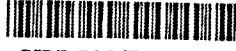


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9

INFANTICIDE (INDIA).

*S...*  
*110...*  
*1842*

in Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,  
passed 21 June 1843;—for,

of all COMMUNICATIONS received since the last  
Parliament, relative to the Practice of INFANTICIDE

Y: 451121.2.119

East-India House,  
August 1843.

J. D. DICKINSON,  
Deputy Secretary.

Mr. Evans.

Commons, to be Printed,  
1843.

SCHEDULE.

[Note.—This Return consists of Letters from the Governments of India to the Court of Directors and the Replies of the Court of Directors to those Communications; but the Return is not the result of an extensive search of the Records than there has yet been time to make may produce

DATE OF CONS.	DATE.	FROM			
	13 Mar. 1834	Government of Bengal	-	-	-
	13 Nov. 1834	- - Ditto	-	-	-
	7 Mar. 1835	Government of Agra	-	-	-
	6 April 1835	Government of India	-	-	-
	30 Jan. 1837	- - Ditto	-	-	-
	21 Sept. 1839	- - Ditto	-	-	-
	14 Jan. 1840	- - Ditto	-	-	-
	1841	Government of Agra	-	-	-
	18 April 1842	Government of India	-	-	-
	29 July 1842	Governor-general	-	-	-
	10 Aug. 1842	Government of India	-	-	-
	17 Dec. 1842	- - Ditto	-	-	-
	12 Feb. 1834	Court of Directors	-	-	Government of India
	22 July 1835	- - Ditto	-	-	Government of India
	11 Nov. 1835	- - Ditto	-	-	Ditto
	20 Sept. 1837	- - Ditto	-	-	Ditto
	16 May 1838	- - Ditto	-	-	Ditto
	26 Jan. 1842	- - Ditto	-	-	Ditto
	21 Sept. 1842	- - Ditto	-	-	Ditto
	14 Dec. 1842	- - Ditto	-	-	Ditto
	30 Dec. 1842	- - Ditto	-	-	Ditto
	1 Mar. 1843	- - Ditto	-	-	Ditto
	1 Aug. 1829	Government of Bombay	-	-	Court of Directors
	21 Feb. 1831	- - Ditto	-	-	Ditto
	10 Aug. 1831	- - Ditto	-	-	Ditto
	17 Nov. 1831	- - Ditto	-	-	Ditto
	19 June 1833	- - Ditto	-	-	Ditto
	11 Dec. 1833	- - Ditto	-	-	Ditto
	7 July 1835	- - Ditto	-	-	Ditto
	15 July 1835	- - Ditto	-	-	Ditto
	3 Nov. 1835	- - Ditto	-	-	Ditto
	2 Nov. 1836	- - Ditto	-	-	Ditto
	31 Dec. 1836	- - Ditto	-	-	Ditto
	20 Feb. 1839	- - Ditto	-	-	Ditto
	27 Nov. 1839	- - Ditto	-	-	Ditto
	20 May 1840	- - Ditto	-	-	Ditto
	22 June 1840	- - Ditto	-	-	Ditto
	20 Aug. 1840	- - Ditto	-	-	Ditto
	29 Sept. 1841	- - Ditto	-	-	Ditto
	15 June 1842	- - Ditto	-	-	Ditto
	30 Oct. 1842	- - Ditto	-	-	Ditto
	5 Nov. 1842	- - Ditto	-	-	Ditto
	19 May 1843	- - Ditto	-	-	Ditto
	17 Nov. 1830	Court of Directors	-	-	-
	16 April 1834	- - Ditto	-	-	-
	5 Nov. 1834	- - Ditto	-	-	-
	27 April 1836	- - Ditto	-	-	-
	7 Sept. 1836	- - Ditto	-	-	-
	13 May 1840	- - Ditto	-	-	-
	23 Dec. 1840	- - Ditto	-	-	-
	27 Jan. 1841	- - Ditto	-	-	-
	7 April 1841	- - Ditto	-	-	-
	25 Jan. 1843	- - Ditto	-	-	-
	17 Aug. 1836	Government of	-	-	-
	1 May 1839	Government of	-	-	-
	5 Oct. 1841	Government of	-	-	-
	27 Dec. 1841	Government of	-	-	-
	11 July 1842	Government of	-	-	-
	14 Dec. 1842	Court of Directors	-	-	-

PROCEEDINGS and ENCLOSURES

Bengal, 12 Feb. 1833	18 Dec. 1832	Secretary
Bengal, 30 May 1833	15 May 1833	Resident, Calcutta
1833	30 May 1833	Secretary

	FROM	To	PAGE
	Resident, Gwalior	Secretary to Government (No. 33)	30
	Secretary to Government	Resident, Gwalior (No 36)	31
Dec. 1833	Officiating Agent, Rajpootana	Secretary to Government (No. 16)	31
April 1833	Ditto - Kotah	Agent, Ajmere	31
Jan. 1834	Governor-general	Rajah of Boondee	33
	Khureeta, from Rana of Kotah, on Female Infanticide among the Pungar Meenas		33
	Perwannah issued by Rana of Oodeypoor		33
	Ditto - by Minister of Boondee		34
	Statement showing Number of Houses, and of Boys and Girls under 12 Years of Age, in Villages of Oodeypore and Boondee		34
	Governor-general	Rana of Oodeypore (No. 32)	34
	Ditto	Rana of Kotah	35
	Secretary to Government	Agent, Ajmere (No. 25)	35
	Rajpootana	Secretary to Governor-general (No. 20)	35
	Secretary to Government		35
	Agent of Rajah	Governor-general (No. 21)	36
	Statement of the Customs of the Mhairs (No 20)		36
	Secretary to Government	Superintendent, Mhairwara (No 21)	38
	Agent, Indore	Secretary to Government (No. 49)	38
	Extract from Colonel Tod's Rajasthan		40
	Agent, Schore	Resident, Indore (No. 50)	42
	Resolutions passed by several Rajahs and Rajpoot Chiefs		50
	Draft of a Letter addressed to Rajpoot Chiefs		51
	Secretary to Government	Resident, Indore (No. 51)	52
1 July 1840	Officiating Agent, Rajpootana	Officiating Sec to Government (No. 32)	53
14 June 1840	Ditto - ditto	Officiating Agent, Haraotee	53
19 June 1840	Officiating Agent, Haraotee	Ditto - Rajpootana	53
23 June 1840	Ditto - Rajpootana	Ditto - Haraotee	53
29 June 1840	Ditto - Haraotee	Ditto - Ajmere	54
28 April 1840	Ditto - Kotah	Rajah of Boondee	55
9 May 1840	Letter from Maha Rao		55
26 May 1840	Ditto - Rana of Jallawur		56
27 July 1840	Officiating Secretary to Government	Officiating Agent, Rajpootana (No. 34)	56
Jan. 1841	Officiating Agent, Rajpootana	Secretary to Government	57
1839	Extract Code of Rules, for Government of Marwar		57
1841	Ditto Notes by Lieutenant-colonel Sutherland		57
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	Jubhulpore	Sec. to Government of Agra (No. 147)	60
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		Agent, Jubhulpore	61
		Rewah, Rajah	61
		Sec. to Government of India (No. 27)	62
	Gwalior	Resident, Gwalior	62
		Ditto	63
		Ditto - (No. 29)	64
		Secretary to Government (No. 52)	64
	Gwalior	Resident, Gwalior (No. 53)	65
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	Gwalior	Resident, Gwalior	66
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	Ditto - Dholpore Territory		66
	Prisoners made over to Durbar Pundit		67
		Assistant Resident, Gwalior	67
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		Resident, Gwalior	68
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		Officiating Sec. to Government of Agra	72
		Agent, Ajmere	72
	Agra	Ditto	73
		Agent, Marwar	73
		Captain Ludlow	73
	Prisoner in Marwar		74
		Agent, Rajpootana	76

DATE OF CONS.	DATE.	FROM
Encl in Gov.-gen. Pollock's Political Letter, dated 29 July 1842, No. 9.	5 July 1842	Agent, Rajpootana - - - - Secretary to G. -
	29 June 1842	Agent, Joudpore - - - - Agent, Rajpootana
	2 June 1842	Rao Rajah - - - - Ditto
PROCEEDINGS and ENCLOSURES referred to in <i>Bombay Political Letter</i>		
Bombay, 10 September 1828	21 Aug. 1828	Resident, Baroda - - - - Mr Secretary
	16 Aug. 1828	Agent, Pahlunpore - - - - Resident, Baroda
	-	Notes received from Karkoons stationed at Santul to Female Children preserved by Jarejahs
	9 Sept. 1828	Mr. Secretary Bax - - - - Resident, Baroda
	31 July 1828	Debtor and Creditor Account, Infanticide Fund
Bombay, 22 July 1829	9 Sept. 1828	Mr. Secretary Bax - - - -
	11 Mar. 1829	Acting Agent, Katteewar - - - -
	12 April 1829	Assistant Agent, Moorvee - - - -
Bombay, 1 June 1833	-	Names of Jarejahs who had Presents made their Daughters
	21 July 1829	Acting Chief Secretary to Government
	24 April 1833	Acting Agent, Katteewar - - - -
	31 Jan. 1833	Receipts and Disbursements on Account of (No. 1711)
Bombay, 28 August 1833	6 May 1833	Minute by the Governor (No. 1712) - - - -
	23 May 1833	Chief Secretary to Government - Agent, Katteewar
	2 Aug. 1833	Commissioner, Guzerat - - - - Secretary to Government (No. 24)
	2 July 1833	Agent, Katteewar - - - - Commissioner, Guzerat
Bombay, 15 January 1834	26 Aug. 1833	Secretary to Government - - - - Commissioner, Guzerat (No. 249)
	26 Aug. 1833	- - - Ditto - - - - Acct.-gen. and Civil Auditor (No. 249)
Bombay, 26 November 1834	24 Dec. 1833	Agent, Katteewar - - - - Commissioner, Guzerat
	24 Sept. 1834	Agent, Katteewar - - - - Chief Sec to Government (No. 3691)
	-	Draft of proposed Proclamation relative to Female Infanticide (No. 3691)
	15 Sept. 1834	Debtor and Creditor Account of Infanticide Fund, from January to September 1834
	24 Sept. 1834	Form of Register for taking Census of Jarejah Tribes
	24 Sept. 1834	Return of Jarejah Children in Nowanuggur
	24 Sept. 1834	Supplement to Dhurole Register, containing since original Register was obtained
	24 Sept. 1834	Return of Jarejah Children in Dhurole
	24 Sept. 1834	Ditto - - ditto - - Dhurole
	24 Sept. 1834	Ditto - - ditto - - Meer
	24 Sept. 1834	Ditto - - ditto - - Bag
	24 Sept. 1834	Ditto - - ditto - -
	24 Sept. 1834	Ditto - - ditto - -
	24 Sept. 1834	Ditto - - ditto - -
	24 Sept. 1834	Ditto - - ditto - -
	24 Sept. 1834	Ditto - - ditto - -
	24 Sept. 1834	Ditto - - ditto - -
	24 Sept. 1834	Ditto - - ditto - -
	24 Sept. 1834	Ditto - - ditto - -
	24 Sept. 1834	Ditto - - ditto - -
	24 Sept. 1834	Ditto - - ditto - -
	24 Sept. 1834	Ditto - - ditto - -
	24 Sept. 1834	Ditto - - ditto - -
	24 Sept. 1834	Abstract of Debt
	Without date	Minute by Gov
	ditto - -	Ditto - M
ditto - -	Ditto - M	
27 Sept. 1834	Agent, Katteewar	
22 Nov. 1834	Chief Secretary	
-	Resolution	
22 Nov. 1834	Chief Secretary	
22 Nov. 1834	- - -	
27 Nov. 1834	- - -	



DATE OF CONS	DATE.	FROM.	
Enclosures in Bombay Political Letter; dated 20 Feb. 1839, No. 5	12 July 1835	Dewan of Jonaghur -	Agent, K...
	11 Aug. 1835	Wassungee Esungee -	Ditto
	24 Sept. 1835	Chief of Dranged -	Ditto
	11 Sept. 1835	Ditto - Simree -	Ditto
	1 Sept. 1835	Ditto - Kinnur -	Ditto
	1 Sept. 1835	Ditto - Chora -	Ditto
	26 Aug. 1835	Ditto - Gonderabee -	Ditto
	25 Aug. 1835	Ditto - Keraller -	Ditto
	26 Aug. 1835	Proprietor of Bholora -	Ditto
	23 Aug. 1835	Shareholder of Ruttonpoor -	Ditto
	3 Sept. 1835	S. Buneesing -	Ditto
	- - 1835	Chief of Walla -	Ditto
	22 Aug. 1835	Rawunt Seeajee -	Ditto
	20 Aug. 1835	Chief of Jubhulpore -	Ditto
	26 Sept. 1835	Ditto - Bojawuddur -	Ditto
	20 Sept. 1835	Ditto - Wunto -	Ditto
	6 Sept. 1835	Surmya Byopjee, &c. -	Ditto
	9 Sept. 1835	Chiefs of Dalla -	Ditto
	2 Aug. 1835	Chief of Satodur -	Ditto
	4 Aug. 1835	Ditto - Drapha -	Ditto
	2 Aug. 1835	Ditto - Rapore -	Ditto
	7 Aug. 1835	Ditto - Moobeladeree -	Ditto
	20 Sept. 1838	Minute by the Governor -	Ditto
	22 Sept. 1838	Ditto by Mr. Dunlop -	Ditto
Without date	Ditto by Mr. Anderson -	Ditto	
- Ditto -	Ditto by the Governor -	Ditto	
- Ditto -	Ditto by Mr. Anderson -	Ditto	
- Ditto -	Ditto by the Board -	Ditto	
16 Feb. 1839	Secretary to Government -	Agent, Katteewar	
21 Feb. 1839	- Ditto -	Acting Resident in Cutch -	
24 Sept. 1834	Form of Register for taking Census of Jarejas in Katteewar -	-	
Bombay, 19 May 1838	31 Dec. 1837	Agent, Katteewar -	Secretary to Government (No. 21)
	- - -	Deposition of Chief of Mallia -	-
	- - -	- Ditto - Tija Banyan -	-
	- - -	- Ditto - Goolam Mahomed -	-
Bombay, 11 July 1838	16 May 1838	Minute by the Governor (No. 2160)	-
	16 May 1838	Secretary to Government -	Agent, Katteewar (No. ...)
Bombay, 29 August 1838	13 June 1838	Agent, Katteewar -	Secretary to Government
	10 July 1838	Acting Chief Secretary to Government	Agent, Katteewar
Bombay, 10 Oct. 1838	23 July 1838	Agent, Katteewar -	Acting Chief Secretary
	23 Aug. 1838	Secretary to Government	Agent, Katteewar
	14 Sept. 1838	Agent, Katteewar -	-
Bombay, 6 March 1839	9 Oct. 1838	Secretary to Government	-
	9 Oct. 1838	- - - Ditto -	-
	18 Feb. 1839	Assistant Resident, Bhoj -	-
Bombay, 31 May 1839	26 Feb. 1839	Memorandum by Secretary to G.	-
	6 Mar. 1839	Secretary to Government -	-
	30 April 1839	Agent, Rajcote -	-
Bombay, 14 August 1839	- - -	Two Petitions from Jarejas -	-
	18 May 1839	Minute by Mr. Farish (No. ...)	-
	Without date	Ditto by Mr. Anderson (No. ...)	-
	31 May 1839	Secretary to Government -	-
Bombay, 5 August 1840	11 June 1839	Agent, Katteewar -	-
	Without date	Memorandum by Secretary to G.	-
	- Ditto -	Minute by the Governor (No. ...)	-
	- Ditto -	Ditto by Mr. Anderson (No. ...)	-
	6 Aug. 1839	Acting Chief Secretary to G.	-
	5 May 1839	Assistant Resident, Bhoj -	-
Bombay, 11 Nov. 1840	23 May 1839	- - Ditto -	-
	18 June 1839	- - Ditto -	-
	11 April 1840	Agent, Cutch -	-
	23 Mar. 1840	Rao Daisuljee -	-
	- - -	Remarks by Jarejas (No. ...)	-
	23 Mar. 1840	Jarejas in Bhoj -	-
	23 Mar. 1840	Rao Daisuljee -	-
	13 Mar. 1840	Resident, Cutch -	-
	10 July 1840	Minute by the Governor, Bombay -	-
	4 Aug. 1840	Chief Secretary to Government -	-
Bombay, 11 Nov. 1840	4 Aug. 1840	- - - - Ditto -	-
	4 Aug. 1840	Resolution of Government -	-
	4 Aug. 1840	Chief Secretary to Government -	-
	21 Sept. 1840	Officiating Sec. -	-
6 Nov. 1840	Chief Secretary to Government -	-	

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1841	Minute by Commander-in-chief (No. 922)	- - - -	- - - -	334
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1841	Acting Secretary to Government	- - - -	Ditto	350
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27 Sept. 1841	Agent, Cutch	- - - -	Acting Chief Sec. to Gov (No. 6257)	351
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13 Nov. 1841	Minute by Mr. Anderson (No. 6258)	- - - -	- - - -	352
13 Nov. 1841	Secretary to Government	- - - -	Agent, Cutch	353
7 Oct. 1841	Agent, Cutch	- - - -	Chief Sec to Government (No. 6260)	353
22 Sept. 1841	Statement of Worshippers of Koonurjee	- - - -	- - - -	355
27 Sept. 1841	Worshippers of Mata	- - - -	Agent, Cutch	355
27 Sept. 1841	Ditto	- - - -	Ditto	355
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	- - - -	- - - -	Secretary to Government	402
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DATE OF CONS.	DATE.	FROM.
Bombay, 5 Oct. 1842	5 Sept. 1842	Secretary to Governor-general - - Secretary to Gov.
Bombay, 11 Nov. 1842	21 Sept. 1840	Off. Secretary Government of India - C. Sec. Gov. Bombay
	6 Nov. 1840	Chief Secretary Government, Bombay - Agent, Cutch (No. 4994)
	28 Sept. 1840	Agent, Cutch - - - - - Secretary to Government
	19 Oct. 1840	Memorandum by Secretary to Government (No. 4994) -
	7 Nov. 1840	Chief Secretary to Government - Agent, Cutch (No. 4994)
	7 Nov. 1840	- - - - Ditto - - - - Civil Auditor
Bombay, Enclosure in Political Letter, dated 5 Nov. 1842, No. 1	22 Nov. 1840	Minute by the Governor - - - - -

PROCEEDINGS and ENCLOSURES referred to in Legislative and

India, 6 June 1836	19 May 1836	Secretary Government, Agra - - - - - Secy
	13 May 1836	Officiating Reg. N. Adawlut - - - - - Secy
	28 April 1836	Officiating Commissioner, Jubhulpore - - - - - Res.
	- - - - -	Resolution of Government - - - - -
Bengal, 7 Aug. 1838	20 June 1838	Agent, S. W. Frontier - - - - - Off. Secy
	20 June 1838	Translation of a Persian Missal (No. 31) - - - - -
	7 Aug. 1838	Secretary Government, Bengal - - - - - Agent S. W.
Agra, 6 Aug. 1841	25 May 1841	R. Lowther, Esq. - - - - - Secretary Gov.
	28 Jan. 1841	Magistrate, Allahabad - - - - - Commissioner, Allahabad
Agra, 7 June 1842	24 Mar. 1842	Commissioner, Allahabad - - - - - Secretary Government, Agra (No. 4994)
	7 Feb. 1842	Magistrate, Allahabad - - - - - Commissioner, Allahabad

East India House, }  
15 August 1843. }

Appendix (A)

CENSUS of the JAHREJAH FAMILIES in the Village of *Mohaluk*, in the Province of *Katch*, as taken under Orders of his Highness the Rao, in the Year Sunvut 18 96-97 or A. D. 1846

SAHIB JAHREJAH'S.

			FAMILIES.																						
Number.	NAMES of the Heads of Families	Age	Occu- pation.	MALES.							FEMALES														
				SONS.			GRAND-SONS				DAUGHTERS.						GRAND-DAUGHTERS								
				Number	Age		Number.	Age			Married		Betrothed		Not Married or Betrothed.		Married			Betrothed			Not Married or Betrothed		
					Years.	Months.		Years	Months.	Number.	Age	Number.	Age	Number	Age.	Number.	Age	Number.	Age.	Number.	Age.	Number.	Age.		
Number.	Years.	Months.	Number.	Years	Months.	Number.	Years	Months.	Number.	Years	Months	Number.	Years.	Months.	Number.	Years	Months	Number.	Years	Months.	Number.	Years.	Months		
1	Soomrajee	40	Grassiah	1	10										2	10									
2	Maljee	50		1	3																				
3	Asaramjee	25																							
4	Arjunjee	11																							
5	Kooburjee	50		1	25																				
6	Kheemajee	49		3	22		1	4																	
					15																				
7	Saibjee	30																							
8	Jevunjee	26																							
9	Hurbhumjee	25																							
10	Lulljee	10																							
11	Oonurjee	22																							
12	Jadowjee	17																							
13	Jettahjee	50																							
14	Kavajee	49																							
15	Ruttonjee	26		1																					
16	Kursunjee	14																							
17	Pudunsinghjee	8																							
18	Khoobsinghjee	6																							
19	Kasurjee	40		1	22																				
20	Doodajee	42		3	11																				
					8																				
					2																				
21	Mchurjee	40		3	20																				
					14																				
					8																				
22	Oodesinghjee	5																							
23	Gorjee	65		2	8										1	10									
					8																				
24	Veejrajee	50																							

(contour)

Appendix (A).—CENSUS of the JAHREJAH FAMILIES in the Village of *Motholah*, in the Province of *Kuch*—cont. *nud.*

Number.	NAMES of the Heads of Families.	Age.	Occu- pation	FAMILIES																				
				MALES.						FEMALES.														
				SONS.			GRANDSONS.			DAUGHTERS.						GRAND-DAUGHTERS.								
				Number	Age.		Number.	Age		Married.		Betrothed.		Not Married or Betrothed		Married.		Betrothed.		Not Married or Betrothed.				
					Years	Months.		Years.	Months.	Number.	Age.	Number.	Age.	Number.	Age.	Number.	Age.	Number.	Age.	Number.	Age.			
	Years	Months.	Number.	Years.	Months.	Number.	Years.	Months	Number.	Years.	Months.	Number.	Years.	Months.	Number.	Years.	Months.	Number.	Years.	Months.				
25	Purtapsingjee	47	Grassiah	2	22																			
					4																			
26	Pragjee	55		1	25		1	8																
27	Jehnauljee	40		1	14																			
28	Hotheljee	40		2	9																			
					7																			
29	Bharajee	60		5	35		2	13																
					24			4																
					14																			
					12																			
					8																			
30	Deesuljee	55		2	28		1	2																
					22																			
31	Rahsingjee	50		3	18																			
					7																			
					6																			
32	Mausingjee	45		1	21																			
33	Radhunjee	35		3	11																			
					3																			
					9																			
34	Deepsingjee	30		2	6																			
					1			6																
35	Bapoojee	17																						
36	Sutteejee	70		3	40		2	11						1		5								
					35			1																
					20																			
37	Ruwajee	35												1		3								
38	bagjee	63		1	28		1	15																
39	Bheebjee	50																						
40	Dowajee	54																						
41	Rim Singhjee	45		2	10									1		7								
					3																			
42	Ju-sajee	20																						
43	Koonu j e	20																						
	TOTAL			44			8							7										1

Bhoj Agency, }  
8 December 1870 }

(S 200) P. M. Mohun,

ABSTRACT CENSUS of the JAHREJAH FAMILIES in each Talook of the Province of Kutch, as taken under the Orders of His Highness the Rao, in the Year Samvut 1896-97, or A. D. 1840.

DISTRICT and TALOOK.	Number of Houses or Heads of Families.	FAMILIES.								AGE										FEMALES.			Total Population of Jahrejah Blood.			Proportion of Males to Females.
		MALES.				FEMALES.				Of the Males, including Heads of Families.					Of the Females.					Married.	Detrothed.	Not Married or Detrothed.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	
		Sons.	Grandsons.	Great Grandsons.	Daughters.	Grand-daughters.	Great Grand-daughters.	TOTAL MALES.	TOTAL FEMALES.	Under 1 Year.	Under 1 Year to 5.	From 5 to 15.	From 15 to 25.	Above 25 Years.	Under 1 Year.	From 1 to 5.	From 5 to 15.	From 15 to 25.	Above 25 Years.							
<b>Abrassah :</b>																										
Mathalah	59	89	23	2	7	3	2	114	12	8	20	58	41	60	4	1	6	1	1	11	213	12	225	1 to 17.7.		
Sootree	30	35	21	1	7	1	1	56	1	2	13	22	17	32	1	1	1	1	1	1	86	1	87	1 to 86.		
Veenjan	166	85	24	1	7	5	1	109	12	8	24	69	43	70	2	2	2	1	1	12	215	12	227	1 to 17.9.		
Godrah	34	32	9	1	4	2	1	41	6	1	12	16	10	37	1	1	1	1	1	4	75	6	81	1 to 12.5.		
Kotee	20	16	1	1	3	1	1	17	3	4	5	11	9	8	1	1	1	1	1	3	37	3	40	1 to 12.3.		
Sandhon	11	11	3	1	4	1	1	14	4	1	4	6	6	8	1	1	1	1	1	3	25	4	29	1 to 6.2.		
Notah Leyja	11	9	3	1	1	1	1	12	1	1	1	7	1	13	1	1	1	1	1	3	23	1	24	1 to 23.		
Kokula	37	21	2	1	1	1	1	31	1	1	9	17	10	32	1	1	1	1	1	2	68	1	69	1 to 68.		
Terah	49	49	2	1	1	1	1	51	2	3	10	29	28	50	1	1	1	1	1	2	120	2	122	1 to 60.		
Roha	141	126	16	1	23	4	1	142	27	10	23	71	74	105	3	6	5	12	1	13	253	27	280	1 to 10.4.		
Nulla	119	88	10	1	9	2	1	98	11	2	23	51	60	76	3	4	3	4	1	2	217	11	228	1 to 19.7.		
Notee Wumotee	89	96	6	1	7	3	1	102	10	5	21	52	40	64	2	3	2	1	1	9	182	10	192	1 to 18.2.		
Kothara	62	77	36	1	3	2	1	113	5	4	15	47	38	61	1	2	2	1	1	4	165	5	170	1 to 33.		
Mankoowa	8	6	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	2	1	3	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	1	16	1 to 15.		
<b>Gurdah.</b>																										
Ichree	15	15	4	1	1	1	1	19	1	2	3	10	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	34	1	34	1 to 34.		
Kookrahoo	34	31	6	1	3	1	1	37	2	1	13	18	11	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	71	2	73	1 to 35.5.		
<b>Mauk :</b>																										
Nurah	18	7	1	1	3	1	1	7	3	1	2	6	6	10	1	1	3	1	1	3	25	3	28	1 to 8.3.		
<b>Kauntee.</b>																										
Furradee	71	66	16	1	8	2	1	82	10	6	13	40	31	63	1	1	4	5	1	2	153	10	163	1 to 15.3.		
Rutaria	18	36	24	3	2	3	1	63	5	7	12	16	15	31	2	1	1	1	1	5	81	5	86	1 to 16.2.		
Motah Assoombia	38	39	16	3	4	1	1	58	4	4	12	17	15	48	1	1	2	1	1	3	96	4	100	1 to 24.		
Putree	11	15	2	1	1	1	1	17	1	1	4	6	4	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	1	29	1 to 28.		
Nuvee Nall	6	7	1	1	5	1	1	7	6	1	5	2	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	6	13	5	18	1 to 2.6.		
Bidrah	27	24	6	1	5	1	1	30	6	1	9	16	9	23	3	1	2	1	1	5	57	6	63	1 to 9.5.		
Karah	14	22	5	1	2	1	1	27	3	1	8	8	12	12	1	1	2	1	1	3	41	3	44	1 to 13.6.		
Gujore	16	17	4	1	6	5	1	21	11	1	3	9	11	13	1	1	5	4	2	11	37	11	48	1 to 3.3.		
Ghonyasur	40	26	8	1	3	1	1	34	3	1	6	27	9	31	1	1	2	1	1	2	74	3	77	1 to 24.6.		
Goendallee	80	59	1	1	3	1	1	60	3	1	10	20	27	33	1	1	2	1	1	1	140	3	143	1 to 46.6.		
Goghah	136	148	36	1	14	2	1	184	16	13	38	93	59	117	1	4	6	6	1	6	320	16	336	1 to 20.		
<b>Halla Chowishee.</b>																										
Putrusur	117	122	26	1	7	6	1	148	13	6	26	60	57	116	3	4	4	2	1	4	265	13	278	1 to 20.3.		
Huttee	63	66	7	3	7	1	1	76	7	1	15	41	26	57	3	1	2	2	1	5	139	7	146	1 to 19.8.		

