

C O N T E N T S .

Reports: Indian States.

- 1. Correspondence between the Government of India and the Government of Indore State re: the Settlement of the Boundary Question, 1873. pp. 1- 65.
Z 28154, 2:93.M7 A873
- 2. Proposals for the Establishment of a Development Fund for Indore State. By Prof. H. Stanley Jevons. 1918. X:75.28154.N2 E8 pp. 66- 74.
- 3. Report: Commerce and Industry Department, Indore State, ending Sept. 1919. pp. 76-117.
X9.28154Y E7
- 4. Memorandum on the question of the Proposed Chiefs' Conference and the Subjects of Native States. By Mansukhlal Ravjibhai Mehta. 1918. V2:206V2-2.N2 E8 pp.118-129.
- 5. Note by H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur on the Proposals contained in Chapter X of the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms and on the question of Precedence of Ruling Princes inter se at social functions. 1919. V2:206V23144.N2 E9 pp.130-138.
- 6. Report: Public Instruction, Jaipur State, 1920. T.28271Y F0 pp.139-150.
- 7. dto., dto., 1923. pp.151-165.
T.28271Y F3
- 8. Report: Working of the Panchayats in the Dewas State 2, for 1914-15. pp.166-195.
V28133,6Y E5
- 9. Budget Estimate of the Jath State, 1910-11. pp.196-222.
X71.23114 E0
- 10. Administration Report: Benares State, 1925-1926. pp.223-273.
V25213,8N F6

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No. 186.

To Captain D. W. K. BARR,

Officiating 1st Assistant Agent to Governor-General, Central India.

Dated Indore Durbar Office, 14th May 1873.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge your letter No. 740 of to-day's date, informing me that a reference is about to be made by the Officiating Agent Governor-General, to the Government of India, inquiring whether His Excellency in Council is prepared to receive an appeal from His Highness the Maharajah Holkar, in the Nimnapore Mukrar case, this enquiry being made in reference to my intimation to you of His Highness's intention to lay the whole case before His Excellency.

2. I was not aware that such an enquiry would be addressed to the Government of India, as I had supposed that His Highness would find no difficulty in obtaining a hearing from His Excellency in a case in which, through manifest error, a manifest misdecision had been the consequence, which if left unrectified, would inflict upon His Highness's possessions of territory and rights which have long been in his lawful possession, and which would therefore occasion him great and undeserved distress. But as such an enquiry has been, or is about to be, addressed to the Government of India, it appears to me but fair that I should at once offer a few remarks, which may be entitled to some consideration at the hands of His Excellency in Council in connection with the answer to the enquiry in question.

I beg respectfully to submit, that it is not on light or unimportant grounds that His Highness purposes to make a representation on the subject to the Government of India. To enable that Government to obtain some previous idea of those grounds, I beg to submit at once a short summary of them.

4. The basis on which the case under advertence has been settled by yourself in the first instance as the then Boundary Settlement Officer, is liable to the following objections, namely:—

- (A). That it is opposed to Sir John Malcolm's *most minute testimony in the case of this very boundary.*
- (B). That it is opposed to the testimony of the British Surveyor-General's professional department.
- (C). That it is opposed to the actual possession by Indore,—possession being nine points of the law.
- (D). That it is opposed to the cardinal principles laid down in the Boundary Settlement Rules for the guidance of British Officers.

(E). It is opposed to the whole tenor of the acts of the opposite party (Dhar) for a long series of years.

(F). It is opposed to reason, because, if upheld, it would award to Dhar a considerable tract which Dhar does not at all lay claim to.

(G). It is opposed to previous boundary settlements made by Shahmat Ali, Captains Bannerman and Berkely, and General Meade himself.

(H). It is opposed to Major Alves's report itself, properly viewed.

5. His Highness's Government undertakes to demonstrate each and all of these points fully in the proposed representation to His Excellency in Council.

6. I should have been glad if I could have avoided the necessity of offering these objections through your medium—the medium of one whose settlement it is that it is thus objected to. But circumstances leave me no alternative, and I feel sure that in performing a duty which I owe to His Highness, any, the slightest, personal discourtesy will not be imputed to me. The decisions of even the highest Judges of the land have sometimes to be questioned in the course of business, and may be questioned consistently with the highest respect for the Judges, who far from discouraging appeals from their judgment, sometimes actually advise such in the ends of justice.

7. Returning to the main subject, His Highness's Government undertakes to substantiate the several grounds above stated in the proposed representation to the Government of India. It will, of course, then rest with that Government to pass what verdict the circumstances would, in its judgment, warrant.

8. It would be needless for me to suggest that His Highness's Government would always regard it as a very great hardship if it should fail to obtain a hearing in such cases from the Government of India, the highest referee under the Treaty, in cases of international disputes in this region.

9. I am aware that the case which is to form the subject of the proposed representation to the Government of India had come to the knowledge of that Government, but to the best of my belief it was only in so far that that Government supplied some records bearing on the case together with some observations naturally pertaining thereto. It can hardly be asserted that the part the Government took amounted to its identification with the conclusions arrived at by its local Officers, so as to preclude the reception by it of the intended representation. Such being the case, I need not argue that reviews of judgments are, not unfrequently, allowed even in instances where a judgment has been passed after full investigation.

10. I beg that a copy of this communication may be submitted to His Excellency in Council at your early convenience so as to insure its reaching His Excellency at the same time as the enquiry addressed from your office, so that

the materials for forming a correct judgment may be fully before the Government of India.

11. In conclusion, I beg that due allowance will be made for the disadvantage under which I have framed this letter in view to save time.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) T. MADAVA ROW,
Minister to H. H. Maharajah Holkar.

(True Copy)

(Signed) D. W. K. BARR,
Offg. 1st Assistant Agent to Governor-General.

No. 332 of 1873.

(Copy.)

To Colonel J. WATSON, C.B., V.C.,
Officiating Agent to Governor-General, Central India.

Dated Indore Durbar Office, 22nd July 1873.

SIR,—I have the honour to state, that I returned here last evening from the village of Perme, whence I had good opportunity of inspecting a considerable portion of the tract in dispute in connection with Nimanpore Mukrar. The result of this inspection is, that I have been enabled to become acquainted with some of those mistakes of fact which have led to the erroneous decision of the case, a decision from which His Highness's Government has already expressed its intention to appeal as a matter of imperative duty.

2. Adverting, therefore, to the correspondence marginally noted,* I feel

* From the	1st Asst. to the	Minister to H. H.,	No. 606 of 23rd	April last.	bound to address
To do.	do.	from do.	do.	do.	183 of 13th
From do.	do.	to do.	do.	do.	740 of 14th
To do.	do.	from do.	do.	do.	186 of do.

do. do. you a few obser-
do. do. vations of a gene-

ral character, and bearing upon a point of procedure.

3. In an instance wherein the grounds for appeal are unusually strong, I feel confident that the Government of India will not refuse to entertain and consider the representation which His Highness's Government earnestly wishes to submit.

4. In the course of such appeal it will devolve on His Highness's Government to make clear several points on which a right decision will depend, and such points may relate both to fact and to law. This is a process most effectively performed by personal explanations as well as in writing. This

is especially true where matters of fact are concerned. When the appellate authority finds a point obscure, it could ask questions and elicit the requisite information from the proper party. When the appellate authority misapprehends a point, the party likely to be prejudiced by the misapprehension could at once submit the requisite explanations and effect a rectification. In matters of any degree of intricacy such process is indispensable to the ends of justice.

5. I trust that it is permissible for me to endeavour to secure to His Highness's Government the benefit of such a process so essentially necessary for a right comprehension, and consequently a right decision,—a benefit to which every party to a suit is reasonably entitled, which every ordinary British subject actually commands, and which therefore, I venture to submit, may well be conceded to a State.

6. I should, perhaps, endeavour to be explicit in what I aim at. I feel that it would be a very great disadvantage if His Highness's Government were limited in its appeal to but one letter. Where the ultimate judgment depends upon a group of facts and circumstances more or less controverted, a good deal of interchange of ideas is necessarily required as a preliminary. I would therefore respectfully propose that some course may be devised by which His Highness's Government may have the fullest and fairest opportunity to urge the case beyond the limits of a single letter.

7. This object may be fulfilled, it occurs to me, in one of several modes.

8. One of these is that you yourself might receive our appeal, and, before forwarding it to the Government of India, you might fully enter into the merits of the case, hear us on all points of the appeal, and then submit the same to the Government of India together with a statement of our arguments, and of the conclusions to which they point.

9. Another mode is that the Government of India might be pleased to send down here a competent Judicial Officer as a Special Commissioner to investigate the appeal on the spot, and in the presence of the parties concerned, and to report on the whole case to the Government of India for final orders.

10. A third mode is to permit me as His Highness's Minister to go up to the Government of India at the time it takes up our appeal, and to offer the requisite explanations in person.

11. If none of these modes, roughly indicated as they are, find approval, no doubt the wisdom of the Government of India will be able to devise some other. All I beg to urge is that the matters to be decided being of a purely judicial character, the appellant should not be subjected to the very great disadvantage of being limited to a single representation by letter. Judicial procedure requires that parties or their representatives be personally heard by the authority appealed to. Such procedure applies in British India to every appeal between subject and subject. And where the parties are Native Princes, reason suggests the adoption of the same or some analogous procedure.

12. What I have submitted appears all the more forcibly applicable to cases like the one immediately under reference. I will try to explain how this is.

13. The decision to be appealed from is not drawn up in a very regular manner. If the main issue had been analyzed into its constituent elements; had been subdivided into its component issues; if the evidence bearing on each issue had been stated and discussed; if the conclusion arrived at in respect of each issue had been stated; if these several conclusions had been discussed and the final result had been derived from them by an expressed course of reasoning; and if this final result had been stated so as to be intelligible in its full details, we should probably have been enabled in our proposed appeal to confine ourselves to that particular part of the decision which we may consider erroneous; we should have been enabled directly to point to that particular issue which may appear to have been wrongly framed, to that particular evidence which may appear to have been wrongly appreciated, to that particular conclusion which may appear to have been wrongly deduced. But as the decision to be appealed from stands drawn up, the appeal has to deal with it *as a whole*. It is impossible for us to know what particular parts of the decision or the record the appellate authority would need most explanation on. One point imperfectly or erroneously apprehended by the appellate authority might altogether vitiate the ultimate verdict. In these circumstances, it appears to me that by confining the appealing State to a simple representation by letter, there would be great risk of the appellate authority not comprehending the merits of the case sufficiently to ensure a right decision. Hence it is that I beg to urge the necessity of adequate provision being made to hear the parties fully and personally, and thus to enable the appellate authority to command the advantage of seeking and obtaining explanation, wherever explanation may be necessary, for full and accurate comprehension of the details of the case.

14. The Imperial Government is most anxious to do justice. The Native Princes are most anxious to obtain it. A consideration, therefore, of the proper means of attaining the result desired by all concerned, becomes a matter of utmost importance. I have therefore the honour to request that you will do me the favour of laying this communication before the Government of India.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) T. MADAVA ROW,

Minister to H. H. Maharajah Holkar.

No. 1273 of 1873.

To SIR T. MADAVA ROW, K.C.S.I.,
Minister to His Highness Maharajah Holkar.

Dated Indore Residency, 27th August 1873.

SIR,—Referring to your communication No. 332, of the 22nd July 1873, which I laid before the Government of India, I have now the pleasure to communicate to you the orders received from Government on the subject.

2. I am directed to fix a day for the re-hearing of the Nimunpore Mukrar case, when the fullest opportunity is to be given to both parties to state their arguments; and the instructions go on to say:—

“ And when the case has been fully stated by both parties in writing, your decision should be passed. If it satisfies both parties, no further reference to Government will be required; but if not, there is no reason why the dissatisfied party should not submit to the Government of India any representation that may be thought desirable.”

3. I shall be glad if you will inform me when you will be prepared to submit your arguments against the original decision on this case, in order that Dhar may be warned to be prepared to reply thereto.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. WATSON, Colonel,
Officiating Agent Governor-General for Central India.

No. 455 of 1873.

(Copy.)

To Colonel J. WATSON, C.B., V.C.,
Officiating Agent Governor-General, Central India.

Dated Indore Durbar Office, 28th August 1873.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge your No. 1273 of the 27th instant.

2. I beg, in reply, to state that His Highness's Government gratefully recognizes the justice of the course sanctioned by the Government of India.

3. I now hasten to apply to you for attested copies of several papers connected with the case, which I find it necessary to possess; of them I subjoin a list. To save time, I would suggest the copies being sent to me as they are made ready, one after another.

4. I beg you will be so good as to direct particularly that complete copies be furnished, and not mere extracts.

5. On obtaining these papers, I shall be enabled to reply definitively to the inquiry made in the last para. of your communication under acknowledgment.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) T. MADAVA ROW,

Minister to H. H. Maharajah Holkar.

Documents applied for.

1. Report by Major Alves to Mr. Wellesley, Resident at Indore, dated Mhow, 13th September 1823, about Leemanpore Mukrar.
2. Major Henley's description of the Pergunnah of Leemanpore Mukrar, addressed to Sir John Malcolm on 3rd June 1820.
3. Sir John Malcolm's letter expressing approval of all that Major Henley had done.
4. Further Reports of the state of the Pergunnah with its ghats and villages, made to Sir D. Ochterlony in July 1822.
5. Two Reports by Major Henley, 20th July 1822 and 22nd July 1822, containing lists of the passes or ghats in the possession of Dhar, with statement of duties collected at each.
6. Sir John Malcolm's Reports of 1820, mentioned by General Daly in the 5th para. of his Memorandum of Decision, dated 20th March 1872.
7. Copies of all the documentary evidence produced by Dhar, mentioned in "Memorandum of Investigation of the Nimanpore Mukrar frontier disputes, made at Indore in April 1871 by Lieutenant D. W. K. Barr."
8. Mr. Shamut Ali's Roobkaree, dated 10th April 1864, regarding settlement of Holkapoora and Kanpoora dispute.
9. Major Alves's list of villages produced by Dhar before Mr. Shamut Ali in the course of the settlement of the Holkapoora and Kanpoora dispute.
10. Mr. Shamut Ali's decision in the Dhoop ghutta and Mohara dispute.
11. The English Abstract referred to by Messrs. Bannerman and Berkely in their "Precis of the Nimanpore Mukrar boundary dispute," written 1865.

(Signed) T. MADAVA ROW.

No. 1311 OF 1873.

(Copy.)

To SIR T. MADAVA ROW, K.C.S.I.,

Minister to H. H. Maharaja Holkar.

Dated Indore Residency, 3rd September 1873.

SIR,—I have the honour, by desire of the Officiating Agent Governor-General, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 455, dated 28th ultimo.

2. As regards the documents, copies of which have been applied for by you, I am directed to make the following remarks :—

1st.—Report by Major Alves to Mr. Wellesley, Resident at Indore, dated Mhow, 13th September 1823.

This is among the printed papers forwarded to the Indore Durbar with this office letter No. 351, dated 22nd March 1872.

* 2nd.—Major Henley's description of the Pergunnah of Leemanpore Mukrar, addressed to Sir John Malcolm, dated 3rd June 1820.

* 3rd.—Sir John Malcolm's letter, expressing approval of all that Major Henley had done, dated 21st June 1820. †

* 4th.—Further reports of the Pergunnah with its ghauts and villages, made to Sir D. Ochterlony, dated July 1822. ‡

* 5th.—Two reports by Major Henley, dated 20th July 1822 and 22nd July 1822. ‡

* 6th.—Sir John Malcolm's reports of 1820. †

7th.—Copies of all the documentary evidence produced by Dhar.

As these documents belong to Dhar Durbar and contain information on many points exclusive of those bearing on the case, and as the Dhar Durbar has not expressed its willingness to allow copies of its documentary proofs to be taken, the Officiating Agent Governor-General cannot permit copies of these papers to be given, but the representative of the Indore Durbar will be allowed to see and remark upon any document filed by Dhar during the course of the hearing of the case by the Officiating Agent Governor-General.

8th.—Mir Shamat Ali's Roobkaree, dated 10th April 1864.

Copy will be sent.

9th.—Major Alves's list of villages produced by Dhar before Mir Shamut Ali.

This document belongs to Dhar, and is not in this office; it is doubtless a copy of the list given by Major Alves in his letter, dated 13th September 1823.

10th. Mir Shamut Ali's decision in the Dhoopghutta and Mohara dispute.

No record of this settlement is forthcoming, as Mir Shamut Ali's Moon-shee destroyed the papers in a fit of madness—(*vide* printed papers).

* Copies of all these are being prepared and will be sent as soon as possible.

† These refer to the same report.

‡ These also are the same.

11th. The English abstract referred to by Captains Basnerman and Berkely in their Precis of the case.

This is a report to the Agent Governor-General, and is not one of the documents on which the case has been decided. A copy of it cannot, therefore, be given.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) D. W. K. BARR,

Officiating 1st Assistant Agent Governor-General for Central India.

No. 474.

To Colonel J. WATSON, C.B., V.C.,

Officiating Agent Governor-General, Central India.

Dated Indore Durbar Office, 6th September 1873.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge Captain Barr's letter No. 1311 of the 3rd instant.

2. I beg to thank you for directing copies of certain documents connected with the Nimanpore Mukrar case to be furnished to me in compliance with my application.

3. I observe, however, that copies of certain other documents I had applied for are refused.

4. Among the copies refused are those of "the documentary evidence produced by Dhar," Dhar being the party opposed to us in this suit.

5. The importance of the particular case, the gravity of the general principle involved in the refusal, and the obligations of duty which it is not possible to evade, all combine to compel me to offer respectfully for your consideration a few remarks in view to justify the application I made, and to show reason for its compliance.

6. As it is desirable and convenient for future purposes that this representation should be complete in itself, I beg to briefly recapitulate the particulars of my application and the circumstances in which it was made.

7. The case under advertence is one in which the Dhar State claims to recover from Indore a certain tract of territory. The case is known as that of Nimanpore Mukrar. After certain investigation, the local Political authorities of the British Government gave a decision in favour of Dhar. This decision entirely failed to be satisfactory to Indore, and Indore, accordingly, desired re-hearing of

the case. The Government of India has justly granted a re-hearing. You have been authorized by that Government to afford us a full opportunity to show cause why the original decision should be reversed. In short, you have been empowered to re-open the case, and, after hearing both parties, to pass your decision, subject to an appeal to the Government of India.

8. Hence, both Indore and Dhar are called upon to plead before you in your judicial capacity. The part that obviously devolves upon us on behalf of Indore, is to show cause why the original decision should be set aside.

9. To show cause why the original decision should be set aside means, in effect, that we should show that the evidence on the side of Dhar, upon which the original decision is based, cannot justify the decision.

10. To show that the evidence on the side of Dhar cannot justify the decision, the first requisite is that we must get at that evidence unreservedly.

11. Hence it was that I felt it my duty to apply to you for "copies of all the documentary evidence produced by Dhar."

12. Captain Barr's letter, acknowledged at the outset of this, distinctly refuses to furnish these copies.

13. The issue before us being thus clearly defined, I beg respectfully to submit that His Highness's Government is entitled to claim these copies.

14. It would be quite superfluous for me to state that every possible facility ought to be given to parties to show what is true and what is not true; what is just and what is not just. The ends of justice forcibly dictate this course. To refuse to us the copies of Dhar's evidence is to refuse to us the facilities alluded to. It is in effect, though certainly not in intention, to refuse to us the very means of performing the part that devolves on us, and which has been stated in paras. 8 and 9 above, namely, to show cause why the original decision should be set aside by showing that the evidence on the side of Dhar, upon which that decision is based, cannot justify the decision.

15. The principle under which His Highness's Government claims the copies of the evidence produced by Dhar is one of such fundamental importance and necessity that it finds universal recognition in the tribunals of British India, a fact which can be easily ascertained by a reference to the Government Law Officers at Calcutta.

16. Thus reason, authority, and practice are powerfully in favour of the principle I plead for.

17. To proceed now to the consideration of the grounds assigned in Captain Barr's letter, for refusing the copies I had applied for. These grounds are:—

- (a). That the documents, copies of which I have applied for, belong to the Dhar Durbar.

- (b). That they contain information on many points exclusive of those bearing on the case.
- (c.) That the Dhar Durbar has not expressed its willingness to allow copies of these documents to be taken.

18. As for the ground marked (a). The documents undoubtedly belong to the Dhar Durbar. But it is to be remembered that Dhar, of its own accord, produced these very documents in evidence against us, in Court. I respectfully contend that whatever evidence is produced against us, we have a right to take copies of, for the purposes of defence.

19. As for the ground marked (b), I submit that, as the only safe rule, it ought to be open to us to take full copies of documents produced against us by the opposite party. Otherwise, that party might draw the attention of the Court only to such part of its own document as might be in *its* favour, while the other parts of the very document might either neutralize or abate the force of the first-mentioned part, or might even tell positively in *our* favour. Such a course must inevitably tend to defeat the ends of justice. If a document is put in by Dhar, and Dhar calls the attention of the Court to a certain part of it as evidence *against us*, we claim the right to ascertain that document, and to call the attention of the Court to such other parts of the very document as might go *against Dhar*. I contend that even the Court itself cannot judge as fully and correctly as the party interested can, what the precise bearing of the several parts of a document may be on the points in issue, unless *after* the necessary representations and explanations by the parties. The Court therefore ought not, I submit, to intervene to arrest our full scrutiny of the documents produced against *us*.

20. To take an extreme case for the sake of illustration, though experience shows that even such extreme cases are not beyond the range of possibility. A document is produced by a party to a suit, the party pointing to a particular portion of it as evidence in his own favour. A careful scrutiny of the *other portions* might enable the opposite party to prove to the Court that the whole document is far from valid or genuine. If on the other hand such scrutiny were prohibited, how is the opposite party to be enabled to do this?

21. As for the ground marked (c). This is in a great measure met by what I have already urged. I need, therefore only add that, when a party produces a document in Court as evidence, he virtually expresses his willingness to have that document scrutinized by the opposite party. It can never be permissible to the producing party to veto adverse scrutiny which is vitally essential to the ascertainment of truth and the just adjudication of contested points.

22. Captain Barr's letter under acknowledgment, while refusing to allow copies to be taken, goes on to say:—"The representative of the Indore Durbar will be allowed to see and remark upon any document filed by Dhar *during the course of the hearing of the case by the Officiating Agent Governor-General.*" The italics are mine.

23. But I beg to submit that it is in view to prepare ourselves for that very hearing, that we have applied for the copies of the adverse evidence. The hearing will have to begin with our representation. Our representation must necessarily be based on our previous knowledge and study of the adverse evidence. I have applied for the copies, in view to this previous knowledge and study.

24. Moreover, it is my duty to state that it would not satisfy the ends of justice if our representative *alone* be allowed just to see the adverse documents, and this during the hearing of the case. Our representative or counsel must necessarily derive his instructions from His Highness's Government for the conduct of the case. It is therefore His Highness's Government that must primarily know and study the adverse evidence; an end, the accomplishment of which renders it necessary that our application for copies should be granted.

25. I now proceed to another part of Captain Barr's letter. I had asked for a copy of Major Alves's list of villages, produced by Dhar before Meer Shamut Ali. In replying to this application, Captain Barr states :—"This document belongs to Dhar and is not in this office; it is doubtless a copy of the list given by Major Alves in his letter dated 13th September 1823."

26. The document was produced in evidence by Dhar against us, and I submit, therefore, that we are entitled to a copy of it. Copy of it ought to be on record at the Residency, and as it is missing, Dhar might easily be called upon to produce the original again for the purpose of a copy being taken at the Residency.

27. I am bound to state that, as at present advised, I am unable to join in the opinion expressed in Captain Barr's letter that the document in question "is doubtless a copy of the list given by Major Alves in his letter dated 13th September 1823."

28. In conclusion, I beg your consideration of all I have ventured to represent, and the favour of your intimating to me the result. A judicatory, it often happens, lays down a certain rule, which becomes final or not, after hearing argument against the ruling. If such argument is found to have weight, the rule is freely altered. This perpetually occurs in practice as a matter of justice. I respectfully hope that the arguments I have advanced will be recognized as such.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) T. MADAVA ROW,

Minister to H. H. Maharajah Holkar.

No. 1356 of 1873.

(Copy.)

To SIR T. MADAVA ROW, K.C.S.I.,
Minister to H. H. Maharajah Holkar.

Date Indore Residency, 10th September 1873.

SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter No. 474 of 6th September 1873.

2. In your letter No. 183 of 13th May last, para. 6, you asked to be furnished with the papers on which the Government of India founded its reply. This letter was forwarded to Government and sanction obtained to furnish you with copies of those papers.

3. I now beg to point out that the decisions both of the Government of India and of General Daly were founded entirely on the reports of Major Alves and other English Officers, full copies of which have already been furnished to you, and that the Dhar documentary evidence did not enter into the considerations upon which those decisions were based.

4. Setting aside, therefore, all other questions on the point, it appears to me to be quite unnecessary to furnish documents which, not having affected the decision, cannot form any basis upon which the appeal can be argued, or which can in any way influence the trial.

5. As I have been directed by Government to fix an early date for hearing the appeal, I hope the 1st October will find you prepared to submit the same, as the season is rapidly approaching when my absence from Indore will again interfere with the prosecution of the case.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) J. W. WATSON,

Officiating Agent Governor-General, Central India.

No. 490 of 1873.

To Colonel J. WATSON, C.B., V.C.,

Officiating Agent Governor-General for Central India.

Dated Indore Durbar Office, 10th September 1873.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge your letter No. 1356 of to-day's date.

2. Your letter is explicit in stating that the evidence, copies of which I had applied for, does not at all affect the case, that in fact it is to be considered altogether eliminated from the proceedings.

3. Acting upon this basis, I will now enter upon the preparation of our representation, though I desire it to be understood that I do not surrender the important principle I respectfully contended for.

4. You suggest the 1st proximo for our répresentation. I apprehend that the time would be hardly sufficient. I beg therefore you will be so good as to extend it to the 20th idem. The difference will not, I hope, appear to you too much, considering that I have only just obtained the necessary papers, that His Highness the Maharajah will yet take some time to be able to resume business, and that the case itself is not one which can be properly dealt with in a very short compass.

5. I beg the favour of a reply.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) T. MADAVA ROW,

Minister to H. H. Maharajah Holkar.

INDORE,

24th October 1873.

Memorandum on the part of the Indore Durbar on the Nimunporé Mukrar Case.

I beg leave to state that the Indore Durbar hereby seeks the reversal of the decision passed by General Daly, Agent Governor-General, on the 20th of March 1872.

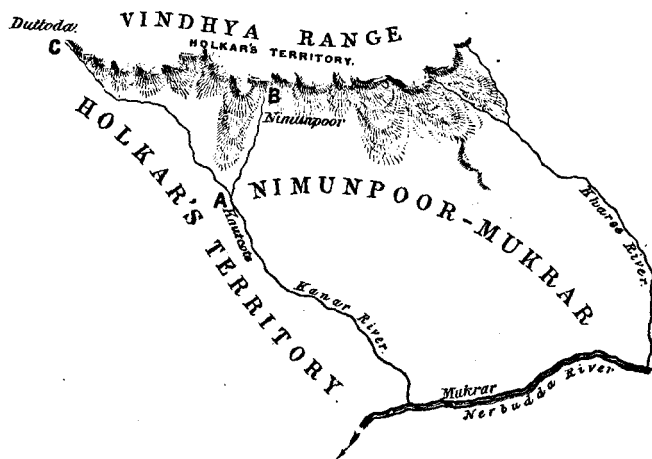
2. I respectfully submit that this decision is erroneous, because it is based upon an imperfect or erroneous apprehension of the facts, an imperfect or erroneous apprehension of the law, an imperfect or erroneous apprehension of the very question itself. It will be my duty to explain this in the course of this memorandum.

3. It is obviously necessary,—it is indeed of vital importance,—to obtain at the outset a clear and comprehensive conception of the salient points in issue. What these points are, and what they are not, must be accurately and thoroughly understood.

4. The dispute between the Indore and Dhar States is one of boundary. This dispute is known as that of Nimunpore Mukrar.

5. Nimunpore Mukrar is the name of a tract, situated in the valley of the Nerbudda river. The approximate shape of the tract is that of a trapezium, compressed between the Nerbudda river on the south and the Vindhya range of mountains on the north.

Sketch map referred to in page 15 para 9
Produced on the Indore side



6. The disputed boundary lies in the *north-western part* of this tract. It may be said to lie about the *north-western angle* of the trapezium.

7. In that corner, what line forms the western boundary, and what line forms the northern boundary, of Nimunpore Mukrar to the extent the tract belongs to Dhar, are the points to be decided. The area in dispute may be reckoned at about eighty or ninety square miles.

8. The boundary in dispute is *not the whole* of the western boundary, *nor the whole* of the northern boundary of Nimunpore Mukrar. The area in dispute is not the whole of Nimunpore Mukrar, which is stated to be about 600 square miles, nor is it what one might be led to suppose from Captain Barr's statement, that the tract in dispute is "nearly 40 miles in length and about 12 miles in breadth," which might strike a superficial observer as equivalent to 480 square miles, whereas the disputed area is only about 80 or 90 square miles. This negative statement is rendered necessary because General Daly, whose decision we seek to set aside, appears to have misconceived the actual situation and extent of the dispute, a misconception which has, doubtless, contributed its share to what we strongly contend is an erroneous decision.

9. What has been advanced so far may be made intelligible by means of a small approximate sketch of Nimunpore Mukrar. Attached is a skeleton map of this tract, extracted from the map prefixed to the "Report on the Land Revenue Settlement of British Nimar, by Captain J. Forsyth," a publication lately supplied to this Durbar from the Agency Office. I have added the names of a few places, rivers, &c. Such a skeleton map is useful, because it not only serves to give a clear idea of the disputed tract itself in a small compass, but comprehensively shows the relations of the disputed tract with the rest of the country in the neighbourhood.

10. From the accompanying sketch it will, indeed, be seen that the Kanar river does form the western boundary of Nimunpore Mukrar. It is not, however, the whole of the western boundary that is in dispute, as General Daly supposed, but only a *part* of it. The dispute, in reality, is mainly confined to this, namely, which of the *sources* of the Kanar river constitutes the western boundary, northward of the point A? Keeping minor details and differences for the present out of sight, it may be broadly stated that we claim A B as the boundary, whereas A C has, in effect, been awarded by the decision in question, if I understand that decision aright.*

11. This difference between the boundary claimed by us, and that which has been awarded, necessarily affects a part of the northern boundary also, namely, that between the points C and B. Further, Dhar, here and for some distance eastward of B, claims to get *above the Vindhya range*, that is to say, to get actually into the *table land of Malwa*; whereas we deny this claim, and we aver that Nimunpore Mukrar, as belonging to Dhar, is limited to the plains below the Vindhyas.

12. The extent, the nature, and situation of the actual dispute have been thus generally, and I hope clearly, stated.

13. I now proceed to show cause why the line A B should be confirmed, in supersession of the award of the line A C.

14. The most intelligible plan to pursue is, obviously, first, to show the strong points which are in favour of the line A B ; secondly, to show how these strong points have been assailed ; and, thirdly, to show with what effect they have been assailed.

15. As for the first of these heads, namely, to show the strong points in favour of the line A B which we claim. They are as follow :—

I.—We are *in possession*, and have been in possession for a very long series of years.

II.—Our claim is largely in accord with *Sir John Malcolm's Map of Central India, prefixed to his work published in 1823.*

III.—Our claim is similarly in accord with *the Map of 1858, published by the Surveyor-General's Office at Calcutta.*

IV.—Our claim is similarly in accord *with the acquiescence of Dhar for a long series of years.*

These, I respectfully submit, constitute a title absolutely invulnerable.

16. I beg, therefore, to be permitted to dwell at some length by way of explanation, on each of these important elements of title.

17. As for our possession, it is admitted ; in fact, Captain Barr, who investigated and pronounced upon the dispute in the first instance, (and General Daly's decision rests on Captain Barr's papers,) admits that the villages in the disputed tract are, and have been, in our possession. Mehigaum, Suttee, Sarolia, Nachumbore, Mohara, Janakpoor, and Nahar Jaboa, are not only in our possession, but, as Captain Barr admits, were founded by us—*vide* para. 15 of his Minute dated 10th June 1871. And, in the course of the same para., Captain Barr admits our long possession of the Mohara ghat also ; and we possess others still.

18. The extent and strong effect of our possession are further attested by the fact that Captain Barr himself states that, (but for Captain Alves's paper, which I shall hereafter weigh,) the inference would be legitimately drawn, that all the tract he speaks of " must necessarily be also a portion of that State," meaning the Indore State—*vide* conclusion of Captain Barr's, 16th para.

19. General Daly, too, virtually admits our long possession—*vide* para. 5 of the decision.

20. Dhar itself cannot, and does not, deny our possession, for its representative speaks of " the villages which the Indore Durbar has at present in its possession to the east of the river Kanar and to the south of the mountain chain," &c.

21. These admissions render it superfluous for me to refer in detail to many existing facts and to many existing documents, bearing evidence to our possession.

22. As for the conformity of our claim to the Map of Central India, affixed to Sir John Malcolm's work of 1823, I beg to point out that this clearly and strongly shows that much of what to this day continues in our possession *was also in our possession in Sir John Malcolm's time*, not to say that our possession is traceable to a still prior period. Sir John is a great authority in such matters, and his time constitutes an epoch in reference to which rights are settled. Sir John Malcolm's volumes, with the map I am alluding to, were in the hands of ^{Malcolm's Book} General Daly at the time; and for the sake of convenient reference a copy of the map* is submitted herewith. ^{* Vide Appendix No. F.} ^{with map} On careful inspection it will be observed that the dotted line of boundary in this map strongly supports our claim to the line A B. For facility of such inspection I have marked the tract with a cross in red ink. It will be seen that our boundary starts from a point on the Kanar river, which point is east and slightly south-east of our town of Katcote. The boundary thence marches in the main northwards, to meet the Vindhya range. This shows with the utmost possible clearness that our sub-montane possession here, even exclusive of those which belong to us in Nimanpore Mukrar, do extend eastward of that source of the Kanar river which starts from the neighbourhood of our village of Duttoda. In other words, Sir John Malcolm's map shows that A B is our line of boundary below the ghats and not A C as has been decided.

23. The Surveyor-General of Calcutta's Map of 1858 (belonging to General ^{map itself} Daly's office, and herewith* sent,) also confirms the ^{* Vide Appendix No. X.} correctness of our claim, inasmuch as it also clearly shows by unmistakable colouring, that our sub-montane boundary does not run along that source of the Kanar river which starts from the vicinity of our village of Duttoda, as has been decided, but runs along that source which, pursuing an almost direct southerly course, joins near our town of Katcote. This map of the Surveyor-General differs in some respects from that of Sir John Malcolm; a difference which shows that it was drawn up on independent data. Thus, two independent professional maps, published respectively in 1823 and 1858, bear concurrent testimony in favour of our claim. I can produce other copies of these maps for verification if necessary.

24. The sum and substance of what I have shown is, that we have been in possession of the tract in question from at least 1823, the period of Sir John Malcolm. Sir John Malcolm and the British Surveyor-General, with the host of gentlemen who assisted them in the preparation of their respective maps, are among the witnesses to such long and recognized possession to this day continuing.

25. Add to the foregoing unassailable facts the significant circumstance that Dhar has shown continued acquiescence, for there is no instance in which Dhar ever ousted us from our possession.

^{5A} Malcolm's map & that of the Surveyor General have accompanied my manuscript appeal & are not embodied in this 1823 & Malone Rom

26. Indeed, it is only in connection with this very recent dispute that Dhar has so much as raised a question as regards not our actual possession, but as regards our *right* of possession. The action of Dhar in this respect is evidently the result of some very recent thought or inducement. In proof of this, I need only refer to a British Officer's memo., dated 7th April 1871. In this document, Mir Shahmut Ali distinctly declares: "At the time I was at Nimanpore Mukrar there was no dispute about the frontier of the pergunnah." Again, "Had the whole of the frontier of the pergunnah, as is now alleged, been in dispute, surely the contending parties would not have failed to have brought it to my notice." Further, "The dispute about the general frontier is, I believe, of subsequent origin." Be it remembered that we have been admittedly in possession,—possession which, I have shown, extends at least as far backwards as 1823, the epoch of British supremacy in this part of India. While in such possession, it was not we that should dispute our own possession! It was clearly of Dhar the interest, and consequently the province, to get us ousted from our possession, if that State regarded our possession as wrongful. But Mir Shahmut Ali confirms my argument of Dhar's acquiescence, for he says, in effect, that Dhar did not dispute the frontier when he was in Nimanpore Mukrar, but that the dispute of Dhar is quite of "subsequent origin." In other words, Dhar had, until a very recent period, acquiesced in our long and uninterrupted possession.

