...	
(3) Toll-proceeds ...	673	11,951	12,624	11,951	13,336	...	673	
(4) Subvention from the Road Development Fund...	...	5,557	5,557	5,557	...	...	...	
(5) Miscellaneous...	...	30,359	30,359	30,359	228	...	...	
Total ...	673	48,228	48,901	48,228	13,813	...	673	

## DISBURSEMENTS—(Contd.)

Nature of Expenditure	Budget Estimates		Actual Expenditure		Increase	Decrease	Remarks
	Current year (1938-39)	Previous year (1937-38)	Current year (1938-39)	Previous year (1937-38)			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
11 Co-operation ...	2,701	2,900	2,580	2,501	79	...	
12 Printing and Stationery	4,000	4,800	3,968	4,155	...	187	
13 Commerce and Industries ...	8,100	6,540	2,484	4,840	...	2,356	
14 Postage (Service stamps) ...	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,000	500	...	
15 Miscellaneous unforeseen Administrative charges ...	10,200	12,464	164	395	...	231	
16 Irrigation revenue ...	3,22,810	1,66,000	3,22,810	2,26,973	95,837	...	
17 Local Funds revenue							
(1) Combined local fund and education cess ...	29,000	30,000	26,133	26,529	...	396	
(2) Canal area development cess ...	33,351	20,750	33,351	27,709	5,642	...	
(3) Cattle pounds ...	2,058	2,100	2,058	1,824	234	...	
Total ...	64,409	52,850	61,542	56,062	5,480	...	
Total C ...	7,29,818	5,75,840	6,61,375	5,62,535	98,840	...	
<i>D-Public Instruction</i>							
Education ...	27,840	17,292	25,619	14,850	10,769	...	1
E-Dispensary Charges	5,500	5,450	5,236	5,143	93	...	
F-Domestic Charges							
Privy Purse	83,469	68,148	83,469	68,148	15,321	...	
<i>G-Religious Charges</i>							
Devasthan-dharmadaya Charges ...	4,727	4,660	4,726	4,660	66	...	
<i>H-Public Works</i>							
1 Establishment (including contingencies) ...	14,575	11,410	11,979	10,358	1,621	...	
2 Original works ...	74,213	30,502	57,514	20,909	36,605	..	2
3 Repair works ...	7,000	5,000	6,987	5,275	1,712	...	

N. E.:—The figures in the last column refer to the explanatory notes at the end of this Appendix.



## RECEIPTS—(Contd.)

Nature of Demand	Demand			Collection during the current year (1938-39)	Collection during the previous year (1937-38)	Remission during the current year (1938-39)	Balance	Remarks
	Ar-rears	Current	Total					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
9 Printing and Stationery ...	11	528	539	534	465	...	5	
10 Commerce and Industries ...	...	512	512	512	535	...	...	
11 Irrigation revenue	2,48,346	2,50,070	5,08,416	3,34,964	2,28,493	758	1,72,694	
12 Local Funds revenue								
(1) Combined local fund and education cess ...	...	26,133	26,133	26,133	26,529	...	...	
(2) Canal area development cess ...	35,738	27,959	63,697	33,351	27,709	95	30,251	
(3) Cattle pounds ...	...	2,058	2,058	2,058	1,824	...	...	
Total ...	35,738	56,150	91,888	61,542	56,062	95	30,251	
Total F ...	2,88,559	3,91,569	6,80,128	4,70,544	3,25,125	2,341	2,07,243	
<i>G-Extraordinary</i>								
Miscellaneous Receipts								
1 Interest								
(1) on securities ...	...	375	375	375	375	...	...	
(2) on bank deposits ...	...	2,865	2,865	2,865	3,972	...	...	
(3) on loans ...	...	1,765	1,765	1,765	5,634	...	...	
(4) miscellaneous ...	...	44	44	44	76	...	...	
Total ...	...	5,049	5,049	5,049	10,057	...	...	
2 Miscellaneous receipts								
Total ...	...	11,281	11,281	11,281	12,501	...	...	
Total A to G ...	3,51,563	12,38,576	15,90,139	12,64,941	10,13,303	61,751	2,38,524	
<i>H-Debts</i>								
1 Deposits								
(1) Revenue ...	...	2,34,588	2,34,588	2,34,588	1,39,788	...	...	
(2) Civil ...	...	10,040	10,040	10,040	1,726	...	...	
(3) Criminal Court ...	...	112	112	112	48	...	...	
(4) Workmen's Compensation ...	...	47,159	47,159	47,159	1,009	...	...	
(5) Co-operative Societies' Reserve funds ...	...	8,096	8,096	8,096	5,840	...	...	

## DISBURSEMENTS—(Contd.)

Nature of Expenditure	Budget Estimates		Actual Expenditure		Increase	Decrease	Remarks
	Current year (1938-39)	Previous year (1937-38)	Current year (1938-39)	Previous year (1937-38)			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<b>4 Payment to the Government of Bombay for the maintenance of the Mahad-Pandharpur Road within State limits.</b>							
(i) Annual contribution ...	4,607	4,607	4,607	4,607	...	...	
(ii) Half toll-proceeds...	6,018	6,625	6,018	6,625	...	607	
(iii) Contribution for Special repairs ...	...	2,930	...	2,930	...	2,930	
<i>Total H</i> ...	1,06,413	61,074	87,105	50,704	36,401	...	
<i>I- Stamps</i>	750	1,150	144	144	...	...	
<i>J- Pension</i>							
Pensions and Gratuities	13,852	11,000	13,852	10,464	3,388	...	
<i>L- Miscellaneous Charges</i>							
1 Interest charges ...	4,500	8,355	3,433	8,354	...	4,921	
2 Guests ...	3,300	6,300	3,191	4,910	...	1,719	
3 Motor cars ...	8,300	9,000	8,038	8,141	...	103	
4 Grants and Donations...	5,000	10,100	3,692	10,010	...	6,318	
<i>Total</i> ...	21,100	33,755	18,354	31,415	...	13,061	
<i>Total A to L</i> ...	10,09,457	7,90,709	9,15,868	7,58,887	1,56,981	...	
<i>M- Debts</i>							
1 Deposits							
(1) Revenue ...	50,000	44,500	2,63,040	1,50,656	1,12,384	...	
(2) Civil ...	2,000	5,000	5,141	3,464	1,677	...	
(3) Criminal Court ...	500	500	2,947	1,476	1,471	...	
(4) Workmen's Compensation ...	30,569	1,500	30,569	1,009	29,560	...	
(5) Co-operative Societies' Reserve Fund...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(6) State Servants' Provident Fund ...	7,850	10,500	8,363	5,471	2,892	...	
(7) Silver Jubilee Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(8) Agricultural Improvement Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(9) Industrial Improvement Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(10) Miscellaneous ...	34,650	1,000	30,829	652	30,177	...	
<i>Total</i> ...	1,25,569	63,000	3,40,889	1,62,728	1,78,161	...	
2 Advances made ...	25,000	25,000	1,08,912	57,562	51,350	...	
3 Loans advanced ...	4,000	26,000	1,505	21,600	...	20,095	
4 Loans repaid ...	30,000	1,33,500	29,270	1,25,284	...	96,014	
<i>Total</i> ...	1,84,569	2,47,500	4,80,576	3,67,174	1,13,402	...	
<i>Total Expenditure</i> ...	11,94,026	10,38,209	13,96,444	11,26,061	2,70,383	...	

RECEIPTS—( *Contd.* )

Nature of Demand	Demand			Collection during the current year (1938-39)	Collection during the previous year (1937-38)	Remission during the current year (1938-39)	Balance	Remarks
	Ar-rears	Current	Total					
(6) State Servants' provident fund...	Rs. 35,820	Rs. 4,981	Rs. 40,801	Rs. 38,941	Rs. 8,781	...	Rs. 1,860	
(7) Silver Jubilee Fund ...	...	526	526	526	10,842	...	...	
(8) Agricultural Improvement Fund	...	20,849	20,849	20,849	52,847	...	...	
(9) Industrial Improvement Fund	...	2,091	2,091	2,091	6,042	...	...	
(10) Miscellaneous...	...	15,202	15,202	15,202	17,437	...	...	
Total ...	35,820	3,43,644	3,79,464	3,77,604	2,44,360	...	1,860	
2 Advances recovered	38,434	1,08,911	1,47,345	1,13,520	82,392	...	33,825	
3 Loans recovered ...	72,452	1,798	74,250	19,075	36,718	466	54,709	
Total ...	1,46,706	4,54,353	6,01,059	5,10,199	3,63,470	466	90,394	
Total Receipts ...	4,98,269	16,92,929	21,91,198	17,75,140	13,76,773	65,217	3,28,918	
GRAND TOTAL ...				23,29,623	16,80,544			

## RECEIPTS.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. The decrease under 'A-Land Revenue' is due to remission at 3 annas per rupee of arrears of land revenue granted during the year under report.

2. The increase under 'C-Excise Revenue' is due to larger receipts from the excise duty on sugar.

3. The increases and decreases under other heads are due to their normal fluctuating nature.

DISBURSEMENTS—( *Contd.* )

Nature of Expenditure	Budget Estimates		Actual Expenditure		Increase	Decrease	Remarks
	Current year (1938-39)	Previous year (1937-38)	Current year (1938-39)	Previous year (1937-38)			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Surplus at the end of the year</i>							
1 In the treasury ...			1,59,119	1,12,649			
2 In the banks ...			7,74,060	4,41,834			
Total ...			9,33,179	5,54,483			
GRAND TOTAL ...			23,29,623	16,80,544			

DISBURSEMENT  
EXPLANATORY NOTES.

1. The increase under 'D-Public Instruction' is due to larger expenditure on the high school and to the building grant to the municipality during the year under report.

2. The increase under 'H-2 Original Works' is due to larger expenditure incurred on new buildings and roads.

3. The increases and decreases under other heads are due to their normal fluctuating nature.

APPENDIX XXIII

STATEMENT of Medical Relief afforded in the Phaltan State during the year 1938-39.

Dispensaries	Number of patients treated		Result of in-door patients				Expenditure	Daily average attendance of patients new and old	Remarks
	Out-door	In-door	Discharged	Absented	Died	Remaining under treatment			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
The King George V and Queen Mary Silver Jubilee Charitable State Dispensary, Phaltan.	8,715	2	2	...	...	...	Rs. 5,236	129.03	
Eastern Division :-							}		
(1) Barad Centre ..	718	...	...	...	...	...		29	
(2) Nimblak Centre ...	384	...	...	...	...	...		20	
Western Division :-							}		
(1) Taradgaon Centre ...	518	...	...	...	...	...		3,095	25
Other villages ...	1,324	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Total ...	11,659	2	2	...	...	...	8,331		

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Dewan, Phaltan State,

## APPENDIX XXIV

## Vital Statistics of the Phaltan State for the year 1938-39.

Place	Population according to the census of 1931	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					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Phaltan Municipal limits. ...	6,947	347	341	...	6	273	251	...	22	49.95	49.09	39.29	36.13	
Phaltan State (excluding Phaltan Municipal limits) ...	51,814	1,770	2,179	409	...	1,005	1,456	451	...	33.00	42.00	19.00	27.00	
Total ...	58,761	2,117	2,520	409	6	1,278	1,707	451	22	36.00	42.88	21.70	29.05	

K. V. GOLBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

**APPENDIX XXV**

Particulars as to the schools maintained in the Phaltan State for the year 1938-39.

Number of Schools		Description of Schools	Number of pupils on roll on the 31st May						Daily average attendance		Expenditure	Remarks
Past year	Present year		Past year			Present year			Past year	Present year		
1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9
			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total			Rs	
1	1	Mudhoji High School, Phaltan ...	216	48	264	241	70	311	238.0	253.0	14,884	
2	2	Municipal Primary Boys' Schools ...	680	...	680	687	...	687	546.2	592.2	6,860	
1	1	Municipal Primary Girls' School ...	...	219	219	...	230	230	141.8	155.0	1,838	
48	48	Local Board Primary Schools ...	1,740	260	2,000	1,728	275	2,003	1,368.5	1,335.3	14,852	
3	2	Local Board Aided Schools ...	27	15	42	35	25	60	40.0	45.0	40	
1	1	Local Board Adult School ...	21	...	21	15	...	15	18.0	10.3	60	
56	55	Total ...	2,684	542	3,226	2,706	600	3,306	2,352.5	2,440.8	38,534	

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K. V. GODBOLE,  
Dewan, Phaltan State.

## ANNEX I

## Rulers of the Phaltan State

1. Nimbraj I, the *Founder* ( 1284-1291 )
2. Podkhala Jagdevrao *alias* Dharapatrao ( 1291-1327 )
3. Nimbraj II ( 1327-1349 )
4. Vanang Bhupal ( 1349-1374 )
5. Vanangpal ( 1390-1394 )
6. Vangoji I ( 1394-1409 )
7. Maloji I ( 1409-1420 )
8. Baji I ( 1420-1445 )
9. Pawarrao ( 1445-1470 )
10. Baji II ( 1470-1512 )
11. Mudhoji I ( 1512-1527 )
12. Baji Dharrao ( 1527-1560 )
13. Maloji II ( 1560-1570 )
14. Vangoji II *alias* Jagpalrao ( 1570-1630 )
15. Mudhoji II ( 1630-1644 )
16. Bajaji I ( 1644-1676 )
17. Vangoji III ( 1676-1693 )
18. Janoji I ( 1693-1748 )
19. Mudhoji III ( 1748-1765 )  
Rani Sagunabai *alias* Ai Saheb w/o Mudhoji III,  
Regent ( 1765-1767 )
20. Soyaraji ( 1767-1774 )
21. Maloji III ( 1774-1777 )
22. Janoji II ( 1777-1825 )  
Rani Sagunabai *alias* Ai Saheb w/o Mudhoji III,  
Regent ( 1777-1791 )
- † 23. Bajaji II ( 1827-1828 )
- ‡ 24. Mudhoji IV *alias* Bapu Saheb ( 1841-1916 )  
Rani Sahejbai *alias* Baya Saheb w/o Janoji II,  
Regent ( 1841-1853 )
25. Malojirao IV *alias* Nana Saheb ( Ascended the Gadi on 17-10-1916 )

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\* ( 1 ) During the period from 1374 to 1380 the Jahagir was usurped by a banditti.  
 † ( 2 ) After Janrao's death ( 1-1-1825 ) the State was attached by the Raja of Satara upto 2-9-1827.  
 ‡ ( 3 ) After Bajaji's death ( 17-5-1828 ) the State was again attached by the Raja of Satara upto 1841. After Rani Sahej Bai's death ( 1853 ) the State was administered by the British Government upto 10th February 1860.



## ANNEX II

**Members of the Phaltan State Legislative Council during the year 1938-39**

## PRESIDENT

1. Mr. Balkrishna Govind Phatak, B. A., LL.B., Retired Sub-Judge, Poona ( Nominated Non-Official ).

## DEPUTY PRESIDENT

2. Mr. Anant Vinayak Patwardhan, B. A., Member, Servants of India Society, Poona ( Nominated Non-Official-Deceased 14-2-39 ).

## EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

3. Rao Saheb Keshav Vinayak Godhole, B.A., LL.B., *Dewan and Home Member.*
4. Mr. Bhalchandra Lakshman Likhite, M.A., LL.B., *Finance Member.*

## NOMINATED MEMBERS

## ( i ) OFFICIALS

5. Mr. Ramchandra Shambhuroo Bapat, L.C.E., *Sugar Factories, Canal and P. W. D. Officer, Phaltan.*
6. Mr. Shripad Manohar Upalekar, M.A., LL.B., *Private Secretary to Shrimant Raja Saheb of Phaltan.*

## ( ii ) NON-OFFICIALS

7. Mr. Nanasaheb Raosaheb Nimbalkar (Nimblak.)
8. Mr. Ramnarayan Lalchand Marwadi ( Phaltan. )

## ELECTED MEMBERS

( i ) *Phaltan Urban Constituency*

9. Mr. Anna Mahadev Hendre ( Phaltan. )
10. Mr. Abasaheb Rajaram Bhonsale ( Phaltan. )

( ii ) *Northern Rural Constituency*

11. Mr. Papa Rajubhai Shaikh, ( Asu. )
12. Mr. Anandrao Balvantrao Garud ( Jinti. )
13. Mr. Bapusaheb Dadasaheb Ranavare (Nimbhore. )

( iii ) *Southern Rural Constituency*

14. Mr. Keshavrao Raghunathrao Naik Nimbalkar ( Bhadali Bk. )
15. Mr. Ramchandrarao Pandurang Dhumal ( Adarki Bk. )

( iv ) *Education Constituency*

16. Mr. Hiranman Balaram Teli, Pleader, ( Phaltan. )

( v ) *Local Self-Government Constituency*

17. Mr. Talakchand Venichand Shih, Pleader, ( Phaltan. )

## ANNEX III

## Members of the Phaltan Municipality during the year 1938-39

## PRESIDENT

1. Mr. Hiranman Balaram Teli, Pleader, ( Elected Member. )

## VICE-PRESIDENT

2. Mr. Narayan Govind Halabe, *Mamlatdar for Co-operative Societies* ( Nominated Official ).

## NOMINATED MEMBERS

## ( i ) OFFICIALS

3. Mr. Gangadhar Sakharan Phansalkar, L.C.P.S., *Chief Medical Officer.*
4. Mr. Abdul Rahim Lal Mahomed Shaikh, B.A., B.T., *First Asstt. Teacher, Mudhoji High School, Phaltan.*
5. Mr. Krishnaji Shankar Keskar, *State and Khasgi Business Manager.*

## ( ii ) NON-OFFICIALS

6. Mr. Manikchand Malukchand Doshi, B.A., LL.B., Pleader.
7. Mr. Laxman Sadashiv Hendre.
8. Mr. Vinayak Dhonddeo Duple, Pleader.
9. Mr. Shrikrishna Hari Talvalkar, A.C.R.A.

## ELECTED MEMBERS

*Ward No 1*

10. Mr. Abasaheb Rajaram Bhonsale.

*Ward No. 2*

11. Mr. Shankar Sadashiv Kshirsagar, Pleader, *Chairman, Managing Committee.*
12. Mr. Bajirao Anandrao Powar.

*Ward No. 3*

13. Mr. Vishnu Ramji Awate.

*Ward No. 4*

14. Mr. Manikchand Raoji Doshi.
15. Mr. Jivraj Kuber Doshi.

## ANNEX IV

**Members of the Phaltan State Local Board during the year 1938-39**

## PRESIDENT

1. Mr. Hiranman Balaram Teli, Pleader ( Nominated Non-Official. )

## VICE-PRESIDENT

2. Mr. Shrikrishna Hari Talvalkar, A. C. R. A., *Manager, Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Phaltan,* ( Nominated Non-Official. )

## NOMINATED MEMBERS

## ( i ) OFFICIALS

3. Mr. Govind Keshav Deshmukh, M.A., LL.B., B.T., *Headmaster, Mudhoji High School, Phaltan.*
4. Mr. Shivram Vithal Ambiye, *Mamlatdar, Phaltan State.*
5. Mr. Narayan Govind Halabe, *Mamlatdar for Co-operative Societies, Phaltan State.*
6. Mr. Vasudeo Raghunath Lele, L. C. P. S., *Assistant Medical Officer, Phaltan State.*
7. Mr. Dattatraya Sitaram Unde, *Agricultural Officer, Phaltan State.*

## ( ii ) NON-OFFICIALS

8. Mr. Shripatrao Ramchandrarao Nimbalkar, *Inamdar, Wathar.*
9. Mr. Talakchand Venichand Shah, *Pleader, Phaltan.*
10. Mr. Baba Maruti Kakade, *Phaltan.*

## ELECTED MEMBERS

( i ) *Phaltan Constituency*

11. Mr. Abasaheb Rajaram Bhonsale, *Phaltan.*

( ii ) *Kalaj Constituency*

12. Mr. Bapusaheb Balasaheb Ranaware, *Jinti.*
13. Mr. Jayasingrao Appajirao Lambhate, *Khamgaon.*

( iii ) *Taradgaon Constituency*

14. Mr. Sarjerao Raghunathrao Bhoite, *Hingangaon.*
15. Mr. Tatyaba Nanasaheb Chavan, *Taradgaon.*

( iv ) *Nimblak Constituency*

16. Mr. Dharrao Madhavrao Nimbalkar, *Nimblak.*
17. Mr. Rama Madhav Gavde, *Gokhali.*
18. Mr. Mahibu Hasan Musalman, *Asu.*

( v ) *Barad Constituency*

19. Appasaheb Narayanrao Nimbalkar, *Wathar.*
20. Jayavantrao Vyankatrao Nimbalkar, *Kuravli Kd.*



## अनुक्रमणिका

विषय	पृष्ठ
<b>१ फलटण म्युनिसिपॅलिटी व फलटण संस्थान लोकलबोर्ड या संस्थांतर्फे संयुक्त मानपत्रे</b>	
महर्षि प्रो. धोंडो केशव कर्वे यांना मानपत्र ...	४
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यांच्या ८१ व्या जन्मदिनानिमित्त

बुधवार, ता. ११ एप्रिल १९३९, रोजी फलटण येथे झालेल्या

सत्कार-समारंभाची हकीकत

पुणे येथील अनाथशालिकाश्रम, श्रीमती नाथीबाई दामोदर चाकरसी भारतवर्षीय महिला-विद्यापीठ, श्री. चा. दा. टा. महिलाविद्यालय, इत्यादि संस्थांचे जनक महर्षि प्रो. धोंडो केशव ऊर्फ अण्णासाहेब कर्वे यांना ता. १८, एप्रिल १९३९, रोजी ८१ वे वर्ष संपून ८२ वे वर्ष लागले; या शुभप्रसंगानिमित्त श्रीमंत सत्कार मालोजीराव नानासाहेब, राजेसाहेब व श्रीमंत स. सौ. सं. मातुःश्री लक्ष्मीदेवी राणीसाहेब, सं. फलटण, योजकडून फलटण दरबारातर्फे फलटण येथे बुधवार, ता. १९-४-३९ रोजी महर्षि कर्वे यांचा सत्कार करण्यात आला. वास्तविक सदर सत्कारसमारंभ गेल्या वर्षी महर्षि कर्वे यांना ८० वे वर्ष संपून ८१ वे वर्ष लागले त्यानंतर लोकरचे फलटण येथे करावा असा मूळ हेतु होता; परंतु प्रथम महर्षि कर्वे यांच्या आकस्मिक आजारीपणामुळे व नंतर स. सौ. सं. मातुःश्री राणीसाहेब यांना आकस्मिकपणे दुखणे उद्भवून शस्त्रक्रिया करण्यापर्यंत त्यांची मजल गेल्यामुळे त्यावेळीं समारंभ साजरा करणे शक्य झाले नाही. त्यानंतर फलटण येथे प्रेगचा प्रादुर्भाव झाला. प्रेग संपल्यानंतर गेल्या जानेवारी महिन्यात पुण्यासच समारंभ करावा असे जवळजवळ नक्की ठरविण्यात आले होते. परंतु त्यावेळीं समारंभाचे अध्यक्षस्थान स्वीकारण्याबद्दल डॉ. र. पु. परांजपे यांना विनंति केली असतां त्यांनीं सदर समारंभ पुण्यास करण्यापेक्षा काही दिवस थांबून महर्षि कर्वे यांचा ८२ वा जन्मदिवस फलटण येथे साजरा करणे फार उचित होईल असे सुचविले व ही कल्पना सर्वांसच पसंत पडून त्याप्रमाणे सदर समारंभ फलटण येथे बुधवार, ता. १९ एप्रिल १९३९, रोजी थाटाने साजरा करण्यांत आला.

श्रीमंत सत्कार मालोजीराव नानासाहेब व श्रीमंत सौ. लक्ष्मीदेवी राणीसाहेब यांच्या खास निमंत्रणारूपून या सत्कारसमारंभासाठीं फलटण येथे थोर साहित्यिक, शिक्षणतज्ञ वगैरे बरीच विद्वान् मंडळी आली होती. राजघराण्यांतील नातेवाईकांपैकी श्री. सौ. खाशीबाई ऊर्फ जिजीसाहेब जाधवराव, श्री. सौ. गजराबाईसाहेब मायकवाड, श्रीमती इंद्राबाई ऊर्फ ताराबाईसाहेब शिंदे, श्रीमंत राजे रत्नासिंहराव जाधवराव ही मंडळी आली होती. आलेल्या पाहुणे मंडळींत महर्षि कर्वे व सौ. आनंदीबाई कर्वे, डॉ. र. पु. ऊर्फ अप्पासाहेब परांजपे, श्रीमती शंकुतलाबाई परांजपे, दे. भ. न. चिं. ऊर्फ तात्यासाहेब केळकर, डॉ. श्री. कंमलाबाई देशपांडे, श्री. वा. कृ. भावे, श्री. श्री. ग. वझे, डॉ. रा. ह. भडकमकर, डॉ. त्रि. सी. पाटणकर, प्रा. वा. म. जोशी, प्रा. ना. म. आठवले, प्रा. मा. घों. कर्वे व सौ. कावेरीबाई कर्वे, प्रा. डॉ. मा. ड्यं. पटवर्धन, प्रा. शं. के. कनिंटेकर (कवि गिरिश), डॉ. नी. ल. रानडे व सौ. ताराबाई रानडे, प्रा. डॉ. वि. अ. पटवर्धन, श्री. वि. अ. पटवर्धन, श्री. यमुनाबाई जोशी, सौ. येसुताई कुलकर्णी, सौ. इंद्राबाई देवधर, श्री. शांताबाई मेहेंदळे, लेफ्टनेट सी. वा. फडणीस व सौ. कमलाबाई फडणीस, सौ. सत्यवतीबाई बापट, श्री. वा. गो. फाटक, श्री. वा. म. नैलेंकर, श्री. पां. रा. कुलकर्णी (कासेगावकर वेव,) श्री. का. के. चाहुरे व सौ. लक्ष्मीबाई चाहुरे, श्री. शि. मा. बापट व सौ. पार्वतीबाई बापट, ही मंडळी प्रमुख होती. ज्ञानप्रकाशचे उपसंपादक श्री. बळवंत श्रीपाद रूद्र हेहि सदर समां-रंभासाठीं आले होते. त्यांनीं समारंभांत झालेल्या भाषणांचे विस्तृत अहवाल तयार करून प्रसिद्ध केले व त्यामुळेच पुढील हकीकत देणे शक्य झाले याबद्दल त्यांचे आभार मानणे अत्यंत अक्षय आहे.

बरील सर्व पाहुणे मंडळींना पुण्याहून आणविण्यासाठीं खास मोटारींची व्यवस्था करण्यांत आली होती. सर्व पाहुणेमंडळी फलटण येथे मंगळवार, ता. १८-४-३९, रोजी रात्री ८ वाजेपर्यंत येऊन दाखल झाली. त्या सर्वांचे श्रीमंत राजेसाहेब व श्रीमंत सौ. राणीसाहेब यांनीं मुधोजी मनमोहन राजवाड्याच्या द्वाराशी स्वागत केले व त्यांना हागुच्छ व अचरगुलाब देण्यांत आले. त्यावेळीं दिवाण रा. सा. के. वि. गोडबोले, सौ. जानकीबाई गोडबोले, सौ. शांताबाई लिखिते, सौ. सरस्वतीबाई ताथवडकर, सौ. शांताबाई तळवलकर व संस्थानचे प्रमुख अधिकारी वगैरे मंडळी उपस्थित होती. उभयतां श्रीमंतांनीं पाहुणे मंडळींना कुशल प्रश्न विचारून त्यांचे स्वागत केल्यावर पाहुणे मंडळी आपापल्या निवासस्थानीं गेली. पाहुणे मंडळींची राहण्याची व्यवस्था लक्ष्मीविलास राजवाडा, मुधोजी मनमोहन राजवाड्यातील हिरवा महाल, गुलाबी महाल व तिसरा मजला व दरबार अतिथिभुवन या ठिकाणीं करण्यांत आली होती.

पाहुण्यांच्या व समारंभांच्या व्यवस्थेसाठीं रा. सा. के. वि. गोडबोले, दिवाण, यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली नेबण्यांत आलेल्या मध्यवर्ती समितीच्या नेतृत्वाखाली सहा स्वतंत्र समित्या काम करित होत्या. संस्थानचा नोकरवर्ग व हायस्कूलमधील विद्यार्थी व विद्यार्थिनी यांची स्वयंसेवकपथके त्यांना मदत करित होती. याशिवाय गांवांतील स्त्रीपुरुषांनींहि बरील समित्यांना सर्व प्रकारचे साहाय्य केले.

भोजनोत्तर रात्री १० ते १२ वाजेपर्यंत मुधोजी मनमोहन राजवाड्यातील दरबार महालांत करमणुकीचा कार्यक्रम झाला. यावेळीं पुण्याचे श्री. बाळासाहेब नैलेंकर व श्री. आनंदविलास संगीत मंडळीतील मट १। शांताराव यांचे सुभाष्य गावून झाले.

## १. फलटण म्युनिसिपॅलिटी व फलटण संस्थान लोकलबोर्ड या संस्थांतर्फे संयुक्त मानपत्रे

बुधवार, ता. १९-४-३९, रोजी सकाळीं १० वाजतां म्युनिसिपल हॉलजेशरील शोभिवंत मंडपांत फलटण म्युनिसिपॅलिटी व फलटण संस्थान लोकलबोर्ड या संस्थांतर्फे महर्षि कर्वे, डॉ. र. पुं. परांजपे व दे. भ. न. चिं. केळकर यांना मानपत्रे अर्पण करण्याचा समारंभ झाला. सदर समारंभास राजघराण्यातील मंडळी, पाहुणे मंडळी, फलटण म्युनिसिपॅलिटी व लोकलबोर्ड या संस्थांचे सभासद व इतर स्त्री-पुरुष नागरिक मिळून सुमारे एक हजारार लोक-समुदाय हजर होता. व्यासपीठावर मध्यवर्ती कोचावर कर्वे-केळकर-परांजपे या त्रिमूर्ति विराजमान झाल्या होत्या; त्यांच्या उजव्या बाजूस श्रीमंत राजेसाहेब व युवराज प्रतापसिंह बापसाहेब हे असून व डाव्या बाजूस श्रीमंत सौ. राणीसाहेब व श्री. सौ. आनंदीबाई कर्वे ह्या होत्या. मागील रांगेत दिवाण रा. सा. के. वि. गोडबोले, अर्थसचिव श्री. भा. ल. लिखिते, प्रायव्हेट सेक्रेटरी श्री. श्री. म. उपळेकर व ए. डी. सी. श्री. अ. रा. चव्हाण हे होते. व्यास-पीठावरच उजव्या व डाव्या बाजूस पाहुणे मंडळीची बसण्याची व्यवस्था केलेली होती. व्यासपीठावरील मंडपांत फलटण संस्थानची मानकरी मंडळी, फलटण म्युनिसिपॅलिटी व लोकलबोर्ड या संस्थांचे सभासद व इतर निमंत्रित स्त्रीपुरुष मंडळी बसली होती. मंडपांत दूरध्वनिक्षेपकाची व्यवस्था केलेली होती.

उभयतां श्रीमंतांच्या स्वाग्या व मुख्य पाहुणे मंडळी समारंभस्थानीं येऊन दाखल होतांच सर्वांनी उभे राहून त्यांना उत्थापन दिले. नंतर हायस्कूलमधील विद्यार्थिनींच्या ईशस्तवनपर व स्वागतपर पद्यागयनांनै समारंभास सुरवात होऊन फलटण म्युनिसिपॅलिटी व फलटण संस्थान लोकलबोर्ड या दोन्ही संस्थांचे अध्यक्ष श्री. हिरामण बाळाराम तेली यांनी महर्षि कर्वे यांना दिलेले मानपत्र वाचून दाखविले. ते येणेंप्रमाणे:—

महर्षि प्रो. धोंडो केशव ऊर्फ अण्णासाहेब कर्वे, बी. ए.,

यांचे सेवेसी,

परमपूज्य पितामह,

फलटण म्युनिसिपॅलिटी व फलटण संस्थान लोकलबोर्ड या दोन्ही स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांतर्फे प्रथम आम्ही आपलें मनःपूर्वक स्वागत करितों व आपणांस भक्तिभावानें वंदन करितों. आम्हांस आजवर पूज्य व आदरणीय व्यक्तींचा सन्मान करण्याचे जे प्रसंग लाभले त्यांत आजचा हा समारंभ शुभवर्णक्षरानीं लिहून ठेवण्यासारखा आहे यांत बिलकुल अतिशयोक्ति नाही. आम्हांस ती संधि दिल्याबद्दल आम्ही आपले अत्यंत आभारी आहों. शिवाय आमचे श्रीमंत राजेसाहेब व श्री. सौ. राणीसाहेब यांच्या रूपेण ही संधि आम्हांला लाभली याबद्दल आम्ही त्यांचेहि फार कर्णी आहों.

जगांत आजवर अनेक दृष्टींनी अपूर्व अशी जी थोडीच चरित्रे होऊन गेली त्यांत आपली गणना केली जाईल यांत शंका नाही. 'शुद्ध बीजचिंचे पोटी, फळे रसळ गोमटी' अशाप्रकारें जन्म पावून 'प्रतिपर्व रसोदयम्' या महाभारताच्या वर्णनाप्रमाणें आपला जीवनक्रम एकसारखा पावित्र्य, सदाचार, सत्यसंकल्प व परोपकार यांनी भरलेला आहे, व गंगोद्याप्रमाणें स्वच्छ, शीतल, सुंदर व पावन असा त्याचा प्रवाह विस्तार पावत पुढें चालला आहे. ८१ वर्षापूर्वी एका लहानशा खेड्यांत जन्मास आलेल्या, एका गरीब व अत्यंत भिडस्त वृत्तीच्या आणि स्वतःच्या न्याय्य हक्कांच्या बाबतींतहि न मांडतां पड साणाऱ्या मुलाच्या हातून पुढें असें अलौकिक कार्य होणार आहे हे भविष्य कोणाला तरी करतां आलें असतें काय ! परंतु लोकोत्तर व्यक्तींचें सर्वत्र चरित्र लोकोत्तर असतें हेच खरें असें म्हणावें लागतें.

आपण आपल्या स्वतंत्र व सार्वजनिक आयुष्याची सुरवात मंत्रियुक्तेषुन परीक्षा देखील पास होण्याच्या आर्धीपासूनच केली. त्यावेळेपासूनच शिकवणीवर भिळविलेल्या पढिल्या रचण्यापासून त्यातील एक पैसा परोपकारार्थ बाजूला काढून ठेवण्यास आपण प्रारंभ केला. चांगलें साधें, चांगले कपडे घालावेत व अशा रीतीनें समाजांत मान-मान्यता मिळवावी हा विचारच कधीहि आपल्या मनाला शिवला नाही. साधी राहाणी व उच्च विचारसरणी यांतच आपल्या मोठेपणाचें सर्व बीज आहे असें म्हटलें तर ते वावगें होणार नाही.

सुमारे ५० वर्षापूर्वी महाराष्ट्रांत सुशिक्षित पदवीधरांच्या मनाला अत्यंत खेद उत्पन्न करणाऱ्या दोन मुख्य गोष्टी होत्या. त्या म्हणजे शिंयांची करुणास्पद वैधव्यस्थिति व त्यांचा अधिक्षिप्तपणा या हेत. परंतु या गोष्टींकडे लक्ष देऊन त्यांनाहीशा करण्याकरितां स्वतः झीज सोसून प्रयत्न करणारे महात्मे हाताच्या बोटांवर भोजण्याइतकेहि निशाले नाहीत. आम्हांला तर त्या काळांत कै. आगरकर व आपण स्वतः राखेरीज या कार्याला वाढून घेतलेले कोणीही थोर पुरुष दिसत नाहीत. आपला पुनर्विवाह व त्यामुळें आपणां उभयतांस सोसावे लागलेले अनन्वित हाल व मान-संडना यांनी कोणाचेंहि धैर्य खचूनच गेलें असतें. परंतु आपल्या मनांत त्यायोगें अधिकच जागृति उत्पन्न झाली व शिंयांची उन्नति नुसत्या पुनर्विवाहानें होण्यासारखी नसून त्याकरितां शिक्षणच अवश्य आहे असें आपल्या मनांनै येतलें, आणि मग या विचारांतूनच अनाथबालिकाश्रम या संस्थेची कल्पना निघून तिची स्थापना आपल्या हातून झाली. अनाथबालिकाश्रमाची पहिली झोंपडी व तिच्यांतल पहिली विद्यार्थिनी पाहतांना आजची त्याची अनेक

अंगांनी झालेली मध्य व विस्तारपूर्ण परिणति आपल्या तरी सर्नांत कधी आली असेल काय ! परंतु आपलें आयुष्य म्हणजे असेल उत्कृतीची एक सोंपानपरंपराच होय. अनाथबालिकाश्रम, महिलाविद्यालय, निष्काम-कर्म-मठ, भारत-वर्षीय महिलाविद्यापीठ या संस्था पाहिल्या म्हणजे तेवढ्यावरूनसुद्धा आमच्या म्हणण्याची सत्यता दिसून येईल.

आपला जीवनक्रम हा महत्त्वाच्या नाटकी दृष्टाव्यांनी भरलेला नाही. कारण आपली मधुचिच अशा आत्मप्रदर्शनाच्या अत्यंत विरुद्ध अशी आहे. परंतु आपलें मोटेपण क्षणशः आणि कणशः केलेल्या कर्तव्यांनी सिद्ध झाले आहे आणि म्हणूनच तें कोणाच्याहि डोळ्यांना तापदायक झालें नाहीं. केसरीनें आपल्या अंगच्या अशाच आणखी एका गुणाचा मार्ग एकदां फार मार्भिकपणें उल्लेख केला होता. तो गुण म्हणजे ' दुसऱ्याला न डिवचतां कार्यं करणाऱ्याची पद्धति ' हा होय. या गुणामुळे आपण आपल्या कार्याला शत्रु उत्पन्न होण्यास कधीं कारणच घडूं दिलें नाहीं. तथापि जगांत अकारण शत्रु नसतात असें थोडेंच आहे ! अर्थात् त्यांच्या टाकेंतून आपणहि सुटूं शकलां नाहीं हें उघडच आहे. परंतु प्रतिकाराच्या अमार्गी ' अतृणें पतितो बन्दिः स्वयमेवोपश्राम्यति ' या न्यायानें अशा सर्व कुत्सित टांका आपोआपच विराम पावल्या व आपल्या अंगची दिव्य शान्त वृत्ति व सहनशक्ति या मात्र सर्वांच्या प्रत्ययाला आल्या.

एक उत्कृष्ट, निःस्वार्थी व कर्तव्यतत्पर कार्यकर्ता निर्माण झाला म्हणजे त्याच्या भोंवतीं तशाच प्रकारच्या कार्यकर्त्यांची प्रभावळ उत्पन्न झाल्याखेरीज रहात नाहीं असा नियम आहे. ' प्रवर्तितो दीप इव प्रदीपात् ' या महाकवि कालीदासाच्या उक्तीप्रमाणें आपल्या सभोवतीं असे खी-पुरुष कार्यकर्ते निर्माण झाले व ते आज आपल्या कार्याचा भार वाहत आहेत ही गोष्ट अत्यंत अभिनंदनीय आहे. विशेषतः अशा स्त्रीपुरुषांपैकीं मुख्य मुख्य व्यक्ति आज येथें इजर आहेत ही विशेष आनंदाची गोष्ट आहे.

आतां या ठिकाणीं आम्हीं काही स्थानिक गोष्टींचा उल्लेख करण्याची परवानगी घेतल्यास तें वावगें होणार नाहीं, असें आम्हांस वाटतें. आमचें संस्थान लहान असलें तरी त्याचा आम्हांला अभिमान वाटण्याजोग्या पुष्कळ गोष्टी आहेत. त्यातील मुख्य म्हणजे हें संस्थान दक्षिणेंत सर्वांत जुनें असून निंबाळकरांचेंच इतिहासप्रसिद्ध, शूर व शीलवान् घराणें इतक्या दीर्घकाल त्यावर राज्य करीत आहे. या घराण्याचा विशेष म्हणजे या संस्थानवर त्यातील स्त्रियांनींही राज्य केलें आहे. सुमारे १५० वर्षांपूर्वीं होऊन गेलेल्या राणी श्री. सगुणाबाईसाहेब ऊर्फ आईसाहेब यांना दक्षिणेंतील अहिल्याबाई समजतात. या संस्थानच्या दीर्घ आयुष्यांत येथें बहुतेक एकसारखें सुराज्य नांदत आहे. विशेषतः लोकांच्या पूर्ण स्मरणांत असलेली पुण्यश्लोक श्री. सुधोजीराव बापूसाहेब यांची व हर्डीच्या आमच्या लोकप्रिय राजे-साहेबांची अशा दोन्ही कारकीर्दी लोकांना अत्यंत सुखकारक झाल्या आहेत ही विशेष उल्लेखनीय गोष्ट आहे. येथें गेलीं ७५ वर्षे प्राथमिक शिक्षण मोफत आहे. अल्प फी देऊन उत्कृष्ट हायस्कूलचीहि सोय येथें आहे. मुलींच्यासाठीं मराठी शाळा आहे व हायस्कूलतहि मुलांच्या शिक्षणाची साय आहे. प्रौढ स्त्रियांच्या शिक्षणाचे वर्ग श्री. सौ. मा. राणी-साहेब यांच्या मोत्साहनानें चालूं आहेत. या सर्वांचा परिणाम म्हणजे येथील स्त्रियांमध्ये ज्ञान व संस्कृति यांचा प्रसार होत आहे व सर्व सार्वजनिक समारंभांत स्त्रिया पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीनें भाग घेत आहेत हा होय. एवढ्या लहानशा गांवांत अशिल भारतीय महिला-मंडळाची अर्धवार्षिक सभा श्री. सौ. मातुःश्री राणीसाहेब यांना बोलावतां आली याचें कारणहि हेच होय.

आज आपण येथें येऊन आपलें व इतर श्रेष्ठ मंडळांचें संस्थानच्या लोकांना दर्शन होण्याचें कारण तरी उभयती श्रीमंतांची आमच्याबद्दलची आस्था व कळकळ हेंच होय. इतरांप्रमाणें आपल्या कार्याला नुसती आर्थिक मदत करून समाधान न मानतां आपण व आपलें महत्कार्य यांची आम्हांला कल्पना यावी अशी त्यांची इच्छा होती. ती आज आपल्या व इतर अनेक शौर व्यक्तींच्या आगमनानें फलद्रूप झाली आहे असें कळविण्याची आम्ही परवानगी घेतों.

आपली रजा घेण्यापूर्वीं आम्हांस आणखी एका गोष्टीचा या मानपत्रांत उल्लेख करणें अवश्य वाटतें व तो म्हणजे आपल्या पत्नी श्री. सौ. आनंदीबाई याजविषयींचा होय. आपल्या पतीच्या महत्कार्यांत इतक्या एकनिष्ठें व असंढाणें साहाय्य करणारी पत्नी दुसरी आढळणें कठीण आहे. केवळ सांसारिक सुखदुःखांतच नव्हे तर सार्वजनिक कार्यांच्या कर्षांत एककृपता पावलेलें आपलें जोडपें पाहून ' मद्रं तस्य सुमानुषस्य कथमत्येकं हि तत्प्राप्यते ' या महा-कवि भवभूतीच्या वचनाची आठवण या ठिकाणीं झाल्याखेरीज रहात नाहीं. म्हणून आपणां उभयतींचेहि आम्ही या मसंगीं मनःपूर्वक अभिनंदन करितों.

शेवटीं आपणां उभयतींना परमेश्वर शतायु करो व आपणाला सतत उत्तम आरोग्याचा लाभ होवो अशी आमची परमेश्वरापार्शी प्रार्थना आहे. आपण आमचें हें मानपत्र स्वीकारून आमचा जो बहुमान केला तो सर्वेव आमच्या लक्षांत राहून आम्ही आपले अत्यंत कृणी राहूं एवढें शेवटीं कळवून आम्ही आपली रजा घेतों.

फलटण,

ता. १९-२-३९

आपले नम्र,

हिरामण बाळाराम तेली

अध्यक्ष, फलटण म्युनिसिपॅलिटी व फलटण संस्थान लोकलबोर्ड

[ व सदर दोन्ही संस्थांचे समासद ]

वरीलप्रमाणें मानपत्र वाचून दाखविल्यानंतर नक्षीकाम केलेल्या चंदनाच्या सुबक कांडकांतून श्री. तेली यांनीं तें महर्षि कर्षे यांना अर्पण केलें व त्यांना व श्री. सौ. आनंदीबाई कर्षे यांना पुष्पहारानीं मंडित केलें. नंतर मानपत्रास उत्तर देतांना महर्षि कर्षे यांनीं पुढें दिल्याप्रमाणें भाषण केलें:—



### महर्षि कर्वे यांचे भाषण

श्रीमंत राजेसाहेब, श्री. सौ. राणीसाहेब, फलटण म्युनिसिपॅलिटी व लोकलबोर्ड या संस्थांचे अध्यक्ष व इतर बंधुभगिनीनी,

आज येथे येऊन मला अतिशय आनंद वाटला. आजचा हा योग अपूर्व आहे. कोणत्याही ठिकाणी गेलं म्हणजे स्थानिक लोकांच्या भेटी होणे साहजिक असते; परंतु आज येथे आपले आसेष्ट व विरपरिचित मंडळी यांच्या भेटी झाल्यामुळे मला विशेष आनंद होत आहे. श्रीमंत राजेसाहेब व श्री. सौ. राणीसाहेब यांच्या औदार्या-मुळेच हा योग आला आहे. आपण मोठ्या मानाने मला मानपत्र अर्पण केले, तेव्हा त्याचा स्वीकार करणे जरूर आहे; पण मानपत्रांत माझ्या व्यक्तीबद्दल जी शब्दयोजना केलेली आहे ती उच्च कोटीतील फार अर्थ मनुष्याला शोभण्यासारखी आहे. ती मला सर्वथैव लागू पडते किंवा कसे हा प्रश्न आहे. मजबूदलच्या प्रेमाने ते उद्गार काढले आहेत हे मी जाणतो. मला एवढेच सांगायचे आहे की, मी ज्या संस्थांत कार्य करीत आहे त्या संस्थांत माझे व्यक्तित्व विलीन झाले आहे. ज्या संस्थांशी मी एकजीव झालो आहे त्याच संस्थांना हे मानपत्र देण्यांत येत आहे असे मी समजतो; व त्या दृष्टीनेच मी मानपत्राचा स्वीकार करीत आहे.

आमच्या संस्थांची येथील जनतेला माहिती व्हावी असा जो उद्देश मानपत्रांत आला आहे तो बऱ्याच अंशी सफल होण्याजोगा आहे. या सभारामुळे त्यांची जिज्ञासा वाढून ते त्या संस्थांची माहिती करून घेतिले. आज सकाळी मी माझ्या मित्रांबरोबर गांवांत फेरफटका करून आलो तेव्हा या लहानशा पण दुमदार शहरांत सर्वत्र नीटनेटकेपणा व स्वच्छता आढळली. येथील म्युनिसिपॅलिटीने त्या दृष्टीने उत्कृष्ट काम चालविले आहे. आमच्या संस्थांसंबंधी मानपत्रांत जे गौरवोद्गार काढण्यांत आले आहेत त्याबद्दल मला एकच गोष्ट सांगायची आहे ती ही की, ही कामे एका व्यक्तीची नव्हेतच. त्यांना निमित्तमात्र एक व्यक्ति दिसते. परंतु त्यांच्या मागे कितीतरी व्यक्ति व समाज असतात. माझी पत्नी व माझे सहकारी यांची किती-तरी मदत मला या संस्था नांवारूपास आणण्याच्या कामी झाली आहे. तसेच जनतेने देखील उत्कृष्ट मदत करून केवढा तरी पाठिंबा दिला आहे. कोणतेही काम नेटाने करीत राहिले, मग ते लहान असो वा मोठे असो, त्याची पारख लोकांना होते व त्यांच्याकडून मदतही होऊ शकते, हे आमच्या संस्थांच्या प्रगतीवरून दिसून येईल. आमच्या संस्था कार्य करीत आहेत त्यांचे श्रेय माझ्या सहकाऱ्यांप्रमाणेच अखिल महाराष्ट्रीय जनतेला आहे.

मानपत्रातील फलटण संस्थानाबद्दलचा उल्लेख वाचून मला अतिशयच आनंद झाला. फलटण हे दक्षिणे-तील सर्वांत जुने संस्थान असून, काही काळ ब्रिगान्ही त्यावर राज्य केले आहे. श्रीमंत आईसाहेब यांना दक्षिणे-तील अहिल्याबाई समजतात असे मानपत्रांत म्हटले आहे. श्री. सौ. राणीसाहेब यांनाही त्यांच्या पंक्तीत चालोबे असे मी म्हणतो, महिला परिषदेची अर्ध-वार्षिक सभा त्यांच्या हातूनच पार पडू शकली. त्यांच्या प्रयत्नांमुळे या लहानशा शहरांत महिला परिषदेची अर्ध-वार्षिक सभा त्यांच्या हातूनच पार पडू शकली. त्यांच्या अर्थानंद झाला. येथे पुरुषा-साठी एक क्लब असून ब्रिगान्ही त्याच्या सभासद आहेत असे ऐकले. यावरून आपण रिव्हेंसेदिवस पुढे जात असल्याचे दिसून येईल. मागे जाण्याचे दिवस आतां संपले. पुरुषांत व स्त्रियांत एक प्रकारची भिंत उभी असते. फलटण संस्थानांत ही भिंत नाहीशी करण्याचे श्रेय श्री. सौ. राणीसाहेबांनाच द्यावयास पाहिजे.