(continued)

Appendix (B)—Abstract Census of the Jahrejah Families in each Talook of the Province of Kutch—continued

DISTRICT and TALOOK	Number of Houses or Heads of Families	FAMILIES.									AGE					FEMALES.			Total Population of Jahrejah Blood			Proportion of Males to Females																		
		MALES				FEMALES				Of the Males, including Heads of Families.					Of the Females.					Married	Betrothed		Not Married or Betrothed.	Males	Females.	Total														
		Sons	Grandsons	Great Grandsons	Daughters	Grand-daughters,	Great Grand-daughters	TOTAL MALES.	TOTAL FEMALES	Under 1 Year	Under 1 Year to 5	From 5 to 15	From 15 to 25.	Above 25 Years	Under 1 Year	From 1 to 5	From 5 to 15	From 15 to 25	Above 25 Years																					
Dragah.																																								
Chundia	15	16	5	-	2	-	-	21	2	1	4	12	6	13	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	36	2	38	1 to 18													
Anjar.																																								
Keyroce	156	156	30	3	9	-	-	189	9	12	48	89	63	133	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	7	315	9	324	1 to 35.4														
Goolpidur	60	63	4	-	14	5	-	67	19	6	12	37	30	63	3	8	4	4	1	4	1	12	147	19	166	1 to 7.7														
Pahwir																																								
Chan Iranee	27	24	3	-	11	1	-	27	12	1	10	18	9	16	2	3	2	5	1	6	2	4	54	12	66	1 to 1.7														
Kunna boy	43	39	1	-	8	1	-	40	9	-	9	22	21	31	-	4	1	3	1	2	2	4	54	9	63	1 to 9.2														
Dhaneytee	26	33	2	-	3	-	-	35	3	2	13	15	6	25	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	64	3	67	1 to 20.3														
Wagur																																								
Vursahmaree	24	18	-	-	-	-	-	18	1	2	9	11	5	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	42	-														
Cheerace	57	62	3	-	7	1	-	55	8	6	12	37	22	35	1	6	1	-	-	-	7	112	8	120	1 to 14															
Butchaw	24	23	5	-	4	-	-	28	4	2	8	9	8	25	2	-	2	-	-	1	1	2	52	4	56	1 to 13														
Vond	6	8	5	-	4	-	-	13	4	-	2	8	3	6	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	19	4	23	1 to 4.7														
Seckrah	18	12	-	-	1	-	-	12	1	-	5	13	4	8	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	3	39	1	40	1 to 30														
Chadwalia	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8	-															
Wandee	9	10	4	-	8	-	-	14	8	1	2	6	4	10	1	-	2	4	1	5	2	1	23	8	31	1 to 28.														
Cheetrore	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	3	1	4	1 to 3															
Kannere	23	27	-	-	4	-	-	27	4	2	10	13	7	19	-	-	2	2	-	2	-	50	4	54	1 to 12.5															
Vejpasar	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	-															
Wankah	3	8	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	6	1	7	1 to 6														
Lakree	4	2	-	-	4	-	-	2	4	-	-	3	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	6	4	10	1 to 1.5.															
Kuntlikote	21	25	2	-	3	1	-	27	4	2	6	14	9	17	-	2	-	2	-	1	3	4	4	52	4	56	1 to 12.													
Mahyah	20	12	-	-	1	-	-	12	1	1	2	11	8	10	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	32	1	33	1 to 32.															
Arraysir	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	3	1 to 2															
Sunvah	43	51	4	-	14	-	-	55	14	3	15	30	18	32	-	5	5	1	-	1	5	8	98	14	112	1 to 7.														
Trumvou	2	4	-	-	1	-	-	4	1	-	-	3	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	6	1	7	1 to 6.															
Jysta	58	68	1	-	11	-	-	69	11	8	20	37	18	44	-	2	6	3	-	1	3	7	127	11	138	1 to 11.5.														
Koombaree	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	3	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	14	-															
Cubraoo	17	21	3	-	1	-	-	27	1	1	11	5	10	14	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	41	1	42	1 to 41.															
Anbleeala	11	8	-	-	1	-	-	8	1	-	2	4	3	10	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	19	1	20	1 to 19															
Dhummuika	61	64	16	-	21	4	-	80	25	2	17	41	23	55	-	4	13	6	2	6	1	18	25	43	1 to 5.7															
TOTAL	2,287	2,204	407	11	276	57	2	2,625	333	119	592	1,291	963	1,917	45	89	103	86	12	77	42	216	1,912	333	2,245	1 to 14.6.														

Bloug Agency, }  
8 December 1910. }

(3 contd) P. M. Mulla,  
Political Agent in Kutch

(No. 3,580.)

MEMORANDUM by the Political Secretary, dated 28 April 1841.

THE accompanying Reports on Infanticide, from the Political Agent in Cutch, may be divided into two heads. Dated 8th Dec. 1840, and 11th January 1841.

1st. The extent to which female infanticide formerly prevailed in Cutch, and the diminished degree in which it is now practised, with the remedial measures which have been either adopted or are in the course of adoption by his Highness the Rao of Cutch for the suppression of this inhuman custom.

2d. The rite of suttee, which is still permitted to be performed throughout the territories of his Highness the Rao of Cutch, although it has been formally prohibited, under severe penalties, in all other parts of the Bombay presidency.

2. In the 5th and 17th paragraphs of his Report dated the 8th December last, and in his letter of the 11th January last, the Political Agent gives a fearful picture of the extent to which female infanticide has, during the last 25 years, prevailed in Cutch, and unhappily shows beyond doubt, that the custom is not confined to the Jarejah tribe alone, but that their example has been followed by other Hindoo and even Mahomedan tribes residing in that province. The Political Agent's conclusions are, for the most part, drawn from a census which has now, for the first time, been framed of the Jareeja population of Cutch, and consequently there is no reason whatever to doubt their accuracy.

3. When the next census is taken, Mr. Malet, the present Political Agent, should endeavour to secure that persons of intelligence and integrity are selected. He should also be instructed to depute the melhta, alluded to in the second paragraph of the late Political Agent's letter of the 8th December, for the purpose of testing, without previous warning, the correctness of the returns made by the censurers. The great importance which Government attach to the honest performance of this duty, should be impressed on Mr. Malet's attention, for upon this Government must chiefly depend for the effectual extinction of infanticide wherever it prevails.

4. The census obtained by the late Political Agent embraces the whole of Cutch and Wagur, with the exception of Addoe, belonging to the chief of Moorvee, from which no return has as yet been furnished. It exhibits the following results:—

Total number of houses or heads of families	- - 2,287
Ditto sons, grandsons, and great grandsons	- - 2,625
Ditto daughters, grand-daughters, and great grand-daughters	- - 335
Excess of male over female children	- - 2,290

5. Melancholy as these results are, as showing the preponderancy of male children to be in the ratio of more than eight times the number of females, it is gratifying to observe, from the explanation given in the seventh and four following paragraphs of the late Political Agent's Report, that the practice of female infanticide has lately diminished in Cutch in a very sensible degree, and that the measures adopted for its suppression, although only now in their infancy, have been attended with considerable success. His Highness the Rao appears sincere in his endeavours to suppress the custom, and, with his cordial co-operation, and the constant vigilance of the Political Agent, we may safely calculate on the gradual decrease and ultimate extinction of the practice in Cutch.

6. In regard to Addoe, the Political Agent in Katteewar should be requested, with as little delay as possible, to obtain a census of the Jarejas of that district, and to extend to them the measures adopted in Katteewar for the suppression of female infanticide.

7. As fuller and more satisfactory information is submitted in the late Political Agent's letter of the 11th January last, no remarks seem necessary on the points adverted to in the 16th and 17th paragraphs of his report of the 8th December last, which will be hereafter alluded to.

8. In the 18th paragraph, the late Political Agent reports that he has embraced frequent occasions to discuss with his Highness the Rao the subject of suttee, and

has repeatedly urged his Highness to forbid this rite, but that he has declined to adopt any authoritative measures for its suppression, on the ground that, as the "head of the state, he is bound to consult the Jarejas on every great question, and to abide by their advice;" unfortunately the Jarejas are decidedly opposed to interference.

9. On this subject, the late Political Agent remarks, "I have endeavoured all along to prevail on the Rao to act for himself, well knowing that a body of ignorant men like the Jarejas can never be induced to abandon any part of their ancestral superstition, unless urged by some more powerful motive than the simple dictates of virtue and humanity. I believe that they would willingly bow to the mandate which forbids suttee, and that if the Rao would exercise the moral courage required on his part to issue the injunction, the rite would be at once, and without a murmur, abandoned. For the future I shall oppose, unless otherwise instructed by the Honourable Board, the proposition of the question in any form to the Jarejas in a body, and trust to time to bring about a change in the Rao's feelings, which may render his Highness as sincerely desirous of employing all the power and influence of his station to abolish suttee, as he most truly and evidently is to put an end to infanticide."

10. Mr. Malet should perhaps be directed to communicate to his Highness the Rao the regret of the British Government that he cannot be prevailed upon to abolish of his own authority the inhuman rite of suttee; and in urging his Highness to relinquish his scruples on the subject, cite to him the examples of his Highness the Guicowar, the Rajah of Sattara, and the Rajah of Kolapore, with many other chiefs of minor importance, who have all, without hesitation, followed the example and advice of the British Government in prohibiting the custom of suttee under the severest penalties.

\* Fourth of the fine  
be imposed on the  
guilty party.

11. In his letter of the 11th January last, the late Political Agent reports the satisfactory intelligence that his Highness the Rao had subsequently to his letter of the 8th December voluntarily issued a proclamation, warning every tribe and family in Cutch, in any way descended from the Jarejas, whether Mahomedan, Hindoo, or otherwise, that as the practice of infanticide has been abolished amongst the Jarejas, it will not be permitted to be practised by any other tribes in Cutch, and that every case of infanticide proved to the satisfaction of the Cutch Durbar will be very severely punished. In the same proclamation, with the view to facilitate the detection of offenders, it is announced that rewards\* will be given to parties who may hereafter come forward and substantiate the commission, by any of these tribes, of an act of infanticide.

12. The promulgation of this proclamation is highly satisfactory, and the more so, because it has been the spontaneous act of his Highness the Rao of Cutch; and it is peculiarly gratifying to observe that Lieutenant Colonel Melvill, at the conclusion of his letter of the 11th January last, states it to be his opinion, founded on the gradual but certain progress which is now being made throughout Cutch towards the extinction of infanticide, that "in the course of a few years the infamous stigma which has hitherto attached to the name of the Jareja, will be fully and for ever removed."

13. In communicating to Mr. Malet the high sense entertained by Government of the zeal, judgment, and discretion which has distinguished Lieutenant Colonel Melvill's efforts for the suppression of infanticide in Cutch, that gentleman may be informed that Government confidently rely on his constant and zealous exertions to secure that the measures which have been adopted are carried into full effect.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*  
Secretary to Government.

(No. 3,581.)

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Board

I CONCUR in the observations of the Political Secretary, and they may be communicated to the Political Agent.

I regret deeply to come to the conclusion that female infanticide still prevails to a frightful extent in the province of Cutch; the inference to be drawn from a census, where it is found the sons are 2,204, and the daughters only 276, is too plain, and too terrible.

The

The suppression of this crime to nature can, in my opinion, be only brought about by the Rao himself acting in sincerity and good faith; if his subjects find that the prejudice in respect to female children has in truth left him, and that he will invariably severely punish detected infanticide, I cannot doubt that the practice will cease. The object of our Political Agent at Bhooj should be to keep up in the mind of the Rao a determination to suppress the crime, as springing from himself, in dislike and horror at the cruelty, as well as in the knowledge that it is most obnoxious to all the feelings of our Government, contrary to existing engagements.

The Political Agent should, as suggested by the Political Secretary, oppose to the Rao's disinclination to interfere with the Jarejahs in respect to the rite of Suttee, the example of the Guicowar, the sovereign whose territories border on his own, and whose feelings and religious prejudices as a true Hindoo cannot be questioned; yet this sovereign voluntarily abolished the rite throughout his territories. The Rao should be informed of the great respect throughout the civilized world that this act of the Guicowar ensures, and the certainty, when other things are forgot, that it will cause him to be considered by posterity as an enlightened prince.

A communication should be made to Colonel Melvill, as expressed in the 12th para of this memorandum, of the high opinion this Government entertains of his exertions whilst Political Agent in Cutch, on these two subjects so deeply interesting to humanity.

(signed) *G. W. Anderson.*  
*J. A. Dunlop.*  
*J. H. Crawford.*

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POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(No. 1794 of 1841.)

(No. 3582.)

From the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to *A. Malet*, Esq. Political Agent in Cutch.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 29 June 1841.

1. I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of Lieutenant-colonel Melvill's letters, dated the 8th December and 11th January last, No. 286 of 1840, and No 8 of 1841, on the subject of female infanticide, and the rite of Suttee, as at present practised in the territories of his Highness the Rao of Cutch; and in communicating to you, for your information and guidance, such observations and instructions as appear to the Honourable the Governor in Council to be called for, at the same time to take a brief review of such parts of these reports as appear requisite for the clearer elucidation of the subject.

2. The subjects reported on, in the two letters now replied to, may be divided into two heads:—

1st. The extent to which female infanticide formerly prevailed in Cutch as compared with the diminished degree in which it is now practised in that province, and the remedial measures which have been either adopted or are in the course of adoption by his Highness the Rao of Cutch, for the suppression of this inhuman custom.

2d. The rite of Suttee, which is still permitted to be performed throughout the territories of his Highness the Rao of Cutch, although it has been formerly prohibited under severe penalties in all other parts of the Bombay presidency.

In the 5th and 17th paragraphs of his Report, dated the 8th December last, and in his letter of the 11th January last, Lieutenant-colonel Melvill has submitted a fearful picture of the extent to which female infanticide has during the last 25 years prevailed in Cutch, and unhappily shows beyond doubt, that the custom is not confined to the Jarejah tribe alone, but that their example has been followed by their Hindoo, and even Mahomedan tribes residing in that province. Lieutenant-colonel Melvill's conclusions have, for the most part, been drawn from a census which has for the first time been recently framed of the Jarejah population of Cutch, and their accuracy, therefore, cannot be considered open to doubt.

4. On the occasion of the next census being taken, it will be an object of great importance that you should select, as far as you have the power, persons of intelli-



gence and well-established integrity for this responsible duty; and it will be also expedient that you should, without any previous warning, depute the Mehta alluded to in the second paragraph of the late Political Agent's letter of the 8th December last, to different points in the province for the purpose of testing the correctness, or otherwise, of the returns made by the censors. It is almost unnecessary to remark, that the Honourable the Governor in Council attaches the greatest importance to the honest performance by the censors of the duty entrusted to them, since upon this Government must chiefly depend for the effectual extinction of infanticide wherever it prevails.

5. The census obtained by Lieutenant-colonel Melvill embraces the whole of Cutch and Wagur, with the exception of Addoec, belonging to the chief of Moorvee, from which no return had, at the date of that officer's reports, been obtained, and exhibits the results shown in the following statement :

Total number of houses or heads of families - - - - -	2,287
Ditto sons, grandsons, and great-grandsons - - - - -	2,625
Ditto daughters, grand-daughters, and great grand-daughters - - -	335
Excess of male over female children - - - - -	2,290

6. Deeply as these results are to be deplored as showing the preponderancy of male children to be nearly in the ratio of 800 per cent. over the number of females, it has been a source of sincere congratulation to the Honourable the Governor in Council to find, from the explanation given in the 7th and 11th paragraphs of Lieutenant-colonel Melvill's Report of the 8th December last, that the practice of female infanticide has latterly diminished in Cutch in a very sensible degree, and that the measures adopted for its suppression, although only now in their infancy, have already been attended with considerable success.

7. The further decrease and ultimate extinction of this inhuman custom in the province of Cutch cannot be accomplished without his Highness the Rao continuing firm and determined in his co-operation with the British Government in the measures now in progress for the attainment of this humane object, and by his Highness availing himself of every opportunity which may present itself to prove how sincere he is in his detestation of so unnatural a crime, and by his invariably punishing, with proper severity, all persons, however high their rank, who may be proved hereafter to have practised or connived at its performance.

8. Much good cannot fail to be attained by your making it your duty steadily to maintain in the mind of the Rao a determination to suppress this crime, as springing from himself in dislike and horror at its extreme cruelty, as well as in the knowledge that it is most obnoxious to the feelings of all civilized nations, and directly contrary to his Highness's existing engagements with the British Government.

9. An extract, paragraph 4, of Lieutenant-colonel Melvill's letter, dated the 8th December last, has been forwarded to Captain Jacob, first assistant political agent in Katteewar, in charge, with instructions to obtain and submit to Government, with as little delay as possible, a census of the Jareja population of the district of Addoec, at the same time furnishing you with a copy of that document; and that officer has been directed to extend to these Jarejas the same measures as those, which during the last few years have with signal success been adopted for the suppression of female infanticide in the province of Katteewar generally.

10. No remarks are called for in regard to the 16th and 17th paragraphs of Lieutenant-colonel Melvill's Report of the 8th December last, that gentleman having, in his subsequent letter of the 11th January, reported the satisfactory intelligence that his Highness the Rao of Cutch immediately voluntarily issued a proclamation warning every tribe and family in Cutch, in any way descended from the Jarejas, whether Mahomedan, Hindoo, or otherwise, that as the practice of infanticide has been abolished amongst the Jarejas, it will not under any circumstances be permitted to be practised by any other tribes in Cutch; and that in every case of infanticide which may hereafter be proved to the satisfaction of the Cutch Durbar, the guilty parties will be severely punished.

11. In the same proclamation, with the view still further to facilitate the detection of offenders, his Highness very laudably announces that rewards will be given  
to

to parties who may hereafter come forward and substantiate the commission, by any of these tribes, of an act of infanticide; this announcement will, no doubt, from a knowledge of the facilitated means of discovery, tend to check the progress of this crime, but it will require some little discrimination in the investigation and decision of cases supported by the evidence alone of parties in needy circumstances, to establish beyond a doubt that the accusers are not actuated, in the charges they advance, by motives of enmity or pecuniary advantage.

12. The promulgation of the above proclamation, being the spontaneous act of the Rao, does great credit to his Highness's humanity and enlightened feelings, and it is peculiarly gratifying to Government to observe, that at the conclusion of his letter of the 11th January last, Lieutenant-colonel Melvill states it to be his opinion, founded on the gradual but certain progress which is now being made throughout Cutch towards the extinction of infanticide, that "in the course of a few years the infamous stigma which hitherto has attached to the name of the Jareja will be fully and for ever removed."

13. In the 18th paragraph of his report, dated the 8th December last, Lieutenant-colonel Melvill reports that he has embraced frequent occasions to discuss with his Highness the Rao the subject of Suttee, and that although he has repeatedly urged his Highness to forbid the performance of this rite in his territories, his Highness has declined to adopt any authoritative measures for its suppression, on the ground that as the "head of the state he is bound to consult the Jarejas on every great question, and to abide by their advice." It unfortunately, however, appears that the Jarejas are decidedly opposed to any interference in the practice of this rite.

14. In addressing Government on this subject, Lieutenant-colonel Melvill observes, "I have endeavoured all along to prevail on his Highness the Rao to act for himself, well knowing that a body of ignorant men like the Jarejas can never be induced to abandon any part of their ancestral superstition, unless urged by some more powerful motive than the simple dictates of virtue and humanity. I believe that they would willingly bow to the mandate which forbids Suttee, and that if the Rao would exercise the moral courage required on his part to issue the injunction, the rite would be at once, and without a murmur, abandoned. For the future I shall oppose, unless otherwise instructed by Government, the proposition of the question in any form to the Jarejas in a body, and trust to time to bring about a change in the Rao's feelings, which may render his Highness as sincerely desirous of employing all the powers and influence of his station to abolish Suttee, as he most truly and evidently is to put an end to infanticide.

15. With referencé to this point, I am directed to request that you will be pleased to communicate to his Highness the Rao, in mild and courteous language, the regret of the British Government that his Highness cannot be prevailed upon to abolish of his own authority the inhuman rite of Suttee; and in urging his Highness to relinquish his scruples on the subject, that you will call his particular attention to the striking example which has been lately shown him by his Highness the Guicowar, a sovereign whose territories extend to the very borders of Cutch, and whose feelings and religious prejudices as a true Hindoo cannot be questioned, yet who has voluntarily abolished, under severe penalties, the performance of this rite throughout his dominions.

16. It will be expedient that, while dwelling on this point, you should enlarge as much as possible upon the great respect throughout the civilised world that this act of the Guicowar ensures for his Highness, and the certainty that exists that when other things are forgotten, his Highness will, on this account alone, be regarded by posterity as having been a highly humane and enlightened prince.

17. It of course will not escape you, while discussing this question with his Highness the Rao, to observe that his Highness the Guicowar is not the only prince who has lately abolished the rite of Suttee in his dominions, since a similar example has been lately shown by the Rajas of Sattara and Kolapore, and all the influential chiefs in the Rewa Kaunla, in addition to many other chiefs of minor importance, who have one and all, without hesitation, voluntarily conformed to the wishes and advice of the British Government, by prohibiting, under the severest penalties, the further practice of this rite within the entire range of their respective jurisdictions.

18. In conclusion, I am directed to enclose for your information, copy of my letter of this date to Lieutenant-colonel Melvill, communicating to that gentleman the high sense which is entertained by Government of the zeal, judgment, and

discretion which, during his administration of affairs in Cutch, have characterised his humane efforts for the suppression of infanticide and Suttee in that Province, and at the same time to inform you that the Honourable the Governor in Council confidently relies on your constant and zealous exertions to secure that the measures which have been adopted for the suppression of the former of these customs are carried into full effect.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*  
Secretary to Government.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(No. 1795 of 1841.)

From *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Secretary to Government, Bombay, to Lieutenant-colonel *Melwill*, late Political Agent in Cutch.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 29 June 1841.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters, dated the 8th December and 11th January, Nos. 286 of 1840, and No. 8 of 1841, on the subject of female infanticide and the rite of Suttee as at present practised in the territories of his Highness the Rao of Cutch, and to transmit for your information, copy of my reply of this date to Mr. Malet, the present Political Agent in Cutch, communicating, for the information and guidance of that officer, such observations and instructions as occur to the Honourable the Governor in Council on the several points adverted to in those communications.

2. In forwarding the above communication, I am desired to inform you that the Honourable the Governor in Council entertains the highest sense of the zeal, judgment, and discretion which, during your administration of affairs in Cutch, so eminently distinguished your humane efforts for the extinction of female infanticide and suttee in that province.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*  
Secretary to Government.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(No. 1796 of 1842.)

From *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Secretary to Government, Bombay, to Captain *Jacob*, First Assistant Political Agent in Katteewar in Charge.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 29 June 1841.

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you an extract, paragraph 4, of a letter from Lieutenant-colonel Melwill, late Political Agent in Cutch, dated the 8th December last, No. 286, and to request that you will be pleased to obtain, with as little delay as possible, and submit to Government, a census of the Jarejah population of the district of Addoe, and at the same time forward a copy of that document for the information of Mr. Malet, the Political Agent in Cutch.

2. I am on this occasion desired to inform you that with the view of suppressing the practice of female infanticide in the district of Addoe, the Honourable the Governor in Council vests you with authority to extend to the Jarejahs of that district the same measures as those which have during the last few years been adopted with signal success for the suppression of this revolting custom in the province of Katteewar generally.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*  
Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT BOMBAY POLITICAL CONSULTATION, 4 August 1841.

(No. 4338.)

From *D. Blane*, Esquire, Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay, to *A. Malet*, Esquire, Political Agent in Cutch.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 3 August 1841.

WITH reference to the entry in your political diary of the 11th ultimo, under the head "letters received," I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to request that you will be pleased to report to Government the circumstances connected with the case of infanticide therein alluded to.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *D. Blane*,  
Acting Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT BOMBAY POLITICAL CONSULTATION, 18 August 1841.

(No. 4530.)

From Captain *G. L. Jacob*, First Assistant Political Agent in Charge, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esquire, Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

Katteewar Political Agent's Office,  
Rajcote, 15 July 1841.

1. IN reply to your letter, No. 1796, dated 29th ultimo, calling on me for a census of the Jareja population of the district of Addoee, I have the honour to state that my attention has been for some time turned to this subject, and that I shall not fail to transmit you the census as soon as it can be obtained; also sending, as required, a copy of the same to the Political Agent in Kutch.

2. To account for the delay that has occurred in obtaining the required information, and to show the difficulties yet existing on the subject, I beg to enclose translations of the letter addressed by me to the Moorvee chief in September last, when temporarily in charge of this agency, and of the reply of the Addoee Mehta to the fresh injunctions that I felt called to transmit early in June last, on finding that no census of Addoee, had been received in this office in the interim.

3. I purpose sending mohsuls on the Moorvee chief, to compel him to force his unruly Bhayad in Wagur, into like subjection with those on this side the gulphs, and trust that no further opposition may be offered to the wishes of government and to the cause of humanity.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *G. L. Jacob*,  
First Assistant Political Agent in Charge.

TRANSLATION of a LETTER from Captain *Jacob* to the Chief of Moorvee, dated Poorbunder, 9 September 1840.

Two tables, being census of the Jareja population of your talooka for the two half years of Sumvut 1897 (1840-41), having been recently transmitted by you, I have examined the same, and perceive that for the district of Addoee not one single daughter is entered in the census, although sons appear to exist. This seems to denote sad negligence on the part of the Addoee Jarejas, and of a most criminal nature, should the census be correct; moreover, on your part, it would be a breach of faith with the British Government. I consequently write to remind you of your obligations, and to enjoin on you the most vigilant observance of them. I have written to Moonshee Eshwurdass (the Addoee Mehta) to take a correct census of the Jareja families of every village in the Addoee district, subject to you; and I hereby require you to afford that officer every assistance in the prosecution of this work, and to report any difference that may be found to exist in the tables previously sent, and the census now called for.