27. Such acquiescence by Dhar is also virtually accepted by Captain Barr in more than one passage of his "Precis of Proceedings," dated 10th June 1871.

28. In connection with this branch of the subject, I beg to invite attention to another significant circumstance, which cannot be ignored by a Judge anxious to discover the truth. It is one of those circumstances which silently but forcibly reveal the true state of the belief of a party. The circumstance I allude to is this. Where Mir Shahmut Ali, on the part of the British Government, decided that that affluent of the Kanar river, which we claim as the true boundary, should be the frontier between Mohara of Indore and Dhoopghatta of Dhar, Dhar did not get that decision altered. The decision took *full* effect, and is in force to this day. The boundary marks accordingly laid down stand staring us in the face, as I myself have seen more than once, and as any one may see at any time. This again shows Dhar's acquiescence in the line we claim at an important point of the same.

29. Truth finds corroboration from a variety of sources. I will now call attention to another fact which also indicates the real state of Dhar's belief. About the year 1838 a dispute arose between Dhar on the one side and Banglee on the other. The dispute was between the Dhar village of Bowdikhera, and the Banglee village of Burkheda. The dispute was decided in 1838, and the decision, with map, is in the records of the agency. Both the map and the text of the decision recorded make it apparent that the village of Mahoopanee (now disputed by Dhar) was admitted by Dhar itself, as well as by Banglee, to belong to us.

30. There is still another circumstance which deserves notice. In the preceding para. I have stated that, in 1838, the dispute about the Dhar village of Bowdikhera was decided. It was decided that Bowdikhera was Dhar's. Dhar has since been granting leases of this village from time to time. In the lease or puttah granted by Dhar, even so lately as in 1863, the lessee is expressly prohibited from taking any lease of the *contiguous* villages of Indore. Here, then, is another admission by Dhar that our frontier extends and *is contiguous to the Dhar village of Bowdikhera.*

31. One circumstance more, and I shall have concluded this part of the subject. It is well known, and the fact is repeatedly recorded in the papers, that Dhar's possessions about the disputed tract were (and they still are) covered with dense jungle, were excessively feverish, and were, in consequence, scarcely habitable. Some of Dhar's Nakadars whose duty it was to levy timber fees for Dhar, therefore came and took up their residence for some time to the west of the line A B. As Dhar's timber from the Nimanpore Mukrar jungles was largely carried to the Indore markets, and therefore had to cross the line A B, Dhar's Nakadars found it both beneficial to their health and convenient for purposes of collecting the fees to reside west of that line. When the Indore Durbar discovered this many years ago, it peremptorily effected the removal of these Dhar Nakadars, who had no business to locate themselves west of the line A B. What was the consequence? The Dhar Nakadars moved to the east of the line, and mostly located themselves at Dhoopghatta, which is a point just to the east of the line of A B and commanding the principal routes across the line. It is at Dhoopghatta that Dhar's timber fees continue to this day to be collected by a number of karkoons whom I have myself more than once observed in the course of my personal inspection of the disputed tract. This instance, too, bears evidence to Dhar's recognition of A B as the frontier.

32. The evidentiary facts and circumstances I have adduced show that Dhar's acquiescence is not solitary or casual. It ramifies into Dhar's acts, both of commission and omission, through a series of years.

33. I have now shown that we are in possession, and have been in possession from at least 1823; that Sir John Malcolm's and the Surveyor-General's maps recognize our possession for at least half a century; and that Dhar itself has continuously acquiesced in our possession. Each of these facts taken singly, strongly points to an award in our favour. Taken in the aggregate, the probative effect is so great as to entitle us to a verdict, leaving entirely untouched Captain Alves's report, upon which the decision under review takes its stand; for this report, even if all the weight the framer of that decision saw fit to accord to it were conceded, cannot, I submit, *outweigh* the evidence in our favour as above set forth.

34. Captain Alves's report, however, is far from being entitled to such weight, and this I shall hereafter show.

35. I now proceed to the second and third of the heads noted in para. 14 of this memorandum, namely, to show how our strong points, as explained above, have been assailed, and with what effect.

36. Our possession is a very strong point. It is said that possession constitutes nine points of law. How is this strong point rebutted by Dhar? By simply describing our possession as an unlawful encroachment. Epithets of vituperative import are easily enough used, and I must resist the temptation to remark that the employment of such epithets is, not unfrequently, the only forensic resource of parties in default of sound argument,

37. One of the cardinal principles of civilized jurisprudence recognizes long adverse possession as, in itself, constituting a valid title. This principle is fully embodied in the "Rules for the guidance of Officers belonging to, or employed under, the Central India Agency in the Settlement of Boundary disputes between Native States,"—rules framed or sanctioned by the Government of India. The actual words embodying the principle are as follow:—"Continuous possession without interruption or formal dispute for twenty-five years should, if established, bar any new or revived claim against present holders."

38. Now, not only has Dhar absolutely failed to show that our possession is shorter than twenty-five years, but we have, in excess of the obligations of defence, actually shown that our possession is longer.

39. The failure of Dhar to show that our possession is shorter than twenty-five years ought, in itself, I contend, to terminate the suit against Dhar in the circumstances of the case, for on Dhar lies the onus of proof. The Evidence Act, No. I. of 1872, passed by His Excellency the Viceroy in Council, distinctly lays down the rule that "whoever desires any Court to give judgment as to any legal right or liability dependent on the existence of facts which he asserts, must prove that those facts exist." To illustrate this rule, examples are given, and, among them, there is one that is applicable to the case under consideration. The example is thus expressed: "A desires a Court to give judgment that he is entitled to certain land in the possession of B, by reason of facts which he asserts, and which B denies to be true. A must prove the existence of those facts." Another rule laid down by the same Act of the Government of India is that "the burden of proof in a suit or proceeding lies on that person who would fail if no evidence at all were given on either side." Now, in the present suit, if no evidence at all were given on either side, Indore would retain possession, and it is Dhar that would fail. Hence, as I have said, it is Dhar that, in the circumstances, is bound to prove that our possession is recent, that it is shorter than 25 years, and that *within this period* Dhar was in possession.

40. It might possibly be said that the Agency here is not bound by the Evidence Act above cited; but bound it is at any rate, I submit, by *principles of reason*. And the rules cited are only an expression of such a principle—a principle as old as rational or natural jurisprudence.

41. To proceed—I have said that Dhar has altogether failed to prove that our possession is shorter than twenty-five years. I beg to refer to the memorandum* on the part of Dhar among the printed papers. In it Dhar admits its inability, from alleged want of information, and simply indulges in loose and baseless conjectures or surmises which cannot for a moment weigh as evidence in the scales of justice. Dhar even says in so many words—“For the sake of truth, it must be admitted that Mahigaum and Janakpore seem to be older plantations, but it is difficult to ascertain under the present circumstances since what time they are in the possession of their present Ruler,” meaning the Ruler of Indore. And again: “These circumstances, which the Durbar had not the power of avoiding, demand some consideration, *before undisputed possession for twenty-five years be announced sufficient to establish one’s right.*” The italics are mine. In this passage, Dhar inferentially admits our undisputed possession for at least twenty-five years, the term prescribed by the Boundary Settlement Rules above quoted, as sufficient to “bar any new or revived claim against present holders.”

42. But the matter is further simplified; for, I repeat that, not only has Dhar failed to prove our possession to be short of twenty-five years, but we have, in excess of the necessities of defence, proved our possession to be longer than that period. We have shown that our possession extends back at least to the period of Sir John Malcolm’s map, a period exceeding fifty years.

43. I may even go a step still further, though it is quite superfluous. Not only have we been in possession for at least *fifty* years, but it is equally clear that Dhar has *not* been in possession for at least *ninety* years! In support of this position, I again call as witness no less an authority than Sir John Malcolm himself. In his work on Central India, (*vide* note in page 100, vol. II.,) Sir John, speaking of Nimunpore Mukrar itself, says—“This country has not only produced no revenue, but has hardly* been recognized as a Purgunnah for forty years.” And further, Sir John Malcolm, in his

* For the word “hardly” the Dhar representative has quoted the word “already,” which makes a very material difference in the sense.

letter to Major Henley, dated June 1820, says—“Soon after receiving the full report which you sent me of your proceedings in the Settlement of Nimunpore Mukrar, I took the opportunity of being at Dhar to communicate with Bhappoo Raghoonath upon the subject. He is perfectly sensible of the advantages which have resulted from your efforts to reclaim that desolate tract, of which he was honest enough to confess he knew nothing, except that such a pergunnah was granted by the Peishwa Balajee to the ancestors of the Powar Prince of Dhar.” Thus, then, for forty years before Sir John Malcolm, Dhar scarcely even recognized Nimunpore Mukrar as its pergunnah, much less did Dhar exercise possession in that pergunnah. Fifty years have since elapsed. Hence it is clear that for ninety years Dhar has held no possession in the tract marked as ours in Sir John Malcolm’s map, *even should this tract have ever formed a part of Nimunpore Mukrar.* What was the state of possession *prior to ninety*

years is a question which practical Statesmen and Judges must relegate to the domain of antiquarian speculation, though, even here, we have, I am informed, papers to produce in our favour.

44. Confining ourselves within the limits of practical utility, the case, then, stands thus :—Dhar, which has *not* been in possession for *ninety years*, claims restitution from Indore, which *has* been in possession at least for *fifty years*.

45. Apply to this state of facts *either* of the two principles laid down in the Boundary Settlement Rules, namely, possession at the time of British supremacy shall determine the right of possession, and possession for twenty-five years shall bar any claim against present holders ; or, apply *both* these principles. The result is inevitable. The decision must be in our favour.

46. I repeat that, in these circumstances, the decision must be in our favour. And in our favour must it be, whatever the contents of Captain Alves's report.

47. Though we are entitled to a verdict in our favour upon this course of reasoning alone, it may be interesting or satisfactory, and not wholly useless, to endeavour to show in one view how the erroneous decision under discussion arose.

It arose—

I.—From General Daly failing to attach that weight to our long possession, to which it is entitled by the Law of Evidence.

II.—From that authority failing to apply to our long possession the principle of prescription or limitation so clearly recognized and dictated in the Boundary Settlement Rules,—principles which altogether bar the claim of Dhar,—principles founded in eternal reason and justice.

III.—From that authority failing to realize the fact that Dhar has been out of possession for at least ninety years, and the fatal effect of such fact.

IV.—From that authority failing to refer to the map of so eminent a predecessor of his as Sir John Malcolm, the map being of 1823, and lying before that authority, but which was not available to us at the time.

V.—From that authority similarly failing to refer to the map of the British Surveyor-General, the map being of 1858, and likewise lying before that authority, but which, too, was not available to us at the time.

VI.—From that authority failing to notice or appreciate the legal and moral effect of Dhar's repeated acts and omissions importing its acquiescence in our possession.

VII.—From that authority ignoring the legal and moral effect of Mir Shahmut Ali's authorized and recognized action in the past, in the Mohara *versus* Dhoopghatta case.

VIII.—From that authority accepting Captain Alves's report* as the *sole* basis of his decision to the *exclusion* of other and higher bases of the utmost importance, on which the whole case ought properly to hinge.

* *Vide* Appendix No. VIII.

IX.—From that authority mistaking the extent and situation of the dispute.

X.—And above all, from that authority failing to scrutinize Captain Alves's papers in view to determine if any weight is really due to the same.

48. The explanations I have already submitted render it unnecessary for me to dwell on the several sources of misdecision I have just enumerated, excepting the last. This last point (No. X.) requires a good deal of explanation, which may, indeed, heavily tax attention, but which needs to be closely and patiently followed.

49. I must here repeat my contention that, quite irrespectively of Captain Alves's report,—that report to which General Daly was, in the absence of adverse scrutiny, led to attach undue weight,—we are entitled to an award in our favour on the several grounds I have urged,—grounds which manifest a *decided preponderance in our favour*, even should Captain Alves's papers be left altogether without comment. And it is *preponderance of any degree* that universally determines civil suits.

50. After this distinct observation, I proceed to set forth various considerations in view to show that Captain Alves's report and connected papers, so far as they bear on the determination of the boundary, are by no means deserving of the weight which General Daly was induced to assign to them.

51. I must begin by reproducing the two passages in Captain Alves's report which have led to the decision against us. They are as follow :—

“ This tract (Nimunpore Mukrar) is bounded on the north by the summit of the Vindhya range of mountains, to the south by the Nerbudda, and east and west by the Kharee and Kanar rivers, respectively, both of which streams, rising above the ghats and terminating in the Nerbudda, makes the district of a quadrangular form.

“ The ghats belonging to Dhar, leading up into Malwa from Nimunpore Mukrar, are as follow, commencing from the eastern boundary :—

- “ 1. Burjheree or Boorhanian, taking its name from either of these villages which lie above the ghat.
- “ 2. The Goraria.
- “ 3. The Kotrah.
- “ 4. The Thalketia.
- “ 5. The Burjye. This is also called the Bagly ghat as leading up to that town.
- “ 6. The Khoop.
- “ 7. The Ambapanee.
- “ 8. The Chonera.
- “ 9. The Kupass, unfrequented.
- “ 10. The Saut Ghautee, do.
- “ 11. The Mohara, or Pirwee Ghat.
- “ 12. Gowlpoora.

“On the west of the last pass is the ghat of Peepuldah belonging to Holkar.”

52. Thus stand the passages, upon the assumed, but untested, strength of which General Daly decides to deprive us of our possession of fifty years, and to grant possession to Dhar, which has been out of possession for ninety years. The effect of the first part of the above quotation is that the Kanar river forms the western boundary; that of the second part is, that none of the twelve ghats enumerated belong to us. It is this effect that it is now my province to comment upon.

53. I purpose to show that the statements of Captain Alves contain such ambiguity of conception or expression, and such errors of fact, as to make them unreliable in no small degree for the purpose of deciding the present dispute.

54. The papers of Captains Alves and Henley are closely allied, and therefore my observations will largely apply to both.

55. I wish I could have at once placed Messrs. Alves and Henley bodily into the witness-box. I feel sure that they could not have stood the fire of cross-examination for five minutes, however well they could have withstood other fire. It is obviously imposing on us a *very great disadvantage* to call on us to rebut the extra-judicial and *ex parte* allegations of persons who made those allegations upwards of fifty years ago, and who cannot now be placed in the witness-box, and subjected to that adverse scrutiny, which is so potent and so essential an instrument for the evolution of truth or for the detection of error. It is in reference to the unfairness of imposing such great disadvantage on parties that legal presumptions arising from long possession are universally accepted as safe guides in the administration of justice—presumptions, the operative effect of which in our favour cannot, I submit, be arrested, even should I altogether fail in overcoming the unfair disadvantages imposed on us as stated above,—as did our Motmid Futteh Mahomed Khan. As, then, Messrs. Alves and Henley cannot, at this great distance of time, be placed in the witness-box and subjected to personal interrogation, I am compelled to confine myself to a consideration of the *internal* evidence of their papers. Fortunately there is enough here to show how inconclusive they are for the purposes of this dispute.

56. Captain Alves's conception of the tract represented by the name of *Nimunpore Mukrar* is evidently a confused one. There is a considerable want of accuracy in his idea. At one time, *Nimunpore Mukrar* is a tract which consists of Dhar's possessions only; at another time, *Nimunpore Mukrar* is a tract which consists of Dhar's and *others'* possessions. This confusion nearly pervades Captain Alves's report, and points to the caution with which his statement ought to be received as evidence of the limits of *Nimunpore Mukrar*.

57. In his 1st or opening paragraph (*vide* his full report), Captain Alves speaks of *Nimunpore Mukrar* in the sense of the territory which belongs to Dhar. In his 3rd para. he speaks of “that portion of this tract which now appertains to Dhar under the general name of *Nimunpore Mukrar*.” Here the ‘tract’ referred

to, is, itself, Nimunpore Mukrar. In fact, *the whole, and a part of the whole*, are each termed Nimunpore Mukrar in the same sentence. Again, his 4th para. (quoted above in extenso) begins by stating—"This tract is bounded on the north," &c. &c. What tract is it? The whole tract comprising Dhar's and others' possessions, or that part of Nimunpore Mukrar which belongs to Dhar alone? Further, this list No. 1 is headed "List of Tuppas and Villages comprised in that portion of Nimunpore Mukrar which now belongs to Dhar." Mark the words "in that *portion* of Nimunpore Mukrar which *now* belongs to Dhar." This leads to the inference that some other portion of Nimunpore Mukrar belongs to another State. Finally, at the end of the list of Tuppas and Villages, he speaks of Nimunpore Mukrar of enlarged area. This reference to Nimunpore Mukrar is not clear either. Captain Alves, indeed, designates the parts belonging to us and to Scindia. But he is evidently under the impression that our Tuppa of Khyrekhera is situate *beyond* the limits of the Kanar and Kharee rivers, whereas, in point of fact, this Tuppa is *within* those limits.

58. The fact is, that the pergunnah of Nimunpore Mukrar was variously partitioned like other districts, by the Peishwa, between the three Mahratta powers, Holkar, Scindia, and Dhar, the partition having taken place so long ago as 1778. About the period of Captain Alves's report, Dhar itself had totally lost sight of its share, the Dhar Minister honestly confessing to Sir John Malcolm at the time that he knew nothing of the pergunnah of Nimunpore Mukrar except that it was granted by the Peishwa to the ancestors of the then Prince of Dhar. In this state of things, it was impossible for Captain Alves, during his three rainy and highly feverish months of office, and in the course of but one visit which he made to the district, to have become intimately or correctly acquainted with the limits of Nimunpore Mukrar as a whole, or with the limits of the parts distributed among Holkar, Scindia, and Dhar in detail. And be it remembered that Captain Alves's report is made in three short months, and consequent on but one visit after his succeeding Captain Henley, who himself had stated in his report that the tract was wild and "almost inaccessible," was "from its present unhealthiness a focus of contagious disease," had been almost destitute of inhabitants for upwards of half a century; that therefore it was found exceedingly difficult to procure reliable information; that he described the lands of Dhar only "according to the best information procurable in the present deserted state of the country;" and that he only "hoped a satisfactory conclusion as to the exact extent of these lands, may be attained."

59. The confusion and ambiguity of Captain Alves as regards the limits and distribution of Nimunpore Mukrar, are thus easily accounted for; but, confusion and ambiguity they nevertheless are.

60. There is another instance of ambiguity. Captain Alves says that the Kanar river is the western boundary. This is so far clear enough; but go up the Kanar river to the point A of the sketch, and we directly encounter a doubt. Granting that the Kanar river is the boundary—How does the boundary run

beyond the point A? Is it along the affluent A B, or along the affluent A C, of the Kanar river? Which of these affluents had Captain Alves in view? Had he *anything at all* in view beyond the Kanar river in general?

61. The main dispute hinges upon the solution of this doubt, yet this doubt never so much as crossed the mind of General Daly. He could not, therefore, have possibly given any, the least, consideration to it. The fact is, General Daly misapprehended the main issue altogether. His idea was that we disputed *the whole* of the western boundary, whereas, in reality, the dispute is limited to that *part* of the boundary which lies above the point A.

52. That General Daly entertained such misapprehension will be apparent from several passages in his decision, some of which I must here quote.

63. General Daly's decision* states at the very outset :—" A dispute having been long in existence as to the western boundary of this pergunnah," &c. This shows that General Daly took the question to be—" What is the western boundary of the whole pergunnah?" Whereas it really is—" What is the western boundary *above the point A?*"

64. Again, General Daly says—" During this investigation, documents of importance were brought to light, which, if verified, put all question as to the area and ownership of the pergunnah at rest." This, again, shows that General Daly supposed the question to be respecting *the area and ownership of the pergunnah*, which it was not.

65. Captain Barr, too, upon whose report General Daly's decision rests, shared his Chief's misapprehension regarding the precise dispute, for, Captain Barr, in his *Precis of Proceedings*, says—" Since then, the question as to where the entire western frontier of the pergunnah of Nimunpore Mukrar lies has been opened." Nothing can more clearly show the existence of the misapprehension I am speaking of. Mark the words "*the entire western frontier of the pergunnah of Nimunpore Mukrar.*"

66. Had the question really been what General Daly thus supposed, it would certainly have found a popularly perfect solution in the statement of the boundary by Captains Alves and Henley, both of whom say generally, that the Kanar river is the western boundary of Nimunpore Mukrar. Any one who looks at the sketch given at the outset of this memorandum, would at once naturally declare, as General Daly has declared, that the definition of the boundary by Captains Alves and Henley was decisive, namely, that it is the Kanar river—and the Kanar river without doubt.

67. It will thus be seen that it was because General Daly misapprehended the question that he found an easy solution for it in the apparently conclusive, but really ambiguous, testimony of Captains Alves and Henley. It was a solution, not only easy for General Daly, but happens to be peculiarly profitable to Dhar, for, by that solution, Dhar would get even more than it sued for. If

would get all the tract below the Peepuldah ghat, and stretching as far as the source of the affluent A C, which tract is in excess of Dhar's claim.

68. Our territories on the west are in contact with Dhar's on the east. Our pergunnahs are those of Katcote, Chundoopora, &c. Which is the boundary between Katcote, Chundoopora, &c., on the one side, and Dhar's property on the other? The only answer that Captains Alves's and Henley's statement furnishes is that the line of separation is the Kanar river. But which affluent of the Kanar river? A B or A C? The statement furnishes no definite reply.

69. Instances of ambiguity may be multiplied. Captain Henley says—"The Kanar Moddy forms for it a distinct boundary line in nearly the whole of its course from the hills to its confluence with the Nerbudda." Mark the word 'nearly.' It imports that in *some* part, the Kanar river does *not* form a distinct boundary. Which part is this? Probably above the point A, where the present dispute really lies. Again, mark the words "from the hills." What point of the course of the river is meant by this? "The hills" might mean either the Vindhya range, or the minor hills which form the spurs of this range, and which intersperse Nimunpore Mukrar in its western portion; for, Captain Henley uses the word "hills" indiscriminately in either sense. In short, everything that is predicated of the Kanar river by the two Officers, is true of either affluent in question; and, obviously, it would not be legitimate to endeavour to solve the ambiguity by the light of knowledge which came to existence subsequent to the time when those Officers wrote; for, what they meant should be determined by what they knew at the time.

70. In point of fact, it appears probable that Captains Alves and Henley did not at all contemplate the affluent A C. Its conflict with the affluent A B was probably never present to their mind, or, they would most certainly have taken care to distinguish the one affluent which they meant, from that which they did not mean. This probability receives confirmation from the fact that none of the villages established by Captains Alves and Henley for Dhar are situated along the line A C, whereas several lie along the line A B. If A C were the real boundary, how natural would it be that the first villages should find settlement along this line, which is nearest the sources of population, labour, and supplies. The Officers, in all probability, noted the position of the two Dhar villages of Nimunpore and Mukrar, which give the name of Nimunpore Mukrar to the whole pergunnah; they saw that these villages were situated nearly north and south; they saw a stream passing by the village of Nimunpore on the north, and towards the village of Mukrar in the south; they were informed that this stream was the western boundary of Nimunpore Mukrar and they reported that this stream, namely the Kanar, formed the western boundary of the pergunnah of Nimunpore Mukrar. What can be more natural than this? Another circumstance which strengthens this probability is this. We have named as ours a large number of villages in the disputed tract between A C and A B. Dhar has disputed the very names of several of these villages and assigned *other* names! But happily

there are some instances in which the villages are so well known, that it is not possible for Dhar to dispute their names, such as Ota, Mahigaum, Sookhee Bowdie, Poothly, Maundavy, Osalee, Nachumbore, Khyrekhedda, Borekhedda, Pandavy, Naljerry, Janakpore, Naharjhaba, &c. &c. Here, then, we have a number of villages, the names and sites of which cannot be denied by Dhar. Now these villages are not in Captain Alves's list, whereas they would have been there if they really belonged to Dhar. Again, these villages, which are thus not Dhar's, are situated in the disputed tract, which, therefore, cannot be Dhar's. A B must therefore be the boundary, and not A C.

71. If, notwithstanding all I have urged, it be still supposed that Captains Alves and Henley meant the line A C and not A B as the boundary, I have to submit a series of cogent circumstances that subvert such hypothesis.

I.—Such hypothesis is opposed to the fact of our continuous possession.

II.—It is opposed to the repeated and continued acquiescence of Dhar.

III.—It is opposed to Sir John Malcolm's map, which shows that A B is the line and not A C.

IV.—It is similarly opposed to the map of the British Surveyor General.

V.—It is opposed to the very claim of Dhar, for Dhar does not sue for all the tract to the east of A C, but for a part of it. The hypothesis assumed would give to Dhar a larger tract than it even claims.

VI.—It is opposed to the judicial award of Mir Shahmut Ali in the Mohara *versus* Dhoopghatta case, wherein A B is adjudged as the boundary,—a decision which has fully been carried out, which stands in full force, and which the issue of the present trial cannot cancel or invalidate.

VII.—It is opposed to the probabilities of the case as demonstrated in the immediately preceding para.

72. On the other hand, just try the *alternative* hypothesis, namely, that Captains Alves and Henley meant the line A B, and it will be found to conform itself to all the tests just enumerated. It consists with our at least fifty years' possession; it consists with Dhar's continued acquiescence; it consists with Sir John Malcolm's map; it consists with the map of the Surveyor-General; it consists with Shahmut Ali's decision; it consists with the probabilities of the case; and it is free of the anomaly of giving Dhar more than it even claims.

73. I respectfully contend, then, that the judicial mind is bound to accept the latter hypothesis and to reject the former as untenable.

74. I have now to discuss the statement of Captains Alves and Henley touching the ghats. I will prove that this testimony is altogether unreliable.

75. I must here make a few preliminary remarks to reduce to its true value the estimate of these ghats, lest an exaggerated importance be attached to the contention here.

76. In the first place, we by no means claim all the twelve ghats as ours. I limit our claim to only two of them, namely, Mohara and Gowlpoorah.

77. In the next place, our claim to these two ghats does not at all involve Dhar's deprivation of the *revenue* it derives from its timber passing by these two ghats. The timber cut in Dhar's pergunnah of Nimunpore Mukrar will, of course, still be its own; so it will continue to realize all the duty thereon. The question of the ownership of the two ghats should not, therefore, be supposed to be a question of the *revenue derived by Dhar*, as it seems to have been supposed. Dhar revenue will remain as it is, if the two ghats we claim are decided to be ours.

78. I have said that we claim two of the twelve ghats named by Captain Alves, namely, Mohara and Gowlpoorah. But of these two the former was declared to be ours by the judgment of Mir Shahmut Ali on the part of the British Government, a judgment which was passed years ago, which was recognized by higher authorities, which Dhar submitted to, which was fully carried out, and which continues legally in force. Mohara, thus declared ours, and confirmed in our long continued possession, cannot, I respectfully but emphatically submit, be on any account now taken away from us. If General Daly's decision under review really means to dispossess us of this ghat as it seems to import, I beg to enter here my strong but respectful protest against so groundless,—I had almost said so unwarrantable,—a course.

79. Setting aside then the Mohara ghat, which is already ours from every point of view, our present contention is restricted to the Gowlpoorah only, out of the several ghats enumerated by Captain Alves.

80. It is not, however, solely upon the sufficient ground urged above (para. 78) that I claim the Mohara ghat. I can claim it also for reasons which equally apply to the Gowlpoorah.

81. In entering upon a statement of these reasons I proceed to fulfil the engagement made in para. 74, namely, to prove that the testimony of Captains Alves and Henley as regards the ghats they name, is altogether unreliable as evidence regarding their ownership; and, as such, I submit it ought to be altogether rejected.

82. Let us now sift that testimony, for unsifted evidence is worse than useless; it positively misleads, and misleading it imperils justice. Of this truth, the case in hand presents forcible illustrations.

83. I have no hesitation in impeaching this testimony on grounds which I proceed to submit categorically.

I.—The evidence is not really of Captains Alves and Henley, and is, therefore, of no value.

II.—It is opposed to the superior and contemporaneous evidence of the map of Sir John Malcolm, the official superior of Captains Alves and Henley.

- III.—It is opposed to the corroborative evidence of the British Surveyor-General.
- IV.—It is opposed to the state of continued actual possession by us.
- V.—It is opposed to the continued acquiescence of Dhar.
- VI.—It is opposed to the numerous arguments already advanced to show that A B is the line of boundary and not A C.
- VII.—It would give more to Dhar than it claims.
- VIII.—It is contradicted by itself.
- IX.—It is opposed to visible truth.

84. On Count No. I., Captain Alves does not speak from *personal* knowledge. The analysis and appreciation of evidence being a scientific process to be performed with the greatest caution and circumspection, we must carefully distinguish between a *percipient*, and a *mere narrating* witness—narrating particulars derived from unreliable sources of information. As a pre-eminent Jurist observes, *small* indeed is the probative force of the narrating witness who has not been a percipient witness. I submit that Captain Alves is only a narrating witness, and not a percipient one, and therefore his evidence is of little value. I will explain how this is.

85. Captain Alves's report is dated from a place *out* of Nimunpore Mukrar. Captain Alves did not, and could not, reside in Nimunpore Mukrar, which was then confessedly a most wild and inhospitable region, the abode of tigers, malefactors, and fever. The date of the report is the 13th of September 1823. Captain Alves himself states that he assumed charge of the affairs of Nimunpore Mukrar from the commencement of the Fusly, that is to say, from June. It follows that, when the report was written, Captain Alves had been in charge barely three months. It may well be doubted if he was actually in charge even for three months, for, probably, he was but conventionally in charge from the beginning of the Fusly. The actual charge must have been made over later, as Captain Henley's letter, intimating *delivery* of charge, is dated the 22nd of July, and from a place very far from that where Captain Alves was residing. And what sort of months are these during which Captain Alves was in charge? They are the very months when the south-west monsoon is at its height, when roads and paths are scarcely passable even for foot-passengers, when malarious fever rages in the rank jungles of Nimunpore Mukrar. These are evils seriously felt to this day, and they must have been in their most aggravated form in 1823, which is 50 years ago. Is it possible, I ask, for Captain Alves, charged as he was with other important duties in Malwa, to have himself, at such a time, and in so short a space of time, personally gone over the numerous ghats he names, as well as the other tracts, &c., he alludes to? I submit it is impossible. We need not, however, indulge in conjecture, for we have Captain Alves's own account. In so many words he tells us that he paid '*a late visit*' to Nimunpore Mukrar. So, he barely once went, he returned, he reported. These circumstances highly improbabilize his personal inspection of the several ghats he names, not less

than thirteen. This improbability rises and reaches to certainty when at least one serious mistake, which I am enabled to point out, is considered, and which, I submit, no man would have committed had he made a *personal* inspection. Captain Alves names Burjheree or Boorhamia ghat as Dhar's. Yet this very ghat lies *beyond the limits of the Kanar and Kharee rivers named by himself as the limits of Nimunpore Mukrar!*

86. Though Captain Henley had been longer in charge of Nimunpore Mukrar, be it remembered that this was only a very small part of his charge. He had the most important, political, administrative, military, and other duties to perform, such as must have left him little time to personally study the geographical details of a wild and valueless, and, as he himself terms, almost "inaccessible tract," especially when there was no dispute to attract and rivet attention to such details. *His* list of ghats, in the very first place (be it noted), does *not* assert that the ghats he names *are the property of Dhar*, for it simply professes to specify the *amounts of duties* levied on timber cut in the Nimunpore Mukrar jungles, and *passing up* into Malwa by the ghats named. The mere mention of the ghats to indicate the routes by which Dhar's timber was carried up into Malwa, cannot, I contend, warrant the inference that the ghats were Dhar's property. To show how extremely unwarrantable such an inference would be, let us take an instance drawn from the very paper of Captain Henley, in the course of which the ghats are specified. The following is an entry of Captain Henley in the self-same paper:—

Hallee Rupees.

"To a large boat constructed for the purpose of establishing a Ferry for Cattle across the Nerbudda from Mukrar to Poonassa."..... 142

Here the mere *direction of the passage* of the cattle is meant by the specification of Poonassa. This mention of Poonassa in Dhar's accounts cannot warrant the inference that Poonassa was Dhar's property. Clearly and indisputably Poonassa was not, and is not, Dhar's property, but is British. No more can it be inferred that the mere mention of the ghats in Dhar's accounts to indicate the route taken by Dhar's timber, was meant to predicate that the ghats belonged to Dhar. A Bombay Customs Officer may enter in his accounts duties paid on goods passing the Red Sea, the Cape of Good Hope, &c. It would not follow that the Red Sea, the Cape of Good Hope, &c., therefore *belong to Bombay!*

87. Thus, Captain Henley's allusion to the several ghats is not really against us. Yet, I would make a few comments on it to show that even Captain Henley was not personally acquainted with the ghats, that he was by no means a percipient witness in the matter.

88. Captain Henley, like Captain Alves, has made mistakes which prove his ignorance of the geography of the ghats. For instance, Peepuldah ghat, which is indisputably ours, which Captain Alves himself declares our own, and which Dhar itself does not claim, but admits to be ours, is actually specified

among others, by Captain Henley, in his accounts of Dhar's customs. Here is a palpable mistake, unless the explanation I have given above is accepted, namely, that the mention of the ghats in Dhar's accounts did not mean that the ghats were the property of Dhar, but simply meant to indicate the routes by which Dhar's timber was conveyed into the table land of Malwa. Take another instance in proof of Captain Henley's personal non-acquaintance with the ghats. He mentions Mohara and Perve as two distinct and separate ghats, whereas they are the alternative names of but one and the same ghat. Take yet a third instance. He names as distinct and separate ghats the Maunsingpoora, Eirnas, the Pepprepanee, the Burjye or Baglee ghats, whereas they are the several names of the same ghat. Here is a fourth instance. He mentions Boorhamia ghat in Dhar's accounts, whereas this lies *totally out of the limits of the Kanar and Kadree rivers mentioned by himself as the limits of Nimunpore Mukrar.*

89. It will thus be seen that the evidence of Captains Alves and Henley is by no means their original evidence. It is loose, erroneous, and, therefore, unreliable hearsay, which ought not to go into the scales of the Judge at all.

90. *Count No. II.*—If it should go into the scales at all, it ought to weigh very little indeed against Sir John Malcolm's map, a map prepared by a body of European and other Officers, professionally trained, who personally examined geographical details, went through a regular geodactical survey, and recorded and published the result of their great labour. Of the merits of this map I shall speak again somewhat more in detail. At present I need only repeat that Sir John Malcolm's map points to A B as the true boundary, and, as such, undoubtedly gives us the ghats we claim, namely, Mohara and Gowlpoorah.

91. *Count No. III.*—Great as the authority of Sir John Malcolm's map thus is, it receives no small corroboration in regard to this disputed boundary from the Surveyor-General's map.

92. *Count No. IV.*—Great as the concurrent and combined force of the evidence borne by these two maps is, it is enhanced to *conclusive* effect by our long and continued possession as already explained.

93. *Count No. V.*—This conclusive effect is still further strengthened by Dhar's continued acquiescence.

94. *Count No. VI.* is self-explanatory.

95. *Count No. VII.*—If Captains Alves and Henley's statements regarding the ghats were accepted to mean that those ghats belong to Dhar, you would have to give to Dhar ghats which it does not claim, or which are absolutely *beyond* the limits of Nimunpore Mukrar as defined by the Officers themselves; for instance, you would have to give to Dhar the Peepuldah, the Barjheree, or the Boorhamia ghats, which you cannot:

96. *Count No. VIII.*—The statements under discussion are self-contradictory. What Captain Alves states as belonging to Holkar, is included in Dhar's

accounts by Captain Henley. Again, Nimanpore Mukrar is stated to be bounded by the rivers Kanar and Karee, and yet at least one of the ghats named as Dhar's clearly lies *beyond* the region embraced by these rivers, and is not Dhar's. And a ghat which clearly lies *within* this region which is said to be Dhar's, is declared to be (though rightly enough) not Dhar's, but ours.

97. *Count No. IX.*—The eternal mountains and streams, there they are. Let any one go and see them, and he will find that at least one of the ghats named both by Captains Alves and Henley as *Dhar's*, is *beyond* the limits of the Kanar and Karee rivers, and another named by Captain Alves as *not Dhar's* is *within* the limits of those rivers! And the same ghats which bear different names have been taken as distinct and separate ghats.