येथील हायस्कुलांत सध्यां ७५ मुली शिक्षण घेत आहेत. ३००-३५० विद्यार्थ्यांच्या हायस्कुलांत इतक्या मुली शिक्षण घेत असलेल्या ऐकून मला अतिशय आनंद झाला आहे. दुसरी गोष्ट ही की, या हायस्कुलांतील ४ विद्यार्थिनी यंदा मुंबई विद्यापीठाच्या प्रवेशपरीक्षेला बसल्या आहेत. त्या पास होवोत व होतील अशी मला खात्री वाटते. तसेच त्यापैकी काही उच्च शिक्षणासाठी आमच्या महिलाविद्यापीठांत येतील अशी आशा वाटते. अ. भा. महिलाविद्यापीठांत जावे की न जावे अशी शंका पूर्वी वाटत असे, परंतु आतां तसे वाटण्याचे मुर्ब्बीच कारण नाही. महिलाविद्यापीठाला सुदैवाने आतां मुंबई विद्यापीठ व मुंबई सरकार यांकडून मान्यता मिळाली आहे. मुंबई विद्यापीठाच्या बी. ए. झालेल्या विद्यार्थिनींकडून संधि महिलाविद्यापीठाच्या जी. ए. झालेल्या विद्यार्थिनींना सरकारी, निमसरकारी व खासगी संस्थांतील नोकरीसंबंधांत लाभणार आहे. यंदा मुंबई सरकारकडून विद्यापीठाला ५,००० रुपयांची देण्यांत आली आहे. नव्या सरकारचा दृष्टिकोन बदलेला असून आतां विद्यापीठास 'स्टॅट्युटरी' मान्यता मिळविण्याचाहि प्रयत्न चालू आहे. यासंबंधांत सरकारकडून एक खासगी पत्रहि आमच्याकडे आले आहे. आमच्या संस्थेतील वसतिगृह उत्तम असून ते शहरापासून विशेष दूर नाही व फार जवळहि नाही, या दृष्टीने पालकांनी विचार करावा. प्रवेशपरीक्षेत पास होण्याची येथील एक तरी मुलगी उच्च शिक्षणार्थ आमच्या संस्थेत दाखल होईल अशी मला आशा आहे. आपल्या संस्थानांत शिक्षणाच्या सर्व प्रकारच्या उत्तम सोयी झाल्या आहेत हे पाहून मला अतिशय आनंद वाटत आहे. तो शब्दांनी व्यक्त करतां येणे शक्य नाही. इतक्या मंडळींच्या भेटीचा आज लाभ झाला याबद्दल पुन्हां एकदां आनंद प्रदर्शित करून मी आपली रजा घेतो.

यानंतरं श्री. तिली यांनी डॉ. ए. यु. पराक्षि यांना दिलेले मानपत्र घातून दीविले. ते अणुप्रमाणे:—  
**डॉ. म्युनाथ पुरुषोत्तम पराक्षि, एच. ए. (कॅब्रिज), बी. एस्सी. (मुंबई), डी. एस्सी. (कलकत्ता),**  
 यांचे सेवेसी,

विद्दल डॉक्टरसाहेब,

आज फ्लंटन शहर म्युनिसिपॅलिटी व फ्लंटन संस्थान लोकलबोर्ड या उभय संस्थांतर्फे आम्ही आपले मनःपूर्वक स्वागत करीत आहो. आज आपल्या आगमनाने आम्हांला फार आनंद होत असून आपण आम्हांला आपणांस हे मानपत्र देण्याची संधि दिली यामुळे आमचा मोठा बहुमान झाला असे आम्हांला वाटत आहे. आपली ही भेट आमच्या इतिहासप्रसिद्ध व जुन्या संस्थानांत विशेष संस्मरणीय समजली जाईल यांत शंका नाही.

आमच्या योग्यतेच्या मानाने आम्ही आपणांस मानपत्र देण्यास प्रवृत्त होणे हे एक प्रकारे लहान तोंडी मोठा घास घेण्याप्रमाणेच आहे असे आम्हांस वाटते. परंतु आमच्या या शहराची व संस्थानची याचानता व इतिहासप्रसिद्धता, तसेच आमच्यावरील आमच्या श्रीमंत राजेसाहेबांची रूपा यांचा आधार घेऊन आम्ही हे शायच करण्यास प्रवृत्त झाले याबद्दल आपण आम्हांला समा केली पाहिजे.

आपण यापूर्वी सन १९३२ साली येथे आला होता. त्यावेळी येथील मुख्य प्राथमिक शाळेच्या नवीन इमारतीचा श्राय बोदण्याचा समारंभ आपल्या शुभ हस्ते करण्यात आला होता. आता ती इमारत पुरी झाली असून तिच्यांत हल्ली शाळा भूत आहे. प्राथमिक शिक्षण हे स्थानिक संस्थांच्या कार्यापेक्षा प्रमुख कार्य आहे. या कार्यात आपल्या मार्गदर्शनांचा व आशीर्वादाचा आम्हांस सतत लाभ मिळावा अशी आमची आपणांस प्रार्थना आहे. आपले बहुतेक सर्व आयुष्य सरस्वतीच्या सेवेत गेलेले असून, हिंदुस्थानांतच नव्हे, तर सर्व जगांत आपण तिचे कंठमणि म्हणून प्रसिद्ध आहा.

आपली अलौकिक बुद्धिमत्ता, कर्तव्यपरायणता, निस्वार्थता व ओजस्रिता या गुणांचा प्रत्यय आजवर अनेक वेळां आला आहे. विद्यार्थिदशेत आरंभापासून सीनियर रँडर होईपर्यंत वर्गांत अगर परीक्षेत दुसरा नंबर मिळण्याचे दुर्मीय कधी आपण अनुभविले नाही. आपण ज्या काळांत सीनियर रँडर झालांत त्या काळाचे अनेक सामान्य मॅट्रिक शुद्ध्य देखील आपल्यापेक्षा किती तरी अधिक पगार मिळवित असत. परंतु जगांत अद्वितीय असा विश्वविद्यालयीन मान मिळवूनहि आपण केवळ दरमहा पाऊणशे रुपये पगारावर स्वार्थत्यागाच्या पायावर उभारलेल्या अशा आपल्या आवडत्या डेक्कन एज्युकेशन सोसायटीत आजन्म सेवक म्हणून काम केले. स्वार्थत्यागाचे याहून अधिक श्रेष्ठ व उज्ज्वल असे उदाहरण कचित्च सापडेल यांत शंका नाही.

स्वतःच्या राजकीय व धार्मिक मतांच्या बाबतीत आपण केव्हाहि कोणाची गुलामगिरी केली नाही. वडील-मातुशी यांजिपैथी अत्यंत आदर असूनहि तत्त्वनिष्ठेमुळे महत्त्वाच्या धार्मिक प्रश्नांच्या बाबतीत आपण कधीहि त्यांना खूप करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला नाही. तसेच राजकीय मतांच्या बाबतीतहि केवळ लोकमताला मान नुकवून सर्वंग लोकप्रियता सांपादन करण्याचाहि आपण प्रयत्न केला नाही. जर कोणत्या एका समजुतीविरुद्ध आपण आयुष्यभर प्रचार केला असेल तर तो 'बाबाबाबूय प्रमाणभू' या विचारसरणीविरुद्ध होय. थोडक्यांत सांगायचे तर आगरकर, टिळक, आपटे व गोखले या महनीय विमूर्तींनी डेक्कन एज्युकेशन सोसायटीच्या सुरवातीसच ज्या उत्कृष्ट परंपरा घालून दिल्या, त्या आपण पूर्णावस्थेला पोचविल्या यांत शंका नाही. आपल्या सासणी व सार्वजनिक आयुष्यावर जर कोणा एका व्यक्तीचा विशेष ठसा उमटला असेल तर तो आज येथे हजार असलेल्या महर्षि प्रो. डॉडो केशव ऊर्फ अण्णासाहेब कर्वे यांचा होय. अशा उज्ज्वल पूर्वपंढिकेचा इतका उत्तम परिपाक आपल्याशिवाय अन्यत्र पाहण्यास मिळेल असे वाटत नाही.

राजकीय बाबतीत के. नामदार गोपाळ कृष्ण गोखले हे आपले आवडणूक होत. राजकीय पक्षोपपक्षांत कितीहि धारसोडी दिसून आल्या तरी प्रागतिक पक्षाच्या अख्यर्थी आपले व्यय व मार्ग कधीहि बदललेली नाहींत व अशा पुढाऱ्यांत आपल्या नांवाचा प्रामुख्याने उल्लेख करणे हे आम्हांस आमचे कर्तव्य वाटते.

आपण जगन्मन्य गणितज्ञ म्हणून सुप्रसिद्ध असल्यामुळे आपल्या वाङ्मयप्रभाची पुष्कळांना कल्पना नाही. परंतु अमर्दी अलीकडे देखील ज्यांनी 'विचारतरंग' या नांवाखाली प्रसिद्ध होणारे ज्ञानप्रकाशमधील आपले विचार-प्रवर्तक लेख वाचले असतील त्यांना आपल्या ठिकाणी असलेल्या भाषासौष्ट्य, सौचदार विचार व आकर्षक मांडणी या गुणांचा प्रत्यय आल्यावाचून राहणार नाही. आपली विदुषी कन्या श्री. शकुन्तलाबाई याहि जे उत्तम ललितवाङ्मय लिहितात त्यांचेहि बीज आपल्या अंगच्या या गुणांतच आहे असे आम्हांस वाटते.

आमच्या या जुन्या व इतिहासप्रसिद्ध संस्थानासंबंधाने व आम्ही ज्या संस्थांचे प्रतिनिधि आहोत त्या संस्था-संबंधाने येथे दोन शब्द सांगणे बाबते होणार नाही असे वाटते. लोकलबोर्ड ही संस्था सन १९११ साली म्हणजे अलीकडेच स्थापन झाली आहे. परंतु आमची म्युनिसिपॅलिटी बरीच जुनी म्हणजे सन १८६८ साली स्थापन झाली असून तिने आपला लौकिक अद्यापपर्यंत या संस्थानच्या पूर्वपरंपरेस साजेल अशा रीतीने सांभाळला आहे असे म्हणण्यास आम्हांला हरकत वाटत नाही. एका युरोपियन पाहुण्याने तर हिंदुस्थानांत हे शहर सर्वांत स्वच्छ अशांतले आढळले असा शेर लिहून ठेवला आहे. तसेच येथील पाणीपुरवठा ही एक आम्हांला अभिमानास्पद अशी गोष्ट आहे. इतके स्वच्छ, विपुल व विनसर्ची पाणी कोणत्याहि म्युनिसिपॅलिटीला लाभले नसेल. मात्र या कामाकरिता लागलेला

सर्व श्रमंत राजेसाहेबांनीं सोसून हा पाणीपुरवठा विनामूल्य आमच्या स्वाधीन केला आहे. या गावाला विद्युत्प्रकारा व काही भागाला अंडरग्राउंड इनेज याद्वि सोयी उपलब्ध आहेत, शहरात प्राथमिक शिक्षण सक्तीचे नसले तरी ते आज किंचित्क वर्षे मोफत आहे. शिवाय सक्ति करून जे विद्यार्थ्यांचे प्रमाण पडते तितके सक्ति न करिताच या शहरात पडत आहे हे आपणांस कळविण्यास आनंद वाटतो. आमचे श्रीमंत राजेसाहेब व श्रीमंत सौ. राणीसाहेब हे उभयतां प्रगतिपर विचाराचे असल्यामुळे त्यांच्या रूपेने सुतिकागृह, मोठ्ठोशिक्षणवर्ग, उत्कृष्ट धर्मार्थ दवाखाना वगैरे अनेक सुसोयी येथे आम्हांस उपलब्ध झाल्या आहेत व आमच्या दोन्ही संस्था या सर्व कार्यांना यथाशक्ति मदत करीत आहेत हे आपणांस कळविण्यास आम्हांला आनंद वाटतो.

आपण आमच्या विनंतीस मान देऊन आमचे हे मानपत्र स्वीकारल्याबद्दल आम्ही आपले फार ऋणी आहोत. आमच्या या उभय संस्थांवर आपले सहानुभूतिपूर्ण लक्ष सदैव असावे अशी आमची आपणांस विनंति आहे. शेवटी परमेश्वराने आपणांस दीर्घायुष्य व आरोग्य यावे अशी सदिच्छा मदर्शित करून आम्ही आपली रजा घेतो.

फलटण,

ता. १९-४-३९

हिरामण बाळाराम तेली,

अध्यक्ष, फलटण म्युनिसिपॅलिटी व फलटण संस्थान लोकलबोर्ड

[ व सदर दोन्ही संस्थांचे सभासद ]

वरीलप्रमाणे मानपत्र वाचून दाखविल्यानंतर नक्षीकाम केलेल्या चंदनाच्या सुबक कांडकांतून श्री. तेली यांनी ते डॉ. परांजपे यांना अर्पण केले व त्यांना पुष्पहाराने मंडित केले. नंतर मानपत्रास उत्तर देतांना डॉ. परांजपे यांनी खाली दिल्याप्रमाणे भाषण केले:—

डॉ. र. पु. परांजपे यांचे भाषण

श्रीमंत राजेसाहेब, श्री. सौ. राणीसाहेब, फलटण लोकलबोर्ड व म्युनिसिपॅलिटी या संस्थांचे अध्यक्ष व इतर बंधुभगिनींनो,

आज माझा जो आपण सन्मान केला त्याबद्दल मी आपला फार आभारी आहे. 'गाड्याबरोबर नळ्याला यात्रा' असे म्हणतात त्याप्रमाणे गुरुवर्ष अण्णांबरोबर आम्ही आलों म्हणून आमचाहि सत्कार होत आहे. परंतु गुरुवर्ष अण्णा हेच खरे मानपत्राला लायक होत. त्यांचा शिष्य व नातेवाईक या नात्याने मला त्यांच्याबद्दल नेहमीच अभिमान वाटतो. आपण आज मला जे मानपत्र अर्पण करीत आहां ते केवळ मजवरील प्रेमांमुळेच होय. शिवाय माझा शिष्यवर्ग जो सर्वत्र पसरला आहे त्याच्या प्रेमांचेहि ते प्रतीक होय असे मी समजतो.

मानपत्रांत फलटण संस्थान व शहर यांच्या प्रगतीसंबंधी माहिती देण्यांत आली आहे. या प्रगतीबद्दल श्रीमंत राजेसाहेब व श्रीमंत सौ. राणीसाहेब यांचे मी मनःपूर्वक अभिनंदन करतो. यापूर्वी फलटण संस्थानांत मी दोनदा येऊन गेलों आहे. प्रत्येक वेळी मला येथे अधिकाधिक सुधारणा झालेली दृष्टीस पडली. संस्थानचा व स्थानिक स्वराज्याचा कारभार कसा चालवावा याचे फलटण संस्थान व शहर हे उत्तम उदाहरण आहे. आज इतर कितीक संस्थानांत अशांतता पसरलेली दिसत आहे. सध्यांचा काळ दगदगीचा व काळजीचा आहे. परंतु आपल्या संस्थानांत सर्वत्र प्रगति दिसून येत आहे. फलटण संस्थानप्रमाणे राजा व प्रजा यांचे संबंध सहानुभूतीचे राहिल्यास संस्थानांचा प्रश्न वाटतो तितका खास कठीण राहणार नाही. सर्व ठिकाणी राजा व प्रजा यांचे संघटन अशा प्रकारेच राहिले तर संस्थान आपल्या प्रगतीला विरोधक न ठरता त्यांची आपणांला मदतच होईल यांत शंका नाही. आपले संस्थान लहान असले तरी राज्यकारभारांत राजांचे मन असले म्हणजे किती काम करतां येते हे त्यावरून उत्तम रीतीने दिसून येते.

मानपत्रांत मजबद्दल जे गौरवोद्धार काढण्यांत आले आहेत त्यांना मी पूर्णपणे लायक नाही अशी माझी खात्री आहे. माझ्या हातून आजपर्यंत ज्या गोष्टी झाल्या त्याचे सर्व श्रेय गुरुवर्ष अण्णांनाच आहे. ८-९ वर्षांच्या वयापासून आतापर्यंत त्यांचेच मला मार्गदर्शित्व लाभले आहे. त्या दृष्टीने हे मानपत्र अण्णांनाच अर्पण करणे योग्य होय. ना. गोखले यांच्यामुळे फर्ग्युसन कॉलेजचा मी तहाहयात सभासद झालों. त्यांच्याप्रमाणे मला विशेष काही करतां आले नाही ही गोष्ट खरी. मी दुसरीकडे नोकरी केली असती तर जास्त अर्थलाभ झाला असता; नाही असे नाही. पण फर्ग्युसन कॉलेजचा तहाहयात सभासद झाल्याबद्दल मला कर्षीहि पश्चात्ताप वाटला नाही. उलट माझ्या हातून जे काही थोडेबहुत कार्य झाले ते त्यामुळेच होऊ शकले असे मला वाटते. केवळ पैसा मिळविणे हेच प्रत्येक माणसांचे ध्येय नसावे. त्यापेक्षा पुष्कळ मोठी कार्ये करतां येण्यासारखी आहेत, व देशाला सध्या त्यांची अत्यंत आवश्यकता आहे. थोर पुरुषांचा धडा आपण नेहमी आपल्या डोळ्यापुढे ठेवा. ना. गोखले, आगरकर व अण्णा यांच्यासारख्या थोर विभूतींचा आदर्श माझ्यापुढे होता हे माझे थोर भाग्य होय. राजकीय गोष्टींतिहि मी मन घातलेले आहे. सर्व गोष्टींचा उगम अण्णांपासूनच झाला. त्यांच्याजवळ असतांना मी अनेक वादविवाद ऐकले, त्यांनी प्रगट केलेल्या विचारांचे मनन केले व त्यांचे अनुकरण केले; त्याचा माझ्या भावी आयुष्यावर अतिशय परिणाम झाला. मी बुद्धिप्रामाण्याचा भोक्ता आहे. त्याचा अंकुर तेव्हापासूनच मजमध्ये उत्पन्न झाला असावा. पुढे गणिताच्या अभ्यासांमुळे बुद्धिप्रामाण्यावरील माझा विश्वास वाढत गेला. प्रत्येक गोष्ट बुद्धीच्या कसोटीवर लावून पहा. त्यानेच राष्ट्राची खरी प्रगति होईल. बुद्धिप्रामाण्य म्हणजे भावना आगदी नाहींतच असे नाही; परंतु भावना बुद्धीखाली ठेवून त्यांचा योग्य विकास होण्याला अवसर देणे हेच बुद्धिप्रामाण्याचे कार्य अधिक श्रेयस्कर होय.

आज सर्वत्र सर्वाधिकारशाही व जुवाशाही यांचे स्तोम माजलेले दिसत आहे. केवळ हिंदुस्थानांतच नव्हे तर इतर राष्ट्रतहि त्यांचा पिगा चाटू आहे. सर्वाधिकारशाहीमुळे सध्या काही राष्ट्रांची चलती होत असलेली दिसत असली तरी त्यांची ही प्रगति चिरकालीन नाही. यापुढे ती राष्ट्रे अयोग्यतेच्या घसरगुंडीला लागल्याशिवाय राहणार नाहीत. आपली बुद्धि झांकून ठेवू नका. तिला पूर्ण वाव द्या अशी माझी आपणाला आजहाची सूचना आहे. आपण लोकमान्यता हेच एक घ्येय आपल्यापुढे ठेवतां कामा नये. आपल्या मनाची सांगणूक हे कार्यप्रवृत्तीचे खरे ममक असले पाहिजे. इतिहासातील दाखले व इतरांचीं मते आपण लक्षांत घ्यावीं. पण इतिहासाची पूर्ण पुनरावृत्ति केव्हाहि होत नाही. तेव्हां अमुक एका वेळीं एक गोष्ट झाली, व तेव्हां लोक अमुक रीतीनें वागले, म्हणून तसेंच पुन्हां वर्तन ठेवणें हे नेहमींच बरोबर ठरेल असें नाही. राष्ट्रांनें विचारपूर्वक नवीन मार्ग चौखाळले तर राष्ट्रांची उन्नति झाल्याशिवाय राहणार नाही. नुसतें 'हायबा' होणें सोपें आहे; पण आपण तसें करूं नका. आपण मानपत्रांत बुद्धि-प्रामाण्याचा उल्लेख केल्यामुळे मी त्यासंबंधीं दोन शब्द बोलत आहे. आपल्याला वाटेल तें लोकांना न भितां सांगण्याला धैर्य असावें लागतें. मनाला योग्य वाटेल तेंच आपण आचरलें पाहिजे, मग जग विरुद्ध असलें तरी हरकत नाही, अशी धमक धराल तेव्हांच आपल्या हातून काहीं कार्य होईल. यांचे प्रत्यक्ष उदाहरण म्हणजे गु. अण्णासाहेब कर्वे हेच होत. जगांत ज्या मोठमोठ्या गोष्टी झाल्या त्या सर्व अशा धैर्यामुळेच झाल्या. बुद्धीला प्रमाण मानून आपल्या सारासारविचारबुद्धीनें प्रत्येकांनें काम करावें असें माझे मत आहे. आपण केलेल्या सन्मानाबद्दल मी आपला आभारी आहे. आपलें शहर व संस्थान यांची अशीच प्रगति होत जावी असें मी इच्छितों.

यानंतर श्री. तेली यांनीं दे. भ. न. चिं. केळकर यांना दिलेले मानपत्र वाचून दाखविलें. तें येणेंप्रमाणें:—

**देशभक्त श्री. नरसिंह चिंतामण केळकर, बी. ए., एल्ल. बी.,**

यांचे सेवेसी,

श्रेष्ठतम देशभक्त.

फलटण शहर म्युनिसिपॅलिटी व फलटण संस्थान लोकलबोर्ड या उभय संस्थांतर्फे आज आपलें स्वागत करण्याची संधि आम्हांला मिळत आहे हे आम्ही आमचें परमभाष्य समजतो. आमच्या या शहरांत आजवर बऱ्याच थोर पुरुषांचें स्वागत करण्याची संधि आम्हांला आली. परंतु आपल्या योग्यतेच्या देशभक्तांचें स्वागत करण्याचा मान आम्हांला अव्यापयत लाभला नव्हता. यामुळे आजचा हा प्रसंग आमच्या या उभय संस्थांच्या आयुष्यांत असूतपूर्व समजला जाईल यांत शंका नाही.

आपणांवर आजवर मानपत्रांचा पाऊस पडलेला आहे, असें म्हटल्यास तें वागणें होणार नाही. यामुळे आपणांसारख्या थोर पुरुषाला यथोचित असें मानपत्र देण्याचें काम आम्हांला बरोबर साधणार नाही अशी फार भीति वाटते. म्हणून आपणच उदार मनानें, आमच्यांतलें 'न्यून तें पुरतें' करून घेऊन आम्हांला आमच्या धार्ष्ट्याबद्दल क्षमा केली पाहिजे.

आपण कितीहि श्रेष्ठ पदवीला पोचला असला तरी आम्हांला आपल्यांत व आमच्यांत एक तरी साधर्म्य दिसत आहे, व त्यामुळेच आम्हांला आपल्यावर एक प्रकारचा हक्कहि वाटतो. आपला जन्म मोडनिंब येथे म्हणजे या प्रांतांतलें एका संस्थानांतच झाला आहे व त्याच मिरज संस्थानांत आपलें मेट्रिकपर्यंतचें शिक्षणहि झालें आहे. शिवाय तेथील अधिपतींचा व आपला स्नेहसंबंध अबाधित आहे. तसेंच आम्हांला माहीत आहे कीं संस्थानाधिपती आपण योग्य ती टीका अनेक वेळां केलेली असली तरी त्यांचेविषयीं आपलेपणाचा ओलावा त्यांत पूर्णपणें भरलेला आहे. यामुळे या आंतस्नेहाच्या आधारावर आम्हां या आपल्या प्रथम परिचयाच्या वेळीं आपल्याला मानपत्र दिलें व या संस्थानशीं यापुढें आपला संबंध अधिकाधिक यावा अशी अपेक्षा केली तर तें अत्यंत उचित असेंच नाही काय !

महाराष्ट्रांतलें गेल्या चाळीस वर्षांतील सर्व राजकीय चळवळींचा व सार्वजनिक कार्यांचा इतिहास आपल्याशीं अत्यंत निगडित आहे. गेल्या पिढींतलें जुसत्या महाराष्ट्राच्याच नव्हे, तर असिल हिंदुस्थानच्या धडाडीच्या राजकारणाचे एकमेव पुढारी लोकमान्य बाळ गंगाधर टिळक यांचे आपण सरे वारस आहांत. हा वारसा आपण आपल्या अंगच्या विविध गुणांनीं संपादन केला व राखला याबद्दल आपलें अभिनंदन करावें तितकें थोडेंच होणार आहे.

महाराष्ट्रांनें आजवर अनेक बाबतींत स्वतःचें वैशिष्ट्य राखलें आहे. राजकारणांतहि महाराष्ट्राला स्वतःचें विशिष्ट स्थान आहे. तें कायम राखण्याकरितां व त्यापासून महाराष्ट्र च्युत होऊं नये म्हणून लोकमान्यांच्या मार्गे वसि वरें आपण झगडलां आहां व झगडत आहां. हिंदुस्थानच्या राजकीय क्षितिजावर कितीहि नवीन तारे उगवले तरी लोकमान्य टिळकांचें स्थान धुवांसमाणें अढळ असें आहे, व त्या तान्यावर दृष्टि ठेवून जे आपल्या राजकीय चळवळींचें नाहें चालवितील तेच असेर यशस्वी होतील असा महाराष्ट्राचा दृढ विश्वास आहे. महाराष्ट्रांतलें राजकारण आज पुष्कळ वर्षे मुख्यतः आपल्या हातीं आहे. परंतु भावनावश होऊन तामुरती लोकप्रियता संपादन करण्यासाठीं आपण केव्हाहि आपल्या बुद्धीला न पटणारा उपदेश तरुण पिढीला केला नाही. त्यायोगें वेळोवेळीं आपणांवर अनेक आक्षेप आले. परंतु स्वतःच्या प्रामाणिक बुद्धीशीं प्रतारणा करून महाराष्ट्राच्या राजकारणास अनिष्ट वळण देण्यास आपण कधीहि प्रवृत्त झाला नाही, याबद्दल सरोस्वर आपली स्तुति करावी तेवढी थोडीच आहे. असहकारितेच्या चळवळींतील कौन्सिलबहिष्कारासारखे जे दोष आपण निर्भयपणें दाखविले ते आतां त्या चळवळींच्या प्रणेत्यांनाहि मान्य झाल्याचें त्यांच्या रुतीवरून स्पष्ट झालें आहे व हाच आपला व आपल्या तत्त्वनिष्ठ राजकारणाचा विजय होय असें आम्हांस वाटतें.

आपल्या अंगचा आणखी एक विशेष गुण शामोला या ठिकाणी नमूद करावासा वाटतो. राजकीय पक्षोप-पक्षांत अत्यपक्षानील व्यक्तींविषयी जी तेढ व त्यांच्यानील सद्गुणांबद्दलहि जो अनादर दिसून येतो ती तेढ अगर तो अनादर आपल्या ठिकाणी कधीहि दिसून आली नाहीत. उलट इतर पक्षांनील खेष्ट व्यक्तींबद्दल योग्य आदर व गुणग्राहकताच आपण सदैव व्यक्त केली आहे. आपल्यानील या गुणाचा इतका उत्कर्ष झालेला आहे की, अलीकडे सर्व पक्षांत आपल्या या गुणाचे अनुकरण करणारी मंडळी दिसू लागली आहेत, व त्यामुळे सर्व पक्षांत आपल्याला तर मानाचे विशेष स्थान प्राप्त झाले आहेच, परंतु त्याहिपेक्षा समाधानाची गोष्ट म्हणजे सर्व पक्षांत हळीं परस्परांत विचार-विनिमय शक्य होऊन त्यायोगें महाराष्ट्रांत एकी उत्पन्न होण्यास मदत होईल अशी चिन्हें दिसू लागली आहेत. कारण महाराष्ट्र सर्व गुणांनीं संपन्न असला तरी केसरीनेच एकदां म्हटल्याप्रमाणें तो 'एकांडा शिलेदार' आहे. त्याला शिले-दाराचा मनसबदार करून त्याच्या एकजूतीच्या पथकाकडून महाराष्ट्राचे राजकारण यशस्वी करण्याचे कार्य आपण सतत करित आलां आहां व यांतच आपली खरी थोरवी आहे.

राजकारणाव्यतिरिक्तहि समाजातील आपले स्थान फार उच्च आहे. साहित्यक्षेत्रांत तर सत्राटाचा मान आपणच प्रथम पटकवावला आहे. आपल्या इतके विविध प्रकारचे वाङ्मय कोणीहि लिहिले नसेल. केसरीसारख्या पंडित्या प्रतीच्या पत्रांत ज्यांना वाङ्मयदृष्ट्यासुद्धां अढळ स्थान मिळेल असे राजकीय लेख आपण लिहिले आहेत. काव्यशास्त्र-विनोद हा तर आपल्या तळहताचा मळ आहे. आपण अति उच्च दर्जाचे कवि, नाटककार, टीकाकार व संगीतज्ञहि आहांत. याहून अधिक म्हणजे आपण इतिहासप्रेमी व इतिहासमर्मज्ञ आहांत. राजकारणासारख्या रहस्य व नीरस विषयाला वाहून घेऊनहि ही इतकी रसिकता, विनोदप्रियता व साहित्यप्रीणता आपल्या ठिकाणी कशी आली हे एक महदाश्चर्यच होय.

वरील गोष्टींखेरीज केसरीसारख्या पत्राचे संपादक, संचालक व महाराष्ट्राच्या वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण राजकारणाचे पालक होऊन रुतंरुतः झाल्यावर आपली आमच्या या संस्थानला भेट होत आहे. अशा चतुरस्र पुरुषाचे स्वागत करण्याची आज आम्हांला मिळालेली संधि म्हणजे आम्ही महोत्सवच समजतो.

आम्ही आतां या ठिकाणी काहीं स्थानिक गोष्टींचा उल्लेख केला तर तो अस्थानी होईल असे वाटत नाही. आपण मुख्यतः राजकारणातील पुढारी असल्यामुळे त्यासंबंधी थोडा निर्देश आम्ही येथें करूं इच्छितों. आमचें हे संस्थान अनेक दृष्टींनीं सुदैवी आहे. आम्हांला आमचे हल्लींचे श्रीमंत राजेसाहेब हे अत्यंत प्रजहितदक्ष व प्रगति-प्रिय असे लाभले आहेत. त्यांचे वडील पुण्यश्लोक श्री. सुधोजीराव बापूसाहेब हेहि तसेच होते. प्रजाजनांच्या आकांक्षा उत्पन्न होण्याच्या आंतच त्या पुन्या करण्याचे आमच्या श्रीमंत राजेसाहेबांचे धोरण आजवर दिसून आलें आहे. गेलें वर्ष सर्व संस्थानांच्या इतिहासांत अत्यंत आणीबाणीचें असे गेलें; परंतु आमच्या येथें प्रजा व राजा यांत केव्हांहि तेढ तर आली नाहीच, उलट श्रीमंतांच्या व दरबारच्या उदार धोरणामुळे याहि काळांत एकमेकांचा प्रेमभाव वाढण्यासच मदत झाली आहे हे नमूद करण्यास आम्हांला आनंद वाटतो. आजवरचा तरी आमचा इतिहास अशा प्रकारचा आहे याबद्दल आम्हांस अभिमान वाटतो. प्रस्तावनेवरून ग्रंथाची परीक्षा करावयाची तर यापुढें येथील राज्य-कारभार असाच सुखदायक, प्रगतिपर व अधिकाधिक लोकमतानुवर्ती होत जाईल अशी आम्हांला खात्री वाळण्यास पूर्ण जागा आहे. प्रातिनिधिक संस्था येथें पूर्वीच स्थापन झालेल्या आहेत. त्यांची उत्क्रांतीच्या मार्गानें सतत वाढ होत जावी अशी आमची इच्छा आहे व ती कलटूप होण्यास उभयपक्षांनीं अनुकूल असे वातावरण सुदैवानें येथें आहे याबद्दल आम्हांला आनंद वाटतो असे आपणांस थोडक्यांत कळविण्याची आम्ही परवानगी घेतों. राजकीय चाबीव्यतिकरिहि आमच्या अत्यंत लोकप्रिय राजेसाहेबांचे धोरण कर्णें प्रगतिप्रिय आहे हे आज येथें जे समारंभ मुख्यतः त्यांच्या व श्री. सौ. मातुःश्री राणीसाहेबांच्या प्रेरणें होत आहेत त्यावरूनहि दिसून येईल. आमच्या या संस्थानांत केवळ जातिनिष्ठ अशी कोणतीहि गोष्ट आपणांस सहसा दिसून येणार नाही व यांचे मुख्य कारण म्हणजे श्रीमंत सरकार व दरबार यांचे याबाबत अभिमानदीय धोरण हे होय. तसेच स्त्रियांसह सर्व वर्गांच्या व जातींच्या आकांक्षांची वाढ होण्यास येथें पूर्ण वाव आहे, या गोष्टींचा येथें उल्लेख करणें हेहि आमचें कर्तव्य आहे असें आम्हांस वाटतें. अशा या काळांत आपल्या-सारख्या निःस्वार्थी, सार्वजनिक व राजकीय चळवळींत अग्रपूजेचा मान प्राप्त झालेल्या व परिणतप्रज्ञ अशा लोक-नायकांचें मार्गदर्शित्व आम्हांला लाभेल अशी आशा आहे.

शेवटीं आपण आमच्या विनंतीला मान देऊन येथें आला व मोठ्या मनानें आमच्यासारख्या लहान संस्थांचें मानपत्र स्वीकारून आमचा बहुमान केला याबद्दल पुन्हां एकवार आपले मनःपूर्वक आभार मानून व आपल्याला उत्तम आरोग्याचा व सुदीर्घ आयुष्याचा लाभ होवो अशी परमेश्वरार्णी प्रार्थना करून आम्ही आपली रजा घेतों.

फलटण,

आपले नम्र

ता. १९-४-३१

हिरामण बाळाराम तेली,

अध्यक्ष फलटण म्युनिसिपॅलिटी व फलटण संस्थान लोकलबोर्ड

[ व सदर दोन्ही संस्थांचे सभासद. ]

वरिलप्रमाणें मानपत्र वाचून दाखविल्यानंतर नक्षीकाम केलेल्या चंदनाच्या सुवक कांडकांतून श्री. तेली यांनीं ते श्री. न. चि. केळकर यांना अर्पण केलें व त्यांना पुष्पहारानीं मंडित केलें. नंतर मानपत्रास उत्तर देतांना दे. भ. श्री. न. चि. केळकर यांनीं पुढें दिल्याप्रमाणें भाषण केलें:—

## दे. भ. श्री. न. चिं. केडकर यांचें भाषण

श्रीमंत राजेसाहेब, श्रीमंत सौ. राणीसाहेब व बंधुभगिनीं,

आपण जो आज माझा सत्कार केला त्याबद्दल मी आपणाला आदरपूर्वक प्रणाम करतो. आपण आज मानपत्रांत म्हटल्याप्रमाणें आज मी येथें येऊन आपला मान केला हें खरें नसून, आपणच येथें येऊन ही सत्कार केला म्हणून मी आपणाला प्रणाम करतो. आपण या प्रसंगी तीन व्यक्तींना बोलावून मानपत्रें अर्पण केली; परंतु त्यापैकी महर्षि अण्णासाहेब कर्वे यांचेंच मानपत्र विशेष औचित्यपूर्ण होय. आमची योग्यता त्यांच्यापुढें बसण्याची नाही. 'गाड्याबरोबर नळ्यालाहि यात्रा' असें डॉ. परांजपे म्हणाले; परंतु मी तसे म्हणत नाही. मी स्वतःला नळां समजत नाही. गाडीवानाबरोबर रस्त्याने त्याला गोष्टी सांगणारा जसा एकादा माणूस लागतो तसा मी अण्णासाहेबाबरोबर आलों आहे. आपण दिलेल्या तिन्ही मानपत्राकडे पाहतां कर्वे यांचे वर्णन 'परमपूज्य पितामह' असे त्यांना दिलेल्या मानपत्रांत केले आहे ते अगदी योग्यच होय. डॉ. परांजपे यांना 'विद्वद्भूत' असे संबोधिले आहे व तेहि अगदी योग्य आहे. माझ्या मानपत्राच्या वेळीं मी पहात होतो की, मला विशेषण कोणतें लागणार? मला 'देशभक्त केडकर' असे म्हटले आहे. 'देशभक्त' हें विशेषण असे आहे कीं ते हवें त्याला लावावें. सर्वांचा देशभक्त म्हणण्याचा अधिकार आहे. कोणाला शिबी चावयची झाली तरी देशभक्त अशी शिबी द्यावी. सांगावयाचें कारण असें की, देशभक्त हा रोजचा सामान्य व्यवहाराचा शब्द झाला आहे. आपण सर्व देशभक्त आहां, त्यांतलाच मीहि एक आहे. असे.

आतां येथें तीन मानपत्रें वाचून दाखविण्याचें परिश्रमाचें काम श्री. तेली यांनीं केले. आतांपर्यंत त्यांनीं अनेक परीक्षा दिल्या असतील. परंतु अशी परीक्षा त्यांना अद्याप द्यावी लागली नसेल. या परीक्षेतहि ते उत्तम रीतीनें यशस्वी झाले आहेत. श्री. तेली यांच्या परिश्रमाबद्दल मी सहाय्युक्ति व्यक्त करतो. हीं तीन मानपत्रें लिहिणारालाहि विशेष परिश्रम पडले असतील यांत शंका नाही. या तिन्ही मानपत्रांत कांहीं कमी-जास्त होऊं नये म्हणून लिहिणारांनें विशेष खबरदारी घेतलेली दिसते. तीन्ही मानपत्रांची लांबीहि सारखी ठेवण्यांत आली आहे. परंतु केव्हां केव्हां कृत्रिम न्यायबुद्धि ठेवूं जातां स्वाभाविक अन्याय होतो, तसेच आतांहि झाले आहे. 'पराक्रमी कर्वे व विद्वद्भूत परांजपे यांच्या बरोबरच मलाहि गोंवण्यांत आले आहे. परांजपे यांनीं विद्वद्भूत हें नांव मिळविलें तें अपूर्व व अलौकिक होतें. डॉ. परांजपे हे हिदुस्थानातील पहिले सीनिअर रॅजल होत. डॉ. परांजपे यांना हा मान मिळावयाचें मी ऐकलें तेव्हां मी जागच्या जागीं उड्या मारल्या. लॉर्ड कर्झन हा मोठा अभियानी व अगचा मळसुद्धां स्तुतीला खर्च करणारा नाही असा गृहस्थ! लॉर्ड कर्झन यांनीं डॉ. परांजपे यांच्या बद्दलांना पत्र लिहून त्यांचें अमिनंदन केले तेव्हां आम्ही आपली पाठ थोपटून घेतली. आतां पुष्कळ रॅजल झाले आहेत. परंतु पहिला पायंडा घालणारे म्हणून डॉ. परांजपे यांचा मान अद्वितीय आहे. मी मात्र देशभक्त आहे याऐकां माझे अधिक वर्णन करतां येणार नाही. मानपत्रें लिहिणारांनें कोकोरून जितके गुण दाखवितां येतील तेवढे दाखविण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे, त्याबद्दल त्याचें कौतुक करावेसे वाटतें. मला दिलेल्या मानपत्रांतील पहिल्या आगाला उत्तर देण्याचें काम फार कठीण आहे. ते लिहिलेले खोटे आहे असे म्हटलें तर मान करणाराला खोटे ठरविण्याचा कृतघ्नपणा पदरीं यात्रयाचा! व सहजासहजी पदरीं पडणारी स्तुति फुकट जावयाची! बरे, तें सर्व खरें आहे म्हणवें तरी शचाईत. तेव्हां मी कोण आहे तो आहे. मानपत्रांत आहे तें आहे. आपणहि त्यापासून काय समजावचें तें समजावें. एक मोठे मात्र अभिमानानें सांगावीशी वाटते व ती ही की, मी एक लहान भांडवलावर मांठा व्यापार करणारा भाग्यवान् मनुष्य आहे. माझे सुदैव म्हणून लोकमान्यांची संगति मला लाभली व त्यांच्या कीर्तीचा अंश माझ्या पदरांत पडला. त्याच आघारावर मी एवढे कार्य करूं शकलों असें मला आतां वाटतें. असे.

मानपत्रांतील पहिल्या आठ परिच्छेदांना बगल देऊन, स्थानिक स्वराज्यासंबंधी मी आज दोन शब्द सांगणार आहे. जन्माच्या नात्यानें मी संस्थानी प्रजाजन आहे. शेवटीं हिदुस्थानला संस्थानेच उपयोगी पडतील अशी माझी प्रामाणिक समजूत आहे. अलीकडे संस्थानें म्हणजे सरकाराच्या विशितील झालेलीं दिसतात. पण क्रांति होण्याची वेळ आली तर संस्थानें ही या देशाच्या मार्गातील घोंड न होतां आपल्या उपयोगीच पडतील अशी माझ्या मनाची भोळी समजूत आहे. अखिल हिदुस्थानचा उत्कर्ष व्हावयाचा असेल तर संस्थानांचा उदय व उत्कर्ष शक्य त्या सुधारणा करून काढून ती पुढें उपयोगी पडणारी म्हणून क्रूर ठेवणें जरूर आहे. इटलीचा इतिहास वाचला तर त्या राष्ट्राला पुढें आणण्याचें कार्य एका संस्थानच्या राजानें केले आहे हें आपणाला दिसून येईल व म्हणून माझी अशी समजूत आहे की, अखेरीस संस्थानेच आपल्या उपयोगी पडतील. आजचा तो विषय नाही. पण संस्थानी कृपावृष्टीनें मान पावण्याचा आजचा प्रसंग म्हणून सहज जातां जातां त्याचा उद्देख केला. आमच्या पराक्रमाची स्थानें म्हणून कोणत्या गोष्टीकडे अंगुलीनिर्देश करतां येण्यासारखा असेल तर ती संस्थानेच होत. कांहीं संस्थानांचे राजे बाईट, क्रूर असतील; पण संस्थान स्थापणें हा पराक्रम आहे. शिंदे, होळकर कोण होते? सामान्य माणसे; पण पराक्रम करून एका पिढीत त्यांनीं कोट्यावधि रुपये उत्पन्नाचीं संस्थानें स्थापन केलीं. १९१६ सालीं लखनौ-काँग्रेसमध्ये स्वराज्याचा पहिला ठराव मांडण्यांत आला. त्या ठरावाचा जो सनमा आहे त्यांत हिदुस्थानचे लोक पराक्रमी आहेत व त्यांची संस्कृति छुनी आहे हें दाखविणारी संस्थानेच होत, असें गौरवपूर्वक नमूद करण्यांत आले आहे. हिंदवी स्वराज्य स्थापन झालें, त्यापैकी आद्यभाग फ्लटण संस्थान हा होय. आजच्या राज्यकर्त्यांच्या पूर्वजांनीं तो पराक्रम केला. महाराष्ट्रशिवाय दुसऱ्या कोणत्या प्रांतांत पराक्रमाचीं फारशीं चिन्हे पाहावयास मिळत नाहीत. फ्लटण शहर हें स्वच्छ असून येथील राजा व प्रजाजन यांच्यामध्ये सलोखा आहे. परंतु हें संस्थान सर्वांत छुनें असून इतिहासप्रसिद्ध होण्याचा पराक्रम त्यानें केला, म्हणून या भूमिंत उभे राहिले म्हणजे तिच्यातील स्वच्छतेकडे लक्ष न जातां या भूमिंत आसपासच्या नद्यांढोंगरांवर काय घडलें तें आठवतें. जुन्या गोष्टी जुन्या काळांत गेल्या.

‘इतिहासाची पुनरावृत्ति होते’ ही म्हण खोटी आहे. इतिहासाची सर्वस्वी पुनरावृत्ति कधीही होत नाही. पराक्रम व बुद्धिमत्ता ही पूर्वीचीच कायम राहावी; पण सध्यां नवीन गोष्टी उदित झाल्या आहेत त्यांचाहि आपण स्वीकार केला पाहिजे. राजे सर्वसत्ताधीश राहणे सध्यांच्या युगधर्माला धरून नाही. म्हणून त्यांनी प्रजेला आपले सहकारी करून घेऊन ऐश्वर्य भोगले पाहिजे असे मला वाटते. असो.

म्युनिसिपॅलिटीचा व लोकलबोर्डे या संस्था आम्हांला नवीन नाहीत. ग्रामसंस्थांच्या रूपाने त्या पूर्वीहि अस्तित्वांत होत्या असे मला वाटते. पूर्वी गांवाचा खटला बाहेर जात नव्हता. उत्तम भट्टी कोणती तर जिचा धूरहि बाहेर जात नाही ती. तसेच गांव उत्तम कोणते, तर जेथील वाद बाहेर जात नाही ते. ही गोष्ट साध्य होण्यासाठी गांवांनाहि त्या वृष्टीने हक्क मिळाले पाहिजेत. पूर्वी चोरी झाली तर ज्या गांवाच्या माणसाने चोरी केली असे सिद्ध होईल त्या गांवाकडून दंड वसूल करण्यांत येई. चोर न सांपडल्यास पाटलाकडून दंड वसूल करून घेतां येत असे. मनुष्यस्वभाव सर्व काळीं सारखाच असतो; गांवांत गुन्हे झाले तर त्यांचा परिहार गांवांतच झाला पाहिजे. कांहीं काळाने ग्रामसंस्था पुन्हां प्रबल होतील व आपला कारभार आपणच करतील. जे लोक स्थानिकस्वराज्याची थड्या करतात ते निंदास्पद होत; त्यांचा मला अतिशय राग येतो. ‘खराट्याचें स्वराज्य’ म्हणून कांहीं लोक त्याची हेटाळणी करतात; परंतु हे लोक लहान अधिकाराची चेष्टा करतात व मोठा अधिकार गाजवावयाची मात्र त्यांच्या अंगी पात्रता नसते. या लोकांना काम करायला नको असते. नुसते कवित्व आळवून मोठेपणा मिळविण्याची त्यांना हौस असते. खराट्याचें महत्त्व तुम्हाला मी काय सांगावं? प्रभातीं सुगृहिणी उठली म्हणजे ती काय हातीं घेते? या वृष्टीने पाहिले म्हणजे खराट्याचा मान पहिला आहे ही गोष्ट आपल्या ताबडतोब लक्षांत येईल. दुसरे, केर हाहि वाईट नाही. त्यासंबंधी मी एक म्हण बनविली आहे ती अशी: ‘श्रीमंताचा केर भरला नि दारिद्र्याचा शीण सरला’. त्या केरांत कांहीं ना कांहीं तरी सांपडायचेंच. जागा स्वच्छ केलीच पाहिजे. त्याशिवाय वैभव नाही. यासाठी स्थानिक स्वराज्यसंस्थांची किती आवश्यकता आहे ते आपल्या ध्यानीं येईल. मी तर म्हणतो की खराटा हा स्थानिक स्वराज्याचें प्रतीक आहे. स्थानिक स्वराज्याचे शत्रू त्याला नावे ठेवतात. पण तो खराटा सोन्याचा करून व त्यांत हिरे-माणकें जडवून प्रत्येक म्युनिसिपॅलिटीच्या दारावर तो लावावा असे माझे मत आहे.