(True translation.)  
(signed) *G. L. Jacob*,  
First Assistant Political Agent in Charge.

From *Iseurdass Nathana*, Bhaee at Addoee, to Captain *Legrand Jacob*, Assistant Political Agent Katteewar.

The usual Address.

WITH reference to the said place and dependent villages, and the Jharejas who reside therein, you thus address me.

"On the 9th September 1840 a form was sent to you, agreeably to which you were directed to prepare and transmit the necessary information regarding the Jharejas. No answer has been received to these instructions. This indolence is extremely improper, and unless you are able to afford a satisfactory explanation, it will be an imperative duty to fine you. A cossid is now despatched, and within 15 days from this date, you are ordered to furnish full particulars; and three and a half rupees will be deducted from your pay on account of the expense thus incurred."

This letter, bearing date the 11th of June, arrived on the 21st. In reply to this, I most respectfully beg to state, on receipt of the letter, dated the 9th September, which arrived on the 25th of the same month, with the assistance of the Carkoon, I collected the Jharejas to commence the required documents. The Jharejas objected acting; they wished, in the first instance, to make a reference about their circumstances to the Political Agent, and that, on the receipt of the reply, they would at once commence on what was required. I replied they were at perfect liberty to do so, but that I wished them at once to commence filling up the documents ordered. They, however, urged the reference they had named, stating their willingness to give their assistance when this had been done. On the 1st October your servant referred this for instructions: it is impossible that I should so far forget myself as to neglect replying to your instructions.

The Jharejas stated they would commence after they had made their reference, as above named. I awaited the reply to my communication. I throw myself on your mercy for whatever you may consider proper for such neglect and forgetfulness. With reference to the three and a half rupees for the cossid, if you remit this my character is preserved; I am your servant at your feet. If I send a letter through or by the assistance of the talookdar, and it does not arrive in future, what am I to do?

You have ordered me to send the information called for within 15 days; but the Addoee Karbharree has absconded the last 17 days, and there is now no Karbharree here on the talookdar's behalf. Under these circumstances, I could not get the Jharejas to attend to frame the documents called for. I have done all I can by persuasion; their opposition is the reason the documents have not been forwarded before. I received no answer to my reply. If you, Sir, fine me on this, I have only to obey. I have no hope of being able to arrange this; I have, therefore, made this representation. If a new arrangement is made, with a proper security, and any one you order receive strict instructions, it will be successful. The answer rests with you, what reply you may deem necessary.

This is my petition, dated 23 June 1841, English style.

(True translation.)

(signed) *R. N. Ramsay*,  
Acting Second Assistant Political Agent.

(signed) *G. L. Jacob*,  
First Assistant Political Agent in Charge.

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POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(No. 2268 of 1841.)

(No. 4531.)

From *D. A. Blane*, Esquire, Acting Secretary to Government, to Captain *G. L. Jacob*, First Assistant in Charge of the Office of Political Agent in Katteewar.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 12 August 1841.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 15th ultimo, No. 216, regarding the census of the Jharejah population of the district of Addoee,  
and

and to inform you that the Honourable the Governor in Council will await your further report on this subject.

I have, &c.  
 (signed) *D. Blane*,  
 Acting Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT BOMBAY POLITICAL CONSULTATION, 15 September 1841.

(No. 5207.)

From *A. Malet*, Esq. Political Agent in Cutch, to *D. A. Blane*, Esq. Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir

Bhooj Agency, 28 August 1841.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d instant, requiring my report on the case of infanticide at Wejpassur, noticed in my diary of the 15th instant. I have been obliged to require more evidence on the subject from his Highness the Rao, previous to submitting my report to Government; this, and his Highness's attention being so taken up with the business of the Adooee Commission, must be my excuse for the delay.

I have, &c.  
 (signed) *A. Malet*,  
 Political Agent in Cutch.

EXTRACT BOMBAY POLITICAL CONSULTATION, 17 November 1841.

(No. 6257.)

From *A. Malet*, Esq. Political Agent in Cutch, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Camp at Mandavie, Bhooj Agency,  
 27 September 1841.

Sir,

1. WITH reference to Mr. Secretary Blane's letter of the 3d ultimo, and my reply of the 28th ultimo, I have now the honour to forward translation of the papers relative to the case of infanticide at Wejpassur.

2. A Naik of his Highness's resalah, an outpost at Hulraee, reported to Melita Judhooram the death of the female child of Hothee Udajee at Wejpassur, under very suspicious circumstances, I immediately sent a message to his Highness the Rao, requesting that the necessary investigation might be made, the result of which I now enclose.

3. There is no doubt of the fact that the child was born alive, and the nurse, who appears to have no reason for enmity to the mother, clearly deposes to the intention of the mother to kill it. The defence for the mother is, that she had a fit, in which she supposes she must have killed the child, or that it died from neglect while she was under the influence of it. The Hothee was not in the house at the time, but concealed the death of the child. From respectable testimony it does not appear that the mother was subject to fits, as stated by her and her husband, but she had on hearing of her husband's imprisonment at Bhooj.

4. On full consideration of the case, his Highness has decided that the woman killed the child, the man not being in the house at the time; but it is evident that he was aware of it and concealed the crime, if he had not given previous directions for it. He is, however, a poor man, and his family consists only of a helpless blind father, 90 years of age, and his own wife. His Highness has, therefore, as a mitigated sentence, ordered him to pay a fine of 100 korees, in default of which he is to be imprisoned, with hard labour, for one year.

5. I hope that this will meet the approval of the Honourable the Governor in Council.

I have, &c.  
 (signed) *A. Malet*,  
 Political Agent in Cutch.

TRANSLATION of the STATEMENTS of *Hothee Udojee Kurunjee*, of Wysur-Shrawur Wud 13, 1898.

MY wife is afflicted with an evil spirit, or has some other severe sickness which causes her sometimes to fall down and become powerless and foam at the mouth; thus she sometimes remains four ghurrees, sometime a whole day; thus in a month she suffers five or seven times. In Sumwut 1895 she was first confined of a son, and from her ill health he died; and now in the last Usar I went with the Rubarees to feed camels, and my blind father remained at home; and a daughter was born of my wife, and she became helpless, and the daughter died; thus it happened; and she is subject to such a disease that her children are not born so perfect as to live. This is my statement; the Durbar is my master, let it do as is fit.

*Q.* The Durbar sent a proclamation that people were not to kill their children; are you aware of this or not?—*A.* I know that we are not to kill any female children; my wife did not do so; it died, as I have above mentioned; let the Sukar inquire at my village, if I have spoken wrong I can be punished.

## TRANSLATION of a Yad from his Highness the Rao.

FROM Yad of the 17th August, and another of the 6th September, have been received, relative to the business of the Hothee of Wejpassur. In reply I send copies of a representation from Ludha Mehta Karbaree of Buchao, with its enclosed evidences. Whatever advice on their subject you give me, I will abide by it.

TRANSLATION of a Petition from the Karbaree *Buchao Ludha Mehta*, to his Highness the Rao.

1st Aswin Shood 4th.

I WENT to Wejpassur and there inquired, and now send a paper of evidence to the Hoojoor, which will inform you of the affair on the day the Hoothee's daughter was born; he was not at home, but had gone to the jungle on his occupations there, the villagers say. I inquired into Udojee's grass with Jareja, and he states that he has a half santhee of land, and that it is mortgaged to Atch Mahdhooporee for 1,200 korees, who enjoys the produce.

EVIDENCES enclosed in the above.

Bhadurwa Wud 6th, 1898

Jare a *Jessjee*, Thacoor of Wejpassur, states as follows:

A daughter was born to the Hoothee at noon, which died. Hoothec Dessul informed me that the child's mother had killed it, on which I sent to the Duffadar at Hubraee, and he came and inquired in the village and examined the nurse, who said the mother killed it, as it was a girl.

Bhadurwa Wud 2d

*Hothec Dessul* states as follows:

The nurse told me that the mother had killed Udojee's female child. I told this to Jessjee.

Bhadurwa Wud 2d.

*Saeanee Sona*, wife of Raoma, of Wejpassur, states as follows:

The Hothee's wife was delivered of a female child. I washed it, and laid it on a small bed, and I told her to take care of it; she said, "I will not preserve its life; how can I feed it, and nourish it, and marry it?" I went to the house the next day, when the child was dead.

Bhadurwa Wud, 2.

*Bhace Rajbhaee*, the wife of Hoothee Udha, of Wejpassur, states as follows.

I was delivered of a female child, which the nurse laid on a little bed near me; I recollect this much after this sickness seized me, and having no power of doing anything. How the child died I know not

Bhadurwa Sood 2d.

*Q.* Had you this illness ever before, or has it only now come on you?—*A.* In 1895 I was living in Kara, there I was confined of a boy, and got this sickness, and on the second day the child died. I did not recover my senses till after the child was dead, when I first became aware of it.

Have you any one to prove that your child then died?—Any witnesses there may be are in Kowra.

*To Jureejah Jessajee.]* This woman says this about her sickness; inform me whatever you know of it, or whatever other people in the village know?—I have inquired in the village, and the people say that on Shrawun Sood 8th, she had this sickness; after her husband was taken to Bhooj, she was taken with a fit, but we know nothing of any before that.

(True translation.)

(signed) *A. Malet,*  
Political Agent in Kutch.

(No. 6258.)

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Anderson*, subscribed to by the Honourable Mr. *Reid*, dated 13 November 1841.

THERE can, I think, be no doubt that this case is established. The sentence passed is very lenient, but I do not think we can object to it; the Political Agent, however, taking care to see that it is really enforced.

(signed) *G. W. Anderson.*  
*L. R. Reid.*

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(No. 3111 of 1841.)

From *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, to  
*A. Malet*, Esq. Political Agent in Kutch.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 13 November 1841.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 27th September last, No. 180, reporting the result of the investigation instituted on the part of the Cutch Durbar, for the purpose of ascertaining the real cause of the death of the female child of Hoothee Kurunjee, of Wejpassur.

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you, that in the opinion of the Honourable the Governor in Council, there is no doubt that the offence of infanticide has been established in this case.

3. The sentence passed by his Highness the Rao on the father of the murdered child, is considered by the Governor in Council to be very lenient; you are, however, requested to be careful to see that it is actually enforced.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*  
Officiating Chief Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT BOMBAY POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS, 17 November 1841.

(No. 186 of 1841.)

(No. 6260.)

From *A. Malet*, Esq. Political Agent in Cutch, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq.  
Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Camp at Mandavie, Bhooj Agency,

Sir,

7 October 1841.

1. WITH reference to the 16th and 17th paragraphs of Captain Melvill's Report on Infanticide, dated 8th December 1840, his letter of the 11th January this year, and the 10th paragraph of your letter, No. 1794, of the 29th June last,

613.

Z z

I have



I have the honour to report the following circumstances regarding the Hothee Jarejabs, on which I beg to be favoured with the instructions of his Honour the Governor in Council.

2. On the apprehension of Udhajec Hothee, whose case was communicated to Government on the 27th ultimo, he stated in mitigation of his offence, that the head of his tribe had never consented to put a stop to the crime of infanticide. This brought to the recollection of his Highness the Rao what in the hurry of business he had omitted to state to Captain Melvill, that the persons charged with the proclamation forbidding infanticide had been plainly informed by the Hothees of Bundra and Toomree, the former being the head of the \* Sept, that they did not intend to abide by the Rao's orders on this point. His Highness, while mentioning these circumstances to me, specially requested that I would not take any official notice of the matter until he had endeavoured to persuade these misguided people to abandon this sin.

3. The Hothees of Bundra and Toomree being invited to Bhooj, had a long interview with his Highness the Rao, who used every endeavour to persuade them to relinquish infanticide; but the only result was that they promised on their return to their estate to consult Mata, under whose protection their villages are considered inviolable asylums, and to reply in eight days.

4. The constant occupation of the Rao in the business of the Adlooee commission, allowed 20 days to elapse, when I again requested his attention to the subject, on which he wrote to the Hothees and received for reply that they had consulted Mata, who had given them no order either to repair to Bhooj or to put a stop to infanticide.

5. His Highness still cherishing the idea that he could persuade these people, did not inform me of this reply, but leaving Bhooj for Mandavie, took the opportunity of going by Mata Toomree, and taking my Mehta, Mukoondjee, with him, halted there, and called the Bhyad to his presence. I much regretted at the time that I had not been made aware of his Highness's intentions, as I should have gone with him and added my endeavours to his; but the notes I have since received, translations of which are appended, induce me to think that I could have done no good there, and that my presence at a future period may be of more effect.

6. His Highness omitted no persuasion, but in vain; and he informs me that Mukoondjee Mehta, while expressing the abhorrence of the British Government at the crime, threatened them with the consequences; and as a Hindoo, most severely reprobated the discredit which they would inevitably bring on Mata by their attributing to her the sanction of so heinous a crime. The veneration of the Jarejabs for Mata, which is publicly avowed, and the secret feelings of the Rao himself, would induce him to use persuasion only.

7. I have no reason to doubt the sincerity of his Highness in his wish to put a stop to this horrid crime, and he has in this case plainly intimated to me the vanity of his efforts at persuasion, and his inability to use coercive measures, at the same time stating that he hoped the British Government would assist him, and entreating me to rely on his best assistance in whatever way the prejudices of his tribe would allow. I pointed out to him the necessity for his active, instead of passive assistance, and showed him that in such a case the asylum allowed to the supposed sanctity of Mata never could be permitted to invalidate the arrangement already made for abolishing infanticide. I could hardly expect any other result, but I certainly was disappointed at finding that his Highness the Rao could not free himself from the prejudices of his race, even when directly opposed to so great a good, the consummation of which he really hopes to obtain. No active measures can be expected from his Highness against the Hothees, who are protected by the vicinity of the temple of Mata: but he will concur in whatever his Honour in Council may think it fit that our power should execute, and will take care that the Hothees observe the agreement which he hopes us to force on them.

8. The Hothees may be estimated at about 3,000 males, and possess 15 villages, producing about 49,900 korees, more than half of which revenue is probably alienated; there are many also residing as grasses in different villages. The chief of the tribe is Koowunjee of Bundra, but from what I hear of his relative Darraj, of Mata Toomree, a noted worshipper of Mata, I anticipate more trouble with him than any other.

9. In case I fail to persuade, I beg leave, with the utmost deference, to state, that there appear to me only the following modes of acting:—

1st. To

1st. To send mohsuls at a daily increasing rate, until the chiefs consent to sign the agreement.

2d. To sequestrate the giras of those refusing to sign the agreement within a stipulated time.

3d. To remove from the country all those who persist in committing a sin which the Durbar and the British Government have determined, as far as their means can censure, shall be put a stop to.

Perhaps a union of the 1st and 3d, or 2d and 3d would be found the most efficacious and expeditious, and though we cannot expect that a great public benefit can be carried through without some partial suffering, I think the more decided we are the less misery will be eventually caused.

10. If the Hothees concede to our demand, I presume (that if applied for) the same guarantee as is extended to the Jarejas by treaty will be allowed to them.

11. In submitting this report to Government I beg to state, that it is not my intention to have a personal interview with Kowurjee of Bundra, the chief of the Hothees, until I am honoured with the instructions of Government, as I consider that the disregard of my exhortations, which I cannot but expect, should be immediately followed by whatever ulterior measures Government may think fit to order.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *A. Malet*,  
Political Agent in Cutch.

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THE worshippers of Mata Koonurjee and Dansingjee, write to his Highness the Rao Deasulgee.—You have sent here Thakoor Ragoorjee; he has told us not to destroy our female children, and called us and the Toomreewalla to Bhooj, after which we came here and took the orders of Matajee; but this is not the order of Matajee, so we cannot keep our children alive without the order of Mata. Formerly the Sahib and Luckmeedass Mehta called us, and said, that our grass would not be unjustly taken by the Durbar, to which purport they would give us a writing, and that we should agree not to put to death our female children; but at that time we neither gave a writing nor received one; but now his Highness says that we are to preserve our female children. On this we requested the orders of Matajee, but Matajee gave us no order, therefore we cannot preserve our children. Those who formerly among us preserved their children, and those who married them have perished, and have left no posterity. How, therefore, can we preserve them? We are the faithful servants of the Rao, and from the power of Matajee and the Rao our characters in former time were preserved (when they did not consent to stop child-murder); why should it not be so now, when it is in your power? This place was privileged by your ancestors 14 generations ago, since which time it has always remained an asylum; therefore do you give an answer to the Sahib on this subject, for we cannot consent to this.

1st Assoo Shood Sth, 1798—22 September, A. D. 1841.

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LETTER to the Political Agent.

THE worshippers of Mata Koonurjee and his brethren send greeting: Your letter has been received with respect; you have written well with reference to the putting children to death. When the Sirkar first came to this country, the Carbaree said to us, "The Jarejahs have all made an agreement (not to put to death their female children); do you also do the same." We then consulted Matajee, but received no order; and we said to the Carbaree that it was not Matajee's order, neither is it now Matajee's order, but the Sirkar is lord; this town is Matajee's, and this is her asylum, which the Sirkar will respect.

1st Assoo Shood, 12th—27 September, A. D. 1841.

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LETTER to the Political Agent.

THE worshippers of Mata Dausingjee and his brethren send greeting: Your letter has been received, and read with respect, and its contents understood; but it is not Matajee's order to us (to keep the female children alive); but the Sirkar is lord and protector, and can do as it seems best to it; formerly we did not give

a writing in this business; when the other Jarejahs agreed at that time, it was not Matajee's order that we should act thus; nor is it now, but the Government is lord; let it act as it deems best.

1st Assoo Shood, 11th Sumwut, 1898—26 September, A. D. 1841.

(True translation.)

(signed) *A. Malet*,  
Political Agent in Kutch.

Note accompaniment to my letter of the 7th October 1841.

(No. 6261.)

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, concurred in by the Honourable Mr. Reid; without date.

I DO not think that it is necessary, as suggested by Mr. Malet, to compel the Hothees to enter into written engagements to renounce infanticide.

The heads of the Jarejah tribe having already agreed to put an end to this sin, and the Rao having declared the crime punishable if committed by any of his subjects, the Hothees come under the same obligation as others, and if detected in the perpetration of the crime, should be made liable to the same penalties. In short, his Highness the Rao's proclamation should be applied to them as against any other class.

At the same time the Rao may be informed, that whilst Government expect that he will follow the above course with decision and firmness, he may rely on the aid of the British Government if required to put down any resistance to his lawful authority, or to support his efforts for the complete extinction of this abominable crime from his dominions.

The Rao has lately noticed a case of infanticide among the Hothees, and though he awarded a very inadequate punishment, as a beginning it will do good.

Mr. Malet, in his communications with the Hothees, should give them explicitly to understand that they come under the general rules against infanticide, and that if they persist in its commission, they will subject themselves to severe penalties.

(signed) *G. W. Anderson*,  
*L. R. Reid*.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(No. 6262.)

(No. 3112 of 1841.)

From *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Secretary to Government, to *A. Malet*, Esq. Political Agent in Cutch.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 13 November 1841.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 7th ultimo, No. 186, and to inform you that the Honourable the Governor in Council does not consider it necessary to compel the Hothee branch of the Jarejah tribe to enter into written engagements to renounce female infanticide.

2. The heads of the Jarejah tribe having already agreed to put an end to the revolting practice of infanticide, and his Highness the Rao of Cutch having declared the crime punishable when committed by any of his subjects, the Hothees are equally liable to the penalties attached to the commission of this offence with his Highness's other subjects, and his Highness's proclamation should be applied to them in common with any other class.

3. I am at the same time desired to request that you will be pleased to inform his Highness the Rao, that whilst the Governor in Council confidently expects that his Highness will follow the above course with decision and firmness, he may rely on the aid of the British Government in putting down any resistance to his lawful authority, and in supporting his efforts for the complete extinction of the crime of female infanticide throughout his dominions.

4. The Honourable the Governor in Council further directs that you will in your communications with the Hothees, give them explicitly to understand that they

they are subject to the general rules now in force against infanticide, and that if they persist in the commission of this crime they will subject themselves to severe penalties.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*  
Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT from the Diary of the Political Agent in Cutch, from 22d to 28th November 1841.

27th November, from *J. Sutherland*, Esq. Agent Governor-general, dated 9th instant, transmitting a copy of the rules ordained by Maharaja Beejee Sing, of Jodhpoor, for the suppression of infanticide.

EXTRACT BOMBAY POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS, 22 December 1841.

(No. 6904.)

MEMORANDUM by the Officiating Chief Secretary, approved by the Board.

IN reference to the entry on the 27th November, I beg to suggest that copy of the rules against infanticide referred to, may be called for in order that it may be seen how far they are applicable to Cutch and Kattcewar.

9 December 1841. (signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*  
Officiating Chief Secretary.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(No. 3433 of 1841.)

(No. 6905.)

From *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to *A. Malet*, Esq. Political Agent in Cutch.

Sir, Bombay Castle, 16 December 1841.

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your political Diary from the 22d to the 28th ultimo.

2. With reference to the entry on the 27th ultimo, I am directed to request that you will be pleased to forward to Government a copy of the rules against infanticide therein alluded to, in order that it may be ascertained how far they are applicable to the provinces of Cutch and Kattcewar.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*  
Off<sup>r</sup> Chief Secretary to Govt.

EXTRACT BOMBAY POLITICAL CONSULTATION, 2 March 1842.

(No. 1100.)

From *A. Malet*, Esq. Political Agent in Cutch, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Officiating Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir, Bhooj Agency, 28 January 1842.

WITH reference to my letter of the 7th October, and your reply of the 13th November last, No. 3112, I have the honour to report, for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, the proceedings of his Highness the Rao towards the Hothees of Bundra and Toomree, the aid afforded to him by me, and the successful results.

2. After acquainting his Highness with the sentiments of Government, I had a long conference with him on the methods to be pursued towards the Hothees, both as affecting them and with reference to the Jarejah Bhyad, and those other tribes who are by the Rao's proclamation amenable to punishment for infanticide. His

Highness consulted his minister and several of his Bhyad, and the result of the conference was, that to recede from the demand originally made on the Hothee chiefs for their agreement to abstain from infanticide and for a census, would weaken the arrangements now in force, and greatly dissatisfy the Jarejah Bhyad.

3. I need but mention two principal reasons for these conclusions, with which I beg most respectfully to state my concurrence: firstly, the especial sanctity of Mata Bandra and Mata Toomree, the abodes of the principal chiefs, would effectually prevent the discovery of infanticide unless the census were duly taken, and even if discovery could be made, would render his Highness ever dependent on our aid for its punishment: secondly, the Jarejahs would be dissatisfied at finding that a tribe, which, although many of its members are of pure blood, is inferior to their own, could refuse, with at least present impunity, to concur in what they had agreed to, they would repent their own conduct and ever endeavour to evade their engagement.

4. For these reasons his Highness the Rao determined again to endeavour to procure the assent of the Hothee chiefs to the abolition of infanticide and to a census, to strengthen his persuasions. I informed the Hothees that I was ready to enforce their obedience to the Rao's orders to discontinue infanticide, and that the two Governments would severely punish the crime, forcibly pointing out to them the evil consequences of their contumacy. I considered it better for various reasons, with which it is unnecessary to trouble Government, not to proceed to Bundra or Toomree in person.

5. Notwithstanding the Rao's endeavours and the persuasion of the respectable persons he sent to the Hothees, they were inflexible, and his Highness was compelled to request my aid; I therefore addressed letters to the chiefs of the two villages, in which, after stating the reasons for my interference, I informed them that it was his Highness's firm determination not to allow persons guilty of infanticide, and disobedient to his orders, to reside in his dominions, and that they were allowed 15 days for preparation to leave the province. I sent these letters by 20 Mohsul Suwars, 10 to each village, thinking it better to avoid by such parties the possibility of the chiefs involving themselves further by resistance, and to show the other tribes the consequences of disobedience to their own government. I am happy to say that the objects were effected. The Bundra chief repairing to Bhooj the next day and the Toomree chief the day after, there appeared at Toomree, at first, a disposition to resist, but it soon evaporated.

6. I enclose a translation of the acknowledgment by the Hothees of their improper conduct, which I considered it right, as a memento, to affix to their agreement to abstain from infanticide in future; with this exception, it is the same as that given by the Jarejahs, and transmitted to Government by Lieutenant-colonel Melvill, in his letter of the 11th April 1840.

I have, &c.

(signed) *A. Malet*,  
Political Agent in Cutch

I, Hothee Koowurjee, of Burra Bundra, write that there was a treaty made between the English and Kutch Governments in the year Sumvut 1875, A.D. 1819, in the 17th article of which all the Jarejah Bhyad agreed not to destroy their female children; in that agreement the whole of the tribes concurred. Therefore the Durbar many times has reiterated its orders, but we, from our foolishness, did not agree to this; but now Moonshee Gool Mahomed came to our village to make the census, and we would not, according the custom of the country, allow him to take it. This was on our part a great fault, therefore the Sirkar sent on us 10 Mohsul Suwars, and we went and prayed for pardon of our offence from the two Sirkars, and agreed, according to the agreement of all the Jarejahs, to keep our children alive according to the four paragraphs written underneath.

Here follow the four paragraphs contained in Enclosure 2, to Colonel Melvill's letter of the 11th April 1840.

(signed) *Hothee Koowurjee Dajeebhye*,  
For himself and all his Bhyad of Matajee Bundra.

(signed) *Hothee Meljee Gujjunjee*,  
For himself and all his Bhyad of Lesser Bundra.

Date Magshur Wud 13th, 1898.

9 January 1842.

A SIMILAR paper is executed and signed by Hothee Dansingjee Khengarjee, of Lesser Toomree, for himself and his Bhyad.

(True translation.)

(signed) *A. Malet*,  
Political Agent in F.....

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Board.

THE results of Mr. Malet's proceedings are very satisfactory, and they may be entirely approved.

The Political Agent should be requested to intimate to his Highness the Rao, the satisfaction with which Government has viewed his proceedings on this occasion, and our full reliance on his constant exertions to extirpate the crime of infanticide from his dominions.

Copy to be sent to the Government of India, and these proceedings to be reported to the Honourable Court of Directors by an early opportunity.

(signed) *G. W. Anderson,*  
*F. M'Mahon,*  
*J. H. Crawford,*  
*L. R. Reid.*

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(No. 555 of 1842.)

(No. 1102.)

From *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Secretary to Government, Bombay, to *A. Malet*, Esq. Political Agent in Cutch.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 24 February 1842.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter, dated the 28th ultimo, No. 40, reporting the successful result of the measures adopted by his Highness the Rao of Cutch towards the Hothees of Bundra and Toomree, in order to induce them to enter into an agreement to discontinue the crime of infanticide among their tribes, I am directed to inform you that your proceedings on this occasion are entirely approved by the Honourable the Governor in Council.

2. I am at the same time desired to request that you will inform his Highness the Rao, that the Governor in Council has viewed his Highness's proceedings on this occasion with great satisfaction, and that Government fully relies on his continued exertions to extirpate the crime of infanticide from his dominions.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,  
Secretary to Government.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(No. 556 of 1842.)