98. The only possible way in which I can account for the remarkable vagueness, the discrepancies, the inconsistencies, and the errors of this lot of evidence, is this. Captains Alves and Henley, amid their political, military, executive, and other duties (for Nimanpore Mukrar formed but an insignificant fraction of their charges) had no opportunities to personally explore the details of the geography of Nimanpore Mukrar, then the most desolate and almost inaccessible and intensely feverish bit of territory. In the management of this bit they very largely (though very naturally) trusted Devy Singh, whose name is frequently mentioned in the papers as the individual employed as their chief instrument in the management of the tract, and who, in the words of Captain Henley, had "provisionally assumed a general superintendence over the country and its interests." This individual was one of those who were "eager to establish their claims as hereditary officers of the unclaimed forests and barren rocks"—*vide* Malcolm's 2nd volume, page 101 and foot-note, which refer to Nimanpore Mukrar specially. It was from this interested individual, who had been a noted free-booter, that Captains Alves and Henley chiefly derived their information regarding a deserted and waste pergunnah, and its abandoned and untraceable villages. This individual, interested as he was in the matter of his claims, overstated or misstated the particulars in the total absence of any *external* check. And very likely also ghats which were mentioned in Dhar's account of timber duties in view simply to indicate the *routes* by which the timber was carried up into Malwa, were hastily inferred by Captain Alves to belong to Dhar; an inference, of course, quite erroneous. I will here point to one additional circumstance which fully bears me out. Peepulda ghat, *which is indisputably ours*, and which is quite out of Dhar's possession, and never was in its possession, and which we have all along possessed, *was till lately* specified in Dhar's account of timber duties of Nimanpore Mukrar.* Dhar will not deny this. What can prove

* *Vide* lease granted by Dhar for the Farm of Peepulda Naka.

more conclusively than this that the specification of the ghats in Dhar's duty account, simply imports the *routes* by which the timber was taken up into Malwa, and by no means the *ownership* by Dhar?

99. But howsoever the unreliable features of this lot of evidence be accounted for, I must submit that they are unreliable still, and therefore such evidence cannot possibly form the basis of a correct decision.

100. Why trust to such utterly unsafe evidence, when we have before us the contemporaneous map of Sir John Malcolm ?

101. Let us now institute a fair comparison between the verbal, loose, and incoherent description of the boundary by Captains Alves and Henley on the one hand, and the pictorial and more precise description of the same by Sir John Malcolm.

102. The material infirmities of the former I have already pointed out. I will now expatiate a little on the latter.

103. Mark what Sir John Malcolm says in regard to his map :—

“To the persevering ability of Lieutenant Gibbings, who was Assistant Quartermaster-General of his division, the author feels indebted for the map, which forms so essential a part of this work. It is formed entirely of original materials, and its construction was consequently a great labour.

“Lieutenant Mitchell, a very intelligent and qualified Officer, was employed in aiding Lieutenant Gibbings; and also Lieutenant Mathias, who, amongst other Surveys, completed that of the lower part of the Nerbudda, following the course of that river in every part where it was possible to remain on its banks or sail on its stream.

“Captain Limes and Lieutenant Hansard, two meritorious Officers who had preceded Lieutenant Mathias in this attempt, fell a sacrifice to the insalubrious climate and the fatigue to which they were exposed, but left useful Surveys and observations.

“Besides the Officers mentioned, several others, among whom were Lieutenants Irvin and Johnson, contributed routes and Surveys.

“Mr. Sundt (a native-born) who was lent to the Geographical Department in Central India from the Revenue Survey at Bombay, to which he belongs, not only drew the original map to which he contributed several Surveys, but has since made a copy with divisions of the districts.

“The author has particular pleasure in stating his obligations to these ingenious and scientific persons, with whose labours in the public service he has been intimately acquainted from the time they left the Survey School of Madras.

“When it is stated that there is not one person whose name has been mentioned that is not well versed in the language and customs of the natives, and that the attention of almost all was directed to the object of obtaining minute local information at the points where they were employed, the mass of authentic materials which they collected and transmitted to the author may be imagined.”

104. This is not all. Captain Dangerfield, professionally a highly scientific “Surveying Officer,” was closely associated with the map of Sir John Malcolm in its careful verification. For purposes of such verification, he made various astronomical observations, “combined with the most minute and careful geodactical survey with magnetic bearings and perambulator distances.” Captain Dangerfield fully explored the Vindhya range, descended the several ghats which lead into the valley below (in which Nimanpore Mukrar lies), and was in Nimanpore Mukrar itself.

105. Thus, under Sir John Malcolm, there was a special, professional, organized, well directed and active Geographical Department, which executed the map under consideration. Persevering ability and great labour were brought to bear upon the framing of the map by a host of European and other Officers, able, intelligent, qualified, meritorious, ingenious, and scientific, well versed in the language and customs of the natives, and attentive to the object of obtaining minute local information; all actuated, under the direction of their distinguished chief, by an enthusiasm which made light of life itself. The map bearing the stamp of Sir John Malcolm, is the product of *such* an organization.

106. Now, is not such a map an infinitely safer guide than the unprofessional, loose, one-sided, hearsay, incoherent, contradictory, and manifestly erroneous statement, which avowedly constitutes the basis of General Daly's decision? The answer does not admit of the shade of a doubt.

107. With such a map in our favour, and with such a statement in favour of Dhar, I submit that the preponderance is conclusively on our side, and this apart from all other evidence.

108. But the map in our favour is corroborated by the map of the British Surveyor-General, while the statement in favour of Dhar has no corroboration. The evidence in our favour thus becomes more than conclusive.

109. Add our long and continued possession, a possession long and repeatedly acquiesced in by Dhar; the conclusion acquires, I submit, overwhelming force.

110. *Independent* courses of reasoning point forcibly to the self-same conclusion. Upon the strength of long continued possession alone I can claim a verdict. Let us see what Wheaton, a great authority on International law, says. Here are his words:—"The writers on natural law have questioned how far that peculiar species of presumption, arising from the lapse of time, which is called *prescription*, is justly applicable as between nation and nation. But the constant and approved practice of nations shows, that, by whatever name it be called, the uninterrupted possession of territory or other property for a certain length of time by one State, excludes the claim of every other." The same eminent author quotes a lucid judicial utterance which precisely applies to the case before us. It is as follows:—

"No human transactions are unaffected by time. Its influence is seen over all things subject to change. And this is peculiarly the case in regard to matters which rest in memory, and which consequently fade with the lapse of time, and fall with the lives of individuals. For the security of rights, whether of States or individuals, long possession under a claim of title is protected. And, there is no controversy in which this great principle may be invoked with greater justice and propriety than in a case of disputed boundary."

111. Weighty are these words, and they embody a cardinal principle, which preserves, protects, and perpetuates national as well as individual property. Remove the barrier provided by this solid, massive principle, the flood-gates of endless litigation or interminable war would be opened on a composed world.

112. Upon this vital principle alone I may claim a verdict with confidence ; but I have urged more, which independently points to a verdict in our favour.

113. Supposing we succeed in convincing the reviewing authority of the justice of our contention, and that that authority declares in our favour, I beg to submit a few remarks to show in detail what award we claim.

I.—The affluent A B to be declared the boundary below the ghats.

II.—Minor differences or deviations to be waived on both sides to ensure a well defined line throughout.

III.—The northern boundary east of the point B to be the Vindhya range, as is shown by concurrent evidence, both direct and analogical.

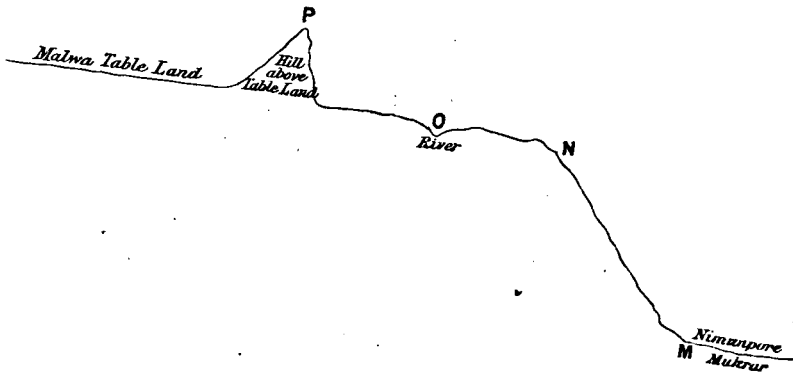
IV.—As the affluent A B emerges from the Vindhya range near Dhar's village of Dhoopghatta, the boundary beyond to be the Vindhya range.

114. The only question that will remain is, to whom does the *water-shed* of the Vindhya range here belong, and what are the precise limits of the *water-shed* ?

115. This *water-shed* we originally claimed. But if the analogy furnished by the undisputed state of property in the immediate neighbourhood, that is to say, between Banglee and Nimanpore Mukrar, point to the propriety of giving this watershed to Dhar, we shall yield the point. The state of property, therefore, in that neighbourhood may be ascertained as a guide.

116. If the result lead to the giving of this *water-shed* wholly to Dhar, the limits must be defined. I observe that both General Daly and Captain Barr have greatly misapprehended these limits. A tract actually lying *above* the *water-shed* has been supposed included in the *water-shed*, to the detriment of Indore. I am prepared to show this on the spot if necessary.

117. The *water-shed* of the Vindhyas in the part under reference I take to be that space which lies between the foot of the Vindhyas, and the *commencement of the table-land on the range*. I contend that the upper limit of the *water-shed* terminates *on a level with the table-land*. In the event of the accident of there being in the neighbourhood a hill *on the table-land*, the *water-shed cannot ascend such hill*. What I mean may be better illustrated by a diagram. The following roughly presents the meridional section of the Vindhya range at the part under consideration :—



In the foregoing diagram, I contend that the water-shed is confined between the points M and N. It cannot extend *beyond* N. It cannot, *a fortiori*, extend to P, the top of an accidental hill rising *from and above the table-land of Malwa*. It is up to P that Dhar claims water-shed to extend. This I most emphatically deny. In the first place, P is the top of a hill belonging to *Malwa*. It is a hill *on the table-land*, and it is a mere accident that it is there. In the next place the drainage between the points P and N *does not at all go down* N M, but passes into the river at O. In no legitimate sense, therefore, can the space between O and N be called part of the water-shed with reference to submontane country, stretching from M. Much less so the space between P and N.

This plain principle to be declared as basis No. V.

118. The several bases thus claimed, will suffice for the settlement of the case and also for the detailed demarcation. If, notwithstanding, any minor differences or difficulties should arise, some of the evidence on record might be had recourse to to settle them, as for instance, that alluded to in paras. 17, 18, 28, 29, 30, and 70 of this memorandum.

119. I shall be happy to furnish any further explanations that may be called for.

120. In conclusion, I beg to submit that the course of justice appears plain from the light thrown on the case in the course of this representation, a light of which the framer of the original decision had not the advantage.

N.B.—The annexures of this memorandum will appear in the Appendix.

No. 719.

(Copy.)

To Colonel J. WATSON, C.B., V.C.,
 Officiating Agent Governor-General for Central India.

Dated Indore Durbar Office, 4th December 1873.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith a Memorandum in connection with the Nimanpore Mukrar case, and request the favour of your placing the same in the file of the proceedings in due course.

2. As regards the books which form the accompaniments of the Memorandum, I trust that due care will be enjoined in case they have to be removed from your possession for any length of time, as some of those books are not my property.

I have &c.,

(Signed) T. MADAVA ROW,
 Minister to H. H. the Maharajah Holkar.

This is referred to as
memorandum marked C
in Col. Watson's Remarks
para 6.

38

MEMORANDUM.

1. On the 24th of October last, and in the course of my address on the Nimanpore Mukrar case, when I produced Sir John Malcolm's printed map of 1823 and drew attention to the dotted line of boundary crossing the river near Katcote and marching northwards, and thus supporting our contention and overthrowing that of Dhar, the Officiating Political Agent seemed to feel not *quite* certain if the said dotted line did represent the boundary. I submitted that it did, and thought that a closer scrutiny of the map would dissipate all doubt.

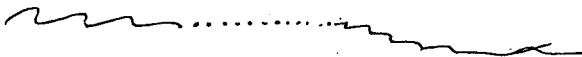
2. Last evening, however, I was informed at the Residency that some communication had been received from the Surveyor-General to the effect, that dotted lines are used in maps to show the *unexplored portions of rivers*. And it was hence supposed that the testimony of Sir John Malcolm's map, as urged by me among a multitude of evidentiary facts and circumstances, was upset.

3. It is, therefore, my duty to offer some further remarks and explanations on this point of my address of the 24th of October last.

4. I feel fully justified in maintaining that the dotted line in the map represents the *boundary*, and by no means the unexplored portion of a river.

5. I admit that unexplored portions of rivers are sometimes indicated by means of dotted lines. But when dotted lines are meant to indicate boundaries, they must not be supposed to be meant to indicate unexplored rivers. The one is easily distinguished from the other.

6. When a dotted line is meant to show the unexplored portion of a river, it assumes a shape of which the following figure is a type:—



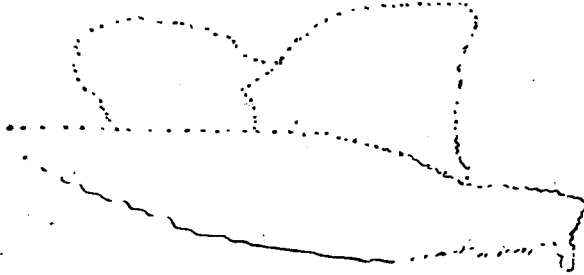
The known and ascertained portions of the river are represented by a continuous, and the unknown and unascertained portions by a broken, line.

7. But the dotted line in Sir John Malcolm's map by no means conforms to this type, or to anything like it.

8. The dotted line in that map *crosses* the river near Katcote. Is there on the spot anything like the singular phenomenon of one river actually *crossing* another?

9. Again, let the dotted lines throughout the map be examined. Is it possible for a moment to suppose that they represent unexplored rivers? Many of the dotted lines are inscribed in *thoroughly explored and familiar portions of the map*.

10. Then let the course of the dotted lines be noted. They form a sort of *net-work*, of which the following is a rough illustration :—



Now, no rivers run *such* courses. Rivers in nature are not thus connected with each other. Rivers do not go all round, and completely enclose space. Rivers in nature generally follow the declining *level* of the region, and cannot exhibit that entire independence of the law of gravitation which these dotted lines show.

11. Further, some of these dotted lines will be found to run along the *crest* of a range of mountains, and this is a feat which no river can accomplish.

12. Then, *are* there rivers wherever the dotted lines appear? I wish there were.

13. In some places, the dotted line runs *along the bank* of a river. Is it possible that the dotted line represents *another* river running along the bank of the first?

14. The hypothesis that the dotted lines in the map represent unexplored rivers is thus totally untenable, and scarcely needs further serious refutation.

15. As, however, important interests are at stake, and as the hypothesis in question has been so much as entertained even for a moment, I desire to draw attention to a number of maps which show that such dotted lines are meant to mark boundaries.

16. I submit maps almost at random as they are within my reach at this very moment.

17. *First*.—Here is a book entitled “India in 1858” by Arthur Mills, a Member of Parliament. Look at the Map of India prefixed to the same. For instance, the boundaries of Travancore and Mysore are shown in dotted lines. There can be no mistake here, as the Native States are left uncoloured. The southern boundary of Mysore intersects the Cauvery river, just as the boundary in Sir John Malcolm’s map intersects the river near Katcote.

18. *Secondly*.—Here is the 9th volume of the Encyclopædia Britannica. Turning to the Map of Europe (*vide* Plate XXIV. at the end) it will be seen, for instance, that the boundary between Spain and Portugal is shown by a dotted

line. If the dotted line were a river, Portugal would be an island. Again, look at the dotted line along the Oural mountains to the east of Russia. After following the *crest of the range*, it runs *along a river*.

19. *Thirdly*.—Here is sheet No. 63 of the *Trigonometrical Survey of India*. This is an *authoritative* publication. It proceeds from the highest professional authorities of British India. This sheet was prepared nearly about the time of Sir John Malcolm's map. It will be observed that it is by a dotted line that the boundary between Travancore and the conterminous British Province is shown. Particularly note that part of Travancore which projects into British territory, in latitude 9° , and longitude $77^{\circ} 25'$. The scattered bits of Travancore territory are clearly shown by the dotted line, continued after following to a great length the crests of the western ghats. It will also be seen that the *internal* divisions of Travancore itself, I mean the several mehals of this territory, are marked by dotted lines, as in parts of Sir John Malcolm's map.

20. *Fourthly*.—I will content myself with the production of one more authority. Here is a Parliamentary Blue Book, namely, "Statement of the Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India." It is a statement published by the highest Indian authorities, and by order of the British House of Commons. It was published last year. Look at the very first map therein. Mysore, for instance, has its boundaries marked by dotted lines as usual. There are other maps there showing the same.

21. If it were required, I could produce a hundred other maps to adduce similar evidence.

22. I trust that what I have thus far submitted will be conclusive evidence to establish the point I set out with. Should, however, the least doubt still linger, I beg to be favoured with copy of the reference made to the Surveyor-General and of this Officer's answer on this point, to enable me to rebut or explain the same more specifically. I need not say I am entitled to be permitted to scrutinize every jot of evidence which may be allowed to influence the mind of the Judge in the least degree.

(Signed) T. MADAVA ROW,
Minister to H. H. Maharajah Holkar.

4th December 1874.

No. 1810 of 1873.

To Sir T. MADAVA ROW, K.C.S.I.,
Minister to H. H. Maharajah Holkar.

Dated Indore Residency, 15th December 1873.

SIR,—With reference to previous correspondence, I have the honour to forward, herewith, copy of reply by the Motmid of His Highness the Rajah of Dhar to the memorandum of appeal against the decision in the Nimanpore Mukrar

* Vide Appendix No. X. boundary dispute framed by yourself, also a map,* in original, (to be returned,) filed by the Motmid, with his reply.

2. I beg to request the favour of your informing me whether the Indore Durbar wishes to file any rejoinder to the reply submitted by Dhar.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) H. MAITLAND,

Off. 2nd Asst. Agent Govr.-Genl. for Central India,
in charge of Residency.

(Copy.)

MAUNPORE, 10th December 1873.

Memorandum on the part of the Dhar Durbar in reply to the Indore Durbar Memorandum, dated the 24th of October 1873, in the Nimanpore Mukrar Boundary Dispute.

The Indore Durbar Memorandum opens with the avowal—"That the Indore Durbar hereby seeks the reversal of the decision passed by General Daly, Agent Governor-General, on the 20th March 1873," alleging that, "it is based upon an imperfect or erroneous apprehension of the facts," &c. In our reply to it, it is therefore only necessary to consider what that decision is, and what verity there is in the allegation, submitted for seeking its reversal.

2. The decision of General Daly simply says this much:—"I have, under authority from the Government of India, to notify, that Major Alves's definition of the pergunnah of Nimanpore Mukrar shall be the settlement of the question in dispute."

3. We shall now proceed to examine the cause which the Indore Durbar adduces for seeking its reversal, and see how consistent it is with the existing facts.

4. To use the words of the Indore representative:—"It is obviously necessary, it is indeed of vital importancæ, to obtain at the outset," as a preliminary step to the inquiry in hand, a clear and accurate knowledge of the state of Nimanpore Mukrar as a pergunnah, a clear and accurate knowledge of its extent, limits, and revenue, and to know what principality had it in its possession at the epoch of the British supremacy being established in Central India, viz.,* the year A. D. 1818, the time of Sir John Malcolm's settlement.

* Rules for the Settlement of Boundary disputes para. 17.

5. We can have no better authority than that of Sir John Malcolm, accepted in so many places throughout the memorandum on the part of the Indore

Durbar, to determine upon the points under inquiry, and we shall therefore see what does that Officer say in relation to them.

6. With regard to the limits of the pergunnah he says * thus :—“The very limits of the pergunnah usually called Lemanpore Mukrar, had been lost.” It is further said † that the desolation was so complete, that every trace of cultivation and of the inhabitants had disappeared.

7. Regarding its possession the same authority says ‡ that “this country has not only produced no revenue, but *has hardly been recognized as a pergunnah* for forty years.” Moreover, it is said § that—“It is one of the happiest symptoms of the reviving prosperity of the revenue of Central India, that many of those Chiefs, who have so long plundered this country, have revived their claims as hereditary Zamindars; and such is their present confidence, that several of them are now eager to establish their claims as hereditary Officers of the *unclaimed forest and barren rocks of the districts above-mentioned.*” Mark here the words in italics.

8. A consideration of the above facts proves beyond all doubt, that 55 years ago, the Durbars between whom the boundary of this district has been disputed since nearly the past ten years, with so much zeal and spirit, knew nothing of its limits, revenue or extent; Indore had not the thought even of making it its possession. However, Dhar had documents which declared for its title to the pergunnah by right of inheritance, upon the consideration of which it was restored. It is to the justice of the British Government and its Officers that Dhar is indebted for the restoration.

9. Thus, at the time when British supremacy was established in Central India, Sir John Malcolm, finding the district unclaimed, attached it to the Government, and for its being reclaimed placed it under the management of his local Agent at Sehore, Major Henley. But soon after, the hereditary rights of the Dhar State to it were recognized ¶, which, as Sir John Malcolm says, ¶ were brought to light through the minute investigation into property and rights instituted by the British Government.

10. We shall now proceed to consider the limits, extent, &c., of the district in question. What were the limits with which the tract was resumed by the British Government as an unclaimed pergunnah, and with what limits it was settled upon Dhar, are the main points of our inquiry.

11. The limits which this pergunnah might have had before the time of Sir John Malcolm, were altogether missed during its utter desolation for a period of 40 years, and the limits, therefore, with which it was resumed by the British Government, should, as a matter of course, form its present boundary. What

are those limits, and what authority can we look for to determine upon the point? Before a British tribunal no other authority can have equal weight or legal power than that of Sir John Malcolm, and to that therefore we shall refer.

12. As has been said before, this unclaimed district, after its attachment to Government in 1818, was placed under Major Henley, Sir John Malcolm's local Agent. This Officer, after a full inquiry from all the means then available, sub-

* Para. II. of the quotation from the Foreign Secretary's letter dated 25th December under the 4th para. of General Daly's decision.

mitted successively in A.D. 1820 and 1822 three* reports "containing lists of the passes or ghauts in the possession of Dhar, with the statement of duties collected at each." In his first report Major Henley describes "the pergunnah to be bounded on the west by the Kanar Nadee, which (he says) forms for it a distinct boundary line in nearly the whole of its course from the hills to its confluence with the Nerbudda."

13. Thus it is clear that the limits with which the district was resumed as a pergunnah by the British Government, with which it was subsequently settled upon the principality of Dhar in consideration of its hereditary rights, were those given by Major Henley, in his reports quoted above, those limits, and those only, should form the present boundary of the pergunnah, called Nimanpore Mukrar, as belonging to Dhar. It should not be considered that we have deviated from that authority which was taken at the outset for our reference, for it was Major Henley who, as a local Agent to Sir John Malcolm, settled the pergunnah in question, and his reports were laid before the Government of India by that Officer "highly approving † of all that Major Henley had done." Copies of the correspondence are in the Residency for verification.

14. We shall now proceed to consider the possession of the tract in dispute by the Indore Durbar, which its representative speaks of as extending for a period of fifty years, viz., from 1823 to 1873.

15. It has been shown before that Indore was not in possession of the district in any of its part at the time of the British supremacy, viz., in A.D. 1818. It has also been shown that it has therefore no title to claim the district in any part of it on the authority of the Rules for the Settlement of Boundary disputes.

‡ Para. 110.

§ Paras. 24, 26, and 33.

The Indore representative admits ‡ the latter fact indirectly when he says that "upon the strength of long continued possession only I can claim a verdict." He admits § the former fact, and something more, directly, when he traces back that possession to 1823. Moreover, it had neither possession nor had the idea of getting possession within the limits of Nimanpore Mukrar as long as it was under the British management, viz., the year 1830. Since the pergunnah was restored to be managed by Dhar, its limited resources did not allow to maintain *chowkees* upon all the ghauts, and the precincts of the boundary so necessarily required in a pergunnah like Nimanpore Mukrar, utterly destitute

of cultivation and fixed habitation to protect it from the advances of the neighbourhood. The Indore Durbar thought this a fit opportunity to step in and get itself within the prescribed limits. Accordingly, the work was commenced at the furthest end of the pergunnah towards the east. When Dhar was apprised of this, a dispute arose regarding that frontier. It was decided by Captain Evans, and in his Persian decision of date the 11th April 1850, in the concluding clause, he says, on the authority of Majors Henley and Alves, "that as Kanar is the western boundary of the pergunnah so Kheree shall be its eastern boundary." Authenticated copies of the decision were supplied to both the Durbars, and had Indore any possession to the east of the river Kanar, the western frontier of the pergunnah, it would not have remained silent, but at the very time would have complained against the aforesaid clause of the decision. The silence of Indore therefore in this case was demonstrative of its having no possession to the east of Kanar till the year 1850.

16. From the year 1850 down to the present time is a period of twenty-three years, and should it be granted for a while that Indore has been in possession of the tract in dispute during that time, it shall hardly give a title to it, or a verdict in its favour which its representative seeks to get on the authority of "The Rules for the Settlement of Boundary disputes" and that of "Wheaton on International Law." But I must here remark that the present dispute arose in 1863,* and thus the uninterrupted possession of Indore for the period of fifty years resolves into a space of thirteen years only, which cannot entitle it, upon all the authorities quoted throughout the Memorandum, to claim the tract in question by right of possession.

17. We shall go, though unnecessary, a step further and see what the greatest authority quoted by the Indore representative to corroborate his point of long possession says. His words are:—"For the security of right, whether of States or individuals, long possession under a claim of title is protected." Upon what title the Indore Durbar assumed possession of the tract in question that it can be protected by a British tribunal, is a question for the Indore representative to answer before he can allege the principle of long possession to give a verdict in his favour.

18. Before we conclude this subject,—the main and prominent point upon which the Indore Durbar seeks the reversal of the decision by General Daly,—it remains to consider the nature of the witnesses called in aid by the Indore Durbar to prove the point of long possession.

19. The Indore representative says,† that "Sir John Malcolm and the British Surveyor-General, with the host of gentlemen who assisted them in the preparation of their respective

† Para. 24.

* Report of the Nimanpore Kamavisdar to the effect that Indore has destroyed four Bighas of Mukka sowed in a field below the Mahado ghaut on the plea of the boundary of the Indore pergunnah extending as far as Girgy, of date the 3rd September 1863, upon which an order signed by Captain Bannerman, then Superintendent of Dhar, has been passed for Rubkaree being despatched to the Agent Governor-General on the subject.

maps, are among the witnesses to such long and recognized possession to this day continuing." The maps of Sir John Malcolm and Surveyor-General are not granted authorities in the settlement of boundary disputes, and it appears that their framers even did not ever mean them to be so. Had they been authorities, all the disputes relating to frontiers might have been settled at once in conformity to them, without the expense and trouble of inquiry and Commission.

Sir John Malcolm's map is upon so small a scale that boundaries of pergunahs, &c., can hardly be discerned from it. In the absence of a key to the map how can it be said decidedly that dotted lines thereupon are for the boundaries? In the Revenue Survey of Kandeish, &c., a dotted line is used for marking a bye-road. Had Sir John Malcolm taken the dotted line in question in the sense of the Indore representative to mark precisely the boundary of Nimanpore Mukrar as belonging to Dhar, what can be said of his laying the report of Major Henley, prescribing the boundaries of Nimanpore Mukrar, before the Government of India, "highly approving of all that Major Henley had done"? How can the difference between the maps in question be accounted for if they be considered as authorities for the settlement of boundary disputes?

20. Let us see what Captain Dangerfield, the Surveying Officer himself,

says on the subject. His words* are:—"In compliance with your desire, I shall proceed to offer some observations on the part of those materials which I have contributed towards the construction of the large map of Malwa, and the adjoining countries, and this last, though not extensive, I consider more important *from our limited acquaintance with it hitherto, and the numerous consequent errors in our best printed maps.*" (Mark the words *in italics*). Further, he says†:—"In this loose rapid sketch,

I have only again to claim your indulgence for any differences or errors which may have arisen from the mode in which materials were collected under the pressure of more important public duties, which admitted not any delay and afforded little leisure, but more particularly from the unfavourable circumstances, both of health and time, under which these hints have been embodied."

21. What has been said of the map of Sir John Malcolm, shall, with equal propriety, be said of that of the British Surveyor-General. Here I call attention to a circumstance which decidedly proves that the map in question is not, and cannot be, an authority for the settlement of boundary disputes. The circumstance I allude to is this. The Dhar village of Kotree of the Kucshee pergunnah, situated on the north bank of the Nerbudra, has been encompassed within the colouring for Chikulda, a pergunnah belonging to Indore. For the sake of easy reference, I have marked the place with a red pencil.

22. We do not mean by this that the maps are useless, for they are highly serviceable to acquire a broad knowledge of the country, its features, its principal divisions, &c., and it was with this intent and motive chiefly, if I understand

rightly, that so much labour and money have been spent upon them. It is not to be considered a shortcoming of the host of gentlemen employed in surveying the country and preparing the maps, for they have fulfilled the end of their employers of coming to a general knowledge of the country by their labour. The manner in which they collected materials in the course of their duty made it almost impracticable, I should say, for them to get a minute, accurate, and impartial information regarding the boundaries of the different pergunnahs and sub-pergunnahs, &c., of the different Native States.

23. What has been said so far upon this subject here as well as in the Dhar side memo.,* filed with the printed papers of General

* Para. 3.

Daly's decision, has been said upon the sound basis of an unquestionable legal authority, and it is enough, we think, to rebut "the strong point," as the Indore representative calls it, namely, the possession by Indore. For the sake of precision and easy comprehension we shall sum it up as follows:—

- I.—The limits of the district called Nimanpore Mukrar had been totally missed, during its utter desolation for a period of 40 years, before the time of the British supremacy.
- II.—That both the Durbars were not in possession of the district in A.D. 1818, the time of British supremacy in Central India.
- III.—That the district was found unclaimed by Sir John Malcolm and in a state of utter desolation, in which its very limits were lost.
- IV.—That the district was therefore attached to Government and placed under the management of Major Henley, who settled it as a pergunnah with the limits specified in his reports of 1820 and 1822. That the limits with which the district was settled as a pergunnah by Major Henley should form its present boundary.
- V.—That the hereditary rights of Dhar to districts were subsequently established and admitted; and in consideration of those rights it was settled upon that principality with the same limits with which it was settled as a pergunnah by Major Henley.
- VI.—That the district as a pergunnah thus became a new, a legal, and the sole possession of Dhar by right of inheritance.
- VII.—That the pergunnah was managed for a number of years by the British Government for Dhar and was restored to it in 1830.
- VIII.—That Indore has no legal rights to the pergunnah on account of its not being in possession at the time of British supremacy, (a circumstance that might have enabled it to forward its claim on the authority of the Rules for the Settlement of Boundary disputes,) and having had nothing to say against the rights of Dhar at the time of its settlement by Sir John Malcolm upon that Durbar, as a pergunnah, with the limits settled by his local Agent.

- IX.—That the Indore Durbar had not the least possession, within the limits with which it was settled upon Dhar, till the year 1823, a fact that has also been admitted by its representative in several places in the course of his memorandum.
- X.—That Indore had no possession or ever thought of getting possession within the limits as long as the pergunnah was managed by the British Government for Dhar, viz., the year A.D. 1830.
- XI.—That Indore had no possession within the limits of the district till the year 1850, in which the question raised by that Durbar regarding the eastern boundary of this pergunnah was decided by Captain Evans, for it received the decision silently, notwithstanding the mention of the river Kanar being made in its final clause as the western boundary of the pergunnah.
- XII.—That the present dispute arose in 1863.
- XIII.—That the long possession of 50 years, by which the Indore Durbar alleges to establish its claims to the tract in dispute, thus resolves into a space of thirteen years only, a circumstance that cannot give that Durbar a title to claim the tract by right of possession upon all the authorities quoted in the memorandum.
- XIV.—That Wheaton on International Law does not support the claims of Indore, though founded upon the element of possession only, for the possession by Indore is not under a title.
- XV.—That Sir John Malcolm and the British Surveyor-General, with the host of gentlemen who assisted them in preparing their respective maps, are no witnesses to the long possession of Indore, for their maps are not free from errors, and therefore are not granted authorities for the settlement of boundary disputes.

24. We shall now proceed to consider the geographical position of the tract in dispute in reference to the extract of the skeleton map of Nimanpore Mukrar appended to the Indore side memorandum.

25. The Indore representative says* that the “dispute, in reality, is mainly confined to this, namely, which of the sources of the Kanar river constitutes the western boundary northward of the point A,” under the false supposition that A B and A C are the two sources of Kanar.

* Para. 10.

26. The general acceptance of the expression “source of a river,” if I mistake not, is the position where a river takes its rise. In this sense a river can scarcely have more than one source. Should a stream immediately at the place where it takes its rise be divided by the intervention of some obstacle into two or more currents which conjoin at some distance, such a stream may be said to

have two or more sources, as the case may be. In this instance the term source is also applied to currents, having the same name, by which the stream is distinguished at its fountain head.

27. The Indore representative seems not to use the term in either of the aforesaid senses, but to use it as a synonym to the geographical term "tributary." Refer to the skeleton map, and what we affirm shall be evident. The two sources A B and A C are not currents divided by an obstacle at a common fountain head, but are two separate streams having their respective sources at a considerable distance from each other. Indore also admits the fact by its expression, "That our sub-montane boundary does not run along that source which starts from the vicinity of our village Dattoda, but runs along that source which pursuing an almost southerly course joins (with the current starting from village Dattoda) near our town of Katcote." The words within parentheses are mine, supplied to show the stream with which the source in question joins. From this it is clear that of these two sources, distinguished by the symbolic names A B and A C, one must be the current of the river Kanar, and the other its tributary. To distinguish the one from the other is here the main point of our inquiry.

28. Before we proceed on with the subject in hand, it should be asked what does Indore mean by calling the currents in question simply the two sources of Kanar, or symbolically A B and A C? Is it because that they are anonyms? Should the Indore Durbar answer in the affirmative, there arises a question, namely,—How can the currents, which, I can say from my personal knowledge of the locality, are large enough to be called rivers, and which from their sources traverse a district of about more than thirty miles, having inhabited villages upon their both banks, be without names, while the stream formed by their confluence with each other bears the name Kanar? This is certainly not in conformity with the existing facts. Undoubtedly they must have names, and they have names, which Indore Durbar ventures not to mention, because to mention them is detrimental to their cause. The larger of the two must be the Kanar river itself, which is the largest in that part of the country, for it is a general rule, I should say, that when two rivers join together and form a single stream, it runs with the name of the larger river. We shall determine upon the name of the other current hereafter.

29. From what I have seen personally, and from the information which I have collected from reliable sources on my late visit to the locality in question, I can dare say that the current which takes its rise near Dattoda, namely A C, and which is the largest of all the streams discharging themselves into it, is the Kanar river. I traced it up along its eastern bank from its junction with the Nerbudda to the point where the line claimed by Dhar turns away from its course, and saw very many streams discharging their waters into it. Among them I enumerate those which are of some note. The first is the river Poornee, otherwise called Ghorapachar. It takes its rise in the northern ghauts, and discharges itself into Kanar about six miles from its confluence with the Nerbudda. The second

is the river Girgy, which takes its rise in the northern ghauts, at a place called Bajsa Burda, near the Dhar village of Bowdee Kheera, and pours itself into Kanar about twelve miles from its junction with the Nerbudda. The third is Khoot Khal, rising in the hills, near Mahigam. The fourth is Deonalla, taking its rise in the northern ghauts, at a place called Bheroo Ghaut, and pouring itself into Kanar about sixteen miles from its junction with the Nerbudda. The largest of these is Girgy, which in some places is called Lohad, on account of the river of that name having conjoined with it near the village Satee Serolia. Next to it stand the rivers Poornee and Deonalla, which both are almost nearly equal in size, while Khoot Khal is the smallest of them all. All these streams have distinct separate sources, situated at a distance of about from 16 to 36 miles from the source of Kanar, and on account of their confluence with it are its tributaries, or sources in the language of Indore Durbar. Which of these tributaries the Indore Durbar means by the line A B we shall proceed to determine upon.

30. The Indore side memorandum says* that our boundary starts from a point on the Kanar river, which point is east and

* Para. 22.

slightly south-east of our town of Katcote. The

boundary thence marches in the main northwards to meet the Vindhya range.

† Para. 10.

Again, in another place, it says† that "We claim

A B as the boundary." From this it follows that

"A" is the point on the Kanar river situated to the east and slightly to the south-east of the town of Katcote, from which the boundary claimed by Indore starts, and "B" is the point at which the boundary in question marching in the main northwards meets the Vindhya range. On our getting the positions of these two points fixed, the line joining them shall mark the course of the tributary (or source according to Indore) called A B, because A is the point where the tributary or source we are in search of conjoins with Kanar, and B is the point where it takes its rise. The skeleton map which we have taken for our reference has not the position of Katcote marked in it, in reference of which the point "A" is to be determined upon, and we shall therefore refer to the map of the disputed tract filed by Indore with its memorandum.