तसे पाहिले तर अंतिम अधिकार किती लोकांच्या हातीं असतो? फार तर पांच सात लोकांच्या. आपल्या मानाने मिळालेल्या अधिकाराचा आपण योग्य उपयोग केला पाहिजे असे माझे मत आहे. पायाजवळची गोष्ट टाकून धावयाची व मोठ्या गोष्टीच्या मार्गे लागावयाचें याचा मला राग येतो. असो. स्थानिक स्वराज्याच्या राज्यकारभारांत भाग घेण्याला एखादा माणूस चटावला म्हणजे मुंगळ्यासारखा त्यालाच चिकटून बसतो ही गोष्ट वाईट आहे. त्यामुळे द्वेषभाव वगैरे दुर्गुण वाढतात! केवळ कर्तव्यबुद्धि म्हणून कांहीं वर्षे स्वार्थत्यागपूर्वक हे काम करावे. आपण स्वराज्याची विभागणी करित खाली गेलों तर कोठे तरी म्युनिसिपॅलिटी व लोकलबोर्ड येतच की नाही? त्याचा कारभार जर आम्ही न करावा तर करावा कोणी? व्हाइसरिगल कौन्सिलमध्ये असलेल्या व स्थानिक स्वराज्यांत असलेल्या माणसांचे गुण मोजण्याचें माप एकच आहे. फक्त थोडाफार फरक. वर्तुळ हे अधिकार मोजण्याचें माप धरले तर वर्तुळाच्या केंद्राजवळील ९० अंशाचा कोन म्युनिसिपल अधिकाराचा विस्तार तर परिघाजवळील ९० अंशाचा कोन हा व्हाइसरिगल कौन्सिलमधील अधिकाराचा व्याप होय. सुधारणावादीपणा, सूचकपणा, इत्यादि सद्गुण म्युनिसिपल अधिकार चालविण्यास लागतात, तसेच ते व्हाइसरिगल कौन्सिलमध्येहि लागतात. माणसाची पारख, माणसाची बुद्धि, मोठ्या गोष्टी अंगावर घेण्याची त्याची तयारी, यांची परीक्षा म्युनिसिपॅलिटीसारख्या लहान क्षेत्रांतच होते व हळूहळू तो मोठी जबाबदारी पेलण्यास तयार होतो. राजा संतुष्ट झाला तर गांव बक्षीस देतो व वाणी संतोष पावला तर पिठाची चिमूट देतो. परंतु दोघांच्या ठिकाणची सात्विक भावना, धार्मिक बुद्धि, या एकाच मापाने मोजल्या पाहिजेत. स्वतःकडे निष्कारण तुच्छता घेणे हाहि आपला मोठा दोष होय असे मला वाटते. तुम्ही हे स्थानिक स्वराज्यांतील काम चांगल्या रीतीने कराल तर मोठ्या स्वराज्याची पात्रता सिद्ध कराल. या वृष्टीने लहान गोष्टींना जें महत्त्व आहे तें मोठ्या गोष्टींना एकवेळ नाही असे मी म्हणून. ‘पै-पैशाची काळजी प्रथम घेतली म्हणजे रुपयांची आपोआप काळजी घेतली जाईल’, मीहि बुद्धि-प्रामाण्याला महत्त्व देणारांपैकीच आहे. असाच मनुष्य शेवटी यशस्वी होतो हे मी सांगतो. असो. आपला आदरसत्कार घेऊन पुन्हां आभार मानून घेणे म्हणजे ‘सब खाऊन घडणावळ मागणाऱ्या सोनारा’प्रमाणे आहे. शेवटी आपण आज माझा मानसन्मान केला याबद्दल आपले उपकार मानून मी आपले आभार मानतो.

### आभारप्रदर्शन

यानंतर श्री. तेली यांनी उभयतां श्रीमंतांना हारगुच्छ व पानसुपारी अर्पण केली व सर्व पाहुण्यांना गुच्छ व पानसुपारी वांटण्यांत आल्यानंतर उपस्थित पाहुणे मंडळींचे व स्थानिक मंडळींचे आभार मानतांना श्री. अबदुलरहम लालमहंमद शेख म्हणाले:—बंधुभगिनीनो, अखिल महाराष्ट्रातील अत्यंत पुढारलेले असे जे पुणे शहर त्यांतील सर्व ज्ञानभांडार आज आपणांपुढे उभयतां श्रीमंतांच्या कृपेने मांडले गेले आहे असे म्हणण्यास हरकत नाही. त्यांतील एकेका बहुमोल रत्नाची परीक्षा करणारा रत्नपारखी मजपेक्षा किती तरी पटीने योग्य पाहिजे होता. आज आमच्या विनंतीस मान देऊन अनेक कवि, कादंबरीकार व विद्वान् सद्ग्रहस्थ व महिला येथे उपस्थित झाल्या आहेत याचें कारण उभयतां श्रीमंतांची कृपा हेच होय. प्रायोगिक पद्धतीने आदर्श समोर ठेवून प्रजेला शिक्षण देण्याची श्रीमंतांची हातोटी प्रशंसनीय आहे.

आजच्या समारंभाच्या मुख्य त्रिमूर्तीसंबंधाने आम्हांस जें कांहीं सांगावयाचें होतें तें आम्ही त्यांना अर्पण केलेल्या मानपत्रांत नमूद केलेच आहे. या ठिकाणी मी इतकेंच सांगतो की, आजच्या आपल्या या तिन्ही सन्मान्य पाहुण्यांनी अखिल हिंदुस्थानांत शैक्षणिक, राजकीय व सामाजिक क्षेत्रांत अत्यंत उपयुक्त कामगिरी केली आहे.



आपली अनेक कर्मे कायद्यां ठेवून आज येथे येऊन आमच्या मातृभ्रातांची स्वीकार करून आम्हांस उप-  
 कृत वैश्यावहल त्यांचे मी मनःपूर्वक आभार मानतो. श्री. तात्यासाहेब केळकर म्हणाले की, आम्ही त्यांचे  
 आभार मानावाचें म्हणजे सर्व खाऊन घडणावळी मागणाऱ्या सोनाराप्रमाणें आहे. परंतु हा त्याचा विनय आहे  
 असें मला वाटते. आज येथे आलेल्या सर्व पाहुणे मंडळींचे आमच्यावर अत्यंत उपकार झाले आहेत. कारण  
 त्यांच्या एकदोषादिवसांच्या समतीत सुद्धा आमच्या शानतां भंग पडून आम्हांला किती तरी गोष्टी शिकता आल्या.  
 शेवटी आमच्या निमंत्रणाच्या मान देऊन येथे आल्यावहल येथील अधिकारीवर्गाचे व सर्व निमंत्रित स्त्री-पुरुषांचे  
 मी आभार मानतो व आजचा हा अपूर्व समारंभ ज्यांच्या कृपेने सिद्ध होऊ शकला त्या उभयतां श्रीमंतांचे फिरोज  
 एकरा आभार मानून मी आपली रजा घेतो.

यानंतर 'रक्षी श्रीमालोजीराव' यंत्रवत 'हे संस्थानचे राजगीत होऊन हा समारंभ संपला.

दुपारी १२ वाजता सर्व पाहुणेमंडळींन व निमंत्रित स्त्रीपुरुषांना दरबारातें थाटाची मेजवानी देण्यांत आली.  
 सदर मेजवानीस सुमारे ५०० स्त्रीपुरुष नामारिक हजार होते. सायंकाळी ५ वाजता लक्ष्मीविलास राजवाड्यावर सर्व  
 पाहुणेमंडळींना श्रीमंत राजेसाहेब व श्रीमंत सौ. राणीसाहेब यांनी चढा व अस्थाहार दिला.

यानंतर सायंकाळी ६-३० वाजता फलटण म्युनिसिपॅलिटी शेजारील शोभिवंत मंडपांत फलटण दरबारात फें  
 महर्षि कर्के यांच्या सत्कार कार्याच्या मुख्यसमारंभ हो. घुनांन पुरुषोत्तम कर्क अपसाहेब परांजपे यांच्या अध्यक्षते-  
 खाली साजरा करण्यांत आला. सदर समारंभास फलटण दरबाराचे मानकरी, पुण्याहून आलेली पाहुणे मंडळी,  
 फलटण संस्थान कारभारमंडळ, फलटण म्युनिसिपॅलिटी, फलटण संस्थान लोकलोक या संस्थांचे सभासद व इतर  
 स्त्रीपुरुष मिळून सुमारे १,५०० मंडळींचा श्रोतृसमुदाय जमला होता.

व्यासपीठावर मध्यवर्ती कोचावर डॉ. ए. पु. परांजपे, महर्षि कर्के व सौ. आर्नेदीबाई कर्के ही मंडळी बसली  
 होती. त्यांच्या डाव्या बाजूस श्रीमंत सौ. राणीसाहेब व उजव्या बाजूस श्रीमंत राजेसाहेब विराजमान झाले होते.  
 त्यांच्या पलीकडे श्रीमंत युवराजाप्रतापसिंह कापसाहेब, श्री. न. वि. केळकर व डॉ. मा. वि. पटवर्धन ही मंडळी  
 असून पळीमासच्या रमंताद्वारा, रा. सा. के. वि. गोडबोले, अर्थसचिव श्री. भा. ल. लिखिते, प्रायव्हेट सेक्टर  
 श्री. श्री. म. उग्रवेल, व. ए. डी. सी. श्री. अ. रा. चव्हाण हे अधिकारी बसले. हेति, व्यासपीठाच्या दोन्ही बाजूस  
 पुण्याहून आलेली पाहुणे मंडळी बसली होती. मंडपांत द्वाध्वनिक्षेपकाची व्यवस्था केल्यामुळे श्रोत्यांची विशेष  
 साय झाली होती.

## २. फलटण संस्थान महिलामंडळातर्फे

### महर्षि कर्के यांचा सत्कार

ईशस्तवन व स्वागतपर पद्ये झाल्यावर प्रथम फलटण महिलामंडळातर्फेचा सत्कार-समारंभ झाला. मंडळाच्या  
 उपाध्यक्ष श्री. सौ. जानकीबाई गोडबोले म्हणाल्या:—बंधुभगिनींनो, आज या ठिकाणी दरबारातर्फे गुरुवरी  
 कर्के यांचा मुख्य सत्कारसमारंभ व्हावाचा आहे. परंतु त्या समारंभापूर्वी आम्हा महिलामंडळाच्या सभासदांस श्रीमंत  
 राजेसाहेबांनी परवानगी दिली त्याबद्दल मी त्यांची फार आभारी आहे. गुरुवरी कर्के यांनीहि आमच्या सत्काराचा  
 स्वीकार करण्याला संमति दिली त्याबद्दल मी त्यांचे आभार मानते. आमच्या येथील महिलामंडळाचे पुढारीपण श्री.  
 सौ. राणीसाहेबांच्याकडेच आहे व त्यांनी स्वयं प्राप्ती भाषण करावयाचे परंतु हा समारंभ इतर स्त्रियांनीच पाहू  
 पाडावा अशी त्यांनी इच्छा व्यक्त केल्यामुळे आज हे कामाजकडे आले आहे. फलटण येथील महिलांना सुशिक्षण  
 मिळून त्या तयार व्हावयाक हाच श्रीमंता सौ. राणीसाहेबांचा त्वंत उद्देश आहे. श्री. सौ. राणीसाहेबांच्या या दूरवक  
 विचाराबद्दल त्यांचे आभार कर्के मानिता हेच मला समजत नाही. असो, येथील महिलामंडळाने अजूनच या  
 प्रसंगी गुरुवरी कर्के यांना येथील अर्पण करणाऱ्यांक टपविले व त्याप्रमाणे स्त्रीवर्गकडून वर्षाणी जमविण्यांत आली. गु.  
 कर्के यांच्या कृपाप्रचंड असणे व त्यांमार्फत आमची देणगी फारच असा आहे. परंतु त्या देणगीच्या मागे येथील  
 स्त्रीवर्गाचे अंतःकरण आहे व त्याच्यांत गु. कर्के यांच्याबद्दल आनंद एकवटला आहे, या दृष्टीने आपण या देणगी-  
 कडे पाहिले. अस्त्री आमची आपणांला वितति आहे-

गु. कर्के यांच्या कामांचे वर्षाने शक्यते सांगता येणार नाही. त्यांचे श्रीमंतांशील ज्ञान कधीहि फिटणें शक्य  
 नाही. सर्व दृष्टींनी स्त्रियांनी उच्चतिकाण्याच्या त्यांच्या प्रयत्नांमुळे गु. कर्के आम्हांला पितृस्थानी आहेत. ते  
 वयोमानाच्या दृष्टीने आमचे पितामह सोभतील. आधुनिक कन्यांचे ते पितामहच हेत. नातवंदांवर पितामहाची माया  
 अधिक असते गु. कर्के यांच्या कार्याबद्दल माहिती सांगण्याचे सामर्थ्य व बुद्धि माझ्यांत नाही. ४५ वर्षांची गु. कर्के  
 यांनी एक महत्कार्य केले. वैधव्याने एक स्त्रीचे आहुण्या मतीमोल होणार हेत. ते त्यांनी होऊं न देतां तिला हात-  
 देऊन वर काढले. पंकात रतलेल्या त्या कर्कणीला गु. कर्केला कर लाभला व त्या स्त्रीला आनंदीपण  
 प्राप्त झाले. गु. कर्के यांच्या पत्नीचे नांव हि. पण. आर्नेदीबाई असेच आहे. पतीच्या कार्याला त्यांनी किती मदत केली  
 आहे हे सांगण्यालाच नको. त्यांना मिळालेले नवजीवन त्यांनी सत्कारी लाविले आहे. आणि सत्कारी लाविलेले  
 तेच सर्व जिवन होय. अस्वपण म्हणजे एक प्रकारची मृतावस्था होय. येथील महिलवर्गाच्या शिक्षणाची उत्तम-  
 व्यवस्था करून ही मृतावस्था नाहीशी करण्याचे कार्य श्री. सौ. राणीसाहेब या करित आहेत. शिवाय मन-  
 सुषंस्कृता होण्याकडून त्यांना गोष्टी लपामाता त्यांचे शिक्षण देण्याच्या कामाहि उभयतां श्रीमंतांचे आम्हांला सदैक  
 उचतेज देण्याचेच धोरण आहे.



आज येथे विद्वान् व विदुषी यांचे एक संमेलनच भरले आहे. श्री. सौ. राणीसाहेबांनी ही जी अपूर्व संधि आपण दिली त्याबद्दल आम्ही महिला त्यांच्या अत्यंत आभारी आहोत. गु. कर्वे यांना अर्पण करण्यासाठी जमलेली रक्कम आम्ही आता त्यांच्या स्वाधीन करित आहोत; परंतु त्याशिवाय फलटण येथील महिलांची गु. कर्वे यांना कायमची आठवण राहावी म्हणून त्यांच्या नेहमी उपयोगी पडेल अशी एक लहानशी चंदनाची काठी आम्ही त्यांना अर्पण करित आहोत. चंदनाप्रमाणे गु. कर्वे यांचे मन शुद्ध व पवित्र आहे. 'मना चंदनाचे परि त्वां क्षिजावै' या श्रीसमर्थीच्या उक्तीप्रमाणेच त्यांचा आतापर्यंतचा जीवनक्रम आहे. असो, मी आता त्यांना महिलामंडळातर्फे रु. १२५-६ चा चेक व ही चंदनाची काठी अर्पण करिते.

यानंतर श्री. सौ. पार्वतीबाई सरदेसाई म्हणाल्या:—आनंददायी गोष्टींचा आज येथे त्रिवेणी संगम झाला आहे. तिघां थोर व्यक्तींचे दर्शन होण्याचा व त्यांचीं भाषणे ऐकण्याचा उभयतां श्रीमंतांच्या कृपेने आम्हां फलटणवासियांना आज अलभ्य लाभ झाला आहे. श्रीमंतांनी हा समारंभ फलटण येथे करण्याचे ठरविले तेव्हां महिलावर्गाला अतिशय आनंद झाला. गु. कर्वे हे महिला-शिक्षणाचे अध्वर्यु होत. हिंदुस्थानातील स्त्रियांच्या जीवनांत त्यांनी फार मोठी क्रांति घडवून आणिली आहे. 'यत्न तो देव मानावा' अशी गु. कर्वे यांची वृत्ति आहे. वृद्धनिश्चय व दीर्घायु यांच्या जोरावर एक व्यक्ति केवढे प्रचंड कार्य करू शकते हे त्यांनी दुनियाला दाखवून दिले आहे. त्यांच्या संस्थेची माझा संबंध माझे लग्न झाल्यानंतर आला. लग्न झाल्यानंतरच माझे शिक्षण झाले. सन १९११ साली आम्ही पत्र लिहून त्यांच्याकडे चौकशी केली. त्यांचे ताबडतोब उत्तर आले. 'आपल्या पत्नीच्या शिक्षणाची आपण एवढी काळजी करतां हे पाहून बरे वाटते. येथे त्यांच्या शिक्षणाची सर्व सोय होईल,' असे त्यांनी लिहिले होते. गु. कर्वे यांच्या या पत्राने आम्हांला उत्तेजन मिळाले. हिंदुस्थान गेल्यावर त्यांचा दररोजचा कार्यक्रम मला पाहावयाला मिळाला. २४ तास ते संस्थेच्या कार्यात निमग्न असत. त्यांच्या पत्नीहि पतीच्या कार्यात समरस झाल्या आहेत. विद्यार्थिनींच्या कामांत त्या मदत करित व मुलींवर त्यांचे आईप्रमाणे प्रेम असे. कर्वे पतिपत्नींची ही जोडी हिंदुस्थानला लाभली हे आपले थोर दैव होय. नाही तर या वयांत कित्येक लोक हरीहरी करित बसलेले आढळतात. तसे न बसतां गु. कर्वे यांनी आतां आपणांला ग्रामोद्धाराच्या कार्याला वाहून घेतले आहे, व त्यासाठी त्यांना दीर्घायुष्य व आरोग्य लाभो असे मी इच्छिते.

यानंतर श्री. सौ. आनंदीबाई वेलणकर म्हणाल्या:—गुरुवर्ष कर्वे यांना गंगेची उपमा देतां येईल. गंगेने सगरपुत्रांचा उद्धार केला तसा कर्वे यांनी सुशिक्षणाने महिलांचा उद्धार केला आहे. त्यांच्या संस्थेला राजमान्यता मिळाल्याचे त्यांनी आज सकाळी सांगितले. परंतु आजच्या ज्ञानप्रकाशांत त्यासंबंधी जी बातमी आली आहे त्यावरून त्यांत थोडी कसर राहिली आहे असे वाटते. तीहि अडचण लौकर दूर होवो असे मी इच्छिते.

यानंतर श्री. सौ. जानकीबाई गोडबोले यांनी गु. कर्वे, सौ. आनंदीबाई कर्वे, श्री. सौ. राणीसाहेब, श्रीमंत राजेसाहेब, डॉ. परांजपे व श्री. केळकर यांना पुष्पहार अर्पण केल्यावर महर्षि कर्वे यांनी उत्तरादाखल खालीलप्रमाणे भाषण केले:—

### महर्षि कर्वे यांचे भाषण

श्रीमंत राणीसाहेब, बंधूनी व फलटण महिलामंडळाच्या भगिनीनी, या प्रसंगी आपल्या या सत्काराने मला आज विशेष आनंद होत आहे. जेव्हां स्त्रियांकडून माझ्या कार्याला प्रोत्साहन मिळते, तेव्हां मला विशेष समाधान वाटते. मी जें अल्प काम केले, त्याची स्त्रियांनी पारख केली म्हणजे मला व माझ्या पत्नीला आनंद वाटतो. आज सकाळी व आतां जमलेला हा महिलासमाज मी पाहिला. पुण्यासारख्या शहरालाहि तो लाजविणारा आहे. स्त्रियांच्या उन्नतीचा मार्ग स्त्रियांनीच कसा आक्रमिला, याचा गेल्या ६० वर्षांचा इतिहास माझ्या डोळ्यांपुढे उभा आहे. १०-१२ वर्षांच्या मुली शाळेत जाऊ लागल्या म्हणजे त्यांच्यावर लोक काय टीका करित तो काळ मी पाहिला आहे. तेच आतां प्रौढ स्त्रियांना हातांत पुस्तके घेऊन विद्यालयांत जातांना पाहिले, म्हणजे मला खरोखर मनापासून आनंद होतो. स्त्रियांची भीड हळूहळू नाहीशी होत आहे. आतां पुरुषसमाजांत घेऊन त्या बोलू लागल्या आहेत. हे त्यांचे धैर्य पाहून मला आपल्या थोड्या श्रमाचे चीज झाले असे वाटते.

स्त्रियांना गृहकृत्यांत व्यग्र असावे लागते; परंतु अशा स्त्रियांना सुद्धां करमणुकीचे साधन लागते. येथील कुवांत स्त्रियाहि जातात असे मला कळले; परंतु पुष्कळ स्त्रिया अशा असतील की, पुरुषसमाजांत जाण्यास त्या संकोच करित असतील. स्त्रियांचा स्वतंत्र क्लब काढला तर अशा स्त्रियांचीहि सोय होईल. गृहकृत्यांत स्त्रियांना अधिक हौस व उल्लास यावा अशी इच्छा असेल, तर कांहीं वेळ त्यांनी मनमोकळेपणाने खेळले पाहिजे. पुण्याच्या स्त्रियांनी कांहीं दिवसापूर्वी एक नाट्यप्रयोग केला. त्यांत ५०-६० वर्षे वयाच्या स्त्रियांनीहि भाग घेतला होता. मुख्य गोष्ट म्हणजे स्त्रियांना मनमोकळेपणा वाटला पाहिजे. येवल्याच्या नागरिक-स्त्रियांनी असाच एक नाट्यप्रयोग केल्याचे वाचून मला आनंद वाटला. स्त्रियांनी घरांत कोंडून घ्यावे, दुर्मुखलेले असावे, ही प्रवृत्ति वाईट होय. वृद्ध पुरुषांचे खेळाकडे लक्ष असते. परंतु वृद्ध स्त्रियांतहि ही वृत्ति घेऊन स्त्रियांना मोकळेपणा वाटला पाहिजे. सध्या स्त्रिया बऱ्याच पुढे घेऊन कार्य करित आहेत, ही आनंदाची गोष्ट होय. पण याच्याहि पुढे जाऊन देशातील प्रचंड कार्यास स्त्रियांनी हातभार लावला पाहिजे. स्त्रिया मनमोकळ्या वातावरणांत येतील तेव्हांच त्या हे कार्य करू शकतील. येथील महिलामंडळाने चालविलेल्या कार्याबद्दल मी मंडळाचे मनःपूर्वक अभिनंदन करतो. येथील महिलामंडळाची श्री. सौ. राणीसाहेबांचे साहाय्य आहे ही आनंदाची गोष्ट होय. शेवटी या समारंभाबद्दल मला झालेला आनंद व्यक्त करून व महिलामंडळाचे आभार मानून मी आपली रजा घेतो.

### आभारप्रदर्शन

यानंतर आभार मानतांना श्री. सौ. शांताबाई लिखिते म्हणाल्या:—बंधुभगिनीनो, महिलामंडळानें शिवटची गोड कामगिरी आतां माझ्याकडे सोंपविली आहे व ती म्हणजे आमच्या या समारंभास आलेल्या सर्व मंडळींचे आभार मानण्याची होय. आजचे मुख्य पाहुणे महर्षि कर्वे यांचे नांव स्त्रियांना एखाद्या सत्पुरुषाप्रमाणे अगर देवाप्रमाणे वाटते. महर्षि कर्वे यांच्या प्रचंड कार्याची कल्पना आजच्या पिढीला पूर्णपणें येणें शक्य नाही. परंतु स्त्रियांना आजचें मानाचें स्थान प्राप्त करून देण्यास व स्त्रियांच्या शिक्षणाचा प्रश्न कायमचा सोडविण्यास महर्षि कर्वे यांचेच प्रयत्न सर्वस्वी कारणीभूत झालेले आहेत. असो. श्री. सौ. राणीसाहेबांच्या प्रोत्साहनामुळे येथील महिलामंडळाला महर्षि कर्वे यांचा सन्मान करण्याची आजची ही संधि लाभली त्याबद्दल आम्ही त्यांच्या ऋणी आहोत. महर्षींनी आपल्या प्रकृतीकडे न पाहतां दगदग सोसून ते येथें आले व त्यांनीं आमची 'फुलना फुलाची पाकळी' स्वीकारली त्याबद्दल येथील महिलामंडळातर्फे मी त्यांचे आभार मानते. पुण्याहून आज येथें उपस्थित असलेल्या सर्व स्त्रीपुरुष पाहुणे मंडळींचेहि मी आभार मानते. आमचे प्रगतिमिय श्रीमंत सरकार व श्री. सौ. राणीसाहेब यांचे तर महिला-मंडळ अत्यंत ऋणी आहे. या लहानशा संस्थानांत स्त्रियांची जी प्रगति दिसून येत आहे तिचें सर्व श्रेय उभयतां श्रीमंतांनाच आहे. आज 'Ladies first' या न्यायानें दिवाणसाहेबांनीं आमचा हा समारंभ दरबाराच्या समारंभाच्या आधीं करण्यास परवानगी दिली त्याबद्दल मी त्यांचेहि आभार मानते. शेवटीं आमच्या विनंतीला मान देऊन आपण सर्वांनीं येथें येऊन समारंभाला शोभा आणली त्याबद्दल मी आपले आभार मानून आपली रजा घेतें.

### ३. फलटण संस्थानांतील ८० वर्षीवरील वृद्धांना महर्षि कर्वे यांच्या हस्ते पारितोषिकें देण्याचा समारंभ

महर्षि कर्वे यांच्या फलटण दरबारातर्फे होणाऱ्या सत्कारसमारंभाच्या वेळीं फलटण संस्थानांतील ८० वर्षे चयांवरील स्त्रीपुरुषांना महर्षि कर्वे यांच्या हस्ते पारितोषिकें देण्याचा एक अभिनव समारंभ करण्याचें उभयतां श्रीमंतांनीं योजिलें व त्याप्रमाणें सदर कारणासाठीं वयाची चौकशी करून अर्जदार इसमाचें वय ता. १८ एप्रिल १९३९ रोजीं अगर त्यापूर्वीं ८० वर्षींचे अगर त्याहून अधिक असल्याबद्दल दाखला देण्यासाठीं मे. रामचंद्र रंगराव कौलगुड, एम. ए., एल्.एल. बी., फर्स्ट क्लास सज्जज्ज (अध्यक्ष), डॉ. गंगाधर सखाराम फणसळकर, एल. सी. पी. एस्., चीफ मेडिकल ऑफिसर व रा. तलकचंद वेणीचंद शहा, वकील, या तिघांची एक समिति नेमण्यांत आली. सदर समितीकडे एकूण ८० अर्ज आले व त्यापैकी ५१ स्त्रीपुरुषांना समितीकडून त्यांचें वय ८० वर्षांहून अधिक असल्याबद्दल दाखले देण्यांत आले. या ५१ मंडळींची नांवे पुढें दिलीं आहेत. वयाच्या मानानें त्यांची वर्गवारी पुढीलप्रमाणे आहे:—

वय	१३	१२	११	१०	९९	९८	९७	९६	९५	९४	९३	९२	९१	एकूण
पुरुष	१	...	१	...	१	४	३	४	४	७	४	७	७	३८
स्त्रिया	१	१	...	१	१	...	२	१	१	...	३	३	...	१३

या समारंभाच्या वेळीं भाषण करतांना रा. सा. के. वि. गोडबोले, दिवाण, म्हणाले:—बंधुभगिनीनो, महर्षि कर्वे यांच्या आजच्या या सत्कारसमारंभाच्या वेळीं आपल्या संस्थानांतील ८० वर्षीवरील वृद्ध प्रजाजांना महर्षि कर्वे यांच्या हस्ते पारितोषिकें देण्याचें श्रीमंत राजेसाहेब व श्री. सौ. राणीसाहेब यांनीं ठरविलें व गवोगांव तशीं पत्रकें वाढून अशा वृद्ध स्त्री-पुरुषांचा शोध करण्यांत आला. या कामीं श्रीमंत सरकारांनीं एक कमिटीहि नेमिली होती. ज्यांनीं आपलें वय ८० वर्षींच्या वर आहे असें कमिटीपुढें सिद्ध केले, त्यांना बक्षिसे देण्याचें ठरविण्यांत आलें. सुमारे ८० वृद्ध प्रजाजांचे अर्ज कमिटीकडे आले व त्यापैकी ३८ पुरुषांना व १३ स्त्रियांना कमिटीकडून दाखले देण्यांत आले. या वृद्ध लोकांपैकी एक बाई आज सकाळींच निवर्तल्याचें कळलें. संस्थानांतील या सर्व वृद्धांना महर्षि कर्वे यांच्याकडे पाहून आपणालाहि शतायु व्हावयाला काहीं हरकत नाही असें वाटेल अशी मला आशा आहे. उभयतां श्रीमंतांनीं ठरविल्याप्रमाणें या सर्व वृद्धांना महर्षींनीं आतां चांदीचे पेले घावेत अशी मी त्यांना विनंती करितो.

यानंतर महर्षि कर्वे यांच्या हस्ते उपस्थित वृद्ध मंडळींना चांदीचे पेले देण्यांत आले.

## ४. फलटण दरबारातर्फे महर्षि कर्वे यांचा सत्कार

सदर सभारंभाच्या सुरुवातीस श्रीमंत सरकार मालोजीराव नानासाहेब, राजेसाहेब, स. फलटण, यांचे खालीलप्रमाणे भाषण झाले:—

### श्रीमंत राजेसाहेब यांचे भाषण.

बंधु भगिनीनो,

प्रथम मी जमलेल्या सर्व बंधुपुत्रांचे आस्था उभयतर्फे व दरबारातर्फे मनःपूर्वक स्वागत करितो. आज वर्षभर सनात धरलेला हेतु सफल होत आहे हे पाहून आश्चर्यासारखे आनंद वाटत आहे. या सभारंभाचे अध्यक्षस्थान डॉ. अप्पसाहेब परांजपे यांनी स्वीकारले अशी आम्ही त्यांना फार पूर्वीच विनंती केली होती; व ती त्यांनी आनंदाने मान्य केली. याबद्दल आम्ही त्यांचे फार आभारी आहो. आजच्या सभारंभाचे अध्यक्षीय इच्छा सूचना अनुसोदक वीर औपचारिक प्रकथाची काही आवश्यकता आहे असे आम्हांला वाटत नाही. डॉ. परांजपे आज अध्यक्ष असणे हे किती औचित्यपूर्ण आहे हे त्यांचा व कर्ण्यांचा संबंध ज्यांना महीत आहे त्यांना सहज कळेल.

महर्षि अप्पसाहेब कर्वे यांचा ८१ वा जन्मदिवस पुण्यास व इतर पुरुकळ विकाणी मोठ्या प्रमाणात साजरा करण्यात आला होता. त्यावेळी पुणे येथील सभारंभ संस्थानचे अध्यक्षीय मंडळाचे सौ. राणीसाहेबांना वाढदिवस मंडळाचे कडून रीतसर आमंत्रण आले होते. त्यासह आम्हांला उभयतर्फे आसचे दिवाण, रा. स. गोडकले, यांच्याशी जे बोलणे झाले त्यांत प्रथम कर्ण्यांना फलटणला आणण्याची कल्पना निघाली व लागलीच ती कायम करून आम्ही दोघांनी कर्ण्यांना समक्ष जाऊन आमंत्रणही दिले व त्यांनीही ते मोठ्या मनाने स्वीकारले. वास्तविक अशा मोठ्या महान्याला येथे स्वतःच्या घरी आणून त्यांचे स्वागत करण्याची इच्छा करणे यांत विशेष असे काय आहे? परंतु या साध्या गोष्टीने देखील पुरुकळांचे कुटुंबास सकारण अग्रनिष्कारण जागृत झालेले आम्हांला आढळले, म्हणून मी यासंबंधी थोडासा खुलासा करण्याची परवानगी घेतो. पुण्यास कर्ण्यांचा ८१ वा जन्मदिन साजरा झाला त्यांत आपला थोडासा हातभार लावणे हा मर्म आम्हांला मोकळा होता. पंतु पहिली गोष्ट म्हणजे तो मर्म कर्ण्यांच्या संबंधाने व त्यांच्या कार्याविषयी आम्हाची जी उत्कृष्ट व भक्ती भावना आहे, तिच्या दृष्टीने अव्यक्त मासुली व विंगत असा आम्हांला वाटला. दुसरी व विशेष महत्त्वाची गोष्ट म्हणजे आम्हाचे आमच्या प्रजाजनंवर जे प्रेम आहे, त्या दृष्टीने आम्ही जी जी चांगली गोष्ट करतो, तीत आमच्या बरोबरीने भाग घेण्याची संधि त्यांना मिळावी अशी आमची इच्छा अहो. आम्हांला जे सर्व समजणे हेच एका प्रकारचे अप्रत्यक्ष पण मोठे शिक्षण आहे. त्यायोगे विचारांची प्रगति होते. शिवाय कर्ण्यांच्या कार्याविषयी सहासुभूति व आस्था उत्पन्न होतात. परंतु या व्यावहारिक फायदाखेरीज कर्ण्यांसारख्या महत्त्वाच्या दर्शनाने लोकांचा एक प्रकारचा आत्मिक फायदाही होतो अशी आमची समजूत आहे. अन्तःकरणाची भूक व भावना या प्रत्यक्ष दर्शनाने जशा तस व संतुष्ट होतात तशा त्या वर्णने ऐकून हेत नहीत. परमेश्वराचे स्वरूप काय याची कल्पना सर्व गीता ऐकून अर्जुनासारख्या श्रेष्ठ व सुसंस्कृत पुरुषासहि आली नाही, व त्यासाठी शेवटी श्रीकृष्णाला विश्वरूपदर्शनच अर्जुनाला द्यावे लागले व त्यानेच त्याचे मन अखेर शांत झाले. अशी जर अर्जुनासारख्याची स्थिति मग सामान्य जनांची तशी असली तर त्यांत काय आश्चर्य! पण कर्ण्यांना येथे बोलाविण्यांत आम्हासहि एक हेतु हेतम; तो असा की, त्यांच्या कार्याला आमच्याकडून आज्ञा अल्पसंख्य मदत झाली आहे ती किती सत्पान्नी झाली आहे हेहि आमच्या लोकांच्या लक्षांत यावे व त्यायोगे त्यांना संतोष व्हावा. मला वाटते इतका खुलासा केल्यावर आम्ही कर्ण्यांना येथे कां आणले याचा सर्वांना पूर्ण उलगडा होईल.

हा सभारंभ गेल्यावर्षीचा उन्हाळा संपताच म्हणजे जून-जुलै महिन्यांतच करावा असा प्रयत्न हेतु होता. त्यानंतर कर्ण्यांच्या आकस्मिक आजारपणासुळे तो बेत सट्टेवरपर्यंत पुढे ढकलला गेला व ज्या दिवशी दिवसा जवळजवळ नक्की झाला त्याच दिवशी सौ. राणीसाहेबांचे दुखणे उद्भवून औपेक्षण करण्यापर्यंत त्याची मजल गेली. त्यानंतर फलटण येथे पुंगचा मादुर्भात झाला. अशा रीतीने एकसारखा सभारंभ लांबत चालल्याने आमच्या मनाला एक प्रकथाचा संकोच वाढू लागला; व जानेवारी महिन्यांत पुण्यासच तो उरकावा असे आम्ही शेतरी ठरविले. परंतु डॉ. अप्पसाहेब परांजपे यांनी पूर्वी ठरल्याप्रमाणे सभारंभ येथेच होणे उचित; सभारंभ आतां कर्ण्यांचा ८१ वा जन्मदिवस फलटण येथे साजरा करावा अशी कल्पना सुचविली व त्याप्रमाणे इश्टीकरणे व सभारंभ आज येथे होत आहे याबद्दल आम्हांला उभयतर्फे कर्ण्यांच्या मंडळींना अर्पण आनंद होत आहे.

कर्ण्यांच्या कार्याची महती व त्यांचे व्यक्तिगत मोठेपण इतके सर्वविशुत आहे की, त्यावर मी काही बोलून अधिक प्रकाश पाडू शकत नाही. मला वाटत नाही. सभारंभ मी तसे करण्याच्या भावनेतच पडत नाही. मला त्यांच्या चरित्रावरून जी एकत्र गोष्ट घ्याव्यात ते विशेषे तऱ्या फक्त उल्लेख मी करणार आहे. महर्षिचे चरित्र, एका वाक्यांत सांगायलाचें म्हटले तर सामान्य बुद्धीच्या मनुष्याने असामान्य सद्गुण व अखंड परिश्रम यांच्या बळावर साध्य केलेले महत्कार्य अशा रीतीने सांगता येईल. कर्वे हे चलाव बुद्धीचे विद्यार्थी होते यांत शंका नाही. पंतु त्यासुळे ते असामान्य बुद्धीचे आहेत असे मात्र म्हणता येणार नाही. व तसे ते नाहीत म्हटल्याने त्यांना कोणताहि कमीपणा येतो असेहि मला वाटत नाही. उलट असामान्य बुद्धि त्यांना न देण्यांत परमेश्वराचा एक अन्तःस्थ हेतु असावा असे मला वाटते. तो हेतु असा की असामान्य बुद्धीचे विक्रम पाहून विस्मययुक्त आदर उत्पन्न होतो. पंतु तसले विक्रम करणाऱ्यांची चरित्रे सर्वसाधारण माणसे अनुकरणासाठी पुढे ठेवीत नाहीत. कारण प्रत्येकाला असे वाटते की, ती चरित्रे अत्युच्च कोटीतील म्हणून आपल्या सर्वेस्वी आटोपण्याबाहेरील अशी आहेत. पंतु

कव्यांचे चरित्र तसे नाही म्हणूनच प्रत्येकाला आशा वाः की आपण मनांत आणले तर त्यांच्याप्रमाणेच आपल्यालाहि होतां येईल. कव्यांचे बोलणे साधे व विनययुक्त, गांची राहणी गरिबीची, त्यांची कार्यपद्धति व प्रचार कोणाशी विरोध न करणारी, यामुळे प्रत्येकाला वाटते की त अवघड ते काय आहे ! स्वतः केलेल्या लोकोत्तर गोष्टींचे देखील कव्यांनी कधी आवेशपूर्ण भाषेत समर्थन के नाही. त्यांचे हे यश आयुष्यभर प्रत्येक क्षणी कराव्या रागणाच्या स्वार्थत्यागांत, तपश्चर्येत व प्रयत्नांत सांठविलेले हे. साठ वर्षे खंड न पाडतां कोणतेहि व्रत आचरले तर त्यांचे फळ काय मिळते हे कोणास पाहावयाचे असेल त कव्यांच्या उदाहरणाकडे त्याने पाहावे. कव्यांना सुदैवाने पत्नीहि त्यांच्या कार्यांत सक्रिय रीतीने समरस होणारी मिळी हे त्यांचे तसे इतरांचेहि महद्भाग्य होय. दैवी संपद् अंगी असणाऱ्या या पतिपत्नीने एका आयुष्यांत जितके र्थ केले आहे तितके अनेक जन्मांतहि इतरांच्या हातून होणे शक्य नाही. म्हणून मी दोघांचेहि जाहीर अभिनंदन रितो. श्री. सौ. आनंदीबाई आमच्या आमंत्रणास मान देऊन येथे आल्यामुळे आम्हांला फार आनंद वाटत आहे.

आपल्याकडील बहुतेक सुशिक्षित लोकांचा पन्नाशीच्या तांतच बहुधा ग्रंथ आटोपतो. त्यांतून जे थोडे जगतत ते स्वतःला कृतकृत्य समजून कार्यनिवृत्त होण्याच्या मार्गाला गमतात. परंतु कव्यांचे सर्वच कांहीं लोकोत्तर आहे. पन्नाशीच्या ऐवजी ८१ वर्षे वयास झाली, दोन संस्थांमधून ते चानिवृत्त झाले, तोंच त्यांनी तिसऱ्या संस्थेचा पाया घालून तीहि नांवारूपाला आणली. ती संस्था म्हणजे 'महाराष्ट्राम प्राथमिक शिक्षणमंडळ' ही होय. त्या संस्थेचे चिटणीस, दिशेचे लिहिणारे, वर्गणी गोळा करणारे सर्व कांहीं कर्तव्ये आहेत. पण या संस्थेची इतकी सर्व कामे वेगवेगळ्या वेळीं त्यांचे समाधान झाले नाही. या संस्थेला रु. १० किंवा अधिक देणगी देणाऱ्या कायम घटकऱ्या यादीतहि कर्तव्य पुन्हां रु. ५४० देणारे पहिले घटक आहेत. रोज सकाळी या संस्थेसाठी घरोघर पैसा-पैसा गोळा करित हिंडत असलेली ही वृद्ध व कृश तापसमूर्ति पाहून ज्या मन आदरातिशयाने भरून येणार नाही असे कोणी असेल असे मला वाटत नाही. कामाचा बदल हीच कव्यांची इच्छा दिसते. परलोकवासी सर फिरोज सेठना यांनी आकाशवाणीत एक भाषण केले होते, त्यांत हीच गोष्ट अलंकारिक व चटकदार शब्दांत त्यांनी सांगितली होती. ते म्हणाले 'As I rest I rust' तीच स्थिति कव्यांची आहे.

आतां मला आटोपते घेतले पाहिजे. आजच्या या समारंभाचे अध्यक्षस्थान डॉ. परांजपे यांनी येथे घेऊन स्वीकारले याबद्दल आम्ही उभयतां त्यांचे फार आभारी आहो. त्यांच्या येणुने त्यांच्या भेटीचा व त्यांचे भाषण ऐकण्याचा लाभ आम्हांला व सर्व फलटणवासियांना होत आहे हीहि फार अनिदाची गोष्ट होय. परांजपे यांच्या मनाची धोरवी मी पूर्ण जाणतो. त्यांचा मला कित्येक वेळां अनुभव आलेला आहे. रुबाव, दिलदारपणा व मनःपूर्वकता हे त्यांचे मुख्य गुण आहेत. त्यांच्या ठिकाणची जगन्मान्य बुद्धिमत्ता व विद्वत्ता यांना त्यांचे विनय व साधेपणा हे गुण शोभा देतात यांत शंका नाही. त्यांनी आज येथे येऊन व अध्यक्षस्थान स्वीकारून आम्हांला फार उपकृत केले आहे एवढे त्यांना व सर्वांना सांगण्याची मी परवानगी घेतो. याशिवाय दुसरा मोठा लाभ म्हणजे देशभक्त तात्यासाहेब केळकर यांच्या आगमनाचा होय. आतां ते दगदगीचे अगर न्नासाचे कोणतेहि काम प्रत्करित नसूनहि केवळ आमच्या विनंतीला मान देऊन येथे आले याबद्दल त्यांचे आम्ही फार ऋणी आहो. वास्तविक त्यांनी अगर आलेल्या पाहुण्यांपैकी कोणीहि येथे येऊन पाहावे असे कार्य आहे ! आम्हांला मात्र अशा श्रौर व्यक्तींकडून ज्ञानाचा लाभ होतो व त्याकरितां आम्ही त्यांना शिष्यवर्तो व तैहि असला शिष्य मानीत नाहीत. तात्यासाहेबांचे स्थान आज महाराष्ट्रांत अनेक दृष्टींनी अद्वितीय असे आहे, ते सव्यसाची आहेत म्हणण्यापेक्षा चतुरस्र आहेत हे म्हणणेच अधिक योग्य होईल. ते राजकारणांत पुढारी तर साहित्यांत सम्राट आहेत. परंतु ते आपला मोठेपणा आपल्या सरळ, साध्या व निगवी स्वभावाने इतरांना भासू देत नाहीत. आजच्या प्रसंगी त्यांच्या आसऱ्या विनंतीवरून येथे येणे हे त्यांच्या याच स्वभावाचे द्योतक आहे. आज सकाळचे त्यांचे भाषण ऐकून आम्हांस फार आनंद झाला व त्यांनी केलेला उपदेश येथील जनतेने नीट लक्षांत ठेवावा असे आमचे त्यांस सांगणे आहे. आम्ही त्यांचे येणे येथे व्हावे व त्यांचा आशिर्वाद आमच्या संस्थानला असावा एवढ्या एकच हेतूने त्यांना निमंत्रण दिले होते.

आतां आलेल्या सर्व स्त्रीपुरुष पाहुणे मंडळींकडे पाहतां तीं सर्वच अनेक दृष्टींनी मोठी मंडळी आहेत. सर्वजण आमच्या विनंतीला मान देऊन व अनेक अडचणी बाजूला ठेवून आलेले आहेत. त्यांचे आभार मी कसे व कोणत्या शब्दांनी मानावेत हे मला समजत नाही. कव्यांच्या कुटुंबातील सर्वांनाच आमंत्रणे दिली होती. परंतु त्यांचे एकच चिरंजीव व सूनवाई याखेरीज कोणी येऊ शकले नाहीत याबद्दल आम्हांला वाईट वाटते. बाकी येथे आलेली कव्यांच्या परिवारातील मंडळी, चार नामांकित वृत्तपत्रांचे संपादक, विद्वान, विदुषी, कवि, कौशकार, तत्त्वज्ञ व मर्मज्ञ लेखक, शास्त्रज्ञ, शिक्षणतज्ञ, आंग्ल पद्धतीचे डॉक्टरवर्य, तसेच भिषग्वर, समाजसुधारक, समाजसेवक व सेविका असे उपस्थित आहेत याबद्दल आम्हांला आनंद वाटतो. शिवाय ज्यांचा स्नेहभाव अनेक वेळां प्रत्ययाला आला असे आपसभित्र, सुहृद व आम्हांवर अत्यंत प्रेम करणारे असे सर्व जातीचे व सर्व वर्गाचे आमचे प्रजाजन असे येथे आमच्या विनंतीला मान देऊन उपस्थित झाले आहेत त्या सर्वांचे व्यक्तिशः आभार मानले तर त्यांनाच कंटाळा येईल म्हणून मी संकलित रीतीने त्यांचे येथे आभार मानतो व ते आल्याबद्दल आनंद प्रदर्शित करतो.

आतां एकच गोष्ट सांगून मी आपले लांबलेले भाषण संपविणार आहे. सर्वांना जिज्ञासा असेल की, कव्यांना सत्कारार्थ येथे बोलाविले तेव्हा त्यांचा आम्ही कशा तऱ्हेने सत्कार करणार ! परंतु कव्यांचा सत्कार त्यांच्या एखाद्या संस्थेला देणगी देऊन यावेळीं करण्याचा आमचा विचार नाही असे कळविण्याची आम्ही परवानगी घेतो. आम्ही त्यांना येथे बोलाविले ते व्यक्ति या नात्याने त्यांजबद्दल आम्हांला जो आदर वाटत आहे, तो व्यक्त करण्याकरितां होय. त्यांच्या संस्थांना आम्ही आमच्या शक्तीप्रमाणे या पूर्वीच अल्पस्वल्प हातभार लाविलेला आहे. यावेळीं महर्षींना येथे बोलाविण्यांत आमचा हेतु त्यांच्या संस्थांपेक्षा त्यांच्या व्यक्तीबद्दल आमच्या मनातील आदर व्यक्त होईल अशी

कांही तरी योजना करावी असा आहे. कव्यांच्या संस्था ही त्यांची अपत्ये आहेत व त्यांच्या सर्व मुलांप्रमाणेच ही संस्थारूपी अपत्येहि आज बऱ्याच अंशी आपल्या पायावर उभी राहून आपला योगक्षेम वाहण्यास समर्थ झाली आहेत अगर लवकरच होतील, आणि या गोष्टीची जाणीव घाल्यामुळेच या संस्थांतून निवृत्त होऊन महाराष्ट्र ग्राम प्राथमिक शिक्षणाकडे आपले उर्वरित आयुष्य वेंचण्याचे कव्यांनी ठरविले हे उघड आहे। यामुळे आज त्यांच्या संस्थारूपी अपत्यांपेक्षा आमचे लक्ष त्यांच्या व्यक्तींकडेच अधिक आहे असे आम्ही उघड सांगू इच्छितो. कव्यांचे वय आतां ८१ वर्षांचे झाले असून अद्याप जरी ते पूर्ण उत्साहाने सार्वजनिक कार्य करित असले तरी त्यांना कांही वर्षांनी तरी पूर्ण विश्रांतीची जरूर लागणारच. अशा सर्वांनी स्वतःचे कर्तृत्ववान् पुत्र अगर ज्यांची त्यांनी आयुष्यभर सेवा केली त्या संस्था त्यांना कांही कमी पडू देतील असे मुळीच नाही. परंतु कव्यांची आतांपर्यंतची विचारांची दिशा पाहिली तर त्यांना स्वतंत्र व स्वकष्टार्जित चाची अधिक आवड आहे. यामुळे मुलांकडून अगर संस्थांकडून मिळणारा सर्व पैसा त्यांना परोपकारार्थच रचवासा वाटतो. म्हणून बरील दोन्ही आधारावर अवलंबून न राहतां यापुढील आयुष्य त्यांना घालवितां येऊ अशी योजना करून देण्याचे आम्ही मनांत योजिले आहे. यामुळे महाराष्ट्रातील या समाजसेवकाग्रणी पुष्कळां केवळ त्यांच्या वैयक्तिक योगक्षेमासाठी म्हणून वार्षिक रु. ६०० प्रमाणे तहाहयात 'पेन्शन' देण्याचे आम्ही उभयतांनी योजिले आहे व दरसाल ता. १८ एप्रिल रोजी रु. ६०० चा चेक त्यांकडे पावता होत जाईल असे आम्ही जाहीर करतो, व या लहानशा देणगीचा त्यांनी स्वीकार करावा अशी आम्ही त्यांना विनंति करितो. मात्र आमच्या हेतूकडे व इच्छेकडे लक्ष देऊन तरी महर्षि या पेन्शनचा उपयोग स्वतःसाठीच करून घेतील अशी आम्हां उभयतांस आशा आहे. अर्थात् रक्कम त्यांच्या स्वाधीन केल्यावर तिचा विनियोग कसा करावयाचा हे ठरविण्याचा अधिकार त्यांचा आहे. परंतु आमची इच्छा काय आहे हे स्पष्टपणे त्यांच्या काजावर घालून ठेवणे हे आमचे कर्तव्य आहे. आमची कोणतीहि कायदेशीर अट नसून प्रेमाची अट आहे. परंतु प्रेमाची अट ही कायद्याच्या अटीपेक्षांहि मोडण्यास कठीण असते हे आम्ही सांगावयास पाहिजे असे नाही. आतां आम्ही वर ठरविल्याप्रमाणे रु. ६०० चा हा पहिला चेक महर्षींना अर्पण करण्याची परवानगी घेतो व तो त्यांनी स्वीकारावा अशी विनंति करितो.