From *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Secretary to Government of Bombay, to *T. H. Maddock*, Esq. Secretary to Government of India, Fort William.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 24 February 1842.

WITH reference to my letter, dated the 4th August, No. 1734 of 1840, reporting the measures which have been adopted by the Rao of Cutch, for the suppression of infanticide in his Highness's dominions, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for submission to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council, extracts from

the further proceedings of this Government, noted in the margin,\* on the same subject.

2. In conformity with the recommendation contained in the 13th paragraph of the letter from this Government to the Political Agent in Cutch, dated 4th August 1840, copy of which accompanied my letter above alluded to, his Highness the Rao issued a proclamation denunciatory of the crime of infanticide, but to this the Hothee branch of the Jhareja tribe refused to pay any attention. His Highness, therefore, deemed it necessary eventually to adopt towards them the measures reported in the letter from the Political Agent, dated the 28th ultimo, No. 40, to which communication, and to my reply thereto, I am directed to request that you will be pleased to draw the attention of his Lordship in Council.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*  
Secretary to Government

EXTRACT BOMBAY POLITICAL CONSULTATION, 9 March 1842.  
(No. 1175.)

From *A. Malet*, Esq. Political Agent in Cutch, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq.  
Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

Bhooj Agency, 4 January 1842

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th December, and inclose a copy of the enclosure against infanticide, with a translation of Beejeesing's order.

On the receipt of this I communicated it to the Durbar, but his Highness being at present most fully employed in other business, I have not yet received his sentiments on it.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *A. Malet,*  
Political Agent in Cutch

It has been ordered in the Pergunnahs, and it has been ordered by the Hoosoor, that on a marriage of a Puttayut or Rajpoot enjoying a revenue of 1,000, he shall give in charity as follows, to the musician.

25 rupees to Charuns.

15 ditto to Bhats, of which five rupees go to the possessors of villages, and the other seven rupees are to go to the Puwareente and Baldeents.

5 ditto to Doms.

45 rupees.

Thus a person worth 1,000, will give, and those who have more will give more according to this scale, and those who have less will give less, and you will take from the Charuns and Bhats of your pergunnah a writing to this effect; besides this, nothing whatever is to be given to those who require it, and if any one should on this speak improperly, you will punish him, and inform the Puttayut of this, who will give accordingly, and no Puttayut or Rajpoot will have a reason for destroying his daughter. Be careful in this; if any one does kill his daughter, put him out of the country. Be particularly watchful in this business; if this is done, and you remain supine, it will be at your peril.

This

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From the Political Agent in Cutch, dated 28th September 1840, No. 193.  
To - - ditto - - - - - dated 7th November 1840, No. 2424  
From - - ditto - - - - - dated 21st November 1840, No. 262  
To - - ditto - - - - - dated 22d December 1840, No. 2765.  
To - - ditto - - - - - dated 29th June 1841, No. 1794.  
From - - ditto - - - - - dated 27th September 1841, No. 180, with Enclosure.  
To - - ditto - - - - - dated 13th November 1841, No. 3111.  
From - - ditto - - - - - dated 7th October 1841, No. 185, with Enclosure.  
To - - ditto - - - - - dated 13th November 1841, No. 3112.  
From - - ditto - - - - - dated 23th January 1842, No. 40, with Enclosure.  
To - - ditto - - - - - dated 24th February 1842, No. 555

This was ordered in 1821 Sumwut, and the orders were sent at that time to the various Halaims on Chyturwud 9th, and the following writing was taken from the Charuns.

"We, the Bharot, Kureea, Sadooada, Guguwareea, Aseea, Kuvveea, Mandul, Melun, Lalsurut, Soombur, Prudh, Sadaeench, Veetoo, Mehroo, Kunesee, Luga, Bogaa, Dchulmaee, Sodajgut, Ola, Maroo, Goncea, Muheea, Recaree, Rebancee, Dooorula, all of us, of every description of Charuns, of Marwar and Godwar, write that whenever a marriage occurs in the family of a Sirdar Puttayut, on the commencement of the music our claims are admitted, and it has been ordered by the Durbar that we are to require thus from a person possessing a revenue of 1,000.

25 rupees to Charuns.

9 ditto to Bhats, of which five to Bhats possessing property, and four to the Puwareents.

5 ditto to the Doooms.

30 rupees.

"Thus we will receive from an owner of 1,000 of such, and according to this, and from richer people accordingly. If any Charun require more than this improperly, having received his due, we will put him out of the caste, and never receive him back.

"The division has been always much by the Ukawuts; they will continue this as heretofore, and if any other should make the division no Charun will take it from him; if he does so, he is answerable to the caste and to the Durbar.

"The above is demandable from the father of the daughter."

Thus the writings were taken from the villages with the signatures, 1831 Phagoon Wud 2.

(True translation.)

(signed) *A. Malet.*  
Political Agent in Cutch.

(No. 1176.)

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, concurred in by the Board, dated 2 March 1842.

COPY may be sent to the Political Agent in Katteewar for his report whether he considers it practicable, and if so, expedient, to establish a similar arrangement in that province, with or without modification. In Jodhpore it may, however, be observed that the influence of Bharoots and Charons is probably much greater than in Katteewar, and the fee fixed on marriages in the former province may in consequence be larger.

(signed) *G. W. Anderson.*  
*T. M. Mahon.*  
*J. H. Crawford.*  
*L. R. Reid.*

(No. 608 of 1842.)

(No. 1177.)

From *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to Captain *G. Legrand Jacob*, Acting Political Agent in Katteewar.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 4 March 1842.

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you copy of a letter from the Political Agent in Cutch, No. 8, dated the 4th January last, and of its enclosure,\* containing rules framed by the Raja of Joudpore for the suppression of infanticide. \* Not received.

2. In forwarding these documents, I am desired to request that you will be pleased to state, for the information of Government, whether you consider it practicable, and if so, expedient, to establish a similar arrangement in the province of Katteewar, with or without modification.

613.

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2. The



3. The Governor in Council, however, desires me to observe that the influence of Bharoots and Charoons is probably much greater in Joodpoor than in Kattcewar, and the fee fixed on marriages in the former province may in consequence be larger than would be found necessary in Kattcewar.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*  
Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT BOMBAY POLITICAL CONSULTATION, 27 April 1842.

(No. 2123.)

From *G. L. Jacob*, Esq. Acting Political Agent, Kattcewar, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Head Quarters, Kattcewar Political Agency,  
Camp Mangrol, 22 March 1842.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter, No. 608, dated 4th instant, with enclosures, calling on me for an opinion as to the practicability of introducing into this peninsula some system for placing limits to the fees exacted at marriage festivals by Charans, Bhats, and other members of the cleemo-yuary community, similar to that adopted by Beejee Sing of Joodpoor.

2. In reply, I beg to state that I do not consider such an arrangement either practicable or expedient; the first, because of the number of independent chiefs, whose relative rank it would be difficult to fix; and if an assembly of delegates could be got together for the purpose, their mutual jealousies and pride would bar the attainment of the ends in view; to speak of the Jarejas alone, whom Government, I conclude, have chiefly in view, the Marvee chief being descended from an elder branch of the Kutch dynasty, considers himself at least equal in rank to the Jam of Nuggur, who has five times his means, and far above the Gondul family, which state is twice as wealthy as his. Were it question only of a single principality, as in Kutch, where the subordinate Bhayads have fixed rank in relation to the head of their tribe, the object might, perhaps, be attained by simple publication of a recommendatory letter from the chief to his mendicant tribes not to ask for more than such stipulated amount as he might fix, with due reference to the feelings of the community generally; and doubtless the establishment of any such system by the Rao would have great effect in leading the chief of the Jarejah tribe in this province to follow the example.

3. In the second place, I doubt the expediency of introducing any such rule under British sanction; the custom of importuning for presents is injurious both to giver and receiver, by encouraging pride and mendicity. The influence of Bhats and Charans in this peninsula has been considerably diminished since the period of our connexion with it; witness the entire change of the mode of obtaining security, whether for payment of tribute or for other transactions. As the nature of our system of government becomes more and more understood, and the people more enlightened, so will begging cease to thrive as a profession. We might slightly diminish present mischief by fixing a standard, but the doing so would only give perpetuity to an evil that the hand of time is gently eradicating.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *G. L. Jacob,*  
Acting Political Agent.

(No. 2124.)

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Board, without date.

FOR the reasons stated by Captain Jacob, I do not think it would be desirable to introduce this system into Kattcewar, and he may be so informed.

(signed) *G. W. Anderson,*  
*T. M. Mahon,*  
*S. Marriott.*

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(No. 2125.) No. 1081 of 1842.

From the Secretary to the Government of Bombay to Captain *G. L. G. Jacob*,  
Acting Political Agent in Kattewar.

Sir, Bombay Castle, 23 April 1842.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 122, dated the 22d ultimo, stating that, in your opinion, it is neither practicable nor expedient to introduce in Kattewar, as in Joudhpore, any fixed rate of fees for Chorons, &c. on occasions of Jaraj marriages.

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you, that under the circumstances, and for the reasons stated by you, the Honourable the Governor in Council concurs with you in opinion that it would not be desirable to introduce the above system in the province of Kattewar.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,  
Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT BOMBAY POLITICAL CONSULTATION, 18 May 1842

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(No. 2549.) No. 516 of 1842.

From the Secretary to the Government of India to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq.  
Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Sir, Fort William, 21 March 1842.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 556, dated 24th ultimo, submitting extracts from the proceedings of the Bombay Government on the subject of the suppression of infanticide in Cutch; and, in reply, I am directed to communicate to you, for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, the full approbation of the Governor-general in Council of the proceedings of the Bombay Government in this matter. It affords his Lordship in Council the highest satisfaction to find that, although serious difficulties were opposed to the accomplishment of this righteous purpose, the assent of all influential parties to the suppression of the practice of female infanticide has at length been obtained, and that it will no longer be regarded as innocent or laudable among any of the people of Cutch.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *T. H. Maddock*,  
Secretary to the Government of India.

(No. 2550.)

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, concurred in by his Excellency the  
Commander-in-Chief.

1. COPY to be sent to the Political Agent in Cutch, with instructions to communicate the substance of this letter to his Highness the Rao.

2. This letter should be brought to the notice of the Honourable the Court of Directors in reporting these proceedings.

(signed) *G. W. Anderson*,  
*T. M. Mahon*.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1304 of 1842.

From the Secretary to the Government of Bombay to *A. Malet*, Esq.  
Political Agent in Cutch.

Sir, Bombay Castle, 16 May 1842.

WITH reference to my letter, dated the 24th February last (No. 555), I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to request that you will be pleased to communicate to his Highness the Rao of Cutch the sentiments of the Right honourable the Governor in Council, contained in the accompanying letter from Mr. Secretary Maddock, dated the 21st March last, in regard to the laudable measures which have been adopted by his Highness for the suppression of infanticide in his dominions.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*.

## EXTRACT BOMBAY POLITICAL CONSULTATION, 17 August 1842.

(No. 4148)

From Captain *G. Legrand Jacob*, Acting Political Agent in *Katteewar*, to  
*J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Katteewar Political Agent's Office, Rajcote,  
 23 October 1841.

Sir,

I HAVE now the honour to submit, for the information of Government, returns of the Jahrejah and Jetwa population of Katteewar, and part of Wagur, with a few remarks on the subject of infanticide generally.

2. Since Mr. Erskine's despatch, dated 30th June 1837, no annual report on this particular crime has been drawn up, and the general census, from which the accompanying tables (Appendices A. to C.) have been extracted and condensed, is brought up to the 30th June last; those for Adcoce and Jetwar\* have, indeed, been only received this week; and I have had the option of transmitting imperfect information, or of departing from the prescribed course, by including in this report a review of events up to the present time, unless indeed I had desisted to a still further period the long over-due notice of the subject, that its importance and the orders of Government alike demand.

3. I feel that some explanation is here called for as to the omission of periodical reports for upwards of four years; for though the state of this agency, as brought to the notice of Government in several recent despatches, may sufficiently account for it, yet circumstances peculiar to this branch of the agent's duties have also served to prevent their compilation.

4. Shortly after the despatch of Mr. Erskine's Report in 1837, the fact of the infanticide censor, Moonshee Ghoolam Mahomed, having accepted a bribe to quash an accusation of child slaughter transpired; the circumstances of the case were, under Mr. Erskine's orders, investigated by me in May 1838, and though extenuating points were brought to light, and it was somewhat doubtful whether the censor had reason to believe other crime had been committed than that of a false accusation by Suttajee of Mallia, against one of his Bhaeeyad, to withdraw which the money had been pressed upon him by the accuser, yet it was deemed advisable to dismiss him, as the gift had doubtless caused him to swerve from his duty. The removal of this person, otherwise so well suited for the situation, was a check that this particular department of the agency has scarcely recovered from, in consequence of his successor Jysookram, entertained 1st April 1839, having proved quite unequal to the office, and having been finally removed from it by Mr. Blane so recently as 1st April last, when Naka Wujeram, an intelligent Brahmin of the Nagur caste, was appointed in his stead. In the interval between the suspension of the Moonshee and the appointment of his successor, Mr. Gonsalves, a clerk in the office, was employed in taking the Nuwanugger census, which will be found included in the accompanying tables.

5. For the above reasons, the census now submitted must be received with some extra caution, the new censor not having had time to visit all the purgunnahs; but I have checked the returns of both, by those obtained from the chiefs for the first half of the present year, as well as by the aid of attachment Mehtas, where they were sufficiently trustworthy to be made use of. The only talooka in which there appears discrepancy is Gondul, the census of which was taken by the present censor, and unfortunately the detailed lists, whence the last census was framed, are not forthcoming in this office, so that I have no means of testing the present one by comparison of names; I regret also that the deficiency of the office should have prevented my giving a complete view of the comparative state of the population at the periods embraced by the several reports.

6. The results of the present census, as exhibited in the analysis appended, are extremely gratifying, with exception of the Shahpor talooka, and Adcoce purgunnah of Morvee. In the former, not a single female has escaped the ruthless effect of Jahrejah pride; in the latter, the census of which is now exhibited for the first time, and has been obtained with considerable difficulty, the portion of males to females is nearly 17 to 1. Some excuse may be offered for  
 this

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\* The Burda, or Perebunder province.

this district, which had hitherto escaped the vigilance of the British Government, and separated as it is from Katteewar, remained in comparative ignorance of the strenuous attempt to suppress infanticide that had here been made; but I can offer none for Shahpoor, the chief of which, by his breach of faith and criminal negligence, has justly laid himself open to the displeasure of a paternal Government.

7. Jahrejah Kullajee of Shahpoor is about 30 years of age, and by no means deficient in intellect; he must have been fully sensible that Government would hold the Jahrejahs to their engagements, since he had already been called to account on this matter, in the case of his brother Jahrejah Bhawajee, reported to Government 12th June 1836, and replied to 9th August following, No. 1477; to wit, that though the crime of infanticide had not been judicially proved, yet that the strongest cause for suspicion existed, and the chief himself was ordered to be fined 50 rupees for neglecting to insert the birth and death of his niece in the census, as also to renew his engagement on the subject, whilst his brother was directed to furnish fresh security. This case is referred to in the 6th paragraph of Mr. Erskine's Report, dated 30th June 1837. No new security appears to have been taken from the chief, which may partly account for continuance of the criminal neglect proved by the present census to exist. The revenues that he derives annually from his talooka, which now consists of four villages, of which one belongs to his Bhayad, are estimated at 2,000 rupees, subject to a yearly tribute of 501 rupees to the British Government, and 157 ½ rupees to the Nuwaub of Joonaghur (Zortulabee), leaving him a clear rental of about 1,400 rupees. I beg, therefore, to recommend, that a fine of rupees 1,000 be imposed upon him, with a warning that, unless future returns give a result more favourable to humanity, he should be deprived of all control over his talooka, and that he be required to furnish unexceptionable security against continuance of the crime; and in default of such payment and security, after the elapse of two months, that he be placed in confinement until these terms are complied with.

8. Regarding Addooee, a more lenient course may be pursued, but the Morvee chief might be warned of the danger he was incurring by thus permitting his Bhayad, the other side of the water, to break at once the laws of nature and humanity, and the engagements he has entered into, on behalf of all subject to his authority.

9. It is a much more pleasing task to revert to the state of all the other Jarejah talookas of Katteewar; and it must be highly gratifying to those benevolent men who have laboured for the suppression of infanticide in this province to see the progressive return to the order of nature, in the relative proportion of sexes, that must be attributed to their labour alone. The total male population is shown to be 5,760, female 1,370; the proportion, therefore, of all ages is a fraction more than four to one, but the number of both sexes under 20 years of age, is, males 2,923, females 1,209, showing a proportion of two and a quarter to one, which favourable diminution chiefly arises from the preservation of female life during the last few years, which give the general result as follows:

Proportion of males to females, under 10 years	-	-	-	1 ½ to 1
Ditto - - - ditto - - - 9 years	-	-	-	1 ¼ to 1
Ditto - - - ditto - - - 8 years	-	-	-	1 ¾ to 1
Ditto - - - ditto - - - 7 years	-	-	-	1 ½ to 1
Ditto - - - ditto - - - 6 years	-	-	-	1 ¼ to 1
Ditto - - - ditto - - - 5 years	-	-	-	1 to 1
Ditto - - - ditto - - - 4 years	-	-	-	1 to 1
Ditto - - - ditto - - - 3 years	-	-	-	1 to 1
Ditto - - - ditto - - - 2 years	-	-	-	1 to 1
Ditto - - - ditto - - - 1 year	-	-	-	1 to 1 ¼

The correctness of these returns is further tested by the proportion of deaths occurring in 1840, which is shown as three to one.

10. The total number of cases that have come under inquiry since the transmission of Mr. Erskine's Report, 30th June 1837, is seven, of which one only was proved, namely, that of Wukutsing of Nuwagam, a village under Mallia, connected with which the former censor, Ghoolam Mahomed, lost his place for accepting a bribe, as before stated. Further particulars of these cases will be found in the Appendix H. The murder of Wukutsing's infant, it will be perceived,

occurred before the publication of the Government proclamation, when you were Political Agent of this province in 1835, and cannot therefore be taken as any breach thereof, however much it may be of the laws of humanity; and yet Wukutsing had reared three daughters, and his accuser, Suttajee, the Mallia chief, out of four had not preserved one.

11. The result of these inquiries, four of which left the crime doubtful, whilst two were merely malicious advantage, taken of natural circumstances, shows what is pretty evident in itself, the great difficulty that exists in getting at the truth in matters that can only be thoroughly investigated at the expense of the most cherished feelings of the people, and as far as my experience goes, the only brought to light through motives of revenge and hatred, that are as likely to originate false as true accusations, mercenary motives may sometimes have led to discovery, but abhorrence of the crime never can.

12. The census (App. E. F. and C.) of the Jetwa population, now for the first time given, has been furnished after some demur by the Rana's government, and has not yet been further tested. It approaches merely to the proportions shown for the Jahrejah population; but if anything gives a less favourable result, I beg to refer to the Appendix for further particulars. It was first brought to notice by Colonel Walker, that this tribe was equally addicted to the crime as the Jarejahs themselves; and it is curious to remark the coincidence between the proportions of sexes preserved in both tribes, though the vigilance of Government being bent on the Jarejahs alone, has acted indirectly, and therefore with less force, on the Jetwas. For the future, it is to be hoped the two cases will move *pari passu* together in the cause of nature and humanity; and I purpose taking the earliest opportunity of testing the census now given, through the instrumentality of the censor.

13. The crime of infanticide is, I fear, by no means confined to either the Jahrejah or Jetwa population; I have heard assertions of its being extensively practised in Jutwar, and amongst the Mahomedan tribe of Sheras, but with the all but impossibility that exists of carrying through the common duties of the agency, I have been unable to spare sufficient time for inquiry into the subject. The full extent to which infanticide is practised in the peninsula will be known only when Government is able to spare the services of an officer for this especial inquiry. I have the honour to annex (Appendix L.) translations of agreements entered into by the Manka and Korunga tribes of Wagur, who are accused of this crime, which I owe to the Government Karkoon, Ashwadass, stationed at Adhooe, and through whom the Jarejah census of that district has been obtained. These tribes are stated to be neither Mahomedans nor Hindoos, but a mixture of the two, approaching in caste to the Waghers of Okhamundul; writings have also been taken from the Adhooe Jahrejas, who had not before brought themselves under similar engagements, translations of which are given in Appendix K.

14. The imperfection of our instruments must ever throw some degree of doubt on returns of population, that can be obtained only through their labour; but a further cause of hesitation in receiving the census as entirely to be depended on, exists in the difficulty that has been found in getting the Jahrejahs, of respectable rank, to show their females to a male censor. This repugnance was yielded to, in consequence of the Jam's earnest remonstrances, and as sanctioned by Government letter 9th October 1838 (No. 1925). Mr. Gonsalves was accompanied by his wife throughout his tour in the Nuggur states; the like treatment has been claimed by others, and a considerable portion of the females entered in the returns from which my tables are framed have no other guarantee for their existence than the word of their male relations, their prejudices in this matter are so deeply rooted, and supported by public feeling and sympathies, that I conceive we should err in attempting to force them. Besides, it will never do to treat the Jahrejahs of one talooka better than those of another, I therefore beg respectfully to recommend the extension of the principle already sanctioned for the Nuggur Rajpoots to the rest of the community; the wife or other nearest female relative of the censor might be granted a sum equivalent to half of what he draws, during the time actually employed in taking the census; every endeavour by persuasion should be made to overcome the prejudices of the inspected; but where decided repugnance may be evinced, it should be the duty of the censor to acquaint himself with all particulars through his wife, he being held equally responsible for the correctness of the statement as if taken by himself. I consider this addition necessary for the proper carrying out of the plan for suppression of  
infanticide.

infanticide, so ably matured by yourself when Political Agent. Bribes may sometimes lead astray, but the husband cannot well help knowing the real fact of the case, and he will have a double motive for not suppressing them. At present, facility is, to a certain extent, offered for fictitious report, to screen from guilt.

15. I would now beg to point out wherein I differ from previous writers on the subject of infanticide. The state of public opinion in this country has been supposed more strongly set against the crime than I believe to be the case. Complimentary letters or remarks, in reply to strongly expressed opinions by persons in power, are no criterion of real feelings, which must be judged of by acts. I can trace eye-service to Government, but no real service to humanity, in the professions of such of the community as pretend to take any interest in the matter. Of all the population, the most tender of life are the Srawns or Ivens, the named classes, who possess great influence throughout the Peninsula; they have in several places forced the Rajpoot, and other chiefs, to enter into agreements not to permit the slaughter of sheep, &c.; but though child murder within the same district was notorious, as far as my knowledge extends, they have not so much as attempted to stipulate for the preservation of human beings. Again, all the Rajpoots who rear their daughters feel a direct interest in the continuance of the crime by others; they might at once prevent it, by stipulating before marriage that their daughters' children should be preserved, yet though pressed to take this step, I am not aware (my remarks are limited to this province) of an instance in which it has been done. It, therefore, as has been stated, the community in general consider the crime as one of the deepest dye, they would appear to make very little use of their opinions. The fact, I fear to be, that the population is in a state of semibarbarism, with whom philanthropy, apart from superstitious motive, is an unknown principle; they are, of course, the creatures of circumstances; and I say this, simply to denote that there is no public feeling to assist the penal machinery established by us for the suppression of the particular crime under review.

16. The philanthropists of Great Britain who have written on this subject, even including the venerable Colonel Walker himself, who addressed the Honourable Court with some severe strictures on the apathy of Indian functionaries as regards the crime, seem to me to have been carried away by their zeal in a noble cause to overlook the circumstances in which we are placed in this country, and to forget what was due to their exiled countrymen. A handful of Englishmen, scattered over a territory as large as Europe, can move but very slowly beyond the tide of public opinion. We experience the same difficulty in steering the course desiderated by a more enlightened and distant nation, as the aeronaut has to encounter in directing his vessel, the want of an opposing force to the current we move in. In this particular province, nearly the size of Ceylon, and with a population of 17 lakhs, the Political Agent can only devote great attention to the suppression of infanticide by sacrificing some other equally important duty; and it is surprising that a person of Colonel Walker's experience and sagacity should not, in his recriminatory letters on this subject to the Honourable the Court of Directors, written after his return to England, have made sufficient allowance for the fact, that a man cannot go beyond the limits God has been pleased to assign to mortal strength and intellect. The lapse of time that had occurred between these letters and Colonel Walker's departure from India, as also the altered nature of our position in this Peninsula, with an earnest zeal for one particular object, somewhat shutting others out of view, may be viewed in justification of the philanthropist's remarks.

17. The general result of the measures hitherto pursued, supposing the returns to be correct, are doubtless most satisfactory as far as regards the end for which they were established, namely, the saving of life; but they are not free from evil in other respects, to diminish which is decidedly politic if the object could be attained by milder means. The distress caused to families by the feeling, that whenever accidental death may have occurred, they are laid open to be victims of any one who owes them a grudge, and the entire tearing down of the Rajpoot curtain which inquiry inflicts, give rise to heart-burnings and animosities, even when the result is a conviction of the innocence of the accused, and is particularly to be lamented; for it is sometimes impossible to arrive at a satisfactory decision without such process. The whole system in force is, moreover, one of perpetual and harsh

inquisition into the domestic affairs of a proud tribe, carrying alarm into every family: if a wife be pregnant, if a child be born, if a daughter be sick, a messenger must be despatched to give notice to some superior power, who, if feud exists—and where does it not amongst a people like this? may make each occasion a handle for oppression or annoyance. If an infant perchance die, the family is kept in a state of apprehension for an indefinite time, as they can never be certain when an enemy may, or may not, prefer an accusation against them; and it is needless for me to mention, that in a state of society like this, subornation of evidence is a matter of daily occurrence.

18. Neither can the system be relied on, except during pressure of a vigilant supervision, that is becoming more and more difficult from the increase of the business of the agency. If the heart remain unchanged, there must be danger of relapse when that pressure becomes relaxed; for we have no warrant for supposing the voice of nature to be alone sufficient to prevent falling back into a custom that was not sufficient to prevent its adoption; but I cannot bring myself to regard the present anti-infanticide measures as other than temporary, to be removed on the entrance of the Jahrejahs into the order of nature. I deduce from these reflections the corollary that, first, there is some risk of the coercive machinery breaking down, from want of power to guide it; but supposing the vigilance of the Government agents to continue, until the end be attained of the coercive process, there is, secondly, danger of relapse on its withdrawal; to keep it working after the end had been gained, would be as unjust as perpetual suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, after the riots, for which it might have been suspended, had passed away, and, thirdly, that the saving of a number of human beings, leaving them to be brought up in ignorance and vice, the animal part saved, the moral powers totally neglected, is a questionable boon to the parties themselves, whatever it may be as to its humanizing effects on society in general.

19. It is evident from the above observations, that I feel strongly impressed with the necessity of a line of policy that shall strike at the heart, and consequently at the root of the disease, and afford a permanent remedy; and I beg therefore to urge the propriety of attempting it without further delay. It is true that no immediate result can be expected from education; but the slow growth of its blessings is an argument for no time being lost in the attempt to impart them. We may save life by the census, but how can we protect it from misery and neglect afterwards? Whilst approving, therefore, of the present coercive system, I conceive that it should be looked on merely as a temporary expedient, and that it ought to be accompanied by healing and generous measures, namely, an attempt to create a higher tone of moral feeling throughout the community generally.