31. Indore represents A B as one of the sources of Kanar, and therefore when we get the position of the point "A" fixed we have only to trace up the stream, which conjoins with the Kanar river at that point to its source, to get the point "B." By looking at the map in question, we see two points east and slightly south-east of Katcote, where the two rivers, namely, Poornee and Girgy, discharge themselves. For the sake of reference I have put the names of the rivers in red pencil at the points of their junction with Kanar. Should we call the point where the Poornee joins with the Kanar "A" because the dotted line showing the boundary claimed by Indore starts from it and runs along its course to a considerable distance, the expressions of the Indore side memorandum

‡ Para. 22.

that‡ the boundary thence marches in the main north-

§ Para. 10.

wards, to meet the Vindhya range, that§ the dispute

is mainly confined to this, namely, "which of the sources of the Kanar river constitutes the western boundary" become inapplicable to it. Because the course of Poornee from the point in question marches eastwards; again because the dotted line does not go along the course of Poornee from this point to meet the Vindhya range at its source but turns northwards and runs along the course of another tributary (or source) of the Kanar river called Girgee, as far as the Dhar village of Dhobghatta, then turns eastwards to meet the Vindhya range at its source. Here it must be remarked that that part of the boundary which has been represented above as marching along the course of Girgy does not march exactly by its current, but goes at some distance almost in every part of it from its eastern bank.

32. Should we call that point A where Girgy conjoins with the Kanar, the boundary line is not represented to start from it to meet the Vindhya range at its source.

33. Khoot Kal has not its source in the Vindhya, and it cannot therefore be understood to be represented by A B.

34. The tributary called Deo Nulha cannot be said to mean A B, as it conjoins with Kanar at a point northward of Katcote.

35. We shall now refer to the maps of Sir John Malcolm prefixed to the Memoir of Central India and of the British Surveyor-General of 1858, and see how far they confirm the claims of Indore to the line A B.

36. Regarding the map of Sir John Malcolm, it has been shown before that the non-existence of a key to the map to explain what the dotted line means, and the existence of errors, with the circumstance of its being on a very small scale, confirms nothing decisive in a boundary dispute.

37. We shall now consider how stands the map of the British Surveyor-General with regard to the line A B. By looking at the map we see that colouring deviates from the course of Kanar, flowing from the village of Dattoda at a point on the same which is to the north of Katcote, marching thence northwards to meet the Vindhya range. There also appears a stream marked in the colouring just coinciding with the colouring in every point; nearly all the data given by Indore in relation to A B correspond with this stream. The colouring, as said by Indore also, is in conformity with it. Notwithstanding, Indore cannot call this stream that source of Kanar which it symbolically names A B, and along which the boundary is said to run starting from the point A, because the point A in relation to this stream and the colouring, is that point where they join with the Kanar river which is northward of Katcote, while Indore represents its position to the east and slightly south-east of Katcote. Moreover, it must be remarked that the stream in question is that tributary of Kanar which is called Deo Nulha, which, as said before, cannot be made to coincide with A B. The Surveyor's map confirms it to be no other than Deo Nulha by its having the tributary called Girgy marked separately by the line passing between the

capitals H and A. It may be said perhaps that the non-existence of names cannot confirm what tributaries they are, but from their strict coincidence with the localities of those streams, they are, I dare say, no other than Deo Nulha and Girgy. From this it will be seen that the British Surveyor-General's map, by its unmistakable colouring, as the Indore representative calls it, shows that the boundary of Nimanpore Mukrar, as belonging to Dhar, does not start from the point A situated to the east and slightly south-east of Katcote as represented by Indore, but from a point having its position to the north of Katcote.

38. From what has been advanced so far, it is clear that the Indore Durbar is utterly vague and inconsistent regarding its line A B which it represents as one of the sources of Kanar, and the line along which the boundary claimed by it runs. The data given by Indore upon which we tried to determine upon it, do not totally correspond with any of the tributaries (or sources according to Indore) of the Kanar river. The inability, therefore, of Indore to prove what it had advanced regarding the line A B and the refutation of the strong points shown in its favour in reference to the aforesaid maps and the existing facts in connection with the locality of Kanar, makes it incumbent upon that Durbar to admit that the western boundary of Nimanpore Mukrar as belonging to Dhar northward of the point A runs along with the line A C or the course of Kanar flowing from Dattoda so far up as to leave out the Peepulda Ghaut only for Indore, and marching thence by the summit of Vindhya to join with the point in the same where Baglee comes in connection with Nimanpore Mukrar, according to Majors Henley and Alves, upon whose authority the decision of General Daly is based. Had Indore been certain about the tributary along which it meant to make its boundary line run, had the supposition made by it of Kanar having two sources any foundation, there would have been no necessity of being silent with regard to the name of the tributary and simply calling it one of the sources of Kanar or symbolically naming it A B. We are of opinion that for the impartial and decisive settlement of this point and the summit of Vindhya it would be much better to appoint a Commission consisting of able and experienced Officers to go out and see the locality. It is then, we hope, that the true nature of the arguments brought forward in corroboration of their respective claims by the contending parties, shall at once be exposed in its true colour.

39. For the sake of precision and easy comprehension we shall sum up what has been said so far upon this subject:—

- I.—That the Indore representative represents the dispute as being mainly confined to this, namely, which of the sources of Kanar forms the western boundary northwards of the point A, under the false supposition of Kanar having more than one source.
- II.—The two definitions of the term *source of a river*, general and accidental.
- III.—That the Indore representative does not use the term in either of the senses, but uses it arbitrarily as a synonym to the geographical term tributary.

- IV.—That the term source has been used to mean a tributary with the expressed intention of confounding Kanar, which is the admitted western boundary of Nimanpore Mukrar, with its tributaries.
- V.—That of the two sources (as they are called by Indore) the larger one must be Kanar and the smaller its tributary.
- VI.—That the line which Indore designates by the letters A and C is the Kanar, and that which it designates by the letters A and B is its tributary, and not a source as Indore affirms.
- VII.—That the river Kanar has four tributaries of note besides many others not worth noticing.
- VIII.—That the point A northward of which the dispute is said to be confined, and which is prescribed to be the starting point of the boundary line claimed by Indore, is represented as having its position on the Kanar river east and slightly south-east of Katcote.
- IX.—That by our getting the point A fixed we have only to trace up the tributary that joins with Kanar at that point to its source in the Vindhya range to get the point B.
- X.—That by our looking at the map we see two points on Kanar that have their position east and slightly south-east of Katcote where the rivers Poornee and Girgee conjoin respectively.
- XI.—That by A B, Indore cannot mean any of the aforesaid tributaries as the data given, for A B do not coincide with either of them.
- XII.—That by A B, Indore cannot mean Khoot Khal, the third tributary of Kanar, because it has not its source in the Vindhya range.
- XIII.—That by A B Indore cannot mean Deo Nulha, the fourth and the last tributary of Kanar, because it conjoins with it at a point northward of Katcote.
- XIV.—That it has been shown before that the map of Sir John Malcolm is not an authority in the settlement of boundary disputes on account of its deficiencies.
- XV.—That the British Surveyor-General's map confirms the tributary called Deo Nulha by its colouring to be the western boundary of Nimanpore Mukrar from that point where the boundary deviates from the course of Kanar, but the point where Deo Nulha conjoins with Kanar, namely, A of the Indore Durbar, is to the north of Katcote; A B therefore cannot be said to coincide with this tributary, and the map confirming the claims of Indore.
- XVI.—That the data given by Indore in relation to the line A B do not totally coincide with any of the tributaries. The inability therefore of Indore to prove what it had advanced, and the refutation of the strong points shown in favour of A B, make it incumbent upon

Indore to admit that the western boundary of Nimanpore Mukrar northward of the point A runs along with A C so far up as to leave the Peepulda ghat only for Indore.

XVII.—That for the decisive settlement of the question the appointment of a Commission is advisable.

40. The Indore representative says,* that “our claim is similarly in accord with the acquiescence of Dhar;” again he says,†

* Para. 15, Count IV. that “there is no instance in which Dhar ever ousted us from our possession,” and we shall see what consistency there is in them.
† Para. 25.

41. It has been shown before that till the year 1850, when the question regarding the eastern boundary of Nimanpore Mukrar was settled by Captain Evans, Indore had no possession within the prescribed limits of that pergunnah. It was about this time that Indore first thought of over-running the limits of Nimanpore Mukrar, and the immediate opposition of Dhar to it, and the consequent decision of Captain Evans, speak authoritatively of Dhar’s ousting Indore from its illegal possession within the boundaries of Nimanpore Mukrar.

42. Refer to the last para. of the Dhar side memorandum, filed with the printed papers of General Daly’s decision, for another instance of the same kind. Notwithstanding Indore being ousted from taking possession of Pandia, it has subsequently established a strong Chowkee at that place by force, in defiance of the Rules for the Settlement of Boundary disputes.

43. It must be remarked here that the resources of Dhar are limited compared with those of Indore. Besides, it disdains to take to forcible means, and thus bring matters at once to a crisis. The Indore Durbar has taken advantage of this mildness to advance step by step within the limits of the pergunnah, during the last 20 years. It has forcibly taken possession of Pandia and the adjoining places since the tract was declared to be under dispute, in defiance of all law and authority.

44. The second attempt of Indore at over-running the limits of Nimanpore Mukrar was in 1863.‡ The Dhar Durbar immediately opposed it; wherever Indore stepped in there Dhar opposed it, still the dispute assumed its present form.

‡ Report of Nimanpore Karmavisdar, dated 3rd September 1863.

45. From this it will be seen that the Dhar Durbar was always ready to oppose the Indore Durbar whenever it tried to step in within the limits of Nimanpore Mukrar. It was not backward also to oust the Indore Durbar from its illegal possession, but in some cases it was found difficult on account of the boldness of Indore, as has been shown in the case of Pandia.

46. Before concluding, we shall say a word or two in relation to the reports of Majors Henley and Alves. The slight difference which exists between the reports of Majors Henley and Alves, and the contradiction therein (upon commenting on which and showing them to be irrelia- ble, the Indore representative exhausts

a considerable part of his memorandum, from paras. 50 to 60) have already been accounted for by the Government of India. It says,*
 * Foreign Secy.'s letter to the address of the Agent Governor-General, dated 20th December 1870. that "the deviation may probably be accounted for by the fact noted by Major Alves that many of the ghats have several names."

47. We should have thought of refuting what has been said by the Indore representative in relation to the aforesaid reports, but it is not our province to do so, as the Government itself knows better the abilities and responsibilities of its Officers, and can better pass an opinion on their writings and doings. One of the contradictions between the aforesaid reports we shall elucidate, as it has been found to produce a considerable misapprehension.

48. The contradiction we allude to is this. The Peepulda ghat, which Major Henley represents as belonging to Dhar has been described by Major Alves as belonging to Indore. This can be accounted for by the words of Major Henley himself. "The pergunnah is bounded on the west by the Kanar Nuddee, which forms for it a district boundary line in *nearly the whole* of its course from the hills to its confluence with the Nerbudda."

49. Mark here the words "*nearly the whole*." This expression, as far as my knowledge goes, does mean a greater part of a whole. The two words "nearly" and "whole" taken together can by no means be considered to mean less than three-fourths. From this it is clear that Major Henley means that at least three-fourths of the river Kanar run along the western boundary of Nimanpore, while the one-fourth is that part which stretches from near the Peepulda ghat to its source at Dattoda; thus leaving the aforesaid ghat to Holkar beyond the limits of Nimanpore Mukrar, which Major Alves directly says as belonging to Indore.

50. The river Kanar takes its rise over the ghats at the village of Dattoda. The place of its rising is among the hills of Malwa, and therefore the expression "its course from the hills" has been properly used by Major Henley.

51. In conclusion, I beg to submit that I have dwelt only on the strong points forwarded by the Indore Durbar in support of its cause (leaving the minor ones unnoticed as inclusive of the stronger ones). The time for delivering the reply being limited, and the considerable part of it being spent in acquiring an accurate knowledge of the locality in dispute, and of the adjoining parts situated in relation to it, no sufficient time could be spared to write out my reply as extensive as the Indore memorandum.

(Signed) KRISHNAJEE HURREE,
 Motmid on the part of the Dhar Durbar.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) H. MAITLAND,
 Officiating 2nd Assistant Agent Governor-General
 for Central India, in charge of Residency.

Memorandum, being rejoinder on the part of the Indore Durbar on the Nimanpore Mukrar Boundary Case, dated 1st January 1874.

It is now my duty to acknowledge the receipt of Dhar's reply, dated 10th December 1873, on the case in question, and forwarded to me with a letter from Agency Office No. 1810, under date the 15th and received on the 16th idem.

2. On perusing that reply, my first impulse was to leave the Court itself to judge of its merits, without any comment on my part. It will be observed that that reply altogether fails to meet what I have urged in so much detail in regard to Captain Alves's report, which constitutes the foundation of the decision from which we appealed; nor does the rest of the reply prove more successful in weakening our argument in support of our appeal.

3. It being, however, the duty of every party to place his case fully before the Court in view to facilitate its labours, and also in view to completeness in reference to the contingency of a special appeal, I proceed to submit such remarks as occur to me.

4. Perhaps the most convenient plan to pursue is to note the papers of Dhar's reply in their order, and add thereto the observations I have to offer. To proceed accordingly.

5. Paras. 1, 2 and 3 of Dhar's reply are merely opening paras., and scarcely require any remark.

6. Paras. 4, 5, 6, and 7 of the said reply speak of the tract which Dhar had lost in 1818 for nearly half a century, and which it subsequently recovered.

7. *Remarks.*—All, or some of this matter would have been relevant if we claimed the pergunnah itself which Dhar had lost and which Dhar afterwards recovered, but I must repeat, we claim no such thing. In my appeal memorandum I took some special trouble to explain at considerable length what our claim really is and what it is not—*vide* my paras. 3 to 12, and 61 to 67. The Court will, of course, keep the real issue in sight, and not permit the real issue to be obscured by such irrelevant matter as is here under comment.

8. Para. 8 of the said reply begins by saying,—“A consideration of the above facts proves beyond all doubt that 55 years ago, the Durbars * * * knew nothing of its limits, revenue, or extent; Indore had not the thought even of making it its possession.”

9. *Remarks.*—The Motmid is not, I submit, warranted in using the word “Durbars” in the plural. No doubt, Dhar knew nothing. But how can the same be predicated of Indore? The Motmid says he has proved his allegation, but his proof is not intelligible to me. He seems to derive this supposed proof from the word “*unclaimed*” used by Sir John Malcolm, and which the Motmid quotes at the end of his 7th para., and to which he forcibly draws attention. But the Court will observe that in the passage cited, Sir John is speaking not of *States* or *Durbars*, but of *Zemindars*.

10. But suppose for a moment, for the sake of argument, that Indore was quite as ignorant as Dhar regarding the pergunnah lost and recovered by Dhar. What follows from this? Nothing that touches the real issue before us.

I must repeat over and over that we did not and do not claim *that pergunnah*. What we claim is, to retain what *we possess and have all along possessed* irrespectively of what Dhar lost and regained. It is of the tract which we thus possess, and which Dhar seeks to deprive us of, that the Motmid ought to speak specifically, and not vaguely and confusedly of the pergunnah or district about which there is no question, and which, as the Motmid says, we did not even think of claiming, and which, I may add, we are not now laying claim to.

11. Para. 9 of the said reply continues to speak of the pergunnah or district generally, and not of the disputed tract specially.

12. Remarks already made apply here equally.

13. Paras. 10 and 11 of the said reply seem to approach the real question, for, if the precise limits of the pergunnah restored to Dhar by the British Government could be ascertained, the circumstances would throw light on the subject of the present contention. The two paras. under reference contain, however, only introductory allegations, and therefore require no further remarks.

14. We now come to paras. 12 and 13 of the reply. Here the Motmid does no more than reiterate the grounds on which General Daly has decided in Dhar's favour. Reiteration cannot, of course, increase the probative force of any evidence. I have therefore only to call attention to all that I have urged in my appeal memorandum in reference to Captains Henley and Alves, especially to paras. 15 to 110 of that memo.

15. Para. 14 of the reply is introductory to the Motmid's consideration of "the possession of the tract in dispute by the Indore Durbar."

16. *Remarks.*—After a good deal of loose floating about, the Motmid here touches the real question because *the tract in dispute* is specifically spoken of, instead of the pergunnah or district lost and recovered by Dhar.

17. This para. of the reply repeats Dhar's admission that we are in possession of the tract in dispute. And our possession, adverse it is and not permissive, is one of the strongest points in our favour.

18. Para. 15 of the reply begins by stating—"It has been shown before that Indore was not in possession of the district in any of its parts at the time of British supremacy, viz. in A.D. 1818. It has also been shown that it has, therefore, no title to claim the district in any part of it."

19. *Remarks.*—Vagueness and confusion are again introduced here. This cannot be an accident, for it is repeated and persistent. Whatever the design, the effect certainly is to mystify the real issue. The Motmid ought to

speaking directly of the tract we are in possession of, and which we claim to retain; in short, of *the tract actually in dispute* instead of speaking of "the district in any part of it."

This last-mentioned expression has a tendency to mislead. If by "district" he means the tract which Dhar recovered from the British Government, we may admit what he avers, namely, that we did not possess any part of *such* district. Nor do we now claim the whole or part of such district.

What we maintain is that we have all along been in possession of the tract in dispute, and that Dhar has not been in possession of this tract for 90 years at least. Setting aside, therefore, hazy and misleading references to "the district in any of its part," has the Motmid at all succeeded in showing *that we did not possess* in Sir John Malcolm's time the tract we are now in possession of, the tract which Dhar now covets to get possession of? I answer in the negative; and the Court will judge for itself. All that the Motmid has done in the paras. hitherto noticed, is, as has been already shown, to argue *as if we* claimed the pergunnah itself which Dhar lost and afterwards recovered. The pervading vice of the argument is that it assumes the very thing to be proved. It assumes that the disputed tract is part and parcel of "the district" or "pergunnah" which is undoubtedly Dhar's.

20. In the same para. the Motmid speaks of certain supposed admissions on my part. What he says is not clear to me, and has the appearance of being self-contradictory. One thing is clear enough, he mistakes my meaning. What I meant, and what my words mean, is that *apart from other grounds stated* I could claim a verdict upon long continued possession alone; that, in other words, one set of facts are in themselves conclusive in our favour, while other sets of facts also lead to the same conclusion. My memo. needs only to be referred to *in extenso*.

21. In the same para., the Motmid says:—"Moreover, it had neither possession nor had the idea of getting possession within the limits of Nimanpore Mukrar, as long as it was under the British management, viz., the year 1830."

22. *Remarks.*—Here, again, the Motmid carefully avoids speaking specifically of *the tract in dispute*, and prefers to speak vaguely of "within the limits of Nimanpore Mukrar." Does he mean to assert that, till 1830, we were not in possession of the tract we are now in possession of, and which Dhar wishes to get possession of? If so, he ought to have asserted this unequivocally and proved his assertion. Not only has he not proved it, but I have proved the contrary, for I have proved that we have been in possession from Sir John Malcolm's time at least; and in excess of the obligations of our position, I have further proved that Dhar has not been in possession of the tract for 90 years at least.

23. In the same para., the Motmid proceeds to allege that Indore pursued a process of encroachment on Dhar's territory since 1830.

24. *Remarks.*—It is easy to call lawful possession encroachment. Mere allegations of this kind scarcely require notice, as they cannot weigh so much as dust in the scales of justice. (*Vide* para. 36 of my appeal memorandum.) I may, however, in passing, just call attention to the document of Dhar which we have put in, a document in which Dhar would make it appear that even Peepulda and Chundoopoorā are Dhar's, while they are, beyond all controversy, ours, and which Dhar cannot and does not now venture to claim. This circumstance alone might show which side, if any, is open to the imputation of a wish to encroach upon other's property.

25. In the same para. the Motmid adverts to a decision by Captain Evans in 1850, in which it seems the Kanar is stated to be the western boundary of Dhar's possessions here, and the Motmid proceeds to say—"Had Indore any possession to the east of the river Kanar, the western frontier of the pergunnah, it would not have remained silent, but at the very time would have complained against the aforesaid clause of the decision. The silence of Indore, therefore, in this case was demonstrative of its having no possession to the east of the Kanar till the year 1850.

26. *Remarks.*—Captain Evans's paper alluded to concerned quite a different boundary dispute, and hence any mention of western boundary in such a paper must have been only collateral matter; and collateral matter not unfrequently fails to excite attention. Be this as it may, I have repeatedly said that the Kanar is generally the western frontier of the pergunnah. This is not denied. The dispute arises where the Kanar forks out above the point A. The reasoning of the Motmid I am commenting upon *assumes* the very point at issue: it assumes that the Dattoda, affluent of the Kanar (that is to say A C), is the boundary, whereas the question before us is, whether it is A C or A B, the latter being the line we claim, being the affluent passing by Dhoopghatta.

27. Again, did Dhar really suppose in 1850 that A C was its frontier, as the Motmid now makes it appear it did? If so, let me ask in my turn why did not Dhar at the very time complain of our possession to the *east of the line A C*? Why did not Dhar get us ousted, instead of acquiescing in our possession beyond the line A C?

28. In the Motmid's memorandum, dated June 1871, he says—"For the sake of truth it must be admitted that Mehigaum and Janakpore seem to be older plantations," older than 25 years—*vide* para. 41 of my appeal memorandum for further particulars on this point. From this admission of Dhar (not to go beyond) it follows that these villages were in our possession in 1850, the year of Captain Evans's paper. Why did not Dhar, I repeat, move to oust us from Mehigaum, &c., which are situate to the east of the line A C? According to the representation of the Motmid, Indore had been pursuing a course of encroachment; this Dhar discovered; Dhar was thoroughly aroused,

it complained and got redress. Would Dhar then, under *such* circumstances, have acquiesced in our possession east of A C if it really believed A C was the boundary? I would therefore say, in my turn, but with much greater force, that the silence of Dhar on the occasion, and for many years afterwards, is demonstrative of its belief in 1850 and since that it could not claim anything in the tract in dispute. This appears to me to be a peculiarly strong instance of acquiescence from the circumstances I have stated.

29. After what has just been said, I need not say how untenable is the inference drawn by the Motmid to the effect that we had, in 1850, no possession to the east of the line A C. Such inference is contradicted by his own admission which he avowedly made "for the sake of truth," *vide* para. 41 of my appeal memo. It is further contradicted by the map of Sir John Malcolm and corroborated by that of the Surveyor-General—evidence which proves that we have been in possession, not from 1850 only as the Motmid says, but since the period of British supremacy in Central India. It is still further contradicted by much of the evidence I have adduced to prove Dhar's acquiescence, *vide* paras. 25 to 32 of my appeal memo.,—evidence, the force of which remains untouched. It is contradicted by the significant circumstantial evidence regarding the limit of Dhar's possession adduced in the course of para. 70 of my appeal memo. I need not add that I could have produced a deal of other particular evidence to prove our possession prior as well as subsequent to 1850; but it was understood on both sides that, as General Daly's decision rested upon Captain Alves's report, the pleadings were mainly to bear upon this report.

30. Para. 16 of the reply comprises only deductions drawn from the contents of the preceding para.; having shown that the contents of the preceding para. are incorrect, the deductions embodied in the 16th para. cannot, of course, follow.

31. Passing on to para. 17 of the reply, I find that the Motmid inquires "Upon what title the Indore Durbar assumed possession of the tract in question that it can be protected by a British tribunal." In the first place the question itself is incorrectly put, for it takes for granted that the Indore Durbar "assumed possession." The question thus takes for granted a point which we deny, and which, therefore, Dhar must prove, but which Dhar has not proved. I must further remark that Indore being in possession, it is properly on Dhar that the onus lies, of proving its title or right to obtain possession. I am willing, however, to supply an answer to the Motmid. It is this, namely, that Indore has been in possession of the tract in dispute under the same title as that under which it has been in possession of the rest of its territories, under a title not unlike that under which Dhar is in possession of the rest of its territories.

32. It appears to me that the Motmid has not fully realized the sense of the words I quoted from Wheaton. The words are, "For the security of rights, whether of States or individuals, long possession under a claim of title is protected." When possession *under a claim of title* is spoken of, the manifest object is to exclude possession arising from *permission* or *assent* or *request* of the opposite party, such possession as is the result of a mortgage for instance, or of a lease, or of trust, and so on. The learned expositor wished to distinguish *adverse* from *permissive* possession, and hence it was that he employed the qualification implied by the words "under a claim of title." If the qualifying words were omitted, the principle would operate in cases of permissive possession also, and thus work great injustice. After this explanation, I hope the Motmid will perceive that our possession of the tract in dispute is possession under a claim of title, for we contend that we are entitled to the tract and that we possess it of right. And we do not say, nor does Dhar itself say, that our possession of the tract in dispute is the possession arising from a lease, mortgage, &c.

33. Paras. 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22 of the reply are intended to rebut the evidence of Sir John Malcolm's map and that of the British Surveyor-General. The Motmid says that these maps "are not granted authorities in the settlement of boundary disputes." I do not know what the Motmid means by "*granted authorities*"; but it is well known that maps are not only admissible, but acceptable sources of evidence in the settlement of such cases. I must not occupy time by entering upon the explanation of elementary principles, and will therefore simply say to the Motmid that maps are as good evidence as any species of scriptory evidence, and in territorial disputes they are of special value. Their evidence must be allowed to weigh according to the merits and qualification of their framers and publishers. Their evidence, like all evidence in general, must be allowed to weigh unless rebutted by superior evidence. On this simple point of difference between the parties the Court will readily decide without much argument. I will only add that in boundary disputes the pictorial evidence of maps is far superior to the verbal evidence of reports, other things of course being equal. A dotted line inscribed on the map bears accurate evidence at every point of the line, and similarly where different colours are made to show the course of the boundary. On the other hand, words describing the course of the boundary are infinitely more liable to vagueness, to ambiguity, and to positive error.

34. The Motmid says that if the maps are authorities, all disputes relating to boundaries might be decided by means of the maps. I submit the maps *are* authorities, and great authorities too; that in all boundary disputes they ought, by all means, to be referred to; and that if their evidence be not rebutted by better evidence, their evidence must be accepted as conclusive of the state of the boundary at the time they were constructed. I am confident that the Court will readily endorse what I thus submit.

35. Whether, in the case before us, the Motmid has really produced any evidence, superior or even at all approaching to that of the maps, I leave the Court to decide. And it is to be remembered that it is not with the evidence of the maps alone that our side of the scales is charged. Our continuing possession and Dhar's acquiescence are elements of immense weight in addition.

36. The Motmid says that Sir John Malcolm's map is upon so small a scale that the boundaries of pergunnahs, &c., can hardly be discerned in it. I must submit that the map is quite large enough to show that A C is not the boundary as claimed by Dhar, and that we possess a tract fully eastward of A C. This is patent to the Court. While so, is it at all fair, on the part of the Motmid, to dispose of one of our strongest points in this fashion? Sir John Malcolm's map is clearly, is strikingly in our favour in the case under trial, and yet, in opposition to this truth, the other side ventures to state to the Court in general terms that the said map is on too small a scale to be of use. The Court will see which side is reckless in its operations or advocacy.

37. Again, the Motmid indulges in the same course when he says—"In the absence of a key to the map, how can it be said decidedly that dotted lines thereupon are for boundaries?" If the dotted lines I have referred to, as evidence, do not represent boundaries, what else do they? What else can they represent? Try any other hypothesis and see if it can be upheld in reference to the state of the dotted lines in Sir John Malcolm's map. Do the lines represent rivers? Certainly not—*vide* my special memo. on this point before the Court. Do the dotted lines represent roads? This hypothesis is found equally untenable. Roads cannot be run along the crests of hill ranges; roads do not avoid important towns and cross jungles and wastes. Roads generally run straight consistently with the features of the country, and do not assume the devious and curvilinear courses which are characteristic of the dotted lines in the map. Influenced by traffic, roads generally converge to, or diverge from, large cities and towns such as Indore. Do the dotted lines fulfil this characteristic? Then, again, if the dotted lines should, for a moment, be supposed to represent roads, what do the continuous lines on the map represent? Is it not patent that these continuous lines mark roads, and the dotted lines mark boundaries? If not, what is it that marks the divisions of districts that Sir John Malcolm speaks of? I need not prolong this part of the discussion, as I am confident the Court will see its way to the right conclusion. I cannot help, however, observing that the singular courses of reasoning resorted to by the Motmid in view, if possible, to shake or weaken the testimony of these maps, only prove the irresistible strength of this testimony.

38. The Motmid thinks that, because Sir John Malcolm submitted Captain Henley's report to the Government of India with an expression of

approval of the Captain's proceedings, therefore something follows to condemn his (Sir John's) map. In reference to this I have to observe, first, that there is no absolute inconsistency between Captain Henley's statement of the western boundary and the demarcation of the same in Sir John Malcolm's map, for the Kanar is in the main the western boundary. Take the source A B of the Kanar and all inconsistencies and difficulties disappear with a readiness and clearness that characterise truth and truth alone. In the second place, I beg to observe that if there be inconsistency between the Captain's statement and Sir John Malcolm's map, the testimony of the map is infinitely superior to that of a rough or approximate statement made in the course of a report *not primarily to define boundaries in view to obviate future disputes*, but manifestly intended to give an account of the fiscal administration of the pergunnah. The Officer who receives a report gives his attention chiefly to the primary object of the report, and often entirely, and very often partially, overlooks secondary statements. If, for instance, I should send to the Agent Governor-General a statement of the number of tigers killed, naming the several forests in which they were killed and specifying the amounts of reward paid, the Agent would transmit the paper to the Government of India and might express great approval of our efforts in this direction; such approval would surely not mean that the Agent took pains to ascertain beyond doubt that I named the *forests correctly*. To those accustomed to estimate evidence the point must be too obvious to require further explanation.

39. The Motmid asks—"How can the difference between the maps in question be accounted for if they be considered as authorities for the settlement of boundary disputes?" Such a simple question need not, perhaps, have been put at all. But as it has been put, I will answer it. In human trials it repeatedly happens that two lots of evidence agree as to the main point at issue, while differing in minor or less important points. If the difference as regards minor and unimportant points were held to be fatal to the credibility of the concurrent evidence as regards the main points, the grossest injustice and absurdities would be perpetually perpetrated by every Judge. It is not in this world, as human nature is at present constituted, that two lots of evidence, concurrent in general and perfectly credible as regards the main issue, can always exhibit perfect coincidence in all minor and collateral points. Even photographs of the same person, taken by different artists, exhibit many differences in minor details, though the agreement is sufficient to establish the identity of the person represented. Maps framed by different authorities must be subject to the same allowance, though in greater degree in reference to the different characters of the processes involved, inasmuch as the impressions produced by the camera are less liable to error than the delineations of the Surveyor. I should go a step further and say that the evidence of two maps somewhat differing from each other in minor details, is much stronger than of two maps perfectly like each

other; for in the former case, the two maps are independent sources of evidence, whereas in the latter case the maps must be copies of each other.

40. The Motmid quotes from Captain Dangerfield, and specially italicizes a part of the quotation, imagining that the part tells in his favour. But the Court will readily perceive that that part really tells in our favour. The Captain evidently speaks there of the state of things before the preparation of Sir John Malcolm's map, and which Sir John Malcolm's map was designed to rectify. Sir John Malcolm's map is, therefore, all the more reliable.

41. The Motmid points to some supposed error in the Surveyor-General's map, the error being stated to be somewhere about Chiculda. I have not the map now by me to refer to, nor have I had occasion to study that part of the map since my arrival in this part of India. What the Motmid calls an error may or may not be an error. If a map be found to err in colouring just so little as to affect the position of a single insignificant village, and this in a part where probably different territories are much intermingled, is it reasonable to say that that map is no evidence in regard to a tract 80 or 90 square miles in area? The Court will judge.

42. But before concluding this part of the discussion, I would place the whole matter in another light, which, I hope, will produce instant conviction in my favour. Just suppose for a moment that Sir John Malcolm's map was against our claim instead of being in favour of it; and suppose, too, that the Surveyor-General's map was likewise against our claim. If the two maps were thus *concurrently adverse* to our claim and concurrently showed that the boundary ran as Dhar claims it, that is to say, along the line A C and not along A B, would not the Motmid have *most forcibly* appealed to those maps in support of his contention? And would not such appeal carry *immense* weight with the Judge? In such a contingency, what acceptance would have been accorded to any contention on our part like that of the Motmid above commented on? If we had said "True, Sir John Malcolm's map and the map of the British Surveyor-General are against us, and show that the tract in dispute belongs to Dhar. But the two maps somewhat differ from each other, are on a small scale, &c. &c., and are therefore useless for the purposes of this dispute, and must therefore be rejected." If, I say, we had thus urged in the contingency supposed, what, indeed, would have been thought of us? Could we have argued at all in that manner with any appreciable chance of being still considered reasonable beings? I contend that *at least* the same weight should be attached by the Court to the testimony of the maps in our favour, as would most certainly be attached if the testimony were in Dhar's favour. I beg the particular consideration of the Court to this plain principle of equal justice.

43. I have said that *at least* the same weight should be attached by the Court to the testimony of the maps in our favour, as would most certainly be attached if the testimony were in Dhar's favour. Why do I say "*at least* the same weight"? Because, correctly speaking, very much greater weight ought to be accorded, since we are, and have been, in actual possession conformably to the testimony of the maps; and add to this the fact that the opposite party has shown acquiescence in our possession.

44. In para. 23 of the reply the Motmid sums up his argument. Having shown the fallaciousness or inefficacy of the several parts of that argument in detail, I need not go over the same ground again.

45. Paras. 24, 25, 26 and 27 of the reply may, I think, be safely passed over, as there is nothing there that will engage the attention or influence the judgment of the Court, and it is desirable that this rejoinder should not be encumbered with frivolous matter.

46. We come now to para. 28 of the reply. Had the Motmid particularly attended to what I stated in para. 69 of my appeal memorandum, he might perhaps have saved himself the trouble of writing his paragraph under reference. While inviting a re-perusal of that para. 69, I will here at once reproduce the concluding part of it. It runs thus—"In short, everything that is predicated of the Kanar river by the two Officers, is true of either affluent in question; and, obviously, it would not be legitimate to endeavour to solve the ambiguity by the light of knowledge which came into existence subsequent to the time when those Officers wrote; for what they meant should be determined by what they knew at the time." It is to avoid the error of importing into the consideration of the matter something which we now know, but which Captains Henley and Alves did not know at the time they wrote, it is to avoid this very error that I designated the two affluents in question by letters of the alphabet. The Officers in question, who wrote upwards of fifty years ago, could not know the present names of the affluents. When they wrote, the region was in a condition which is described by the Motmid himself in the 6th para. of his reply—"The desolation was so complete that every trace of cultivation and of the inhabitants had disappeared." While so, how were the English Officers who had just then entered this part of India at all to know the particular names of these affluents, names which, even at this day, the Motmid himself has had to search out, as confessed by himself at the outset of his para. 29! He says, he learnt the names from what he saw personally, and from the information he collected from reliable sources on his late visit to the locality in question. But as the locality in question was desolate and deserted at the time the Officers wrote, they could not have had at their command the reliable sources from which the Motmid has now collected his information. So, those Officers either contemplated the Kanar in general without regard to its sources above the point A, or, if they extended their view beyond A, it was to

the source AB and not A C. In support of this position I have given abundant reasons in my appeal memorandum, *vide* all the paras. from 50 to 112, but particularly paras. 70, 71, 72, and 73. Even at this day, when the country has become populated and has become familiar, it is not often that you can distinguish by particular names the affluents of rivers, though the general name of the main river is known well enough. Take the map of Sir John Malcolm before the Court. Put the finger upon any river named in the map. Can we name its affluents, or even say with certainty which of the several sources presenting themselves may be the main source? I have been a year at Indore, and have often asked for the specific names of the affluents that one comes across in and about the city itself and which form the main stream that passes into the Seepra. Of this main stream itself I do not know the name nor of the affluents. My inquiries have sometimes puzzled the inhabitants themselves, and sometimes elicited conflicting answers. In these circumstances, how can it be assumed that Captains Henley and Alves were precisely acquainted with the names of the affluents situate in an avowedly wild, desolate, and deserted tract?

47. In para. 29 of the reply, the Motmid names a number of streams, some of which of a most insignificant character. His object in stating these names is not apparent. I have not studied these names, as they have no bearing on the issue before us. Nor are these streams precisely traceable in the surveyed map of the disputed tract. One thing, however, is clear, the question lies only between two affluents, namely, A C and A B, for only these rise *from* above the Vindhya, a circumstance predicated by Captain Alves, and which does not apply to the other streams named by the Motmid. But it seems not a little surprising that the Motmid should affect ignorance or doubt as to what stream is meant by A B. In my map of the disputed tract, A B is unmistakably identifiable by the situation of the villages, ghats, &c. Why, the Dhar village of Dhoopghutta alone would instantly identify it! I may, therefore, pass over without further notice the elaborate expression of assumed ignorance or doubt in paras. 29 to 30 of the reply. The Court will know how to treat this kind of matter, and how to appreciate the object with which it is introduced.