आज सकाळीं कव्यांनी जें भाषण केले त्यामध्ये मुंबई सरकारकडून विद्यापीठास मिळालेल्या वार्षिक देणगीचा व युनिव्हर्सिटीकडून मिळालेल्या मान्यतेचा उल्लेख होता, तो ऐकून आम्हांला फार आनंद झाला व येथील मुली जितक्या जास्त प्रमाणांत त्यांच्या विद्यापीठांत जातील तितकी आम्ही खटपट करू असे आम्ही त्यांना आश्वासन देतो.

शेवटीं, सर्व स्त्रीपुरुष पाहुणे मंडळींना उद्देशून मला दोन शब्द बोलावयाचे आहेत. आपणां सर्वांना या उन्हाळ्याच्या दिवसांत येथे यावे लागले, आपल्या सुखसोयीकडे जितके लक्ष द्यावयास पाहिजे तितके देतां आले नाही याची पूर्ण जाणीव आम्हां उभयतांना आहे. शहरापासून दूर ठिकाणचे गांव, यामुळे साहजिकच असणाऱ्या उणीवांचा त्रास आपणांला झाला असेल पाहिजे. तथापि आपण त्यांचे कांही मानले नाही हा आपला सर्वांचा मोठेपणा होय. परंतु त्यायोगे आमची जबाबदारी कमी होत नाही. म्हणून आम्ही आपली सर्वांची त्याबद्दल मनःपूर्वक क्षमा मागतो. आजचा दिवस आम्हां सर्वां फलटणवासियांना मात्र फार आनंदाचा गेला व या शहरांत व संस्थानांत तो संस्मरणीय गणला जाईल एवढे कळवण्याची आम्ही परवानगी घेतो व शेवटीं हा सत्कारसमारंभ महर्षींच्या ८२ व्या जन्मदिवसासमिन्त असल्यामुळे त्यांच्या पत्नी दोषेहि शतायु किंवा त्याहूनहि अधिक आयुष्मान् होवोत अशी आमचा कुलदेवत श्रीरामचरणीं माझी प्रार्थना करून आमचे हे बरेच लांबलेले भाषण पुरे करितो.

यानंतर श्रीमंत सौ. लक्ष्मीदेवी, राणीसाहेब, सं. फलटण, यांचे पुढीलप्रमाणे भाषण झाले:—

### श्रीमंत सौ. लक्ष्मीदेवी राणीसाहेब यांचे भाषण

महर्षि कर्वे व बंधु-भगिनीनो,

आतां श्रीमंत सरकारांचे भाषण आपण ऐकिलेच आहे. त्यानंतर वास्तविक मला कांही बोलण्याचे कारणच उरलेले नाही. तथापि महर्षि कर्वे यांना येथे आणण्याच्या वेतांत मी श्रीमंत सरकारांची भागीदार असल्यामुळे मला या प्रसंगी थोडे बोलणे इष्ट वाटते. शिवाय स्त्रियांनी आतांच कव्यांना प्रानसुपारी केली त्यांतूनहि मला वगळण्यांत आल्यामुळे मला बोलण्याची ही संधि वेगेंच भाग होत.

कव्यांच्या कामाचा व्याप व त्यांची आरंभापासून आजपर्यंत झालेली प्रगति पाहिली म्हणजे मन आश्चर्याने अगदी थकू होतें. हिंगण्याची ती पहिली झोंपडी व आतांच्या तेथल्या इमारती, तसेच अनाथबालिकाश्रमापासून अखिल भारतीय महिलाविद्यापीठापर्यंतची वाढ पाहिली म्हणजे ज्या एका पुरुषाने हे घडवून आणले, त्याजविषयी आदरातिशयाने मन भरून जाते. “याचि देही याचि डोळां, पाहीन मुक्तीचा सोहाळा” असे म्हणण्याचा अधिकार आजच्या काळांत जर कोणाला असेल तर तो एकट्या कव्यांनाच आहे असे मला वाटते. अशा सत्पुरुषांचे दर्शन व भेट आज आम्हां फलटणवासियांस होत आहे हे आमचे सर्वांचे परमभाग्य होय.

कव्यांच्या एकंदर आयुष्याचे निरीक्षण केले तर ते शिक्षणसंस्था काढणे व त्याकरिता मदत मिळविणे यांत गेल्याचे दिसून येईल. यामुळे देणग्या मागत हिंडणारे कर्वे स्वतः कांही देणग्या देत असतील अशी सामान्य माणसाच्या मनांत कल्पनाच येत नाही. परंतु त्यांनी आपल्या आयुष्यांत केलेले सर्व द्रव्यदान जर ते आपल्याला सांगतील तर पुष्कळ श्रीमंत लोक लाजेने खजीलच होतील. तसेच दुसऱ्यांनी पैशाच्या बाबतींत फसविले तर त्याबद्दल

चकार शब्दहि न काढतां कर्ब्यांनीं सर्व पैसे स्वतःच्या विशिष्टांतून भालेले आहेत. मात्र स्वतःच्या दुसऱ्याकडून यर्थ असलेल्या बडुतेक सर्व रकमा त्यांनीं माफच केल्याची उदाहरणे आहेत. त्यावरून कवे हे सार्वजनिक कार्याधि झोळी फिचिणारे गृहस्थ दिसत असले तरी वास्तविक ते मोठे दानशूर आहेत. मुफडफंडापासून तो महाराष्ट्र ग्राम प्राथमिक शिक्षणमंडळापर्यंत सर्व संस्थांचे ते आश्रयदाते आहेत ही गोष्ट पुष्कळांच्या लक्षांत येऊ नसेल म्हणून मी तिजकडे सर्वांचे लक्ष वेधू इच्छितें. कर्ब्यांचा सत्कार मी व श्रीमंत सरकार आज करीत आहे तो ते सार्वजनिक संस्थांच्या-साठी मंदत मागणारे याचक म्हणून नसून गरीब स्थितीतील सर्वांत मोठे दानशूर हिस्य म्हणून होय. माझ्या मते या त्यांच्या गुणाबद्दल त्यांचा गौरव होणे अत्यंत उचित आहे.

दुसरी एक गोष्ट मला महत्त्वाची वाटते, ती येथे मी सांगू इच्छितें. एके बाळीं सुधारक म्हाटला म्हणजे तो सर्व दुर्गुणांचा पुतळा असें छुन्या लोकांना वाटत असे. तेवतून तो पुनर्वाहित असला तर मग विचारावयासच नको. काहीं थोड्या बाईट उदाहरणांमुळे ही गोष्ट बहुजनसाजास खरीहि वाटे. परंतु हा समज आपल्या स्वतःच्या उदाहरणावरून नाहीसा करण्यास जर कोणी एक व्यक्तिके मुस्तः कारणीभूत झाली असेल तर ती महर्षि कवे ही होय.

कर्ब्यांच्यासंबंधानें आम्हां स्त्रियांची भावना काय आहे ती आतांच महिलामंडळातर्फे व्यक्त झाली आहे. परंतु कर्ब्यांनीं मनांत आणिल्यामुळे काहीं स्त्रिया शिळांच्या आख्या कशा बनल्या हे लक्षांत घेतलें म्हणजे कर्ब्यांचे स्त्रीपतीवरील उपकार अधिक स्पष्टपणानें समजतील. मी फ्रच उदाहरण घेतें, तें म्हणजे, श्री. पार्वतीबाई आवले यांचे होय. पार्वतीबाई या श्री. सौ. आनंदीबाई यांचे भगिनी होत. खेडेगांवांतिले जुन्यां वळणाच्या अशिक्षित व मोठे अशा स्त्रीस आपल्याकडे आणून शिक्षण देऊ तिजमध्ये सर्व हिंदुस्थानभर प्रचार करून आश्रमा-कार्यां वर्गीणी मिळविण्याची पात्रता कर्ब्यांनीं आणिली. मला वाटें आश्रमाला मदतीचा मुख्य झरा पार्वतीबाई यांचा प्रचारानें मिळवून दिला आहे. परंतु एवढे करूनच न थांबतें कर्ब्यांनीं त्यांना अमेरिकेंत स्वतःच्या हिंमतीवर जाऊ दिलें. पैशाच्या अभावी तेथें त्यांचे फार हाल झाले तरी त्या न जुमनतां त्या तेथें राहिल्या व तिकडील श्रमधु घेऊन परत आल्या. त्या येथें दोनदां आल्या होत्या. आरंभ त्या येथें येऊ शकल्या असल्या तर फार बरे झाले असतें. तथापि त्यांचे चिरंजीव मोफिसर आठवले हे तरी हार आहेत याबद्दल आनंद वाटतो. कर्ब्यांनीं स्त्रियांचे काय उपकार केले याची कल्पना श्री. पार्वतीबाईच्या उदाहरणावरून चांगली येईल असें वाटल्यावरून मी तें आपल्यापुढें सुद्धान मांडलें आहे.

आज महर्षि कवे येथें आल्यामुळे आपणां सर्वांसच फार आनंद झाला आहे यांत शंका नाही. परंतु तो आनंद आपण त्यांच्या गुणांचे थोडेतरी अनुकरण करून व्यक्त केला पाहिजे. त्यांच्यातील मोठे गुण सोडून दिले तरी त्यांच्या अंगांत इतरांना अनुकरण करता येतील असें किती तरी अगदी सामान्य गुणहि आहेत. साधी व विनयशील भाषा, साधा वेप, सार्वजनिक पैशाच्या हिशेबात त्रुटिप्रमाण, कोणापार्शी स्वतःकरितां काहीं न माग-प्रयाची कृति, व रोज पार्थी नियमित सहल या गोष्टीत अनुकरण करण्यास कोणालाहि कठीण असें काय आहे ? त्यायोगे त्याकाचा स्वतःचा संसार व सार्वजनिक कामें किये उत्तम व्हावे, पार पडतील. परंतु या साध्या गोष्टीत देखील आपल्याला त्यांच्यासारखें चागतां येत नाही. मग शोध्यां गोष्टीत आपण त्यांचे कसे अनुकरण करणार ? कर्ब्यांचे शिक्षणाचे कार्य पुढे चालविण्यास त्यांच्या संस्थेत अनेक थोर श्रेणुष कार्यकर्ते आहेत ही आनंदाची गोष्ट आहे परंतु माझ्या मते स्त्रीशिक्षणाचे त्यांचे कार्य पुढे चालविण्यास परमेश्वरानें त्यांना एक मुलगी दिली असती तर फार बरे झालें असतें. कारण तिच्या अंगांत कर्ब्यांचे बरेच गुण उतरिते असते व त्या गुणांचा उत्कर्षहि तिच्या ठिकाणीं झाला असता. परंतु 'आणित कर्ब्यांच्या या धर्मपितृत्वात आपल्यास लक्ष देण्यास फुरासद होईल कीं नाही या भीतीनेच बहुधा अशी मुठगी जन्माला आली नसावी असे वाटतें.

कर्ब्यांनीं आयुष्यांत चांगली अशी कोणतीहि गोष्ट करण्याची ठेविली तें श्री. उदाहरणार्थ परदेशगमन. तें परदेशगमनहि त्यांनीं पृथ्वीची त्रिखंड यात्रा करून केलें व त्यांतहि स्वतःच्या गुणांसारखें फार थोडा व मिळविलेली वर्गीणी त्यांच्या कितीतरी पटीनें अधिक अशी स्थिति होती. सत्तर वर्षे वय झाल्यानंतर अशी धमक व अशी हिंमत् कृतीजणांच्या ठिकाणीं आढळेल ही विचार करण्याजोगी गोष्ट आहे.

कर्ब्यांना त्यांनीं स्थापलेल्या संस्था या घेतःहून व स्वतःच्या मुलाबाळांहून अधिक प्रिय अशा आहेत हे सर्वांस माहित आहे. म्हणून कौटुंबिक आपत्ते त्यांनीं शांतपणानें सहन केल्या असल्या, तरी संस्थांवरील आप-र्षींच्या वेळीं त्यांचे धैर्य खचेल व मळतिहि दिसलेल असें पुष्कळांना वाटत असे. परंतु सर विठ्ठलदास ठाकरासींची प्रेयरा लास त्यांची देणगी घोळांत पडली होती त्या प्रसंगीं अण्णांचे धैर्य अशा आपसीनाहि पुरून उरण्याजोगें आहे हे सर्वांच्या प्रत्ययांत आहे. त्या काळामध्ये आमचा व त्यांचा थोडा जास्त संबंध आला व त्यामुळे आम्हांला त्यांच्या या गुणांची विशेष माहिती झाली.

आज. डे. पांजणे, देशभक्त तात्यासाहेब केळकर व अनेक प्रख्यात बंधुभिगिनींनीं येथें येऊन आम्हांला उपकृत केले आहे, त्याबद्दल श्रीमंत सरकारांनीं सर्वांचे आभार मानले आहेत म्हणून मी पुन्हां पुनरुक्ति करित नाही; पण त्यांच्या विचारांत व आभारांत मी सहभागी वीहे हे आपणां सर्वांना कळविण्याची मी परवानगी घेतें. आपल्या येण्यानें आम्हां उभयतांना फलटण संस्थानला आपण फार कृणी करून ठेविले आहे.

आजचा सत्कारसमास मुख्यतः कर्ब्यांचा ८२ व्या जन्मदिनानिमित्त आहे, म्हणून मी त्यांना या शुभ-दिवशीं दीर्घायुष्य व उत्तम आरोग्य इच्छितें त्यांच्या पत्नी श्री. सौ. आनंदीबाई या आज येथें आमच्या आसन्नपणावरून आल्या आहे. त्यांचे गुणवर्णन श्रीमंत सरकारांनीं केलेच आहे. म्हणून मी तें पुन्हां करित



माहीं. परंतु कर्ब्यांना सांजनििक कार्यातील यश बऱ्याच अंशी या थोर स्त्रींच्या सहकार्यामुळे प्राप्त झाले असे म्हणण्याची मी परवानगी घेतें. कर्ब्यांचा हा वाढविस म्हणून त्यांचा श्रीमंत सरकारांनी आमच्या उभयतांतीस सत्कार केला आला तरी कर्ब्यांना व त्यांच्या थोर पत्नीला यामसंगी आमची आठवण म्हणून कांही तरी अल्पशी वस्तु देण्याचा मेह मला आवत नाही. कदाचित् आतांच सौ. जानकीबाई गोडबोले यांनी महिला-मंडळातीस कर्ब्यांना दिलेल्या वंदनाच्या काठीवरून व मी आमी प्रदर्शित केलेल्या माझ्या हेतूवरून स्त्रियांच्या स्वभावांत एक प्रकारचा दोषच असतो असे आपणांस वाटण्याचा संभव आहे. तथापि तो दोष पत्करूनहि मी कर्ब्यांना हे पारके फाउन्डन पेन व पेन्सिल आमर्च व या प्रसंगाची आठवण म्हणून अर्पण करितें. यापुढील लिहिण्याचें सर्व कार्य त्यांनीं या पेनने करावें अशी आम्हां उभयतांची इच्छा आहे. ती पुरी करणें त्यांच्या हातीं आहे. तसेंच श्री. सौ. आनंदीबाई यांना मी हें चुडेदान करून शाश्वत सौम्य चिंतितें व त्यांना जन्मोजन्मी महर्षि कर्बेच पति निळोत अशी परमेश्वराजवळ प्रार्थना करितें.

शेवटीं आपली एका गोष्टीचा उल्लेख करून मी माझे भाषण संपवितें. आज सकाळीं म्युनिसिपॅलिटीच्या मानपत्रांत, विशेषतः महर्षि कर्बे यांच्या उत्तरांत, मी ये अखिल भारतीय महिलापरिषदेची अर्धवार्षिक सभा बोलाविली याबद्दल गौरवपर उद्गार काढण्यांत आले. महर्षि कडून निघालेला प्रश्नापर उद्गार म्हणजे मला प्रसादासारखा वाढतो. परंतु या व अशासारख्या गोष्टी मला व श्री. सरकारांना कर्तिता येतात याचें मुख्य अर्थ येथील जनतेला, स्त्रियांला व विशेषतः महिलामंडळाच्या उपाध्यक्ष जनकाीबाई गोडबोले यांनाच आहे. आजच्या समारंभाच्या प्रसंगी देखील सर्व अधिकारी, स्त्रीवर्ग व जनता प्रेम किती परिश्रम घेत आहे याची कल्पना आम्हांला पूर्ण आहे. म्हणून या प्रसंगी महर्षिकडून व आलेल्या दुसऱ्या थोर पाहुण्यांकडून आम्हांला जे शुभाशीर्वाद मिळाले यांत आम्ही आमच्या जनतेला व आतांच निर्देश केलेल्या मंडळींना आमच्या बरोबरीने किंवा सर्वेच वांटा देतो. असे केले तरच आमच्या मनाला बरे वाटेळ.

आतां यामसंगीं मी अधिक बोलून आपण वेळ न घेतां आपण सर्व मंडळी आमच्या आमंत्रणाला मान देऊन आलां याबद्दल पुन्हां एकवार आभार मान आपली रजा घेतें.

यानंतर श्री. विनायक भिकाजी देशपांडे म्हणाले:—आजच्या सन्मान्य पाहुण्यांची भेट म्हणजे जनक राजा व शुकाचार्य यांच्या भेटीप्रमाणें आहे. गुणवत्तें कर्बे हे आधुनिक ऋषिवर्य होत. स्त्रीशिक्षणाच्या त्यांच्या आयुष्यातील महत्त्वाच्या कामगिरीची आपणां वरवीं माहिती आहेच. त्यांच्या प्रत्यक्ष भेटीचा श्रीमंत राजेसाहेब व श्रीमंत सौ. राणीसाहेब यांनीं आम्हां प्रजाजनांना योग आपून दिला याबद्दल आम्ही त्यांचे आभारी आहोंत.

श्री. तलकचंद वेणीचंद साहा, बकल, म्हणाले:—विद्वान्, स्वार्थत्यागी व मोठ्या माणसांच्या दर्शनाचा हा योग श्रीमंत राजेसाहेब व श्री. सौ. राणीसाहेब यांच्यामुळेच आपणाला आला आहे. हा समारंभ पुण्याला झाला असतां तर आमच्या प्रजाजनांना त्यांच्यामुळेच आपणाला आला आहे. हा समारंभ पुण्याला मुद्दाम फलदायक केला आहे. श्रीमंत सरकार कोणतीहि गोष्ट आमच्या हिताचीच करतील असा आसचा दृढ विश्वास आहे. राजघराण्यातील परंपराच अशी चालत आली आहे. आमचा शब्द पढतांच श्रीमंत सरकार ती गोष्ट आम्हांला देतात. श्रीमंतांच्या अति अभिमाननीय आहे. श्रीमंतांचें प्रजेवर प्रेम व विश्वास आहे त्यामार्गेच प्रजेचाहि श्रीमंतांवर पूर्ण विश्वास आहे. गु. कर्बे यांचे महत्कार्य सर्वांच्या परिचयाचें आहे. असा थोर विभूतीला येथें आपून आभारार्पण करून आम्हांला सत्कार केल्या. आम्हांला प्रजाजनांना अत्यंत आनंद झाला असून, असे प्रसंग तर्फेनी वारंवार घडवून आणवेत अशी आमची प्रार्थना विनंति आहे. गु. कर्बे व त्यांच्या पत्नी यांचा मी दीर्घायुष्य चिंतितों.

श्री. नारायण हरी भोयसे, म्हणाले:—श्रीमंत सरकार प्रत्यक्ष ज्ञानाचे चाहते आहोंत. हा समारंभ येथें घडवून आणण्यांत श्रीमंतांनीं फारच औचित्य दाखविलें आहे. उभयतां श्रीमंतांचे या समारंभाबद्दल मी आभार मानून व महर्षि कर्बे यांना दीर्घायुष्य चिंतून आपली रजा घेतों.

श्री. महादेव आबाजी रुद्रमटे म्हणाले:—मी फार समाज पाहिले परंतु आजचा हा समारंभ अमृतपर्प असा आहे. या समारंभाची ही कल्पना नवी वाटली तरी लोकांना तो उपदेशक आहे. कां, केळकर, परंजपे, इत्यादि विद्वान् आज आमच्या घरीं आल्यामुळे व त्यांची प्रत्यक्ष भेट झाल्यामुळे आम्हांला अत्यानंद होत आहे. आपण या विभूतींच्या चरित्रांचा अभ्यास करून त्यांचे अनुकरण केले पाहिजे व असे अनेक पुढारी आमच्या देशाला लाभवेत अशी परमेश्वरचरणीं प्रार्थना केली पाहिजे व असे सांगून मी आपले भाषण संपवितों.

डॉ. कमलाबाई देशपांडे म्हणाल्या:—गु. कर्बे यांच्या या सत्कारसमारंभाबद्दल आनंद व्यक्त करण्यापूर्वी त्यांच्या बरोबर आज येथें आलेल्या मंडळींना त्याबद्दल काय वाटते तें, मी सांगणां आहे. या समारंभाला आपण जाण्यांत औचित्य काय असे मला प्रथम वाटतें होतें. परंतु श्री. सौ. राणीसाहेबांचें आमंत्रण वाचून माझे मन पालटलें; आमंत्रणाचें इतकें आगत्य वाटलें कीं, मी पूर्वीचा बोल रहित करून येथें गेलें. समारंभाला मांडव-शोभेला स्त्रिया लागतात व यासाठींच आम्हांला बोलविलें असावें असे मला प्रथम वास्त होतें; आजहि आम्ही काव्यप्रमाणें येथील आदर्शानुषंगानुभवित आहों. परंतु हा समारंभ करण्यांत श्रीमंत राणीसाहेबांनीं एक सुखी केली आहे. ती माझ्या लक्षांत आली आहे व ती मी आपल्या निदर्शनास आणून देणार आहे. श्रीमंत राणीसाहेबांच्या पुण्यातील महिलाकार्यांचा सर्वांना परिचय आहेच. परंतु आपल्या संस्थानांतहि गाजवाजा न करतां आपण काय

कार्य करतात हे सहजासहजी सर्वांच्या नजरेत भरवें म्हणूनच. श्रीमंत राणीसाहेबांनी हा समारंभ येथे घडवून आणला असावा असे मला वाटते. आजच्या समारंभाची कल्पकता वगैरे सर्वच कांहीं अपूर्व आहे. आमच्या स्वागतावद्दल व पाहुणचारावद्दल भगिनीवर्गातर्फे श्रीमंत राजेसाहेब व श्री. सौ. राणीसाहेब यांचे मी आभार मानते. बंधुवर्गातर्फे मी आभार मानित नाही व त्यांचा हक्क हिरावून घेत नाही. गु. अण्णांना दीर्घायुष्य चिंतून मी आपले भाषण संपविते.

प्रा. डॉक्टर केशव कानेटकर ऊर्फे कवि गिरीश म्हणाले:—माझ्या भगिनी डॉ. कमलबाई देशपांडे यांनी बंधुवर्गाचा आभार मानण्याचा हक्क मी हिरावून घेत नाही असे सांगितले म्हणून बरे झाले ! नाही तर मला त्यांच्याशी भांडावे लागले असते. आज येथे भाषण करावयास उभे राहतांना मी पुण्याचा की फलटणचा असा मला प्रश्न पडला आहे. प्रथम मी फलटणतर्फे आजच्या समारंभाविषयी बोलणार आहे. आजच्या या समारंभाला अपूर्व वैभव प्राप्त झाले आहे. विद्वानांचे राजांनी केलेले हे कौतुक अभूतपूर्व होय. दक्षिण महाराष्ट्रातील संस्थानांतील या संबंधाचा इतिहास लिहिला गेल्यास त्यांत आजचा हा प्रसंग सुवर्णक्षिरांनी लिहिला जाईल. उत्तम आदर्श व प्रत्यक्ष कृती जनतेपुढे ठेवाव्यात व त्यामुळे प्रजाजनांना ज्ञानाचा लाभ करून द्यावा हे श्रीमंत राजेसाहेबांचे ध्येय आहे. या समारंभाने श्रीमंतांनी जनतेपुढे तीन उच्च आदर्श ठेविले आहेत. गुरुवर्षे कर्बे यांनी आजन्म महिलांच्या शिक्षणाचेच कार्य प्रामुख्याने केले आहे. आज या महत्त्वाच्या समारंभामुळे त्यांची ही कामगिरी फलटण संस्थानांतील महिलावर्गाच्या मनावर बिंबणार आहे. डॉ. परांजपे यांना येथे आणून संस्थानचे वैभव व कीर्ति वाढावयाची असेल तर डॉक्टर परांजपे यांच्या सारखे व्हा, असा श्रीमंतांनी विद्यार्थ्यांना संदेश दिला आहे. श्री. केळकरांना येथे बोलावून श्रीमंतांनी प्रजाजनांना असाच आणखी एक संदेश दिला आहे. दोन्ही बाजू तपासून योग्य निर्णय देण्यांत व सुवर्णमध्य साधण्यांत श्री. केळकरांचा हातखंडा आहे. दोन्ही बाजू पारखून पूर्ण विचारांनी योग्य तेंच करा हे सांगण्यासाठीच श्रीमंतांनी श्री. केळकरांना येथे आणले आहे असे मला वाटते. आजच्या या समारंभांत ८० वर्षांवरील प्रजाजनांचा सत्कार करून श्रीमंत राजेसाहेबांनी संस्थानांतील प्रजाजनांना आयुष्य वाढविण्याचे महत्त्व पटवून दिले आहे.

सद्ग्रहस्थहो, आतांपर्यंत मी फलटणतर्फे बोलत होतो. आतां मी पुण्यातर्फे बोलत आहे. आमच्या पाहुणचाराच्या बाबतीत 'न्यून तें पुरतें' मानून घ्यावे असे श्रीमंतांनी म्हटले आहे. परंतु येथे आल्यापासून आमचा इतका पाहुणचार होत आहे की, आतां तो कमी होईल तर बरे असे म्हणण्याची पाळी आली आहे. असे. शेवटीं आम्हां पुणेकरांतर्फे उभयतां श्रीमंतांचे व दरवाराचे प्रस्तुत समारंभावद्दल व आमच्या पाहुणचारावद्दल मनःपूर्वक आभार मानून मी आपली रजा घेतों.

यानंतर महर्षि अण्णासाहेब कर्बे हे टाळ्यांच्या प्रचंड गजरांत भाषण करावयास उभे राहिले व त्यांनी पुढे दिल्याप्रमाणे भाषण केले:—

### महर्षि कर्बे यांचे भाषण

संन्यान्य अध्यक्ष, श्रीमंत राजेसाहेब, श्रीमंत सौ. राणीसाहेब, व बंधूभगिनींनो,

मी प्रथम पहिल्या समारंभासंबंधीं आणखी दोन शब्द सांगणार आहे. फलटण महिलामंडळाने मला चंन्नाची काठी दिली आहे तिचा मी अवश्य उपयोग करीन. तसेच महिलामंडळाने मला जी वर्गणी दिली आहे त्या रकमेवरील व्याजाचा विनियोग आमच्या शाळेत फलटणची मुलगी असली तर तिला पारितोषिक देण्याकडे केला जाईल. तशी मुलगी नसली तर तें पारितोषिक दुसऱ्या मुलीला देऊं.

आज या ठिकाणी ८० वर्षांवरील वृद्धांना माझ्या हस्ते बक्षिसे देण्यांत आलीं. इंग्लंडमध्ये वृद्धांना सरकारकडून पेंशन् मिळते. परंतु अशा रीतीने एखाद्या प्रसंगाच्या निमित्ताने कोणी आपल्या प्रांतातील वृद्धांची आठवण केल्याचे माझ्या ऐकितानें नाही. ते प्रत्यक्ष आज पाहावयास मिळाले; एवढेच नव्हे, तर त्यांना पारितोषिके देण्याचा मान मला देण्यांत आला यावद्दल मला आनंद वाटत आहे.

श्रीमंत राजेसाहेब व श्री. सौ. राणीसाहेब यांचा आम्हां पतिपत्नीवर व आमच्या संस्थांवर अतिशय लोभ आहे व ते आज कळकळीने व्यक्त झालाच आहे. त्यावद्दल उभयतांचे आम्ही अत्यंत ऋणी आहो. गेल्या वर्षापासून माझे अनेक सत्कारसमारंभ झाले. परंतु आजच्या समारंभाचे माझ्या मनावर जें चित्र उमटले आहे तसे दुसऱ्या कोणत्याहि समारंभानें उमटले नाही, हे मी प्रामाणिकपणानें सांगतो. खरोखर आज येथे जमला आहे अशा प्रकारचा समाज व श्रोतृवर्ग मिळणें फार कठीण आहे. आज या प्रसंगी श्रीमंत राजेसाहेब व श्रीमंत सौ. राणीसाहेब यांचे आभार कसे मानावेत तेंच मला समजत नाही. मला शब्दच कांहीं सांपडत नाहीत. श्रीमंत राजेसाहेबांनी आज मला असे कांही देण्याचे योजले असेल अशी गोष्ट माझ्या स्मृतांत देखील नव्हती व आली नसती. श्रीमंतांनी मला सालिना रु. ६०० पेन्शन देण्याचे ठरविलें असून त्यापैकीं पहिला चेक मी स्विरांतहि घातला आहे. त्याचा विनियोग कसा करावयाचा तें मी मागाहून ठरवीन. माझ्या खासगी खर्चाप्रत्यर्थ या रकमेचा विनियोग व्हावा असे श्रीमंत राजेसाहेबांचे मला आग्रहाचे सांगणें आहे. व तें मी ऐकलें आहे. मात्र श्रीमंत राजेसाहेबांनी आज जी ही देणगी दिली आहे, तीत फलटण संस्थानच्या प्रजाजनांचा अंश आहे व त्यांतला थोडाबहुत फायदा त्यांना मिळणार आहे, एवढे मी सध्यां जाहीर आश्वासन देऊन ठेवतो. [ यावेळीं गु. कर्बे यांचा कंठ गहिवरानें दाटून झाला होता. गहिवर ओसरतांच गु. कर्बे पुढे म्हणाले, ] मला यावेळीं शब्द सुचत नाही. गहिवर आला आहे. तेव्हां अधिक कांहीं न बोलतां पुन्हां एकदां उभयतां श्रीमंतांचे व आपणां सर्वांचे आभार मानून मी आपली रजा घेतों.



अध्यक्ष डॉ. र. पु. परांजपे यांचे भाषण  
 शानंतर अध्यक्ष डॉ. र. पु. परांजपे यांचे समारोधादखल खालीलप्रमाणे भाषण झाले:—

श्रीमंत राजेसाहेब, श्रीमंत सौ. राणीसाहेब व बंधुभगिनीनो,

गुरुवर्य अण्णा हे मला पितृस्थानी असून, त्यांनीच मला विद्या शिकविली. तेव्हा त्यांच्या सत्कारसमारंभाच्या वेळी मी अध्यक्षस्थान स्वीकारणे उचित नाही. परंतु या निमित्ताने तरी गुरुवर्य अण्णांचे मजवर किती उपकार झाले आहेत ते व्यक्त करण्याची संधि मिळेल म्हणून मी आजच्या समारंभाचे अध्यक्षस्थान स्वीकारण्याला अनुमति दिली. सौ. आनंदीबाईपेक्षांही माझी अण्णांची ओळख जुनी आहे. माझी आई मला नेहमी म्हणे की, तू घोड-सारखा शाहणा हो. मामाभाचे यापेक्षा आमचे हे नाते संघटित असून ते अजून पूर्वदितकेच कायम आहे. अण्णांबद्दल परांजपेकुळाला परमादर वाटतो. अण्णांच्या मोठमोठ्या कार्यांबद्दल निरनिराळ्या वक्त्यांनी आज माहिती सांगितलीच आहे. त्यांचा पुनरुच्चार मी करित नाही. मोठ्यांची लक्षणे लहानपणीच दिसतात. लहानपणापासूनच लोककल्याण करायचे अशी अण्णांची इच्छा. आपणांस शिक्षणाच्या कामी ज्या अडचणी आल्या त्या दुसऱ्यास येऊ नयेत म्हणून त्यांनी किती परिश्रम केले ! आपल्या नात्यातील तीन गरीब विद्यार्थी त्यांनी आपल्याजवळ ठेवून त्यांच्या शिक्षणाचा वगैरे सर्व खर्च वाहिला; त्यांतलाच मी एक होय. शिक्षणाचा श्रीगणेशा मी अण्णांच्याजवळच घेतला. त्यांनी महिलाशिक्षणादि शोर कायें करून आतां ग्रामशिक्षणाची चळवळ हाती घेतली आहे.

खेड्यांतील जनतेला मदत करण्याची त्यांची कल्पना नवीन नाही. त्यांचे आत्मवृत्त वाचपाराना कडून येईल की, फार पूर्वी त्यांनी 'मुरुड-फंड' काढला होता. मुरुड गांवातील व गांवाबाहेर गेलेल्या रहिवाशांनी आपल्या उत्पन्नांपैकी निदान रुपयामागे एक पै तरी या फंडाला द्यावी व या फंडाचा विनियोग मुरुड गांवच्या सोयीप्रत्यर्थ व्हावा अशी या फंडाची कल्पना होती. त्यांतहि इतर लोकांपेक्षां अण्णांचीच वर्गणी जास्त असे. अण्णा मुंबईहून पुण्यास आल्यावर त्यांच्या कार्याचा व्याप वाढला. पुनर्विवाह, अनाथ-बालिकाशिक्षण, स्त्रीशिक्षण व शेवटी ग्रामोद्धार हीं अण्णांचीं चार मोठीं अंगीकृत कार्यां होत. आपली बुद्धि व शक्ति खर्च करून दुसऱ्याच्या उन्नतीसाठीं सदैव झटत राहणे हा अण्णांच्या चरित्रापासून थडा घेण्यासारखा आहे.

अण्णांनी स्त्रीशिक्षण व विधवांचें शिक्षण हे प्रश्न हातीं घेतले तेव्हां ते कार्य अतिशय विकट होतें, परंतु थोरांच्या चरित्रांचा प्रभावच असा की, इतरांना येणाऱ्या अडचणी त्यांना भेडसावू शकत नाहीत; एवढेच नव्हे, तर त्या ताबडतोब नाहीशा होतात ! कोणत्याहि अडचणींना न जुमानतां आपल्या सर्व कल्पना त्यांनी खऱ्या करून दाखविल्या आहेत. अण्णांची ही मूर्ति आज आपणांपुढे आहे. किती गर्ईसारखी गरीब ! कोणालाहि विरोध न येईल अशा रीतीने त्यांची कार्ये करण्याची पद्धति प्रशंसनीय आहे. त्यांच्या कामाबद्दल मी आतां वेळ फार झाल्यामुळे जास्त बोलत नाही.

आजचा समारंभ मनावर कायमचा ठसा उमटविणारा आहे. त्यांत कल्पकता आहे. अण्णांची आदर्श मूर्ति प्रत्यक्ष आपल्या प्रजाजनांसमोर उभी करण्याची ही कल्पनाच प्रहाना. पूर्वीच्या जमान्यातील मुकपद व हद्दींचे बोलपट यांत जें अंतर तेंच अंतर अण्णांबद्दल माहिती वाचणे व त्यांना प्रत्यक्ष पाहणे यांत आहे. प्रत्यक्ष पाहिल्याने त्याचा अधिक परिणाम होतो. यां समारंभांचा ठसां आपल्या मनावर चिरकाल राहिल यांत शंका नाही.

आजच्या या समारंभातील दुसरी कल्पकता म्हणजे संस्थानांतील ८० वर्षांवरिल वृद्ध मंडळींना पारितोषिके देण्याची. हीं बक्षिसे दिलीं जात असतां आम्ही फलटणचे प्रजाजन असतो तर किती बरे झाले असते असे मला वाटत होतें. कारण त्यापैकीं बरींच बक्षिसे आम्हीच मारलीं असतीं. परांजपे व कर्वे कुटुंबांत ८० वर्षांवरिल बरीच मंडळी आहेत. असो, श्रीमंत राजेसाहेबांनीं इच्छांची आठवण करून त्यांना अण्णांच्या हस्ते पारितोषिके दिलीं हे आजच्या समारंभाचें एक प्रमुख वैशिष्ट्य होय.

अण्णांना दरसाल रु. ६०० चे तहाहयात पेन्शन सुरू करणे ही श्रीमंत राजेसाहेबांनीं केलेली तिसरी कल्पकतेची गोष्ट होय. अण्णांना या पेन्शनचा उपयोग स्वतःकडे करण्याबद्दल श्रीमंत राजेसाहेबांनीं सांगितलेच आहे. मीहि त्यांना या वयांत दयादा कमी करून भौतिक आरामाकडे थोडे लक्ष पुरविण्याबद्दल विनंति करितो. अण्णांना वर्गणी वगैरे कामासाठीं फार फिरावे लागते. म्हणून त्यांनीं या पैशांतून स्वतःच्या उपयोगासाठीं एखादे वाहन ठेवावे अशी मी त्यांना विनंति करितो. त्यांचा त्यांना फार उपयोग होईल.

शेवटीं, या समारंभापासून आपण योग्य तो बोध घेऊन कार्यपट्ट व्हाल अशी मला आशा आहे. उभयतां श्रीमंतांचे मी या समारंभाबद्दल आभार मानतो. या समारंभासाठीं जमलेला हा समाज पाहूनच आपल्या संस्थानाची सर्वांगीण प्रगति तात्काळ लक्षांत घेते. पुण्या-मुंबईसारख्या पुढारलेल्या शहरांतहि ही गोष्ट दृष्टीस पडत नाही. आपल्या संस्थानाची यापेक्षांहि अधिक प्रगति होवो अशी आशा व्यक्त करून व उभयतां श्रीमंतांचे पुन्हां एकदां आभार मानून मी आपले भाषण संपवितो.

यानंतर दरबाराफें डॉ. परांजपे, महर्षि कर्वे, श्री. सौ. आनंदीबाई कर्वे व श्री. न. चिं. केळकर यांना श्रीमंत राजेसाहेबांनीं हारगुच्छ अर्पण केले व हा समारंभ संपला.

## ५. छंदोरचनार्कतें प्रा. डॉ. मांधव त्रिंबक पटवर्धन, एम. ए., डी. लिट्., यांचें अभिनंदन

प्रा. माधव त्रिंबक पटवर्धन ऊर्फ कवि माधव ज्युलियन मुंबई विश्वविद्यालयाचे मराठीचे पहिले डी. लिट्., यांचे फलटण दरवारतर्फे अभिनंदन करतांना फलटण संस्थानचे अध्यक्षचिव श्री. भालचंद्र लक्ष्मण लिखिते म्हणाले:— बंधुभगिनीं, आजचा दिवस हा अत्यंत आनंदाचा आहे. त्यातच आणखी एका आनंदाची भर पडणार आहे. आजच्या आपल्या सन्मान्य पाहुण्यांपैकी एक पाहुणे डॉ. पटवर्धन हे एक प्रकारचा विक्रम करून आज येथे प्रथमच आलेले आहेत. मुंबई विद्यापीठानें मराठी वाङ्मयातील पंडित (डी. लिट्.) म्हणून सर्वांत उच्च पदवी त्यांना दिली आहे. हा पराक्रम केल्यानंतर ते आज अनायासे या समारंभासाठी फलटणास आले असल्यामुळे भारतमातेच्या अशा सत्पुत्रांचा सन्मान करणें योग्य होईल असे वाढून श्रीमंतांनी त्यांचा आज या ठिकाणी सन्मान करण्याचें ठरविलें. श्रीमंतांच्या अनुज्ञेवरून डॉ. पटवर्धनाबद्दल दोन शब्द मी सांगणार आहे. डॉ. पटवर्धन हे फलटणला अपरिचित नाहीत. त्यांचे सेवी प्रा. शं. के. कानेटकर ऊर्फ कवि गिरीश हे येथील हायस्कूलचे हेडमास्तर असतांना ते पुष्कळ वेळां येथें आले होते.

डॉ. पटवर्धन यांच्यावर आमचा दुसराहि एक हक्क आहे. डॉ. पटवर्धन हे संस्थानी प्रजाजन आहेत. त्यांचा जन्म वडोदें संस्थानांत झाला व त्यांचे बी. ए. पर्यंतचें शिक्षणहि वडोदांतच झालें. एम. ए. झाल्यावर ते फर्ग्युसन कॉलेजांत माध्यमक होते व अलीकडे एक तपभर कोल्हापूर येथील राजाराम कॉलेजांत माध्यमक आहेत. तेव्हां आपण त्यांचा सन्मान करीत आहों तें उचितच होय असे आपणालाहि वाटेल असे मला वाटतें.

आपली मातृभाषा जी मराठी तिचा पूर्वी युनिव्हर्सिटीच्या परीक्षांत मॅट्रिक्युलेशनच्या पुढें समावेश नव्हता. एवढेच नव्हे, तर त्या काळांत मराठी भाषेकडे अनदरानें पाहिलें जाई. मॅट्रिकनंतर युनिव्हर्सिटीच्या परीक्षांत मराठीला महत्त्व नसल्याने आपणहि मातृभाषेकडे अवमानानें पाहू लागलों; परंतु काळातरानें बऱ्याचशा प्रयत्नानंतर ही परिस्थिति पालटली. नंतर एकदम एम. ए. ला मराठी भाषा ठेवण्यांत आली. आतां ही परिस्थितिहि बदलली असून मराठीला योग्य स्थान लाभलें आहे असे म्हणावयास हरकत नाही. मराठीचा दर्जा वाढविण्याच्या कामांत डॉ. पटवर्धन यांनी मोठी भर टाकली आहे. मराठीहि डी. लिट्. पदवीला योग्य अशी ग्रंथनिष्पत्ति करतां येते ही गोष्ट आज डॉक्टरांनी सिद्ध केली आहे. डॉ. पटवर्धनांचा हा विक्रम महाराष्ट्राला घृषणभूत असाच आहे. या योगानें मातृभाषेच्या कळांत त्यांनी आणखी एक नवीन अलंकार घातला आहे. त्यांच्या ह्या ग्रंथाचें नांव 'छन्दोरचना' असे आहे. डॉ. पटवर्धन यांचा हा ग्रंथ 'द्युमप्रवर्तक' आहे. डॉ. पटवर्धनांनी हा ग्रंथ युनिव्हर्सिटीच्या मान्यतेला उतरविला, एवढेच नव्हे, तर त्यायोगें त्यांनी मातृभाषेला अत्युच्च मान मिळवून दिला. त्यांच्या या अपूर्व यशाबद्दल मी त्यांचें उभयतां श्रीमंतांतर्फे व प्रजाजनांतर्फे अभिनंदन करतो. त्यांनी आपलें 'छन्दोरचना' हे पुस्तक दरबाराकडे पूर्वीच पाठविलें होतें व त्याच वेळीं त्यांना देणगी देऊन दरबारांनें त्यांच्या ग्रंथाचा पुरस्कार केला होता. आतां युनिव्हर्सिटीनेहि त्यांच्या ग्रंथांचा योग्य सत्कार केला आहे ही आनंदाची गोष्ट होय. असो. डॉ. पटवर्धन यांचे पुन्हां एकदां अभिनंदन करून मी आपली रजा घेतों.

यानंतर श्रीमंत राजेसाहेबांच्या हस्ते डॉ. पटवर्धनांना पुष्पहार अर्पण करून त्यांचा सत्कार करण्यांत आल्या-  
वर डॉ. माधवराव पटवर्धन यांचे उत्तरादाखल पुढीलप्रमाणें भाषण झालें:—

### प्रा. डॉ. मा. त्रि. पटवर्धन यांचें भाषण

श्रीमंत राजेसाहेब, श्री. सौ. राणीसाहेब व बंधुभगिनीं,

आज आपण माझा जो सत्कार केला त्याबद्दल मी आपला अत्यंत आभारी आहे. या वेळीं मी गप्प राहिलों तर कृतज्ञता पदवी येईल. मला या अभिनंदनसमारंभाचा आगाऊं मुळांच सुगावा लागूं देण्यांत आला नव्हता. या समारंभाचा सुगावा मला पुण्याला लागला असतां तर कदाचित् मी येथें आलों नसतो. पण त्यामुळे मी गुरुवर्ष कर्ब यांच्या अपूर्व सन्मानसमारंभाला मुकलों असतो. माझ्या अभिनंदनावद्दल मी आपला आभारी आहे; पण या समारंभाची जरूरी नव्हती असें माझे मत आहे. आपल्या मुण्डल दरबारांनें यापूर्वीच माझ्या ग्रंथाची सार्थ संभावना केली होती. आज त्या गोष्टीचा येथें उद्देख करण्यांत आला. मीहि कृतज्ञ भावानें त्याचा उद्देख करीत आहे.

मी एक अभिनंदनीय ग्रंथ लिहिला म्हणून माझे अभिनंदन होत नसून, त्या ग्रंथामुळे मला मुंबई विद्यापीठाची पदवी मिळाली म्हणून माझे अभिनंदन करण्यांत येत आहे. परंतु पदव्यांनीं आपलें हितोपेक्षां अनहितच अधिक झाले आहे असें माझे मत आहे. आज येथें उपस्थित असलेले साहित्याचार्य केळकर व वामनराव जोशी यांना डी. लिट्. पदव्या दिलेल्या नाहीत म्हणून ते काय मोठे नाहीत ? खरोखर आम्ही पदव्यांनीं वेडे झालों आहों. खऱ्या व्यासंगी लोकांना उत्तेजन मिळत नाही ही शोचनीय गोष्ट होय. गेल्या ५० वर्षांत शिक्षण-संस्थांची व त्याबरोबरच पदव्या व पदवीधर यांची संख्या वाढली; पण ज्ञानाच्या दृष्टीनें आपलें पाऊल पुढें पडलें असें छातीवर हात ठेवून सांगतां येणार नाही. खरी गोष्ट म्हणजे समाजातील ज्ञानलालसा वाढली-पाहिजे. फार पूर्वीपासून मला एका गोष्टीचा छंद होता व त्या क्षेत्रांत मी सवड मिळेल त्याप्रमाणें अनेक वर्षे संशोधन केले. पुढें आपला सन्मान व्हावा या बुद्धीनें मी हें कार्य केले नाहीं, किंवा पुढें आपला असा सन्मान होईल असें मला त्या वेळीं वाटलेहि नाहीं. तथापि आपण प्रयत्न केला तर आपल्या कार्याचे चीज जनतेकडून होतें असा माझा अनुभव आहे; व त्याचेंच हें आपली एक उदाहरण होय. असो. आतां उशीर फार झाल्यामुळे मी आपला अधिक वेळ घेत नाहीं. उभयतां श्रीमंतांचा, दरबाराचा व आपणा सर्वांचा मी अत्यंत आभारी आहे एवढें पुन्हां एकदां सांगून मी आपली रजा घेतों.

### आभारप्रदर्शन

यानंतर रा. सा. के. वि. गोडबोले, दिवाण, हे आभार मानतांना म्हणाले:—बंधुभगिनीनि, आभारप्रदर्शनाची कामगिरी ही एक गोड कामगिरी म्हणण्याचा प्रघात आहे. परंतु खरे म्हटले तर ती एक मोठी कटु कामगिरी असते. मुख्य समारंभ आटोपल्यानंतर जो तो घरी जाण्याच्या गडबडीत असतो व अशा वेळी शेवटच्या वक्त्याच्या ठराविक सांच्याच्या भाषणाचा त्याला कंटाळा वाढू लागतो. आज तर सायंकाळी ६-३० पासून आतां १० वाजेपर्यंत आपण या ठिकाणी बसून कंटाळला आहां व याच वेळी आपले सर्वांचे आभार मानण्याची कामगिरी माझ्याकडे आली आहे. परंतु मी आपणांला एवढेंच सांगतो की, मी माझे भाषण मुळीच लांबविणार नाही.

आजच्या तिघां प्रमुख पाहुण्यांचे व आमच्या निमंत्रणास मान देऊन पुण्याहून मुद्दाम येथे आलेल्या सर्व पाहुण्यांचे आभार उभयतां श्रीमतांनी आपल्या भाषणांत अनौपचारिक रीतीने मानलेच आहेत. त्यामुळे मी औपचारिकरीत्या पुन्हां आभार मानण्यांत वेळ घालवीत नाही. एकच गोष्ट सांगावयाची म्हणजे उभयतां श्रीमतांच्या इच्छेला मान देऊन आजचा हा समारंभ साजरा करण्याकरितां आपण सर्वजण आलां व आमचे आदरातिथ्य गोड मानून घेतले याबद्दल मी आपणां सर्वांचा फार आभारी आहे.