20. The Infanticide Fund this day shows a balance of rupees 1,16,780 in hand; and I conceive that a large portion of this sum cannot be more judiciously expended than in the cause of education. It appears to me that to devote for the use of one small section of the community the taxes levied on the whole, is erroneous in principle, more especially when we consider that it is the attainment of a public opinion, hostile to infanticide, that must form the surest guarantee against its recurrence at some future period, and which, if it now existed, would obviate the necessity of rigour. I would further observe, that the money now spent, though good in showing the favour of the British Government towards the party preserving life, has the evil effect of feeding the pride that was the cause of its destruction. It was once observed to me by a shrewd Jhala, that the marriage expenses of his daughters were just as heavy on him as on the Jahrejah, and that had his forefathers been murderers, he might also enjoy the aid of Government, an observation which, though rarely made amongst an ignorant community, proves that the grant of marriage gifts to one particular class must be considered merely suited to a savage state, calling for change whenever the people should advance a few steps towards civilization; and it ought doubtless to be the duty of an enlightened Government to hasten this change. Whilst on this subject, I beg to annex a table of the gifts thus bestowed since the date of Mr. Erskine's Report, (App L.)

21. This letter has brought to light the existence of several tribes, by whom infanticide is supposed to be practised; and how know we, among the myriads of the Peninsula, how many secret crimes of the deepest die are perpetrated? It is evident that a state of society, where a race of wholesale murderers are looked upon

upon with as much respect as others, must be vicious at the core. Such being the case, it occurs to me as fitting and proper that general should be superadded to partial measures; that the amelioration of the whole state of society be attempted; and that our spare funds, raised from the community generally, should no longer be exclusively devoted to the use of a particular class. With this view, I would give every encouragement to the cause of education, and to every means that may enlighten the intellect and improve the heart; accordingly I beg to recommend as follows:

1st. That a sum of rupees 4,000 be set apart from the Infanticide Fund for the erection of a school-house. On this subject I will here observe, that I have received four replies only to the circular letters addressed by me to all the principal men in the country, as brought to the notice of Government in my letter No. 183, of the 21st June last, and approved of in Mr. Chief Secretary Reid's reply No. 2,096, of the 27th of the following month. One only of these gave any definite answer; this was a letter from Rummulsingjee, the Koor of Diangudra, written by himself in Hindoostanee, informing me that he highly approved of the proposed measure, and would subscribe 20 rupees a year towards its execution. Had the sum been somewhat larger, I should have solicited the favour of Government towards a chief who had shown himself so superior to his countrymen.

2d. That a sum of at least rupees 300 a month should be set apart for the salaries of schoolmasters and current expenses of the establishment; details are for future consideration, when the general principle be admitted.

3d. That 1,000 rupees a year be devoted to the encouragement of annual essays in the vernacular language, on the subject of infanticide, part as prizes, and the rest for expenses of printing numerous copies of the best essay for distribution throughout the community. This measure would enlist the feelings of the rising generation against the crime, the scholars of the Rajcote college might catch the spirit of emulation; and it is not unreasonable to hope, that before many years, a popular feeling would be created adverse to infanticide, that might enable Government to dispense with at least the harsh portions of the present coercive system, as the scaffolding is removed on completion of the building. In speaking as I do of the severity of the present system, I beg again to disclaim the slightest intention to disparage it; on the contrary, I conceive that humanity owes a deep debt of gratitude to the exertions of those gentlemen who have planned and matured the system. It has acted, and still acts, as a tempest that purifies the atmosphere; but which, nevertheless, no one wishes to see of long continuance. The atrocious nature of the crime, and the impossibility of eradicating it by any ordinary process has sufficiently, and by the result most satisfactorily, proved the necessity of the rigorous measures that have been established. My views are simply that other measures should be superadded, that might the more speedily enable us to dispense with what is now a necessary evil; and that the restrictions on the use of the Infanticide Fund should be abolished.

22. The only objection that the above appropriation of the Mohsullee and Fine Funds, as far as I am aware, is susceptible of, is the engagement entered into with his Highness the Gaicowar on the subject; but I cannot conceive, after that prince had once consented to surrender the funds, that it would signify to him whether they were bestowed in communicating knowledge, or in permitting the Jahrejahs and their friends to enjoy greater pomp at their festivals; on the contrary, his Highness might naturally be supposed willing to agree to anything that would so cheaply add to his fame, and no great difficulty could, I should think, occur in overcoming any scruples that might be found to exist; at any rate, the British Government is master of its own funds, and these could be applied to mental and moral purposes, whilst those under the gift of his Highness could be spent, as at present, in providing for the body.

I have, &c.

(signed) *G. L. Jacob*, Captain,  
Acting Political Agent.



## APPENDIX TO REPORT ON INFANTICIDE, FOR A. D. 1840.

## APPENDIX (A.)

## ABSTRACT CENSUS of the Jareja Population of Kattcewar, for the Year 1840

Number	TALOOKAS.	OF ALL AGES				UNDER TWENTY				Total of Males Deceased in 1840	Total of Females Deceased in 1840	Number of Families having One Daughter Alive	Number of Families having Two Daughters Alive	Number of Families having Three Daughters Alive	Number of Families having Four Daughters Alive	Number of Families having Five Daughters Alive
		Total of Males	Total of Females	Excess of Males	Excess of Females	Total of Males	Total of Females	Excess of Males	Excess of Females							
	Nuwanuggur - -	3,307	316	2,491	-	1,610	703	907	-	Not received	434	133	29	6	1	
2	Morvee - - -	481	114	367	-	256	105	151	-	9	2	70	14	5	-	-
3	Dhual Surupdur - -	387	112	275	-	221	99	122	-	53	8	63	17	5	-	-
4	Rajkot - - -	47	16	31	-	23	12	11	-	4	2	11	1	1	-	-
5	Condul Dhorajee - -	304	87	307	-	200	78	122	-	22	7	54	12	3	-	-
6	Kotra Sangavee - -	64	11	53	-	33	11	22	-	3	4	9	1	-	-	-
7	Vectpur Khureree - -	87	14	73	-	51	14	37	-	3	10	2	-	-	-	-
8	Drapla - - -	166	28	138	-	85	28	57	-	11	4	24	2	-	-	-
9	Malha - - -	47	15	32	-	29	14	15	-	1	1	11	2	-	-	-
10	Jalha Dewanee - -	45	12	33	-	19	12	7	-	7	2	8	2	-	-	-
11	Kheerisra - - -	70	17	53	-	40	17	23	-	Not received	13	2	-	-	-	-
12	Lodheela - - -	35	4	31	-	19	4	15	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
13	Gowreedur - - -	17	+	13	-	9	3	6	-	1	1	4	-	-	-	-
14	Shahpor - - -	22	-	22	-	13	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Rajpoora - - -	50	7	43	-	29	7	22	-	2	3	5	1	-	-	-
16	Mengnee - - -	22	9	13	-	12	8	4	-	1	-	7	1	-	-	-
17	Bhadwa - - -	8	3	5	-	4	3	1	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-
18	Satodur Wavree - -	82	23	59	-	52	20	32	-	11	-	13	5	-	-	-
19	Molectaderee - -	131	20	111	-	61	18	43	-	3	-	6	2	-	-	-
20	Gutka - - -	22	4	18	-	11	4	7	-	2	1	2	1	-	-	-
21	Kotheeria - - -	5	3	2	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
22	Pul - - -	12	3	9	-	9	2	7	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
23	Seesang Chandlee - -	64	16	48	-	21	14	7	-	6	-	8	4	-	-	-
24	Kotra Nayajee - -	44	11	33	-	27	10	17	-	6	4	11	-	-	-	-
25	Veerwa - - -	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Muwa - - -	5	1	4	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
27	Kankseealee - - -	9	2	7	-	6	1	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
28	Wudalee - - -	8	2	6	-	5	2	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
29	Wankaner (Thala Tul)	12	0	3	-	6	9	-	3	2	3	3	-	-	-	-
30	Adhooe Purguna, } under Morvee - }	115	7	108	-	67	7	60	-	2	1	3	2	-	-	-
	TOTAL - -	5,760	1,370	4,390	-	2,923	909	1,718	4	147	47	791	210	43	6	1

Rajcote, 23 October 1841.

(signed) G. L. Jacob,  
Acting Political Agent.

COMPARATIVE TABLE of the JARAJA POPULATION of *Kulluanar*, at the Epochs stated underneath, forming the Basis of Mr. Wadoughby's Report, dated 24th September 1834; Mr. Erskine's, dated 30th June 1837; and Captain Jacob's, dated 23d October 1841, No. 334; including the Nuwanuggur Census taken in 1833, not previously prepared.

No.	TALOOKAS.	MALES					FEMALES											
		Under Age of 20			Of all Ages		Married and Widows.			Betrothed			Unbetrothed.			TOTAL.		
		In 1833/34	In 1836/37.	In 1840/41.	In 1836/37.	In 1840/41.	In 1833/34	In 1836/37.	In 1840/41	In 1833/34	In 1836/37	In 1840/41	In 1833/34	In 1836/37.	In 1840/41	In 1833/34.	In 1836/37	In 1840/41.
1	Nuwanuggur -	613	A. D. 1838: 1,419	1,610	A. D. 1838: 3,005	3,307	86	A. D. 1838: 214	265	77	A. D. 1838: 115	120	178	A. D. 1838: 433	431	341	A. D. 1838: 767	816
2	Morver -	61	279	256	543	481	3	11	20	3	18	11	1	27	83	7	56	114
3	Dhurol Surupdur -	208	208	821	383	387	11	15	35	-	30	19	73	45	58	84	90	112
4	Rajkot -	15	22	23	30	47	2	4	5	-	-	1	1	3	10	3	7	16
5	Gondul Dhorajee -	86	325	200	731	394	18	18	25	6	20	8	20	62	54	44	100	87
6	Kotra Sanganee -	3	14	33	39	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	11	1	5	11
7	Veerpur Kureree -	52	59	51	101	87	2	3	2	4	4	3	4	10	9	10	17	14
8	Drapha -	67	95	85	184	166	1	2	2	-	1	4	9	17	22	10	20	28
9	Mahia -	16	32	29	56	47	-	3	4	2	4	2	2	9	9	4	16	15
10	Julia Dewanee -	28	26	19	50	45	5	3	3	1	-	1	5	6	8	11	9	12
11	Kheerusia -	12	33	40	66	70	3	2	7	2	3	1	11	12	9	16	17	17
12	Lodheeka -	9	16	19	36	35	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	3	2	2	4
13	Gowreedur -	5	9	9	13	17	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	4
14	Shalpor -	3	12	13	18	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Ruppara -	30	38	29	59	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	7	2	3	7
16	Mengneo -	6	13	12	30	22	-	-	1	1	1	1	5	6	8	6	7	9
17	Bhadwa -	18	6	4	11	8	-	-	-	1	-	4	1	2	2	2	2	3
18	Satodu Wavree -	38	79	52	36	82	6	8	7	5	3	4	13	15	12	24	26	23
19	Moolcraderee -	63	38	61	77	131	-	-	2	1	1	-	13	12	14	14	13	20
20	Gutka -	4	5	11	16	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	1	2	4
21	Kotharia -	3	4	3	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	1	1	3
22	Pul -	5	8	9	13	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	2	3
23	Seesang Chandlee -	37	51	21	100	64	3	5	2	-	1	1	10	10	14	13	16	16
24	Kotra Nayajee -	24	31	27	51	44	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	4	9	2	5	11
25	Veerva -	2	2	2	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Moowa -	2	3	-	8	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1
27	Kauksealee -	4	5	6	9	9	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	2	2	2
28	Wudalee -	8	9	5	17	8	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	2
29	Wankaner -	-	not shown	6	not shown	12	-	not shown	2	not shown	-	3	-	not shown	4	-	not shown	9
30	Adhoce Pauguna, under Moivee -	-	ditto	67	ditto	115	-	ditto	1	-	ditto	-	-	ditto	6	-	ditto	7
TOTAL -		1,422	2,921	2,923	5,804	5,760	140	288	388	105	205	186	358	695	796	603	1,188	1,570

3 B 2

INFANTICIDE IN INDIA.

APPENDIX (C)

TABLE of PROPORTIONS of the JAREJA SEXES in *Kattewar*

Number.	TALOOKAS.	Proportions of Males to Females in the Census of 1836/37 and 1838, for Nuwanuggur only.	PROPORTION OF THE SEXES AT DIFFERENT AGES, Taken from the Census of 1840/41												Proportions of Males to Females Deceased in 1840.	
			Of all Ages	Under 20	Under 10.	Under 9	Under 8.	Under 7.	Under 6	Under 5	Under 4.	Under 3	Under 2	Under 1		
1	Nuwanuggur - -	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	4 to 1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - not received.	
2	Moivee - - -	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	4 to 1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{2}{3}$ to 1	1 $\frac{2}{3}$ to 1	1 $\frac{2}{3}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{3}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{3}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{3}$ to 1	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{3}$	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{3}$	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{3}$	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{3}$		4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
3	Dhmoi Suupdur - -	4 to 1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 to 1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 to 1	2 to 1	1 to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 to 1	2 to 1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	
4	Rajkot - - -	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1	0 to 3	2 to 1	
5	Gondul Dhorajee - -	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
6	Kotra Sangance - -	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	3 to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1	3 to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
7	Veerpu Khureree - -	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	6 to 1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 to 1	2 to 1	2 to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 to 1	
8	Diapa - - -	9 to 1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	3 to 1	2 to 1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 to 6	
9	Malia - - -	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	3 to 1	2 to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 to 2	1 to 2	1 to 1	0 to 1	1 to 1	
10	Jallia Dewance - -	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 to 2	1 to 2	1 to 3	1 to 5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	
11	Kherusra - - -	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	4 to 1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 $\frac{2}{3}$ to 1	2 $\frac{2}{3}$ to 1	1 $\frac{2}{3}$ to 1	1 $\frac{2}{3}$ to 1	1 $\frac{2}{3}$ to 1	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 to 1	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 to 1	- - not received.
12	Lodhecka - - -	18 to 1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	3 to 1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 to 1	2 to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 to 1	1 to 1	-
13	Gowicedur - - -	13 to 1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	3 to 1	2 to 1	2 to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1	1 to 2	1 to 2	0 to 2	1 to 1
14	Shahpoi - - -	18 to 0	22 to 0	13 to 0	9 to 0	8 to 0	8 to 0	8 to 0	8 to 0	4 to 0	4 to 0	4 to 0	4 to 0	4 to 0	-	-
15	Rajpura - - -	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	7 to 1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	3 to 1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 to 1	2 to 1	2 to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1	2 to 0	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
16	Mengnee - - -	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 to 1	1 to 0	
17	Bhadeva - - -	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1	1 to 2	1 to 2	1 to 2	0 to 2	0 to 2	0 to 2	-	-	1 to 2	
18	Satodur Wavree - -	5 to 1	3 to 1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 to 1	1 to 2	1 to 4	1 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 to 2	0 to 2	11 to 0
19	Moolecraderee - -	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 to 1	2 to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 to 1	2 to 1	3 to 0
20	Gutka - - -	8 to 1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	3 to 1	3 to 1	4 to 1	4 to 1	4 to 1	4 to 1	4 to 1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 to 1	2 to 0	1 to 0
21	Kotharia - - -	6 to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1	1 to 3	1 to 3	1 to 3	1 to 3	1 to 3	1 to 2	0 to 2	0 to 2	0 to 1	-	
22	Pul - - -	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	4 to 1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1	1 to 2	1 to 1	0 to 1	0 to 1	-
23	Seesang Chandlee - -	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	4 to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 to 2	1 to 2	1 to 5	1 to 4	1 to 3	0 to 3
24	Kotra Nayajee - -	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	4 to 1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
25	Veeiwa - - -	4 to 0	2 to 0	2 to 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 to 1
26	Moowa - - -	8 to 1	5 to 1	0 to 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 to 1
27	Kankseealee - - -	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	6 to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 to 3	1 to 3	1 to 3	1 to 3	1 to 2	0 to 2	0 to 2	0 to 1	-	
28	Kudalee - - -	17 to 1	4 to 1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	0 to 1	0 to 1	0 to 1	0 to 1	0 to 1	0 to 1	0 to 1	0 to 1	0 to 1	0 to 1	0 to 1	-
29	Wankaner - - -	not shown	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 to 2	0 to 3	0 to 2	0 to 1	-	2 to 1
30	Adhoee Purguna, under Moivee.	ditto	16 to 1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	8 to 1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	5 to 1	5 to 1	5 to 1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	5 to 1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	9 to 0	6 to 0	2 to 0
	TOTAL - - -	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 to 1

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO

APPENDIX (D.)

STATEMENT showing the different AGES of the JARBA POPULATION of *Katteewar*, for the Year 1840

NUWANUGGUR.

AGE - - -	80	72	71.	70	69	68	66.	65.	64.	63	62	61.	60.	58.	57.	55.	54	52.	50	49	48	47.	46.
Males - - TOTAL	1	11	1	4	1	8	2	3	2	1	55	1	20	4	17	6	2	112	25	7	4	62	6
Females																							
Married - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Widows - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Betrothed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbetrothed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Deaths in 1840, not included above.																							
Males - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

AGE - - -	45	44.	43	42	41	40	39	38	37	36.	35	34	33	32	31.	30	29.	28	27.	26	25	24.	23
Males - - TOTAL	18	16	10	100	1	49	4	27	139	15	32	50	17	181	10	51	13	47	122	21	47	59	83
Females																							
Married - -	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	13	1	6	-	2	13	3	3	7	1
Widows - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Betrothed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbetrothed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - -	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	2	1	-	2	-	17	1	8	-	2	14	3	4	7	1
Deaths in 1840, not included above																							
Males - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

AGE - - -	22	21	20	19	18.	17.	16.	15.	14.	13	12.	11.	10.	9.	8.	7.	6.	5.	4.	3.	2.	1	TOTAL.
Males - - TOTAL	67	63	39	27	43	77	59	56	118	47	147	53	134	94	113	113	106	100	86	80	69	43	3,007
Females																							
Married - -	38	4	16	11	19	25	18	22	11	7	10	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	242
Widows - -	-	-	4	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Betrothed - -	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	8	13	5	17	8	26	9	12	9	5	2	1	-	-	-	120
Unbetrothed - -	1	1	-	1	-	-	3	4	5	5	12	8	21	27	22	24	29	39	59	53	50	67	431
TOTAL - -	39	5	20	12	23	28	24	34	29	17	40	17	53	38	34	33	34	41	60	53	50	67	816
Deaths in 1840, not included above																							
Males - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



INFANTICIDE IN INDIA.

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DHURROL SURUPUR—continued.

AGE - - -	35.	34	33.	32	31	30	28	26	25	24.	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14.
Males - - - TOTAL - -	14	4	1	3	1	29	3	6	8	1	3	6	6	19	3	7	10	14	10	10
Females																				
Married - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	3	2	2	1	7	2	2	4	1
Widows - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Betrothed - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	1	1
Unbetrothed - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
TOTAL - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	3	2	3	1	9	3	4	5	5
Deaths in 1840, not included above																				
Males - - -	1	1	-	3	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

AGE - - -	13.	12.	11.	10.	9.	8.	7	6	5.	4	3	2	1.	TOTAL.
Males - - - TOTAL - -	11	11	8	16	13	17	14	13	5	12	16	6	6	387
Females														
Married - - -	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
Widows - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Betrothed - - -	3	2	2	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	19
Unbetrothed - - -	-	2	2	4	4	2	4	3	4	8	9	9	3	58.
TOTAL - - -	5	4	5	4	6	3	4	3	5	8	10	9	3	112
Deaths in 1840, not included above.														
Males - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	2	1	6	1	5	53
Females - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	2	-	8

RAJKOTE.

AGE - - -	60	50	48.	40	36	35.	31.	30	25.	24	23	22	21	20	16
Males - - TOTAL - -	1	5	-	5	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	-	4	-	2
Females															
Married - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	-
Widows - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Betrothed - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbetrothed - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	-
Deaths in 1840, not included above.															
Males - - -	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

AGE - - -	15.	13.	12.	10.	9.	8.	7.	6.	5.	4.	3.	2	1.	TOTAL.
Males - - - TOTAL - -	3	1	3	3	-	-	3	2	9	1	1	1	-	47
Females														
Married - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Widows - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Betrothed - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Unbetrothed - - -	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	2	3	10
TOTAL - - -	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	1	2	3	16
Deaths in 1840, not included above.														
Males - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Females - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2



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KOTRA SANGANEE—continued

AGE - - - -	25	20	19	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	TOTAL
Males - - - - TOTAL - -	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	3	1	4	1	2	1	2	1	64
Females																				
Married - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Widows - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Betrothed - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbetrothed - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	-	2	1	1	-	-	11
TOTAL - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	-	2	1	1	-	-	11
Deaths in 1840, not included above:																				
Males - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Females - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	4

VEERPUR KHUREREE.

AGE - - - -	50	45	44	40	38	37	36	35	34	33	32	31	30	28	22
Males - - - - TOTAL - -	4	3	1	8	1	1	1	5	1	1	2	1	4	2	1
Females															
Married - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Widows - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Betrothed - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbetrothed - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths in 1840, not included above:															
Males - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

AGE - - - -	20	19	18	17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	TOTAL
Males - - - - TOTAL - -	4	3	1	2	2	2	2	7	3	3	1	5	4	3	2	3	1	1	2	87
Females:																				
Married - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Widows - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Betrothed - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Unbetrothed - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	1	-	-	2	9
TOTAL - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	2	1	-	-	2	14
Deaths in 1840, not included above:																				
Males - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Females - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

D R A P H A.

AGE - - - -	82	67	65	62	60	58	56	55	52	50	48	45	44	42
Males - - - - TOTAL - -	1	1	2	-	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	6	3	3
Females														
Married - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Widows - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Betrothed - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbetrothed - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths in 1840, not included above:														
Males - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Females - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



DRAPHA—continued

AGE - - -	40	38	36	35	33	32	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21
Males - - - TOTAL - -	11	4	2	4	3	6	4	1	4	1	1	3	1	1	5	3
Females																
Married - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Widows - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Betrothed - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbetrothed - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths in 1840, not included above																
Males - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

AGE - - -	20.	19	18.	17	16	15	14.	13.	12.	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	TOTAL
Males - - - TOTAL - -	8	1	3	5	6	2	3	3	5	7	-	6	5	10	3	3	7	4	3	1	163
Females																					
Married - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Widows - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Betrothed - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Unbetrothed - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	1	-	1	4	4	1	-	6	-	22
TOTAL - - -	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	1	1	4	4	1	-	6	-	28
Deaths in 1840, not included above																					
Males - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	11
Females - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	4

MALLIA KHAKRECHIE

AGE - - -	65	54	50	47	46	45.	40.	38	34	32	30	26	25	20
Males - - - TOTAL - -	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	4
Females														
Married - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Widows - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Betrothed - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbetrothed - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Deaths in 1840, not included above														
Males - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

AGE - - -	18	17.	16.	15.	13.	11	10.	9	8	7	6	5	4	2	1	TOTAL
Males - - - TOTAL - -	-	2	3	2	4	5	2	1	1	2	-	2	-	1	-	47
Females																
Married - - -	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Widows - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Betrothed - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	3	-	1	9
Unbetrothed - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	3	-	1	9
TOTAL - - -	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	1	3	-	1	15
Deaths in 1840, not included above																
Males - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Females - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1

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JALLIA DEWANEE.

AGE - - -	65.	60	55.	50.	45.	44.	42.	40.	38.	37.	35.	30.	25	22	20
Males - - - TOTAL - -	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	4	2	2	4	2
Females															
Married - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Widows - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Betrothed - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbetrothed - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Deaths in 1840, not included above															
Males - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

AGE - - -	19.	16.	15	12.	11	10	9	8.	6	5	4.	3.	2	1.	TOTAL
Males - - - TOTAL - -	2	2	1	2	1	3	-	1	2	1	-	1	-	1	45
Females															
Married - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Widows - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Betrothed - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Unbetrothed - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	8
TOTAL - - -	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	12
Deaths in 1840, not included above															
Males - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	7
Females - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2

KHEERUSRA.

AGE - - -	70	65	60	50	48	46	42	40.	36	35	34.	32	30	29.	22
Males - - - TOTAL - -	1	1	5	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	2	7	1	1
Females															
Married - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Widows - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Betrothed - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbetrothed - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths in 1840, not included above:															
Males - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

AGE - - -	21.	20	18.	17.	16	15	14.	13	12	11	10	8.	7.	6.	5.	4.	3	2	1	TOTAL
Males - - - TOTAL - -	1	4	1	1	4	1	2	1	2	3	2	3	7	3	1	1	2	1	2	70
Females:																				
Married - - -	-	-	2	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Widows - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Betrothed - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Unbetrothed - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	9
TOTAL - - -	-	4	3	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	17
Deaths in 1840, not included above:																				
Males - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



INFANTICIDE IN INDIA.

RAJ P U R A

AGE - - - - -	50.	48.	45	44.	42	40	38.	36.	34.	32.	30	28	22.
Males - - - - - TOTAL - -	2	-	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1
Females													
Married - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Widows - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Betrothed - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbetrothed - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths in 1840, not included above													
Males - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

AGE - - - - -	21.	20.	18	17	16	12.	11	10	9.	8.	7	6.	5	4.	3	2.	1	TOTAL.
Males - - - - - TOTAL - -	2	1	3	1	2	3	1	-	2	4	2	3	3	1	1	-	2	50
Females																		
Married - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Widows - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Betrothed - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbetrothed - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	-	7
TOTAL - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	-	7
Deaths in 1840, not included above:																		
Males - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Females - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

M E N G N E E.

AGE - -	70	55	50	46.	40	30	26	23	22.	18.	16	15	14	12.	10.	8	7.	6.	5.	4.	3	1.	TOTAL
Males - TOTAL -	-	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	2	1	2	22
Females																							
Married - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Widows - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Betrothed - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbetrothed - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	8
TOTAL - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	9
Deaths in 1840, not included above																							
Males - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

B H A D W A.

AGE - - - - -	60.	40.	32.	22	16.	14	13	9.	7.	4	2.	TOTAL.
Males - - - - - TOTAL - -	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	8
Females												
Married - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Widows - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Betrothed - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Unbetrothed - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
TOTAL - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	3
Deaths in 1840, not included above												
Males - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Females - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2



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GUTKA.

A G E . . . . .	00	55.	42	35.	33	31	29	23	21.	20	11	9	6.	5.	4.	3	2	1	TOTAL
Males . . . . . TOTAL -	-	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	-	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	22
Females																			
Married - . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Widows - . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Betrothed - . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbetrothed - . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	4
TOTAL - . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	4
Deaths in 1840, not included above:																			
Males - . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Females - . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1

KOTHARIA

A G E . . . . .	42.	35.	12.	10	6.	5.	3	2.	TOTAL
Males . . . . . TOTAL -	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	5.
Females									
Married - . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Widows - . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Betrothed - . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbetrothed - . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3
TOTAL - . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3
Deaths in 1840, not included above:									
Males - . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females - . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

PAL.