48. Paras. 35 and 36 of the reply do not call for remark, as the matter thereof has been already remarked upon.

49. In para. 37 of the reply, the Motmid tries hard to make out that the line of boundary shown in the Surveyor-General's map is *not the line* A B which I claim. How does he succeed in this enterprise? To show that the Surveyor-General's map does not support my claim for the line A B, the Motmid is under the unenviable necessity of actually pleading that the line A B I claim corresponds with the stream which is marked on the map as passing between the capital letters H and A of the word "D H A R"! 17 A

Thus, to divest me of the support of the Surveyor-General's map, the Motmid makes me claim one-half of the whole tract, that is to say, about 300 square miles, while my claim is limited to about 80 or 90 miles. I need hardly say after what I have said, that the river marked in the map as passing between the letters H and A is by no means A B, the line I claim. The line I claim passes close to the Dhar village of Dhoopghutta and meets the line A C near our town of Katcote. The line which the Motmid finds it convenient to impute to me joins *very far below* Katcote.

50. Much of para. 38 of the reply is the *opinion* of the Motmid. He says that certain things are clear to him; he draws certain deductions; he says that it is incumbent on the Indore Durbar to admit his view of the disputed boundary in abdication of its own, and so on. I leave all this without comment, as it is the Court that will judge.

51. But I cannot pass over the concluding part of that para. of the reply wherein the Motmid proposes the appointment of a Commission to inspect the locality for the purpose of "the impartial and decisive settlement of this point and the summit of Vindhya." As regards the river boundary and also the summit boundary, a great body of facts and arguments have now been placed before the Court. If there were any doubt or dispute of tangible character regarding any material *matters of fact*, it might be necessary to go to the spot and determine the same. But the Motmid has not distinctly raised any issues of the kind. The verdict of the Court depends upon the comparing, weighing, and appreciating of the evidence and arguments. Where, then, is the use of a Special Commission? I can see no advantage to the ends of justice. I have clearly stated what principle should define the watershed, and I have illustrated the principle by a diagram. Now, be it marked, the Motmid does not venture to deny the principle. The principle cannot but be admitted. If the principle be declared, due effect will, of course, be given to it by the Officer the Court may be pleased to appoint to carry out its decision.

52. In para. 39 the Motmid epitomizes his argument. As I have remarked on the full argument, I pass over this epitome.

53. In paras. 40 to 45 of the reply the Motmid replies to that part of my appeal memorandum which demonstrates Dhar's acquiescence in our long possession of the tract in dispute. I beg the Court to take note of paras. 25 to 32 of my appeal memo. and take note likewise of paras. 40 to 45 of the Motmid's reply. I submit that this reply is a total failure; the many evidentiary facts, direct and circumstantial, which I adduced in those paras., remain untouched. The Motmid has not so much as essayed to shake *one* of these facts. All he does is to repeat the matter already remarked upon, and to speak of some altogether different disputes long since disposed of. Whether the reply of the Motmid is not an implied admission of our position here being unassailable, I leave the Court to judge.

54. We now come to para. 46 and following paras. of the reply. Be it remembered that General Daly's decision, from which we appeal, is founded solely on the report of Captain Alves. This report alone sustains that decision. It is an avowed fact that but for Captain Alves's report such a decision would never have been passed against us. Hence it was that I was requested by the Court chiefly to show cause why Captain Alves's report should be set aside. I have accordingly shown cause in considerable detail and with all the clearness in my power. This, then, is the capital and critical point of the case. To it, therefore, I have devoted the largest portion of my appeal memorandum. Upon it, therefore, must Dhar spend the very best of its strength.

55. But Dhar's efforts in this vitally important direction reveal the inherent weakness of its cause. See how extremely meagre para. 46 of the reply is. On the most important part of the subject, Dhar's zealous and experienced representative is able only to "say a word or two." The Motmid says that the discrepancies I have pointed out "have already been accounted for by the Government of India." This Government only threw out a sort of guess as to the origin of what incongruity was apparent on the surface. The guess turns out incorrect, for the fact that some of the ghauts have several names will *not* account for the discrepancies I have pointed out, as the Court will perceive on trial of each. The real source of the discrepancies errors, &c., I have exposed in detail in my appeal memo. In reference to the many instances of ambiguity, vagueness, inconsistency, contradiction, and error, the Motmid says, and can only say, as follows, namely, "We should have thought of refuting what has been said by the Indore representative in relation to the aforesaid reports (reports of Captains Henley and Alves), but it is not our province to do so, as the Government itself knows better the abilities and responsibilities of its Officers, and can better pass an opinion on their writings and doings." Such pleading is, doubtless, very discreet on the part of the Motmid in the circumstance in which the nature of the case has placed him. But it cannot have any effect in a Court of justice where evidence, and not vague sentiment, is the guide.

56. I think, therefore, I am justified in submitting that the main position against which our strongest attack was directed, has, in effect, been surrendered with scarcely an attempt at defence.

57. It is, therefore, my duty to respectfully solicit a verdict in our favour on the several bases indicated at the end of my appeal memorandum.

58. The whole case resolves itself into really one of the simplest. It stands thus. We are in possession, and have been in possession for a long period, for at least fifty years. Dhar, having all along acquiesced in our possession, expressly admits our possession from 1830, is unable to *disprove*

our possession for fifty years, and, what is still more significant, is unable to prove that *it ever was in possession during the last 90 years*. The verdict to follow can be but one.

(Signed) T. MADAVA ROW,
Minister to H. H. the Maharajah Holkar.

No. 188 OF 1874.

To Sir T. MADAVA ROW, K.C.S.I.,

Minister to His Highness Maharajah Holkar.

Dated Indore Residency, 14th February 1874.

SIR,—I am desired by the Officiating Agent Governor-General to forward the documents marginally noted regarding the decision on the appeal in the Nimanpore Mukrar boundary dispute on the part of His Highness Holkar's Durbar, and to request you will be good enough to inform me whether you are satisfied with the decision, or whether you wish to make a further reference to the Government of India.

2. Should you desire to have the north-east boundary laid down before giving a reply, I am desired to add that it shall be done, that is, if you accept *generally* the decision which the Officiating Agent Governor-General has given.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) H. MAITLAND,
Officiating 2nd Assistant Agent Governor-General
for Central India.

NIMANPORE MUKRAR BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

Dhar vs. Indore.

On the 20th March 1872, Major-General Daly, Agent Governor-General for Central India, passed judgment (marked A and attached) in this case, but before directing the boundary to be laid down, he allowed time for the two Durbars to endeavour to effect an exchange of territory; this failing, the Agent Governor-General, on the 2nd March 1873, directed the boundary to be laid down. Upon this the Indore Minister claimed an appeal to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and as the period from the date when General Daly's instructions to lay down the boundary were communicated to the Durbar to the date of this claim did not exceed the limit for

appeals as fixed in the Boundary Rules, the case was sent up to Government, and instructions were received from the Foreign Office, No. 1869 P, of 19th August 1873, that I was to re-hear the case, and if after giving my decision either party were dissatisfied, that party should be at liberty to submit any representation which it thought fit to Government.

2. Accordingly the Indore Minister, on behalf of His Highness Maharajah Holkar, put in his appeal on 24th October 1873, and on the 10th December the Dhar Durbar replied, to which reply Indore, under date the 1st January 1874, put in its rejoinder. These three papers, together with all former correspondence on the case, are now before me, and having carefully considered them, I give my judgment.

3. That Indore has shown no sufficient cause why Major-General Daly's decision, given on 20th March 1872, should be reversed.

There is one point, however, which requires definition :—

General Daly writes,—“ I have therefore, under the authority of the Government of India, to notify that Major Alves's definition of the pergunnah of Nimanpore Mukrar shall be the settlement of the question in dispute.”

Now Major Henley's report is that the Kanar river forms the western boundary in nearly the whole of its course, &c.; but if the entire course of the Kanar river be followed out to its source near Duttoda, it would embrace the Pepulda ghaut, which is Indore's. The word “nearly” used by Major Henley, I consider meant that the boundary should only follow the Kanar river to a point where, to avoid embracing the Pepulda ghaut, it must leave it and take a north north-east course to the summit of the Vindhya east of the ghaut.

4. I have been furnished by the Surveyor-General of India with a map of this part of the country, coloured by Sir Robert Hamilton, Bart., in 1849, then Resident at Indore, and although I take this map as no authority, yet, as it explains exactly the boundary which I intend should be defined, I attach a copy* of it to explain my meaning.

* Marked B.

5. In this map Sir Robert Hamilton has followed the course of the Kanar for the western boundary to a point two or three miles to the north of the village of Moosla; he then takes a direct line north north-east to a point on the summit of the Vindhya immediately to the east of the point where the Pipulda ghaut reaches the summit, and the exact definition of this line by a competent Surveyor can hardly form matter of dispute between the two Durbars.

6. The northern boundary of the pergunnah from this point towards the east runs along the summit of the Vindhya, and any Surveyor can define this beyond question.

7. I append some remarks upon the Indore appeal, the reply, and the rejoinder, which will show my reasons for arriving at this conclusion.

(Signed) JOHN WATSON, Colonel,
Officiating Agent Governor-General for Central India.

Indore Residency, the 10th February 1874.

REMARKS.

The Indore Minister states that the claim of the Durbar commences at a point on the Kanar river near Katcote, and submits a sketch map illustrative of the claim. This sketch map, however, is calculated to mislead, for it places Katcote much nearer to Duttoda than to the junction of the Kanar with the Nerbudda, whereas the reverse is the case, Katcote being very much nearer to the Nerbudda than to Duttoda.

2. The Minister states that Indore claims only from this point which he calls A, near Katcote, but I have the original map with the Indore Surveyor's claim on it before me. On it the line leaves the Kanar where the Poornee or Gora Pachar joins it, a point only six miles north of the Nerbudda.

3. The extent of Indore's original claim is not therefore fairly shown by the Minister in his sketch. The original claim embraced at least one-third of the pergunnah. The Minister's sketch would lead one to believe that only a small corner of it was claimed.

In para. 15 Indore shows its strong points in favour of its claim :—

1st.—Possession.

2nd.—Sir John Malcolm's map.

3rd.—Surveyor-General's do.

4th.—The acquiescence of Dhar.

I will consider the second and the third in the first place.

4. The Indore Minister argues, para. 22, that Sir John Malcolm's map shows a dotted line which, leaving the Kanar river at a point near Katcote, proceeds in a north-easterly direction towards his point B, on the summit of the Vindhya, and that this was undoubtedly the boundary line intended by Sir John Malcolm and his officers. The Minister also argues that this line follows one of the affluents of the Kanar, and that this affluent is the true Kanar and not the line A C, which traces its course up to Duttoda.

5. I have referred this question to the Surveyor-General of India, who has supplied me with a trace of the original map, and informed me in his

Assistant's letter No. 1842, of 24th November, that "no boundaries of any description are shown on the original map of Malwa, and the dotted lines merely indicate the supposed source of streams in unexplored and unsurveyed portions of country."

6. I communicated this opinion of the Surveyor-General's to the Minister, but instead of accepting it, he put in a memorandum (marked C and attached) seeking to over-rule it, and I referred his memorandum to the Surveyor-General, who has himself replied to it (marked D and attached), and a reference to this will conclusively show that the Minister has been mistaken, and that no boundary is shown on this map. From this we also learn that when Messrs. Henley and Alves wrote of the Kanar river they could have meant none other than the stream which flows from Duttoda, for no tributaries or affluents to the eastward of it are marked upon Sir John Malcolm's map at all. Messrs. Henley and Alves must have had at their disposal all the information collected by the Officers engaged in the preparation of this map, and as no stream to the eastward of that which flows from Duttoda was at that time surveyed, there can be no doubt as to what they meant by the "*Kanar river.*"

7. The Surveyor-General's map of 1858 is no authority, for, as the Dhar's representative remarks, "if it were so, there need be no boundary disputes;" but even if it were so, its colouring of the pergunnah would not accord with the Indore claims either as just laid down by the Indore Durbar or as now shown by the Minister. The map makes the boundary leave the Kanar at a point three miles above Katcote, the claim at first shown was to leave it at the Poornee river six miles north of the Nerbudda, and the claim as now shown by the Minister is to leave it somewhat south of Katcote.

8. In a letter written by Sir R. Hamilton in 1849, asking that the topographical survey may be made of Malwa, he says :—

"The survey should have nothing to do with the boundaries of States, districts, pergunnahs, or villages; indeed, it should be distinctly notified to all Chiefs that the survey was not to interfere or in any way meddle with such question."

But I have given sufficient reasons for not accepting the Indore appeal on the evidence either of Sir John Malcolm's map or the Surveyor-General's, and I proceed to the argument of possession and acquiescence by Dhar.

9. The possession by Indore of certain villages within the pergunnah is admitted, for it is this possession which has led to the dispute. The period for which they have been thus possessed is uncertain, but I can find no foundation for the Indore Minister's reiterated assertion that "Indore has been in possession for fifty years;" the dotted line on Sir John Malcolm's map

appears to be the only ground for this assertion, and this foundation being removed, nothing remains to support it.

10. The Dhar representative, however, brings to notice that the pergunnah was under British management until 1830, and as it was admittedly a possession of Dhar, and as the Officers in charge had proclaimed the Kanar river to be its western boundary, it is highly improbable that they would have permitted Indore to occupy villages to the eastward of that boundary.

11. Uncertain as the period is when Indore first began to occupy villages within the pergunnah, it must at least have been subsequent to 1830, and when the peculiar features of the case are examined, the little interest taken by Dhar in its, at that time, almost worthless possession, I cannot admit that the gradual occupation of these jungle tracts by Indore villagers can count against the very distinct definition of the boundary by Messrs. Henley and Alves.

12. If again I should admit the acquiescence of Dhar in Indore occupation, I must equally admit what Dhar points out in para. 15 of its reply, viz., that Captain Evans in 1850, when enquiring into some disputed lands noted that the Kanar was the western boundary of the pergunnah. A copy of this ruling was furnished to Indore, who raised no objection then. Whereas had it possessed villages eastward of the Kanar, it would not have acquiesced in such ruling.

13. The Indore Minister quotes in his paras. Nos. 18 and 19 Captain Barr's opinion given in para. 16 of his report, and also para. 5 of General Daly's decision, as evidence in favour of Indore's possession; but on reference to these papers I find that although they admit the actual possession, both Officers deny the right to the same.

But there are many minor points in the arguments on both sides which might be enlarged upon; it is necessary, however, to allude to only one or two of them.

14. The Minister, in his paras. 26, 27, and 28, refers to the settlement of Dhoopghutta and Holkarpoora disputes by Mir Shamut Ali, but I find that this Officer wrote a memo. on 10th June 1871 to this effect—

"I have read Major Alves's report; the statistical particulars it gives are very satisfactory. The natural boundaries of the Nimanpore pergunnah which he mentions distinctly were not known when I settled the two boundary disputes, viz., Dhoopghutta and Holkarpoora, or my settlement would have been quite different to what it has been. I do not recollect having heard of Major Alves's report before. I hope that the error I made in settling the above disputes may now be corrected in accordance to that report."

15. Again, the Indore Minister in paras. 50 to 56 impeaches the correctness of Majors Henley and Alves's report; but read by an unprejudiced eye, these reports appear to have been framed after much study and attention.

indeed, Major Henley, in his letter of 3rd June 1820, para. 3, enlarges on the personal interest which he has taken in the settlement of the pergunnah, an interest which he says is hardly justifiable on public grounds.

16. The Indore Minister in his para. 85 throws discredit on Major Alves's report, because that Officer had been only three months in charge at the time when he wrote it; but Major Alves took charge from Major Henley, who had been in charge for five years, and he was of course furnished with all the information collected by that Officer and others, the value of which he would surely have tested before he framed his own report. And that he did take pains to test it, is shown by the fact that he corrects Major Henley's error, giving Pepulda ghaut to Dhar, and says that it belongs to Indore.

(Signed) JOHN WATSON, Colonel,
Offg. Agent Governor-General for Central India.

Indore Residency, the 10th February 1874.

N.B.—The enclosures of this will appear in the Appendix.

DURBAR OFFICE, INDORE,
21st March 1874.

Memorandum of Appeal, by the Indore Durbar, to the Government of India, from the decision of the Officiating Agent Governor-General for Central India, dated 10th February 1874, and received on the 21st idem, in the Nimanpore Mukrar Case.

I respectfully prefer this appeal to the Government of India, on behalf of the Indore Durbar.

2. I beg thorough perusal of the papers and documents enumerated by the Officiating Agent Governor-General in the 1st and 2nd paras. of his decision under appeal and also of connected records. Such perusal will, of course, be accompanied by the necessary references to the maps and sketches therewith connected. To insure completeness, I annex a list of the papers and delineations to be studied, and which the Agency Office will, doubtless, submit to the Government of India, along with this appeal.

3. It will be found that the case, in essentials, is an extremely simple one. Something like a triangular tract of territory, in area about 80 square miles, is the subject of dispute between the Indore Durbar on the one side, and that of Dhar on the other. That we are, and have for years been, in possession of the tract, is a point admitted on all sides. In such possession by us Dhar has for years acquiesced, as shown by its various acts of omission and commission which I have enumerated. This acquiescence has been so complete, that, far from ever before laying claim to the triangular tract, far from ever disputing our possession and seeking to get us ousted, Dhar had only raised certain disputes regarding small pieces of land situate on the north-eastern *border* of that tract. These minor disputes, which, be it particularly noted, did not touch the *main* tract, but affected its *skirts* only, had been judicially settled by British authorities. Now, in the face of our long and still continuing possession of the tract, in the face of Dhar's repeated passive and active acquiescence in such possession, in the face of the conclusively significant circumstance that Dhar had never before moved to get us ousted from the tract, but had simply claimed some small bits at its north-eastern *skirts*, and in the face of the judicial decisions by British Officers regarding these bits, Dhar was induced to prefer a *fresh* claim to the *whole* tract.

4. Now, such a fresh claim, under such circumstances, ought not, I submit, to have been so much as entertained; and, if at all entertained, it ought to have been dismissed by saying in effect to Dhar, "The tract you now claim, you had never before sued for. You admit the long and still continuing possession of it by Indore. You have both positively and negatively and repeatedly acquiesced in such possession. So far did this acquiescence go, that your disputes with Indore were confined to the *skirts* of the tract and by no means extended to the tract itself. The effect of long adverse possession, the effect of your own

acquiescence in such possession, the effect of the fact that your disputes have been limited to the *skirts* of the tract, and the effect of the judicial settlements made by British Officers regarding these skirts, completely bars your fresh and inordinately enlarged claim now preferred."

5. Such a course, I submit, was demanded by justice, demanded by the well-recognized laws of evidence, demanded by the universal law of prescription, and demanded by the very rules laid down by the Government of India for the guidance of the Agency Officers, which rules declare that possession for 25 years constitutes prescriptive right.

6. But, instead of such a course, the Agency Officers have adjudged the surrender of the whole tract in our possession to Dhar.

7. It is this judgment that I now respectfully and with confidence pray may be reversed by the Government of India.

8. Upon what does this judgment rest? Avowedly it rests upon some old paper suddenly disinterred, which *unexpectedly* came to the knowledge of Dhar, and which, while ambiguous in its purport, carries with it the evidence of circumstances which, I submit, deprive it of weight and effect in this dispute.

9. Here is Indore in long and continued and still continuing possession of the tract, in which, through a series of years, it has founded and populated villages. Here is Dhar, which has all along acquiesced in such possession, and which expressly admits the adverse possession. Can the sudden appearance of a paper, rescued by ourselves from the dust and oblivion of fifty years, be justly allowed to weigh against, to *outweigh* the legal and conclusive effect of the facts stated? And it is a paper of the very existence of which Dhar was not aware, and with reference to which, therefore, *Dhar could not have regulated its action*. It is further a paper which, I have shown, is equivocal and unreliable in its bearing on this case. If the question is answered in the affirmative, national possessions must be very insecure, and the solid principles of municipal and international law in reference to prescription would be illusory indeed.

10. If it were necessary, instances could be pointed out in which express engagements between two parties perish from the effects of prescription. Such instances are known to every Court of Justice. If such is the effect of prescription on acknowledged engagements between parties themselves, *a fortiori* do I claim such effect on the paper relied on by Dhar, the paper being of infinitely less significance, of an entirely *res inter alios acta* character, of equivocal import, and of the very existence of which Dhar as well as Indore had no knowledge until this very recent dispute.

11. The whole case is thus essentially simple enough; and yet, judgment has been passed against us, and a dismemberment of our territory is threatened. It is hence our duty to claim the protection of the Government of India.

12. In the pleadings I have put in before the Officiating Political Agent, and more especially in my memorandum of 24th October 1873, I have submitted

a connected, and, as I conscientiously believe, a cogent, argument in view to show why we claim to continue to possess the tract which we have possessed. Now, has that argument, or any part of that argument, been really broken down by the Officiating Agent in his decision under appeal? To this point I now beg to be permitted to address myself in some detail.

13. Pre-supposing, then, that the structure of that argument is kept fully in the view of the Government of India, I proceed to remark on the very few reasons assigned by the Officiating Agent in support of his judgment, which forms the subject of this appeal.

14. These reasons are separately recorded by the Officiating Agent in a short paper appended to his judgment.

15. The most important part of this paper is that in which the Officiating Agent strives to set aside the evidence of Sir John Malcolm's printed and published map, which I had put in as evidence in our favour, as evidence to show that, even in Sir John Malcolm's time, the period of the introduction of British supremacy in this part of India, we were in possession of the tract, of which we continue to this day in possession, and of which Dhar now seeks to deprive us. The issue involved here is *extremely* simple. I point to the dotted line in this printed and published map of Sir John Malcolm to show that our boundary was, in his time, what I claim it to be (see the dotted line immediately to the east of the cross in red ink in the map which accompanies this, the map being prefixed to Sir John Malcolm's first volume of his celebrated work on Central India). This evidence is conclusive, nay, overwhelming. How is this sought to be set aside altogether? By the singular and almost incredible declaration that the dotted lines *do not* represent the *boundary* but represent an *unexplored river*. The whole point, then, resolves itself into this—Do the dotted lines in the said map represent *boundaries* or *unexplored rivers*?

16. The Officiating Agent declares it to be the *latter*. How, with the said map before him, he could possibly have come to this extraordinary conclusion, I confess, passes my comprehension.

17. But he relies on the result of a reference which he made to the Surveyor-General of India.

18. Now this reference to the Surveyor-General was, I submit, made in a manner hardly fair to him or to ourselves. If, by any possibility, the Officiating Agent conceived a doubt as to what the dotted lines in the map I had put in meant, the simplest and safest course which any Court of Justice would have pursued would be to send *that map itself* to the Surveyor-General and to ask him to explain what the dotted lines therein expressed. But what was the course really adopted? That map itself was never sent to the Surveyor-General, and that Officer was left to grope in the dark as to what evidence was really wanted from him, as appears from that Officer's replies. The Surveyor-General was led to refer to some *other* map in his office, and declared that *it* had no boundaries of

any description marked on it. And, from such declaration, the Officiating Agent infers that *the map I had put in* has no boundaries inscribed on it. In other words, the reasoning stands thus: because some *other* map does not show boundaries, therefore *this* map does not show boundaries. Such inference is drawn by the Officiating Agent, the positive ocular evidence before him notwithstanding.

19. Had I been permitted to know at the time, or indeed at any time before judgment was pronounced, that such was the course adopted by the Officiating Agent and such was the inference drawn by him, I should have felt it my duty to point out the manifest error or fallacy incurred, and thus probably to arrest the miscarriage of justice which has ensued, and against which I am now compelled to appeal. But, such knowledge and such opportunity were unfortunately denied me, though I certainly sought the same upwards of *two* months before judgment (*vide* the concluding or 22nd para. of my memo. to the Officiating Agent, marked C, and dated 4th December 1873).

20. The map which the Surveyor-General spoke about is evidently some map which Sir John Malcolm had sent to the Government of India *prior* to the map I have put in evidence. The report, &c., which Sir John Malcolm had sent to that Government *before* the publication of his work on Central India, "had" (to use his own words) "many imperfections that required to be corrected." Evidently, therefore, the work of Sir John Malcolm on Central India, together with the map prefixed to the same, is far more reliable than what had preceded the same "amid the hurry of other duties, and when the author was in a bad state of health" (*vide* Sir John Malcolm's own preface, page IV.); and, be it particularly noted that there is, in reality, no kind of *conflict*, in any sense of the word, between the *manuscript* map which the Surveyor-General refers to as in his office, and the *printed* and *published* one I have adduced in evidence. The latter only contains, *in addition*, the delineation of *boundaries*. The latter, therefore, is peculiarly useful to us in this case of disputed boundary, while the former can be of no use whatever. Nothing, therefore, can be more obvious than that the manuscript map in the Surveyor-General's Office does not, in the least conceivable degree, detract from the authority of the printed and published map I have adduced in evidence.

21. At this stage of this explanation, I entreat the Government of India to look at the map I have put in, and to examine it in detail in connection with my memorandum of 4th December 1873 to the Officiating Agent, on the subject of dotted lines being boundary lines. I am very sanguine that the examination will satisfy Government that the dotted lines in that map *do* represent boundaries, and represent nothing else. Should, however, the least doubt still linger, I would entreat Government to address the following interrogatory to the Surveyor-General himself, a great authority on the point at issue. The interrogatory may be thus framed—

Question.—‘Please read this memorandum of Sir Madava Row, Indore Minister, dated 4th December 1873 and marked C, on the subject of the dotted lines in the printed and published map of Sir John Malcolm adduced in evidence. Please read all that Sir John Malcolm has stated in regard to this map, as reproduced in paras. 103 to 185 of Sir Madava Row’s memorandum of appeal dated 24th October 1873, and particularly read those words of Sir John Malcolm himself wherein he states that the *divisions of districts* are marked in the said map. Then, please look at this printed and published map itself, prefixed to Sir John Malcolm’s work, and which Sir Madava Row has produced in evidence. After careful examination of the dotted lines marked in *this* map, favour us with your professional opinion as to what these dotted lines represent. Do they, or do they not, represent boundaries?’

22. There can be one, and only one answer to this question. The answer must be in favour of my contention.

23. The Government of India will, I think, thus perceive that a palpable fatal error has been made by the Officiating Agent, and how extremely erroneous his consequent decision has been. Government will further observe that Sir John Malcolm’s printed and published map entirely supports my position, namely, that, about fifty years ago, in the time of Sir John Malcolm, in the time of that very Officer who was in charge of Central India on behalf of the British Government, and who was charged with the settlement of this part of India immediately after the assertion of British supremacy therein, *we* were in possession of the tract in dispute, and not the opposite party, a possession which continues to the present moment.

24. Thus the framework of my argument, as given in my memorandum of appeal dated 24th October 1873, remains quite untouched, though the Officiating Agent thought he had made an important breach in it, or rather that he had undermined an important part.

25. Even supposing *for a moment* that the testimony of the printed and published map of Sir John Malcolm failed (which is very far from being the case), I should still claim a verdict in my favour in reference to the reasoning submitted in my appeal memorandum of 24th October, namely, that from paras. 36 to 41, and also paras. 25 to 32 and paras. 110 to 112. And superadd to all this, the clear admission made by the Officiating Agent himself in his paper of remarks, the said admission being no less than that our possession began at least subsequent to 1830, which is 43 years since,—*vide* para. 11 of his remarks. But I have shown that our possession is more than 90 years old. I beg particular attention to all this matter, the probative force of which is, I submit, very strong in our favour.

26. I now pass on to what I strongly believe to be another error of the Officiating Agent in the reasoning which has led to the decision now appealed from. This error occurs in the 7th para. of his remarks. Here he declares that

“ the Surveyor General's map of 1858 is no authority.” This is another map I have put in evidence. An inspection of this map will satisfy the Government of India that it is confirmatory of the testimony of Sir John Malcolm's map, and in itself supports our claim.* Having set aside Sir John Malcolm's map in the singular manner above explained, the Officiating Agent declares that this second map which supports our claim, namely, the Surveyor-General's map of 1858, “ is no authority.” Why is it not? It is, I submit, one of the best possible pieces of evidence which can ever be offered in such a case as the present. To this seemingly off-hand dictum of the Officiating Agent I have only to oppose the wisdom of the Government of India itself, as embodied in the following sections of the Indian Evidence Act (No. 1 of 1872 as amended by Act XVIII. of the same year), namely—

Section 36.—“ Statements of facts in issue or relevant facts made in published maps or charts generally offered for public sale, or in maps or plans made under the authority of Government, as to matters usually represented or stated in such maps, charts, or plans, are themselves relevant facts.”

Section 83.—“ The Court shall presume that maps or plans, purporting to be made by the authority of Government, were so made, and are accurate.”

27. Thus, the Government of India itself has deliberately and solemnly declared for the guidance of its Courts from top to bottom, that maps of the kind are quite relevant evidence, and yet more, that the Courts are bound to presume that such maps “ are accurate.”

28. I respectfully claim, therefore, that the map of the Surveyor-General of India, of 1858, should be presumed accurate, and should not be summarily and totally set aside as the Officiating Agent has chosen to do.

29. I come now to a third cardinal error of the Officiating Agent. Our present possession is admitted on all hands. That this possession is so old that nobody can tell when it actually began, is also repeatedly admitted by the Officiating Agent himself. It is also expressly admitted by the Officiating Agent, as also by the opposite party, that “ little interest was taken by Dhar in its, † at that time, almost worthless possession.” It is further manifest that Dhar has, all along, both passively and actively, acquiesced in our possession. Here, then, are all the essential elements which constitute prescription in our favour, a prescription which, I contend, totally bars the present claim of Dhar. These elements, I briefly repeat, are, our continued possession up to the present moment, our possession with the acquiescence of the opposite party, and the admitted *laches* of the opposite party because of the worthlessness of the tract at the time. If this does not amount to prescription, what can? Yet the Officiating Agent fails to appreciate it. And how does he fail? I will answer briefly. He says in para. 13 of his Remarks, “ The Indore Minister quotes in his paras. 18 and 19 Captain Barr's opinion given in para. 16 of his report, and also para. 5 of General Daly's decision, as evidence in favour of Indore's posses-

* Note.—Both maps are expressly on a scale calculated to show even one square mile. They can, *a fortiori*, show the large tract in dispute.

† Note.—The word “ is” here simply begs the question.

sion; but, on reference to these papers, I find that although they admit the actual possession, both Officers deny the right to the same." The Officiating Agent thus says our possession is admitted but not our *right* to possession. Now, be it noted that the law of prescription (whether general or that embodied in the Central India Boundary Rules), ordains that *actual possession* for a certain term shall be conclusive evidence of the *right of possession*. In reference to this great and clear principle I point to our admitted actual possession above stated, as conclusive evidence of our right to possession. But the Officiating Agent evidently thinks that actual possession is not evidentiary of the right of possession. In thus thinking, I submit he strikes at the root of the principle of prescription, and he commits himself to a contradiction of terms. Does he mean, then, that actual possession is not sufficient to prove the right of possession, but that actual possession, *together with the right to possession*, should be adduced in evidence? The *period* of actual possession required to constitute prescription is not here in question, and therefore may, for the present, be kept out of sight.* The question before us relates to the connection between actual possession and the right of possession, the one being evidentiary of the other. The very principle of prescription says, "Infer R from P;" but the Officiating Agent says, "No, R can be inferred, not from P alone, but from P + R." that is to say, that to infer a certain fact in issue, the premises themselves must contain that very fact.

* *Note.*—Col. Watson admits at least that our possession begins subsequent to 1830, and General Daly makes a stronger and similar admission in speaking of our "30 years of adverse possession," while the Boundary Rules fix 25 years as constituting prescription.

30. Before quitting this branch of the subject, the Government of India will, I trust, observe that the Officiating Agent has altogether failed to attach weight to the legal maxim, '*Vigilantibus non dormientibus jura subserviant.*'

31. Another error still, on the part of the Officiating Agent, presents itself in the 3rd para. of his Remarks. In this para. he says, in respect of our claim, "The original claim embraced *at least one-third† of the pergunnah,*" &c. The italics are mine. With all due respect to the Officiating Agent, I must distinctly deny the correctness of this assertion regarding the extent of our claim. I aver that the claim in no circumstances exceeded the extent I have distinctly and repeatedly stated, namely, about 80 or 90 square miles. Take the original large map prepared at the instance and with the concurrence of both the litigant parties, and which is at the Residency, and actually measure the area. I have carefully and repeatedly measured it myself. The area is just what I have stated, namely, 80 or 90 square miles, if even so much! The whole pergunnah is known to be 600 square miles. If our claim were for at least one-third of the pergunnah, as supposed by the Officiating Agent, it would be for at least 200 square miles, whereas it is only for 80 or 90. Hence it is plain that the Officiating Agent has quite mistaken the extent of our claim and has altogether overstated the same. In my memo. of 24th October I have pointed out in detail how Captain Barr and General Daly erred in over-estimating or taking an exaggerated view of our claim. The Officiating Agent has not kept clear of a similar error. And this error, too, has unfortunately contributed its share to the decision which we now appeal from.

† *Note.*—This assumption of our claim being to a part of the pergunnah (of 1400) again begs the question.

32. I beg to call attention to a further error. In para. 14 of his Remarks, see how the Officiating Agent meets one of my arguments. I must first remind the Government of India that a triangular, or nearly triangular, block of territory is now in dispute. This triangular tract is, and has for years been, in our actual possession. Among various facts and circumstances showing how the opposite party has been acquiescing in this our long possession, I pointed out that, far from ever before suing to get us ousted from this triangular block, the opposite party had raised questions only with respect to small bits of land lying along the north-eastern *skirts* of that block—questions which had been judicially settled by a British Officer specially deputed years ago by the Agency authorities. Now, the fact that the opposite party had confined itself to disputing the *skirts*, and the fact that the disputed *skirts* had been judicially settled, quite estop the opposite party from now going *beyond* the *skirts* and claiming the whole block. In other words, the antecedent action of the opposite party and the existence of judicial decisions therewith connected, bar this new and far more expanded claim now preferred by that party. Clearly, then, that antecedent action and those judicial decisions cannot be set aside or ignored, as they would most certainly be if the whole block were awarded to Dhar. This great and really insuperable difficulty was realized or anticipated by the officer who investigated Dhar's present new and extended claim. And how did he get over it? He got over it in a manner which, I respectfully submit, is very novel, if I cannot be permitted to say very irregular. It occurred to him that those antecedent judicial decisions which presented difficulties in the way might possibly be easily annulled. The author of those decisions was forthwith addressed on the subject, and addressed without either of the parties to those decisions so much as being made acquainted with this extraordinary course. What kind of letter or other communication was addressed to the author of those antecedent judicial decisions is not known to us to this day. A brief reply was, however, elicited from the author of those decisions, a native subordinate, who has obtained, as he has doubtless deserved, great favours from the Agency here. This native gentleman apparently hurries to say in reply, almost with an air of penitence, that had he been cognizant of a certain paper which appears to have been sent to him with the reference, he would not have made those decisions. And he even adds his hope "the error I made" might be corrected. Such extraordinary reply being obtained to the equally extraordinary reference, those antecedent judicial decisions—decisions which had been received and acquiesced in by the parties themselves, which had received even the confirmation of Colonel Meade, the then Political Agent,* and which had been carried out, as the still staring boundary-marks show,—such decisions are summarily, and with characteristic promptitude, set aside—considered, in fact, extinguished. This supposed extinguishment, I regret to say, the Officiating Agent fully endorses in his para. under remark, and assumes as a basis of his decision under appeal; and this, notwithstanding my strong and reiterated protests against such a course. I contend that those antecedent judicial awards are inextinguishable, are indestructible. In the first place, if judicial decisions between any two parties are not

* Not to speak of Captains Bannerman and Berkeley, who had also confirmed the same in appeal.

* Note.—the Boundary Rules themselves enjoin full respect for every "decision by a competent tribunal."

held binding in subsequent suits between the self-same parties, are not first principles of justice violated, and where is to be the end of litigation? The legal maxim says "*Interest reipublicæ ut sit finis litium.*"* No Court of justice can ignore it. In the second place, is it competent for any officer of the Agency to *annul antecedent judicial decisions confirmed by the preceding Political Agent?* Certainly not.

33. The judicial decisions being thus indestructible, I am entitled to the full benefit of them, namely, the acquiescence therein conclusively implied on the part of the opposite party, and which I have explained in my memorandum of 24th October; and the reasoning of the Officiating Agent on this head should, I submit, be entirely rejected.