आजचा समारंभ अनेक दृष्टींनी अपूर्व आहे. वास्तविक या ठिकाणी कितीतरी विचार मनांत माझ्या येत आहेत व ते सर्व बोलून दाखवावेसे वाटतात. परंतु पुन्हां आपणांला तिष्ठत ठेवण्याचा विचार मनांत आला की ते सर्व मनांतल्या मनांतच ठेवणे भाग आहे. असो. पुण्याचे श्री. बाळकृष्ण सीताराम कामत यांजकडून या समारंभास यशश्चितनपर तार आली आहे ती अशी:—Shrimant Rajasaheb Phaltan. Regret absence. May Anna live to complete century women's emancipation.—Kamat. ज्ञानप्रकाशचे संपादक श्री. कृ. ग. लिमये यांनीहि इतर कामांमुळे आपणांस समारंभास हजर राहतां येत नाही याबद्दल दिलगिरीचे पत्र पाठवून समारंभास यश चिंतिले आहे.

आणखी एक गोष्ट सांगावयाची म्हणजे आतां वेळ फारच झाल्यामुळे आजचा रात्रीचा करमणुकीचा कार्यक्रम रहित केला आहे ही होय. हा कार्यक्रम मुख्यतः हायरस्कूलमधील मुलांमुलींनी बसविलेला असल्यामुळे त्यांची मी फारच निराशा करित आहे याची मला पूर्ण जाणीव आहे. परंतु आतां इतकी रात्र झाल्यानंतर व यापुढे पाहुणे मंडळींचे जेवण झाल्यावर त्यांना पुन्हां तसदी देणे योग्य होणार नाही, यामुळे हा कार्यक्रम रहित केल्याबद्दल विद्यार्थीवर्ग कांहीं मानणार नाही अशी मला आशा आहे.

यानंतर पाहुणेमंडळींना गुच्छ व पानसुपारी वांटण्यांत आल्यानंतर 'रक्षी श्रीमालोजीराव नृपवरा' हे संस्थानचे राजगीत होऊन हा समारंभ संपला.

दुसरे दिवशीं श्रीमंत राजेसाहेब व श्रीमंत सौ. राणीसाहेब यांच्या निमंत्रणावरून सर्व पाहुणे मंडळी राजवाड्यांत एकत्र जमली व फोटोचा कार्यक्रम झाल्यावर श्री. राजेसाहेब व श्री. सौ. राणीसाहेब यांचा निरोप घेऊन पुण्याकडे परतली.

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Phaltan Durbar

REPORT  
ON THE  
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION  
OF THE  
PHALTAN STATE  
1939-40

1940

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DEWAN OFFICE  
PHALTAN, the 31st August 1940

From

RAO SAHEB K. V. GODBOLE, B.A., LL.B.  
DEWAN, PHALTAN STATE  
PHALTAN

To

MAJOR RAJA SHRIMANT MALOJIRAO MUDHOJIRAO  
alias NANA SAHEB NAIK NIMBALKAR  
RAJA OF PHALTAN  
PHALTAN

Subject:-Report on the General  
Administration for 1939-40.

Shrimant Raja Saheb,

I have the honour to submit herewith the  
Report on the General Administration of the  
Phaltan State for 1939-40 with Appendices and  
Annexes.

2. The Report, owing to the change in the  
financial year, covers the period from the 1st  
June 1939 to the 31st March 1940.

I have the honour to be,  
Shrimant Raja Saheb,  
Your Most Obedient Servant,

*K. V. Godbole*

Dewan, Phaltan State.

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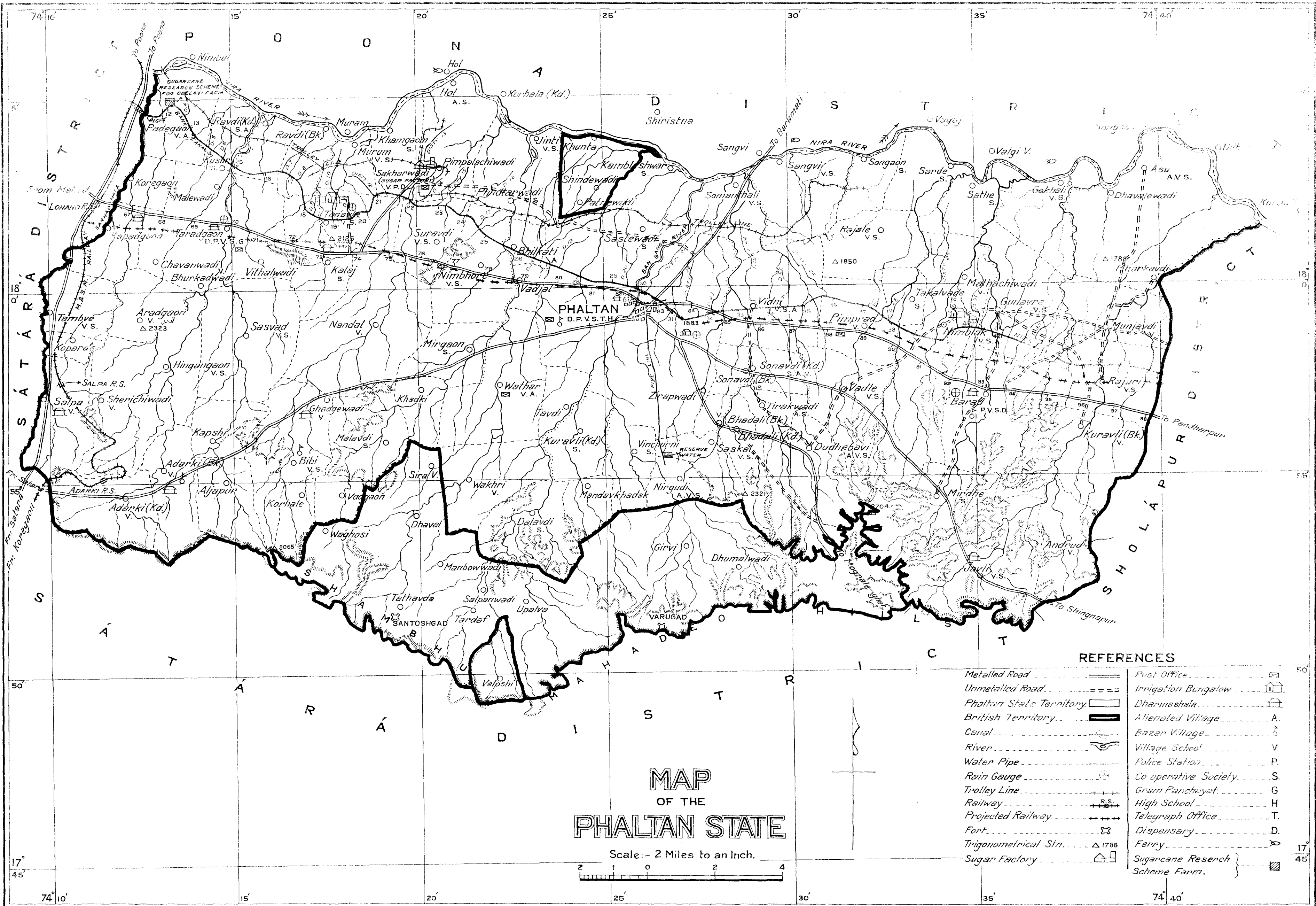
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# MAP OF THE PHALTAN STATE

Scale: - 2 Miles to an Inch.



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Metalled Road	—	Post Office	—
Unmetalled Road	---	Irrigation Bungalow	—
Phaltan State Territory	—	Dharunashala	—
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Water Pipe	---	Police Station	P
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Trigonometrical Str.	—	Ferry	F
Sugar Factory	—	Sugarcane Research Scheme Farm	—

# Report on the General Administration of the Phaltan State for 1939-40

## CHAPTER ONE GENERAL AND POLITICAL

### A. Area, Population and Revenue

1. **Origin** Phaltan is one of the oldest States in the Deccan dating its origin from 1284 A. D. and is ruled by the same Ruling House of Naik-Nimbalkars. After the downfall of the Peshwas in 1818, Janoji II. entered into an Agreement with the East India Company on the 22nd April 1820, whereby the Company guaranteed the existence of Phaltan under the Maharajas of Satara. After the annexation of the Satara Kingdom, Phaltan was placed under the Government of Bombay, the Collector of Satara being the Political Agent. Since April 1, 1933, Phaltan, along with the other Deccan States, has been placed in direct political relations with the Government of India and is included in the Deccan States Agency in the charge of the Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States. Phaltan is a full-powered State with powers of life and death. The title of RAJA as a hereditary distinction was conferred on the Ruler on January 1, 1936.
2. **Situation and Boundaries** Phaltan State lies between 17° 49' and 18° 6' north latitudes and 74° 9' and 74° 43' east longitudes, and is situated to the north-east of the Satara district in the Bombay Presidency. It is bounded on the north by the river Nira and the Poona district beyond it; on the east, by the Sholapur district; on the south, by the Satara district, and on the west, by the *sarhad* (boundary) nala and the Satara district beyond it. The State territory lies wholly in the Nira valley and forms practically a compact rectangular block with an extreme length, east to west, of about 32 miles and a breadth of about 14 miles.
3. **Area** The area of the State is approximately 397 square miles.
4. **Population** The population of the State is 58,761 (1931); 29,492 being males and 29,269 females. The density of population is 148 souls per square mile. Of the total population, 56,372 or 96% are Hindus; 1,480 or 2.5% are Mahommedans; 896 Jains; 2 Parsis and 11 Christians.
5. **Number of Villages** The number of villages, including the capital town, is 73, of which one (Taradgaon) has a population of 3,590, one (Vidni) of 2,221 and 13, of over 1,000.
6. **Capital Town** Phaltan, the capital of the State, lies in latitude 17° 59' N. and longitude 74° 26' E. It is situated at the centre of the State on the Mahad-Pandharpur road which passes from west to east, a distance of about 32 miles. It stands 66 miles south-east from Poona and 46 miles south-west from Satara. The nearest railway station, Lonand, of the M. & S. M. Railway Company is 17 miles from Phaltan. The town was founded in 1330 A. D. by Nimbraj II. It is well-known for its dry and healthy climate. Its population is 6,947 (1931). It has a copious pipe water-supply, electric lighting and other amenities of a modern town. A weekly bazar, which also includes a cattle market, is held just outside the town on Sundays.
7. **Gross Revenue** The gross revenue based on the average of past five years is Rs. 9,14,000.
8. **Tribute** The State pays a tribute of Rs. 9,600 to the Government of India in lieu of a contingent of horses.

### B. Brief History

9. Phaltan State dates its origin from the year 1284 A. D. Nimbraj I., a descendant of the Parmar (Powar) family in Rajputana, came down to the Deccan from Dhar in the year 1270 A. D. and settled for a time on the slopes of the Shambhu Mahadev hills. He soon moved to Nimblak, a village about nine miles east from Phaltan, from which the family name Nimbalkar is taken by his descendants. Nimbraj I. founded the independent principality of Phaltan in 1284. He was succeeded by his son Podakhala Jagdevrao in 1291. In 1327 Podakhala joined the forces of Muhammad Tughlak, Emperor of Delhi. Podakhala was killed in battle and came to be known as Dharapatrao. The Emperor, as a mark of appreciation of his services conferred on his son Nimbraj II. (1327-1349) the hereditary title of 'Naik' with the right to use *Morchels* and *Gold, Todas*, insignia of royalty of a very high order, and ratified the retention of the Phaltan Jahagir by him by granting him a *Sanad*.

Dipabai, sister of the 14th Ruler Vangoji II. *alias* Jagpalrao (1570-1630), was married to Maloji Raje Bhonsale (grand-father of Shivaji the Great, the founder of the Maratha Empire) who was then one of the principal Chiefs under the Ahmednagar kingdom. "Jagpalrao Naik seems to have been a man of great influence. It was through his exertions that the marriage of Maloji's son Shahaji with Jijabai, Lukhdeo Jadhavrao's daughter, was brought about against the wishes of the girl's parents."\* Sai Bai, daughter of Jagpalrao's son Mudhoji II. (1630-1644), was married to Shivaji the Great. Mudhoji II. was killed in 1644 by the King of Bijapur, and, his son Bajaji I. was taken prisoner to Bijapur. Bajaji was made to embrace Mahomedanism and the King gave his daughter in marriage to him. Bajaji, however, returned to Phaltan in 1651, and was then reconverted to Hinduism through the efforts of Shivaji and his illustrious mother Jijabai. Shivaji then married his daughter Sakhubai to Bajaji's eldest son Mahadaji.

Sagunabai *alias* Ai Saheb, Rani of the 19th Ruler Mudhoji III. (1748-1765), administered the State for some time after his death, but Soyaraji (1766-1774) was recognised by the Peshwa as heir to the Gadi. After Soyaraji's death in 1774, Rani Sagunabai adopted Maloji III. He died in 1777, and was succeeded by his adopted son Janoji II. (1777-1825) and during his minority Rani Sagunabai very ably administered the State till her death in 1791. She is still remembered for her piety and benign rule. The anniversary of her death is observed every year on *Ashwin V. 11*.

Mudhojirao Bapu Saheb, the 24th Ruler, was a very popular and benevolent Ruler. The water works at Nirgudi stands a perpetual monument to his generous care of his subjects. Though orthodox in his religious views, he was a Ruler of progressive ideas, in fact, a connecting link between the old and the new order. In the words of H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson, Ex-Governor of Bombay, who visited the State on October 28, 1927, Shrimant Mudhojirao Bapu Saheb "left his successor a kingdom which may well be called a model State." Mudhojirao died on October 17, 1916 (*Ashwin V. 7, 1838*) and was succeeded by his adopted son, Shrimant Malojirao *alias* Nana Saheb, the present Ruler.

### C. Shrimant Raja Saheb and his Family

10. Major Raja Shrimant Malojirao Mudhojirao *alias* Nana Saheb Naik Nimbalkar is the 25th Ruler† of the State. He was born on the 11th September 1896 (*Bhadrapad S. 4, 1818*) at Nimbhore, a village about 6 miles north-west from Phaltan. He was adopted by the late Ruler Shrimant Mudhojirao Bapu Saheb on the 28th December 1899. He was educated at the Sardar's School, Kolhapur, and the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and obtained the Diploma of the Rajkumar College in 1916. He ascended the *Gadi* on October 17, 1916 and was invested with ruling powers on November 15, 1917. The title of RAJA as a hereditary distinction was conferred on him on January 1, 1936.

Raja Saheb  
and Family

\* Vide Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency, Vol. XIX (Satara) p. 231 (ed. of 1885).

† The names of the Rulers from the founder Nimbraj I. are given in Annex I.

Shrimant S. Laxmidevi, Rani Saheb, was born on the 17th November 1901 (Kartik S. 6, 1823) at Malegaon Bdk. (Dist. Poona). She is the daughter of Shrimant Raje Shambhusinrao Amarsinbrao Jadhavrao, First Class Sardar and *Saramjamdar* of Malegaon Bdk., a descendant of Dhanaji Jadhav, the famous Maratha General in the reign of Chhatrapati Shri Rajaram Maharaj, of Satara. Shrimant Rani Saheb was married to Shrimant Raja Saheb on the 18th December 1913 at Phaltan.

Shrimant Raja Saheb and Shrimant S. Rani Saheb have one daughter and four sons. Their names, birthdates and birth-places are given below :

Name	Birthdate	Birth-place
Shrimant Sarojinidevi alias Akkasaheb ...	2-6-1920 ( <i>Jyeshtha V. 1, 1842</i> )	Phaltan
Shrimant Pratapsinha Bapusahab, Yuvaraj ...	13-7-1923 ( <i>Jyeshtha V. 30, 1845</i> )	Poona
Shrimant Vijayasinha alias Shivajiraje ...	25-5-1925 ( <i>Jyeshtha S. 3, 1847</i> )	Poona
Shrimant Udayasinhraje ...	7-12-1927 ( <i>Margashirsh S. 14, 1849</i> )	Bombay
Shrimant Vikramsinhraje	13-12-1933 ( <i>Margashirsh V. 11, 1855</i> )	Phaltan

11. During the year under report, Shrimant Yuvaraj Pratapsinha Bapu Saheb and Shrimant Rajkumar Shivajiraje were studying in the English Standards VII and VI respectively in the Nuran Marathi Vidyalaya High School, Poona, and Shrimant Rajkumar Udayasinhraje in the English Standard III in the Maharashtra Education Society's School, Deccan Gymkhana, Poona. They were also receiving instruction by experienced tutors at home, and their progress during the year under report was satisfactory.

Rajkumars'  
Education

Shrimant Rajkumari Sarojinidevi was studying in the Senior B. A. Class in the Fergusson College, Poona. During the year she married Mr. M. V. Namjoshi, Instructor, United Provinces Flying Club, on July 30, 1939 under the Special Marriage Act, 1872.

Shrimant S. Rani Saheb continued to reside at Poona for the education of the Rajkumars. Shrimant Raja Saheb also made occasional visits to Poona for the same purpose.

12. During the year under report, Shrimant Raja Saheb and the Members of his Family generally enjoyed good health, except that Shrimant Vikramsinhraje had to undergo an operation for tonsils on 20-9-39 and for inguinal hernia on 22-1-40. The operations were successfully performed in Bombay by Dr. S. R. Moolgaonkar, F. R. C. S.

Health of  
Raja Saheb's Family

#### D. Political Relations

13. The political relations of the Durbar with the British Government are governed by the Agreement, dated the 22nd April 1820, entered into by Janoji II, with the East India Company. Since April 1, 1933, this State, which was formerly under the Government of Bombay, was placed, along with the other Deccan States, in direct political relations with the Government of India through the Deccan States Agency in the charge of the Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States. The Durbar's relations with the Government of India continued to be very cordial as usual.

Political Relations

14. The following were the Residency Officials during the year under report :

Residency Officials

Lt.-Col. K. A. G. Evans-Gordon, Resident ...	...	1-6-39 to 5-3-40
Lt.-Col. P. Gaisford, Resident ...	...	6-3-40 to 31-3-40
Major V. W. D. Willoughby, Secretary to the Resident...	...	1-6-39 to 31-3-40

#### E. The Administration

15. The administration of the State is carried on by Shrimant Raja Saheb and his Executive Council according to the Constitution laid down in the Government of Phaltan State Act, 1929 (No. I of 1929).

Administration



Shrimant Raja Saheb enjoys full powers of internal administration. His Civil and Criminal powers are unlimited, subject to the proviso that, for capital offences, he cannot try persons who are neither his own subjects nor the subjects of other States except with the permission of the Resident.

**Executive Council**  
16. During the year under report, Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, B. A., LL. B., continued to be the Dewan and Home Member, and the *ex-officio* President of the Executive Council. Mr. B. L. Likhite, M. A., LL. B., continued to be the Finance Member and the I/c Revenue Member.

The Executive Council held 20 meetings during the year under report, and passed 78 resolutions, as against 30 meetings and 106 resolutions in the previous year.

**Legislative Council**  
17. The Phaltan State Legislative Council consists of 19 members, of whom 9 are elected and 10, including 5 non-officials, are nominated. The President of the Legislative Council is appointed by Shrimant Raja Saheb and the Deputy President is elected by the Council.

During the year the Council held its session on the 11th September 1939. The work done by the Council is given in Chapter III.

**Officers**  
18. The names of the officers showing changes in the personnel during the year under report are given in Appendix I.

During the year under report, a new post of the City Buildings Engineer was created and Mr. Vaman Janardan Kunte, B. E. (civil) was appointed to hold it on 1-11-1939.

During the leave vacancy of Khan Saheb Sayyad Usman Dagadu, Chief Police Officer, Mr. Ramchandra Balwant Tabib, Assistant Police Officer, was appointed as Acting Chief Police Officer on 19-9-1939.

Mr. Krishnaji Bayaji Disle who assisted the P. W. D. Officer as maistry in supervising the construction work of the new wings of the Mudhoji High School, was promoted to the post of the State Overseer on 14-2-1940.

#### *F. Important Events*

**European War**  
19. The most outstanding event of the year is the declaration of War between Great Britain and Germany on Sunday, the 3rd September 1939.

His Majesty the King-Emperor sent the following message to India's Princes and people, which was delivered by H. E. the Viceroy to the joint session of the Central Legislature at Simla on Monday, the 11th September 1939 :

"In these days, when the whole of civilisation is threatened, the widespread attachment of India to the cause in which we have taken up arms has been a source of deep satisfaction to Me. I also value most highly the many and generous offers of assistance made to Me by the Princes and people of India. I am confident that in the struggle upon which I and my peoples have now entered, we can count on sympathy and support from every quarter of the Indian Continent in the face of the common danger. Britain is fighting for no selfish ends but for the maintenance of a principle vital to the future of mankind—the principle that relations between civilised States must be regulated not by force, but by reason and law, so that men may live free from the terror of War to pursue the happiness and well-being which should be the destiny of mankind."

GEORGE R. I.

His Majesty's message was communicated to the Dewan by the Resident. Wide publicity was given to the message by republishing it in the Phaltan Durbar Gazette, Extraordinary, dated the 12th September 1939. The following telegraphic reply was sent by the Dewan :—

"All deeply touched by His Majesty's gracious and inspiring message. Giving utmost publicity to it. It is a curious coincidence that this message should have come just after Shrimant Raja Saheb appealed to his subjects in his opening address to Phaltan Legislative

Council to give their best to righteous cause taken up by Britain which was whole-heartedly responded to by the Council in the form of a unanimous resolution. Shrimant Raja Saheb hopes you will kindly convey this spontaneous demonstration of loyalty to His Excellency."

**War Effort** 20. On the eve of the outbreak of war Shrimant Raja Saheb offered to place all his humble resources at the disposal of the Crown, should necessity arise. Shrimant Raja Saheb wrote to the Resident:

"Disturbing news is constantly coming in, which leads to but one conclusion, viz., that war is to be forced upon England, inspite of all her efforts for peace. The situation is no doubt as tense as it ever could be and no one can tell how soon the conflagration may break out. In the event of such a catastrophe befalling England and the British Empire, there is but one duty which everyone, high and low, in the Empire owes to His Majesty the King-Emperor and it is to place all one's resources at His Majesty's disposal to bring the war to a successful end.

"I most respectfully offer to place at the disposal of the Crown all my humble resources, should the necessity unfortunately arise. My State is no doubt a small one. But as I have said above it is everybody's duty to come forward to do one's utmost in such circumstances."

In his address to the Phaltan State Legislative Council on September 11, 1939 Shrimant Raja Saheb appealed to his subjects to give their best help to the righteous cause taken up by Great Britain. He informed the Council that Britain had spared no effort to avoid the calamity that now threatens the world. But it could be of no avail with the dictators who considered recourse to force as the only arbitrament of all international disputes. Shrimant Raja Saheb made it clear that Britain, in this war, was fighting for no selfish ends, but for principles vital to the future of humanity, principles of international justice and morality, in short, to destroy the rule of force and the tyrannous regime of the dictators. This appeal was whole-heartedly responded to by the Council in the form of a unanimous resolution to help Great Britain in every possible way in prosecuting the War.

Shrimant Raja Saheb in his letter to the Resident dated the 23rd November, 1939 announced a monthly contribution of Rs. 1,000 to H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund from the beginning of the war until its conclusion.

**All-India Federation** 21. During the year under report the question of Shrimant Raja Saheb's accession to federation assumed great urgency as the final reply was to be submitted to the Resident before the end of August 1939. After carefully considering the pros and cons Shrimant Raja Saheb expressed his willingness on August 23, 1939 to execute an Instrument of Accession within the terms of (a) the draft of the general clauses of the Instrument of Accession, and (b) the draft of the three Schedules to the Instrument of Accession, confining his accession to matters which were obligatory and availing himself of all the limitations which were indicated as admissible. It is no exaggeration to say that never before was there a more complicated question presented to the country involving the satisfaction of diverse interests. This State had all along striven its utmost to co-operate with the Paramount Power in bringing about an All-India Federation almost from the time of the inception of the idea. To prepare itself for the coming change, Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, the Dewan, had been thrice sent to England, and on the last occasion, he had represented ten important States in the Deccan, viz., Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor, Jamkhandi, Jath, Kurundwad (Sr.), Kurundwad ( Jr. ), Miraj ( Sr. ), Miraj ( Jr. ), Phaltan and Ramdurg. Shrimant Raja Saheb also went to London at his own expense, and it is well-known to the India Office and the Government of India how Shrimant Raja Saheb's and his Dewan's efforts were generally conducive to the interests of the States in the Deccan. Thus having spontaneously and willingly co-operated for the establishment of an All-India Federation, Shrimant Raja Saheb did not think it proper to reverse that policy even for the sake of a possible financial advantage to the State in the shape of the retention of the entire proceeds of Excise Duty on sugar. Another reason which prompted Shrimant Raja Saheb to expedite the accession was to strengthen in his humble way H. E. the Crown Representative's hands, in his

efforts to unite the whole of India in one great Brotherhood. All other considerations therefore gave way before this one supreme thought, and Shrimant Raja Saheb accordingly accepted the federal offer with a hope that sympathetic consideration would be given to the points made out by him in his letter to the Resident expressing his willingness to accede to federation.

It may, however, be stated here that soon after the communication of Shrimant Raja Saheb's willingness to accede to federation, the outbreak of the European War on September 3, 1939 necessitated the postponement *sine die* of this important question. His Excellency the Viceroy in his address to the joint Session of the Central Legislature on September 11, 1939 said :

" I will add only one word more, in regard to our federal preparations. Those preparations, as you are aware, are well advanced, and great labour has been lavished on them in the last three years. Federation remains as before the objective of His Majesty's Government, but you will understand, Gentlemen, without any elaborate exposition on my part, the compulsion of the present international situation, and the fact that, given the necessity for concentrating on the emergency that confronts us we have no choice but to hold in suspense the work in connection with preparations for federation, while retaining federation as our objective."

**22.** During the year under report the principal problems of common concern to the Deccan States were (1) the Formation of a Joint Police Force; (2) the Intelligence Scheme; and (3) the Co-operative Grouping of States for the purpose of combined judicial and other services. A number of common meetings, mostly at the initiative of Shrimant Raja Saheb of Phaltan, were held and the questions were fully considered. As the principles involved were of vital importance to the States a deputation on behalf of the Sangli, Jamkhandi, Akalkot, Bhore, Sawantwadi, Phaltan, Miraj ( Sr. ), Mudhol, Aundh, Miraj ( Jr. ), Jath, Ramdurg, Kurundwad ( Jr. ), Kurundwad ( Sr. ) and Savanur States in the Deccan waited upon His Excellency the Crown Representative on the 21st February 1940 at 10-30 A. M. at the Viceroy's House, New Delhi. The personnel of the deputation consisted of the Rulers of Sangli, Jamkhandi, Bhore, Phaltan and Jath.

His Excellency the Crown Representative expressed his sympathetic appreciation to the deputation and gave two month's time to the Rulers to frame a scheme of their own regarding the joint police force.

**23.** Shrimant Raja Saheb was a Representative Member in the Chamber of Princes since 1931, representing Group III consisting of Bhore, Akalkot, Aundh, Phaltan, Jath and Surgana States. Shrimant Raja Saheb did not seek re-election in October 1939 and Shrimant Raja Saheb of Jath was returned unopposed to represent Group III.

**24.** In view of the declaration contained in the preamble to the Government of Phaltan State Act, 1929 ( I of 1929 ) that responsible government is the ultimate goal of the Phaltan Durbar, and, in view of a further declaration contained in the preamble to the Government of Phaltan State ( Amendment ) Act, 1939 ( I of 1939 ), declaring that the Constitution Act would be amended to suit the requirements of the present times, Shrimant Raja Saheb made a declaration of a further instalment of Constitutional Reforms on the twenty-second anniversary of his Accession Day on the 12th November 1939.

The new Reforms included the following important changes :

1. In order that the Legislative Council should have a clear elected majority, it should, in future, consist of 15 members of whom 10 (*two-thirds*) will be elected;
2. One of the elected members should be selected by Shrimant Raja Saheb to be a member of his Executive Council ;
3. Franchise would be widened ; and
4. The powers of the Legislative Council would be enlarged.

It was also declared that the first two changes would be given effect to from the next sitting of the Legislative Council and the remaining two as soon as practicable thereafter after duly considering definite proposals regarding them.

Shrimant Raja Saheb observed in the declaration :

"Ever since the inauguration of the Constitutional Reforms in the State by the promulgation of the Government of Phaltan State Act, 1929, we had an intention to enlarge its scope after a period of ten years. It is, however, to be regretted to have to mention, as we have done on many past occasions, that the people have not evinced much interest either in the Legislative Council, or, in any of the representative institutions in the State. We, however, do not deem it fit to make this an excuse for withholding further grant of Reforms to the people. We are also not unmindful of the good work done by the Council in the last ten years, nor are we slow to give the people due credit for it. It is a happy augury that the former lukewarm attitude towards representative institutions shows signs of abatement. We therefore felt, in view of the changed circumstances, that the time was propitious for granting a further instalment of Constitutional Reforms as originally intended. In conclusion, we wish that the Reforms now announced may lead our people on the onward march to all-round progress and prosperity."

This declaration was hailed with joy by the subjects. The local leaders, in their speeches on the occasion, said that Shrimant Raja Saheb never waited for a demand from his subjects, but created one and fulfilled it by his characteristic liberality of mind.

25. Lt.-Col. K. A. G. Evans-Gordon, C. I. E., Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States accompanied by his Secretary, Major V. W. D. Willoughby, paid an unofficial visit to the State on Wednesday, the 14th February 1940. The usual formalities were dispensed with at the desire of the Resident. On his arrival on 14-2-40 at noon the Resident was received by Shrimant Raja Saheb at the Laxmi Vilas Palace. In the evening the Resident, before a distinguished gathering of prominent citizens, ladies and gentlemen, declared open the Maloji and Laxmidevi Wings recently added to the Mudhoji High School, Phaltan. Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, Dewan, in his opening \*speech traced the history of the institution and mentioned the efforts made by Shrimant Raja Saheb to improve educational facilities in the State. The Resident made a brief \*reply thanking Shrimant Raja Saheb for the opportunity given to him and declared the wings open. Tokens of appreciation were then distributed at the hands of the Resident to prominent persons engaged on the work.

On Thursday, the Resident accompanied by his Secretary and Shrimant Raja Saheb, paid a visit to the sugar factory at Sakharwadi. On their arrival at the factory, they were received by Mr. L. V. Apte, Director, Phaltan Sugar Works Ltd., who showed them round the factory and entertained them to tea. On their arrival at Phaltan the guests paid a visit to the Sagunamata Maternity Home, the Silver Jubilee Charitable State Dispensary and the Kishorsinh Motor Service Company. In the evening, Shrimant Raja Saheb gave a garden party in honour of the Resident at the beginning of which the Resident \*presented the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal (First Class) to Shrimant S. Rani Saheb. At night, a banquet was given by the Durbar. Shrimant Raja Saheb proposed the toast of the Resident who gave a suitable \*reply to it. The guests were highly pleased with the after-dinner programme of amateur Indian Dancing. The Resident and his Secretary left Phaltan at 9-30 A. M. on Friday, the 16th February 1940.

26. During the year under report, a fresh impetus was given to the work of rural uplift by the appointment as Rural Development Officer of Mr. R. S. Bapat, L. C. E., P. W. D. Officer, who had previous experience of the work as a member of the Deccan Agricultural Association, Poona. He was assisted by Mr. S. D. Nagpurkar, M. Ag., who had also previous experience of the work. The village of Pimprad, about 7 miles east from Phaltan, was selected as the Centre for the uplift work, and later the village Takalwada, about 2 miles north from Pimprad, was also included in it. The work was started in right earnest when the

\* The texts of the speeches are given in Annexes III, IV, V, VI and VII.

Centre was formally opened by Shrimant Raja Saheb on December 30, 1939. The State Local Board promised to help the experiment and built a decent school-building at Pimprad which was declared open by Shrimant S. Rani Saheb on the same day.

The work done at the Centre during the year falls under the following sections :  
(1) Agricultural Improvement; (2) Village Education; and (3) Medical Relief and Village Sanitation.

#### AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT

A scheme for co-operative land improvement was prepared and its utility impressed on the cultivators. It was decided to make an experiment of co-operative cultivation of sugarcane and for this purpose land measuring about 33 acres in the adjoining village of Takalwada on Dy. No. 27 of the N. R. B. Canal was taken on lease from the Phaltan Sugar Works, Ltd. The Durbar undertook to finance the scheme for the cultivation of the ratoon sugarcane crop of about  $11\frac{1}{2}$  acres which was standing in the land when it was taken over for the experiment from the Phaltan Sugar Works Ltd. The cultivators co-operatively work on the field and the crop is to be sold through the Durbar agency, and the surplus is to go to the cultivators themselves. A fieldman appointed by the Durbar supervises the agricultural operations. A co-operative credit society with unlimited liability was also started in October 1939 at Pimprad.

The veterinary doctor of the Local Board pays weekly visits to the village and attends to the agricultural stock of the villagers.

#### VILLAGE EDUCATION

A house to house survey was made and the villagers were induced to send their children of school-going age to school. As the result, the number of boys in the primary school increased from 8 to 50, and 20 girls joined the school for the first time. A branch of the school was also opened at Takalwada. An infant class was opened at Pawarwadi, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles south-east of Pimprad, for the convenience of small children of the wadi.

Lessons were also given to adult villagers for the removal of illiteracy. Six persons were sent for training at the Students' Camp for Village Improvement-Literacy Work run at the village Pokharapur (Dist. Sholapur) from the 14th to 28th November 1939. The Rural Development Officer and his Assistant also visited the Camp.

#### MEDICAL RELIEF AND VILLAGE SANITATION

A Dispensary centre was opened at Pimprad with the co-operation of the Local Board. The Board's medical officer pays weekly visits on Thursdays to the village and distributes medicines free of cost and generally advises the villagers in matters of sanitation.

A survey of the village Pimprad was made by the Survey Department with a view to improve the village sanitation by rearranging their *Paradas* (open yards for storing manure and fodder) and to realign a few houses by laying out new streets.

The steps leading to the village well were removed in order to stop pollution of drinking water which has resulted in removing the scourge of guinea worms among the inhabitants. The well was also deepened for additional water-supply.

27. During the year under report, the States Akalkot, Aundh, Jamkhandi, Jath, Kolhapur, Kurundwad ( Jr. ), Kurundwad ( Sr. ), Miraj ( Jr. ), Miraj ( Sr. ), Phaltan, Ramdurg, Sangli, Savanur, and Sawantwadi in the Deccan States Agency mutually agreed to reciprocal arrangements with regard to the execution of decrees passed by any of their Civil or Revenue Courts. The Durbar issued a Notification ( No. 11/9-12-39 ) under Section 44 of the Code of Civil Procedure ( V of 1908 ), as applied to the Phaltan State, that the decrees passed by any Civil or Revenue Courts of the States mentioned above may be executed in the Phaltan State as if they had been passed by the Courts of the Phaltan State. All the above mentioned States ( i. e., all States in the Deccan

Reciprocity  
re : Execution of  
Decrees

States Agency except Bhor, Mudhol and Janjira) had also issued similar notifications with regard to the execution of decrees of the Civil or Revenue Courts of this State.

Reciprocal arrangements with regard to the execution of decrees of Civil Courts between this State and British India were agreed to in 1936-37.

### G. Other Events

**28.** The Birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor George VI was observed as a public holiday on Thursday, the 8th June 1939 with the usual ceremony,  
**King-Emperor's Birthday**

**29.** The forty-fourth birthday of Shrimant Raja Saheb which fell on Ganesh Chaturthi day (16-9-1939) was observed as a public holiday on the following day. The usual festive celebration in connection with it was cancelled as desired by Shrimant Raja Saheb in view of the European War.  
**Raja Saheb's Birthday**

**30.** The twenty-second anniversary of the Accession Day of Shrimant Raja Saheb was celebrated on Sunday, November 12, 1939 by holding a Durbar which was largely attended by the State subjects. Shrimant Raja Saheb announced a further instalment of Constitutional Reforms by a declaration. After the Durbar was over Shrimant Raja Saheb and the Members of his Family were entertained at a garden party.  
**Raja Saheb's Accession Day**

**31.** The 21st anniversary of the Armistice Day was observed by a complete silence for two minutes at 11 A. M. on November 11, 1939.  
**Armistice Day**

### H. Donations

**32.** The Durbar gave the following donations during the year :  
**Donations**

	NAME	AMOUNT
	ANNUAL GRANTS	Rs.
1	Mudhoji Club, Phaltan	200
2	Victoria Diamond Jubilee Library, Phaltan	200
3	Shri Sagunamata Maternity Home, Phaltan	200
	OTHER GRANTS	
4	H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund	6,000
5	Dr. S. R. Machave, Hon. Secretary, the Poona School and Home for the Blind	500
6	Mr. S. R. Shende, Brihan Maharashtra Karyalaya, Sangli	250
7	Akhil Maharashtra Physical Culture Conference, Satara	200
8	The Deccan Education Society's English School for Girls, Poona, for the distribution of sweets to the students	100
9	Victoria Diamond Jubilee Library, Phaltan (Special Grant)	101
10	Mr. M. N. Kulkarni, Clerk of the Court, Phaltan, for meritorious service...	450
	GRANTS FOR BOOKS	
11	The Vyayam Dnyankosha Karyalaya, Baroda	60
12	Mr. J. G. Joglekar, M. A., LL. B., Bombay, for 'प्रेतोची आदर्श राज्यघटना'	50
13	Mr. V. N. Gokhale, Chikodi, for his Marathi translation of 'सिद्धांतकौमुदी'	50
14	Mr. D. G. Kulkarni, M. A., LL. B., Aundh, for 'केदार आणि नारायण'	50
15	Miscellaneous	100
	TOTAL ...	8,511

During the year under report Shrimant Raja Saheb gave his land at Satara known as 'Satara Parada' measuring about 2 acres 25 gunthas (R. S. No. 10/1) on 99 year's lease (*free of rent*) to the Satara Maratha Vidya-Prasarak Samaj on condition that

Shrimant Raja Saheb should have a right of resuming the land with the buildings, etc. on it on payment of reasonable cost in case the educational activities of the Samaj come to a stand still or at the expiration of the stipulated period (whichever happens earlier).

### I. Social and Personal

**33.** During the year under report Shrimant Raja Saheb and Shrimant S. Rani Saheb had an interview with His Excellency Sir Roger Lumley, G. C. I. E., D. L., Governor of Bombay, on August 24, 1939 at Government House, Poona, at 10-30 A. M.

**34.** The Harijans of Phaltan gave a *Pansupari* to Shrimant Raja Saheb on 5-6-39. Shrimant Raja Saheb accompanied by Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, Dewan, Mr. B. L. Likbite, Finance Member and Mr. S. M. Upalekar, Private Secretary, attended a meeting on 7th June 1939 and subsequent days convened by H. H. the Chancellor, Chamber of Princes, at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay.

Shrimant Raja Saheb, accompanied by Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, Dewan, and Mr. S. M. Upalekar, Private Secretary attended a meeting convened by the Resident at Kolhapur Residency on 7th October 1939.

On November 4, 1939, Shrimant S. Rani Saheb presided over the meeting of the Phaltan State Mahila Mandal (Women's Association).

On December 3, 1939, Shrimant Raja Saheb attended the tenth annual session at Satara of the "Akhil Maharashtra Shareerik Shikshana Parishad" presided over by H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda. Shrimant Raja Saheb also attended on the same day the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the building of Shri Maharaja Sayajirao High School and Silver Jubilee Rural Training College of the Rayat Shikshan Sanstha, Satara, at the hands of H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda. Shrimant Raja Saheb was also present at the Satara Municipal Address given to H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda on the same evening.

On December 4, 1939, Shrimant Raja Saheb attended the ceremony of laying the corner stone of Shri Maharani Jamnabai Maratha Boarding of the Satara Maratha Vidya-Prasarak Samaj at the hands of H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda. Shrimant Raja Saheb in a brief speech requested His Highness to lay the corner stone. His Highness laid the corner stone and expressed his thanks for giving him the opportunity.

On January 6, 1940 Shrimant Raja Saheb and Shrimant S. Rani Saheb visited the Poona School and Home for the Blind.

On March 2, 1940, Shrimant Raja Saheb accompanied by Mr. S. M. Upalekar, Private Secretary, attended the Banquet given by H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur in honour of Lt.-Col. K. A. G. Evans-Gordon, C. I. E., Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States, on the eve of his departure.

On March 2, 1940, Shrimant S. Rani Saheb presided over the annual prize distribution ceremony of the Deccan Education Society's English School for Girls, Poona.

On March 20, 1940, Shrimant Raja Saheb presided over the annual general meeting of the Phaltan Shri Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.

On March 23, 1940, Shrimant Raja Saheb and Shrimant S. Rani Saheb lunched at the Viceroy's House, New Delhi.

### J. Obituary

**35.** The Durbar feel grieved to record the sad death of Shrimant Sir Gangadharrao *alias* Balasaheb Patwardhan, K. C. I. E., Raja of Miraj (Senior) at Miraj on Monday, the 11th December 1939 at 3 P. M. He was 74 years old and ruled the State for nearly 53 years. He was a noted scholar and took keen interest in athletic sports. As a mark of respect to his memory offices and schools were closed on Tuesday, December 12, 1939.

CHAPTER TWO  
ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND

*A. Land Revenue*

**36.** The Revenue Administration of the Phaltan State is carried on under the control of the Revenue Member. During the year under report Mr. Revenue Officers B. L. Likhite, M. A., LL. B., Finance Member, continued to be in charge of the Revenue Member's portfolio in addition to his own. Mr. M. V. Joshi, B.A., continued to be the Chief Revenue Officer expressing the powers of the Deputy Collector. Mr. S. V. Ambiye, continued to be the Mamlatdar, and Mr. N. G. Halabe, the Mamlatdar for the purposes of Co-operative Societies.

**37.** The number of the Durbar and alienated villages is 60 and 13 respectively. The alienated villages are as follows:—

Villages	<i>Isafat</i>	... Asu, Nimblak, Hol and Padegaon
	<i>Devasthan</i>	... Dudhebavi, Sonavadi (Kd.), Tirakwadi, Saskal, Vidni and Nirgudi
	<i>Sharakat</i>	... Raodi (Kd.) and Bhilkati
	<i>Inam</i>	... Wathar

**38.** The second Revision Survey Settlement made in 1924-25 is in force except that a general reduction of three annas in a rupee is sanctioned by the Durbar from the year 1938-39 till 1943-44, the unexpired period of the settlement. The land revenue is collected in two instalments which fall due on the 25th February and the 25th March every year.

**39.** The annual Jamabandi was done by the Chief Revenue Officer at Phaltan Jamabandi (11-1-40); Taradgaon (17-1-40) and Barad (10-2-40) on the dates mentioned against them.

**40.** The following table shows the total demand, suspensions, remissions and collections of land revenue and arrears at the end of the year under report as compared with the previous year.

S. No.	Item	1939-40 (June to March)	1938-39 (June to May)
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Past year's arrears	28,628	61,762
2	Current year's demand	1,91,290	1,92,523
3	Total demand	2,19,918	2,54,285
4	Suspensions	27,759	...
5	Remissions	34,880	62,410
6	Collections	79,427	1,63,247
7	Percentage of collection to the total demand	36.11	64.20
8	Arrears at the end of the year	...	...
	(i) current year	70,185	24,770
	(ii) past year	7,667	3,858
	TOTAL	77,852	28,628

**41.** During the year under report suspensions of land revenue assessment was granted in the following villages:

*Full suspensions:*

(1) Taradgaon (2) Kapadgaon (3) Koregaon (4) Aradgaon.

*Half suspensions:*

(1) Pimprad (2) Tavadi (3) Kuravali Kd. (4) Malavadi (5) Hingangaon (6) Saswad (7) Nandal (8) Kalaj (9) Khadaki (10) Vinchurni (11) Vadale (12) Mirgaon.



42. The land revenue dues were collected in time without much difficulty. Major coercive process had, however, to be adopted in the case of 11 contumacious defaulters for Rs. 435.

Coercive Measures

43. The following statement shows the details of areas of land cultivable, uncultivable, etc., during the year under report as compared with the previous year :

Cultivable and  
Uncultivable Land

S. No.	Item	1939-40	1938-39
1	2	3	4
		<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
1	Gross area ...	2,54,043	2,54,043
2	Unassessed cultivable land ...	18,562	18,656
3	Land not available for cultivation ...	21,881	21,881
4	Cultivable assessed land (unoccupied) ...	5,061	4,774
5	Remaining occupied assessed land ...	1,42,067	1,25,266
6	Alienated ...	66,472	83,466

44. During the year under report, waste land measuring 2,128 acres, 9 gunthas and assessed at Rs. 2335-14-6 was given out for cultivation as against 26 acres, 21 gunthas assessed at Rs. 39-0-0 during the previous year. The increase is due to some of the forfeited lands being returned to the defaulters.

Waste Land

45. No alienations were made during the year under report.

Alienations

46. There were two cases of boundary disputes pending during the year under report. Both of them related to boundaries between villages in the State and in the adjoining British territory. The following table gives the necessary details:—

Boundary Disputes

S. No.	Villages	Survey No.	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1	Jinti ( Phaltan ) and Korhale ( Taluka Bhimthadi )	176	This is an island in the Nira River.
2	Padegaon ( Phaltan ) and Padegaon ( Taluka Koregaon )	1	This is an alluvial land formed against this survey number.

47. As Co-operative Societies are established in a number of villages and they make the necessary advances to the cultivators a sum of Rs. 827 only was advanced as takavi to the cultivators of non-Society villages as against Rs. 975 in the previous year. The position of takavi advances, collections and outstanding balance is as under:—

Takavi

S. No.	Item	1939-40	1938-39
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Past years' arrears ...	12,732	12,703
2	Advances during the year ...	827	975
3	Total demand ...	13,559	13,678
4	Collections ...	767	946
5	Outstanding balance ...	12,792	12,732

48. The irrigated area showed an expansion of 2884 acres as compared with the previous year, having increased from 15641 acres in 1939-40 to 18,525 acres during the year under report.

Irrigated Area

49. The following table shows the details of irrigation revenue during the Irrigation Revenue year under report as compared with the previous year :

S. No.	Item	1939-40	1938-39
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Outstanding balance ... ..	1,72,694	2,48,346
2	Demand according to demand statements received from the P. W. D. of the Government of Bombay ...	2,09,812	2,60,070
3	Total demand for collection ... ..	3,82,506	5,08,416
4	Collections ... ..	2,50,244	3,34,964
5	Remissions ... ..	560	758
6	Outstanding balance ... ..	1,31,702	1,72,694

The decrease in the outstanding balance at the end of the financial year 1939-40 is mainly due to water being made available to those persistent defaulters who were in arrears of reasonable amounts.

50. The number of Village Officers is as follows:—

Village Officers

Class of village officers	Total number of officiators	Fined	Suspended
Patils	86	Nil	1
Kulkarnis	49	4	Nil

The cadre of patils and kulkarnis belongs to the watandar families from which efficient men are selected to officiate as village officers. Passing the kulkarni examination is made a condition precedent to the new appointment of kulkarnis.

51. The following table shows the number of days toured and the number of villages visited for village inspection by the Chief Revenue Officer, the Mamlatdar and the Extra-Head Karkun:

Officer	Days	Villages	Remarks
1	2	3	4
Chief Revenue Officer ...	89	72	52 villages were revisited.
Mamlatdar ...	133	67	28 villages were revisited.
Extra-Head Karkun ...	83	68	59 villages were revisited.

### B. Land Records

52. The Department of Land Records is under the control of the Revenue Member. The main function of the Department is to maintain all survey and classification records up to date and for this purpose to carry out field operations preliminary to the incorporation of changes in these records. The supervision of the preparation and the maintenance of the record of rights, the periodical inspection of boundary marks and the introduction of revision settlements are done by this Department. Special surveys for private individuals or bodies are also undertaken. The Department was reorganised in 1938-39 with a view to introduce the system of work prevailing in a British District Survey Office and Mr. N. B. Kapileshwar, a retired District Inspector of Land Records, was put in charge of the work as Survey Mamlatdar under the direct superintendence of the Deputy Collector.

53. During the year under report, Mr. Kapileshwar, who continued to be in charge of the P. H. S. work, was invested with the powers of the Pot-Hissas Survey Work D.I.L.R. and the custody of the State Survey Records was transferred to his care. The work of repairing, re-copying and correcting the Survey Record by K. J. P. was also entrusted to him.

The field operations consisting of (i) measurement and demarkation of survey numbers for purposes of boundary marks repairs work and (ii) measurement of subdivisions for record of rights was taken up by a survey party of 15 surveyors and 1 nimtandar in 13 villages, of which three were completed at the close of the last year. The Survey Party also did the work of disposing of Government and private measurement cases according to the fixed fee-system.