A G E . . . . .	51.	35.	24.	21.	20.	15	12	11	10	9	5	4	3.	1.	TOTAL
Males . . . . . TOTAL -	1	1	1	-	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	12
Females															
Married - . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Widows - . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Betrothed - . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Unbetrothed - . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
TOTAL - . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3
Deaths in 1840, not included above:															
Males - . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females - . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SEESANG CHANDLEE

AGE - - - -	60	45	40	38	35	33	32	30	25	23	22	20	19
Males - - - - - TOTAL -	5	5	8	1	5	1	1	8	6	1	3	2	1
Females													
Married - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Widows - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Betrothed - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbetrothed - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Deaths in 1840, not included above													
Males - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

AGE - - - -	16.	15	14.	13	12.	11.	10	9	8.	6.	5.	4	3.	2	1	TOTAL
Males - - - - - TOTAL -	2	4	-	3	1	1	1	-	3	-	2	-	-	1	-	64
Females																
Married - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Widows - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Betrothed - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbetrothed - - - - -	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	1	-	3	1	1	-	3	14
TOTAL - - - - -	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	1	-	3	1	1	-	3	16
Deaths in 1840, not included above																
Males - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	6
Females - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

KOTRA NAYAJEE.

AGE - - - -	70.	55.	50	48.	45.	44	42	36.	35.	30.	28	24	22
Males - - - - - TOTAL -	1	-	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3
Females													
Married - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Widows - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Betrothed - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbetrothed - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Deaths in 1840, not included above													
Males - - - - -	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

AGE - - - -	20.	18.	17	16	15	14	13	12	10	8.	7.	6	5	4	3.	2	1	TOTAL
Males - - - - - TOTAL -	2	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	-	-	-	1	44
Females																		
Married - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Widows - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Betrothed - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Unbetrothed - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	1	-	9
TOTAL - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	5	-	1	-	11
Deaths in 1840, not included above																		
Males - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	6
Females - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4

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VEERVA.

AGE		17.	15.	TOTAL.
Males	TOTAL	1	1	2
Females				
Married		—	—	—
Widows		—	—	—
Betrothed		—	—	—
Unbetrothed		—	—	—
	TOTAL	—	—	—
Deaths in 1840, not included above.				
Males		—	—	—
Females		—	—	—

MUWA.

AGE		50.	45.	35	30	14.	2.	TOTAL.
Males	TOTAL	1	2	1	1	—	—	5
Females								
Married		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Widows		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Betrothed		—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Unbetrothed		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Deaths in 1840, not included above.								
Males		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females		—	—	—	—	—	1	1

KANSEALEE.

AGE		60.	39	25	24.	20.	16.	13	10.	9	8.	5	TOTAL
Males	TOTAL	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	9
Females:													
Married		—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Widows		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Betrothed		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unbetrothed		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	TOTAL	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Deaths in 1840, not included above													
Males		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

WUDALEE.

AGE		65.	25.	22.	20	17.	15.	13.	12.	1	TOTAL
Males	TOTAL	1	1	1	2	1	1	—	1	—	8
Females:											
Married		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Widows		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Betrothed		—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Unbetrothed		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Deaths in 1840, not included above.											
Males		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—





INFANTICIDE IN INDIA

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BRIEF ABSTRACT of the whole JAREJA Population.

AGE - - -	82.	80	74.	73	72.	71.	70	69.	68.	67.	66.	65.	64.	63	62	61.	60	58.	57	56.	55	54.	53.	52	51.	50
Males - - TOTAL	2	2	1	1	12	1	9	1	1	11	3	21	2	5	57	2	67	11	18	3	30	5	5	141	8	91
males:																										
Married - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Widows - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Betrothed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbetrothed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths in 1840, not included above.																										
Males - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	9	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	1	8
Females - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

AGE - - -	40.	48	47.	46.	45	44	43.	42.	41.	40	39.	38.	37.	36	35.	34.	33	32	31	30	29	28	27.	26	25	24
Males - - TOTAL	7	21	68	13	83	26	10	227	3	162	10	54	156	38	114	72	43	226	18	173	18	79	135	32	110	71
males:																										
Married - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	13	2	10	-	7	13	4	6	13
Widows - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	4	-	3	-	1	1	-	1	-
Betrothed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbetrothed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	1	2	1	1	2	-	17	2	13	-	8	14	4	7	13
Deaths in 1840, not included above																										
Males - -	1	6	-	-	4	1	-	2	-	10	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	5	-	2	-	1	-	-	2	1
Females - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

AGE - - -	23.	22.	21.	20.	19	18.	17	16	15.	14.	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6.	5	4.	3.	2	1	TOTAL.
Males - - TOTAL	110	137	99	132	51	96	135	125	124	158	103	236	113	232	150	225	201	176	165	143	140	122	96	5,760
Females																								
Married - -	4	52	6	30	14	31	33	32	34	16	11	11	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	358
Widows - -	-	-	-	4	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Betrothed - -	-	-	1	2	-	4	-	7	10	17	13	26	13	30	14	20	13	10	3	1	1	1	-	126
Unbetrothed - -	-	1	1	1	1	3	1	4	7	11	7	17	13	41	38	45	45	46	67	115	110	94	128	796
TOTAL - -	4	53	8	37	15	42	37	43	51	44	31	55	28	73	54	65	58	56	70	116	111	95	128	1,370
Deaths in 1840, not included above:																								
Males - -	1	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	7	6	3	13	9	23	147
Females - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	3	7	14	17	-	47

Rajkote, 23 October 1841.

(signed) G. L. Jacob,  
Acting Political Agent.

Appendix (E.)

ABSTRACT CENSUS of the JETWA POPULATION of *Katteewar* for the Year 1840.

No	TALOOKA	OF ALL AGES				UNDER 20 YEARS.				Total of Males deceased in 1840.	Total of Females deceased in 1840.	Number of Jetwas having One Daughter alive.	Number of Jetwas having Two Daughters alive	Number of Jetwas having Three Daughters alive	Number of Jetwas having Four Daughters alive	Number of Jetwas having Five Daughters alive.
		Total of Males	Total of Females.	Excess of Males.	Excess of Females	Total of Males.	Total of Females.	Excess of Males	Excess of Females							
1	Poorbundur - -	77	17	60	- -	35	15	20	- -	2	- -	11	3	-	-	-

Rajkote, 23 October 1841.

(signed) *G. L. Jacob,*  
Acting Political Agent.

Appendix (F.)

TABLE of PROPORTIONS of the JETWA SEXES in *Katteewar*.

No.	TALOOKA.	PROPORTION OF MALES TO FEMALES												Proportion of Males to Females of those Deceased in 1840
		Of all Ages.	Under Age of Twenty.	Under Age of Ten	Under Age of Nine	Under Age of Eight.	Under Age of Seven	Under Age of Six.	Under Age of Five.	Under Age of Four.	Under Age of Three	Under Age of Two.	Under Age of One	
1	Poorbundur - -	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 $\frac{6}{7}$ to 1	1 $\frac{2}{3}$ to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1	2 to 1	2 to 0	1 to 0	2 to 0

Rajkote, 23 October 1841.

(signed) *G. I. Jacob,*  
Acting Political Agent.

## Appendix (G.)

STATEMENT showing the different AGES of the JETWA POPULATION of *Katteicar*.

AGE - - -	70.	68.	62.	60.	58.	55.	50.	45.	40.	37.	35.	32.	30.	28.	27.	26.	25.	24.	23.	22.	20.	19.	18.	17.	16.	15.	13.	12.	11.	10.	9.	8.	7.	6.	5.	4.	3.	2.	1.	TOTAL
Males - - TOTAL -	1	1	-	-	2	2	5	5	1	1	6	1	4	1	2	1	2	1	1	5	6	2	1	3	1	2	3	2	-	2	4	1	1	1	-	2	2	1	1	77
Females :																																								
Married - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Widows - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Betrothed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Unbetrothed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	3	2	-	-	13	
TOTAL - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	1	1	3	2	-	-	17
Deaths in 1840, not included above -																																								
Males - -	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Females - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Rajkote, 23 October 1841.

(signed) *G. L. Jacob,*  
Acting Political Agent.

## Appendix (H).

STATEMENT showing the Number of Alleged CASES OF INFANTICIDE that have come under Inquiry since the Despatch of Mr. Erskine's Report, 30 June 1837.

Number of Cases.	TALOOKAS and VILLAGES	Fathers' Names, whose Daughters were supposed to have been Murdered by them	Number of Daughters so detected.	Year in which the Death occurred.	Year in which the Case came under Investigation.	Name of European Political Functionary by whom the Case had been Examined	REMARKS
1.	Nuwagam (Mallea) - -	Wukutsing - -	1	January 1835	May 1838 - -	- - Captain Jacob, As- sistant Political Agent	(a)
2	Sesang Chandlee - -	Dadajee - -	1	May 1838 - -	July 1838 - -	- - Captain Lang, As- sistant Political Agent	(b).
3.	Gutka (Nuggur) - -	Hurbhumjee - -	1	- - month uncer- tain, 1836.	July 1838 - -	J. Erskine, Esq. - -	(c).
4.	Manglea (ditto) - -	Bawajee - -	1	- - month uncer- tain, 1834.	July 1838 - -	- - Ditto - -	(d)
5.	Meetand (Morvee) - -	Wujeysing - -	1	May 1838 - -	August - -	- - Captain Jacob, As- sistant Political Agent	(e)
6.	Drapha - - - -	Mansingjee - -	1	- - month uncer- tain, 1838.	Sept. 1840 - -	- - Ditto	} - - (f)
7.	Ditto - - - -	Doodojee - -	1	- - month uncer- tain, 1839.	- Ditto - -	- - Ditto	

(a) Crime proved ; the Grassia was placed in confinement, but recommended to the favourable consideration of authority, and was subsequently released by Mr. Erskine.

(b) Though no evidence was produced to substantiate the murder of this child, still, as the father failed to give information of its birth to Government, a fine of five rupees was imposed on him in consequence.

(c) Proved to have died from sickness.

(d) Charge not substantiated.

(e) Proved to have died from disease.

(f) In defence the children were stated to have died a natural death, and the charge was not substantiated.

Rajkote, 23 October 1841.

(signed) G. L. Jacob,  
Acting Political Agent.

Appendix (I).

(No. 1.)

Manka Koomba Meganee, and Saya, and Juga; also Manka Hurbhum, and Waga, and Kuma Palanee; also Wurshee and Sungor Puchan, and Seeja Rayaram Poonjane and Koranee Poonja Kheemane, and Manka Jeewa Kheemane, and Manka Kessurrae Sujanee, and Manka Moola Berajanee, inhabitants of Rampoor under Adhooe, write as follows:

"We and our descendants, henceforward and for ever, will on the birth of children preserve their lives; we will never put them to death. Should any one in our caste do so wicked a thing, we will on becoming aware of it report the same to the Sirkar; we will not conceal the crime, and when our wives are past four months' pregnancy, as also on occasions of birth, and betrothment, and marriages, and when our children are grown up and die, or deaths and births occur in their families, the same shall be reported; this applies to our relations. The returns that we have given in are correct; there are neither fewer nor more of our number; we neither know or have heard of any other people in our village, or in the Adhooe district, kill their children. If any new people take up their abode in our village, we will make the same known. We hereby pledge our faith and oath not to depart from this engagement, and imprecate on our heads the sin of S. 1869, and expose ourselves to the punishment that Government may think fit to inflict. We one and all hereby hold ourselves amenable to the same." Signed with the marks of the above named parties, and by five witnesses, including the Sun and writer, Mehta Mukunjee Mulookchund.

No return received.

N.B.—Implying the crimes that were committed in that year from pressure of want.

(No. 2.)

Manka Seenae Samut Rajseeanee, Choonchia Bhuma Poonjane, Sunghar Urjim Sangnane, and Jhahera Lukheea, inhabitants of Adhooe Purguna, write according to No. 1.

(No. 3.)

Putel Nuga Ukhane, and Khoobar Khooba Ukhueeane, Dungar Samra Bharmulane, and Goree Veera Thandar, inhabitants of the Ghurana village of Adhooe, write according to No. 1.

(No. 4.)

Koranga Assa Rughanee and Koranga Jesa Kayanee, write according to No. 1.

(signed) *G. L. Jacob*,  
Acting Political Agent.

Appendix (K.)

(No. 1.)

Ubra Mukajee Rasungjeeanee, Ubra Veerumjee Dossajee Kurumjeeanee, Ubra Fuljee Malajeeanee, Ubra Bheemjee Togajeeanee, Ubra Samutjee Veerajeeanee, Ubra Jugajee Bheemjeeanee, Ubra Mokajee Ruljeeanee, Ubra Meg and Bhojoo Umrajeeanee, Ubra Pubajee, Ubra Umrajee Nathajee, Ubra Prag Doongurjee, Ubra Berajjee Soomrajee, Ubra Raubjee Doongurjee, Ubra Noghunjee Ranajee, and Ubra Veerumjee, and Naranjee Raelmuljeeanee, inhabitants of Adhooe, write according to No. 1, Appendix (I).

(No. 2.)

Veerbhudur Jasajee Urjun Jeeanee, Veerbhudur Bapoojee Sugramjeeanee, Veerbhudur Khoombajee Godurice, Veerbhudur Soomrajee Lakhajeeanee, Veerbhudur Desuljee, Veerbhudur Doodajee, Veerbhudur Ramsingjee, Veerbhudur Veerumjee, Veerbhudur Jeejee, Veerbhudur Runmuljee, and Veerbhudur Dansingjee Sugramjee, inhabitants of Adhooe, write according to No. 1. Appendix (I).

(No. 3.)

Jareja Verajee, Puttajee, Bawajee Sesinuljeeanee, Jareja Panchajee Khanjeeanee, and Jareja Sutajee Raghajeeanee, inhabitants of the village of Junghee, under Adhoee, write according to No. 1, Appendix (I).

(No. 4.)

Ubra Tumachee Kuldhurjee, Ubra Soorajee Moolwajee, Ubra Dansingjee Ra-sungjee Bheemjeeanee, Ubra Bhoowajee Kesurjee, Ubra Dujajee Wagh Jeeanee, Ubra Kursunjee Sanglia Jeeanee, Ubra Urjunjee Ukhajeeanee, Ubra Veerajee Deejujeeanee, Ubra Umrajee Kuldhuljeeanee, and Ubra Soomajee Pubrajeeanee, inhabitants of the Wusdooa village of Adhoee, write according to No. 1, Appendix (I).

(No. 5.)

Ubra Poonjajee Derajjeeanee, Ubra Soosajee and Ubra Khetajee Wupoojeeanee, inhabitants of the Ghurana village of Adhoec, write according to No. 1, Appendix (I).

(signed) *G. L. Jacob,*  
Acting Political Agent

## Appendix (L).

LIST of DONATIONS to the Jarejas from the Infanticide Fund, granted by Government Order, and paid since 30 June 1837.

1837 :	1837/38.	Rupces.
30 Sept.	Baee Baeeba of Kaswalia Moorvee Talookas, Government order 20 July 1837 - - - -	300 0 0
—	Jareja Kayajee of Seesang Chandlee, Government order 30 September 1836 - - - -	200 0 0
31 Dec.	Jareja Mooloojee of Tora, Government order 30 October 1837 - - - -	150 0 0
—	Jareja Doodajee of Teekr, Government order 30 October 1837 - - - -	150 0 0
—	Jareja Kunajee of Wagodur, Government order 28 August 1837 - - - -	75 0 0
—	Jareja Dlingoojee Sugalia, Government order 28 August 1837 - - - -	100 0 0
		975 0 0
1838 :	1838/39.	
31 Oct.	Reward to Mehta Indooram Dossa, for affording information of a case of infanticide, committed by certain Jarejas at Bhaonugur, Government order 24 August 1838 - - - -	200 0 0
—	Remission from the tribute of Mengnee Talooka, for S. 1890, Government order 22 November 1834, as a mark of approbation on account of numbers of female Jareja children preserved in that Talooka - - - -	921 0 0
31 March	Donation to Jareja Doongurjee of Kheerusa, Government order 28 February 1839 - - - -	500 0 0
		1,621 0 0
	Carried forward - - -	2,596 0 0

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		1839/40	<i>R. pces</i>	<i>Rupees</i>
1839:		Brought forward	- - -	2,505 0 0
31 July	-	Ruwanee Mukunjee of Khumbalia, Government order 11 June 1839	- - - - - 150 0 0	
1840				
30 April	-	Jareja Ranajee of Mowa, Government order 26 November 1838	- - - - - 300 0 0	
				450 0 0
		1840/41.		
31 July	-	Jareja Tejujee of Drangdra, Government order 11 June 1840	- - - - - 200 0 0	
—		Jareja Lukojee of Wura, Government order 11 June 1840	- - - - - 200 0 0	
—		Jareja Harbhumjee of Pal, Government order 11 June 1840	- - - - - 500 0 0	
—		Jareja Hothecjee of Gowreedur, Government order 11 June 1840	- - - - - 200 0 0	
31 Aug	-	Jareja Khorajee of Mooleradarce, Government order 11 June 1840	- - - - - 300 0 0	
—		Jareja Ruwanee Dewojee, Government order 8 August 1840	- - - - - 150 0 0	
1841:				
30 April	-	Jareja Dolutsing of Loonwao, Government order 17 March 1841	- - - - - 750 0 0	
—		Jareja Poonajee of Gondul, Government order 17 March 1841	- - - - - 250 0 0	
				2,550 0 0
		1841, up to 23 October.		
31 May	-	Jareja Jeejunjee of Wudalce, Government order 7 April 1841	- - - - - 150 0 0	
31 July	-	Jareja Umrojee of Kalmegra, Government order 31 May 1841	- - - - - 150 0 0	
—		Jareja Dhingojee of Wurd, Government order 26 June 1841	- - - - - 300 0 0	
23 Oct.	-	Ruwanee Mukunjee of Kumbabin, Government order 11 June 1839	- - - - - 150 0 0	
—		Jareja Lakhajee of Wura, Government order 5 October 1841	- - - - - 300 0 0	
				1,050 0 0
		Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees	- -	6,646 0 0
				<hr/>
Balance in favour of the Infanticide Fund credit in Katteewar Agency accounts up to 23 October 1841, - Sicca Rupees				116,786 8 0

(signed) G. L. Jacob,  
Acting Political Agent.



(No. 4149.)

## MEMORANDUM by Political Secretary on the Kattewar Infanticide Report for 1840.

1. Para. 1 to 4 The Acting Political Agent's explanation of the circumstance of no report having been submitted on this subject between June 1837 and October 1841, is far from satisfactory. It is only through these reports that Government are able to form an opinion of the degree of success attending its measures for the suppression of infanticide; and the Political Agent may be informed that Government confidently expect that his report will be transmitted for the future regularly on the 1st January in each year.

2. Para. 5. The Acting Political Agent should be requested to submit a fuller explanation of the circumstances under which the detailed lists, from which the last census was framed, have been lost, since documents of this kind ought to have been carefully preserved, and some one ought to have been responsible for their safe custody.

3. Para. 6. The facts here stated in regard to the talooka of Jhehpoor, strongly illustrate the evils arising from the orders of Government requiring these periodical reports not having been attended to. Government is now apprised, that during the four years now reported on, "not a single female has escaped the ruthless effect of Jarja pride." Had this melancholy fact been earlier reported, preventive measures might have long since been adopted.

4. Para. 7. Kullajee, the chief of this talooka, cannot plead ignorance in extenuation of his culpable apathy, or what may be more justly termed his connivance at the perpetration of infanticide in his villages. He is represented to be a man of intelligence, and in 1836 was fined 50 rupees, as a mark of the displeasure of Government for having been privy to the concealment of the birth of a niece, who, there were strong grounds for believing, was put to death shortly after birth.

5. After the severe examples which have been made in Kattewar, the fine of 1,000 rupees suggested by Captain Jacob seems scarcely an adequate punishment. It is safe, however, to err on the side of leniency, even at this late period, in enforcing the engagements against infanticide, and I would respectfully suggest that the fine be sanctioned; that the chief be again warned, as proposed by the Political Agent, and that he be required to renew his engagements on the subject; should these measures fail, Government will scarcely have any alternative but to attach the talooka.

6. Para. 8. As the district of Addooee has now, for the first time, been brought within the census, some allowance may be made for the non-observance of his engagements by the chief who owns it. He should, however, be warned in the name of Government, and in writing, that this will be the last time he will receive such indulgence. The present census shows, that out of a population of 122, only seven are females. The Political Agent may on this occasion be referred to the instructions of Government, dated the 29th June last, directing him to extend to Addooee the measures which have for some years past been in force in Kattewar for the prevention of infanticide.

7. Para. 9 Captain Jacob here observes, "It is a much more pleasing task to revert to the state of all the other Jarejah talookas of Kattewar, and it must be highly gratifying to those benevolent men who have laboured for the suppression of infanticide in this province, to see the progressive return to the order of nature, in the relative proportion of sexes, that must be attributed to their labours alone. The total male population is shown to be 5,700, female 1,370, the proportion, therefore, of all ages, is a fraction more than four to one; but the number of both sexes under 20 years of age is, males 2,923, females 1,209, showing a proportion of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 1, which favourable diminution chiefly arises from the preservation of female life during the last five years, which gives the general result as follows:

		Years.	
Proportion of males to females under	}	10	is $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 1
		9	is $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
		8	is $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 1
		7	is $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
		6	is $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 1
		5	is 1 to 1
		4	is 1 to 1
		3	is 1 to 1
		2	is 1 to 1
		1	is 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$

The

The correctness of these returns is further tested by the proportion of deaths occurring in 1840, which is shown as three to one.

8. It is principally during the last seven years that the attention of Government has been more particularly drawn to the non-observance by the Jarejahs of Katteewar, of their engagements to abstain from the revolting crime of infanticide, and the signal success which has followed the measures adopted within the above period, affords strong grounds for congratulation, and for hope that the practice will in the end ultimately become extinct. This success is fully manifest from the following abstract of the whole Jareja tribe, at the date of Captain Jacob's Report (23d October 1841), between the age of one year and under up to the age of ten years, actually showing an excess of females over males of the age of one year and under.

Year in which Born.	AGE IN 1841.	Males.	Females.	Excess of Males over Females	Excess of Females over Males.
1831/32	Ten years	232	73	159	—
1832/33	Nine years	150	54	96	—
1833/34	Eight years	225	65	160	—
1834/35	Seven years	201	58	143	—
1835/36	Six years	176	56	120	—
1836/37	Five years	165	70	95	—
1837/38	Four years	143	116	27	—
1838/39	Three years	140	111	29	—
1839/40	Two years	122	95	27	—
1840/41	One year, and under	96	128	—	32
Total population, varying from one year and under to ten years of age		1,650	826		
Deduct total Females		826			
Total excess of Males over Females		824			

9. It is in the highest degree satisfactory to observe from this abstract, that notwithstanding the unfavourable result of the census of the district of Addooce and the Shapoor talooka (noticed in paragraphs four, five and six of this memorandum), still the excess of male over female registered births in the province of Katteewar, within the 30 Jarejah talookas named in the margin, was in 1837-38, only 27; in 1838-39, 29; and in 1839-40, 27; while in 1840-41, the census exhibits an excess of 32 females over the males.

10. With reference to the 10th and 11th paragraphs of Captain Jacob's Report, it is much to be regretted, that out of seven cases of alleged infanticide investigated by the Political Agent, between May 1838 and September 1840, conviction should only have followed in one instance, although the presumption of guilt was more or less strong; in four of the other cases, two only being proved false accusations, on this part of the question, I beg to quote the following passage from the Government letter to the address of Mr. Erskine, the late Political Agent in Katteewar, dated the 16th February 1839, in reply to that officer's Report on Infanticide for the years 1835 and 1836.

"In the 4th paragraph of your Report the different cases of infanticide, which were investigated during the two years above mentioned, are reviewed; these amount to 13 in number, five of which occurred in 1835, and eight in 1836.

"During the first year (1835) conviction followed in four cases, and even in the fifth case, no reasonable doubt could be entertained of the guilt of the accused, although the evidence was deemed insufficient for a judicial conviction. In 1836, however, although in several cases strong presumptions of guilt existed, there was not a single instance of conviction.

1. Noanuggur.
2. Moorvee
3. Dhurul-Sumfdar.
4. Rajkote.
5. Gondel Dhorajee.
6. Kotra Sangabee.
7. Veerpoor Kuteree.
8. Drapha.
9. Mallia.
10. Jalia Dewanee.
11. Kheerasra.
12. Lodheeka.
12. Gowreedur.
14. Siapoor.
15. Rajpura.
16. Mengnee
17. Bhadwa.
18. Satodur Waoree.
19. Mooleeraderee.
20. Gutka
21. Kotharia.
22. Pul.
23. Seesang Chandlee.
24. Kotra Nayujee.
25. Seerwa
26. Muwa
27. Kanseealee.
28. Yudlee.
29. Wankaneer.
30. Addooce Purgunna under Moorvee.

“The Governor in Council considers the difference in these results to be as remarkable as it is unfortunate. It may, doubtless, in part be fairly attributed to increased vigilance, and to the adoption of precautionary measures on the part of those by whom this revolting crime is committed to conceal it, in consequence of the convictions of 1835; Government cannot, however, resist the impression that there must have been some defect or mismanagement in conducting the investigations of 1836.

“It appears to the Governor in Council obvious, that these inquiries cannot be conducted on ordinary principles with any prospect of a successful termination. The mode adopted by your predecessor, whenever a case of infanticide came to his knowledge, was, in the first instance, to hold a preliminary inquiry in private, previous to the accused party being placed publicly on his trial, in order to satisfy himself that reasonable grounds existed for the charge, and that it was sustained by sufficient evidence. I am desired to draw your attention to this point, in answer to some of the objections urged by you to the system you found in force on your assuming charge of the administration of affairs in Katteewar.

“One great advantage attending this mode of procedure is, that false accusations are thereby checked *in limine*, and the Governor in Council entertains no doubt that, from the course adopted by your predecessor, had that officer continued in Katteewar, several of the cases publicly investigated in 1836 would never have proceeded beyond the preliminary investigation above adverted to. This remark is particularly applicable to the 7th and 9th cases of your list.

“The Governor in Council considers it to be the duty of the Political Agent to investigate every charge, without reference to the quarter from which it may proceed; but that, in the first instance, his inquiries should be private, and that when in this manner he has satisfied himself that fair grounds exist for putting the accused on his trial, he should do so, but not before. In every case, however, whether of abandoning or persevering in the inquiry, a full report of the proceedings held should be submitted to Government.”

11. The particular attention of Captain Jacob might with advantage be drawn to these orders, with an intimation that they should be carefully attended to in the investigation of all cases of alleged infanticide.

12. Government will, no doubt, look forward with great interest for the report promised in the 12th paragraph of Captain Jacob's present letter, in regard to the Jetwar tribe. The fact stated in this paragraph, that although this tribe was not included in the arrangements adopted against the Jahrejabs, still that the adoption of those arrangements has indirectly tended to the preservation of females among the Jetwas, is very satisfactory.

13. With reference to the 13th paragraph, the Political Agent may be requested to embrace the first opportunity of instituting inquiries, with the view of ascertaining whether, as is alleged, the crime of infanticide prevails among other tribes in Katteewar, besides those of the Jahrejah and Jetwa. In the meantime it is satisfactory to observe that Captain Jacob has succeeded in obtaining from the Manka and Korimja tribes of Wagur, and from the Jahrejabs of Addoooc, agreements to renounce the practice of infanticide.