34. I believe I have now noticed the vital errors of the decision under appeal. Correct them, and the structure of my whole argument as set forth in my memo. of 24th October remains as entire and as strong as before.

35. I respectfully pray, therefore, that the decision under appeal may be set aside, and a verdict be given in my favour, in favour of long and still continuing possession, in favour of possession both passively and actively acquiesced in by the opposite party, in favour of possession secured by antecedent indestructible judicial decisions between the very parties themselves, in favour of possession guaranteed by two independent but coincident maps published at different and wide-apart periods, and in favour of possession insured by the law of prescription in general, and by that embodied in the Central India Boundary Rules in particular.

36. It now remains for me to rapidly notice a few of the *minor* remarks of the Officiating Agent. I might, perhaps, safely leave them to the discriminating judgment of the Government of India, but I feel bound to afford what facilities I humbly can to that judgment.

37. It is, to say the least, very singular that the Officiating Agent has scarcely attempted to meet the various particular instances of acquiescence on the part of Dhar, which I adduced in my memorandum of 24th October. They are instances of *circumstantial* evidence, which are most significant and effective, are indeed of conclusive probative force. For example, see the instances related in paras. 26 to 31 and the latter part of para. 70 of that memorandum. Here are deliberate and substantial acts of Dhar, which show as clearly as evidence can, that Dhar had all along and fully recognized our possession of the tract. I beg particular attention to those paras., as such attention is necessary to a right decision.

38. The Officiating Agent *just touches* upon the subject of acquiescence in the 12th para. of his Remarks, and in the most summary fashion. He thinks Dhar's meagre reply is sufficient. But I respectfully contend it is far from so. I beg attention to the explanations and comments I have offered to this meagre reply of Dhar, explanations and comments which will be found at length

in my memorandum of 1st January 1874—*vide* paras. 18 to 29. I do not here reproduce the matter contained in these paras. for fear of prolixity, but the matter is important, and hence I must beg its re-perusal. I have argued, by pointing out a body of facts and circumstances, that Dhar has acquiesced in our possession through a series of years; while those facts and circumstances are not denied, the only reply attempted is an allegation that we have also acquiesced; but acquiesced in what? Surely not in *Dhar's possession* of the tract, for every one admits our possession and *Dhar's* non-possession.

39. In his first para. of Remarks, the Officiating Agent says that my skeleton map is not correct in its proportions. I copied that map from one printed and published by an altogether independent British Officer, as I have already stated in my memorandum of 24th October. The only object with which that skeleton map was presented at the opening of my case was to give an approximate idea of the dispute in a *small* and *comprehensive* compass. In such cases, a map or sketch in miniature affords a far clearer idea than a map of huge dimensions which the eye cannot grasp in one view. In *such* a mere sketch and in one *so* intended—and certainly not intended to be any *evidence*—some accidental disproportion can be nothing material to the issue. The tract in dispute could not possibly be mistaken, for I had, at the same time, put in another map on a larger and sufficient scale, with the principal villages, streams, &c., marked, this last-mentioned map being, in its dimensions and proportions, only a reduction from the one at the Residency in connection with General Daly's decision. Besides, I further circumstantially, and in so many words, described the actual extent and situation of the tract. I gave the very area to be 80, or at most 90 square miles. Hence it will be seen that there was not the slightest occasion to mistake the tract stated to be in dispute, though the Officiating Agent has fallen into the error of supposing that the tract in dispute was 200 square miles—*vide* para. 31 above.

40. In the second para. of his remarks, the Officiating Agent points to a difference between what I claim and what was originally claimed by "the Indore Surveyor." There is *some* difference certainly. The fact is, my connection with this case began only with the appeal. In the appeal I abandoned the said difference because I deemed it untenable. This fact ought rather to have operated with the Officiating Agent as some indication of my earnest and conscientious wish to contend for no more than what could be adequately and strongly claimed.

41. By the way, when I speak of what "*we claim*," it should, of course, be understood that it is a claim merely to *retain* what we already possess and have possessed. It is not a claim to *obtain what Dhar possesses*. Our claim is of a purely *defensive* character, while that of Dhar is purely of an aggressive character.

42. Para. 3 of the Officiating Agent's remarks has been already noticed—*vide* para. 31 above. I must still say that the tract in dispute does form only a

comparatively small tract to the north-west of Dhar's pergunnah. Be it remembered that the whole pergunnah is about 600 square miles. We claim to retain possession of a tract about 80 square miles. A portion of this last-mentioned area is *above* the summit of the Vindhya, which portion Dhar claims to dispossess us of, contrary to *all* evidence, inclusive of its own. Making allowance for this super-Alpine portion of the dispute, that in the plains below, which alone the skeleton sketch professes to show, *is* comparatively a *small* tract, being probably *one-tenth* of the area of Dhar's pergunnah of Nimanpore Mukrar.

43. Paras. 4 to 7 of the Officiating Agent's remarks have been already noticed—*vide* paras. 15 to 28 above. But I will here add an observation or two. The Officiating Agent quotes, with apparent approval, the remark of the Dhar representative to the effect that "If the Surveyor-General's map of 1858 were an authority, there need be no boundary disputes." I have already quoted from the Evidence Act of British India in support of the self-evident principle of recognizing and accepting such maps as evidence and of presuming them to be accurate. I need only say here in answer to the above remark of the Dhar representative, that, where the evidence borne by such maps is supported by continued and continuing possession, and by adverse acquiescence, and by such other circumstances as I have detailed, of course "*there need be no boundary disputes*" as he observes, and I, for one, would certainly not regret such a sequence. This map of the Surveyor-General, being an independent map, cannot of course be expected to be identical with Sir John Malcolm's. It is well known that no two perfectly honest and independent witnesses agree in their testimony in *all* particulars. So much indeed is this the rule, that a *perfect* identity of testimony is often regarded by practical Judges as suspicious, as indicative of the one testimony being a mere copy of the other. The same principle applies to maps. We must look to main facts. Both these maps, prepared widely apart from each other, incontrovertibly show that a considerable triangular tract of territory to the east of the Duttoda affluent of the Kanar river belongs to *us*, and this affluent cannot, therefore, be the western boundary of *Dhar's*, as has been maintained in the decision we appealed from to the Officiating Agent. This is the main fact evidenced by the maps. Exactitude of *proportions* can hardly be expected when we know that the Surveyor-General's map was not prepared after a survey as exact as that which is at this moment going on. There can be no mistake, however, as to the two affluents in conflict in respect to the boundary. In fact, there are two, and only two, affluents of the Kanar river which can possibly accord with Captain Henley's description, namely, that the stream takes its rise from *above* the Vindhya range or from *above* the table-land of Malwa. All other affluents are insignificant, are mere rivulets, and have their source in the *plains* below. The sketch put in by Dhar's representative, being one prepared by himself for this particular case and without reference to any authoritative map or plan, cannot, of course, be accepted as evidence for Dhar; but even that sketch would show that there are, in the main, only two affluents in conflict such as answer Captain

Henley's description, namely, the one that comes from Duttoda and the one that emerges from the mountains at Dhoopghatta.

Any one who actually goes and sees the triangular tract between these two affluents, will at once observe that it is *naturally* distinguished from the territory eastward, and which is undoubtedly Dhar's. The tract mainly consists of spurs in continuation of the Vindhya, in continuation of the table-land of Malwa which belongs to us, whereas Dhar's pergunnah to the east is a comparatively level plain. These natural characteristics, too, in themselves show that probability is in our favour, in favour of the conclusive effect of our evidence. And I confess I altogether fail to see why the Officiating Agent should feel the slightest difficulty in reconciling the Surveyor-General's map of 1858 with our actual possession in that very year which the Officiating Agent himself *admits*, by saying that we have been in possession since 1830.

44. Para. 8 of the Officiating Agent's Remarks.—I am not clear as to the bearing of the quotation here given. In the first place, the words quoted relate to 1849, whereas the Surveyor-General's map is of 1858 and Sir John Malcolm's is of 1823. Secondly, the words quoted relate to some *special topographical* survey suggested or recommended at the time. And lastly, these words cannot possibly be connected with maps which, in point of fact, *do* show boundaries.

45. Para. 9 of the Officiating Agent's Remarks.—This matter has been already met. Our possession is here admitted. It is further admitted that nobody knows when this possession began, so old is it. In another part of his Remarks, the Officiating Agent also admits the *laches* of the opposite party. Dhar's acquiescence is also repeatedly shown. Antecedent judicial decisions have been pointed out. Sir John Malcolm's map and that of the Surveyor-General equally afford their evidence. Apply the prescriptive principle of the Central India Boundary Settlement Rules to this state of facts, and the verdict must, I submit, be inevitably in our favour. And I must here add that our fiscal records, too, afford proof of our long possession in detail, records some of which are upwards of a hundred years old, some of which were produced in the course of the first investigation, and which I have not dwelt upon only because I deemed it the simplest and most intelligible plan to deal with the matter in the gross as I have done: and I have done it, I believe, in a manner which would make minute proof in respect of individual villages redundant, more especially because I was expressly informed by the Officiating Agent that I should confine myself to the rebutting of Captain Alves's report, which avowedly formed the sole basis of the decision appealed from—*vide* correspondence marginally noted. It would be all the more redundant to plunge into the mazes of the minutiae of detailed village accounts, because, be it remembered, Captain Barr himself had strongly declared and recorded his declaration that, *but for that paper of Captain Alves's*, he would have inferred the tract to be ours.

46. Para. 10 of the Officiating Agent's Remarks.—This apparently begs the whole question. True, Dhar's pergunnah was under British management, but, did that pergunnah *really include* the tract in dispute? I have been all along contending that it did not,—*vide* my memos. of 24th October 1873 and 1st January 1874. I will only add here, if the tract in dispute were so included, how comes it that Mehigaum and a lot of other villages in our possession, about whose names and sites both contending parties agree, are not in the list of villages, whether waste or populated, given in so much detail by the British Officers in charge of Dhar's pergunnah? Yet some of these villages are very old ones. At Mehigaum, for instance, solid granite stone-work exists which speaks to its very long existence. Again, how comes it that none of the villages populated by those Officers was or is situated on or near the Duttoda affluent of the Kanar river, which affluent was, as it is, nearest the sources of population, labour, and supplies? If this affluent were really Dhar's boundary, that would certainly have been the case—*vide* latter part of para. 70 of my memorandum of 24th October, and also see those several paras. of that memorandum wherein I particularize various lots of circumstantial evidence bearing on Dhar's acquiescence. Then, again, do not those very British Officers who were in charge of Dhar's pergunnah expressly admit that the tuppah of Khyrekbeda belongs to us, and is not this in the very tract now disputed?

47. Paras. 11, 12, 13 and 14 of the Officiating Agent's Remarks have been already noticed,—*vide* paras. 29, 30, 32, 33, 37 and 38 above.

48. Paras. 15 and 16 of the Officiating Agent's Remarks.—I must, in reference to these, beg a patient and attentive perusal of my memorandum of 24th October bearing on this matter. I contend that the Officiating Agent has entirely failed to appreciate my evidence and my argument.

49. In the course of his decision, the Officiating Agent *casually* mentions some map, coloured, it seems, by Sir Robert Hamilton. As the Officiating Agent himself expressly says, "I take this map as no authority," and as that Sir Robert himself implies his ignorance of the boundaries in his words regarding the Topographical Survey, quoted by the Officiating Agent, it would be needless for me to say anything about that map.

50. It will be observed, too, that the Officiating Agent altogether abstains from noticing the erroneous apprehension of the main question, by Captain Barr and General Daly, which I have pointed out in detail. It is therefore legitimate to conclude that he fully admits such erroneous apprehension, which of course led to an erroneous decision, as explained in my memo. of 24th October.

51. It will be further observed that the Officiating Agent has not recorded a definitive decision on one of the main points in issue,—I mean that set forth in para. 117 of my memo. of 24th October. He hurriedly disposes of the point by saying, —"The northern boundary of the pergunnah from this point towards the east runs along the summit of the Vindhya, and any Surveyor can define this beyond

question."—*Vide* para. 6 of the Officiating Agent's decision. The summit of the Vindhya, which, in other words, is the verge of the table-land above the Vindhya, is certainly the boundary to the east of Dhoopghatta. But what constitutes *the summit*? Upon the fair solution of this depend several square miles, of which we are admittedly in possession. The principle I contend for in para. 117 of my memo. of 24th October is as clear as principle can be. The Officiating Agent himself remarked when I read that para. in Court, that the said principle is quite plain, adding that such accidental hills, as I therein speak of, are found scattered all over the table-land of Malwa. The Dhar representative is unable to deny the principle. The Officiating Agent has, however, overlooked to declare it, and, without such declaration, no "Surveyor can define this beyond question."

52. I am bound to offer a few concluding observations.

53. Most respectfully, but most earnestly, I beg the Government of India to study the whole question, at whatever cost of time or trouble, in detail as set forth in all the pleadings and papers, and to judge on the merits of the case, and without drawing any inference simply from the coincidence of the decision of Colonel Watson with that of General Daly which preceded it. I need not submit that such coincidence, sometimes, under the best conditions, ensues from error. And a party, while engaged in defending his patrimony, need not dissemble the obvious fact that the habits, instincts, and impulses of long military life and of military organization are generally more favourable to unity than to diversity of judgment; a circumstance all the more apparent in a region where I have come across the opinion that alteration of a judgment once pronounced would amount to stultification. But the Imperial Government, from its calm and serene elevation, will practically proclaim its earnest desire to combine the greatest justice with the greatest power.

54. I further respectfully suggest that the Government of India may be pleased, in accordance with the wholesome practice of Her Majesty's Government in England, to call to its aid the professional opinion on the case of some high law officer of its own, such as the Law Member of the Viceregal Council, a Judge of the Calcutta High Court, or the Advocate-General. The ordinary machinery of the Government of India may not find time to cope with judicial cases like the present, more especially at a period when the exacting demands of famished millions already overtax its powers. Such professional opinion may form the basis of its own ultimate verdict, and will afford to the party against whom that verdict may go the consolation that the case has been tested by the highest judicial talent and judicial experience to be found in the service of the Government of India.

55. I here beg to conclude, repeating the words of para. 35 of this Memorandum, namely, I respectfully pray, therefore, that the decision under appeal may be set aside, and a verdict be given in my favour,—in favour of long and still continuing possession; in favour of possession both passively and actively acquiesced

in by the opposite party ; in favour of possession secured by antecedent indestructible judicial decisions between the very parties themselves ; in favour of possession guaranteed by two independent maps published at different and wide apart periods ; and in favour of possession insured by the law of prescription in general, and by that embodied in the Central India Bombay Rules in particular.

56. I need not submit that an adverse verdict in the circumstances of the case would only generate a restless and mischievous activity in the resurrection of antiquated or obsolete records, and lead to endless and most vexatious litigation, while proving a constant danger to the security of national possessions.

57. Even supposing *for a moment* that all other evidence on both sides was equi-ponderant, our long and continued possession to this day ought, I submit, to turn the scale in our favour.

58. If the decision is given in our favour, what does *Dhar* lose? *Not a single rupee of its revenue that it has ever derived.**

* *Vide* paras. 76, 78, and 77 of my memo. dated 24th October, and the universal admission that the tract had been a worthless waste.

On the other hand, if the decision is given in favour of *Dhar*, *we certainly lose a successively inherited tract of country long in our possession, dating back to the Mahratta conquest of this region, together with villages therein which we have admittedly founded, populated, and improved, and the revenue we have been enjoying from the tract.*

59. I mention this consideration as one that ought to weigh in the last resort, and in reference to the following profound observation of Bentham, in his chapter of "Instructions to the Judge":—"If, as between right decision and misdecision, the scale of probability appear to hang on a level, the Judge's choice will naturally fall on that side on which, if to the prejudice of that side misdecision should ensue, the quantity of the mischief resulting from it will be at the lowest pitch."

60. But, I repeat, the scales do not hang on a level: there is a decided preponderance in our favour. We are, therefore, *à fortiori* entitled to a verdict.

(Signed) T. MADAVA ROW,

Minister to H. H. Maharajah Holkar.

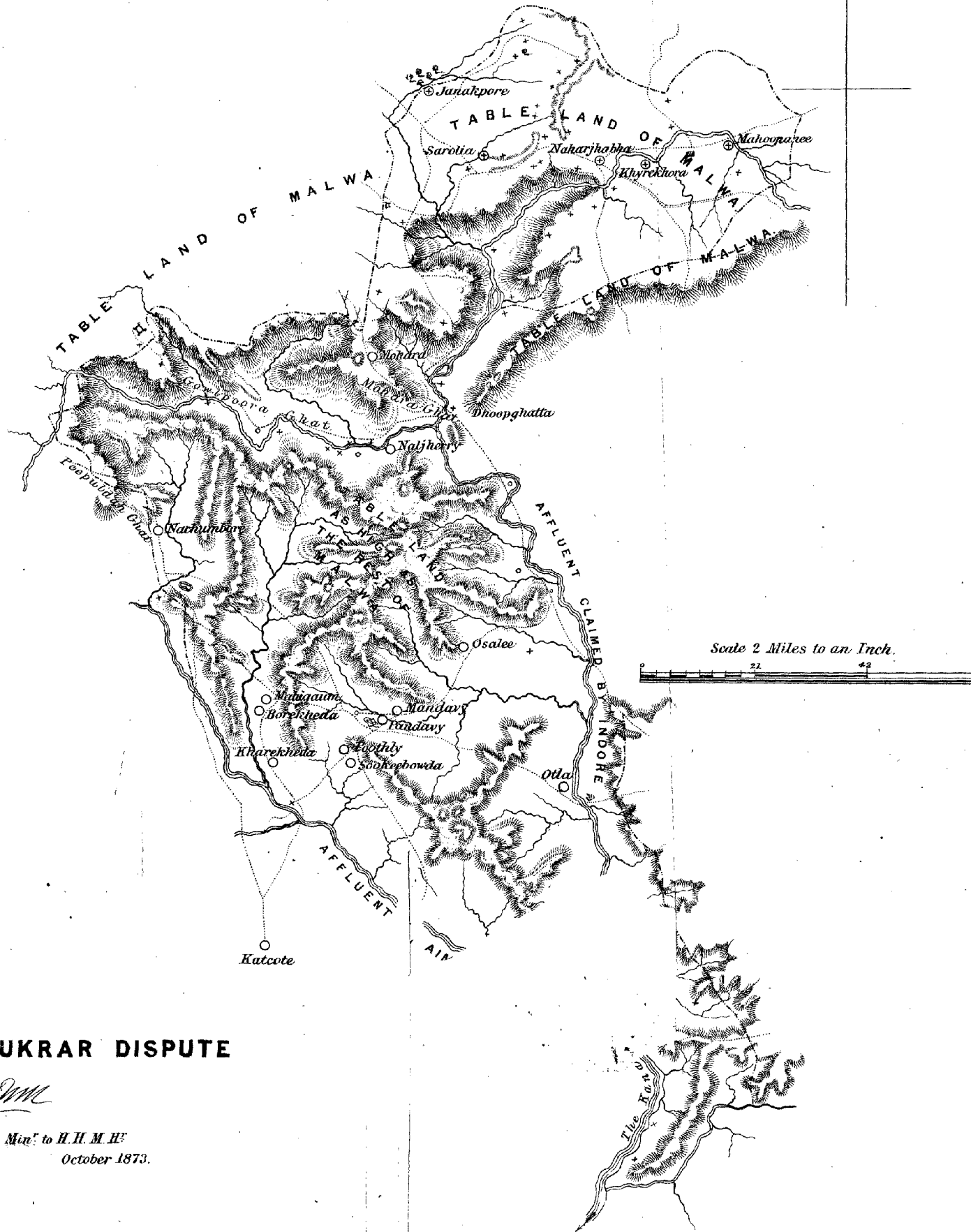
P.S.—I presume that the present Agent Governor-General will send this appeal on to the Government of India quite unaccompanied by any remarks of his own, such abstinence being induced alike by feelings of justice and delicacy in the circumstances of his own connection with the case. Should, however, his reason guide him to a different course, I must respectfully beg to be favoured with a copy of his remarks and comments, to enable me to answer them before the Government of India decides.

APPENDICES.

APPENDICES.

No.	Description of Annexures.	Annexures to what Letter or Memorandum.
I.	The Reduced Map of disputed tract, on scale of two miles to an inch, with principal villages named.	Indore Durbar Memorandum, dated the 24th October 1873.
II.	General Daly's Decision, dated 20th March 1872	Ditto ditto.
III.	Memorandum by Lieutenant Barr, with his Précis of the Proceedings, dated 10th June 1871	Ditto ditto.
IV.	Memorandum (A) by Mir Shahmut Ali, dated 7th April 1871.	Ditto ditto.
V.	Note by Colonel Meade, dated 19th March 1866	Ditto ditto.
VI.	Mir Shahmut Ali's Memorandum (B) No. 87, dated 10th June 1871	Ditto ditto.
VII.	Memorandum (C) by Dhar Motmid, dated June 1871... ..	Ditto ditto.
VIII.	Captain Ayles's Report, dated 13th September 1823	Ditto ditto.
IX.	Précis of 1865 by Messrs. Bannerman and Berkley	Ditto ditto.
X.	The Map of disputed tract	Dhar's reply, dated 10th December 1873, to the Indore Durbar Memorandum dated 24th October 1873.
XI.	Sir Robert Hamilton's Map	Colonel Watson's Decision, dated 10th February 1874.
XII.	Surveyor-General's letter to the Officiating Agent, No. 85, dated 9th January 1874 (D)	Ditto ditto.

Sir Madana Row's memo of 24th October 1873



NIMUNPORE MUKRAR DISPUTE

PMML

Mem^o to H.H. M.H.
October 1873.

No. II.

(Copy.)

NIMANPORE MUKRAR.

A dispute having been long in existence as to the western boundary of this pergunnah, made over by Dhar for British management, No. LXXXVIII., volume IV., page 331, Treaties, after full notice to the Indore and Dhar Durbar concerned, the question was investigated by Lieutenant Barr in April last.

2. During this investigation, documents of importance were brought to light, which, if verified, put all questions as to the area and ownership of the pergunnah at rest. The Indore Durbar first submitted copy of a Report by Major Alves to the Resident at Indore, Mr. Wellesley, dated Mhow, 13th September 1823, defining with extreme minuteness the ghats, villages, and square mileage of Nimanpore Mukrar of Dhar. There being no copy of this report amongst the records at Indore, reference was made to the Deputy Commissioner's Office at Khundwa, in which the original document was said to be. A copy was thus obtained by the Governor-General's Agent, for the information of Lieutenant Barr, the Boundary Officer.

3. The case, with copy of this Report, was submitted for the orders of His Excellency in Council, chiefly in view to the verification or otherwise of Major Alves's Report in the Foreign Office records. This reference has elicited further correspondence, not only confirmatory of Major Alves's report, but showing that Major Henley in June 1820 submitted a description of the pergunnah to Sir John Malcolm, copy of whose letter is given, highly approving of all that Major Henley had done. This correspondence (copies of which I have now received) was laid before the Government of India on 28th June 1820.

4. Again, further reports of the state of the pergunnah, with its ghats and villages, made to Sir D. Ochterlony in July 1822, were laid before the Government of India. The Foreign Secretary, in letter of 28th December 1821, to the Governor-General's Agent, thus communicated the orders and observations of His Excellency in Council:—

“The boundaries of the disputed pergunnah are so accurately defined in the report of Major Alves, that there can be no doubt as to what were its precise limits in 1823. Moreover, further papers of an earlier date than that report are in existence in the records of this Office; and these establish beyond all question the accuracy of Major Alves's definition of the boundaries. A copy of the letters alluded to are herewith forwarded for your information.

“These papers consist (1st) of a letter dated 3rd June 1820 from Major Henley, the Officer by whom the Nimanpore pergunnah was settled; (2nd) of two reports by that Officer, 28th July 1822 and 22nd July 1822, containing lists of the passes or ghats in the possession of Dhar, with statement of duties collected at each; from the former you will observe that

Major Henley describes the pergunnah to be bounded on the west by the Kanar Nuddee, which, he says, 'forms for it a distinct boundary line in *nearly* the whole of its course from the Hills to its confluence with the Nerbudda.'

"The names of the ghats mentioned in his later reports are, with few exceptions, the same as those given by Major Alves; the deviations may probably be accounted for by the fact noted by Major Alves, that many of the ghats have several names. The Pepulda Ghat, which Major Alves says is the one belonging to Indore on the west of the Dhar possession, is in the list of 1822 entered as belonging to Dhar.

"A consideration of the above facts would appear to prove that the right of the present dispute rests with the Dhar State."

5. I have, therefore, under authority from the Government of India, to notify that Major Alves's definition of the pergunnah of Nimanpore Mukrar shall be the settlement of the question in dispute. Dhar under this settlement loses property which belonged to that State, under Sir John Malcolm's report of 1820; and Dhar, like Indore, may claim that thirty years of

adverse possession counts for nothing against the production of a decision of competent authority, and that restitution therefore should be made to fulfil the decision of Sir John Malcolm's time. Dhar must, however, be content with the settlement by Major Alves, as this was reported to the Government of India in 1823.

6. A copy of this paper, with one of Major Alves's report, will be made over to each Durbar Agent by Lieutenant Barr, who will, on the season affording opportunity, lay down, wherever it may be necessary, pillars to mark the boundary defined by Major Alves, giving notice to Indore and Dhar Agents to enable them to attend at the demarcation.

(Signed) H. D. DALY,

Agent Governor-General for Central India.

Indore Residency, 20th March 1872.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) D. W. K. BARR,

Offg. 2nd Asst. Agent Governor-General
for Central India.

No. III.

Boundary Disputes in Central India,—that between Dhar and Holkar.

Memorandum of the Investigation of the Nimanpore Mukrar Frontier Disputes, made at Indore in April 1871, by Lieutenant D. W. K. BARR, Assistant Agent Governor-General, Central India.

Lieutenant Barr commenced the investigation on the 1st April 1871, when the Agents appointed by the Indore and Dhar Durbars attended.

Futteh Mahomed Khan appeared on behalf of the Indore Durbar, and Krishnajee Huree and Moulvie Abdool Kader for Dhar.

Surveyors and Zemindars from both sides were sent to survey and fix the boundary claimed by the respective Durbars. A Government Surveyor accompanied them, and a map was made showing the disputed tract and the boundary claimed by each side. The survey was carried on during the time that the documentary and verbal evidence, produced by each side in support of its claim, was being examined. A large number of men were called by each side, but their evidence was most conflicting, and did not bear on the case at all. The documentary evidence produced by Dhar seemed in many points to establish the claim, whereas the Indore papers were generally unauthenticated, vague, and irrelevant to the point at issue.

It was, however, after the documentary evidence had been received, examined, and filed, that the Indore Motmid produced a copy of the letter from Major Alves to Gerald Wellesley, Esq., dated Mhow, September 13th, 1823, which throws so clear a light on the whole case, and appears beyond doubt to establish the claims made by Dhar.

It would seem that the Indore Agent had not read the letter thoroughly, or at any rate had not arrived at any idea of how damnatory to the claim made by the Indore Durbar the letter was, for he showed it, apparently, with a misconception of the meaning of the word "summit," to prove that Nimanpore Mukrar did not extend beyond the "summit" of the ghats, the interpretation he placed on the words being that, as the summit of the ghats meant the commencement of the rising ground from the plain, Dhar had no claims whatever to any ground on the ghats, and that Nimanpore Mukrar was restricted to the plains below.

This letter, after being filed for some days in the records of the Boundary Settlement Officer, was, at the entreaty of the Indore Agent, permitted to be withdrawn.

A copy of the letter was, however, subsequently obtained from the records of the Nimar Agency, from Captain Loch, Deputy Commissioner Central Provinces, and is now filed with the documents relating to the Nimanpore Mukrar case.

*Disputed Frontier of Nimanpore Mukrar.*Indore *vs.* Dhar.*Precis of Proceedings.*

In 1863 two disputed boundaries were reported between Indore and Dhar in Nimanpore Mukrar, viz., Mewara *vs.* Dhoopghutta, and the claim made by both States to the village called by Indore "Holkarpoora" and by Dhar "Kanapoorā."

2. Mir Shahmut Ali, then Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, went, in December 1863, to the disputed ground to investigate and settle both these disputes, accompanied by Motmids of both Durbars.

3. The village of Holkarpoora *alias* Kanapoorā is situated on the left bank of the Girgee River, about ten miles north of the village Dhoopghutta, which is also on the left bank of the Girgee but below the ghat.

4. From Mir Shahmut Ali's memorandum (which is attached, marked A) it will be seen that the Agents of the Durbars agreed to settle both disputes by the method of walking on oath, the Indore Durbar (through its accredited Agent) agreeing to abide by the boundary walked on oath by a Dhar Patel at Kanapoorā, and the Dhar Durbar agreeing to that walked on oath by an Indore Zemindar in the Mewara *versus* Dhoopghutta dispute.

And copy of Colonel Meade's note on these cases.

5. No record of this agreement can be produced, as Mir Shahmut Ali's Moonshee tore up all the papers connected with this case in a fit of madness.

6. The Mewara *versus* Dhoopghutta case was first settled, and the Indore Zemindar, walking on oath, showed the Girgee river as the frontier between the two States in that dispute; but when Shahmut Ali proceeded to the "Holkarpoora" *alias* Kanapoorā dispute, the Indore Durbar cried off their engagement to allow this boundary to be walked on oath by the Dhar man (*vide* Shahmut Ali's memorandum marked A), and Shahmut Ali was eventually compelled to settle the case himself. By his settlement the Girgee river was laid down as the boundary in this case also.

7. This settlement was not accepted by either side, and, in 1865, Captains Bannerman and Berkeley re-investigated the dispute, and, after full enquiry, arrived at the same conclusion as Shahmut Ali had previously come to, namely, that the village of Kanapoorā belonged to Dhar; their settlement was confirmed by Colonel Meade, Agent to the Governor-General, in his order forwarded to Captain Bannerman (Bheel Agent) with No. 641, dated 4th June 1866, the Indore Durbar having previously appealed against the settlement.

8. Since then the question as to where the entire western frontier of the pergunnah of Nimanpore Mukrar lies has been opened by both Durbars,

and, as may be seen by the accompanying map, the different boundary lines claimed by the disputants enclose a tract of country nearly forty miles in length and about twelve miles in breadth.

9. The boundary now claimed by Dhar as the western limit of its pergunnah of Nimanpore Mukrar is the Kanar river, and it will appear from papers (extracts from which are now given, and the originals or authenticated copies of which can be produced), that their claim is in every way correct, and that the Indore Durbar has unlawfully taken possession of a considerable portion of territory which, in 1823, undoubtedly belonged to the Dhar pergunnah of Nimanpore Mukrar.

10. It is necessary to state that the letter which so clearly establishes the four boundaries of the Nimanpore Mukrar pergunnah was not seen by Mir Shahmut Ali when he made the settlement of the two disputes in the pergunnah. Attached is a memorandum (marked B), written by Mir Shahmut Ali, giving his opinion as to the case, after a perusal of the letter referred to, from which it will be seen that had the letter now produced been forthcoming in 1863, the Girgee river would not have been made the frontier between the States in any portion of the pergunnah of Nimanpore Mukrar.

11. The following is an extract from the letter in question.* It is dated Mhow, 23rd September 1823, and is addressed by Major Alves, Local Agent, to G. Wellesley, Esq., Resident at Indore. In writing on the subject of the Nimanpore Mukrar pergunnah, which was then under British management, Major Alves states:—

* A certified copy of which has been filed by the Indore Mutmid as a proof in support of the Indore claim and since withdrawn.—*Vide* Memorandum of investigation attached.

“ This tract is bounded on the north by the summit of the Vindhya range of mountains, to the south by the Nerbudda, and east and west by the Kharee and Kanar rivers respectively, both of which streams, rising above the ghats and terminating in the Nerbudda, make the district of a quadrangular form. Its mean length and breadth are fully 25 miles, comprising, therefore, an area of at least 600 square miles.”

12. It would appear that, in 1850, the eastern boundary of the Nimanpore Mukrar pergunnah was in dispute, for Captain Evans, in a letter No. 114, dated 11th April 1850, to Sir Robert Hamilton, Agent to the Governor-General, reports finally on the boundary dispute between Nimanpore Mukrar (Dhar) and Kantapoor (Holkar). The decision he arrived at was that the Kharee river was the eastern boundary of the pergunnah, and he was led to that decision by the letter of Major Alves (an extract from which has been given above), his attention to which was called by Major Durand, then Political Agent at Bhopal; more especially by a paragraph in that letter, which says,—“ Of the above fifteen petty circles the Kharee may be taken as the eastern boundary.” Captain Evans writes of this paragraph—“ This is conclusive; it is evident that Pullassi belongs to Dhar, and that from the ghats to the Nerbudda the Kharee river is the boundary of Nimanpore Mukrar.”

13. This is the identical letter of Major Alves, which lays down the Kanar river as the western boundary of the pergunnah. In the very paragraph quoted by Captain Evans, as a "conclusive proof" of the Kharee being the eastern boundary, the Kanar is referred to as being the western limit of the pergunnah. The whole paragraph is as follows—"Of the above fifteen petty circles the Kharee may be taken as the eastern boundary. Nimanpore

* Namely, prior to 1823 (the date of the letter.)

Mukrar is described, however, as having been formerly* bounded by the Duttoonee, which, rising above the ghats, takes a southerly course at some distance to the eastward of the Kharee. This enlarged area comprised between the hills and the Nerbudda, the Kanar and Duttoonee, contained in all about 360 villages."

14. This seems to establish the fact that, in 1823, no doubt whatever existed as to the Kanar river being the western boundary of the pergunnah, though the eastern boundary had been previously in dispute (it being a question whether the Kharee or Duttoonee river was the land-mark), and in 1850, even the fact of the Kanar being the western boundary of the pergunnah is clearly laid down, for Captain Evans, in his vernacular Fasulnama (dated 11th April 1850), settling the Kharee river as the eastern boundary, writes—"The Kharee river is to be considered the eastern boundary of the Nimanpore Mukrar pergunnah, exactly as the Kanar river is the boundary to the west." He refers, therefore, to the Kanar as an example of a permanent and well-known boundary.

15. Another convincing proof of the claim made by Dhar is, that to Major Alves's letter is attached a list of twelve ghats, or roads, by which wood, charcoal, &c., were carried from Nimanpore Mukrar into Malwa over the hills. Of twelve ghats mentioned by Major Alves as belonging to Dhar, four are now claimed by Indore, viz., the Mewara ghat, the Kuppas ghat, the Gowlpooora ghat, and the Sat-Ghatee. Of these the Mewara ghat is noticed by Major Alves as being the most valuable, the taxes collected on it amounting to Rs. 1,000 per annum. Yet, so long has Indore had possession of this ghat, that in 1863 Mir Shahmut Ali investigated a disputed boundary between Mewara of Indore and Dhoopghutta of Dhar, whereas, according to Major Alves, Mewara itself is a portion of Dhar territory, and the ghat of that name a considerable source of income to the Dhar State. At the present

time there are six villages (marginally noted) populated by Indore within the limits (as laid down by Major Alves) of the Nimanpore Mukrar pergunnah. Of these, the furthest from the Kanar, and consequently the greatest encroachment on Dhar territory, is Nahar-Jabooa, which is situated about twelve miles east of the Kanar river. Indore *now* claims Dhoopghutta also, extending its claim not only beyond the

1. Mahigaam.
2. Sutte Serolia.
3. Nanchempore.
4. Menwara.
5. Junekpoor.
6. Naha-Jabooa.

Kanar river, but even four or five miles beyond Girgee river, which in this portion of the dispute is distant about nine miles east of the Kanar.

16. It must be remembered, when endeavouring to account for this extraordinary advance of the Indore State into Dhar territory, that the whole tract of country is a vast jungle, with no supply of water, and without habitation or cultivation of any sort through many square miles, and that, therefore, the mere settlement of a few huts in an advanced position many miles from the populated portions of either state, where there is no one to complain of, or to be personally injured by, intrusion, is easily effected. But the result of such an advance is great, for in this case, at first sight, and in the absence of better proofs to the contrary, which are now forthcoming, but which were not presented when Mir Shahmut Ali made his settlements, the establishment of such a settlement on the part of Indore carries with it the inference that all the country between such settlement and the populated district known to belong to Indore must necessarily be also a portion of that State.

(Signed) D. W. K. BARR, Lieutenant,
Offg. 2nd Assist. Agent, Govr.-Genl. for Central India.

Indore, the 10th June 1871.

No. IV.

A.

MEMORANDUM.