The following table shows the work done during the year under report as compared with the previous year :

Year	No. of villages where measurement work was started	No. of villages completed	No. of villages in progress	Measured		Boundary marks put up	Measurement cases disposed of	Expenditure	Remarks
				S. Nos.	Hissas				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1938-39	13	*3	10	1413	6545	1071	23	Rs. 6583-3-3	
1939-40	10 old 5 new	× 14	§ 1	2128	10223 336	13884	7	16991-3-3	

\* 1 Kuravli Kd., 2 Vadjal, 3 Vinchurni.

× 1 Phaltan, 2 Taradgaon, 3 Bhulkati, 4 Khamgaon, 5 Raodi Bdk., 6 Hol, 7 Murum, 8 Jinti  
9 Wathar, 10 Tadvale, 11 Kalaj, 12 Saswad, 13 Hingangaon and 14 Raodi Kd.  
§ 1 Pimprad.

54. The Barsat-tapasani work done in 1939-40 was as follows :—  
Barsat Tapasani Villages dealt with 5 ; Survey Nos. 1,626 ; Hissas 7,247.  
Work Demand statements submitted for Rs. 13,567-2-0 for Kuravli Kd.,  
Vinchurni, Vadjal, Phaltan and Taradgaon.

## CHAPTER THREE

### PROTECTION

#### *A. Legislation*

##### THE PHALTAN STATE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

**55.** The Phaltan State Legislative Council consists of 19 members,\* of whom 9 are elected and 10 (including 5 officials of whom the 3 Executive Councillors are *ex-officio* members) nominated. The 9 members are returned as follows:—

Constituencies	No. of Seats	Constituencies	No. of Seats
1. General		2. Special	
(i) Northern Rural	... 3	(i) Education	... 1
(ii) Southern Rural	... 2	(ii) Local Self-Government Institutions	... 1
(iii) Phaltan Urban	... 2		
		Total ...	9

All Phaltan State subjects and, subject to prescribed conditions, British Indian subjects and subjects of any other Indian States, who are over the age of 21 years and possess the necessary property and other qualifications are entitled to vote in general constituencies. Persons who possess the prescribed educational qualification (the minimum being the completion of seven years since the passing of the Vernacular Final Examination) are entitled to vote in the Education constituency, and the members of the Phaltan Municipality and the Phaltan State Local Board are entitled to vote in the Local Self-Government Institutions constituency.

The President is appointed by Shrimant Raja Saheb and the Deputy President is elected by the Council. The Council, unless sooner dissolved, shall continue for 5 years from the date of its first meeting.

**56.** The extent of the powers of the Phaltan State Legislature to make laws for the Phaltan State is defined by section 22 of the Government of Phaltan State Act, 1929 (I of 1929). Certain Bills cannot be introduced without the previous sanction of Shrimant Raja Saheb. The provisions under which Bills require the previous sanction of Shrimant Raja Saheb are mentioned in section 22 (2). A Bill passed by the Legislative Council may be assented to by Shrimant Raja Saheb or he may withhold his assent therefrom.

The Budget or annual financial statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Phaltan State is every year laid before the Legislative Council for discussion.

Any member may move a Resolution on a matter of general public interest by giving 15 clear days' notice. Every Resolution must be in the form of a specific recommendation to the Durbar. A Resolution may be disallowed on the ground that it cannot be moved without detriment to the public interest.

Questions for the purpose of obtaining information on a matter of public concern may be asked. No question can be asked in regard to any matter affecting the Durbar's relations with the British Government or any other Indian State as well as with regard to any matter which is under adjudication by a court of law. A question may be disallowed on any of the grounds on which a resolution on the subject might have been disallowed, and also on certain other grounds of which the most important are that it must not be, in substance, a suggestion for any particular action, nor ask for an expression of opinion.

**57.** The annual session of the Phaltan State Legislative Council was held on Monday, the 11th September 1939. Mr. B. G. Phatak, B.A., LL.B., presided. At the beginning of the session Shrimant Raja Saheb addressed the Council generally on the events which took place since the last session.

\* The names of the Members of the Legislative Council are given in Annex VIII.

He also appealed to his subjects to give their best help to the righteous cause taken up by Great Britain in prosecuting the war.

After discussing six Durbar Bills, Mr. B. L. Likhite, M.A., LL B., Finance Member, introduced the budget for the year 1939-40 for the discussion of the Council. The financial year 1938-39 closed with a surplus of Rs. 3,78,696 over the year's expenditure and a closing balance of Rs. 9,33,179. The Finance Member stated that the revenue receipts for 1939-40 were estimated at Rs. 11,65,350 with a surplus of Rs. 5,500 over the year's expenditure. The members appreciated the Durbar's proposals and expressed satisfaction at the sound financial condition of the State.

The Council then unanimously passed the resolution to help Great Britain in every possible way in prosecuting the War. Two congratulatory resolutions were passed congratulating Shrimant Raja Saheb (i) on his willingness to join the All-India Federation and (ii) on the concessions made spontaneously by him in granting a wholesale remission of land revenue arrears accruing at the close of the financial year 1936-37 and a uniform reduction of three annas in a rupee in the assessment from the year 1938-39 until the expiration of the present settlement in 1944-45. The Council then passed a resolution of condolence moved by Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, the Dewan, upon the sad death on 14-2-1939 of Mr. Anant Vinayak *alias* Wamanrao Patwardhan, B. A., who was a member of the Council from its inception, its President for 3 years and its Deputy President from 9-7-1934 until his death.

The President in his concluding speech commended the smooth relations between the Durbar and the people's representatives and said that his work was much lightened by the unity of purpose that he found amongst all the members of the Council and which was mainly due to Shrimant Raja Saheb's regard for the constitution and love for the well-being of his subjects.

**58.** During the September Session six Bills were passed by the Legislative Council and, having received the assent of Shrimant Raja Saheb became law. ( Vide Appendix II at page 7 )

Course of  
Legislation

During the year under report, Shrimant Raja Saheb promulgated certain Acts, Ordinances and Orders applying to the Phaltan State, some of the Ordinances and Orders of the Government of India as emergency legislation to meet the situation arising as a result of the declaration of War ( Vide Appendix II ). Shrimant Raja Saheb also issued during the year the Sugar (Excise Duty) Amendment Order ( I of 1940 ).

The list of laws introduced during the year under report is given in Appendix II.

#### B. Military Force.

**59.** There is no Military Force in the State and hence Appendix III is not given.

Military Force

#### C. Police

**60.** The Police Department is in charge of the Dewan and Home Member. The whole force is under the control of the Chief Police Officer who is assisted by the Assistant Police Officer. During the year under report Khan Saheb Sayyad Usman Dagadu continued to be the Chief Police Officer and Mr. R. B. Tabib, the Assistant Police Officer, who also acted as Chief Police Officer from 19-9-39 to the close of the year in the leave vacancy of Khan Saheb Sayyad Usman Dagadu.

Police  
Department

**61.** The number of the Phaltan Police, at the end of the year under report was 93 (including 50 armed Police, armed with 410 bore muskets) as against 98 in the previous year. The armed police are allotted the duties of guarding the treasury, the palace and the jail.

Phaltan Police

The statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the police for the year 1939-40 is given in Appendix IV. The total cost of maintaining the Police Force amounted to Rs. 15,465 as against Rs. 17,462 in the previous year.

62. The proportion of the police to the population is 1:625 and to the area is 1:4.2.  
**Ratios of Police to Population and Area**

63. The statements showing (i) the working of the police and (ii) the value of the property stolen and amount of recoveries during 1939 are given in Appendices V and VI respectively.  
**Working of Police**

The number of offences reported to the police rose from 96 to 111. Including the last year's balance of 50 the number of persons arrested by the police was 166 as against 168 of the last year. Including 50 persons awaiting trial at the beginning of the year, there were 166 persons against 168 of the last year for trial before the Magistrates. Out of the accused, 69 were convicted, 40 either acquitted or discharged, and 57 were awaiting trial at the close of the year. ( Vide Appendix V )

The value of the property stolen was Rs. 7,877 as against Rs. 3,780 in the preceding year, and that of property recovered Rs. 930 as against Rs. 1,634. ( Vide Appendix VI )

The statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaited trial during 1939 is given in Appendix VIII.

#### D. Village Police

64. The number of the village police consisting of the police patels and watchmen is 376. They are not stipendary, but are watandars in the villages. In each village the village police are under the charge of the police patel and assist to prevent crime and public nuisances and to detect and arrest offenders within village limits.  
**Village Police**

65. The number of accidental deaths reported during the year 1939 was 25 as against 60 in the preceding year.  
**Accidental Deaths and Fires**

The loss due to fires amounted to Rs. 1,259 during the year under report as against Rs. 1,126 in the previous year.

#### E. Administration of Justice

66. The High Court of Judicature at Phaltan is the highest Court of Appeal in the State. It does not exercise original jurisdiction.  
**High Court**

67. The following table shows the number of Civil and Criminal Courts for the administration of justice:—  
**Number of Courts**

Civil Courts	No.	Criminal Courts	No.
1. The District Judge's Court, Phaltan ...	1	1. The Sessions Judge's Court ...	1
2. The First Class Subordinate Judge's Court, Phaltan ...	1	2. The District Magistrate's Court ...	1
		3. The Addl. District Magistrate's Court ...	1
		4. The First Class Magistrate's Courts ...	2
		5. The Second Class Magistrate's Courts ...	2
Total ...	2	Total ...	7

68. The personnel of the judiciary during the year 1939 was as under:—  
**Personnel of the Judiciary**

Name	Designation	Period	
		From	To
Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, B.A., LL.B.	High Court Judge	1-1-39	31-12-39
Mr. B. L. Likhite, M.A., LL.B.	District and Sessions Judge; District Magistrate	1-1-39	31-12-39
Mr. M. V. Joshi, B.A.	Additional District Magistrate	1-1-39	31-12-39
Mr. R. R. Kaulgud, M.A., LL.B.	First Class Sub-Judge and First Class Magistrate	1-1-39	31-12-39
Mr. S. V. Ambhiye	First Class Magistrate	1-1-39	31-12-39
Mr. N. G. Halabe	Second Class Magistrate	1-1-39	31-12-39
Mr. H. A. Shaikh	Second Class Magistrate	15-7-39	31-12-39

Rao Saheb Keshav Vinayak Godbole, B. A., LL. B., Dewan, is the permanent High Court Judge. He primarily looks after the administrative work and disposal of urgent judicial matters. The appellate work of the High Court as well as the District Court is entrusted to independent judges appointed from the retired Sub-Judges or competent lawyers in British India.

#### CRIMINAL JUSTICE

**69.** The statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the Criminal Courts during the year 1939 is given in Appendix VIII. The number of offences reported during the year together with the previous year's balance was 318 as against 343 of the last year. During the year 1939, 624 persons were put upon trial against 721 of the previous year. Of these 164 were convicted, 255 acquitted, 57 discharged, 8 committed or referred; 5 either died, escaped or transferred, and 135 remained awaiting trial at the end of the year.

Work done by  
Criminal Courts

**70.** The statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions of the Criminal Appellate Criminal Courts during the year 1939 is given in Appendix IX.

Criminal Appellate  
Work

#### CIVIL JUSTICE

**71.** The statement showing the nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year 1939 is given in Appendix X. The year opened with a balance of 174 original suits to which 209 new suits filed during the year were added, thus making a total of 383 suits for disposal, as against 389 suits of the last year. Of these, 223 suits were disposed of as against 215 in the last year leaving a balance of 160 suits for the next year.

Civil Work  
(Original)

**72.** The statement showing the results of applications for execution of decrees during the year 1939 is given in Appendix XI. The total number of applications for execution of decrees including the arrears of 188 was 561 as against 544 for the last year. Out of these, 393 applications as against 356 for the last year were disposed of, leaving a balance of 168 at the close of the year.

Execution of Decrees

**73.** The statement showing the number and results of appeals in civil suits during the year 1939 is given in Appendix XII. During the year under report, 3 appeals from orders were filed.

Civil Work  
(Appellate)

**74.** The number of wards under the management of the Judicial Department at the beginning of the year was 1. The management of the estate of 1 new ward was undertaken and no estate was handed over to any private guardian during the year, thus leaving a balance of 2 estates at the close of the year. The total receipts from the estates came to Rs. 95-4-0 and the expenditure to Rs. 125-13-0.

Wards under Judi-  
cial Management

**75.** There was no ward under the management of the Court of Wards during the year under report.

Court of Wards

**76.** The total number of possessory (*Vahwat*) suits in the Mamlatdar's Court during the year 1939 including the last year's balance of 3 was 13 of which 10 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 3 for the next year.

Mamlatdar's Court

The total number of assistance (*Madat*) suits including the last year's balance of 1 was 58, all of which were disposed of leaving no balance at the end of the year.

#### F. Extradition

**77.** During the year 1939 one accused was surrendered to the British Government. None was brought for trial in Phaltan State and hence there was no instance of any want of reciprocity during the year.

Extradition

### G. Prisons

**78.** Mr. B. L. Likhite, M. A., LL. B., Finance Member, was in charge of the Jail Department during the year under report. Mr. G. S. Phansalkar, L. C. P. S., Chief Medical Officer, continued to be the Jail Superintendent and Mr. V. R. Lele, L. C. P. S., Assistant Medical Officer, to be the Assistant Jail Superintendent. Mr. K. G. Halabe continued to be the Jailor. There is only one jail in the State and it is located at Phaltan.

**79.** The statement showing the number of prisoners confined in the jail during the year under report is given in Appendix XIII. The following table shows the number of prisoners during the years 1939-40 and 1938-39 :

Year	No. of prisoners at the commencement of the year		New admissions		Total		Number discharged		No. at the end of the year	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1939-40	12	4	103	18	115	22	93	16	22	6
1938-39	10	1	76	13	86	14	74	10	12	4

**80.** Out of 121 new admissions ( 103 males and 18 females ), 27 were convicts and 94 under-trial prisoners.

The daily average number of prisoners, including convicts and under-trial prisoners was 22.78, as against 16.26 in the previous year.

**81.** During the year under report the health of the prisoners was good and their conduct was satisfactory. No death occurred among them during the year.

**82.** The total expenditure on the jail, *excluding* the salaries of the jail officers and the guards, which are debited to the Medical and the Police Departments respectively, amounted to Rs. 1,153 during the year under report as against Rs. 965 in the previous year.

### H. Registration

**83.** The Registration Department is under the control of the Revenue Member. During the year under report Mr. M. V. Joshi, B.A., Dy. Collector, continued to be the District Registrar and Mr. G. G. Sahasrabudhe, the Sub-Registrar. There is only one Sub-Registrar's office at Phaltan for the whole State.

**84.** The work done by the Registration Department is given in Appendix XIV. The statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year under report is given in Appendix XV.

The number of documents presented for registration was 912 as against 1,362 of the last year, and the value of documents registered was Rs. 2,05,923 as against Rs. 3,29,097 in the last year. Fees realised were Rs. 2,488 as against Rs. 2,459 of the last year. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 885 as against Rs. 1,221 in the previous year.



CHAPTER FOUR  
LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

*A. The Phaltan Municipality*

85. The Phaltan Municipality was established in 1868. It is one of the oldest institutions in the State and is governed by the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901 as applied to the Phaltan State. The principal duties of a municipality lie in the direction of the provision and maintenance of public and utility services such as roads, dispensaries, water supply, sanitation and education. It has power to raise funds both by direct and indirect taxation and has in addition, power to raise loans, either from the Durbar or in the open market with the previous sanction of the Durbar for financing capital works of public utility. The expert advice of the officers of the Durbar is freely placed at the disposal of local bodies.

During the year under report the number of \*Councillors was 16 of whom 12 were elected and 4 (including 2 officials) were nominated. As the term of office of the outgoing councillors was due to expire on May 31, 1939, elections were held on May 20, 1939. The citizens took lively interest in the elections as the three-fourths number of members were to be returned for the first time. Soon after the general body was formed, the Durbar by their Resolution No. 91/26-5-39 directed it to elect its own President instead of nominating the President from among the elected members. Accordingly, Mr. N. V. Bavadekar, B. A., LL. B., Pleader, was elected as President and Mr. R. T. Gandhi, as Vice-President for the triennium ending 31st May 1942. Mr. V. N. Agashe, B. A., LL. B., Pleader, was elected as the Chairman of the Managing Committee and Mr. G. S. Phansalkar, L. C. P. S., Chief Medical Officer, as the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee.

86. The gross receipts and expenditure during the years 1939-40 and 1938-39 are given in Appendix XVI. The gross receipts and expenditure during the year under report amounted to Rs. 26,404 and Rs. 25,644 respectively, as against Rs. 43,374 and Rs. 43,881 in the previous year.

The following tables show the gross receipts and expenditure under the principal heads during the years 1939-40 and 1938-39 :

RECEIPTS

Serial No.	Sources of Income	1939-40	1938-39	Increase	Decrease
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Municipal rates & taxes—				
	(a) Taxes on houses and lands ...	2,116	2,098	18	...
	(b) Octroi ...	7,467	10,013	...	2,546
	(c) Taxes on vehicles ...	434	475	...	41
	(d) Tolls ...	2,407	3,552	...	1,145
	(e) Water rates ...	4,460	4,964	...	504
	(f) Conservancy ...	1,574	1,731	...	157
2	Other sources of income ...	4,892	4,685	207	...
3	Contribution for Primary Education ...	...	4,050	...	4,050
4	Building grants ...	...	5,000	...	5,000
5	Miscellaneous ...	...	333	...	333
6	Extraordinary, Advances, etc. ...	3,054	6,473	...	3,419
	Total ...	26,404	43,374	...	16,970
	Opening Balance ...	1,552	2,059	...	507
	GRAND TOTAL ...	27,956	45,433	...	17,477

\* The names of the Members of the Municipality are given in Annex IX.

‡ The decrease is mainly due to less receipts owing to the change in the financial year which closed on March 31 instead of May 31 pursuant to Resolution No. 8/31-7-39.

## EXPENDITURE

Serial No.	Items of Expenditure	1939-40	1938-39	Increase	Decrease
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Administration ... ..	4,928	6,105	...	1,177
2	Public Works... ..	2,061	3,757	...	1,696
3	City Survey ... ..	94	558	...	464
4	Water Works... ..	1	200	...	199
5	Lighting ... ..	552	5,216	...	4,664
6	Medical Relief and Sanitation ... ..	5,241	8,200	...	2,959
7	Public Instruction ... ..	7,769	8,875	...	1,106
8	Miscellaneous including advances... ..	4,998	10,970	...	5,972
	Total ... ..	25,644	43,881	...	18,237
	Closing Balance ... ..	2,312	1,552	760	...
	GRAND TOTAL ... ..	27,956	45,433	...	17,477

87. The following table shows the expenditure on Public Works during the year 1939-40 as compared with the previous year :—

Serial No.	Item	1939-40	1938-39	Increase	Decrease
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Communications ... ..	836	891	...	55
2	Buildings ... ..	601	794	...	193
3	Water-supply ... ..	265	1,116	...	851
4	Public Latrines ... ..	12	87	...	75
5	Drainage and Other Works ... ..	347	869	...	522
6	* Establishment ... ..	...	...	...	...
	Total ... ..	2,061	3,757	...	1,696

\* The expenditure on establishment is charged to " Administration ".

88. During the year under report, the General Body held 8 meetings and disposed of 41 items of business as against 14 meetings and 33 items of business of the preceding year.

The Managing Committee held 30 meetings and disposed of 588 items of business during the year under report as against 62 meetings and 451 items of business in the preceding year. The Sanitary Committee held 23 meetings and disposed of 230 items of business during the year under report as against 16 meetings and 130 items of business in the preceding year.

89. The activities of the Municipality regarding medical relief, sanitation, Other Activities vaccination and primary education, are given in Chapters VI and VII. The Municipality did much useful work during the year under report in collaboration with the local *Saksharata-Prasarak Mandal* in opening and financing 5 centres in the town for the removal of illiteracy. The teaching work was done by some of the teachers from the primary schools who were remunerated on a modest scale.

#### B. The Phaltan State Local Board

90. The Phaltan State Local Board was established on the 1st June 1931 under the Phaltan Local Boards Act (V of 1931) adapted from the Bom. Act VI of 1923. The Board consists of 20 members§ of whom 10 are elected, and 10 (including 5 officials) are nominated. Both the President and the Vice-President are elected by the members.

§ The names of the members of the Board are given in Annex X.

During the year under report Mr. H. B. Teli, Pleader, continued to be the President and Mr. S. H. Talwalkar, A. C. R. A. the Vice-President. Mr. K. B. Keskar continued to be the Chief Officer of the Board.

91. The gross receipts and expenditure during the years 1939-40 and 1938-39 are given in Appendix XVI. The gross receipts and expenditure during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,17,970 and Rs. 1,37,658 respectively as against Rs. 90,803 and Rs. 1,12,402 in the previous year.

The following tables show the gross receipts and expenditure under the principal heads during the years 1939-40 and 1938-39 :—

#### RECEIPTS

No.	Sources of Income	1939-40	1938-39	Increase	Decrease
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Local Fund Cess ... ..	8,561	26,133	...	17,572
2	Canal Area Development Cess ... ..	27,241	33,351	...	6,110
3	Tolls ... ..	1,102	1,138	...	36
4	Cattle pounds ... ..	1,890	2,058	...	168
5	Miscellaneous ... ..	9,740	885	8,855	...
6	Debt Heads ... ..	69,436	27,238	42,198	...
	<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>1,17,970</b>	<b>90,803</b>	<b>27,167</b>	<b>...</b>
	Opening Balance ... ..	34,135	55,734	...	21,599
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>1,52,105</b>	<b>1,46,537</b>	<b>5,568</b>	<b>...</b>

\* The decrease is mainly due to less receipts owing to the change in the financial year which closed on March 31 instead of May 31, 1940.

#### EXPENDITURE

No.	Heads of Expenditure	1939-40	1938-39	Increase	Decrease
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Administration ... ..	1,676	2,210	...	534
2	Public Works ... ..	30,667	22,867	7,800	...
3	Education ... ..	16,421	19,423	...	3,002
4	Medical Relief and Sanitation ... ..	1,343	3,095	...	1,752
5	Vaccination ... ..	739	976	...	237
6	Veterinary Department ... ..	400	1,503	...	1,103
7	Miscellaneous ... ..	5,304	5,879	...	575
8	Debt Heads ... ..	81,108	56,449	24,659	...
	<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>1,37,658</b>	<b>1,12,402</b>	<b>25,256</b>	<b>...</b>
	Closing Balance ... ..	14,447	34,135	...	19,688
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>1,52,105</b>	<b>1,46,537</b>	<b>5,568</b>	<b>...</b>

92. The following table shows the expenditure on Public Works during the year 1939-40 as compared with the previous year :—

No.	Items	1939-40	1938-39	Increase	Decrease
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Communications ... ..	28,691	14,702	13,989	...
2	Buildings ... ..	77	2,631	...	2,554
3	Water Supply ... ..	...	2,607	...	2,607
4	Other Works ... ..	202	1,032	...	830
5	Establishment ... ..	1,697	1,895	...	198
	<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>30,667</b>	<b>22,867</b>	<b>7,800</b>	<b>...</b>

**93.** During the year under report special repairs were made to Phaltan-Adarki, Phaltan-Mograla, Phaltan-Shingnapur, Phaltan-Baramati and Factory Approach roads. Necessary repairs were made to the cart-track leading to Asu village. A new road was constructed from the village Nimblak to the adjoining school building.

**94.** During the year under report school buildings were built at Pimprad, Nimblak and Gunavare and repairs were made to the school buildings at Murum, Hingangaon, Suravadi and Bibi. Repairs were also made to the Police Gate at Adarki, and to the Local Board office at Phaltan.

Cattle pounds were built at Gokhali, Sarde, Sathe, Rajale, Songaon and Sangvi. Special repairs were made to *Chavadies* at Tadavali, Padegaon and Somanthali.

**95.** During the year under report, the height of the dam at Chavanwadi under Taradgaon village was raised by one foot. The work of digging new wells at Salpa, Kapadgaon and Suravadi was started and repairs were made to the wells at Veloshi, Kalaj, Bibi, Aradgaon and Pimprad.

**96.** During the year under report, the General Body held 4 meetings and disposed of 42 items of business as against 6 meetings and 33 items of business in the previous year.

The Standing Committee held 13 meetings and disposed of 55 items of business during the year under report as against 20 meetings and 104 items of business in the preceding year.

The newly elected Public Health Committee held 7 meetings and disposed of 29 items of business.

**97.** The activities of the Local Board during the year under report regarding medical relief, sanitation, vaccination and primary education are given in Chapters VI and VII.

During the year under report, the Board took lively interest in the campaign against illiteracy inaugurated by the local *Saksharata-Prasarak Mandal* and tried to spread the movement at Sakharwadi, Taradgaon, Pimprad and other places.

**98.** Mr. A. N. Mehendale, G. B. V. C., was in the charge of the Veterinary Dispensary at Phaltan. The total number of animals treated in the veterinary dispensary at Phaltan and in the villages was 788, against 3,099 in the previous year. The black-quarter epidemic, was started in June 1939 at Phaltan, Barad, Vidni, Sakharwadi, Sherichiwadi, Kalaj, Rajale, Munjavadi, Kusur and Asu. The attack was a very severe one, but it was checked by vaccinating 1,793 cattle.

The total number of castrations by the *Burdizzo* method was 210 as against 165 in the previous year.

**99.** Two stud bulls, one *Khilari* and the other *Sindh*, are maintained by the Board. The *Khilari* bull covered 20 cows during the year.

### C. Village Panchayats

**100.** The Taradgaon Village Panchayat, established in 1931 under the Bombay Village Panchayat Act, 1920 ( IX of 1920 ) as applied to the Phaltan State, consists of 10 members wholly elected by the people. During the year under report Mr. Jijaba Baburao Gaikwad continued to be the Sarpanch and Mr. Moro Abaji Kakade, the Secretary of the Panchayat. The Panchayat attended to the work of improving the village sanitation.

CHAPTER FIVE  
PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

*A. Weather and Crops*

**101.** The statement of rainfall during 1939 is given in Appendix XVII. Generally the heavy falls are in June, September and October, and are therefore seasonable both for *Kharip* and *Rabi* crops. The following table gives the figures of the total rainfall during the years 1939 and 1938 together with the average for the past five years :—

Place	1939	1938	Average for the past 5 years (1935-36 to 1939-40)
	Inches	Inches	Inches
Taradgaon ...	10·87	20·64	16·48
Phaltan ...	15·68	23·0	19·14
Barad ...	16·35	27·81	19·00

**102.** The climate of the State is dry and healthy. During the year under report the maximum temperature at Phaltan was 104° F on March 30, 1940 and the minimum temperature, 53° F on December 30, 1939.

**103.** During the year under report the average out-turn of *Bagayat* and irrigated crops was good. The out-turn of *jayat* crops in 16 villages was poor, but in other villages it was fair.

*B. Wages and Labour : Prices of Food-grains*

**104.** The non-factory rates of wages of skilled and unskilled labour during the year under report were practically the same as during the last year. The wages varied from As. 12 to Re. 1 per day in the case of skilled labour and As. 5 to As. 6 per day in the case of unskilled labour. Labour was in good demand and its general condition was good.

**105.** The prices of staple food-grains during March 1940 and March 1939 are given in Appendix XVIII. The prices showed a slight improvement over those of the last year.

*C. Forests*

**106.** The Mamlatdar, Phaltan, is the Forest Officer for the State. The area under forests at the close of the year under report was 13,048 acres the same as in the last year. The receipts from forest revenue, i. e. from the trees and quarries, amounted to Rs. 600 as against Rs. 3,001 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the abolition of grazing fees from the beginning of the year under report. No separate establishment was, therefore, maintained and no expenditure incurred during the year.

*D. Trade and Manufactures*

**107.** The Phaltan Sugar Works, Ltd., was incorporated at Phaltan on 8-3-1933 under the Indian Companies Act ( India Act VII of 1913 ) as applied to the Phaltan State. The authorised capital of the company is Rs. 10,00,000. The company has invested nearly Rs. 35 lacs in its sugar factory at Sakharwadi. The directors of the company are: ( 1 ) Mr. Mafatlal Gagalbhai, ( 2 ) Mr. Vaman Shridhar Apte, ( 3 ) Mr. Nehalchand Laloochand, ( 4 ) Mr. Navinchandra Mafatlal, ( 5 ) Mr. Laxman Vaman Apte, and ( 6 ) Mr. Kantilal Nehalchand. Mr. V. S. Apte is the Managing Director.

Mr. K. G. Apte, B. sc., is the General Manager, Mr. W. Buchanan, the Chief Engineer and Factory Manager. Mr. S. G. Deshpande, B. Ag., the Estate Manager, and Mr. P. N. Bhat, B. Ag., B. Sc., the Chief Chemist.

The Company's factory at Sakbarwadi started manufacture of sugar on 9-2-34. It is one of the biggest factories in Maharashtra. It has its own plantations and cultivates 2,500 acres of sugarcane annually. The company also purchases sugarcane from owner-cultivators within the factory area (Dys. 7 to 17, 19, 26 and 27) who cultivate about 300 to 400 acres of sugarcane.

The company being the pioneer major industry in the State, the Durbar made a few concessions to its factory, the chief amongst which are a ten year's exemption from income-tax, fifteen year's exemption from import duty and total exemption from export duty.

The sugar factory flourished very well during the year. It manufactured 13,738.40 tons (1,36,018 bags) of sugar during the 1939-40 season (Sept. 1939 to May 1940) as against 10,193.30 tons (1,00,498 bags) in the previous season.

The daily average of operatives employed by the company was 982 during the season and 569 during off-season as against 1,000 during season and 564 during off-season in the previous year.

108. There is one cotton ginning factory at Phaltan.

**Other Factories** There is one crushing plant at Phaltan in the canal tract for making *gul* (jaggery) from sugarcane.

109. There were 137 handlooms in the State mainly worked by the *Koshti* class people, 59 manufacturing silk and cotton fabrics and 78 manufacturing rough woollen blankets (*kamblis*) for local consumption.

**Minor Industries**

The other minor industries are (i) expression of oil from kardi, linseed and groundnut, and (ii) dyeing of silk and cotton yarn. The number of country oil presses was 41. The number of flour mills was 20.

110. The principal exports consist of (i) sugar, (ii) *gul* (jaggery), (iii) surplus agricultural produce such as jowar, bajri, wheat, gram, kardi and *gul*; (iv) manufactured articles, such as dhotees, sarees, and rough woollen blankets, (v) cotton, oil expressed from kardi, linseed and groundnut and oil-cakes, and (vi) hides and horns.

**Exports and Imports**

The principal imports consist of rice, sugar, salt, copra and coconuts, groceries, bangles, hardware, copper and brass utensils, cloth, yarn, timber, matches, kerosene, petrol, oil-cakes, manures and machinery.

111. The Kishorsinh Motor Service Company is the premier transport company in the State. The company's buses run daily from Phaltan to Poona, Pandharpur, Lonand and Baramati. The company carries postal mails between Lonand and Nataputa on the Mahad-Pandharpur Road and between Lonand to Nira Railway Station. The company's fares are fixed and its buses run to a fixed time table.

**Motor Service Co.**

Lt.-Col. K. A. G. Evance-Gorden, C. I. E., Resident, visited the company's workshop on February 15, 1940 during his visit to Phaltan. The Resident observed in his remarks in the Visitors' Book :

"The company still command the support of the public as indeed they are fully entitled to owing to their strict adherence to time schedule, the maintenance of a thoroughly efficient staff and their solicitude for the comfort of their passengers. This latter is exemplified in the new type of motor bus which I was privileged to inspect this morning and which appears to be the last word in comfort."

112. The Kishorsinh Electric Supply Company, established in 1932, continued to supply electric energy to the Phaltan town.

**Electric Supply Co.**

113. During the year under report Mr. B. L. Likhite, M. A., LL. B., continued to be the Registrar of Joint-Stock companies. There were two joint-stock companies on the register during the year under report, viz., (1) The Phaltan Bank, Ltd., established in 1918, a public company doing banking business, and (2) The Phaltan Sugar Works Ltd., a private company, established in 1933.

**Joint-Stock Companies**

**114.** The number of boilers on the register at the end of the year under report was 8. They were inspected and certified for the Durbar by the Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances, Bombay Presidency.

#### THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

**115.** Mr. R. S. Bapat, L. C. E., Sugar Factory Officer, continued to be the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation during the year.

The total number of accidents in respect of which compensation was paid was 1 as against 2 and the amount of compensation paid during the year under report was Rs. 154 against Rs. 69 in the previous year.

The total number of cases dealt with during the year by the Commissioner including those of agreements was 7 against 9 in the previous year, the total amount of compensation paid during the year being Rs. 154. There was no fatal accident during the year.

During the year under report Rs. 115 were deposited with the Commissioner as compensation under Section 8 (2) of the Act. Including the opening balance of Rs. 16,590 there was a total amount of Rs. 16,705 of which Rs. 11,000 were paid out to dependents in respect of cases of fatal accidents during 1938 and Rs. 154 to injured persons, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,551 undisposed of at the end of the year.

The total number of applications for registering of agreements to be disposed of during the year was 2 of which 1 was disposed of, leaving 1 pending at the end of the year. The 2 applications related to permanent disablement.

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

**116.** The Weights and Measures Department is under the control of Mr. B. L. Likhite, M. A., LL. B., Finance Member. Mr. G. R. Sane, B. Sc., held charge of an Inspector of Weights and Measures during the year under report.

The Durbar decided during the year to introduce the Bombay system of weights and measures in the State, and consequently the Phaltan Weights and Measures Act, 1935 (I of 1935), and the Rules made thereunder were brought into force on October 1, 1939. The unit of a seer weight was changed from 76.3 tolas to 80 tolas, as in the Bombay Presidency, one tola being equal to 180 standard grains. Similarly, a maund was made equal to 40 such seers. The unit of a measure (dry or liquid) was also fixed at to contain 80 standard tolas of water by weight under N. T. P.; the measure of length was fixed to be the length of a Standard Yard.

An inspecting unit under the Act, on similar lines with the Bombay unit, comprising of standard weights, standard measures and Inspector's balances is maintained by the Durbar. The working standard weights and measures prepared by the Mint Master, Bombay, and tested and certified by the Director of Industries of the Bombay Government were purchased from the Director of Industries in November 1939, and, a laboratory was set up to verify, re-verify, adjust and stamp the weights and measures of the trading public.

A census of all the traders and shop-keepers was taken during the year. New weights and measures of approved material were obtained from reputed manufacturers in Bombay and Poona in order to make them available to the trading public through the Inspector.

The total expenditure incurred by Department during the year was Rs. 5,911.

#### *E. Public Works*

**117.** The details of the expenditure incurred on public works including the expenditure from the Local Funds are given in Appendix XIX.

The total expenditure during the year rose from Rs. 1,09,972 to Rs. 1,12,898. Out of this amount Rs. 76,490 were spent on original works, Rs. 21,782 on repairs and Rs. 14,626 on establishments.

**118.** The Mahad-Pandharpur Road passes through the State from west to east, a distance of 32 miles and is the main arterial road in the State.  
**Roads** It is a provincial road and the Durbar pays an annual contribution of Rs. 4,607 plus half the toll proceeds to the Government of Bombay for its upkeep. During the year under report the State paid Rs. 6,150 as half toll-proceeds and Rs. 1,305 for special repairs in addition to the annual contribution.

The other important roads in the State are:—(1) Old Poona-Satara Road, a distance of about 7 miles; (2) The Phaltan-Adarki Road, a distance of about 19 miles; (3) Phaltan-Mograla Road, a distance of about 11 miles; (4) Phaltan-Shingnapur Road, a distance of about 15 miles; (5) Phaltan-Baramati Road, a distance of about 6 miles; (6) The Sugar Factory Approach Road, a distance of about 3½ miles; (7) and the Sugar Factory-Sastewadi Road, a distance of about 5½ miles.

**119.** The Poona-Bangalore section of the Madras and Southern Mahratta  
**Railways** Railway passes through the Phaltan State for about 12 miles. Adarki and Salpa are the two railway stations within the State limits.

#### *F. Post Offices*

**120.** There is a Sub-Post and Telegraph Office at Phaltan and Branch offices at Taradgaon, Wathar, Pimprad and Sakharwadi under the control of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs of the Government of India.  
**Post Offices**

#### *G. Mint*

**121.** There is no mint in the State. The British Indian currency is used in the State.  
**Mint**

#### *H. General Condition of the People*

**122.** The Department of Agriculture is under the control of Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, B. A., LL. B., Dewan and Home Member. Mr. D. S. Unde continued to be the Agricultural Officer during the year under report. A new Rural Development Department was established during the year under report, under the control of the Rural Development Officer, Mr. R. S. Bapat, L. C. E., who had previous experience of the work as a member of the Deccan Agricultural Association, Poona, and all propaganda and demonstration activities which formerly were conducted by the Agricultural Department were transferred to this Department.  
**Agriculture**

The supply of new and improved varieties of seed is one of the major services which the Agricultural Department is rendering to the agriculturists. During the year under report new seed of sunn, Jarilla and Banilla cotton and of Pusa wheat and tobacco-plant were supplied to agriculturists.

**123.** The details regarding agricultural stock are given in Appendix XX. During the year under report cattle in 10 villages were affected by the black-quarter epidemic. But the epidemic was soon checked by vaccinating 1,739 cattle with the B. Q. vaccine in the affected villages.  
**Agricultural Stock**

**124.** The Sugarcane Research Scheme, Bombay Deccan, Padegaon, financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in India and the Government of Bombay, was started in June 1932 at Padegaon, just outside the State territory where its offices and laboratories are located. The experimental farm, about 105 acres in area, is situated at Padegaon within the State territory.  
**Sugarcane Research Scheme, Bombay Deccan, Padegaon**

There are three principal Sections in the Scheme, each worked under an expert in the line, viz., the Soil Physics Section, the Crop Physiology Section and the Agricultural Management Section. The Principal Agricultural Officer is in charge of the Scheme.

The research work carried on by the Scheme will be of immense use to the agriculturists in the Nira Right Band canal tract when the practical results, especially,



as regards the variety of cane suitable to the types of soil in the deccan tract, are available to the public.

**125.** There was neither immigration nor emigration of an abnormal nature during the year under report except the yearly exodus of agricultural labourers who every year emigrate to industrial centres in British India in search of work on the termination of their harvesting season and return to their villages at the commencement of the monsoon. The inflow of labour to the sugar factory from the non-irrigated parts of the State as well as from the adjoining districts of British India during the sugarcane crushing season continued as usual.

**126.** The statement showing the number of excise shops and excise revenue is given in Appendix XXI. The excise revenue amounted to Rs. 40,320 during the year as against Rs. 42,861 in the previous year. The revenue from opium amounted to Rs. 29,880 as against Rs. 32,417.

The right to manufacture and sale of liquor and of hemp drugs has been leased to the Government of Bombay upto the 31st July 1940 for an annual provisional compensation of Rs. 6,048 for liquor and of Rs. 4,104 for hemp drugs.

289 seers of opium was consumed during the year under report, the rate of consumption per capita being 0.3 tola. The revenue derived from opium was Rs. 29,880.

*Dangerous Drugs:* During the year under report the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 ( II of 1930 ) of the Government of India was applied *mutatis mutandis* to the State from September 14, 1939.

There was no illicit outward or inward traffic in opium, cocaine, etc. Cultivation of poppy has been prohibited in the State and hence no raw opium is produced. Opium is purchased from the British Government. The sale price of opium per seer in retail shops varied from Rs. 80 to Rs. 100.

No cocaine or any other dangerous drug was imported during the year except the patent medicines containing cocaine, morphine, heroin or medicinal opium for genuine medical requirements.

**127.** Rainfall during the year under report was below the average for the past five years. It was also not well-distributed and hence the outturn of *jrayat* crops in some of the villages was below normal. Full and half suspensions of land revenue assessment were granted to the cultivators in the 16 affected villages. There was no prevalence of any insect pest or crop disease during the year under report.

The condition of cattle was satisfactory. The supply of fodder was sufficient.

Prices of staple food grains showed slight improvement over the preceding year. The supply of food grain crops to the general population was sufficient. The supply of drinking water was also sufficient. The prices of most agricultural produce generally remained at a low level with a corresponding lack of purchasing power. Wages of agricultural labour remained generally the same as in the previous year. There was no marked improvement in the general economic condition of the agriculturists.

The health of the people during the year under report was generally good. The birth and death rates per mille of population were 41.20 and 24.90 respectively against 42.88 and 29.05 in the previous year.

CHAPTER SIX

REVENUE AND FINANCE

A. Receipts and Disbursements

**128.** The Finance Department deals with accounts, audit and finance, and prepares the annual Budget. Mr. B. L. Likhite, M. A., LL. B., continued to be the Finance Member during the year under report.

**129.** The statement showing the receipts and disbursements of the State during the years 1939-40 and 1938-39 together with the causes of increase and decrease under different heads is given in Appendix XXII,

The following table shows the receipts and disbursements under principal heads during the year 1939-40 as compared with the previous year. The figures for 1939-40 are, however, for ten months ( June 1939 to March 1940 ) owing to a change in the financial year.

RECEIPTS			DISBURSEMENTS		
Heads of Revenue	1939-40	1938-39	Heads of Expenditure	1939-40	1938-39
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1 Land Revenue ...	94,404	2,12,893	1 Tribute ...	9,600	9,600
2 Excise Duty ...			2 Privy Purse ...	65,473	83,469
(1) on sugar ...	4,03,193	4,93,326	3 Political ...	10,932	7,657
(2) on matches ...	3,495	7,380	4 General Administration ...	26,859	30,368
3 Excise Revenue...			5 Land Revenue ...	69,679	1,45,728
(1) opium, Abkari and hemp drugs	40,320	42,861	6 Excise ...	8,586	10,833
(2) Miscellaneous	2,011	3,827	7 Stamp ...	132	144
4 Income-tax ...	1,846	14,597	8 Registration ...	885	1,221
5 Stamp ...	11,754	13,183	9 Law & Justice ...	5,714	9,475
6 Forest ...	600	3,001	10 Jail ...	1,153	965
7 Registration ...	2,488	2,459	11 Police ...	15,465	17,462
8 Law & Justice ...	3,419	6,645	12 Education ...	13,869	25,619
9 Police ...	555	681	13 Medical ...	5,769	5,236
10 Education ...	6,332	6,367	14 Agriculture ...	25,826	45,669
11 Medical ...	...	...	15 Rural Uplift ...	698	1,675
12 Agriculture ...	73	389	16 Co-operation ...	2,181	2,580
13 Co-operation ...	188	271	17 Public Works ...	82,231	87,105
14 Public Works ...	20,926	48,228	18 Printing ...	2,875	3,968
15 Printing ...	396	534	19 Commerce and Industries ...	8,563	2,484
16 Commerce and Industries ...	612	512	20 Guests ...	5,228	3,191
17 Interest ...	8,028	5,049	21 Interest charges...	2,458	3,433
18 Miscellaneous ...	6,672	6,232	22 Pensions ...	9,306	13,852
19 Irrigation Revenue	2,50,244	3,34,964	23 Donations ...	8,511	3,692
20 Local Funds ..	38,070	61,542	24 Refunds ...	24,760	6,388
			25 Miscellaneous ...	8,712	9,702
			26 Irrigation Revenue	2,61,975	3,22,810
			27 Local Funds ..	37,692	61,542
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>8,95,626</b>	<b>12,64,941</b>	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>7,15,132</b>	<b>9,15,868</b>
<b>Debt Heads ...</b>	<b>2,68,252</b>	<b>5,10,199</b>	<b>Debt Heads ...</b>	<b>2,84,872</b>	<b>4,80,576</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL ...</b>	<b>11,63,878</b>	<b>17,75,140</b>	<b>GRAND TOTAL ...</b>	<b>10,00,004</b>	<b>13,96,444</b>

130. The following table shows the gross receipts and expenditure, and, the opening and the closing balance during the year under report as compared with the previous year:

Item					1939-40	1938-39
Opening Balance ...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 9,33,179	Rs. 5,54,483
Gross Receipts ...	...	...	...	...	11,63,873	17,75,140
Gross Expenditure ...	...	...	...	Total ...	20,97,057	23,29,623
					10,00,004	13,96,444
Closing Balance ...	...	...	...	...	10,97,053	9,33,179

131. The following table shows the net receipts and expenditure during the year under report as compared with the previous year:

Item					1939-40	1938-39
Net Receipts (exclusive of the balance in hand, alienations, debt and deposit receipts and advances) ...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 8,83,652	Rs. 17,86,013
Net Expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	7,03,158	8,36,940
				Balance ...	1,80,494	3,49,073

132. In the year under report the State had no liabilities on account of loans.

#### Loans

133. During the year under report the Agricultural Improvement Fund amounted to Rs. one lakh as originally contemplated by the addition of Rs. 26,305 from the general revenue. The Industrial Improvement Fund also rose by Rs. 2,000 and amounted to Rs. 10,235. A sum of Rs. 4,786, being the returnable portion of the King-Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund for India was received during the year and forms the nucleus of the Anti-Tuberculosis Fund. A sum of Rs. 800 out of the interest of the Silver Jubilee Fund was paid during the year to Shri Sagunamata Maternity Home, Phaltan.

#### Funds

### B. Financial Position

134. The following table shows the financial position of the State at the close of the year under report:

LIABILITIES			ASSETS		
A—Deposits		Rs.			Rs.
1 Revenue	...	72,997	A—Cash on hand	...	10,97,053
2 Civil and Criminal	...	5,455			
3 Workmen's Compensation	...	5,551	B—Investments		
4 Irrigation	...	1,999	1 Shares	...	11,000
5 Local Fund Revenue	...	6,702	2 Loans outstanding	...	38,942
6 Miscellaneous	...	7,715			
		1,00,419	C—Arrears:		
B—Funds			1 of Land Revenue	...	1,05,611
1 State Servants Provident Fund	...	60,370	2 of Pat-hissa Survey Fees	...	13,143
2 Co-operative Societies' Reserve Fund	...	74,240	3 of Takavi advances	...	12,792
3 Silver Jubilee Fund	...	11,087	4 of Miscellaneous	...	9,846
4 Agricultural Improvement Fund	...	1,00,000	5 of Advances	...	49,572
5 Industrial Improvement Fund	...	10,235			
6 Anti-Tuberculosis Fund	...	4,786			
		3,61,137			
C—Net surplus	...	9,76,822			
		13,37,959			
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	...	<b>13,37,959</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	...	<b>13,37,959</b>

## CHAPTER SEVEN

### MEDICAL RELIEF AND VITAL STATISTICS

**135.** Mr. B. L. Likhita, M. A., LL. B., Finance Member, continued to be in charge, **Medical Department** of the Medical Department during the year under report.

**136.** The statement of Medical Relief afforded during the year 1939-40 is given in Appendix XXIII. The number of patients treated during the year was 10,830 as against 11,661 in the previous year. One in-door patient was treated at the State Dispensary and was cured.

The total expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 7,112, against Rs. 8,331 in the previous year.

#### A. Dispensaries

**137.** The King George V and Queen Mary Silver Jubilee Charitable State Dispensary at Phaltan, started on 1-5-1883, is maintained by the Durbar. The present name was given to it on May 6, 1935 in commemoration of their Majesties' Silver Jubilee. The number of private dispensaries in the town of Phaltan during the year was 9 of which 4 were *Ayurvedic* dispensaries.

**138.** During the year under report the Phaltan State Local Board maintained four dispensary centres at Taradgaon, Pimprad, Barad and Nimblak, and also extended medical relief to nearly 36 villages in the State.

The total number of patients treated during the year under report was 3,011 as against 2,944 in the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,343 during the year as against Rs. 3,095 in the previous year.

#### THE STATE DISPENSARY

**139.** Mr. G. S. Phansalkar, L. C. P. S., Chief Medical Officer, continued to be in charge of the King George V and Queen Mary Silver Jubilee Charitable State Dispensary. Mr. V. R. Lele, L. C. P. S., continued to be the Assistant Medical Officer.

**140.** The following table shows the number of in-door and out-door patients treated and the daily average attendance in the State Dispensary during the years 1939-40 and 1938-39 :—

Year	In-door patients	Out-door patients			Total	Daily average attendance
		New	Old	Total		
1939-40	1	*7,818	37,697	45,515	45,516	149.23
1938-39	2	*8,715	38,379	47,094	47,096	129.03

\* Out of the new admissions, 771 as against 642 were from the adjoining British territory.

**141.** The total number of operations performed at the State Dispensary during the year under report was 513, including 18 major operations, as against 598 operations, including 17 major ones, in the previous year.

**142.** The number of post-mortem examinations held at the State Dispensary during the year under report was 7 as against 18 in the previous year.