14. The arrangement proposed by Captain Jacob in paragraph 14th of his report, that the wife or nearest female relative of the person employed to take the Jahrejah census be associated with him in the performance of this duty, will doubtless constitute another check against false returns, and seems therefore worthy of adoption. The Political Agent suggests that this woman shall receive a salary equal to half what the censor draws, “during the time actually employed in taking the census.” This will form a charge against the Infanticide Funds, and care must be taken to secure that the proposed limitation be duly observed.

15. There is some force in the general observations offered by Captain Jacob, in the concluding paragraphs of his report. I am not aware, however, that it has ever been contended that public opinion in Katteewar was so strong against the crime of infanticide, as to induce the other classes spontaneously to come forward and actively co-operate with Government in its suppression; all that has been urged

urged is this, that the voice of nature being with us, the measures adopted would at all events not be misunderstood, even if they are not viewed with decided approbation. In respect to the inquisitorial nature of our measures, this in my opinion is an unavoidable and necessary evil, for by no other means can we attain our object, and Government must rely on the judgment and discretion of its agents, to prevent the innocent suffering from false accusations. These have on a few occasions, undoubtedly, been preferred, but they have been heretofore invariably detected, and none but the really guilty have suffered punishment. It will in truth be a happy day when we are able with safety to relax from the penal measures now in operation, but all must coincide with Captain Jacob in opinion that the present system can only be relied upon during the pressure of vigilant "supervision," and even though other duties are neglected, the Agent must never relax from that supervision. The complete suppression of infanticide must be a work of time, but looking back to the past, and seeing how much has been effected within a few short years, we are encouraged strongly to hope that a steady and continued perseverance in the measures now in operation will ultimately be crowned with full and entire success. On the 24th September 1834, the date of my first report on this subject, the number of Jarejah females ascertained to have been preserved in Katteewar, of all ages, was 696; on the 23d October 1841, the date of the present report, they amount to 1370, being an increase of 674 in less than seven years, which certainly exceeds my most sanguine expectations.

16. Captain Jacob renews the proposition originally made by Mr. Eiskine, that a portion of the Infanticide Funds, which at the date of his Report amounted to 116,786 rupees, shall be annually appropriated to the diffusion of education in the province of Katteewar generally. He recommends that a sum of 4,000 rupees from this fund should be devoted to the erection of a school-house at Rajcote, that 300 rupees per mensem be sanctioned for the salaries of masters and establishment, and 1,000 rupees per annum as prizes for the best essays in the vernacular language against the practice of infanticide, and to defray the expense of afterwards printing and distributing these essays.

17. I am not satisfied that it is expedient to mix up the question of education with that of infanticide. Government have already once determined that the Infanticide Fund shall not be trenched upon for purposes of education; and before departing from this resolution the consent of his Highness the Guicowar would certainly appear necessary. The Political Agent might, however, still endeavour to ascertain to what extent the chiefs and married men in Katteewar are disposed to aid in the introduction of a general system of education in Katteewar, when the subject can be reconsidered in connexion with some recent correspondence with the Government of India on the subject.

18. There seems, however, to be no objection at once to sanction Captain Jacob's last suggestion, namely, that 1,000 rupees be annually set apart from the Infanticide Fund for prize essays against the practice. I would, however, propose for consideration, whether, until schools are established in Katteewar, these prizes should not be temporarily held out as objects of emulation among the scholars of the Native Education Society in Bombay, the essay being afterwards printed and circulated in Katteewar. The sum proposed might be thus divided :—

First Prize -	-	-	-	300
Second ditto	-	-	-	200
Printing of ditto	-	-	-	500
				1,000

Captain Jacob's opinion might be taken on this suggestion.

19. I beg to suggest the expediency of the Political Agent being instructed to embody the results of the present census in a proclamation, noticing in terms of commendation those chiefs who, by the results, are proved to have adhered to their engagements, and the reverse of those who have not done so. This should then be circulated throughout the province to keep the subject alive in men's minds, and to prove that the government is resolved to persevere in its efforts to suppress the inhuman practice of infanticide.

20. The attention of the Political Agent might also be drawn to the Government letter, dated the 22d of November 1834, which I do not believe has ever been specifically acknowledged. This may probably be attributed to my removal from Kattewar before it was received. Captain Jacob may be requested to state whether the orders communicated in that letter have been acted upon, and particularly whether the measure sanctioned in the ninth paragraph, of endeavouring to induce the heads of those tribes who give their daughters in marriage to the Jarejabs to stipulate at the time of betrothment for the preservation of female issue by such marriages, has been carried into effect; and if so, with what success.

21. Considerable stress was laid by Mr. Erskine, in his Report on Infanticide in June 1837, and in a minor degree by Captain Jacob in his present Report on the severity of the measures adopted for the suppression of the practice. This to some extent may be admitted, but it is unavoidable, and justified by the object in view. Other measures of an opposite tendency, however, formed part of my scheme, which have not, I think, sufficiently been attended to. For instance, I proposed, and Government sanctioned, remissions from and delays in payment of tribute, and honorary presents, either in clothes or money, to those who may distinguish themselves by a conspicuous adherence to their engagements to renounce the custom. Captain Jacob might be directed to report whether the present census does not enable him to point out any chiefs or inferior members of the tribe, who have thus rendered themselves deserving of these indulgences and rewards.

22. Copy of Captain Jacob's Report, and of the Government reply, should be forwarded to the Political Agent in Cutch for information, and Captain Jacob seems entitled to the high approbation of Government for the zealous attention he has bestowed on this interesting question, the final complete extinction of infanticide in Kattewar.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*  
Secretary to Government.

1 June 1842.

(No. 4150.)

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Anderson.*

THE suggestion of the Political Secretary on Captain Jacob's Report may be adopted, with one exception, that of a continued prize for essays. I think we should not make the cost of education a deduction from the funds appropriated for the suppression of this crime. If it is deemed good that a prize should be given for an essay against infanticide by one of the scholars of the Native Education Society, let it be done, and the charge be borne by the educational funds.

The chief of Shapoor Talooka should be strictly warned and assured that his continuance in not assisting to suppress this crime will bring upon him the sequestration of his talooka.

It cannot be unsound in policy to inflict this punishment upon one chief, while all the other chiefs are fairly meeting the great object which Government, for the sake of humanity alone, is so anxious to accomplish.

Captain Jacob paints strongly the injury done to the wounded feelings of Jarejab pride, by the inquisitorial character of the inquiries the very nature of the crime compels Government to sanction. But Captain Jacob sees, as well as any one else, that without these very inquiries the end in view would be as far from us as ever; and therefore we have the choice of having inquiry so made, or quietly allowing this infant murder to stalk abroad as rife as ever. As to education, if we are to wait for its effects, to trust to its influence, we must look forward perhaps to not less than a century. No, we must sincerely persist in our present efforts in our present system to stop this course of murder; and once effectually checked, we may hope that the feeling and prejudice causing it may be overcome, and then the inclination cease. To accomplish that change of prejudice and inclination must be our continued effort; and it is evident our present system has already effected much of this. I would strictly continue it, yet certainly add to it as much of education as circumstances will admit.

(signed) *G. W. Anderson.*

(No. 2127, of 1842.)

(No. 4151.)

From *L. R. Reid*, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to Captain *G. Le Grand Jacob*, Acting Political Agent in Kattewar.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 12 August 1842.

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your Report, dated the 23d October last, No. 334, on Female Infanticide in Kattewar for the year 1840, and, in reply, to communicate to you the following observations and instructions on the subject.

2. The Governor in Council considers the explanation afforded by you, of the circumstance of no report having been submitted to Government on this subject between June 1837 and October 1841, to be far from satisfactory.

3. As it is only through these reports that Government is able to form an opinion of the degree of success attending its measures for the suppression of infanticide, the Governor in Council confidently expects that your report will be transmitted, for the future, regularly on the 1st of January of each year.

4. With reference to the 5th paragraph of your present report, I am desired to request that you will be pleased to submit to Government a fuller explanation of the circumstances under which the detailed lists from which the last census was framed have been lost. Documents of this kind ought to be carefully preserved, and some person on your office establishment held responsible for their safe custody.

5. The facts stated in paragraph 6th regarding the talooka of Shapoor, strongly illustrate the evils arising from the orders of Government requiring the periodical reports on infanticide not having been attended to. Government is now apprised that during the four years now reported on, "not a single female has escaped the ruthless effect of Jahnejah pride." Had this melancholy fact been earlier reported, preventive measures might have long since been adopted.

6. Kullajee, the chief of Shalpoor, cannot plead ignorance in extenuation of his culpable apathy, or what may be more justly termed his connivance, at the perpetration of infanticide in the villages. This chief is represented to be a man of intelligence, and in 1836 was fined 50 rupees as a mark of the displeasure of Government, for having been privy to the concealment of the birth of his niece, who, there were strong grounds for believing, was put to death shortly after birth.

7. After the severe examples which have been made in Kattewar, the fine of 1,000 rupees suggested by you to be imposed on Kullajee seems scarcely an adequate punishment; but as Government deems it safe to err on the side of leniency, even at this late period, in enforcing the engagements against infanticide, the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the proposed fine; and you are requested, in requiring this chief to renew his engagements, strictly to warn and assure him that his continuance in withholding his cordial co-operation with the British Government for the suppression of this crime, will inevitably lead to the sequestration of his talooka.

8. The infliction of such a punishment upon one chief cannot, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, be unsound in policy, when all the other chiefs in the country are fairly meeting the great object which the British Government, for the sake of humanity alone, is so anxious to accomplish.

9. Adverting to the 8th paragraph of your report, I am desired to inform you, that as the district of Addooee has now, for the first time, been brought within the census, Government is disposed to make some allowance for the nonobservance of his engagement by the chief who owns that district; but it is desirable that he should be warned, in the name of Government, and in writing, that this will be the last time he will receive such indulgence.

10. I am, on this occasion, desired to refer you to the instructions of Government, contained in Mr. Secretary Willoughby's letter, dated the 29th June, No. 1841, directing you to extend to Addooee the measures which have, for some years past, been in force in Kattewar, for the prevention of infanticide.

11. The signal success which has followed the measures adopted by Government within the last seven years, for the suppression of the revolting crime of infanticide in Katteewar, affords strong grounds for congratulation, and for hope that the practice will, in the end, ultimately become extinct.

12. It is in the highest degree satisfactory to Government to observe, from the statements submitted with your present report, that notwithstanding the unfavourable result of the census of the district of Addooee and the Shahpoor talooka, still the excess of male over female registered births in the province of Katteewar, within the 30 Jarejah talookas mentioned by you, was in 1837-38 only 27; in 1838-39, 29; and in 1839-40, 27; while in 1840-41, the census exhibits an excess of 32 females over the males.

13. With reference to the 10th and 11th paragraphs of your report, the Governor in Council regrets much to perceive that out of seven cases of alleged infanticide investigated by the Political Agent, between May 1838 and September 1840, conviction should have followed in one instance only, although the presumption of guilt was more or less strong in four of the other cases, two only being proved false accusations.

14. In regard to the question alluded to in the preceding paragraph, I am desired to draw your particular attention to the instructions contained in the second to seventh paragraphs of Mr. Secretary Willoughby's letter, dated the 16th February, No. 309. of 1839, and to request that you will be pleased carefully to attend to them in the investigation of all cases of alleged infanticide.

15. The fact stated in the 12th paragraph of your report, that although the Jetwa tribe was not included in the arrangements adopted against the Jarejahs, still that their adoption has inductly tended to the preservation of females among the Jetwas, is considered by Government to be very satisfactory, and the Governor in Council will look forward with great interest for your promised report in regard to this tribe.

16. With reference to the 13th paragraph, I am desired to request that you will embrace the first opportunity of instituting inquiries, with the view of ascertaining whether, as is alleged, the crime of infanticide prevails among other tribes in Katteewar besides those of the Jarejah and Jetwa, and to inform you that it is satisfactory to Government to observe that you have succeeded in obtaining from the Manka and Korunja tribes of Wagur, and from the Jarejahs of Addooee, agreements to renounce this practice.

17. The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the arrangement proposed in the 14th paragraph of your report, that the wife or nearest female relative of the person employed to take the Jarejah census, be associated with him in the performance of this duty, as it will doubtless constitute another check against false returns; you are accordingly authorised to grant to such female, during the time actually employed in taking the census, a monthly allowance equal to half of the salary drawn by the censor, to be debited to the Infanticide Fund, great care being taken to secure that the proposed limitation is duly observed.

18. While the Honourable the Governor in Council admits that there is some force in the general observations offered by you in the concluding paragraphs of your report, he is not aware that it has ever been contended that public opinion in Katteewar was so strong against the crime of infanticide, as to induce the other classes spontaneously to come forward and actively co-operate with the British Government in its suppression. All that has been urged is this, that the voice of nature being with us, the measures adopted would at all events not be misunderstood; even if they are not viewed with decided approbation.

19. In respect to the inquisitorial nature of the measures adopted by Government, it is, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, an unavoidable and necessary evil, since by no other means can the suppression of infanticide be accomplished, and Government must rely on the judgment and discretion of its agents to prevent the innocent suffering from false accusations. These have, on a few occasions, undoubtedly been preferred, but they have been heretofore invariably detected, and none but the really guilty have suffered punishment.

20. It will afford the British Government the highest gratification to see that happy day when it can with safety relax the penal measures now in operation against infanticide,

infanticide, but, as observed by you, the present system can only be relied upon "during the pressure of vigilant supervision," and even though other duties are neglected, the agent must never relax from that supervision.

21. The complete suppression of this crime must be a work of time; but looking back to the past, and seeing how much has been effected within a few short years, Government is encouraged strongly to hope that a steady and continued perseverance in the measures now in operation will ultimately be crowned with full and entire success. On a reference to Mr. Willoughby's first report on this subject, dated the 24th September 1834, it appears that the number of Jareja females then ascertained to have been preserved in Katteewar of all ages amounted to 696, and your present report exhibits a total of 1,370, being an increase of 674 in less than seven years, which result exceeds the most sanguine expectations of Government.

22. With reference to the propositions contained in the 21 and 22 paras. of your report for the diffusion of education in the province of Katteewar, I am directed to inform you that the Honourable the Governor in Council does not deem it expedient to mix up the question of education with that of infanticide; for Government has already once determined that the Infanticide Fund shall not be trenced upon for purposes of education; and that before departing from this resolution, the consent of his Highness the Guicowar is necessary.

23. The Governor in Council is, however, of opinion that you should still endeavour to ascertain to what extent the chiefs and monied men in Katteewar are disposed to aid in the introduction of a general system of education in that province, and to report the result to Government.

24. I am at the same time instructed to signify to you, that if it is deemed desirable, the Governor in Council has no objection to a prize being offered for an essay against the practice of infanticide, to be afterwards printed and circulated in Katteewar; but that the offer should be made to the scholars of the Native Education Society in Bombay, as an object of emulation amongst them, and the amount thereof charged to the educational funds. Government will, however, await your opinion on the subject.

25. With the view of proving that the British Government is resolved to persevere in its efforts to suppress the inhuman practice of infanticide, and in order that the subject may be kept alive in the minds of the people of Katteewar, the Honourable the Governor in Council considers it advisable and expedient that you should embody the results of the present census in a proclamation, noticing in terms of commendation those chiefs who by these results are proved to have adhered to their engagements, and the reverse of those who have not done so. This proclamation should be circulated throughout the province of Katteewar.

26. I am on this occasion desired to draw your attention to Mr. Chief Secretary Norris's letter, dated the 22d November (No. 1824 of 1834); and to request that you will be pleased to report whether the instructions of Government therein conveyed have been acted upon, and particularly whether the measure sanctioned in the 8th paragraph, of endeavouring to induce the heads of those tribes who give daughters in marriage to the Jabrejas, to stipulate at the time of betrothment for the preservation of female issue by such marriages, has been carried into effect, and if so, with what success.

27. With reference to the 22d para. of Mr. Willoughby's Report on Infanticide, dated the 24th September (No. 308 of 1834), and to para. 9 of the Government reply thereto, dated the 22d November following, on the subject of granting remissions from, and delays in payment of tribute, and honorary presents either in cloths or money to such of the chiefs of Katteewar as may distinguish themselves by a conspicuous adherence to their engagements to renounce the custom of infanticide; I am directed to state that the Governor in Council is desirous of being informed whether the present census does not enable you to point out any chiefs or inferior members of the tribe who have rendered themselves deserving of the indulgences and rewards proposed by Mr. Willoughby.

28. In conclusion, I am desired to inform you that the Honourable the Governor in Council considers you fully entitled to the high approbation of Government for the zealous attention you have bestowed on the interesting question of the final complete extinction of infanticide in Katteewar.



## CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO

29. A copy of your present report and of this reply will be forwarded for the information of the Political Agent in Cutch.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *L. R. Reid,*  
Chief Secretary to Government.

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(No. 2128 of 1842.)

(No. 4152.)

From *L. R. Reid,* Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to *A. Malet,* Esq. Political Agent in Cutch.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 12 August 1842.

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit for your information copy of a Report from the Acting Political Agent in Kattsewar, dated the 22d October last (No. 334), on female infanticide in that province for the year 1840, and of my reply thereto of this date.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *L. R. Reid,*  
Chief Secretary to Government.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*  
Secretary to Government.

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EXTRACT BOMBAY POLITICAL CONSULTATION, 20 August 1842

(No. 180 of 1842.)

From *Arthur Malet,* Esq. Political Agent in Kutch, to *J. P. Willoughby,* Esq. Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

Kutch Political Agency Office, 1 July 1842.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, to be laid before the Honourable the Governor in Council, the infanticide returns for Kutch for the year 1841. His Highness the Rao first sent them to me in a form so different from that supplied last year that no comparison could be drawn. I was therefore obliged to return them, which has caused delay.

2. There is considerable difficulty still in comparing the two returns, as 20 villages were omitted in the former, and some villages were inserted which should not have had a separate entry, being included with the chief towns. To obviate this in future I have drawn up a separate statement of the tribes, which will furnish a basis for future comparisons, the number of them will probably gradually increase, as there are several tribes which might be added, as still nearly pure. The Hothee Kom, or Sept, has this year been entered, and as favourable opportunities occur, I think the Rao will not object to others.

3. The excessive emigration which has taken place this year, and the constant occupation of his Highness the Rao in the Addoce and Wowanced inquiries, has militated against the detection of infanticide in those tribes not included in the census. The only one which has been discovered this year was the case of Udajee Hothee, of Wejpassur, who has been punished proportionally to his means and rank in life; and the consequence of it has been, that the Hothees are now included in the return. Circumstances have prevented their number from being properly entered this year; it will doubtless be accurately ascertained previous to my next report.

4. His Highness has instituted inquiries wherever the returns give him cause to suspect infanticide. He has not, however, yet detected any case, and some of the investigations cannot be completed till the return of the emigrants to Kutch.

5. My

5. My Mehta has been sent to several villages to verify the returns, and though some trifling errors have been discovered and rectified, they were not of a nature to throw any doubt on the honesty of the persons employed in framing the census. I need, however, hardly observe, that I do not consider the means made use of by the Rao, and those at my disposal, sufficient to ensure perfect accuracy.

6. I am happy to observe the more just proportion of females to males under one year old in this census. Last year it was 1 to 3.31; this year it is 1 to 1.22, and although infanticide must still be inferred, I think it as satisfactory as could be expected. The Sahib Ameer and Ajanec tribes have actually more female than male children living of that age.

7. On the whole Jarejah population, the proportion of females to males has risen from 1 to 14.6 last year to 1 to 10.5 this year. The married and betrothed females, deducting of course those under one year old in both years, were, last year, 1 to 1.268; this year 1 to 1.127, a slight but satisfactory increase.

8. I beg leave to state my entire satisfaction with the exertions of Mehta Muckoondjee Rajhojee, whose duties are greatly increased by this census and its attendant business. As he hopes for an increased salary, he has declined accepting the sum of 100 rupees allowed him by your letter of the 15th February 1841, both for the last census and for this; but as he has petitioned me for an increase to his pay, I shall shortly take occasion to write separately to you on the subject.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *A. Malet*,  
Political Agent in Kutch.

MEMORANDUM.

THE female descendants as per form, for Sumvut 1897, amounted to 335, of which died 6; remain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	329			
New-born	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	161			
In 26 new villages, viz. :—													
Old	-	-	-	-	71	}	-	-	-	-	86		
Young	-	-	-	-	15		-	-	-	-	-		
In sundry other villages, omitted in the form last year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3			
										TOTAL	-	-	579

The male descendants born in this year, as follows :—

In this year, in the villages, according to the old form	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	190			
In 26 new villages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27			
										TOTAL	-	-	217

MEMORANDUM of Difference in the names of Villages entered in the Form, from those for last Year.

The following villages have been entered, which were omitted last year :—

Doojapoor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Goutheclee, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5		
Bhangar, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7		
Bundrah, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4		
Rutteeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Wankee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Puswalesoo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Ramane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Wurlee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Kunthkot, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4		
										TOTAL	-	-	26

## CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO

The following are not entered by name this year, though named last year.

Double entries for 10 made last year, now inserted under their principal towns :

Weeradia, with Kothara and Kothree	-	-	-	-	-	2
Khoombhardee, with Kuniabay and Wandia	.	-	-	-	-	2
Khokra, with Chandranee and Gulpadeer	-	-	-	-	-	2
Teenwara, with Goga and Godra	-	-	-	-	-	2
Tuppeer, with Turadee and Goga	-	-	-	-	-	2
						<u>10</u>
					TOTAL	<u>10</u>

Eleven villages separately entered last year are included under their principal towns :

Rahpoor and Lukput, with Geelpadur	-	-	-	-	-	2
Doodye, Balasur, Chobaree, Khotra, Humcepoor, and Oomia,						} 6
with Dhumeeka	-	-	-	-	-	
Koombhareea, with Lakeereen	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sootree, with Kookraoo	-	-	-	-	-	1
Diug, with Ghoraseer	-	-	-	-	-	1
						<u>11</u>
					TOTAL	<u>11</u>

Bhoj Agency, }  
1 July 1842. }

(signed) *A. Malet,*  
Political Agent in Kutch.

ABSTRACT CENSUS of the JAREJAH FAMILIES in the Province of *Kutch*, as taken under the Orders of His Highness the Rao, in the Year *Samwat* 1897-98, or A D. 1841.

103

C F S

Number of Villages.	NAME of TRIBE.	FAMILIES.							MALES, Including Heads of Families.							FEMALES.							FEMALES.			Total Population of Jarejah Blood.			Proportion of Males to Females												
		Males				Females.			Living.				Died since last Year.			Living				Died since last Year.			Married.	Detrothed.	Unmarried and Unbetrothed.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.													
		Sons	Grandsons.	Great-grandsons	Total Male Descendants	Daughters	Granddaughters	Great-granddaughters.	Total Female Descendants	Under 1 Year	From 2 to 5 Years.	From 6 to 15 Years.	From 16 to 25 Years.	Above 25 Years.	TOTAL	Under 1 Year.	From 2 to 5 Years	From 6 to 15 Years.	From 16 to 25 Years.	Above 25 Years	TOTAL.	Under 1 Year.								From 2 to 5 Years.	From 6 to 15 Years.	From 16 to 25 Years.	Above 25 Years.	TOTAL.							
																							Under 1 Year.	From 2 to 5 Years.	From 6 to 15 Years.	From 16 to 25 Years.	Above 25 Years.	TOTAL.							Under 1 Year.	From 2 to 5 Years.	From 6 to 15 Years.	From 16 to 25 Years.	Above 25 Years.	TOTAL.	
101	Khengar - -	936	917	233	7	1,127	170	42	1	222	69	250	535	359	860	2,123	17	5	1	1	27	51	65	42	50	52	14	222	22	5	1	-	-	26	49	20	153	2,123	222	2,345	1 to 9.5
62	Salich - -	710	694	102	6	802	137	33	2	172	57	182	385	313	605	1,542	7	1	-	1	18	27	60	35	34	37	6	172	18	-	-	-	16	30	21	121	1,542	172	1,714	1 to 8.9	
8	Rach - -	213	193	35	-	228	30	5	-	35	10	42	117	90	182	117	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	10	10	8	2	35	-	-	-	-	-	9	7	19	411	35	476	1 to 12.6	
6	Dedsh - -	67	82	13	-	95	14	3	-	17	6	25	49	23	67	162	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	7	3	3	1	17	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	13	162	17	179	1 to 9.5	
1	Ramance - -	23	32	-	-	32	9	-	-	9	6	2	16	11	21	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	4	55	9	64	1 to 6.1	
3	Ajance - -	137	151	36	-	190	19	6	-	25	6	36	87	71	127	327	4	2	-	-	-	6	9	4	2	-	-	25	4	-	-	-	4	10	1	14	327	25	352	1 to 13	
2	Bluemanre - -	159	158	32	3	193	15	1	-	16	10	46	84	61	151	352	-	-	-	1	1	8	5	1	1	-	2	16	2	-	-	2	2	-	14	352	16	368	1 to 22		
5	Halla - -	282	262	38	2	302	27	10	-	37	19	43	127	116	279	584	1	2	1	3	10	17	14	10	6	7	1	87	2	-	-	2	6	4	27	584	37	621	1 to 13.7		
11	Amcer - -	152	90	6	-	96	28	5	-	33	6	24	55	47	116	248	1	-	-	3	4	11	10	10	6	5	1	33	3	-	-	-	3	5	10	18	248	33	281	1 to 7.5	
1	Hothee - -	136	147	16	-	163	11	2	-	13	7	34	68	66	124	299	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	4	4	-	13	-	-	-	4	2	7	299	13	312	1 to 23		
293	- - -	2,815	2,759	511	15	3,288	469	107	3	579	217	651	1,623	1,187	2,522	6,133	30	10	2	5	59	107	177	126	119	120	27	579	51	5	1	-	57	118	71	390	6,133	579	6,712	1 to 10.5	

Shoo Agency,  
1 July 1912.

(signed) A. Malet,  
Political Agent in Kutch.

INFANTICIDE IN INDIA.