At the time I was at Nimanpore Mukrar there was no dispute about the frontier of the pergunnah. In fact, nothing on the subject was mentioned either by the Agent of Holkar or Dhar. There were only two boundary disputes; both were settled by me. Nothing was said against the settled boundary between Dhoopghatta in the pergunnah Nimanpore and Mewara belonging to Indore. Objection, however, was raised by Holkar's people against the proposed settlement of a village site named by Holkar Holkarpoora, and by Dhar Kanapoora. The case was fully detailed by me in my Roobkaree, dated 10th April 1864. In case the copy of it, then supplied, may not be forthcoming, I add another, and also a copy of my decision in the first-named case. A perusal of them will give an idea of the views I entertained in each case. I still adhere to the opinions I then expressed, and have nothing further to add. Beyond these disputes, to the best of my knowledge there was no other dispute in existence at the time. Had the whole of the frontier of the pergunnah, as is now alleged, been in dispute, surely the contending parties would not have failed to have brought it to my notice. I meant Girgee Nuddee to be the frontier between Kanapoora in the north and Dhoopghatta in the south. Below Dhoopghatta to the southern junction of the Girgee with the Nerbudda I have no knowledge, because I did not visit that part of the pergunnah, nor was there any occasion to do so, as no dispute then existed in that quarter. The dispute about the general frontier is, I believe, of subsequent origin. Between Kanapoora and Dhoopghatta, Girgee marks the frontier. To the south of the latter place, if there is not much difference about existing possessions, the same river, I think, might most conveniently be continued as the proper frontier. This arrangement will, I presume, prevent all future disputes.

(Signed) SHAHMUT ALI,
Superintendent, Rutlam.

7th April 1871.

No. V.

Dated 19th March 1866.

Note on the Mewara vs. Dhoopghatta and the Kanapoorā alias Holkarpoora Cases, written by Colonel Meade, Agent Governor-General.

Note.—It appears that the disputes made over to Mir Shahmut Ali were—

- 1st.—The Kanapoorā-Holkarpoorā case.
- 2nd.—The Mewara vs. Dhoopghatta boundary.

The latter was, according to Mir Shahmut Ali's report, settled by oath of Holkar's people, the agreement being that the other should be similarly settled by oath of Nimanpore (Dhar), Zemindar's compliance with which latter was subsequently evaded by Indore Motmid.

Mir Shahmut Ali afterwards gave his opinion that the Girgee river ought to form the boundary between the two States above the ghat, as the settlement in the second case decided it should do below it, the question of the Kanapoorā-Holkarpoorā dispute being by this recommendation decided in favour of Dhar. But this proposal went beyond the case in dispute, which only referred to the villages named, and, according to Holkar, would involve the loss of six of its villages, and it therefore protested against it.

No. VI.**B.**

Memorandum from MIR SHAHAMUT ALI, Superintendent, Rutlam,
No. 87, dated Camp Indore, the 10th June 1871.

I have read Major Alves's report. The statistical particulars it gives are very satisfactory. The natural boundaries of the Nimanpore pergunnah, which he mentions distinctly, were not known when I settled the two boundary disputes, viz., Dhoopghatta and Holkarpoora, or my settlement would have been quite different to what it has been. I do not recollect having heard of Major Alves's report before. I hope the error I made in settling the above disputes may now be corrected in accordance to that report.

No. VII.

Memorandum by the Dhar Motmid.

In Malwa the right of property in land is regulated by the settlement* made by Sir John Malcolm in A.D. 1818. It is upon this that the rights of Thakoors, Chiefs, &c. in Malwa are founded. The pergunnah of Nimanpore Mukrar, the boundary of which is now disputed by Holkar, was found by Sir John Malcolm in a state of perfect desolation. He says,† “It had long ceased to have an inhabitant except the robbers, who sought its forests as a temporary place of refuge, and a few miserable Gonds, who dwelt in huts, and subsisted by the produce of Mahooa.” It was claimed by “Devy Singh †, Khoo-shal Singh, and Goorman Singh, all of whom have been for several years noted freebooters.” Their claims were inadmissible because “the minute § investigation into rights and property, instituted by the British Government, led to the discovery” of the principality (Dhar) “to which it belonged.” The investigation requiring time, left the pergunnah for some time under the management of the British Government, and was placed by it under the superintendence of Major Henley for its being reclaimed. In A.D. 1823 the rights of Dhar to it were admitted and openly recognized by Major Wellesley in a vernacular letter || to the address of His Highness Ramchunder Rao Pour, with a promise to refund the revenue savings to the Dhar Durbar. It seems that the British Government subsequently made it over to its rightful owner. The Dhar had to pay in ready money the amount that was laid out by the British Government for its reclamation and receive bonds in return from those against whom its was outstanding. This was done through the mediation of British authorities, each bond having the name of the debtor and the amount standing against him written in the handwriting of an English officer. These bonds, which are still in the archives of the Durbar, are of A.D. 1830, the year in which, it seems, the pergunnah was restored. So far for the right of Dhar to the pergunnah of Nimanpore.

Let us now consider its boundary, the main point of our present inquiry.

¶ Malcolm's History, vol. 2, page 100, footnote marked * Sir John Malcolm found it in a state of utter desolation. He says, ¶ “its very limits had been lost. It has already been recognized as a pergunnah for forty years, but yet records were found of its having once contained one hundred and eighty-four towns

* Guide for the settlement of boundary disputes, Article 7.

† Malcolm's History, vol. 2, page 100, footnote marked.

‡ Malcolm's History, vol. 2, page 101, footnote marked.

§ Malcolm's History, vol. 2, page 101.

|| This vernacular letter is produced in original by the Dhar Motmid.

(Signed) D. B.

and villages." The district, in its relation with Nimar, was under the immediate management of the Nimar Local Agent, Major Alves. It was this

* The Dhar Motmid had never seen until *to-day* the letter from Major Alves to which this list is attached, defining the four boundaries of the pergunnah.

(Signed) D. B.
10th June 1871.

officer who seems to have examined the records above referred to. The result of his enquiry was his list of A.D. 1823,* showing the names of tuppas and their respective villages of the present pergunnah of Nimanpore Mukrar over which, as aforesaid, the rights of the Durbar have openly been recognized. This tract of land of one hundred and eighty-two villages he describes as being bounded by the river Kharee on the east, the river Kanar on the west, the river Nerbudda on the south, and a mountain chain on the north. The two villages, viz. Baree of Katapoor and Dairy of the Baglee Thakoor, on account of their position being within the limits above specified, he enumerates along with one hundred and eighty that remained to Dhar. Notwithstanding their alienation from it to avoid any mistake being made regarding the limits of the pergunnah, laid down by him after all possible inquiry in the same list, he mentions fifteen other tuppas of one hundred and eighty villages, with the names of Thakoors and Chiefs to whom they belong. This enlarged territory of three hundred and sixty-two villages he speaks of as the old pergunnah of Nimanpore, situated between the river Duttoonee to the east and Kanar to the west. From this last list it is evident that the right of Dhar has been recognized to the pergunnah called by him at present Nimanpore Mukrar, with the exception of the two villages named above, and any Chief or Thakoor endeavouring to bring forward his claims to land within the specified limits of that pergunnah on the plea of the land being a part of any of the district in the vicinity, makes an intended encroachment on the rights of Dhar. It is impossible to have a document bearing more weight than the aforesaid, with the Indore Durbar to found its claim to the east beyond the river Kanar, and to the south beyond the northern mountains of Foolgeer. It is the result of a minute enquiry by an able English Officer, having no concern whatever with the Durbars in dispute. It is the settlement of Sir John Malcolm, the foundation upon which the rights of property in land of all the Malwa Chiefs and Thakoors are founded.

The villages† which the Indore Durbar has at present in its possession to the east of the river Kanar and to the south of the mountain chain that forms the northern boundary of the present Nimanpore, are but encroachments of the aforesaid nature of that Durbar upon the established rights of Dhar; they, with the exception of Serolia, had no existence in 1823. Had they been on the position they now occupy, they were sure to have been entered by Major Alves in his list, in which the tuppas and villages of both the old and present Nimanpore are enumerated. Serolia, which Major Alves mentions as a deserted village of the tупpa Dongalia, is still in the same

† Mahigam, Nachunbore, Janukpoor, Serolia, and Nahar Jhabooa.

condition, and the Dhar side witnesses depose to having seen the Durbar's Nakadar levying taxes here on wood, timber, grass, &c., till A.D. 1855.*

* True.—D. B.

The Indore Durbar has recently established a little colony on a place called Satee † within the limits of Serolia, at a distance of about half a mile from it, under the joint name of Suttee Serolia. As a colony it is mentioned in the documents Nos. 8 and 9 of 1838 on

† A tomb in honour of a woman burning herself upon the pile of her husband. The woman was of a Banjara passing by the road.

the side of Indore. They have no weight as a proof on account of the want of seal or signature to testify their authenticity. Their very nature speaks of their inability as a proof in a dispute, one being an irregular and carelessly conducted entry of perwannahs, and the other a draft. In the absence of all reliable resources, however, for the time of this plantation being determined, we have only the witnesses ‡ that have some weight on account of their having no concern with the interests of

‡ Nibal Singh of Sutwas of Holkar, and Ball-rama Panda of Baglee.

both the Durbars, and the documents of aforesaid nature, for reference. Leaving the extremes as side prejudices and taking the midway, we can conjecture that the colony was first planted in A.D. 1846. There seems to have been no dispute about it for fourteen years till A.D. 1860. Mahigam and Nachunbore, which are mentioned in the Indore side document No. 10, cannot be said to have been occupying the same positions upon which the present villages of those names stand, there being no mention of them in Major Alves's list; they can have no position to the east of the river Kanar. Besides, the document is a copy, without seal or signature, of A.D. 1788. Its original, if produced, shall also have no advantage, being older than Sir John Malcolm's settlement times, and the subsequent changes in the rights and rulers of the country have made it a dead proof, no longer admissible as such, about rights founded upon a subsequent settlement. They seem, therefore, to appear as villages after the restoration of Nimanpore to Dhar in A.D. 1830. The witnesses on the side of Dhar state that a Nakadar has been sitting at Nachunbore to levy taxes on wood, timber, coal, grass, &c. on the part of that Durbar till A.D. 1860, and the majority of Indore side witnesses admit the fact. It was Dhar, therefore, that first peopled it and held it in actual possession a dozen of years ago. As for Janukpoora, the documents of both sides are equally silent, and we are short of information, therefore, to ascertain the time of its plantation, and the period since it has been in the possession of Indore. Notwithstanding this, its situation to the south of the northern limits of Nimanpore, and absence from Major Alves's list, lead us to conjecture that it came into existence after A.D. 1830. Nahar Jhabooa can hardly yet be called a village, being a chowkee or naka merely, planted by Indore since Meer Mahomed Shahmut Ali's decision, A.D. 1864. These facts the Indore Durbar, from want of proof strong enough to set them aside, must admit.

They tend to prove that the aforesaid villages over which Indore lays its claims have not been in its undisputed possession for a period of 25 years, that would entitle it on the authority of law to claim them by right. For the sake of truth, it must be admitted that Mahigam and Janukpoor seem to be older plantations, but it is difficult to ascertain, under the present circumstances, since what time they are in the possession of their present ruler.

The apart situation of Nimanpore from the main part of Dhar illaka, its settlement by lease from the time it came into its hands to the year 1862, and its management by persons in Indore service, left it open for encroachments by its neighbours. The Indore Durbar may be said to have taken every advantage of the time. It is out of the Durbar's power to know the condition of a distant Mahal, having no cultivation, should a person entrusted with its management, in consideration of his private end, forward no information. Prevalence of the practice of leasing Mahals, and the strong influence, affluence and power to divert one from his duty, seem to be the reasons that kept the Durbar for a long time ignorant of what happened in Nimanpore. These circumstances, which the Durbar had not the power of avoiding, demand some consideration before disputed possession for twenty-five years be announced sufficient to establish one's right.

Since Nimanpore was restored to Dhar, a dispute was raised by the Indore Durbar regarding its eastern boundary in 1850. Captain Evans took the case, and on the authority of Major Alves's list and Major Henley's notifications, concurred with these Officers in fixing the river Kharee as the eastern boundary. Similar disputes were raised by the same Durbar in 1860, claiming Kanapoor under the name of Holkarpoora and Mohoda. Mir Moha-

* December 1863.

(Signed) D. B.

med Shahamut Ali took both the disputes in 1864* as Boundary Commissioner, and declared the river Girgee to be the boundary between the two Durbars, from Kanapoor to Dhoopghatta. The circumstances connected with these disputes are well known for being repeated. The objections which the Durbar has are herein laid for deep and kind consideration. The conditions upon which the respective Motmid had agreed before the Commissioner for the disputes being settled were not fulfilled. Non-existence of written agreements cannot account for this, because the respective Motmids entered

† Guide to Boundary Commissioner, Article 5.

into it in the Commissioner's presence, and it was incumbent on him as a Commissioner† to get the agreements filed before proceeding to decide the case †. The disputes were about the boundary of the respective Durbars near Dhoopghatta and Mohoda and about the village Kanapoor, while the decision declares the boundary about eight miles from the village Kanapoor to Dhoopghatta. The limits laid down by Major Alves and Major Henley, and seconded by Captain Evans in his decision of 1850, were upset without

‡ The agreement was filed but torn up subsequently by Shahamut Ali's Assistant Moonshee in a fit of madness.

showing the reasons for doing so. An officer differing from the opinion, in which proceeding three European Officers agree, is a matter demanding special attention. The Durbar was dispossessed *
 * Major Alves calls it Mow-ghatee of Tuppa Lhoopghutta. of Mohoda, Nahar Jhabooa, and to the west of Girgee already in its possession, while Serolia was alienated from it on the plea of its being in the possession of Indore, although, as has been shown above, the possession did not exceed the period of fourteen years. The case has already been re-opened, and witnesses, documents, &c., on both sides have been heard and examined into. The Durbar, therefore, has every hope of its rights to Serolia, Mohoda, Nahar, Jhabooa, &c., being restored through the justice of that high power, which openly acknowledged them fifty years ago. Strong and sound reasons the Durbar will have to be dissatisfied should the case be not re-considered. The Durbar has great regard for truth, and disdains to re-call the agreement entered into by its Motmid, however disadvantageous it may prove in the end to its interest, provided the conditions upon which it was entered into be in every way fulfilled.

The plantation of a little colony in A.D. 1869 on the tank of Panda, about eight miles from Girgee to the west, is an instance of the tendency of the Indore Durbar for encroachments upon the rights of others of which so much has been said above. Had the colony been allowed to remain till arrangements be made through the British authorities to depopulate it, the Indore Durbar would have gained time to claim the place by right of possession. Should Serolia, Nahar Jhabooa, Mohoda, Janukpoor, Mahigaum, Nachunbore, &c., be alienated from the pergunnah in half a century on account of their being in the possession of Indore, without a full consideration being given to the manner in which it came to possess them, and to the circumstances that conspired not to call the attention of the Dhar Durbar to it, in a century it shall dwindle to a point.

(Signed) KRISHNAJEE HURREE,
 Dhar Motmid.

Indore, June 1871.

No. VIII.

Dated Mhow, 13th September 1823.

From Major W. ALVES,
Local Agent,

To GERALD WELLESLEY, Esq.,
Resident, Indore.

The late Political Agent in Bhopal having duly transmitted to me copies of the last accounts of collections and disbursements of Lemanpore Mukrar, and at the same time consigned to me the entire management from the commencement of the present Fusly year of all the concerns of the district, I now do myself the honour to report to you that I have accordingly assumed these duties.

2. Major Henley having in his first reports stated the difficulties he had to encounter in his efforts to restore this wild tract of country, and detailed the judicious and liberal arrangements he early adopted to induce persons to settle there, it would be superfluous in me to dwell on information already given, or to suggest any change in a system already established, which, as far as my knowledge of the state of the district yet enables me to judge, must be steadily persevered in to give any hope of eventual success. I may, however, make a few remarks on the situation and general condition of the district which a late visit to it enabled me more closely to observe.

3. That portion of this tract which now appertains to Dhar under the general name of Lemanpore Mukrar, consists of fifteen tumpas or petty circles, including that of Airwas which, containing twelve villages, is held in jaghire by Rao Bhyroo Singh, the rest being managed by us for Dhar. I have attach-

* No. 1 accompanying. ed a memorandum * containing a detailed list of all the villages of these small circles, whose names I have been able to obtain, though the number falls somewhat short of what are said to have formerly existed, viz., one hundred and eighty-two.

4. This tract is bounded on the north by the summit of the Vindhya range of mountains, to the south by the Nerbudda, and east and west by the Kahree and Kanar rivers respectively, both of which streams, rising above the ghats and terminating in the Nerbudda, make the district of a quadrangular form. Its mean length and breadth are fully twenty-five miles, comprising, therefore, an area of at least six hundred square miles. No satisfactory information can be obtained regarding the amount of its former population and revenue, or of the immediate causes of its decay, though the late disordered state of southern Malwa and of the contiguous district must have obviously prevented a tract situated as this is from continuing in a condition superior to those in the same line below the Vindhyas, all of which were

nearly desolate in 1818. None seem in fact to have been so entirely or so long deserted as Lemanpore Mukrar, for all revenue had not only ceased, but the district had for a time been lost sight of by Dhar as one of its former dependencies. Memorandum No. 2 accompanying exhibits the villages now inhabited, with other details necessary to show the beneficial effects of the system hitherto pursued to restore this tract.

5. Shortly before the late Political Agent in Bhopal assumed this task, the very few inhabitants of the district consisted of two plundering tribes, viz., Khoorkoos and Gounds, who subsisted chiefly on the fruits of their depredations committed in the vicinity: all these now form part of its industrious population. The Khoorkoos lay claim to Rajpoot origin and call themselves such by way of distinction, but, according to the information I have obtained, I am induced to believe they were originally the issue of Rajpoots by women of the Gound tribe, being analogous in this respect to the Bheelalas to their west, and like them they are the chiefs of the Gounds, as these are of the Bheels. The Sillany family being Bheelalas, and most of their hill dependents being Bheels, the Kanar river, which bounds Lemanpore Mukrar on the west, would seem to denote the western boundary of Goundwana north of the Nerbudda.

6. The northern portion of the lands of this district lying immediately below the ghauts is extremely rugged from the hills encroaching to some distance on the plain to the south; the northern bank of the Nerbudda is also skirted by low rocky hills. From these causes the central portion of the district would appear generally best calculated for cultivation, though even there hills and rocks are frequent, and the most level portion of the country is one continued undulation more or less rugged generally speaking, as it is near to, or distant from, the hills.

In its present state (according to my observation) the soil nowhere appeared to be very rich, but I may be mistaken, or this may arise from the long absence of cultivation in land which, in many parts not deeply covering the rock on which it lies, will require a frequent admixture of decomposed vegetable matter to preserve its fertility. This opinion I am the more inclined to entertain from the information I obtained, that with care and attention many parts of the district will produce the more valuable grains of the rubbee crop, and at present scarcely any but those of the khurreef are grown.

7. As the greater portion of the small revenue is yet derived from the duties levied on timber felled and exported from the district, I have in a memorandum*

* No. 3 accompanying. given some account of the ghauts up which it is carried for sale in Malwa, While on this subject, I may add that some of the roads which traverse the district below might be easily rendered practicable for carts, though none are yet in use. The road leading through Kantapoor from the fertile districts of Hindia and Hurda on the Nerbudda by Airwas and Durgurniah is perfectly open, and the shorter

route and lower rate of duties on grain and other articles of consumption levied only once in this district below, than in the several parallel tracts above, the ghauts ought to render it a thoroughfare for convoys at certain seasons. As this route, however, from lying near the hills, must, during the rains, be occasionally troublesome to pass, and as there is a scarcity of water during the height of the warm weather, it will require some time and attention to accomplish this object, which I think worthy of attention, less with regard to the duties which Dhar will receive than from the benefit which the scanty inhabitants of this inhospitable tract will derive from the opportunities offered for disposing of the produce of the district, the facilities afforded to supply their little wants, and finally, the confidence resulting from an open and frequented road which traverses the whole district in a direction nearly east and west.

8. Although the greater portion of the whole tract is covered with timber, but little of it is of very large dimensions. A great quantity, however, of a small and moderate size is constantly being transported up into Malwa, and some also (chiefly of the largest dimensions) floated down the Nerbudda. There has hitherto been a great demand for timber of all kinds, and iron ore, being another produce of the district, gives a hope of its further improvement in revenue and in condition. This metal is only at present smelted at the village of Lemanpore itself, but there it is on the increase. The ore is heavy and good, and easily procured within three miles of the place. A moderate duty levied on its sale and transit is paid to Government.

9. In a district impoverished and locally situated like Lemanpore Mukrar, it is evident that the pursuit of cultivation alone would never, on the most favourable terms, induce any person to settle without extending to him (as has been done) at the same time judicious and profitable immunities and advantages in regard to the other produce of the district which strangers do not enjoy. Their object, in the first instance, being the profits arising from such advantages fully as much as those derivable from cultivation, the latter cannot under any circumstances be expected to increase very quickly, but we may hope for its nearly keeping pace with the aggregate population of the district. The re-population of such a tract must be the work of time; in any case it cannot be rapid, and the want of water in some places, the great heat and frequent insalubrity of its climate must be confessed to offer very serious obstacles to the progress of improvement being even moderately quick. Still, however, if the vague accounts of its former condition (which may be gathered from tradition of so many villages having once existed) can be trusted, we may hope that time and good government will do much to restore its population, in common with that of many other districts between the Vindhya and Nerbudda, which were once flourishing and productive, but which are now in a condition little better than the Lemanpore Mukrar.

No. 1.

List of Tuppas and Villages comprised in that portion of Lemanpore Mukrar which now belongs to Dhar.

1.—Tuppa of Lemanpore contains 12 villages, viz :—

1. Lemanpore, inhabited A. D. 1823.
2. Kutookia, ditto ditto.
3. Peepree, ditto ditto.
4. Poornee, ditto ditto.
5. Potla, ditto ditto.
6. Golpoorah, deserted ditto.
7. Tutookheree, ditto ditto.
8. Goorareea, ditto ditto.
9. Khareessuk, ditto ditto.
10. Gharapuchan, ditto ditto.
11. Pooree, ditto ditto.
12. Bhagoopurah, ditto ditto.

2.—Tuppa of Mukrar contains 12 villages, viz :—

1. Mukrar, inhabited A.D. 1823.
2. Kotmeen, ditto ditto.
3. Dharee, ditto ditto.
4. Mukrar, (small), deserted ditto.
5. Rampoor, (large), ditto ditto.
6. Rampoor, (small), ditto ditto.
7. Kootkhara, ditto ditto.
8. Jamlee, ditto ditto.
9. Bhoate Khate, ditto ditto.
10. Sarjul, ditto ditto.
11. Semlee, (large) ditto ditto.
12. Semlee, (small) ditto ditto.

3.—Tuppa of Ramgurh contains 13 villages, viz :—

1. Ramgurh, inhabited A.D. 1823.
2. Lalpurah, ditto ditto.
3. Omerkoose, ditto ditto.
4. Pankooa, ditto ditto.
5. Gooraria, ditto ditto.
6. Rānee Tillae, ditto ditto.
7. Donglapanee, deserted ditto.
8. Heerapoor, ditto ditto.
9. Bhowsingpoorah, ditto ditto.
10. Agheera, ditto ditto.
11. Bhoondia Pattee, ditto ditto.
12. Mala Dhallun, ditto ditto.
13. Rampoorah, ditto ditto.

4.—Tuppa of Kotla contains 12 villages, viz :—

1. Kotla, deserted A. D. 1823.
2. Bunjaree, ditto ditto.
3. Peepulpatee, ditto ditto.

4. Dongree (large), deserted, A.D. 1823.
5. Dongree (small), ditto ditto
6. Mathoopoorah, ditto ditto
7. Kishengurh, ditto ditto
8. Nowalpoorah, ditto ditto
9. Pallakhal, ditto ditto
10. Hutnowree (large), ditto ditto
11. Hutnowree (small), ditto ditto
12. Umroceea, ditto ditto

5.—Tuppa of Temloo contains 12 villages, viz:—

1. Jhirnia, inhabited A.D. 1823.
2. Bhorrapanee, ditto ditto
3. Neemkhera, ditto ditto
4. Temloo (Hautka), deserted ditto
5. Temloo (small), ditto ditto
6. Wuzerpoorah, ditto ditto
7. Peepulgoonda (large), ditto ditto
8. Peepulgoonda (small), ditto ditto
9. Teelapoorah, ditto ditto
10. Khurkeea, ditto ditto
11. Sareekoond, ditto ditto
12. Pillashoodna, ditto ditto

6.—Tuppa of Talgurh contains 12 villages, viz:—

1. Talgurh, deserted A.D. 1823.
2. Saharpanee (small), ditto ditto
3. Saharpanee (large), ditto ditto
4. Chowkee (old), ditto ditto
5. Chowara, ditto ditto
6. Gaplapoorah, ditto ditto
7. Umhaparee, ditto ditto
8. Malljeepoorah, ditto ditto
9. Siamjeepoorah, ditto ditto
10. Malagurgh, ditto ditto
11. Sahapoorah, ditto ditto
12. Massonia, ditto ditto

7.—Tuppa of Doonglia contains 12 villages, viz:—

1. Doonglia, deserted A.D. 1823.
2. Oodmadee, ditto ditto
3. Kowaree, ditto ditto
4. Loomurga, ditto ditto
5. Kishenpoorah, ditto ditto
6. Hutor, ditto ditto
7. Kanapoorah, ditto ditto
8. Kalbaree, ditto ditto
9. Siralia, ditto ditto
10. Khergurh, ditto ditto
11. Nawinreekhara, ditto ditto
12. Neemtoree, ditto ditto

8.—Tuppa of Dhoopgutta contains 13 villages, viz:—

1. Dhoopgutta,	inhabited	A.D. 1823.
2. Chilmilpoorah,	ditto	ditto
3. Khonagoon,	ditto	ditto
4. Durgirrah,	ditto	ditto
5. Peepliah,	ditto	ditto
6. Akia,	ditto	ditto
7. Rajgurh,	ditto	ditto
8. Kurnapoorah,	deserted	ditto
9. Mohrghattee,	ditto	ditto
10. Junwane,	ditto	ditto
11. Rampoorah,	ditto	ditto
12. Shalapoorah,	ditto	ditto
13. Koree Nud,	ditto	ditto

9.—Tuppa of Rajpoorah contains 12 villages, viz:—

1. Kolkheree,	inhabited	A.D. 1823.
2. Amleepoorah,	ditto	ditto
3. Mirzapoorah,	ditto	ditto
4. Rajpoorah,	ditto	ditto
5. Kolkheree,	ditto	ditto
6. Lutteepoora,	ditto	ditto
7. Mhowkhera,	ditto	ditto
8. Khatoopoorah,	ditto	ditto
9. Narsookpoorah,	ditto	ditto
10. Unjankhoot,	ditto	ditto
11. Busallee,	ditto	ditto
12. Bhoonsoo,	ditto	ditto

10.—Tuppa of Durrah contains 12 villages. The whole are desolate, and their names are not ascertained.

11.—Tuppa of Jherria contains 12 villages, viz:—

1. Jherria,	deserted	A.D. 1823.
2. Kundia,	ditto	ditto
3. Goonda Gorrah,	ditto	ditto
4. Patla Kher,	ditto	ditto
5. Hardee.	ditto	ditto
6. Goondee,	ditto	ditto
7. Searia,	ditto	ditto
8. Dhoolia,	ditto	ditto
9. Bondarjeeria,	ditto	ditto
10. Samungherree,	ditto	ditto
11. Dhotalgurrah,	ditto	ditto
12. Ruttugurh,	ditto	ditto

12.—Tuppa of Ruttonpoor contains 12 villages, viz:—

1. Ruttonpoor,	deserted	A.D. 1823.
2. Ruhkooee,	ditto	ditto
3. Kohutee,	ditto	ditto
4. Doongrapanee,	ditto	ditto
5. Charruggiah,	ditto	ditto

- | | | | |
|-----|----------------|----------|------------|
| 6. | Johree Koonda, | deserted | A.D. 1823. |
| 7. | Bawnee Khyt, | ditto | ditto. |
| 8. | Leedooa, | ditto | ditto. |
| 9. | Umleepoora, | ditto | ditto. |
| 10. | Bholar, | ditto | ditto. |
| 11. | Chhelor, | ditto | ditto. |
| 12. | Reokrapanee, | ditto | ditto. |

13.—Tuppa of Airwas (Jaghire of Rao Byroo Singh) contains 12 villages, viz :—

- | | | | |
|-----|------------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. | Aiwas (large), | inhabited | A.D. 1823. |
| 2. | Aiwas (small), | ditto | ditto. |
| 3. | Khanookheree, | ditto | ditto. |
| 4. | Mawnsinghpoorah, | ditto | ditto. |
| 5. | Papreeapanee, | ditto | ditto. |
| 6. | Byriapoora, | ditto | ditto. |
| 7. | Doodhas, | deserted | ditto. |
| 8. | Bheekapoorah, | ditto | ditto. |
| 9. | Paunhurrah, | ditto | ditto. |
| 10. | Katlee Koorah, | ditto | ditto. |
| 11. | Burhheree, | ditto | ditto. |
| 12. | Poonjapoora, | ditto | ditto. |

14.—Tuppa of Kurree contains 12 villages, viz :—

- | | | | |
|----|------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. | Kurrugoon, | inhabited | A.D. 1823. |
|----|------------|-----------|------------|

The remaining eleven villages are desolate, and their names not ascertained.

15.—Tuppa of Plassia contains 12 villages, viz :—

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------|------------|--|
| 1. | Dherry, inhabited | A.D. 1823. | } The first of these is in the hands of Holkar's
Kamasdar of Kantapoor, and the second in those of
the Bagly Thakoors, and though the tenure may be
doubtful, the right of possession is not likely to be
strictly challenged. |
| 2. | Bharee, ditto ditto. | | |

The other ten villages are desolate and their names not ascertained.

Grand total of villages (including those * * * * * comprising the jaghire of Rao Byroo Singh) that now remained subject to Dhar, 182.

Of the above fifteen petty circles the Kharee may be taken up as the eastern boundary. Lemanpore Mukrar is described, however, as having been formerly bounded by the Duttoonee, which, rising above the ghauts takes a southerly course at some distance to the eastward of the Kharee. This enlarged area is comprised between the hills and Nerbudda. The Kanar and Duttoonee contained in all about 360 villages, which constituted, besides the fifteen petty circles above detailed as yet remaining to Dhar, those of—

- | | | |
|----|---|----|
| 1. | Tuppa of Khyahera belong to Holkar, containing villages, whereof three are inhabited | 12 |
| 2. | Tuppa of Sundraanee belonging to Scindia and containing desolate villages | 12 |
| 3. | Tuppa of Chandgurh in possession of Khoomansingh, containing villages, whereof nine are inhabited | 24 |
| 4. | Tuppa of Needhana belonging to Scindia and containing desolate villages | 12 |

5. Tuppa of Boree, Beejapoor, in possession of Rao Khooman- sing, and containing villages whereof one is inhabited	12
6. Tuppa of Undia, belonging to Scindia, containing villages whereof one is inhabited	12
7. Pergunnah of Kantapoor, belonging to Holkar and containing villages	84
8. Tuppa of Daood, belonging to Holkar, and containing villages.	12
Total,.....	180
Add those appertaining to Dhar and Airwas	182
Gives a grand total of villages between the Kanar and Duttoonee rivers	362

No. 2.

Memorandum of the inhabited villages in Lemanpore Mukrar, exhibiting also the number of Houses and Ploughs in each, A.D. 1823, as delivered over to Captain Alves.

Names of Tuppas constituting Talooks.	Names of Villages.	Number of villages in each talook.	Number of villages in the district.	Number of houses in each village.	Number of houses in each talook.	Number of houses in the district.	Number of ploughs in each village.	Number of ploughs in each talook.	Number of ploughs in the district.
Limanpore Mukrar and Kuree.	Mukrar .....	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
	Limanpore .....	...	...	23	...	...	16½	...	...
	Katookia .....	...	...	10	...	...	11	...	...
	Dharee .....	...	...	8	...	...	10½	...	...
	Kootmeen .....	...	...	13	...	...	10½	...	...
	Patta .....	...	...	23	...	...	18	...	...
	Pearnee .....	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...
Peepree .....	...	8	...	5	92	...	4	74½	...
Ramgurh and Senloo	Ramgurh .....	...	...	3	...	...	6	...	...
	Lalpoorah .....	...	...	21	...	...	22	...	...
	Oomurkee .....	...	...	4	...	...	11½	...	...
	Goraria .....	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...
	Pannhooah .....	...	...	2	...	...	5	...	...
	Ranees Lullae .....	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...
	Bhoorapane .....	...	...	5	...	...	6	...	...
	Neemkhiera .....	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...
Jhinna	9	...	3	55	...	5	65½	...	
Rajpoorah and Dhoopghuttee.	Durguria .....	...	...	10	...	...	8	...	...
	Mirjapoor .....	...	...	9	...	...	8	...	...
	Akish .....	...	...	5	...	...	4	...	...
	Peepthah .....	...	...	8	...	...	3	...	...
	Kotkheree .....	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
	Amleepoor .....	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...
	Rajgurh .....	...	...	6	...	...	7½	...	...
	Dhoopghuttee .....	...	...	5	...	...	4	...	...
	Chilmilpoora	9	20	5	62	209	2	44½	184½

From the above it would appear that the district of Ramgurh is the best calculated for cultivation, as it contains more ploughs than houses, the other talooks having on the contrary more houses than ploughs. No census of the inhabitants has yet been taken, but if we assume the average of from three to four found to exist in the huts of Bheel hamlets or of newly-settled villages, where the houses are small and the population scanty, we shall have only between 700 and 800 persons now inhabiting Lemanpore Mukrar, exclusive of the tuppa of Airwas, the jaghire of Rao Bhyroo Sing: of this last circle of twelve villages, six are inhabited, and their population may be taken at about 200, which will give somewhat under one thousand persons to upwards of 600 square miles.

Captain Alves received on taking charge of the district the following papers, viz :—

Nine receipts for tuccavee advances made in Fusly			
1228 amounting to	Rs.	2,505	0 0
Seven receipts for tuccavee advances made in Fusly			
1229 amounting to	„	2,217	0 0
Four receipts for tuccavee advances made in Fusly			
1230 amounting to	„	605	13 6
One receipt for tuccavee advances made in Fusly			
1231 amounting to	„	100	13 6
Total advances to the beginning of Fusly 1231 ...	Rs.	5,428	11 0

Also eighteen copies of the letters, sunnuds, and grants from Dhar and Major Henley addressed to the district and village officers and inhabitants of Lemanpore Mukrar on the subject of different details. From these it may only be necessary here to specify that zemindaree provisions were early made as follows :—

First to Borah Kowere, of the village of Dongalia, a grant in perpetuity of 40 beegahs of lands, 5 Rs. damee, or percentage on the yearly revenue, and after a lapse of three years, 1 rupee Bhiat from each village in his talook in return for services in restoring and maintaining property.

Second to Rao Goolab Singh of Ramgurh, a grant of 5 Rs. damee, and after a lapse of three years 1 rupee Bhiat in each village for services, &c., &c.

Third to Rao Devi Singh of Dharry a grant of 50 beegahs in perpetuity in Dharry and Talookheree, Rs. 5 damee in the revenue of his talook of Limanpore Mukrar, and after a lapse of three years 1 rupee Bhiat from each village, moreover one seer from every maund of grain raised.

These gifts in return for services as above.

Waste-land is generally granted rent-free for two years, the third year a rupee, the fourth year 3 Rs., and the fifth year 6 Rs., are levied on each plough. More favourable terms have been obtained in Kotmeen Dharee and other

villages, where 7 and 8 Rs. have been fixed as the payment on each plough the fifth year. These rates are all extremely light, and levied agreeably to the general practice in Gondwrath, where land is rarely if ever measured for assessment.

No. 3.

The ghauts belonging to Dhar leading up into Malwa from Limanpore Mukrar are as follow, commencing from the eastern boundary:—

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. Burjheree or Boorhania, taking its name from either of these villages which lies above the ghaut.</p> <p>2. The Goraria.</p> <p>3. The Kotrah.</p> <p>4. The Thalketia.</p> <p>5. The Burjye. This is also called the Bagly Ghaut as leading up to that town.</p> | <p>6. The Kkoop.</p> <p>7. The Ahmapanee.</p> <p>8. The Chonerah.</p> <p>9. The Kupas—unfrequented.</p> <p>10. The Saut Ghaut ditto.</p> <p>11. The Mohora, or Pirvee Ghaut.</p> <p>12. Gowlpoora.</p> |
|---|--|

On the west of this last pass is the ghaut of Peepuldah belonging to Holkar. It is perfectly good for animals of burden, though impassable in some places for wheel carriages. It might, however, be easily cleared.

To the west of the whole twelve ghauts and about twocoss beyond the Burjheree or Boorhania pass (No. 1 of this memorandum) is situated the Duntallow ghaut belonging to Scindia.