**143.** During the year under report Dr. S. R. Moolgaonkar, F. R. C. S., the well-known Surgeon of Bombay paid a visit to the State Dispensary on 18-8-39 and was pleased to remark in the Visitors' Book as under :—

"The hospital has made further progress and is kept very clean. Everything was bright and shiny. The hospital attendance is quite respectable and there appears to be a need for an in-patient department. The operating room and equipment is quite reasonable and kept scrupulously clean. Mr. Phansalkar is to be congratulated on keeping the hospital quite clean and for increasing the utility of the institution. H. H. evidently is very much interested and encourages all these developments which are so useful to the public."

18th Aug. 1939.

(Sd.) S. R. MOOLGAONKAR

## SHRI SAGUNAMATA MATERNITY HOME, PHALTAN

**144.** Shri Sagunamata Maternity Home was started as a charitable institution on the 17th September 1928, mainly through the patronage of **Maternity Home** Shrimant S. Laxmidevi, Rani Saheb of Phaltan. The Home admits all classes of women. The Durbar gives an annual grant of Rs. 200 to the Home. The interest from the Silver Jubilee Fund is also made available to the Home whenever required. During the year Rs. 800 were given to the Home from the Fund. The Home also receives annual grants from the Phaltan Municipality (Rs. 500), the Phaltan State Local Board (Rs. 500) and the Phaltan Shri Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. (Rs. 100).

**145.** The receipts and expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 2,100 and Rs. 2,086 as against Rs. 1,429 and Rs. 1,526 respectively in the previous year.

**Receipts and Expenditure**

**146.** The following table shows the necessary details regarding the number of **Number of Admissions** admissions for the years 1939-40 and 1938-39:—

Year	No. of admissions	In-patients							Discharged			Died	Remained under treatment at the end of the year
		Delivered		Aborted	Miscarried	Premature labour	False pains	Toxymias & other diseases of pregnancy	Cured	Under advice	At request		
		Normal	Instru-mental										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1939-40	75	70	4	0	0	1	0	0	72	0	0	0	3
1938-39	86	78	2	1	2	2	1	0	83	2	0	1	0

**147.** Dr. S. R. Moolgaonkar, F. R. C. S., the well-known Surgeon of Bombay and Mrs. Moolgaonkar paid a visit to the Home on 18-8-1939. Dr. **Visitors** Moolgaonkar was pleased to remark in the Visitors' Book as under:—

"My wife and I visited the Sutika Griha. Everything was neat and clean. There were five in-patients. The Griha evidently fulfils a want because all the available beds were occupied. I feel sure that its usefulness will demand an extension in the near future."

18th Aug. 1939.

(Sd.) S. R. MOOLGAONKAR

*B. Sanitation*

**148.** Shri Dnyaneshwar Maharaj Palkhi passed on its way to Pandharpur through the State from the 18th to 21st June 1939 with a large number of pilgrims accompanying it. **Sanitation** The Local Board Medical Officer accompanied the Palkhi throughout the State territory to afford medical relief to the pilgrims and to look after the sanitary arrangements during the course of their journey. 3,344 people in the State including pilgrims were inoculated. No case of cholera was reported among the pilgrims during their journey through the State.

Shri Dnyaneshwar Maharaj Palkhi passed through the State territory on its return journey on the 4th and 5th July 1939. Shri Sopandeo and Shri Laxmi Narayan Palkhis also passed through the State territory on their return journeys from Pandharpur on the 4th and 5th July 1939.

149. The following principal fairs are held annually in the State:—

- Fairs
- (1) The *Ram-Navami* fair at Phaltan on *Chaitra S. 9* (usually in the month of April);
  - (2) *Shri Bhwai Devi* fair at Kambleshwar village on *Chaitra V. 1*.
  - (3) *Shri Dhul Deo* fair near Phaltan on *Chaitra V. 3*.
  - (4) *Shri Javal Nath* fair at Javali village on *Chaitra V. 8*. and
  - (5) The *Rath* fair at Phaltan on *Margashrsha S. 1*.

During the year the *Rath* fair was held on December 11, 1939; the *Ram Navami* fair on April 16, 1940; *Shri Bhiwai Devi* fair on April 23, 1940, *Shri Dhul Deo* fair on April 25, 1940, and the *Javal Nath* fair on April 29, 1940. The sanitary arrangements made at these fairs were adequate.

### C. Vaccination

150. The vaccination work is done by the Phaltan State Local Board. Glycerinated lymph from the Vaccine Institute, Belgaum, was used with satisfactory results. The following table shows the number of persons vaccinated and re-vaccinated during the years 1939-40 and 1938-39:—

Year	Primary vaccination						Re-vaccination					
	Number of persons vaccinated			Results			Number of persons Re-vaccinated			Results		
	Males	Fe-males	Total	Suc-cess-ful	Unsuc-cessful	Absent	Males	Fe-males	Total	Suc-cess-ful	Unsuc-cessful	Absent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1939-40 ...	848	846	1,694	1,455	...	239	2,779	1,145	3,924	2,576	156	1,192
1938-39 ...	846	850	1,696	1,484	...	212	951	771	1,722	1,413	...	309

### D. Vital Statistics

151. The number of births and deaths and their ratios per thousand of population for the years 1939-40 and 1938-39 are given in Appendix XXIV. Vital Statistics The total number of births registered during the year under report was 2,418 as against 2,520 in the previous year giving a ratio of 41.20 per mille of population as against 42.88 in the previous year, and the total number of deaths, 1,415 as against 1,707 equal to a death rate of 24.90 compared with 29.05 in the previous year.

### E. Epidemic Diseases

152. The following table shows the attacks and deaths from epidemic diseases during the years 1939 and 1938:—

Year	Cholera	Dysentery and Diarrhoeas	Typhoid fever	Influenza	Cerebro-spinal fever	Malaria	Plague	Rabies	Measles	Small-pox	Diphtheria	Whooping cough
1939												
Attacks ...	1	284	15	303	...	1,406	...	10	9	93	...	23
Deaths ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...
1938												
Attacks ...	...	251	22	225	...	1,133	...	12	4	79	...	55
Deaths ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...

## CHAPTER EIGHT

### EDUCATION

#### *A. General Progress*

- 153.** The Department of Education continued to be in charge of Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, B.A., LL. B., Dewan and Home Member.
- 154.** The particulars of schools maintained in the Phaltan State during the year 1939-40 are given in Appendix XXV. The number of schools during the year under report was 67 as against 55 in the previous year. The number of students was 3,995 as against 3,306 in the preceding year.
- 155.** The total expenditure on education during the year amounted to Rs. 32,164 as against Rs. 46,817 in the previous year, the expenditure on schools being Rs. 31,619 as against Rs. 38,534. The expenditure on school buildings amounted during the year to Rs. 27,465.
- 156.** Two Maloji scholarships of Rs. 15 and 12 per month are awarded annually for the First Year Course in a recognised College to students who have attended the Mudhoji High School, Phaltan, for at least three consecutive years and who stand first and second respectively among the successful candidates at the Matriculation Examination from the said high school. The second Maloji scholarship was instituted from the beginning of the year under report.

#### *B. Secondary Education*

##### THE MUDHOJI HIGH SCHOOL, PHALTAN

- 157.** The Mudhoji High School, Phaltan, established in the beginning of 1895, is conducted by the Durbar. It is affiliated to the University of Bombay and is also a Centre for Drawing Examinations held annually by the Inspector of Drawing and Craftwork, Bombay Province.
- 158.** As the number of students increased from year to year, accommodation in the old building of the high school was found to be insufficient. The maximum number of students in every class was restricted by the University and the requirements of a class-room were also laid down. A fully equipped laboratory for instruction in Science was also one of the needs of the school. The Durbar, therefore, built during the year two new wings on each side of the old building at a cost of Rs. 58,033-15-9. The class rooms in the new wings are very airy and delightful. As the high school was named after the late Ruler of the State, the two new wings are named after the Raja Saheb and the Rani Saheb. The opening ceremony of the Maloji and the Laxmidevi wings was performed on the 14th February 1940 by Lt.-Col. K. A. G. Evans-Gordon, C.I.E., Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States. The function was very largely attended. The speeches made on the occasion are given in Annexes III and IV.
- 159.** Mr. G. K. Deshmukh, M. A., LL. B., B. T., continued to be the Headmaster during the year under report. The staff consisted of 20 teachers including 8 graduates. The number of trained teachers was 8 of whom 5 were B. T.'s and 3 were S. T. C.'s.
- 160.** The fees received during the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,332 (for ten months) as against Rs. 3,367 in the previous year.
- The fees are very moderate, the fee for the seventh standard being Rs. 2 per month. Harijan students, girl students and the relatives dependent on the teachers are exempted from paying fees. Free-ships and half-free-ships totalling 15 p. c. of the paying students are also awarded annually to deserving students.

**161.** The total expenditure during the year ( for ten months ) amounted to  
**Expenditure** Rs. 11,614 as against Rs. 14,884 in the previous year.

**162.** Seven Laxmi Scholarships of a total value of Rs. 25 per month are awarded  
**Scholarships** on the results of the annual and the half-yearly examinations to  
**and Prizes** students standing first in every standard. Shrimant Yashodabai Naik-  
 Nimbalkar Sanskrit Scholarship of Rs. 5 per month is awarded to a student passing in  
 all subjects and standing first in Sanskrit in the seventh standard. Shrimant Kishorsinh  
 Prize of Rs. 15 is awarded annually to a student standing first in the annual examina-  
 tion of the third standard.

**163.** The total number of pupils at the close of the year was 366 as against  
**Number of Pupils** 311 in the last year. The number of girl students was 73 as against  
**and Daily** 70 in the previous year. The daily average attendance of pupils was  
**Average Attendance** 329 as against 253 in the previous year.

**164.** During the year under report, 23 regular students were sent up for the  
**Examination Results** Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University of whom 14  
**1939-40** passed. Of the 5 ex-students sent up for the examination 2 passed.  
 The percentage of successful regular students was 61 as compared with the University  
 percentage of 51. 11 out of 13 students were successful at the Elementary Grade-  
 Drawing Examination, and 10 out of 16 at the Intermediate Grade.

**165.** Compulsory physical training was given to all the students. The games-  
**Compulsory** department made satisfactory progress under the guidance of the  
**Physical Training** games teacher who is an expert gymnast and an all-round sport. The  
**and Game** school cricket teams practised throughout the season and played  
 a number of matches with the local teams. The games of football and volleyball were  
 played in right earnest. Girl students continued to take great interest in the game of  
 tenikoit. Nearly 250 students took part in the annual *Shimga* sports.

**166.** The medical examination of the students showed that the health of  
**Medical Examination** the students, on an average, was satisfactory.  
**of Students**

**167.** During the year under report, the high school made considerable pro-  
**General Progress** gress in extra-curricular activities. The six-monthly school magazine,  
*Vikas*, encouraged the development of the writing faculties of the  
 students. In the music class a number of boys and girls made fairly good progress in  
 vocal and instrumental music.

**168.** The high school was inspected on the 26th January 1940 by the University  
**University** Commission consisting of Principal K. R. Kanitkar, M. A., B. Sc., and  
**Commission** Prof. S. R. Kanitkar, M. A., S. T. C. D. The Commission seemed to have  
 formed a favourable impression about the management, equipment  
 and the general progress of the school.

### C. Primary Education

**169.** Primary Education has been entrusted to the Phaltan Municipality and  
**Control** the Phaltan State Local Board. The powers of the School Boards  
 were vested in the Managing Committee of the Municipality and  
 Standing Committee of the Local Board by the Phaltan Primary Education Act, 1936  
 ( VI of 1936 ). The Inspector of Primary Schools, Phaltan Municipality and the Phaltan  
 State Local Board appointed by the Durbar supervises the Primary Schools. During the  
 year under report Mr. M. S. Phanse continued to be the Inspector of primary schools.

**170.** The total number of primary schools at the close of the year under report  
**Number of Schools** was 66 as against 55 in the preceding year.



171. The total expenditure incurred on primary education during the year under report amounted to Rs. 21,295 (for ten months) as against Rs. 25,198 in the preceding year.

172. The number of boys and girls attending the primary schools was 2,970 and 659 as against 2,465 and 530 respectively in the preceding year. The daily average attendance of pupils in the primary schools was 2,651.7 as against 2,187.8 in the previous year.

173. The following table shows the classification of the 66 schools and the standards up to which instruction was imparted in them :—

Number of schools	Description of schools	Standards taught
1	2	3
6	Primary schools	VII
3	" "	VI
4	" "	V
18	" "	IV
17	" "	III
8	" "	II
2	" "	I
2	Aided schools (aided by Local Board)	III
2	" "	II
3	" "	I
1	Adult school (conducted by Local Board)	II

174. During the year under report 24 students from the municipal school No. 1 were sent up for the Primary School Leaving Certificate Examination (Satara Centre) of whom 17, i. e., 70% were successful. One student from Nimbalak village school was also successful.

175. Compulsory Physical training was imparted in the primary schools. Due attention was also paid to the Boy Scout movement.

176. During the year under report, the Local Board sent one teacher for the second year course, at the Union Training College, Ahmednagar and he successfully passed the examination. Small gatherings of teachers were held at different places and model lessons on various subjects were given to improve their methods of teaching.

177. During the year under report, the Phaltan Municipality did useful work in starting a campaign against illiteracy among the citizens. A census of all the illiterate persons was taken up and 5 centres were opened in different parts of the town to impart the necessary education of the three R's. The classes were held in the night time. The adult students were supplied with the necessary materials, such as, slates, pencils, etc.. The average number of adults on the roll was 147.8 and the average attendance 92.3. The teachers who volunteered themselves were remunerated by the municipality on a moderate scale. At first the classes were working satisfactorily but unfortunately the initial enthusiasm gradually waned and with it the attendance of the adults.

During the year 25 adults took advantage of the adult education class attached to the Barad school. The Local Board sanctioned an annual grant of Rs. 300 to the Phaltan Sansthan Mahila Mandal towards expenditure on the adult women's classes conducted by the Mandal at Phaltan, Vidni and Taradgaon.

## CHAPTER NINE

### CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

**178.** Mr. B. L. Likhite, M. A., LL. B., Finance Member, continued to be in charge of the Co-operative Department as I/c Revenue Member and Mr. M. V. Joshi, B. A., Chief Revenue Officer, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies during the year under report. Mr. N. G. Halabe continued to be the Mamlatdar for Co-operative Societies.

**179.** During the year under report, the financial and the revenue years, which formerly ended on May 31, were closed on March 31 and July 31 respectively as in British India. The year for the purpose of statistical information of the Co-operative Societies was, also changed to end on June 30 as in British India. The statistical information given below is therefore for a period of 13 months from 1-6-39 to 30-6-40.

#### *A. General Progress*

**180.** The number of Co-operative Societies at the commencement of the year under report was 67. One of these societies "The Nira Right Bank Canal Irrigators' Association" was cancelled and two new societies, (i) The Pimprad Co-operative Credit Society Un-Ltd., and (ii) The Association of the Irrigators on Canal Distributories No. 7 to 17, were registered during the year under report. The number of societies at the end of the year was therefore 68. Of these 7 were under liquidation during the year under report.

**181.** The following table shows the different classes of Societies during the years 1939-40 and 1938-39 :—

Year	Central Bank	Agricultural			Non-agricultural			Grand Total
		Credit	Non-credit	Total	Credit	Non-credit	Total	
1939-40	1	52	3	55	9	3	12	68
1938-39	1	51	3	54	9	3	12	67

**182.** During the year under report, the members of Co-operative Societies decreased from 4,338 to 4,314. The working capital decreased from Rs. 10,02,830 to Rs. 9,46,981 and deposits from Rs. 4,73,219 to Rs. 4,11,633. The reserve and other funds increased from Rs. 1,53,995 to Rs. 1,67,871.

#### *B. Financial Position*

**183.** The following table gives full details about the financial and other aspects of all the Co-operative Societies in the State :—

No.	Item	Total		Percentage	
		1939-40	1938-39	1939-40	1938-39
<b>SOCIETIES &amp; MEMBERSHIP</b>					
1	Number of Societies	68	67		
2	Number of Members	4,314	4,338		
3	Average Membership per Society	63.4	64.7		
<b>WORKING CAPITAL</b>					
4	Share Capital	Rs. 79,055	Rs. 78,552	Rs. 8.3	Rs. 7.8
5	Deposits from Members	2,88,892	3,66,695	30.5	37.2
6	Reserve and other Funds	1,67,871	1,53,995	17.7	15.4
7	Loans and Deposits from other Societies	2,98,557	3,04,397	31.5	29.6
8	Loans and Deposits from non-Members	1,12,607	99,192	12	10
9	Total Working Capital	9,46,981	10,02,830	100	100
<b>TURNOVER</b>					
10	Outstanding loans at the beginning of the year	6,93,781	7,06,524	...	...
11	Fresh loans advanced during the year	1,22,457	96,112	...	...
12	Interest due	62,280	59,501	...	...
13	Total Loans	8,78,518	8,62,137	...	...
14	Repayment of loans from members	1,98,826	1,68,355	...	...
15	Loans due at the end of the year	6,79,692	6,93,782	...	...
16	Overdues at the end of the year	4,64,747	4,92,309	68.4	70.82

184. During the year under report, the audit of 62 societies was done. 28  
**Audit Classification** societies were classed as 'B,' 18 as 'C,' and 16 as 'D.'

*C. The Central Bank*

PHALTAN SHRI LAXMI CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD.

185. The Phaltan Shri Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., is registered  
**Constitution and Personnel** on the 31st January 1926. The management of the Bank is carried  
 on by a Board of six Directors of whom two are elected by affiliated,  
 societies, two by individual share-holders and two are nominated  
 by the Collector. The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors are  
 elected at the annual general meeting.

During the year under report, Mr. B. L. Likhite, M. A., LL. B., and Mr. H. B. Teli,  
 High Court Pleader, were elected as Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Board of  
 Directors. The other Directors were Messrs. R. S. Bapat, L. C. E., V. R. Tathavadkar,  
 G. G. Sahasrabudhe and D. V. Barasavade. Mr. S. H. Talvalkar, A.C.R.A., continued  
 to be the Manager of the Bank.

186. The number of affiliated societies was 64 as against 63 of the last year, one  
**Number of Affiliated Societies** new society at Pimprad being affiliated during the year. The Songaon  
 Co-operative Credit Society Un-Ltd. was ordered by the Registrar,  
 C. S. to be wound up during the year. The number of societies in  
 liquidation at the end of the year was therefore 6.

187. The following table shows the financial position of the Bank at the end of  
**Financial Position** the year under report in comparison with that of the previous year :—

No.	Description	1939-40	1938-39
1	Share-holders :—		
	(1) Individuals ...	1,726	1,704
	(2) Societies ...	64	63
	Total ...	1,790	1,767
2	Share Capital Subscribed by :—	Rs.	Rs.
	(1) Individuals ...	27,860	27,650
	(2) Societies ...	33,810	33,360
	Total ...	61,670	61,010
3	Reserve Fund ...	36,323	32,919
4	Other Reserves ...	43,757	39,351
	Total ...	80,080	72,270
5	Deposits by :—		
	(1) Individuals ...	3,60,163	4,24,538
	(2) Societies ...	10,984	8,187
	Total ...	3,71,147	4,32,725
6	Loans from other Banks ...	...	...
7	Total Working Capital ...	5,12,897	5,66,005

188. The Board of Directors held 27 meetings and disposed of 350 items of  
**Directors' Meetings** business, during the year under report, as against 37 meetings and  
 disposal of 287 items during the previous year.

189. The annual general meeting of the Bank was held on the 20th March  
**Annual General Meeting** 1940. Shrimant Raja Saheb of Phaltan presided. The annual report of  
 the Board of Directors for the year 1938-39 was unanimously approved  
 and the usual business transacted. A dividend of 6½% was declared and further provi-

provision made for Bad Debts, Reserve Fund, Building Fund, Dividend Equalisation Fund, Rebate Fund, Propaganda Fund and Donations. A rebate at 2% on recoveries of interest from the societies on or before the appointed date was sanctioned.

**190.** During the year under report, the Bank earned a net profit of Rs. 11,917 as against Rs. 11,728 of the previous year. The Bank's outstandings, with the six societies in liquidation amounting to Rs. 31,453 have ceased to carry interest and the loss on this account was about Rs. 3,071.

**191.** The total advances to the societies during the year amounted to Rs. 50,202 as against Rs. 34,077 in the previous year. The recoveries amounted to Rs. 82,165 as against Rs. 73,469 of the previous year.

Loans to individual share-holders were made to the extent of Rs. 17,907 during the year under report. The amount of recoveries on this account was Rs. 15,112.

**192.** The total amount of loans outstanding with the societies and individual members at the end of the year was Rs. 3,27,517 as against Rs. 3,32,268 at the end of the previous year.

**193.** The Bank's audit for the year under report was done by Messrs. R. B. Bhagwat and Co., Government Diplomaed Accountants, and Registered Accountants, Kolhapur. The auditors in commenting upon the financial position of the Bank during the year under report observed as follows:—

“A glance at the Funds of the Bank and the Fixed and the Frozen Assets of the Bank will show that in spite of the heavy overdues, the Bank's financial position remains a good one....About Rs. 40,000 is the excess of the long-term Liabilities over the long-term Commitments....The Bank is progressing well with an able Directorate and an efficient Manager.”

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## CHAPTER TEN

### MISCELLANEOUS

#### A. *The State Records*

- 194.** The Department of State Records is under the control of Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, B.A., LL.B., Dewan and Home Member. Mr. D. L. Tisgaonkar continued to be the Record Keeper.
- State Records

The work of sorting and indexing the taluka records undertaken during the last year was continued during this year. Out of the 28 applications for certified copies, including 5 of the last year, 26 were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 2 at the close of the year.

#### B. *The Phaltan State Soldiers' Committee*

- 195.** For safeguarding the interests of the Indian Soldiers and their dependents, resident in the State, a Soldiers' Committee, with the Mamlatdar as its Chairman, has been formed in this State. The Committee is assisted by pensioned Indian officers and non-commissioned officers. The committee is controlled by the Indian Soldiers' Board through the Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States.
- Phaltan State Soldiers' Committee

Work of miscellaneous character, such as, pension claims, payment of amounts received from the Military authorities for payment to the persons concerned for their deferred pay, gratuity, etc., deliveries of documents to sepoys and disposal of miscellaneous applications received from military men was done by the Soldiers' Committee during the year under report.

#### C. *Printing Presses*

- 196.** Shri Maloji Vijaya Press, Phaltan, started in 1924, is the only printing press in the State. It is a private concern owned by Mr. S. R. Dhudhal, the proprietor.
- Printing Press

There are no newspapers published in the State. *Vikas*, a six-monthly publication of the Mudhoji High School, Phaltan, is printed in the above press. *The Phaltan Durbar Gazette*, a monthly publication is printed at the Aryabhusan Press, Poona 4, and published at Phaltan under the Durbar's authority.

#### D. *Libraries*

- 197.** The Victoria Diamond Jubilee Library, Phaltan, was established on the 9th August 1870. Its original name "The Native General Library," was changed as above on the 20th January 1902 in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of the Queen-Empress Victoria at the opening ceremony of the building into which it is at present housed. The Library has been registered in the Bombay Presidency (G. R., G. D., No.-4108/26-8-10)
- Victoria Diamond Jubilee Library

Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, B.A., LL.B., Dewan, is the *ex-officio* President of the Library. The Managing Committee consists of seven members elected at the annual general meeting. During the year under report Mr. B. L. Likhite, M.A., LL. B., was elected as the Vice-President. Mr. N. V. Tere-Desai, B.A., was elected as the Chairman, and Mr. B. L. Velankar, B.A., as the Hon. General Secretary. The other members on the Managing Committee were Messrs. R. R. Kaulgud, M.A., LL.B., G. K. Deshmukh, M.A., LL.B., B.T., M. S. Shrikhande, B.A., B.T., W. S. Paranjpe and S. H. Talvalkar.

The library had 4,310 books at the beginning of the year and 4,457 at the close of the year, the number of additions being 147. During the year under report Shrimant Raja Saheb gave a donation of Rs. 250 and the Durbar of Rs. 101 to enable the Library to purchase the Encyclopædia Britannica, Fourteenth Edition (1939), which has greatly enriched the reference section of the Library.

The Dürbar has sanctioned an annual grant of Rs. 200 to the library, and it also receives annual grants from the Phaltan State Local Board (Rs. 100), the Phaltan Municipality (Rs. 50), and the Phaltan Shri Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. (Rs. 100). During the year 1939-40 ending 30-6-40 the receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,092 and Rs. 1,304 respectively as against Rs. 1,419 and Rs. 1,126 in the previous year.

#### *E. Clubs*

**198.** The Mudhoji Club, Phaltan, established on 1st August 1916, is housed in a very fine building just outside the town, and adds greatly to its amenities.

Shrimant Raja Saheb is the President of the Club. The Vice-President is elected at the annual general meeting. The Managing Committee consists of 7 members elected and nominated as follows:—

	<i>Members</i>
Elected by the Patrons and Life-members ...	2
Elected by the Donors, Permanent members and Special classes and Ordinary members ...	3
Nominated by the President ...	2
<b>Total ..,</b>	<b>7</b>

During the year under report Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, B. A., LL. B., Dewan, was elected as the Vice-President. Mr. B. L. Likhite, M. A., LL. B., was elected as the Chairman of the Managing Committee and Mr. S. H. Talvarkar, as the Hon. General Secretary. The other members on the Managing Committee were Messrs. R. R. Kaulgud, M. A., LL. B., G. K. Deshmukh, M. A., LL. B., B. T., T. V. Shah, M. M. Doshi, B. A., LL. B., and D. M. Barve, L. C. P. S. Mr. N. G. Halabe was appointed as the auditor.

The Durbar has sanctioned an annual grant of Rs. 200 to the club. During the year 1939-40 ending 31-7-40 the receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,040 and Rs. 855 respectively as against Rs. 969 and Rs. 719 in the previous year.

#### *F. Women's Associations*

##### THE PHALTAN SANSTHAN MAHILA MANDAL

**199.** The Phaltan Sansthan Mahila Mandal was inaugurated on the 17th March 1937 under the auspices and initiative of Shrimant S. Laxmi-devi, Rani Saheb of Phaltan, who is its permanent President, with the avowed objective of promoting all-sided development of women. The Mandal counts amongst its members women of all castes and creeds. The Mandal concentrated its attention in the beginning on two principal activities, viz, adult women's education and child welfare work.

Two classes in Marathi and English for the education of adult women instituted at Phaltan in April 1937; an additional class started in another locality of the town in March 1939; two classes at Taradgaon and Vidni villages started in August and September 1939; and a class for the teaching of Hindi opened at Phaltan in July 1939 have been working satisfactorily.

The course of instruction imparted in the adult women's classes is specially designed to enlarge their general outlook. An advisory body of educated people has been appointed and their advice is sought from time to time. A debate is held very fortnight on useful subjects and lectures on various subjects of general interest. Facilities for instruction in tailoring, embroidery and other home-crafts have been afforded at the adult women's classes at Phaltan. Educational cinema films were exhibited in the town of Phaltan and some of the villages in October 1939.

The Mandal co-operated during the year with the local Saksharata-Prasarak Mandal in the campaign against illiteracy. Eight literacy classes were opened in different parts of the town and conducted by honorary lady workers. Fifty adult women took advantage of these classes.

A women's club has been started by the Mandal in June 1939 with a view to encourage women to take out-door exercise and to facilitate social intercourse among them. It is gratifying to note that the club is making good progress. A general store of articles useful to women is also conducted by the Mandal on a co-operative basis. The sales are managed by women volunteers.

During the year under report, the Executive Committee of twenty members held ten meetings. The annual meeting of the Mandal was held at Phaltan on November 4, 1939. Shrimant S. Rani Saheb presided. It was very largely attended by delegates from Phaltan and the villages in the State. Thirteen resolutions were passed in the meeting.

S. Jankibai Godbole, the Standing Committee Member, attended on behalf of the Mandal the half-yearly meeting of All-India Women's Conference held at Sangli, on the 29th July 1939, and the Annual Session held at Allahabad on the 27th to 31st January 1940. An echo-meeting was held at Phaltan on March 10, 1940. All the resolutions that were passed at the annual session at Allahabad were explained in the meeting by the Standing Committee Member.

The Phaltan Durbar gives an annual grant of Rs. 500 to the Mandal. It also receives annual grants from the Phaltan State Local Board ( Rs. 300 ) and the Phaltan Shri Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., ( Rs. 100 ) and also receives help from other institutions. During the year 1939-40 ending on 31-5-40 the receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,556 and Rs. 837 respectively as against Rs. 874 and Rs. 683 in the previous year.

#### *G. Concluding Remarks*

**200.** The foregoing chapters contain an account of the various Departments  
**Concluding Remarks** of the State during year under report.

Peace was maintained throughout the State and the relations between the different communities continued to be harmonious.

Rainfall during the year under report was below the average for the past five years. It was also not well-distributed and hence the outturn of *jrayat* crops in some of the villages was below normal. Full and half suspensions of land revenue assessment were granted to the cultivators in the 16 affected villages.

Progress in the general financial position of the co-operative societies was maintained during the year. There was an increase in the reserve and other funds. The Phaltan Shri Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., continued to be well-managed and its financial position continued to be satisfactory.

This report has to record a great calamity which overtook the world in the form of the War between Great Britain and Germany and one can only hope that the just cause espoused by Great Britain will soon triumph over forces of barbarity.

Lastly, it is my duty to acknowledge here with gratitude the valuable guidance I have always received from Shrimant Raja Saheb in all important matters of administration. I must also mention the hearty co-operation of my colleague Mr. B.L. Likhite, M. A., LL.B., Finance Member, and of other State officials.

I cannot, however, conclude without expressing the Durbar's deep sense of gratitude to Lt.-Col. K. A. G. Evans-Gordon, C. I. E., and Lt.-Col. P. Gaisford, Residents for Kolhapur and the Deccan States, for their goodwill and help. My thanks are also due to Major V. W., D. Willoughby, Secretary to the Resident.

Phaltan,  
The 31st August 1940.

*Arvind Kule*

DEWAN, PHALTAN STATE

**APPENDICES**  
**AND**  
**ANNEXES**



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## APPENDIX I

*Names of Officers showing changes in personnel during the year 1939-40*

Name of Officer	Designation	Date of Appointment to the Post	Date of Original Appointment	Remarks
Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, B. A., LL. B.	Dewan and Home Member.	6-2-29	27-10-21	
Mr. B. L. Likhite, M. A., LL. B.	Finance Member, I/c Revenue Member.	1-6-34 1-3-38	15-8-29	
Mr. R. S. Bapat, L. C. E.	Sugar Factories, Canal and P. W. D. Officer.	16-6-37	16-6-37	
Mr. V. J. Kuntè, B. E.	City Buildings Engineer	1-11-39	1-11-39	
Mr. S. M. Upalekar, M. A., LL. B.	Private Secretary to the Raja of Phaltan.	18-7-32	18-7-32	
Mr. A. R. Chavan,	A. D. C. to the Raja of Phaltan,	15-3-18	15-3-18	
Mr. R. R. Kaulgud, M. A., LL. B.	F. C. Sub-Judge.	21-9-36	21-9-36	
Mr. M. V. Joshi, B. A.	Chief Revenue Officer.	8-3-38	8-3-38	
Mr. G. K. Deshmukh, M. A., LL. B., B. T.	Headmaster, Mudhoji High School.	1-6-34	1-6-34	
Mr. G. S. Phansalkar, L. C. P. S.	Chief Medical Officer.	1-6-30	17-6-27	
Khan Saheb Sayyad Usman Dagdu	Chief Police Officer.	1-8-38	1-8-38	On leave from 19-9-39.
Mr. R. B. Tabib	Ag. Chief Police Officer. Asstt. Police Officer.	19-9-39 16-7-38	16-7-38	
Mr. N. V. Tere-Desai, B.A	Personal Assistant to the Dewan.	8-11-29	8-11-29	
Mr. S. V. Ambiye	Mamlatdar.	22-3-38	22-3-38	
Mr. N. G. Halabe	Mamlatdar ( for Co-operative Societies )	22-11-32	22-3-05	
Mr. N. B. Kapileshwar	Survey Mamlatdar.	14-10-38	14-10-38	
Mr. G. R. Sane, B. Sc.	Inspector of Weights and Measures.	16-5-39	16-5-39	
Mr. V. R. Lele, L. C. P. S.	Asstt. Medical Officer.	5-4-34	5-4-34	
Mr. V. R. Tathavadkar	Khasgi Karbhari.	4-1-35	13-1-18	
Mr. K. S. Keskar	Business Manager ( State and Khasgi ),	6-5-35	1-9-29	
Mr. D. S. Unde	Agricultural Officer.	6-5-35	23-1-32	
Mr. K. B. Disle	State Overseer.	14-2-40	15-9-21	

## APPENDIX II

## LIST OF LAWS

The list of Laws in force in the Phaltan State (corrected up to 1st October 1939) is given in Appendix II to the Report on the General Administration for the year 1938-39. The list of laws introduced during the year 1939-40 is given below:—

*I Acts adapted from the Acts passed by the Government of India*

No.	Act No.	Description	Date of Commencement	Remarks
1	XIII of 1855	The Indian Fatal Accidents Act, 1855.	14-9-39	Introduced by Act VI of 1939.
2	XIX of 1876	The Dramatic Performances Act, 1876.	14-9-39	
3	I of 1890	The Revenue Recovery Act, 1890.	14-9-39	
4	III of 1897	The Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897.	14-9-39	
5	III of 1906	The Indian Coinage Act, 1906.	14-9-39	
6	II of 1911	The Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911.	14-9-39	
7	II of 1918	The Cinematograph Act, 1918.	14-9-39	
8	XIX of 1923	The Indian Official Secrets Act, 1923,	14-9-39	
9	XII of 1925	The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925 (As amended by Bombay Act No. 4 of 1936 and Bombay Act No. 20 of 1938).	14-9-39	
10	XXIII of 1931	The Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931.	14-9-39	
11	XVII of 1933	The Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933.	14-9-39	
12	XXII of 1934	The Indian Aircraft Act, 1934.	14-9-39	
13	XXV of 1938	The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Amendment) Act, 1938.	14-9-39	
14	IV of 1939	The Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.	14-9-39	
15	VII of 1939	The Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act 1939.	14-9-39	
16	VIII of 1939	The Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939.	14-9-39	
17	XIII of 1939	The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Act, 1939.	14-9-39	
18	XVI of 1939	The Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939.	14-9-39	

*II Acts adapted from the Acts passed by the Government of Bombay*

No.	Act No.	Description	Date of Commencement	Remarks
1	XV of 1938	The Indian Lunacy (Amendment) Act, 1938.	14-9-39	Introduced by Act VI of 1939.
2	XVIII of 1938	The Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act, 1938.	14-9-39	
3	I of 1939	The Bombay Weights and Measures (Amendment) Act, 1939.	14-9-39	

*III Acts passed by the Phaltan Durbar*

No.	Act No.	Description	Date of Com- mencement	Remarks
1	II of 1939	An Act to introduce certain Enactments, Rules and Orders of the Government of India in the Phaltan State.	31-8-39	
2	III of 1939	The Phaltan Income-tax ( Amendment ) Act, 1939.	14-9-39	
3	IV of 1939	The Phaltan Sales Tax Act, 1939. ( Bombay-Act No. 5 of 1939 ).	14-9-39	
4	V of 1939	The Phaltan Court Fees Act and Stamp Act, Amendment Act, 1939.	14-9-39	
5	VI of 1939	An Act to introduce certain Acts and Amendments of certain Acts of the Government of India and the Government of Bombay in the Phaltan State, given in the Schedule.	14-9-39	
6	VII of 1939	The Phaltan Primary Education ( Amend-ment ) Act, 1939.	14-9-39	
7	VIII of 1939	The Phaltan Dangerous Drugs Act, 1939.	14-9-39	
8	IX of 1939	The Indian Aircraft ( Phaltan Amendment ) Act, 1939.	30-9-39	
9	X of 1939	The Government of Phaltan State ( Second Amendment ) Act, 1939.	14-12-39	
10	I of 1940	The Defence of India ( Phaltan State ) Act, 1940.	14-12-39	

*IV Ordinances and Orders promulgated by the Raja of Phaltan*

No.	Ordinance No.	Description	Date of Com- mencement	Remarks
1	I of 1939	ORDINANCES An Ordinance to apply to the Phaltan State the Defence of India Ordinance, 1939 (No, V of, 1939)	7-9-39	Repealed by Act I of 1940.
2	II of 1939	An Ordinance to apply to the Phaltan State the Foreigners Ordinance, 1939 (I of 1939)	7-9-39	
3	III of 1939	The Defence of India (Phaltan Amendment) Ordinance, 1939.	30-9-39	Repealed by Act I of 1940.
4	IV of 1939	The Indian Air Force Volunteer Reserve (Discipline) Phaltan Ordinance, 1939.	15-11-39	
	Order No.	ORDERS		
1	I of 1939	The Registration of Foreigners (Exemption) Order, 1939.	31-8-39	
2	II of 1939	The Phaltan Foreigners Order, 1939.	7-9-39	
3	III of 1939	The Phaltan Enemy Foreigners Order, 1939.	30-9-39	
4	IV of 1939	The Phaltan Regulation and Control of Prices Order, 1939.	30-9-39	
5	I of 1940	The Sugar (Excise Duty) Amendment Order	1-3-40	

APPENDIX III

*Statement regarding the Military Force*

Appendix III is not given as there is no Military Force in the State.

APPENDIX IV

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police for the year 1939-40

Description of office	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	PUNISHMENTS			REWARDS		EDUCATION		Remarks
				Dismissed	Fined, de-graded, 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
<i>1 Police (Regular Foot)</i>		Rs.	Rs.								
Chief Police Officer	1	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Asstt. Police Officer	1	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Head Constable Grade I	1	26	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
" " " II	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
" " " III	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
" " " IV	3	16	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	
Constables Grade I	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	
" " II	4	13	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	
" " III	29	12	...	...	...	...	...	22	29	...	
<i>2 Police (Armed)</i>											
Head Constable Grade I	1	35	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
" " " II	2	30; 18	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
" " " III	2	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
" " " IV	7	15	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	
Constables Grade I	8	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	
" " II	6	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	
" " III	24	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	2	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>15,465</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>7</b>	

APPENDIX V

Statement showing the working of the Police during the year 1939

P.A.R. 3

Number of offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions to accused arrested		Percentage of convictions to 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	
96	111	168	166	168	*166	61	†59	57	40	51.69	63.3	51.69	63.3	

\* 57 awaiting trial at the end of year.

† 19 released under section 562, Cr. Pro. Code.

APPENDIX VI

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries during the year 1939

Amount stolen		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries to property stolen		Remarks
Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Rs. 3,780	Rs. 7,877	Rs. 1,634	Rs. 930	Rs. 43.2	Rs. 11.8	

## APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number

Description of Offences	Number of offences			No. of cases disposed of during the past year	No. of cases disposed of during the present year	No. of persons apprehended	No. of persons convicted
	Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>I Offences under the Indian Penal Code.</b>							
1 Abetment ( Ss. 109-120 )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Criminal Conspiracy ( Ss. 120 B )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Offences against the State ( Ss. 121-130 )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Offences against the Public Tranquillity ( Ss. 143-160 )	...	1	4	5	3	1	37
5 Offences by, or relating to, Public Servants ( Ss. 161-171 )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Offences relating to elections ( Ss. 171 E-171 I )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Contempts of the Lawful Authority of Public Servants ( Ss. 172-190 )	...	...	2	2	2	...	2
8 False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice ( Ss. 193-229 )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps ( Ss. 231-263 A )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Offences relating to Weights and Measures ( Ss. 264-267 )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety, Convenience, Decency and Morals ( Ss. 269-294 A )	...	...	2	2	1	2	2
12 Offences relating to Religion ( Ss. 295-298 )	...	...	2	2	...	2	2
13 Offences affecting the Human Body :—							
( i ) Offences affecting Life ( Ss. 302-311 )	...	1	5	6	4	4	13
( ii ) Causing of Miscarriage, etc. ( Ss. 312-318 )	...	...	4	4	...	3	4
( iii ) Hurt ( Ss. 323-338 )	...	19	46	65	58	59	162
( iv ) Wrongful Restraint and Wrongful Confinement ( Ss. 341-348 )	...	2	1	3	2	3	6
( v ) Criminal Force and Assault ( Ss. 352-358 )	...	6	7	13	5	10	29
( vi ) Kidnapping, Abduction, Slavery and Forced Labour ( Ss. 363-374 )	...	1	1	2	...	1	3
( vii ) Rape ( S. 376 )	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
( viii ) Unnatural Offences ( S. 377 )	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
14 Offences against Property :—							
( i ) Theft ( Ss. 379-382 )	...	6	35	41	20	28	62
( ii ) Extortion ( Ss. 384-389 )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
( iii ) Robbery and Dacoity ( Ss. 392-402 )	...	...	2	2	...	2	1
( iv ) Criminal Misappropriation of Property ( Ss. 403-404 )	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
( v ) Criminal Breach of Trust ( Ss. 406-414 )	...	7	6	13	4	7	11
( vi ) Cheating ( Ss. 417-420 )	...	2	2	4	...	4	4
( vii ) Fraudulent Deeds and Disposition of Property ( Ss. 421-424 )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
( viii ) Mischief ( Ss. 426-440 )	...	...	5	5	1	4	7
( ix ) Criminal Trespass ( Ss. 447-462 )	...	6	18	24	14	18	70
15 Offences relating to Documents and to Trade or Property Marks ( Ss. 465-489 D )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Criminal Breach of Contracts of Service ( Ss. 490-492 )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Offences relating to Marriage ( Ss. 493-498 )	...	...	4	4	...	2	9
18 Defamation ( Ss. 500-502 )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Criminal Intimidation, Insult and Annoyance ( Ss. 504-510 )	...	5	30	35	18	31	77
20 Attempt to commit offences ( Ss. 511 )	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
<b>II Offences against other Laws</b>	...	7	79	86	81	84	119
<b>Total</b>	64	258	322	213	269	624	164



VII

of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial during the year 1939

Number of persons sentenced															Form of Imprisonment										No. of persons awaiting trial	No. of persons awaiting trial	Section No.
Imprisonment		Imprisonment and Fine		Fine only	Whipping	Total	No. of persons acquitted or discharged	No. of persons confined being insane	No. 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							
Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous																								
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32				
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11			
..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12			
..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	13:-			
..	..	1	3	1	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	( i )			
..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	( ii )			
..	1	1	2	22	..	26	112	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	( iii )			
..	..	..	..	3	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	( iv )		
..	..	..	..	2	..	2	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	( v )		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	( vi )		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	( vii )		
..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	( viii )		
..	2	7	6	9	..	24	9	..	..	12	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14:-		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	( i )		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	( ii )		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	( iii )		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	( iv )		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	( v )		
..	2	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	( vi )		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	( vii )		
..	..	1	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	( viii )		
..	..	..	..	3	..	3	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	( ix )		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16		
..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	17		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19		
..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20		
1	..	..	..	67	..	68	43	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	II		
1	7	15	12	110	..	141	322	..	1	18	4	..	4	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	23			



## APPENDIX X

Civil Work:—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year 1939

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during the year, received by transfer, or on remand		Total		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year								Suits disposed of during the 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 transactions	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000	Number of suits above Rs. 1000 and under Rs. 5000	Number of suits above Rs. 5000	Ex-parte	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of		Value	Average duration
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		25	26
First Class Subordinate Judge's Court, Phaltan	224	174	165	209	389	383	215	223	174	160	Rs. 64,964	68	130	11	106	81	11	9	2	24	38	18	143	Rs. 81,417	Y. M. D. 1-4-22	

## APPENDIX XI

Civil Work:—Results of applications for execution of decrees during the year 1939

Tribunal	Opening balance		Value of opening balance for present year	Applications brought to the Register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year			Remarks
	Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months	
	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
First Class Subordinate Judge's Court, Phaltan.	229	188	Rs. 1,05,146	315	373	Rs. 1,56,981	544	561	Rs. 2,62,127	356	393	Rs. 1,51,181	188	168	Rs. 1,10,946	64	30	74	

**APPENDIX XII**

*Civil Work :—Number and results of appeals in civil suits during the year 1939*

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of								Average duration		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	Decisions confirmed	Decisions reversed	Decisions amended	Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of		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	23	24	25	26
High Court	1	4	4	2	5	6	1	...	4	6	Rs. 3,126	Rs. 7,889	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Y. M. D. 4-11-20	Y. M. D. ...	*36 Appeals were since disposed of.
District Court	7	12	16	31	23	43	11	...	12	43*	12,998	19,598	9	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	Y. M. D. 1-0-20	...	

**APPENDIX XIII**

*Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups during the year 1939-40*

Station	No. of prisons	NUMBER OF PRISONERS				DAILY AVERAGE		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of jail and prisoners	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	TOTAL		Past year	Present year				
				Past year	Present year						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Phaltan ( State Jail )	1	16	121	100	137	16.26	22.78	28	Rs. *1,153	Days 31.32	Nil

\* The salaries of the jail officers, who belong to the Medical Department, and of the Guards (Police Dept.) are debited to those departments.

**APPENDIX XIV**

*Registration of documents during the year 1939-40*

Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registration 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
1,362	912	303	236	536	377	2	5	...	2	521	292	1,362	912	Rs. 3,29,097	Rs. 2,05,923	...	...	...	...	

**APPENDIX XV**

*Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1939-40*

Description	Past year			Present year			Remarks	
	Number of deeds	Value of Property	Fees realised	Number of deeds	Value of Property	Fees realised		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Mortgages	...	Rs. 303	Rs. 99,260	320	236	Rs. 70,140	Rs. 338	
Sale-deeds	...	536	1,38,053	1,091	377	1,11,348	1,327	
Wills	...	2	...	7	5	...	19	
Money-Bonds	...	...	...	...	2	250	5	
Miscellaneous	...	521	91,784	1,041	292	24,185	799	
<b>Total</b>	...	1,362	3,29,097	2,459	912	2,05,923	2,488	
<b>Deduct Expenditure</b>	...	...	...	1,221	...	...	885	
<b>Net Profit</b>	...	...	...	1,238	...	...	1,603	

## APPENDIX XVI

*Receipts and expenditure of the Local Self-Government Institutions during the year 1939-40*

Name	Opening Balance on 1st June 1939	Receipts during the year		Total in current year	Expenditure during the year		Balance on 31st March 1940	Remarks
		Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Phaltan Municipality ...	1,552	43,374	26,404	27,956	43,881	25,644	2 312	
Phaltan State Local Board ...	34,135	90,803	1,17,970	1,52,105	1,12,402	1,37,658	14,447	

## APPENDIX XVII

*Statement of Rainfall for the year 1939*

Place	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total	Total of past year	Average of past 5 years	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	In.s	In.s	In.s	In.s	In.s	In.s	In.s	In.s	In.s	In.s	In.s	In.s	In.s	In.s	In.s	
Tarad- gaon	...	...	0.08	...	...	3.63	3.02	0.32	2.41	1.08	0.33	...	10.87	20.64	16.48	
Phaltan	...	...	0.08	0.05	...	4.60	3.16	0.61	4.81	1.39	0.98	...	15.68	23.07	19.14	
Barad	...	...	0.18	...	...	2.40	2.87	0.23	6.62	1.34	2.71	...	16.35	27.81	19.06	

## APPENDIX XVIII

*Statement as to prices of staple food-grains during March 1939 and 1940*

Article	Past year (during March 1939)	Present year (during March 1940)	Remarks
1	2	3	4
	Seers per Rupee	Seers per Rupee	
Jwari	...	19½	13½
Bajari	...	18½	12½
Wheat	...	9½	9½
Rice	...	8½	7
Gram	...	11½	9½
Tur	...	6½	10

## APPENDIX XIX

*Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1939-40*

Description of Work	State Funds			Local Funds			Totals	Remarks
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total		
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Public Offices and Buildings ...	38,349	5,171	43,520	...	77	77	43,597	
2. Roads ...	9,248	16,534	25,782	28,691	...	28,691	54,473	
3. Water-supply ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Establishment (including contingencies)	12,929	...	12,929	1,697	...	1,697	14,626	
5. Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	202	...	202	202	
Total ...	60,526	21,705	82,231	30,590	77	30,667	1,12,898	

## APPENDIX XX

*Agricultural stock during the year 1939-40*

Oxen			Buffaloes			Horses and Ponies			Asses	Goats	Sheep	Ploughs		Carts	Remarks
Bullocks	Cows	Young Stock (calves)	Male Buffaloes	Cow-Buffaloes	Young Stock (Buffalo calves)	Horses	Mares	Young Stock (Colts and fillies)				Wooden	Iron		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
23,907	6,919	8,101	520	1,470	1,385	90	183	92	350	30,507	42,677	134	1,464	2,604	

## APPENDIX XXI

*Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue during the year 1939-40*

Country Spirit		Opium		Ganja		Toddy		Total		Remarks
No. of shops	Revenue	No. of shops	Revenue	No. of shops	Revenue	No. of shops	Revenue	No. of shops	Revenue	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1	6,336	8	29,880	1	4,104	...	...	10	40,320	

## APPENDIX XXII

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Phaltan State during the year 1939-40

## RECEIPTS

Nature of Demand	Demand			Collection during the current year (1939-40)	Collection during the previous year (1938-39)	Remission during the current year (1939-40)	Balance	Remarks
	Arrears	Current	Total					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cash Balance at the commencement of the year ...	...	...	...	9,33,179	5,54,483	...	...	
<b>A-Land Revenue</b>								
1 Fixed	28,628	1,91,290	2,19,918	79,427	1,48,023	34,880	1,05,611	
2 Fluctuating	...	2,122	2,122	2,122	1,474	...	...	
3 Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	64,428	...	...	
4 Alienations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	28,628	1,93,412	2,22,040	81,549	2,13,925	34,880	1,05,611	
Deduct Local Funds	...	8,561	8,561	8,561	26,133	...	...	
5 Pothissa Survey fee	28,628	1,84,851	2,13,479	72,988	1,87,792	34,880	1,05,611	
6 Collection charges on irrigation revenue	...	13,567	13,567	424	...	...	13,143	
7 Collection charges on local funds revenue	...	18,014	18,014	18,014	20,423	...	...	
Total ...	28,628	2,19,410	2,48,038	94,404	2,12,893	34,880	1,18,754	1
<b>B-Forest Revenue</b>								
1 Trees	11	443	454	445	148	...	9	
2 Quarries	17	126	143	96	116	...	47	
3 Miscellaneous	44	60	104	59	2,737	...	45	
Total ...	72	629	701	600	3,001	...	101	
<b>C-Excise Revenue</b>								
1 Excise duty on sugar	...	4,03,193	4,03,193	4,03,193	4,93,326	...	...	
2 Proceeds of the pool at the excise duty on matches	...	3,495	3,495	3,495	7,380	...	...	
3 Excise Revenue (Opium and Compensation for country liquor and hemp drugs)	...	4,06,688	4,06,688	4,06,688	5,00,706	...	...	
4 Salt Compensation	...	40,320	40,320	40,320	42,861	...	...	
5 Miscellaneous	...	2,011	2,011	2,011	2,011	...	...	
Total ...	...	4,49,019	4,49,019	4,49,019	5,47,394	...	...	
<b>D-Stamp Revenue</b>								
1 Sale-proceeds of court fee Stamps	...	8,088	8,088	8,088	8,385	...	...	
2 Sale-proceeds of general stamps	...	2,875	2,875	2,875	3,850	...	...	
3 Sale-proceeds of Revenue stamps	...	730	730	730	810	...	...	
4 Stamp duty and penalty on unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents	...	61	61	61	138	...	...	
Total ...	...	11,754	11,754	11,754	13,183	...	...	