ABSTRACT CENSUS of the JATLAH FAMILIES in each Talook of the Province of Anteh

DISTRICTS and TALOOKS.	Number of Houses, or Heads of the Families.	FAMILIES.								MALES, INCLUDING HEADS					
		MALES				FEMALES				LIVING					
		Sons	Grandsons.	Great Grand- sons.	Total Male Descendants.	Daughters.	Grand- daughters.	Great Grand- daughters.	Total Female Descendants.	Under 1 Year.	From 2 to 5 Years.	From 6 to 15 Years.	From 16 to 25 Years.	Above 25 Years.	Total.
Abrasa															
7 Kothara	57	79	42	2	123	4	5	1	10	13	12	50	36	69	180
1 Kokuha	36	30	2	-	32	3	-	-	3	1	9	13	12	14	64
11 Terah	71	45	-	-	45	4	1	-	5	-	8	30	29	52	116
8 Soothree	30	38	23	-	61	1	1	-	2	4	10	21	19	55	91
3 Sandhan	11	11	4	-	15	4	-	-	4	1	5	6	3	11	29
1 Dootapoor	3	7	4	-	11	2	1	-	3	-	3	1	5	5	14
3 Kotree	20	17	1	-	18	8	-	-	8	5	5	12	7	9	38
1 Mankooa	8	6	1	-	7	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	9	15
7 Vecazan	115	99	20	4	123	13	7	1	21	9	24	61	16	94	248
8 Mothaloo	99	96	24	2	122	10	7	1	19	9	28	52	10	92	221
16 Roha	144	129	20	-	149	33	6	-	39	9	28	71	73	112	293
9 Nullia	120	90	13	-	103	20	3	-	23	10	21	40	50	93	223
9 Motee Wam...	83	94	8	-	102	9	7	-	16	5	20	15	45	70	186
7 Bhangae	186	162	29	-	191	25	3	-	28	6	38	101	50	152	377
Gurda															
2 Htee	15	15	4	-	19	2	-	-	2	-	5	8	6	15	34
2 Kookraoo	35	31	5	-	36	2	-	-	2	1	9	23	10	28	71
Mank															
1 Rutuea	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	4	4
5 Nuriah	17	8	-	-	8	4	-	-	4	2	2	4	7	10	25
5 Gonthulee	69	26	2	-	28	9	-	-	9	-	9	23	20	15	97
Pawui															
2 Kunnabye	42	45	3	-	48	9	3	-	12	8	6	21	23	32	90
2 Dhanetee	27	33	2	-	35	3	-	-	3	2	13	15	6	26	62
2 Chandancee	27	28	4	-	32	12	1	-	13	5	10	16	8	20	59
Kanthoe:															
4 Godrah	33	32	12	1	45	5	3	-	8	4	10	12	15	37	78
2 Motoo Laejoo	11	9	1	-	13	1	-	-	1	1	1	6	5	13	21
4 Ghomasui	39	25	8	-	32	3	-	-	3	1	6	24	11	30	72
3 Bidrah	26	25	8	-	33	6	1	-	7	3	6	16	9	25	59
4 Jurdee	76	71	12	-	83	10	3	-	13	10	14	58	30	87	150
5 Mota Assoombi	37	38	16	1	55	4	2	-	6	-	8	24	12	36	92
3 Gujor	16	18	6	-	24	7	6	-	13	3	3	9	11	14	40
1 Kana	14	21	5	-	29	3	3	-	6	2	10	8	12	14	43
1 Putree	11	15	3	-	18	1	-	-	1	1	6	5	1	14	29
3 Rutara	18	37	24	3	64	1	5	-	6	1	17	16	11	31	82
1 Nuvvee Nal	6	8	-	-	8	5	-	-	5	1	5	2	1	5	14
1 Wankee	27	31	6	-	37	5	2	-	7	4	4	16	10	30	61
1 Ramance	23	32	-	-	32	9	-	-	9	5	2	16	11	21	55
3 Ghogah	137	154	36	-	190	19	6	-	25	6	36	87	71	127	227
4 Bundrah	136	147	16	-	163	11	2	-	13	7	31	68	66	121	299
1 Goonhalee	99	73	4	-	77	4	-	-	4	2	8	42	34	99	176
Hallachooisa															
4 Budresur	183	189	34	2	225	23	10	-	33	17	35	55	82	189	408
Draga:															
4 Chundia	19	24	6	-	30	3	-	-	3	2	7	13	8	19	49
Anjar															
2 Kherovee	159	158	32	3	193	15	1	-	16	10	46	84	61	151	352
6 Gulpadur	83	64	4	-	68	19	5	-	24	6	15	32	27	71	151
Wagur.															
6 Wursanereee	141	139	13	-	152	31	2	-	33	12	37	79	58	167	293
4 Dhurnuka	64	67	17	-	84	26	2	-	28	5	17	41	19	63	148
5 Wandja	22	22	4	-	26	12	3	-	15	-	5	13	14	16	48
2 Mao	31	21	-	-	21	5	-	-	5	1	4	15	10	22	52
5 Wonah	43	46	9	-	55	14	1	-	15	5	14	21	20	35	98
2 Jesrah	62	63	1	-	64	16	1	-	17	2	21	39	14	50	126
1 Arcaur	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	2
3 Sunva	42	55	7	-	62	16	1	-	17	7	15	34	15	33	104
6 Kunthcot	67	82	13	-	95	14	3	-	17	8	25	19	23	57	162
203 Villages	2,845	2,759	511	13	3,288	469	107	3	579	217	634	1,523	1,187	2,522	6,133



MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, concurred in by the Honourable Mr. Anderson; dated 4th August 1842.

THESE Returns are, on the whole, very satisfactory, and the results alluded to in paragraphs 6 and 7, very gratifying. Mr. Malet should be requested to intimate to his Highness the Rao the extreme satisfaction with which Government view his continued exertions towards effecting the extinction of this crime within his dominions. Mr. Malet's own exertions are also entitled to the commendation of Government.

In respect to the Mehta, although his conduct is deserving of praise, Government cannot sanction at the present moment any increase to his salary.

Copy of this Report should be sent to the Government of India and Honourable Court.

(signed) *J. Arthur.*  
*G. W. Anderson.*

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SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 2165 of 1842.)

(No. 4245.)

From *L. R. Reid*, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government Bombay, to *A. Malet*, Esq. Political Agent in Cutch.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 18 August 1842

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 180, dated the 1st ultimo, forwarding Infanticide Returns for the year 1841, and in reply to inform you that they are, on the whole, quite satisfactory, and that the results alluded to in paragraphs 6th and 7th of your communication are very gratifying.

2. I am further desirous to request that you will be pleased to express to his Highness the Rao the extreme satisfaction with which the Honourable the Governor in Council views his continued exertions towards the extinction of the revolting crime within his dominions.

3. Adverting to the last paragraph of your letter, I am instructed to state, that although the conduct of the Mehta therein mentioned is deserving of praise, the Government is, at the present moment, unable to sanction the grant of any increase to his existing salary.

4. In conclusion, I am desirous to convey to you the commendations of Government for your own exertions towards the suppression of this crime.

I have, &c.

(signed) *L. R. Reid*,  
Chief Secretary to Government.

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(No. 36 of 1842.)

(No. 4246.)

From *L. R. Reid*, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to *T. H. Maudlock*, Esq. Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-general.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 18 August 1842

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for the purpose of being submitted to the Right Honourable the Governor-general of India, copy of a letter from the Political Agent in Cutch, dated the 1st ultimo, No. 180, and of the Infanticide Returns for the last year which accompanied it, together with a transcript of the reply returned thereto under this day's date.

I have, &c.

(signed) *L. R. Reid*,  
Chief Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT BOMBAY POLITICAL CONSULTATION, 5 October 1842.

(No. 771 of 1842.)

From the Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-general, to  
*L. R. Reid*, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

Kurnaul, 5 September 1842.

I HAVE to inform you that your letter, No. 36 of 18th August, together with enclosures from the Political Agent in Cutch, forwarding Returns of Infanticide for last year have been received, and submitted to the Right Honourable the Governor-general.

I have, &c.

(signed) *T. H. Maddock*,  
Secretary to the Government of India, with  
the Governor-general.

EXTRACT BOMBAY POLITICAL CONSULTATION, 11 November 1842.

(No. 894 of 1840.)

(No. 4921.)

From *H. Torrens*, Esq. Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Fort  
William, to *L. R. Reid*, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government of Bombay.

Sir,

Fort William, 21 September 1840.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch under date the 4th August, on the subject of female infanticide in Cutch, and in reply, with reference to the recommendation in favour of the Guzerattee writer alluded to in the paragraph, to inquire whether the increase proposed is intended to have permanent effect, in which case the Governor-general in Council would be hardly prepared to sanction it, the increase which Captain Melvill terms "a small additional stipend," making the writer's pay all but double what he now receives.

2. A donation, I am directed to suggest, on the completion of the census, proportioned to the manner in which the service has been performed, or a moderate temporary increase while the duty is in course of performance, would be, perhaps, the best mode of repaying extra service.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. Torrens*,  
Officiating Secretary to Government of India.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(No. 2389 of 1840.)

(No. 4922.)

From *L. R. Reid*, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government of Bombay, to Captain  
*P. M. Melvill*, Political Agent in Cutch.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 6 November 1840.

WITH reference to the 12th paragraph of your letter dated the 11th April last (No. 84), and to the 20th paragraph of my communication of your address, dated the 4th August following, on the subject of the increase of salary recommended by you to be given to Muccound Raghoojee, a Guzerattee writer in your office, who employed in arranging and registering the census of the Jarajah population in Cutch, in addition to his present duties, I am directed by the Honourable the



Governor in Council to transmit to you, for any remarks which you may have to offer thereon, copy of a letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, dated the 21st September last, requesting further information on the subject.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *L. R. Reid*,  
Chief Secretary to Government.

(No. 193 of 1840.)

(No. 4993.)

From Captain *P. M. Melvill*, Political Agent in Cutch, to the Political Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir, Camp at Mandavie, 28 September 1840.  
WITH reference to the concluding paragraph of your letter of the 14th instant (No. 2025), I have the honour to report, for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, that in conformity with the advice which, under the instructions conveyed to me in the 13th paragraph of your communication of the 4th August last, I offered to the Rao, his Highness has adjudged the Jahrejah Phooljee to pay a fine of 1,000 corries, and emancipated him from confinement. The prison in the Hill Fort being now empty, the establishment entertained on this account has been discharged from the date of Phooljee's release, the 28th ultimo.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *P. M. Melvill*,  
Political Agent in Cutch.

(No. 4994.)

MEMORANDUM by the Political Secretary, approved by the Honourable Board; dated 19 October.

THIS is satisfactory. Captain Melvill has, however, omitted to state whether, as recommended in the 13th paragraph of the Government letter to his address, dated the 4th August last, his Highness the Rao of Cutch is willing to appropriate this, and similar fines which may hereafter be imposed, to an infanticide fund, and whether his Highness, on releasing this individual from confinement, issued, as proposed by Government, a proclamation in explanation of the leniency observed in this case, denunciatory of the crime of infanticide.

The necessary departments should be informed of the discharge, from the 28th August last, of the establishment lately entertained at the Hill Fort of Bhoojea.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,  
Secretary to Government.

(No. 2424 of 1840.)

(No. 4995.)

From *L. R. Reid*, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to Captain *P. M. Melvill*, Political Agent in Cutch.

Sir, Bombay Castle, 7 November 1840.  
I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 28th September last, reporting that his Highness the Rao of Cutch has imposed on the prisoner Phooljee a fine of 1,000 corries, and released him from confinement, and to acquaint you that the Honourable the Governor in Council deems this information to be satisfactory.

2. You have omitted to report whether, as recommended in the 13th paragraph of my letter to your address, dated the 4th August last, his Highness is willing to appropriate this, and similar fines which may hereafter be imposed, to an infanticide

side

cide fund, and whether his Highness, on releasing Phooljee from confinement, issued, as proposed in that communication, a proclamation in explanation of the leniency observed in this case, and denunciatory of the crime of infanticide.

3. The Governor in Council requests that you will be pleased to furnish information on the above points at your earliest convenience.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *L. R. Reid*,  
Chief Secretary to Government.

(No. 2425 of 1840.)

From *L. R. Reid*, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the Civil Auditor.

Sir,

WITH reference to the correspondence noted in the margin, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to inform you that the establishment recently entertained at the Hill Fort of Bhoojea was discharged on the 28th September last.

Audit on a bill for expenses incurred by the Political Agent in Kutch, on account of provision, &c. supplied to the state prisoner in the Hill Fort of Bhoojea. Report by the Civil Auditor, dated 19 August 1840 (No. 316). To the Political Agent in Cutch, dated 14 September 1840 (No. 2025).

I have, &c.  
(signed) *L. R. Reid*,  
Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, }  
7 Nov. 1840. }

(No. 2426 of 1840.)

COPY of the above to be sent by endorsement, for the information of the Accountant-general.

(signed) *L. R. Reid*,  
Chief Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT BOMBAY POLITICAL CONSULTATION, 2 December 1842.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Honourable Board; dated Malabar Point, 22 November 1842.

I HAVE perused the papers on the painfully interesting subject of infanticide in Cutch and Kattewar with great attention, and could not but feel that the results of the efforts to suppress the practice, as detailed in the Reports now before the Board, afford satisfactory evidence that the benevolent principles which guide our administration of India have not always been inoperative in producing great and beneficial moral changes among the natives of this country.

These results, moreover, appear to me of great value, as affording encouragement to all who have at heart the improvement of the country: They show that the supposed inveteracy of prejudice and custom among the natives, even on points connected with the most jealously shrouded privacies of their domestic life, is an ineffectual bar to innovation, when the cause of humanity and virtue is supported by temper, judgment, and firmness.

It is but justice to Mr. Willoughby, our Political Secretary, in concluding our letter, to bring to the special notice of the Court the prominent part he has taken in effecting a reformation so creditable to our Government.

It was owing to his humane energy, directed by great temper and judgment, and aided by his personal influence, that the engagements entered into by the chiefs for the suppression of the inhuman rite were strictly enforced, after being nearly dormant for so many years; and Government is much indebted to his zeal and perseverance for the success which has attended the measures, adopted generally at his suggestion, for following out and giving effect to what had been commenced by Colonel Walker and Mr. Duncan.

I am aware that such exertions convey their own best reward, but a knowledge of this should not, I think, prevent our expressing our sense of the value of Mr Willoughby's services in a cause, the success of which reflects a permanent lustre on the character of our administration.

(signed) *G. Arthur.*  
*T. M'Mahon*  
*G. W. Anderson.*

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*  
Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT from the PROCEEDINGS of the Government of *India*, in the Legislative Department; dated 6th June 1836.

(No. 1160.)

(No. 6.)

From *C. Macsween*, Esquire, Secretary to the Lieut.-governor N. W. P. to *W. H. Macnaghten*, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, Judicial Department.

Judicial Dep. Sir, Allahabad, 19 May 1836.  
I AM directed by the Honourable the Lieutenant-governor to transmit, for the consideration and orders of the Right Honourable the Governor-general of India in Council, the annexed copies of a letter and its enclosure from the officiating register of the Nizamut Adawlut, dated the 13th instant.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *C. Macsween,*  
Secretary to the Lieut.-governor N. W. P.

(Copies.)

(No. 369)

From *H. B. Harrington*, Esq. Officiating Register, Nizamut Adawlut, Allahabad, to *C. Macsween*, Esq. Secretary to the Lieutenant-governor North-western Provinces, Allahabad.

N. A W P. Present.—M. H. Turnbull, W. Ewer, A. J. Colvin, and W. Lambert, esqrs. judges.  
Sir, Allahabad, 13 May 1836.  
I AM directed by the Court to transmit to you for the perusal of the Honourable the Lieutenant-governor, the accompanying copy of a letter from the officiating commissioner in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, under date the 28th ultimo, and to suggest that the subject of it may be submitted for the consideration of the Indian Law Commissioners, in order that, in forming the new criminal code, they may determine whether it might not be advisable to introduce some provision for the suppression of the crime of the murder of illegitimate children by their mothers, which the Court see reason to believe prevails to a great extent in these provinces, by enacting a rule similar in effect to that contained in 9 Geo. 4, clause 31, and extended to the East Indies by 9 Geo. 4, chapter 74, from which Mr. Shore would appear to have adopted the idea.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *H. B. Harrington,*  
Officiating Register.

(No. 131.)

From Hon. *F. J. Shore*, Esq. Officiating Commissioner, to *H. B. Harrington*, Esq. Register Nizamut Adawlut, Allahabad.

Judicial, Criminal. Urges upon the Court the want of  
Sir, Subbulpore, 28 April 1836.  
I BEG permission to bring to the notice of the Court the expediency of enacting some penalty with a view to check the murder of illegitimate children.

2. This

2. This crime seems to be not unfrequent in these territories. This can be easily done by mere neglect and exposure, so as to leave little or no external marks, that unless the body be examined by a regular surgeon, it is often impossible to prove that the infant ever breathed; and here from the size of the districts, this can rarely be done. But the inference, from the concealment of pregnancy and of the birth of the child, is that the mother did cause its death, or would have done so had it not been still-born. I would therefore suggest that in those cases in which the murder cannot be proved, but in which suspicion is strong, the concealment of pregnancy and the birth of the child should be declared an offence punishable by discretionary punishment.

some enactment for the punishment of the crime of murder of illegitimate children.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *F. J. Shore*,  
Officiating Commissioner.

(True copy.)

(signed) *H. B. Harington*,  
Officiating Register.

(True copies.)

(signed) *C Macsween*,  
Secretary to the Lieut.-governor N. W. P.

*Ordered*,—That copies of the foregoing papers be forwarded to the Secretary to the Indian Law Commissioners for consideration of the subject in its proper place.

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EXTRACT from the PROCEEDINGS of the Government of *Bengal*, in the Judicial Department, under date the 7th of August 1838.

(No. 9.)

(No. 30.)

From Captain *T Wilkinson*, Agent to the Governor-general, South-western Frontier, to *F. J. Halliday*, Esq. Officiating Secretary to the Bengal Government, Judicial Department, Fort William.

Sir,  
Governor-general's Agent's Office,  
Kishenpore Chooteampore, 20 June 1838.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, to be laid before the Honourable the Governor of Bengal, my proceedings in the trial noted in the margin\*, held at Kishenpore on the 20th of June 1838.

2. The circumstances of this case are, that Gergenday, the husband of Mussumat Beerung, was taken prisoner during the late disturbances in Singbhoom, and sentenced to suffer death. After Gergenday had been imprisoned, a person named Kury offered to take the prisoner Beerung under his protection; but the condition on which he appears to have agreed to take her was, that she should destroy her child by Gergenday, which was an infant about six weeks of age. To this she consented; and, with the intention of killing it, threw it on the ground in Kury's presence. This did not kill the child; and she then put an end to its life by tying a rope round its neck, and strangling it. After the child had been murdered, the body was put into a ravine, and covered over with sand.

3. I

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\* Count of Governor-general's Agent, under the rules for the administration of criminal justice in the Colehan of Singbhoom and Bowungbatty, approved in Mr. Secretary Mangle's letter of the 6th of June 1837.

No. 5 of Calendar of Lieutenant Tickell, Assistant Governor-general's Agent, Colehan, for the month of May 1838

Government v. Mussumat Beerung, widow of Gergenday, age 22 years.

Charge—Kuth amud, for the murder of her own child in December 1837.—January 1838.

Apprehended on the 24th of April 1838.

Committed to take her trial on the 29th May 1838.

The jury find the prisoner guilty of kuth amud, or murder.

3. I agreed with the jury in finding the prisoner guilty of "kutli amud," or murder, and have sentenced her to imprisonment for life, with labour and without irons, in the gaol in the Colehan, in Singbhoom.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *T. Wilkinson,*  
Governor-General's Agent.

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(No. 31.)

ABSTRACT TRANSLATION of a Persian Missal, enclosed in Captain *T. Wilkinson's* Letter, dated the 20th June 1838.

No. 5 of Calendar of S. R. Tickell, Assistant Political Agent of Colehan for Singbhoom, for the month of May 1838.

No. 6.—The trial was held by Captain *T. Wilkinson*, the Agent of the Governor-general, at the sessions for June 1838, before the jurors; viz. Ramkanagiam Roy, Lalla Gujraj Sing, and Mobetram Subye, at Kissapore Chuteeah, in Chota Nagpore.

Government *against* Mussumat Beerung, wife of Gergenday, caste Coordee Soekalay Cole, aged about 22 years, for killing her daughter, by tying a rope round her neck in the month of December 1837.

THE circumstances of the case are, that the prisoner's husband was taken prisoner, and sentenced to death; that his brother, named Kurry, offered to take the prisoner under his protection, on condition that she should kill her child, aged about one month and 15 days, she had by her husband (Kurry's brother). To this she consented, and accordingly dashed the child on the ground, with an intention to kill it. On this Kurry said that it was not quite dead, and, twisting a rope, gave it into the prisoner's hand, telling her to tie it fast round the child's neck, and strangle it therewith. She did so in his presence, and thereby terminated its life. Kurry said that he did not abet the prisoner to kill the child, but only procured her the rope, agreeable to her desire; and as, previous to this, she oftentimes desired him to instruct her how to kill the child, he suggested the mode of strangling. Kurry stated that in his presence the child was killed and buried in the sand by the prisoner. Kurry, having been referred to the sessions for trial, died in gaol. The witnesses that were adduced in this case declared they had not seen the actual perpetration of the murder, but that the prisoner confessed having killed the child herself.

By Captain *T. Wilkinson*.—I concur in opinion with the jurors in convicting the prisoner of murder, by corroborative witnesses to her confession, as well as by her own acknowledgment of the crime, and do accordingly sentence her to suffer imprisonment for life in the criminal gaol, constructed for the Coles of Singbhoom.

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(No. 828.)

(No. 32)

From *F. J. Halliday*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department, to Captain *T. Wilkinson*, Agent to the Governor-general on the South-west Frontier.

Sir,

Fort William, 7 August 1838.

HAVING laid before Government your letter (No. 9) of the 20th June last, with the proceedings which accompanied it, held by you at Kishenpore, in the case of Mussumat Beerung, charged with the murder of her own child, I am directed to inform you, that the Honourable the Deputy-governor of Bengal, having duly considered the proceedings abovementioned, is pleased to approve and confirm the sentence of imprisonment for life, with labour, without irons, in the gaol in Colehan, in Singbhoom, passed by you upon the prisoner Mussumat Beerung.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *F. J. Halliday,*  
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

*P. S.*—The Persian documents named in the agent's letter are herewith returned.

EXTRACT AGRA JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS, dated 6 August (No. 51.) 1841.

EXTRACT LETTER from *R. Lowther*, Esq. to *J. Thomason*, Esq. Secretary to Government North-west Provinces; dated 25 May 1841.

Para. 191. THE last case was one of infanticide, a crime which, as detailed in the 23d paragraph of the magistrate's Report, has been discovered to exist in the pergunnah of Barra to a great extent, amongst three classes of the Rajpoot tribe, and for the prevention of which Mr. Montgomery has adopted a very judicious plan. The measures which he has pursued have, indeed, led to the detection of the crimes here noticed.

192. The village police and midwives are bound, under a heavy penalty, to report at the thana the birth of every female child. The thanadar is required to hold an inquest on the body of every female infant, and to transmit it without delay for examination to the civil surgeon. As a further check, a chuprassee is stationed in each village, and, with the view of ensuring a more efficient superintendence, the tehseeldar is associated with the jemadar.

193. Pursuant to these arrangements, the birth of an infant was reported at the thana on the 10th December. On the arrival of the jemadar at the house, the infant was found in a dying state. On a post-mortem examination its death was reported by the surgeon to have been caused by the administration of the juice of the madar plant, which, according to the evidence subsequently elicited, was proved to have been given by the grandmother, at the instigation of the father. The offenders have been committed to the sessions, and I have no doubt that the proceedings of the magistrate in this instance will have a beneficial tendency towards the entire suppression of the crime.

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EXTRACT LETTER from *R. Montgomery*, Esq. Magistrate Zillah Allahabad, to *R. Lowther*, Esq. Commissioner of Circuit, 4th Division, Allahabad, dated 28th January 1841.

Para. 23. I REGRET to report that, during the year, I have discovered that the crime of infanticide is common in six or seven villages in Pergunnah Barra, lying on the borders of the Rewa territory, and it does not seem ever to have before attracted the notice of the authorities. The practice prevails amongst three classes of the Rajpoot tribe, denominated Purhars, Kuchwars, and Bedourias, amounting altogether to about 100 families. The number is so small that I have great hopes of soon being able to put a stop to it altogether. On ascertaining that the practice really existed, I lost no time in proceeding to the Pergunnahs and assembling the heads of the different families. I soon saw that exhortations would be of little avail, and I determined to adopt prompt measures.

24. In the first place, I appointed a chuprassee to reside in each village, whose sole duty it was to report the birth of a female child in the families of any of the above classes of Rajpoots. I also bound the goorait, chowkeydar, and midwives, under a heavy penalty, to report separately each birth at the thana, the four thus acting as a check on each other. I directed the thanadar, on the death of any female infant being reported, to hold an inquest on the body, and afterwards to transmit it to the civil surgeon for examination. I associated the tehseeldar with the thanadar, in order to ensure a more efficient superintendence, and promised them both handsome rewards if I should hereafter be satisfied that they, by their joint efforts, had put a stop to the horrible practice.

25. I am happy to state that, as far as I am able to judge, the method I have pursued has been attended with perfect success. It is only two months since the plan came into operation, and of four female infants that have since been born, three are alive and one dead; and as this one was killed in the usual way, by administering the juice of the madar plant, I will detail the particulars, in order to show that my arrangements have, so far as I can judge, been successful in bringing the murder to light.

26. The infant was born on 10th December, a report of which was immediately made to the thanadar. The jemadar was deputed to see the child, and on his way met the midwife, who was also coming to report. She returned with the jemadar's party, and on lifting up the cloth under which the infant was

lying, they found it dying. The midwife declared that a few hours before she had left it strong and well, and that it must have been poisoned. The parents affirmed that its death was caused by locked jaw. They were immediately taken up and conveyed to the thana, together with a slave girl who lived in the house, and the body was sent to the surgeon for examination. The slave girl at first denied all knowledge of the affair, but at last confessed that the infant's grandmother had brought some of the madar juice, and administered it to the infant on the departure of the midwife to the thana. She also stated that the mother of the child at first refused to allow the madar juice to be given, but, at the entreaty of her husband, at last consented. The surgeon deposes, that he found the juice of the madar plant in the child's stomach, which caused its death. The case is now pending before the sessions' judge, and, I trust the parties will be convicted; it will do more towards stopping the practice than anything else, and the fact of the parties being taken up has already caused a great sensation in the Pergunnahs.

27. As I learned that the practice prevails in the Rewah territory, and that some families have left Barra, in order to escape our police, I addressed a communication to the Raja on the subject, and he has readily promised to do all in his power to put down the practice. I would suggest that Government should also bring the subject to the notice of the Raja.

EXTRACT AGRA JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS (N. W. P.), 7 June 1842.

(No. 44.)

EXTRACT LETTER from *R. Lowther*, Esq. Commissioner of Circuit, 4th Division, Allahabad, to *R. N. C. Hamilton*, Esq. Secretary to Government, N. W. P., dated 24 March 1842.

Para. 99. It is pleasing to find that the crime of infanticide is almost if not entirely put down in the Pergunnah of Barra. At the close of the last annual return there were but three female children in existence; of 15 since born one died a natural death, and 14 are living. The greatest vigilance is still enforced, weekly reports are received from the judicial and revenue officers, and the magistrate satisfies himself, whenever he enters the pergunnah, that his instructions are strictly acted up to.

(No. 11.)

EXTRACT LETTER from *R. Montgomery*, Esq. Magistrate, Allahabad, to *R. Lowther*, Esq. Commissioner of Circuit, 4th Division; dated 7 February 1842.

Para. 22. I AM happy to be able to report that the crime of infanticide is fast decreasing in Barra. There are now 14 female children alive, whilst last year I only reported three; another female child was born, but died a natural death, as the surgeon's certificate certified. The greatest vigilance is still requisite; and, on my twice visiting the pergunnah this year, I was most particular in looking into and inquiring after the arrangements I had made for putting it down. I receive weekly reports from the pergunnah head officers, both revenue and judicial.

(True Extracts)

(signed) *T. L. Peacock*,  
Examiner of India Correspondence.

East India House, 15 August 1843.