The figures in the remarks column refer to the Explanatory Notes at the end.



## APPENDIX XXII

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Phaltan State during the year 1939-40  
DISBURSEMENTS

Nature of Expenditure	Budget Estimates		Actual Expenditure		Increase	Decrease	Remarks
	Current year (1939-40)	Previous year (1938-39)	Current year (1939-40)	Previous year (1938-39)			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>A-Tribute</i>	9,600	9,600	9,600	9,600	...	...	
<i>B-Refunds</i>							
(i) of revenue ...	13,500	1,859	8,767	1,859	6,908	...	
(ii) of fees, fines and forfeitures ...	1,000	1,095	222	1,095	...	873	
(iii) of lapsed deposits ...	500	103	113	103	10	...	
(iv) of irrigation water rate collections ...	15,700	3,331	15,658	3,331	12,327	...	
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>30,700</b>	<b>6,388</b>	<b>24,760</b>	<b>6,388</b>	<b>18,372</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1</b>
<i>C-Administration</i>							
1 Political Department ...	11,500	15,000	10,932	7,657	3,275	...	
2 General Administration	33,246	32,690	26,859	30,368	...	3,509	
3 Revenue Department ...							
(i) Revenue Administration ...	51,412	35,975	23,209	26,520	...	3,311	
(ii) Watandars and Hakkadars ...	51,830	61,173	45,001	49,335	...	4,334	
(iii) Alienations ...	64,500	64,500	...	64,428	...	64,428	
	1,67,742	1,61,648	68,210	1,40,283	...	72,073	
4 Excise ...	11,000	11,085	8,586	10,833	...	2,247	
5 Forest ...	...	1,250	...	719	...	719	
6 Registration ...	1,500	1,350	885	1,221	...	336	
7 Law and Justice ...	6,605	10,075	5,714	9,475	...	3,761	
8 Jail ...	1,450	1,350	1,153	965	188	...	
9 Police ...	29,000	22,050	15,465	17,462	...	1,997	
10 Agriculture ...	26,131	57,600	25,826	45,669	...	19,843	
11 Rural Uplift ...	3,500	2,000	698	1,575	...	977	
12 Co-operation ...	2,900	2,701	2,181	2,580	...	399	
13 Printing and Stationery	4,000	4,000	2,875	3,968	...	1,093	
14 Commerce and Industries	11,152	8,100	8,563	2,484	6,079	...	<b>2</b>

The figures in the remarks column refer to the Explanatory Notes at the end.

## RECEIPTS—(Contd.)

Nature of Demand	Demand			Collection during the current year (1939-40)	Collection during the previous year (1938-39)	Remission during the current year (1939-40)	Balance	Remarks
	Arrears	Current	Total					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>E-Law and Justice</i>								
1 Sale-proceeds of unclaimed and intestate property ...	...	225	225	225	861	...	...	
2 Court-fee on pauper suits and other sums realised in cash ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3 Criminal (Magisterial) fines ...	2,581	1,311	3,892	980	957	...	2,912	
4 Civil Court fines, percentage on the amount of sale, etc.	...	336	336	336	173	...	...	
5 Licence fees ...	...	1,543	1,543	1,543	1,648	...	...	
6 Miscellaneous ...	...	335	335	335	3,006	...	...	
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,581</b>	<b>3,750</b>	<b>6,331</b>	<b>3,419</b>	<b>6,645</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2,912</b>	
<i>F-Receipts under other heads</i>								
1 Income-tax ...	1,587	1,777	3,364	1,846	14,597	...	1,518	
2 Registration ...	...	2,488	2,488	2,488	2,459	...	...	
3 Police ...	...	555	555	555	681	...	...	
4 Education ...	33	6,323	6,356	6,332	6,367	...	24	
5 Medical ...	2,000	2,000	4,000	...	...	...	4,000	
6 Agriculture ...	...	73	73	73	389	...	...	
7 Co-operation ...	...	188	188	188	271	...	...	
8 Public Works								
(1) Toll-proceeds...	673	12,300	12,973	12,300	11,951	...	673	
(2) Subvention from the Road Development Fund	...	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,557	...	...	
(3) Miscellaneous	...	3,626	3,626	3,626	30,720	...	...	
	673	20,926	21,599	20,926	48,228	...	673	
9 Printing ...	5	391	396	396	534	...	...	
10 Commerce and Industries ...	...	612	612	612	512	...	...	
11 Irrigation revenue	1,72,694	2,09,812	3,82,506	2,50,244	3,34,964	560	1,31,702	
12 Local Funds ...	30,251	36,145	66,396	38,070	61,542	70	28,256	
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,07,243</b>	<b>2,81,290</b>	<b>4,88,533</b>	<b>3,21,730</b>	<b>4,70,544</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>1,66,173</b>	
<i>G-Extraordinary Miscellaneous Receipts</i>								
1 Interests—								
(1) on securities ...	...	375	375	...	375	...	375	
(2) on deposits ...	...	7,368	7,368	7,368	2,865	...	...	
(3) on loans ...	...	920	920	620	1,765	...	300	
(4) miscellaneous ...	...	40	40	40	44	...	...	
	...	8,703	8,703	8,028	5,049	...	675	
2 Miscellaneous ...	...	6,672	6,672	6,672	6,232	...	...	
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>15,375</b>	<b>15,375</b>	<b>14,700</b>	<b>11,281</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>675</b>	
<b>Total A to G ...</b>	<b>2,38,524</b>	<b>9,81,227</b>	<b>12,19,751</b>	<b>8,95,626</b>	<b>12,64,941</b>	<b>35,510</b>	<b>2,88,615</b>	

## DISBURSEMENTS—(Contd.)

Nature of Expenditure	Budget Estimates		Actual Expenditure		Increase	Decrease	Remarks
	Current year (1939-40)	Previous year (1938-39)	Current year (1939-40)	Previous year (1938-39)			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
15 Postage ...	1,500	1,500	1,400	1,500	...	100	
16 Miscellaneous unforeseen Administrative charges	5,500	10,200	93	164	...	71	
17 Irrigation revenue ...	2,61,975	3,22,810	2,61,975	3,22,810	...	60,835	
18 Local Funds revenue ...	59,250	64,409	37,692	61,542	...	23,850	
<i>Total</i> ...	6,37,951	7,29,818	4,79,107	6,61,375	...	1,82,268	
<i>D—Public Instruction</i> ...	19,800	27,840	13,869	25,619	...	11,750	
<i>E—Dispensary Charges</i> ...	6,550	5,500	5,769	5,236	533	...	
<i>F—Domestic Charges</i>							
Privy Purse ...	84,000	83,469	65,473	83,469	...	17,996	
<i>G—Religious Charges</i> ...	4,750	4,727	1,469	4,726	...	3,257	
<i>H—Public Works</i>							
1 Establishment, (travelling allowance and contingencies) ...	22,685	14,575	12,929	11,979	950	...	
2 Original works ...	3,62,223	74,213	47,597	57,514	...	9,917	
3 Repair works. ...	25,142	17,625	21,705	17,612	4,093	...	
<i>Total</i> ...	4,10,050	1,06,413	82,231	87,105	...	4,874	
<i>I—Stamps</i> ...	150	750	132	144	...	12	
<i>J—Pension and Gratuities</i>	12,000	13,852	9,306	13,852	...	4,546	
<i>K—Miscellaneous Charges</i>							
1 Purchase of Govt. of India Securities ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2 Payment of Interest ...	2,750	4,500	2,458	3,433	...	975	
3 Guests ...	6,338	3,300	5,228	3,191	2,037	...	
4 Motor cars ...	7,276	8,300	7,219	8,038	...	819	
5 Donations ...	10,160	5,000	8,511	3,692	4,819	...	3
<i>Total</i> ...	26,524	21,100	23,416	18,354	5,062	...	
<i>Total A to K</i> ...	12,42,075	10,09,457	7,15,132	9,15,868	...	2,00,736	
<i>L—Debts</i>							
1 Repayments of Deposits ...							
(1) Revenue ...	25,000	50,000	1,34,496	2,63,040	...	1,28,544	
(2) Civil ...	5,000	2,000	9,001	5,141	3,860	...	

The figures in the remarks column refer to the Explanatory Notes at the end.

## RECEIPTS—(Contd.)

Nature of Demand	Demand			Collection during the current year (1939-40)	Collection during the previous year (1938-39)	Remission during the current year (1939-40)	Balance	Remarks
	Arrears	Current	Total					
<i>H-Debts</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1 Deposits—								
(1) Revenue ...	...	1,07,122	1,07,122	1,07,122	2,34,588	...	...	
(2) Civil ....	...	4,749	4,749	4,749	10,040	...	...	
(3) Criminal Court ...	...	210	210	210	112	...	...	
(4) Workmen's Compensation ...	...	115	115	115	47,159	...	...	
(5) Co-operative Societies' Reserve funds...	...	3,484	3,484	3,484	8,096	...	...	
(6) State Servants' provident fund...	1,860	7,983	9,843	7,967	38,941	...	1,876	
(7) Silver Jubilee Fund ...	...	520	520	520	526	...	...	
(8) Agricultural Improvement Fund ...	...	26,305	26,305	26,305	20,849	...	...	
(9) Industrial Improvement Fund ...	...	2,102	2,102	2,102	2,091	...	...	
(10) Anti Tuberculosis Fund ...	...	4,786	4,786	4,786	...	...	...	
(11) Miscellaneous ...	...	976	976	976	15,202	...	...	
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,860</b>	<b>1,58,252</b>	<b>1,60,112</b>	<b>1,58,236</b>	<b>3,77,604</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1,876</b>	
2 Advances recovered	33,825	1,19,317	1,53,142	1,03,570	1,13,520	...	49,572	
3 Loans recovered ...	54,709	1,738	56,447	6,446	19,075	...	50,001	
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>90,394</b>	<b>2,79,307</b>	<b>3,69,701</b>	<b>2,68,252</b>	<b>5,10,199</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1,01,449</b>	
<b>Total Receipts ...</b>	<b>3,28,918</b>	<b>12,60,534</b>	<b>15,89,452</b>	<b>11,63,878</b>	<b>17,75,140</b>	<b>35,510</b>	<b>3,90,064</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>20,97,057</b>	<b>23,29,623</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. The decrease under 'A-Land Revenue' is due to a general reduction of 3 annas in a rupee, and also to the suspension of land revenue in some villages owing to deficient rainfall and poor jirayat crops. A further decrease was due to the change in the financial year which ended on March 31 instead of May 31 as in the previous year.

The all-round decrease under other heads is due to their fluctuating nature and also to the change in the financial year.

## DISBURSEMENTS—(Contd.)

Nature of Expenditure	Budget Estimate		Actual Expenditure		Increase	Decrease	Remarks
	Current year (1939-40)	Previous year (1938-39)	Current year (1939-40)	Previous year (1938-39)			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
(3) Criminal Court ...	200	500	74	2,947	...	2,873	
(4) Workmen's Compensation ...	17,600	30,569	11,154	30,569	...	19,415	
(5) State Servants' Provident Fund ...	9,700	7,850	6,017	8,363	...	2,346	
(6) Silver Jubilee Fund ...	500	...	800	...	800	...	
(7) Agricultural Improvement Fund ...	21,000	...	...	...	...	...	
(8) Industrial Improvement Fund ...	2,100	...	...	...	...	...	
(9) Anti-Tuberculosis Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(10) Miscellaneous ...	1,500	34,650	788	30,829	...	30,041	
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>90,700</b>	<b>1,25,569</b>	<b>1,62,330</b>	<b>3,40,889</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1,78,559</b>	
2 Advances made ...	25,000	25,000	1,19,316	1,08,912	10,404	...	
3 Loans given ...	3,000	4,000	960	1,505	...	545	
4 Loans repaid ...	2,275	30,000	2,266	29,270	...	27,004	
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>1,20,975</b>	<b>1,84,569</b>	<b>2,84,872</b>	<b>4,80,576</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1,95,704</b>	
<b>Total Expenditure</b> ...	<b>13,63,050</b>	<b>11,94,026</b>	<b>10,00,004</b>	<b>13,96,444</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>3,96,440</b>	
<i>Surplus at the end of the year</i> ...			10,97,053	9,33,179			
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> ...			<b>20,97,057</b>	<b>23,29,623</b>			

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. The increase under 'B-Refunds' is due to the loss by defaultation in irrigation revenue, and the refunds to the landholders or their heirs of the incomes received from the forfeited lands which were restored to them.

2. The increase under 'C 14-Commerce and Industries' is due to the purchase of Working Standards of Weights and Measures as well as traders' weights and measures brought for sale.

3. The increase under 'K-Miscellaneous Charges-5 Donations' is due to the monthly contribution of Rs. 1,000 to H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund from the commencement of the European War in September 1939.

The all-round decrease in expenditure is due to the change in the financial year.

## APPENDIX XXIII

Statement of Medical Relief during the year 1939-40

Dispensaries	Number of patients treated		Result of in-door patients				Expenditure	Daily average of patients new and old	Remarks
	Out-door	In-door	Discharged	Absented	Died	Remain- ing under treatment			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
King George V and Queen Mary Silver Jubilee Charitable State Dispensary, Phaltan	7,818	1	1	...	...	...	Rs. 5,769	149.23	
Eastern Division— Barad Centre	278	...	...	...	...	...		20.00	
Nimblak Centre	105	...	...	...	...	...		10.00	
Pimprad Centre	258	...	...	...	...	...	1343	32.03	
Western Division— Taradgaon Centre	402	...	...	...	...	...		21.01	
Other villages	1,968	...	...	...	...	...		...	
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,829</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>7,112</b>		

## APPENDIX XXIV

Vital Statistics for the year 1939-40

Place	Population according to the census of 1931	Births				Deaths				Ratio per 1,000 of Population				Remarks
		Past year	Present year	Increase	Decrease	Past year	Present year	Increase	Decrease	Births		Deaths		
										Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban Area	6,947	341	339	...	2	251	188	...	63	49.09	48.8	36.13	27.06	
Rural Areas...	51,814	2,179	2,079	...	100	1,456	1,227	...	229	42.00	40.00	27.00	24.00	
<b>Total</b>	<b>58,761</b>	<b>2,520</b>	<b>2,418</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>1,707</b>	<b>1,415</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>42.88</b>	<b>41.20</b>	<b>29.05</b>	<b>24.90</b>	

## APPENDIX XXV

Particulars as to the schools maintained for the year 1939-40

Number of Schools		Description of Schools	Number of pupils on roll on the last day of the academical year						Daily average attendance		Expenditure	Remarks
Past year	Present year		Past year			Present year			Past year	Present year		
			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	1	Mudhoji High School, Phaltan	241	70	311	293	73	366	253.0	329.0	Rs. 11,614	
2	4	Municipal Primary Boys Schools ...	687	...	687	801	...	801	592.2	637.8	6,384	
1	1	Municipal Primary Girls School ...	...	230	230	...	238	238	155.0	188.5	1,400	
48	53	Local Board Primary Schools	1,728	275	2,003	1,964	391	2,355	1,385.3	1,672.6	11,897	
2	7	Local Board Aided Schools ...	35	25	60	180	30	210	45.0	130.5	274	
1	1	Local Board Adult School ...	15	...	15	25	...	25	10.3	22.3	50	
55	67	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,706</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>3,306</b>	<b>3,263</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>3,995</b>	<b>2,440.8</b>	<b>2,980.7</b>	<b>31,619</b>	

## ANNEX I

## Names of the Rulers of the Phaltan State

			A. D.
1.	Nimbraj I ( <i>the Founder</i> )	... ..	1284-1291
2.	Podkhala Jagdevrao <i>alias</i> Dharapatrao	... ..	1291-1327
3.	Nimbraj II	... ..	1327-1349
4.	Vanang Bhupal	... ..	1349-1374
*5.	Vanangpal	... ..	1390-1394
6.	Vangoji I	... ..	1394-1409
7.	Maloji I	... ..	1409-1420
8.	Baji I	... ..	1420-1445
9.	Pawarrao	... ..	1445-1470
10.	Baji II	... ..	1470-1512
11.	Mudhoji I	... ..	1512-1527
12.	Baji Dharrao	... ..	1527-1560
13.	Maloji II	... ..	1560-1570
14.	Vangoji II <i>alias</i> Jagpalrao	... ..	1570-1630
15.	Mudhoji II	... ..	1630-1644
16.	Bajaji I	... ..	1644-1676
17.	Vangoji III	... ..	1676-1693
18.	Janoji I	... ..	1693-1748
19.	Mudhoji III	... ..	1748-1765
	Rani Sagunabai <i>alias</i> Ai Saheb w/o Mudhoji III ( <i>Regent</i> )	... ..	1765-1767
20.	Soyaraji	... ..	1767-1774
21.	Maloji III	... ..	1774-1777
22.	Janoji II	... ..	1777-1825
	Rani Sagunabai <i>alias</i> Ai Saheb w/o Mudhoji III ( <i>Regent</i> )	... ..	1777-1791
†23.	Bajaji II	... ..	1827-1828
‡24.	Mudhoji IV <i>alias</i> Bapu Saheb	... ..	1841-1916
	Rani Sahejbibai <i>alias</i> Baya Saheb w/o Janoji II ( <i>Regent</i> )	... ..	1841-1853
25.	Malojirao IV <i>ahas</i> Nana Saheb	... ..	<i>Ascended the 'Gadi on 17-10-1916</i>

\* (1) The Jahagir was usurped by a banditti from 1374 to 1390.

† (2) The Jahagir was attached by the Maharaja of Satara from 1825 to 1827.

‡ (3) The Jahagir was attached by the Maharaja of Satara from 1828 to 1841 and administered by the British Government from 1853 to 1860.

## ANNEX II

**His Majesty the King-Emperor's Message  
to India's Princes and People**

The following Message from His Majesty the King-Emperor, delivered by His Excellency the Viceroy to the joint session of the Central Legislature at Simla on Monday, the 11th September 1939, and received with the Kolhapur Residency telegram Dy. No. P. 2403/39 of 11-9-1939, as well as the reply telegram sent to the Resident by the Dewan of Phaltan are given below :—

**His Majesty's Message**

*“In these days, when the whole of civilisation is threatened, the widespread attachment of India to the cause in which we have taken up arms has been a source of deep satisfaction to Me. I also value most highly the many and generous offers of assistance made to Me by the Princes and people of India. I am confident that in the struggle upon which I and my peoples have now entered, we can count on sympathy and support from every quarter of the Indian Continent in the face of the common danger. Britain is fighting for no selfish ends but for the maintenance of a principle vital to the future of mankind—the principle that relations between civilised States must be regulated not by force, but by reason and law, so that men may live free from the terror of War to pursue the happiness and well-being which should be the destiny of mankind.”*

GEORGE R. I.

**Reply telegram sent by the Dewan of Phaltan**

To

Decstates, Kolhapur Residency

Your wire Dy. No. P. 2403/39 received last night. All deeply touched by His Majesty's gracious and inspiring message. Giving utmost publicity to it. It is a curious coincidence that this message should have come just after Shrimant Raja Saheb appealed to his subjects in his opening address to Phaltan Legislative Council to give their best to righteous cause taken up by Britain which was whole-heartedly responded to by the Council in the form of a unanimous resolution. Shrimant Raja Saheb hopes you will kindly convey this spontaneous demonstration of loyalty to His Excellency.

12-9-1939

DEWAN



## ANNEX III

**Speech by Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, Dewan, at the opening of the Maloji and  
Laxmidevi Wings of the Mudhoji High School, Phaltan**

*( The 14th February, 1940 )*

Col. Evans-Gordon, Shrimant Raja Saheb, Shrimant S. Rani Saheb, Major Willoughby, Ladies and Gentlemen !

I have great pleasure in welcoming you here on this important occasion in the history of this institution. I am also very pleased to find that a gathering, consisting of the guardians of students in this high school, and many ladies and gentlemen from the State, is present here, to witness the inauguration of the two blocks before us, which have been newly added to the high school.

2. Before I request you, Sir, to perform the inauguration ceremony of these new wings, it would not be out of place here to trace briefly the history of this institution before us. It seems that this old building in front of us, though built with the intention of housing a high school, could not be used for that purpose for about one year after its completion and the A. V. School, called the Mudhoji English School, continued to occupy it till the establishment of the high school. The building was formally opened in December 1893, by R. E. Candy, Esquire, the then Political Agent of the State; and though it seems now to have shaded into insignificance in comparison with the two new wings on the right and left of it, still, if one looks into the Administration Report for the year 1893-94, one will find that this very building was then described as "large, spacious and airy." The cost incurred on its construction was only Rs. 14,000. Whatever its shortcomings, one thing was certain that the building then appealed to the imagination of the people for a long time by its stately appearance due to its big pillars, gothic arches and high and pointed domes and it continued to be the pride of the town for a long time. As I just said, when the building was formally opened, it was named "The Mudhoji English School," which was a first grade Anglo-Vernacular School. Only a year later its status was raised to that of a full-grade high school and thenceforward its name was changed into "The Mudhoji High School" 'Mudhoji', of course being the name of the late Ruler, the adoptive father of our Shrimant Raja Saheb. Two graduates were first employed in the high school—one in Arts and the other in Agriculture. In the first year, 5 candidates were sent up for the University School Final Examination, of whom two passed. The number of students which was 59 in 1894 went up to 77 in 1895 and to 99 in 1896. Thus it was almost doubled in such a short time by raising the English School to the status of a high school, and since then the high school has been making steady progress. Twenty years later, i. e., in 1915 the number of students was 163. The building opposite, when built, was found to be 'too large' as it was meant to accommodate about 200 students according to the standard of requirements of those times. That number was reached only in 1920. In 1924 the number went up to 264. This having made accommodation in this building impossible, the three lower standards had to be separately housed as an A. V. School in another building, and thus the congestion was removed.

3. I may here be permitted to refer to one of the noteworthy features of this high school which deserves mention. Before 1930 girl students were a rare sight in the high school. But since 1931 girls began to join the high school in considerable numbers. This was mainly due to the fine example set by Shrimant Raja Saheb and Shrimant S. Rani Saheb by sending their daughter, Shrimant Akka Saheb, to this school, whereby the number of girls went up in one year from 6 to 30 and it now stands at 76. The total number of students at present is 366. This great increase, it is believed, is almost entirely due to the great improvement effected in the staff and consequent all-round efficiency during the last 5 years. The present highly qualified and experienced headmaster, Mr. G. K. Deshmukh, was taken up in the State service in 1934. He is an M. A., LL. B., B. T., and almost all the graduate and non-graduate

teachers, with only a few deserving exceptions, are new selections made after very careful consideration. Most of the teachers were sent for training, and now almost all permanent graduate teachers hold training degrees or diplomas. This has had a very salutary effect on the quality of instruction imparted here. The last two matriculation results are nearly cent. per cent. Physical education is also carefully attended to. In selecting the games teacher, the same rigorous test as in the case of others was applied. In the case of other teachers also preference was given to men who were proficient in at least one of the outdoor games. Thus all the teachers can co-operate in carrying out physical training of the boys and girls. Another remarkable feature of the high school is that its fees are less than 50 per cent. of what they are elsewhere. Girl students are charged no fees at all. Harijans, the so-called untouchables, are also admitted free. So also freeships and scholarships are granted on a liberal scale to students without any distinction of class or creed. There is a music class attached to the high school and conducted free by a qualified music teacher. A half-yearly magazine is also conducted by the students. A fine battery radio set is the latest gift of Shrimant Raja Saheb to the institution. The value of this gift in modern times can hardly be exaggerated.

4. The modern needs require the provision of a fully equipped laboratory for imparting instruction in Science. So also the requirements of a class-room laid down by the University are very rigorous. The maximum number of students in every class is also restricted to a specified number and it cannot be ordinarily exceeded. Therefore Shrimant Raja Saheb's first concern was to provide the school with a solid and well-equipped building, conforming to the above requirements in every detail. As a result these two new wings were built and they speak for themselves. The ground floor in the Laxmidevi wing is reserved wholly for the science laboratory and classes. The rooms in the two wings are all very airy and pleasant. The University Commission, which visited and inspected the School on the 26th of the last month, seemed to be very pleased with the buildings, the delightful class-rooms, and the fine spacious quadrangle. In fact, these buildings form a most attractive feature of the town. Though there are signs that even these buildings will soon be outdone by finer and more spacious buildings in this State, still, at present at any rate the high school with its new wings and new setting has caught the imagination of the people of the State.

5. The construction of these wings has been carried out departmentally by Mr. R. S. Bapat, L. C. E., the P. W. D. Officer of the State, assisted by Mr. K. B. Disle, the State Overseer. The cost incurred is Rs. 58,033-15-9. Mr. Bapat holds a brilliant record of service in the Bombay Public Works Department. His name was mentioned in despatches when he had been on war service to Mesopotamia during the Great War. How well he and his assistant Mr. Disle have executed the work needs no mention. The whole E-shaped building will soon be enclosed with a suitable compound wall and fitted with 'In' and 'Out' gates. That will further add to the beauty and safety of the building.

6. As the high school is named after the late Ruler of the State, the revered adoptive father of our Shrimant Raja Saheb, so are these two new wings named after the Raja Saheb and Rani Saheb, and we are deeply grateful to them for allowing us to associate their auspicious names with this old institution. These three names are regarded by the people of the State as symbols of paternal concern. Kalidas, the well-known Sanskrit poet, has described kings in the noted family of Raghu as the true parents of the people, while their *de facto* parents as mere authors of their being. I can say without fear of contradiction that the same relation has existed in this State between the Ruler and his subjects for generations; and therefore there is a special significance in the combination of these three revered names in one institution, which imparts knowledge, which is the greatest and the holiest gift on earth. When I look up to the Laxmidevi wing, I often feel within me that it may happen one day that as Shrimant S. Rani Saheb takes special interest in women's education, the wing named

after her, may grow into a separate high school for girls. It is proposed that after a few years the old building should be demolished and a two storeyed building matching with these two new wings built in its place. It is a well-known line of Lord Tennyson that "The old order changeth, yielding place to new," and this will only be one more example of it.

7. This institution is naturally the pride of this place. It symbolizes the efforts of Shrimant Raja Saheb in the matter of education in this State. His whole educational policy is revealed in the liberal provision made for it in the annual budget. The Raja Saheb and the Durbar think that this is a training-ground for future great men of this State, for power and prestige can go only to those who worship at the feet of the Goddess of Learning.

8. My own pride in this high school is not due merely to my official connection with it as Dewan and Education Member, but is of a more personal character. For, it was this institution which first introduced me to this State. As an assistant teacher I had twice an opportunity to send up boys to the University Matriculation Examination from this school. The tie, thus formed, was so strong that about four years after leaving this institution and the State, I again felt attracted to it and by the will of Providence and that of my noble Master I have again come in contact with this dear old institution. I hope I will be forgiven for this personal reference.

9. Sir! We regard it a special privilege and honour that you have very kindly consented to perform the inauguration ceremony of these two new wings. Shrimant Raja Saheb and Shrimant S. Rani Saheb desired it to be done at the hands of one who had earned the respect and reverence of all, and whose career was marked by signal success from this point of view. It will be admitted, not only by those present here but by everybody in the Deccan States, that a worthier person could hardly have been found. Sir, your name is a watchword for justice and fairplay. You have earned the affection of the Rulers as well as of the people of these States. Your official career has been most successful. We are, therefore, specially fortunate in having you here today to perform this function. We are indeed very grateful to you for accepting our invitation. We need not add that we feel it a great honour. We must also be thankful to Shrimant Raja Saheb and Shrimant S. Rani Saheb for securing us this honour. For, we feel sure, that without their help in this matter we would not have got this great opportunity to welcome you here today. May I, therefore, on behalf of the Raja Saheb, S. Rani Saheb and all others assembled here, request you to declare open these wings and to give your best blessings to the institution?

## ANNEX IV

**Resident's reply at the opening of the Maloji and Laxmidevi wings  
of the Mudhoji High School, Phaltan**

( *The 14th February, 1940* )

Raja Saheb, Rani Saheb, Dewan Saheb, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am indeed grateful to you for the honour you have done me in welcoming me here today and asking me to declare open these new additions to the Mudhoji High School.

We have all just heard with great interest the history of this Institution and it is very evident that the unflagging interest taken in education by the Raja Saheb and the late Ruler has been instrumental in providing the additions and alterations which have resulted in the splendid building it now is.

Particularly noteworthy is the increase in the number of girl students since 1931 and it is quite apparent that this increase is in a very great measure due to the lead given by the Raja Saheb and Rani Saheb in sending their own daughter Akka Saheb to the school.

It is with gratification that I observe the diligence and discrimination exercised in selecting the right type of masters and teachers for this institution, for, as you are well aware, the success or failure of a school depends entirely on the headmaster and his assistants.

That games and physical education are also provided with the same forethought and care as mental education, is most praiseworthy, for bodily fitness is an essential factor if a student is to achieve success in after-life, and he can acquire this only by devoting a considerable portion of his spare time to the pursuit of games and sport.

The extremely low fees payable and the fact that girls and Harijans are admitted free of charge is indeed noteworthy and is yet another example of the foresight of your Ruler.

The new blocks which I am shortly to declare open are, if I may say so, a most stately addition to the main building, and I should like to offer my congratulations to Mr. Bapat, the P. W. D. Officer and his assistants on the very able manner in which they have executed the work.

That your Ruler is being repaid for the care and interest he takes in the education of his subjects by the knowledge that his educational policy is bearing fruit in the shape of their enlightenment and advancement, is, I think, abundantly clear, and this knowledge must imbue him with a sense of lively satisfaction that his efforts have met with such great success.

You have made some very kind references to me in your speech, Dewan Saheb, for which I thank you most warmly.

I shall always retain the most pleasant memories of my relations with the Ruler and officers of this State.

I have now great pleasure in declaring the Maloji and Laxmidevi wings open.

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## ANNEX V

**Speech by the Resident at the presentation of the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal (I Class)  
to Shrimant Rani Saheb of Phaltan**

*( The 15th February, 1940 )*

Rani Saheba,

Your keen interest and untiring activity in all matters, connected with the social and cultural advancement of women in India and also in the subject of maternity and child welfare are too well known to call for any dissertation on my part.

The support you have accorded to the various movements connected with these highly important questions has been of the greatest value in the cause of women and children in India in general and in the Deccan and Phaltan in particular.

You have set an example which must give a lead to your sisters in all castes and communities, and in recognition of your valuable services His Majesty the King-Emperor has been graciously pleased to confer upon you the Kaiser-i-Hind medal of the First Class for public service in India.

By command of His Excellency the Viceroy and in virtue of the authority vested in me I have now much pleasure in presenting to you this Medal.

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 ANNEX VI

**Speech by Shrimant Raja Saheb of Phaltan in proposing the toast of  
Lt.-Col. K. A. G. Evans-Gordon, C. I. E., Resident**

*( The 15th February, 1940 )*

Ladies and Gentlemen!

I now rise to do the most pleasant duty of this evening that of proposing the toast of our distinguished guest, Col. Evans-Gordon. It is a matter of very great pleasure to us all that he has, at our request, made it convenient to pay this informal visit. This visit was to come of by the end of the last month but owing to some domestic difficulties, I had to request him to postpone it to this day. He was good enough to adjust his programme to suit our convenience and S. Rani Saheb and I think that we can never be too grateful to him for his kind considerateness. We had special reason to be very anxious for this visit on this occasion. For, I had heard that our honoured guest was soon leaving this Agency and, I thought, we might not have an opportunity to receive him again as our Resident if this opportunity were missed. I have specially used the words "as our Resident" for, you all know, that he will always have a hearty welcome to this State whenever he chooses to visit it after laying down the reins of his important office.

2. Ladies and Gentlemen! The political charge of this State was transferred from Bombay to Delhi on the 1st April 1933. Since that time I think no A. G. G.'s or Resident's term of office has been marked by such novel and difficult problems as that of our honoured guest's. There has been a six months' break in his tenure at this Residency and, if I may say so, there have been two sets of problems — one for the first and the other for the second period of his term of office. The first period begins from June 1936 and ends with October 1937, and the second period begins from June 1938. The chief problem of the first period was the preparation of the States for entry into the All-India Federation as then envisaged. Only Rulers and their Dewans and political ministers can know how ceaselessly the Resident was working at the time, and how great and personal was his interest and anxiety to meet the difficulties of the States,

and to put the minds of the Rulers at ease about the great change that was to overtake their States. I am glad to state that probably nowhere have the Resident's efforts and solicitude for the States in his charge met with such signal success. For, so far as I know, the Deccan States, without exception, signified their willingness to join the Federation. I do not know anything of other Agencies but I think that such an honour could not have fallen to the lot of many other Residents.

3. The second period of our popular Resident's regime saw a new phase in the life of States, the like of which was never witnessed since their connection with Britain. The States are passing through a period of trouble and anxiety unprecedented in their history. They have indeed reason to feel bewildered. But even in the face of such events our honoured Resident always gave them the most proper advice and guidance. He neither held out false hopes nor imaginary fears. He always advocated the path of reason and fairplay. His Excellency the Crown Representative's epoch-making speech at the last session of the Chamber of Princes fully bore out the Resident in the policy which he was pursuing. Let it at the same time be said to the credit of the States in general in this Agency, that they too were alert and took prompt steps to adjust the machineries of their administrations to the new needs and that consequently they stood the stress very well.

4. Ladies and Gentlemen! I hope I will not be accused of self-praise if I say that this State has no reason to feel bewildered. From the time of my revered father, not only good and efficient administration prevailed in this State, but even representative institutions had come into existence and had worked for decades. After my accession 23 years ago, I tried to bring people more and more into contact with the administration. But, if I were to proceed, on the present occasion to make a statement of my views on the question of the policy that States should follow, it could justly be said that those views must have been supported by circumstances which have lately arisen. Even if I were to say that I held those views from the first still that statement would be difficult to believe. Therefore, instead of saying anything new on the present occasion, I would crave your leniency to allow me to refer you, my honoured friend, and all the guests assembled here tonight, to what I said in 1929, when I made a speech requesting the then Political Officer to inaugurate the Constitutional scheme then promulgated by me. I said on that occasion: "I was convinced that the days of despotism or autocracy, however benevolent, were over." I further said: "I was also convinced that the dignity, honour and powers of every State would in future depend as much on the treaties and engagements that had been entered into with the British Government and on the continued loyalty to it, as on the liberality and constitutionality of the system of administration obtaining in the State." I may remind those assembled here that these were my views prior to 1929. I will only quote one sentence which Mr. J. Monteath, the then Political Agent, said in his reply. He said: "It is generally to the credit of your administration during the past 12 eventful years that no whisper of discontent or unrest has been heard from your territory. But there can be no doubt that you are wise in forestalling, as you yourself say, any dangers that might result from ideas now prevailing throughout the world."

5. Ladies and Gentlemen! I have troubled you with long quotations, but words spoken long ago have a special value. They cannot be moulded according to the exigencies of the present situation. I have only to conclude this part of my speech by saying that I still hold the same views. I feel I have profited by holding those views and by acting up to them as much as I could. But, I would be failing in my duty, if I did not acknowledge the debt of the encouragement I have always received from the Paramount Power and its Agents—the chief among whom I would count my honoured friend. I am also very much indebted to my Rani Saheb who has been by my side in all the benevolent schemes I have tried to pursue. Equally important has been the help and advice of my principal Councillors. And though mentioned last, yet the most valued asset has been the unswerving loyalty of my people and their absolute faith in me. Our relations have been the best and perhaps the model of what they should be, and I take

this opportunity of publicly expressing my gratitude to all those who have helped me to bring about and keep up such a happy state of things.

6. Ladies and Gentlemen! The last important event of the regime of my valued friend is the recent outbreak of war with Germany. I conveyed to him the promise of the humble help of this State even before the actual outbreak of war. That promise is being implemented at present by what little this State could do. We feel grateful to my honoured friend and to His Excellency the Crown Representative for accepting my humble offer. For, it is not the quality but the mind behind it that counts in my opinion. I feel sure that the holiness of the cause for which the Allies are fighting is a sufficient justification of their action, and I feel sure that victory will, in the end, crown their efforts. May I also express a wish that India will not miss this great opportunity of serving humanity. For, it is only by serving humanity that we can serve ourselves. I am a firm believer in the theory that unless we help, with whatever humble means we may possess, to make the world as we want it to be, we have no right to have a place of honour in it. Great Britain is trying to evolve a new order where all could live in peace and free from fear of aggression. Can there be a more ennobling cause than this? Is it not the duty of everybody to offer his resources for furtherance of such an object? I, for one, on behalf of my State and people, most solemnly promise that we shall do our utmost to help this noble cause. May I in the end request you to convey my own and my Durbar's and peoples' feelings of unswerving loyalty to the Person and Throne of His Majesty?

7. Col. Evans-Gordon! I have taken rather long. But as this is perhaps the last occasion on which I can address you as the Resident of this State, I did not measure the length of my speech. You have been so very kind and considerate throughout your regime that you would not mind if I am a bit long on this occasion in expressing my feelings.

8. It is a matter of great disappointment to me and my Rani Saheb that Mrs. and Miss Evans-Gordon could not be present here today. But we have long known them and respected them and we take the liberty of wishing them on this occasion all happiness and health, although they are not present here.

9. My friend! My Rani Saheb wishes me to publicly acknowledge the debt of gratitude which she feels for the public recognition of her humble social services by the conferment of the Kaiser-i-Hind-Gold Medal on her. She further feels that as you have formally presented it to her today your name will always be associated with it with gratitude.

10. My valued friend! Our official relations will shortly come to an end but your name will always be remembered with gratitude as one of the most distinguished Residents our Residency ever had. I hope and trust that you will also remember this State and its great regard for you and hope you will visit the State often as a friend of mine. May I now ask you, Ladies and Gentlemen, to join me with all your heart, in drinking to the health of our very distinguished guest and wishing him health and happiness and long life?

## ANNEX VII

## Resident's reply to the toast speech

*( The 15th February, 1940 )*

Raja Saheb, Rani Saheb, Ladies and Gentlemen!

I thank you most warmly, Raja Saheb, for the kind way in which you have proposed my health, and you, ladies and gentlemen, for your equally kind response.

My wife and daughter are indeed sorry not to have been present on this occasion and they have particularly charged me to convey to you their most sincere regrets.

I warmly appreciate the reference you have made to me in your speech, and for the welcome you have extended to me when I have handed over charge of my office.

I owe a deep debt of gratitude to you, Raja Saheb, and the Rulers in this Agency, who have by their never-failing courtesy and ready co-operation lightened my responsibilities, assisted me in surmounting many difficulties, and in general have rendered my task pleasant and congenial.

The intricate problem of Federation called for patience and forbearance as well as farsighted statesmanship on the part of the Rulers, and their willingness to assist me in our joint efforts to arrive at a solution has gone far to achieving a result which, I take leave to say, provides a wise and dignified response to the ideal of an united India.

Visualised by His Majesty's Government such assistance and advice as I have been able to offer you, Raja Sahab, have been made in all sincerity, and the cordial nature of our personal and official relation has proved invaluable in smoothing my path as has been the courtesy and co-operation which has always been extended to me by both yourself and your officials, and I need not say with what deep regret I leave an Agency in which for three years I have enjoyed the friendship and confidence of the Rulers.

You are to be congratulated Raja Saheb, on the contentment and absence of unrest which prevail in your territories and it is my earnest wish that this happy state of tranquillity may long continue.

Such faith and loyalty as you have evoked from your subjects is, I feel sure, well merited and clearly indicates your interest in, and solicitude for, their well-being and prosperity.

You have alluded somewhat naturally to the great crisis through which humanity is now passing, namely, the war in Europe, which has been forced upon us by those who regard intensive nationalism as being the first concern of a nation which glories in the philosophy of conquest.

In the face of such warped reasoning and wanton aggression, it is the duty of those who still cherish in their hearts ideals which form the basis of peace and tranquillity amongst the nations to unite and compel the aggressor to realise that his doctrine is fundamentally at fault, and that so long as the vainglorious are allowed to sway the destinies of nations, peace can never prevail on this earth.

We must compose ourselves to wait in patience for the natural outcome, that the forces of evil will ultimately be overcome, and although we have dark days before us, we must, as I say, unite in our efforts and play our parts to the best of our ability in assisting our Empire to gain as speedily as possible a lasting, honourable and wise peace.

Your noble sentiments in this connection, Raja Saheb, and your unswerving loyalty to His Majesty reflect the faithful traditions of your illustrious house, which in the past has, in peace and in war, held fast to the enduring quality of honourable dealing, courage and statesmanship.



The Kaiser-i-Hind gold medal, which I have had such pleasure in presenting to the Rani Saheb is a fitting recognition for one who has by her public services, sympathy and kindness assisted you so ably Raja Saheb, in furthering the advancement of your subjects.

I need not say with what deep regret I leave an Agency in which for three years I have enjoyed the friendship and confidence of all the Rulers.

I thank you again, Raja Saheb, on behalf of myself and my staff for your kind welcome and generous hospitality.

I now ask you to rise, ladies and gentlemen, and drink to the health of our hosts, the Raja Saheb and Rani Saheb of Phaltan.

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### ANNEX VIII

#### Names of the Members of the Phaltan State Legislative Council

1939-40

- 1 Mr. Balkrishna Govind Phatak, B.A., LL.B., Retired-Sub-Judge, Poona, *President (Nominated Non-Official)*
- 2 Rao Saheb Keshav Vinayak Godbole, B.A., LL.B., Dewan and Home Member *(Ex-Officio)*
- 3 Mr. Bhalchandra Laxman Likhite, M.A., LL.B., Finance Member *(Ex-Officio)*

#### NOMINATED MEMBERS

- 4 Mr. Ramchandra Shambhuroo Bapat, L.C.E., Sugar Factories, Canal and P.W. D. Officer *(Official)*
- 5 Mr. Shripad Manohar Upalekar, M.A., LL.B., Private Secretary to Shrimant Raja Saheb of Phaltan *(Official)*
- 6 Mr. Nanasaheb Raosaheb Nimbalkar *(Non-Official)*
- 7 Mr. Ramnarayan Lalchand Marwadi *(Non-Official)*

#### ELECTED MEMBERS

- 8 Mr. Anna Mahadev Hendre *(Phaltan Urban)*
- 9 Mr. Abasaheb Rajaram Bhonsale *(Phaltan Urban)*
- 10 Mr. Papa Rajubhai Shaikh *(Northern Rural)*
- 11 Mr. Anandrao Balvantrao Garud *(Northern Rural)*
- 12 Mr. Bapusaheb Dadasaheb Ranavare *(Northern Rural)*
- 13 Mr. Keshavrao Raghunathrao Naik Nimbalkar *(Southern Rural)*
- 14 Mr. Ramchandrarao Pandurang Dhimal *(Southern Rural)*
- 15 Mr. Hiramam Balaram Teli, Pleader *(Education)*
- \*16 Mr. Talakchand Venichand Shah, Pleader *(Local Self-Government)*

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\* 3 seats—one *ex-officio* and two nominated non-officials—remained vacant during the year.

## ANNEX IX

## Names of the Members of the Phaltan Municipality

1939-40

- 1 Mr. Nagesh Vishvanath Bavadekar, B. A., LL. B., Pleader, *President* (Elected—W. 2.)
- 2 Mr. Ramchand Talakchand Gandhi, *Vice-President* (Elected—W. 4.)
- 3 Mr. Vishnu Narayan Agashe, B. A., LL. B., Pleader, *Chairman, Managing Committee* (Elected—W. 2.)

## NOMINATED MEMBERS

- 4 Mr. Gangadhar Sakharam Phansalkar, L.C.P.S., Chief Medical Officer (*Official*)
- 5 Mr. Abdulrahim Lalmahomed Shaikh, B A., B.T. (*Official*)
- 6 Mr. Lakshman Sadashiv Hendre (*Non-Official*)
- 7 Mr. Ganapati Bayaji Kasar (*Non-Official*)

## ELECTED MEMBERS

- 8 Mr. Abasaheb Rajaram Bhonsale (W. 1—*Raviwar-Mangalwar*)
- 9 Mr. Krishna Bala Asalekar " " "
- 10 Mr. Nana Pandurang Ahivale " " "
- 11 Mr. Shankar Sadashiv Kshirsagar, Pleader (W. 2—*Kasaba*)
- 12 Mr. Bajirao Anandrao Pawar " "
- 13 Mr. Hiranman Balaram Teli, Pleader (W. 3—*Budhawar*)
- 14 Mr. Anandrao Abaji Ghate " "
- 15 Mr. Jivraj Kuber Doshi (W. 4—*Shukrawar, Mahatpura, Laxminagar*)
- 16 Mr. Walchand Jivraj Shah " " "

## ANNEX X

## Names of the Members of the Phaltan State Local Board

1939-40

- 1 Mr. Hiranman Balaram Teli, Pleader, *President* (*Nominated Non-Official*)
- 2 Mr. Shrikrishna Hari Talvalkar, A. C. R. A., Manager, Shri-Laxmi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Phaltan, *Vice-President* (*Nominated Non-Official*)

## NOMINATED MEMBERS

- 3 Mr. Govind Keshav Deshmukh, M.A., LL.B., B.T., Headmaster, Mudhoji High School, Phaltan (*Official*)
- 4 Mr. Shivram Vithal Ambiye, Mamlatdar (*Official*)
- 5 Mr. Narayan Govind Halabe, Mamlatdar for Co-operative Societies (*Official*)
- 6 Mr. Vasudeo Raghunath Lele, L.C.P.S., Asstt. Medical Officer (*Official*)
- 7 Mr. Dattatraya Sitaram Unde, Agricultural Officer (*Official*)
- 8 Mr. Shripatrao Ramchandraro Nimbalkar, Inamdar (*Non-Official*)
- 9 Mr. Talakchand Venichand Shah, Pleader (*Non-Official*)
- 10 Mr. Babu Maruti Kakade (*Non-Official*)

## ELECTED MEMBERS

- 11 Mr. Abasaheb Rajaram Bhonsale (*Phaltan*)
- 12 Mr. Bapusaheb Balasaheb Ranaware (*Kalaj*)
- 13 Mr. Jayasingrao Appajirao Lambhate (*Kalaj*)
- 14 Mr. Sarjerao Raghunathrao Bhoite (*Taradgaon*)
- 15 Mr. Tatyaba Nanasahab Chavan (*Taradgaon*)
- 16 Mr. Dharrao Madhavrao Nimbalkar (*Nimblak*)
- 17 Mr. Rama Madhav Gavde (*Nimblak*)
- 18 Mr. Mahibu Hasan (*Nimblak*)
- 19 Mr. Appasaheb Narayanrao Nimbalkar (*Barad*)
- 20 Mr. Jayavantrao Vyankatrao Nimbalkar (*Barad*)

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