The ghaut is reported to be perfectly practicable for wheel carriages. None of the twelve ghauts in this list, however, are so, though several of them might be easily rendered so, and no doubt this will be done when carts are brought into use in this district below. The best ghauts belonging to Dhar in this range are certainly the Burjye, Mohara or Pirwee, the Goraria and Kkoop. They are therefore the most frequented, and yield at present the largest revenue arising from duties for transit of timber into Malwa. Many of the ghauts have several names, from the vicinity of villages either now extant or that have once existed above or below. I have therefore adopted the names in most general use.

(Signed) W. ALVES,
Local Agent.

No. IX.

Précis of the Nimanpore Mukrar Boundary Dispute.

The following is the summary written by Captain Bannerman, on the report made by Mir Shahmut Ali in 1863 after his investigation of the case:—

“ From an inspection of the Misl of the case, together with the English abstract thereof, it appears that when Mir Shahmut Ali was deputed to Nimanpore in 1863, there were *two* cases of dispute pending between the Indore and Dhar Durbars—

“ 1st.—The boundary between Dhoopghatta (Dhar) and Mewara (Holkar).

“ 2nd.—The right of ownership to Kanapoor, or, as it is called by the Indore Durbar, Holkapoora.

“ When Shahmut Ali visited Nimanpore and arrived at the places in dispute, it was agreed by the Motmids of both Durbars to settle these cases amicably amongst themselves,—thus, one dispute to be settled on the oath of a person to be selected by Holkar’s Agent, and the other on that of some one to be chosen by the Dhar Motmid.

“ The Dhoopghutta and Mewara boundary was settled in this manner on the oath of the *person selected by Holkar’s Agent*; when, however, the question of to whom Kanapoor belonged came to be decided by the person appointed by Dhar, *Holkar’s party refused to abide by it and applied for an investigation*. This was accordingly done. Mir Shahmut Ali examined all the witnesses forthcoming on the spot and gave his decision against Holkar’s claim. In the meanwhile Holkar’s Agent, after some lapse of time, agreed to have the matter decided on oath of the Zemindar of Nimanpore. The Dhar people then, however, refused to agree to this mode of settlement. Mir Shahmut Ali’s decision, as recorded in his Roobkaree of 10th April 1864, was communicated to the Indore Durbar in the Agent to the Governor-General’s Kyfeet of 3rd May 1864. The Durbar was in that paper directed by the Agent to the Governor-General to have its chowkee removed, and it was informed that the proposals of Mir Shahmut Ali with regard to the right of possession of Kanapoor and the fixing of the boundary (*i. e.* the Girgee Nuddee) should be acted up to.

“ No appeal against this decision was made until 14th October 1864, or four months and eleven days in excess of the period prescribed for such appeals in the Rules for Boundary Settlement, and then on the grounds that it had been determined on both sides to settle the case by punchayet, but that Dhar would not agree to this, and that then Shahmut Ali went to the spot and decided it himself.

"In its communication of the 4th March 1865, it states that it never agreed to have this question settled on oath of any man. Against this settlement of the Durbar's there is the assertion of the British Officer that it had been originally decided to have the case settled on oath, and that Holkar's party objected thereto and asked for an investigation. This was conducted on the spot, and a decision adverse to Holkar's claim arrived at. Under these circumstances, the matters in dispute between the Holkar and Dhar Durbars in the Nimanpore District appear to have been disposed.

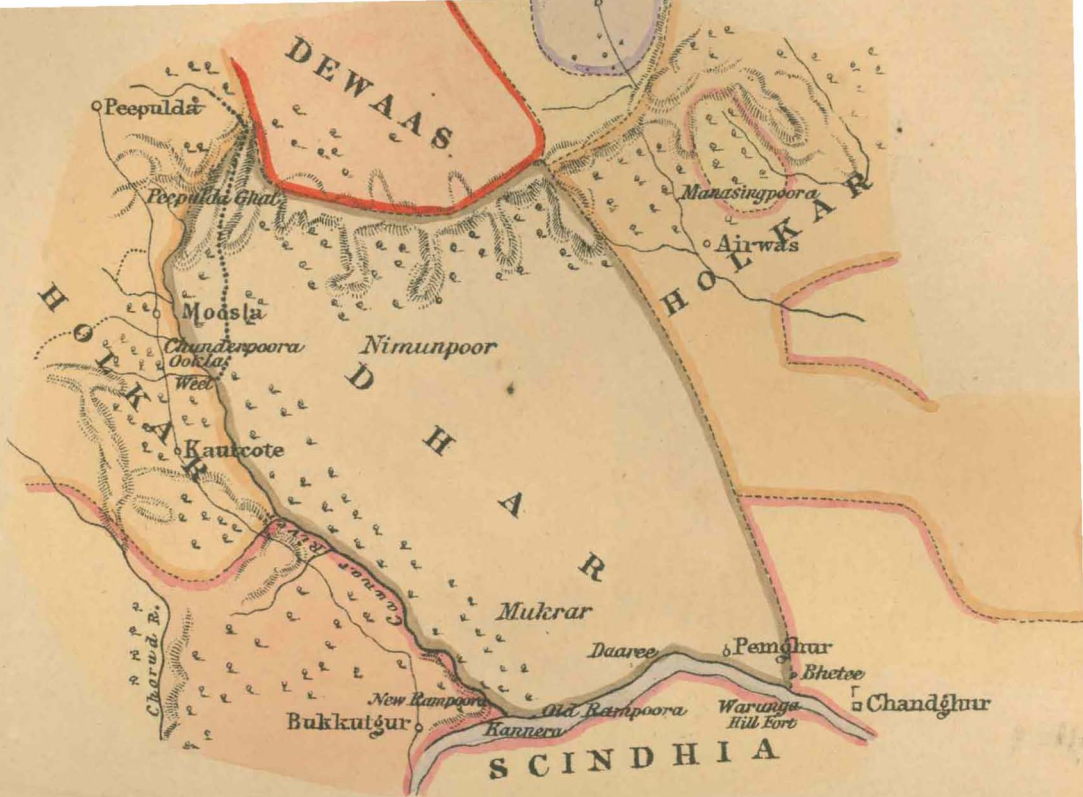
(Signed) P. W. BANNERMAN,
Bheel Agent.

(Signed) J. C. BERKELY,
2nd Assistant Agent Governor-General.

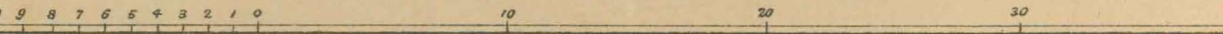
"No date, but it was
written in 1865."









Mohoda
Lohad
Bas Burda
Coura
Baglee
Nahar
Jhalwa
Nagjheri
Bowdy Khaira
Amba Py.
Koop
Berzai
Kanapoor
Sut Ghattee
Dhobe Ghatta
Mahi Gaum
Khut Khal
Sukho Panda
NANI MANPUR - MAKRAR.
Girgy River
Purni Rive
NERBUDDA RIVER
Katcole
Borda



Scale 8 B^r Miles to an Inch.



REFERENCES.

Management.....	
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EXTRACT FROM MAP

of
MALWA

and adjoining Countries,
constructed by order of

Major General Sir John Malcolm, G. C. B., &c. &c.,
from the Routes of his Division and the Surveys of
Officers under his command,
by
Lieutenant Robert Gibbins,
Assist^t Q^r M^r Gen^l, Madras Establishment.
31st December, 1820.

NOTE. The Colored Boundaries of the Native States here shown are taken from a Map furnished by Major Hamilton, Resident, Madras, in a letter N^o 36, dated 17th Decr. 1820.

NOTE. — Reduced in the Office of the Surveyor General of India, from the Original, with additions from recent Surveys to the Eastward of the Meridian of 77°.

(Sig^d) R. N. C. Hamilton,
Resident, Indore.

No. XII.

D.

No. 85.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE;

Calcutta, the 9th January 1874.

FROM THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF INDIA,
TO THE OFFG. AGENT GOVERNOR-GENERAL for CENTRAL INDIA,
INDORE.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Assistant's letter
* Indore Durbar memoran- No. 1778, dated the 6th December, together with its
dum dated 4th December 1873. enclosures,* relating to certain doubts which have
arisen regarding the definition of boundaries, and the supposed course of
rivers or streams, where no survey was at the time possible on the old maps
of Malwa, and on which my opinion is now desired.

2. On the original map of Malwa,—scale four miles to an inch,—which
was constructed by order of Major-General Sir John Malcolm from routes and
surveys of the Officers of the Quartermaster-General's Department under his
command in December 1820, no boundaries of any kind are shown, and conse-
quently there is nothing hid by colour, as has already been rightly explained
in my Assistant's letter to the 2nd Assistant Resident, No. 1842, dated 24th
November last. I have now carefully examined this map, and there can be no
question that the dotted lines on it, connecting rivers, indicate only the sup-
posed course of rivers as derived from hearsay information, or to distinguish
those portions of the drainage of the country which could not be or were not
actually surveyed.

3. This is very obvious, because, throughout the map, wherever a
river has not been surveyed or traced through its whole course, the sup-
posed course, with the object of preventing any doubts on its continuity,
is given in dots, and it is simply impossible in this instance that the dotted
lines can mean anything else but supposed water-courses, and in connection
with Sir Robert Hamilton's colouring, no sort of doubt can remain.

4. The opinions expressed generally as regards both boundaries and
streams being represented in dots by Sir T. Madava Row, Minister to His
Highness Holkar, in his memo. dated 4th Dec. 1873 (copy attached) to your
letter under reply, are perfectly correct, and the accuracy of his remarks are
borne out by the practice which prevails both in England and on the Con-
tinent as well as in India, on all geographical publications. Dotted lines
unquestionably are more commonly used for boundaries than to express the

probable directions of streams, but a careful and honest Surveyor will always dot up the water courses which he has not actually laid down by inspection and survey.

5. Had it been explained when the first application was made to this office for a trace from Malcolm's original Map of Malwa that a boundary dispute was in question, you would have been informed that the map furnished no information whatever likely to be useful in such cases, since there is not a boundary represented over the entire map, which is a very large one; and an extract from the reduced map published in 1845,—scale eight miles to an inch,—on which Sir R. N. C. Hamilton, Resident at Indore, coloured the boundaries of Native States (*vide* his letter to this office, No. 36, dated 17th May 1849) would have been supplied. An extract from this map is now enclosed, which it is hoped may assist in settling the dispute in question, and from which it will be seen that the map as originally published on the reduced scale of eight miles to an inch gave no boundaries for any Native States, because such information was not forthcoming on the original from which it was reduced.

6. But the boundaries or approximate limits of the States were subsequently entered (in May 1849) by the Resident at Indore, Sir R. N. C. Hamilton, in colour only, and apparently in an entirely rough or guess way without survey of any kind.

7. No copy of Sir John Malcolm's work on Malwa or of the map published with it is recorded in this office. I am unable therefore to say whether his map agrees in any way with the one existing in this Office.

8. If I may be allowed an opinion, it is simply groping in the dark attempting to decide boundary cases from such sort of maps on such small scales made from partial surveys only.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. S. THUILLIER, Colonel,
Surveyor-General of India.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) H. MAITLAND,
Offg. 2nd Assist. Agent Govr.-Genl. for Central India.

Private and Confidential.

~~R 11871~~

PROPOSAL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT

OF A

S 344

DEVELOPMENT FUND

FOR

INDORE STATE

2

Under the Control of a Development Board

in order to secure the

Economic Development of the Holkar Territories

BY

Professor H. Stanley Jevons, M. A., B. Sc., F. S. S.

Adviser in Economics to Indore State.

INDORE

1918

X:75.28154.N2

F8

COMMERCE & INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT

Note by Prof. H. Stanley Jevons

Adviser in Economics

EMBODYING A PROPOSAL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR THE INDORE STATE

1. **Development Centres on Finance.** The facility with which measures of Economic Development can be carried out depends very largely on the financial arrangements. The method which I advocate for the Indore State, as being in every way the simplest and most satisfactory, is to create a separate Development Board controlling a Development Fund with its own sources of income and its own capital fund; but working entirely through the existing State Departments. It would be in the nature of a State Trust, to which certain portions of the taxable income might be assigned as a basis upon which to work.

2. **Objects of Economic Development.** It may be assumed that the principle object of the economic development of the territories of the State is the benefit of the population. This should be interpreted to mean not only an increase of wealth and of general material prosperity, but also the teaching, and establishing as habits in the people, of the best ways of living and spending their leisure time. Thus it should be regarded as the function of the State Government not only to teach the people how to earn more money, but also to teach them thrift and other virtues, and to give them opportunities of education, of learning to admire and practise simple arts, and to spend some of their leisure time in reading, for which purpose public libraries of Vernacular and English books should be provided.

It is clear then that the end of economic development is not mere money making either by the State or by its people, but rather the enlargement of the opportunities for all persons of leading fuller and happier lives. Much, therefore, can be done to secure this end by a direct improvement of the environment in which people live; and herein lies the importance of the work with which Prof. Geddes has been entrusted. It remains true, however, that the opportunities of a fuller and higher enjoyment of life are to be obtained principally in two ways: (1) by a careful planning of the communal life of cities, towns and villages; and (2) by increasing the earning power of all classes of the community so that there may be more money available, and so that working hours may be reduced and there may be leisure to be enjoyed.

The essential objects of economic development are usually taken to be, on the one hand, the increase of earning power of the people, and on the other hand, the increase of the revenues of the State. There is no objection to adopting this definition of the object of the economic development so long as it is always carefully remembered that the increase of earning power and revenues is *only a means to, an*

end, and that care must be taken always that measures designed to secure this immediate object are not prejudicial to the ultimate object. In other words care must be taken that when we greatly increase the earning power of the people by establishing large factories, we do not at the same time largely nullify these benefits by imposing on the people excessive labor, and unpleasant or even demoralizing conditions of work, and by putting in their way temptations which may easily lead to their undoing.

Further objects to be borne closely in mind in any measures of development are: (1) to distribute the net advantages resulting from development as evenly as possible between the various classes of the community and between people of different occupations in such a way as to give all an equal opportunity for benefitting by public measures and for exerting themselves in their own enterprises, (2) to balance advantages conferred upon the people as evenly as possible between the different parts of the State.

3. Various Public Works and Measures necessary for Development. The economic welfare of the people of the State will be improved by a great number of different measures which fall broadly into two classes: (1) public works of all kinds, such as railways, roads and bridges, irrigation works with both tanks and wells, and hydro-electric schemes; (2) Social, educational and legal reforms. Amongst social reforms, better housing and sanitation require a prominent place. In education such measures will be taken as will make it more practical and vocational—that is to say, developing the faculties which would be useful in various occupations. Technical education may also be developed; and instruction may be given in agriculture, both in schools and by demonstrations on the cultivators own farms. An increase of the number of girls schools is also very important, as also is the improvement of the teaching and the status of the teachers in the existing schools. Under the heading of legal measures we may include the laws designed to regulate the tenancy of land; to facilitate improvement of holdings by consolidation of scattered fields into a compact holding; to regulate the rate of interest charged by sahumars, and so forth. Also measures for increasing thrift, such as co-operation and a Government Savings Bank, may be considered in this class.

The two foregoing classes, that is to say, public works and the educational, legal and social reform methods, ought to be undertaken by every Government, because in almost every case they can be done better by Government than by private agency. There is a third way in which the State may assist economic development by not only encouraging industrial enterprises, but actually undertaking them itself. We have already an example in Indore of the State cotton spinning mill. It is by no means a bad plan for the State to erect factories of certain suitable kinds and either work them itself or lease them out.

It will thus be seen that the field of economic development is very extensive, because it covers every activity and power of the State which has any economic bearing upon the welfare of the people. It is only in the last few years that the study of economic science has made it clear how closely inter-related all the State activities are in their economic effects. Now that this is understood, it will be seen how advantageous it is to secure the full benefit of all measures which are undertaken by considering the ultimate as well as the immediate economic results and also by considering the effect of different measures in relation to one another.

4. Direct and Indirect Revenues. The proper procedure in undertaking economic development can best be appreciated by understanding the economic character of the revenues of the State. This has been set out in an article entitled "The Art of Economic Development" written by me for the Indian Journal of Economics (see Vol. II, Part I, pp. 52-60). Any public work, such as a railway, or a supply of water for irrigation, has a much greater effect than merely producing the revenue which is collected by the administration of the railway, or the department of Government in control of irrigation. The railway enables goods to be marketed at distant places and increases the incomes of various classes of the country. The whole income of all the people inhabiting a district is called the *social income* of the district, and this is greatly increased by a railway being built through the district. Some part of the increased social income goes to the railway for goods and passenger traffic receipts. Another portion of it goes, or should go, to the State in the shape of increased land revenue and increased taxes of various kinds—customs, income-tax and so forth. This increased revenue of all kinds accruing to the State as a result of the railway is called the *indirect revenue* from that railway. The railway traffic receipts are called the *direct revenue*. This is the practice of the Government of India in regard to its irrigation works. The payments made for use of water according to the scale of water rates is called the *direct revenue*, and the increase of land revenue which is estimated by settlement officers to be due to the supply of irrigation water is called the *indirect revenue*.

It will be observed that public works fall, broadly speaking, into two classes:— (1) those in which a charge is made for the service rendered, such as railways, irrigation works, and electricity supply; and (2) public works made for the free use of the inhabitants, and for the services of which no charge is made. The best examples of the second class are roads and bridges, since tolls charged for crossing the latter were abolished. Public works of the first class yield a direct revenue which ought to be sufficient to cover both the working expenses and the interest on the cost of construction. Works of the second class produce only an indirect revenue, which is, however, usually much more than enough to pay the interest upon the cost of construction. In exceptional cases, as, for example, protective irrigation schemes, and water works for cities, it may be desirable to reduce the charges for water so low that the interest on the cost of construction has to be paid mainly out of indirect revenue.

5. Co-ordination of Works and Measures. The importance of a proper co-ordination of the construction of public works and other measures of reform can hardly be exaggerated. "Instead of every project for a new railway, or for more roads, being considered by itself and on its own merits alone, as is the usual practice, it is clearly shown by economic theory that such projects should be treated as parts of a comprehensive scheme of development of the whole region, and be judged accordingly."

"The earning capacity of every kind of work, whether it be a railway, canal or electric supply, depends in large measure on the effectiveness of the services being rendered to the community by other works of public utility. A railway company can do little or nothing to secure the making of roads or irrigation canals, or to promote agricultural instruction and credit facilities in the districts it serves. Yet these correlative works and measures, if undertaken simultaneously with the building of a projected railway, would often change it from a bad speculation to a certainly profitable investment. But the same is true of the roads, the irrigation canal, and the agricultural instruction—each one is comparatively ineffective without the services

of the other. In simple terms, when all these measures are considered together: $2 + 2 + 2 + 2$ does not make 8, but 18 or 20.

"It will be observed, therefore, that by the proper co-ordination of different measures for developing a tract of country not only may the risk of undue delay in earning interest be eliminated, but schemes may thus become profitable which could not be so otherwise until the slow changes of a generation or two should have increased the numbers or standard of living of the population. By means of a co-ordinated program, however, the development of a country may proceed far more rapidly and safely than by the present haphazard way of independent undertakings."*

The foregoing observations are perfectly applicable to the economic development of all countries in the world, and consequently equally so to Indore. It would be absurd, for example, for the State to spend money upon raising improved cotton and other commercial crops without at the same time providing the cultivators with all the proper facilities, especially good roads and railways and godowns, for getting the cotton, etc., to the market in the best condition. It is, therefore, an essential part of my proposal that a proper co-ordination of public works and other measures should be undertaken so as to secure that each is done at the best time and in the best place.

6. Necessity for Central Directing Authority. It is evident that a proper co-ordination of public works and other measures can only be obtained by having a central directing authority which shall examine into the needs of the State and prepare in consultation with the various departments a co-ordinated program of work for all these departments. It is not proposed to give any such directing authority the control of the Departments of the State. In this respect the authority of His Highness in consultation with the Durbar will be absolutely unimpaired and remain just as at present. It is proposed, however, that the Directing Authority, however it be constituted, will prepare its plan for the development of the State with such care, and only after so much consultation with the various Departments that the wisdom of its proposals will usually not be open to question. Consequently the Durbar might feel confident as a rule in giving sanction to the various proposals made by such Authority.

7. Proposed Development Board for Indore State. It would appear that the most practicable way of constituting a Directing Authority would be to establish a permanent Development Board which would work in connection with the Department of Commerce and Industry. I would suggest that the Development Board should consist of five or six members, the Chief Minister being *ex-officio* Chairman, and the Minister for Commerce and Industry an *ex-officio* member. The remaining members should be nominated from time to time by the Durbar from amongst persons with a general expert knowledge of the several branches of the State services, or having special knowledge of business or economics, and so forth.

The duties of the Board would be to design and arrange for the carrying out of a general program of economic development for the State. The Board would appoint a specially qualified officer, whom for convenience I shall call the Development Officer, to prepare a program of development work. This officer would be required to consult constantly with all the various departments of the State, and

* These extracts are from above mentioned article on the "Art of Economic Development." Indian Journal of Economics, Volume II, Part 1, pp. 2-3.

these departments would be required to furnish information of all kinds and to submit such projects as they may have already investigated. They would also be required to take up the preliminary investigation of new projects suggested by the Development Officer. A detailed investigation of a project, which necessarily involves expense, would only be made after a preliminary consideration by the Board and sanction of the necessary expenditure for investigation.

The Development Board would not only consider the advantages and practicability of the proposed measures of economic development. It would also consider how they are to be financed and would only decide to recommend the adoption of measures for which the Board could provide funds. In the following sections I shall explain the manner in which the Board would secure the financing of the projects which it recommends.

From time to time the Board, after having defined its policy, would send up programs of a number of connected projects to the Durbar for consideration and submission to His Highness for sanction. As the members of the Durbar would have been consulted beforehand in their individual capacity as Heads of Departments, it would be hoped that the program would usually be adopted by the Durbar without modification or delay.

The actual execution of projects sanctioned by the Durbar would be entrusted to the various departments of the State; and the development Board would be charged with the duty of watching the execution of these works and other reforms and of reporting to the Durbar in case any department should not be acting efficiently, with recommendations, either for increasing the staff, or for making such other changes as might seem desirable.

8. Methods of Finance—Old plan. The time-honored system of financing public works in India is one which pertains to a primitive stage of national economy. Funds have usually been found in three ways:—

- (1) From revenue surpluses.
- (2) From reserves set aside for famine relief.
- (3) From an annual appropriation, charged on the ordinary revenues; usually the same or nearly the same sum each year.

The weakness of these methods is that the money available is sometimes more than can be used; and very often it is not nearly enough. Naturally when large public works are in hand, the total expenditure may be very much greater in one or two years than others, and yet it may be very undesirable to postpone the works until an unknown date when a surplus will be realized. Moreover such postponement is quite unnecessary when it is possible to borrow funds on the security of the State.

For large works, such as railways and irrigation works, however, the Government of India have had resort to borrowing—mostly in London, but also in India.

9. Modern Method of Finance. The modern method of finance which was first developed in England and has been extended in recent years to all progressive countries, is to rely upon credit both in order to bring about an adjustment between revenue and expenditure, and in order to find money for the construction of large public works for which money could not be obtained from the ordinary revenues. In England all public works undertaken by the large Municipalities,

County Councils, etc., are made from funds specially borrowed for the purpose. A certain period is fixed during which the loan is to be repaid by instalments; and the revenue of the authority is then increased by additional taxation to the amount required to provide the interest, and the sinking fund which is necessary to repay the loan. The actual method of repayment differs in different cases. Sometimes two per cent of the loan is repaid each year, the different lenders receiving their money back by drawing lots. For example, when a big city makes a water-works scheme costing £1,000,000 the loan will be issued either as 10,000 bonds of £100 each or 100,000 of £10 each. There is a numbered certificate issued for each bond. Every year, after the works have been constructed and revenue is being derived from the sale of water, £20,000 of the loan will be repaid out of revenue. In order to determine in the fairest possible manner which of the holders of the bond certificates are to be repaid each year, it is customary to draw by lot from numbers representing all the unpaid certificates. In order to distribute the burden of interest and repayment more equally, in point of time, however, between present and future, the instalments of capital repaid are often arranged to increase each year in such a way that the charge for interest and repayment of principal combined is equal every year.

Another method is sometimes adopted, especially when a large city or county has a great many works to construct one after another. Then the bond certificates are not repaid, but the portion of the money derived from the sale of water, or from taxation, set aside for repayment of the annual instalments of the capital cost, is paid into a general Fund from which part of the cost of construction of the new works is made. The remainder of the cost of the new works is found by the issue of further bonds at such a rate of interest as the state of the money market requires.

In the progressive British Colonies and in the United States of America, not only does each city have its bonded debt, but also every State or Province. Naturally the debt of the provinces is incurred for the larger public works, such as main roads and big bridges, navigation and irrigation canals, railways and so forth. In India the policy of the Government of India has been to retain the whole of the debt in its own control, in spite of the urgent requests of the Provinces, such as Bombay and Burma, to be allowed to borrow from the public on their own account. Both the Corporations and Port Trusts of Calcutta and Bombay have borrowed extensively from the public in order to carry out improvement works, and quotations of their bonds are given daily in the newspapers.

10. Development Fund—Income Resources. In my opinion the adequate development of India, and of every separate part of it, is bound up with the question of establishing a public debt the proceeds of which are used for the development of the country by public works, and commercial undertakings of a public character. The State is, or ought to be, the ultimate repository of credit. The State should accept the principle of never repudiating its debt and of always paying the interest promptly, and should invariably act in accordance with these principles. Assuming that the public have the confidence that the State fully intends to do this, the public may also have abundant confidence in the ability of the State to meet its liability, because the debt is guaranteed by all the powers of taxation which the State possesses. Consequently the credit of the State is always good for a debt involving interest amounting to a large figure which may be nearly equal to the margin of the taxable capacity of the people above the actual revenue.

My proposal is, therefore, that the Indore State in order to obtain the money necessary for economic development should take steps at once to familiarize the people of the State with the idea of a public debt, so that they may be gradually induced more and more to entrust their savings to the State, either through the State Savings Bank or by the purchase of bonds. I think it would be desirable to make it very clear that monies so borrowed are not going to be spent unproductively, but would be invested in developing the country with public works, etc. It is mainly for this reason that I propose the formation of the Development Fund; and I think that the bond or debenture certificates should bear the title of the Development Fund, and also a clear statement that the proceeds of the loan are being devoted to the making of roads, bridges, railways, irrigation wells, and other works of economic advantage. The bonds or debentures, or whatever the certificates of indebtedness may be called, might read in English and two or three Vernaculars somewhat in the following form:—

In the Service of His Highness
The Maharajadhiraja Shri Tukoji Rao Holkar
 Acting under the Advice of the Huzur Durbar.

At any date after the 1st of January, 1930, the Finance Department of His Highness's Government will repay to the Registered Owner of this certificate the sum of Rupees One Hundred (Rs. 100) only at par; and from the date hereof until so redeemed will pay interest thereon to the said registered owner at the rate of Rs. 8 every half-year without any deduction for taxation or expenses.

Signed

A. B.

Accountant General

C. D.

Secretary, Finance Department

The moneys provided by the sale of these bonds will be devoted solely to the construction of railways, roads, wells for irrigation, and other public works for the economic advantage of the people of the State.

The issue of such certificates would be made by the Finance Department from time to time on the request of the Development Board and the money so raised would be appropriated solely to the projects sanctioned on the recommendation of the Development Board.

It is not easy or desirable to pledge directly the general credit of the State for meeting a liability of this character. The reasons are two-fold. In the first place the revenue, whether direct or indirect, which will be yielded by public works cannot be expected to grow immediately to the amount annually required to meet the charge for interest and sinking fund. In the second place the income of the State being derived mainly from land revenue is subject to the vagaries of the season, and the land revenue is not easily expansible in order to bear the interest-charge which would be created by the debt. Many years will be occupied in some cases in completing the construction of works; and in many cases, such as irrigation and railways, the full development of the use of the new service, and of the money receipts from it, must take several years. Consequently a period necessarily intervenes during which the expenditure exceeds the receipts. This was the

experience with the Indian railways in the early years; but now they pay very handsomely. In order to be sure of tiding over this period when receipts are less than expenditure, a Development Fund must be formed which has its own sources of income derived from taxation and its own reserve fund.

I think it will be necessary to secure for the Development Fund an initial income of at least two lakhs per annum, and increasing by at least a lakh each year, and this must be mainly derived from additional taxation. I have been examining the present rates of customs and excise duties, and also the royalties charged on factories, and find that there are many of these taxes which could be increased. Upon this I hope to submit a detailed report at an early date. I might also suggest that the proceeds of the new terminal tax should be allocated to the Development Fund. The sources of revenue might then be approximately as follows:—

Terminal Taxes Goods	... ..	Rs. 1,50,000
Cotton Export Duty increased to As.10 per maund for ginned cotton and pressed bales	... ..	,, 1,00,000
Increase of other import and export duties propor- tionately to rise of prices	... ..	,, 1,10,000
Increase of Royalties on Factories	... ..	,, 25,000
Proposed Income or Royalty tax on Cotton Mills	... ..	,, 1,00,000
		<hr/>
		Rs. 4,85,000

In a few years these would doubtless increase to 6 lakhs per annum.

It is not proposed to take the whole of the future increase of the import and export duties for the Development Fund; but rather to reserve for it always the same proportion of the revenue from each duty corresponding with the proportion which the increase to be now made bears to the existing rate. Thus if the cotton export duty is increased from As.6 to As.10, six-tenths of the whole duty would always go to the general State revenues and four-tenths of the whole revenue from the duty would go to the Development Fund. In this way, the increase of trade, meaning both increased import and export which is likely to follow the development of the State, would lead to the growth of the general revenues of the State, besides augmenting the Development Fund.

I should like to add that I regard the increase of the customs and excise duties as the only practicable immediate source of revenue for the Development Fund. The establishment of an income tax ought to be possible after a few years; and the import and export duties might then be abolished, half the income derived from them being raised by the income tax and half by increase of the land revenue. The abolition of the sayar duties would promote trade, and the growth of income tax and of land revenue would soon outstrip any possible growth of the net yield of customs duties.

Another very important source of revenue would be derived from land holders in the shape of either increased land revenue or a special cess on land. The opening up of the country with good roads and more railway would make the land more

valuable because the cultivators would be earning larger returns, and increase of the land revenue could easily be borne. Such increase would be regarded as the indirect revenue of these roads and railways. Similarly the extension of irrigation both by wells and tanks would lead to a considerable increase of revenue which would be the indirect revenue of such irrigation works. In each case his indirect revenue would be needed by the Development Board to assist in paying the interest upon the debt representing the cost of these public works. The railways and irrigation works would pay after a few years the whole of the interest on the cost of their construction; but during the first few years they must draw upon the general revenues of the Development Fund.

The case of the roads is different, as no charge can be made for the use of them. The simplest method is to charge a cess upon agricultural and town lands especially for the roads, out of which will be paid the interest on their cost of construction and the annual cost of repairs. In British India the practice is to levy a cess equal to 5 per cent of the land revenue paid. This, however, is notoriously insufficient to provide an adequate system of roads and maintain them in repair. Personally I fail to see that there can be any insuperable difficulty in introducing for this purpose the English rating system.

11. The English Rating System. The English system is based on the idea of assessing from time to time, usually every five, seven, or ten years, the annual value of the land. The annual value is taken to be the rent at which it might be expected to be let in the open market, assuming normal conditions of competition and advertisement. The prevailing rent is usually taken to be the annual value, unless there is evidence that the existing rent is for some reason below the market value. In cases where the land is cultivated by the owner the assessment is naturally a pure estimate of the rent which might be expected. The parishes in England, which correspond with the village unit organization in India, cover a much larger area than most Indian villages, usually, from 2,000 to 3,000 acres. In each parish the overseer, who corresponds to the patwari, maintains a register of all holdings with the annual value at which they are assessed. He also does the assessment himself under the supervision of a district committee and subject to appeal to the bench of Magistrates.

The ingenious and important feature of this system is that it is elastic as regards the amount of revenue raised, so that the needs of each half year are exactly met by the rate which is levied. The rate is levied at so many shillings and pence in the £1 of the assessed annual value. Suppose, for example, the total of the assessed annual value of land and house property in a parish comes to £5,500, we find, by dividing it by 240, which is the number of pence in £1, that every penny of the rate levied will yield £22. 18s. 5d. Supposing it is estimated that the requirements of the parish are £133, and the contribution to the district is £257, it is necessary to raise £395. Dividing £395 by £22. 18s. 5d. we find that it goes 17.23 times. In other words a rate of 17½d., that is to say, 1s. 5½d. in £1 must be imposed for the current half year to meet the required expenditure. During the next half year the demand might amount to somewhat less, requiring a rate of 1s. 4½d. The rate for the whole year would, therefore, work out to 2s. 9½d. in £1 which is approximately 14 per cent of the annual value. This would be considered rather a low rate, the total rate for the year often amounting to 3s. 6d or 4s. in £1, even in a purely agricultural district. These monies are expended wholly on local purposes such as the maintenance of roads and bridges, a contribution to the interest charges of the county, a share of the cost of education and sanitation and so forth.

There ought to be little or no difficulty in applying this system in India, and circumstances seem to favor its introduction in Indore. I would propose that a beginning should be made by imposing a rate for roads, both for the purpose of construction and for maintenance. As regards construction, not the whole capital cost, but only the annual charge for interest and repayment of loan monies would be charged upon the rate, which would be calculated at so many annas and pies in the rupee of the annual value. Thus let us take the case of a *barani* holding of 40 acres assessed to land revenue at Rs.85 per annum, that is at an average of Rs.2-4 per acre per annum. It is found that neighbouring land holders are able to let land which is precisely similar to tenants at will at rentals ranging from Rs.5-8 per acre to Rs.6-3 per acre. The annual value of his 40 acres might, therefore, very likely be assessed at some intermediate annual value such as Rs.5-12 per acre giving a total annual value of Rs.280. If a rate for roads were levied at the rate of 1a. 3p. in the rupee the rate charged to this land-holder would be approximately Rs. 18. If it were found that a heavy monsoon had done considerable damage, the rate might next year be put up to 1a. 5p. in the rupee, and the charge upon this holder would amount to Rs.20-6. I am proposing that the demand should be made annually, not half-yearly as in England; but the rate could be collected in two instalments.

12. The Raising of Loans. The Development Fund having been supplied with a regular income, the next step would be to borrow funds for the purpose of carrying out those public works which appeared to be most urgent. As it will probably be impossible to build any new railways for another five years or so, it is probable that the work to be taken in hand would fall at first under four heads:— (1) construction of roads and bridges, and the necessary buildings, (2) the development of agriculture, especially by issuing improved seed, hiring out machinery, and by the sinking of wells and repair of tanks, (3) the improvement of housing conditions and sanitation in Indore and other towns, (4) the encouragement of new industries by loans of money for the buildings and machinery.

The development of the industrial suburb (New Indore) would also be brought under the Development Board as regards the provision of electric power and other facilities, and also the housing accommodation for working people.

I am afraid that it will be necessary to pay fully 7 per cent for monies borrowed by the State even in Indore itself, since the Government of India now offers practically 6 per cent. The debentures or bonds should be made repayable about ten years after issue so that the State may have the advantage of the reduction in the rate of interest which is likely to be possible then. The necessity for paying seven per cent means that, allowing for the sinking fund, it will be possible to borrow an amount of capital equal to thirteen times the *available income* of the Development Fund from new taxation. By *available income* I mean so much of the actual income of the Development Board as can be safely depended upon for this purpose. A deduction of about 10 per cent of the annual income should be set aside annually to form a Reserve Fund in case the income of the Development Fund should suffer reduction in any year owing to famine or other cause. A further charge on the income will be the cost of the extra establishment needed by the Commerce and Industry Department for the business connected with the Development Board and the various surveys and statistical enquiries which it will be necessary to set on foot. Thus we may reckon that about three-fourths of the income of the Development Fund would be available as a basis for borrowing. The following rough estimate of possible figures will serve to indicate what funds could in this way be made available.

Year	Estimated Total of New duties etc.	Increase for the year.	Available as borrowing security.	Sum that could be borrowed during the year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
First	... 1,25,000	1,25,000	90,000	11,70,000
Second	... 2,20,000	95,000	70,000	9,10,000
Third	... 3,35,000	1,15,000	90,000	11,70,000
Fourth	... 4,50,000	1,15,000	87,000	11,30,000
Fifth	... 5,40,000	90,000	65,000	8,40,000
Sixth	... 6,50,000	1,10,000	80,000	10,40,000
Total funds to be borrowed in six years				Rs. 62,60,000

It will thus be seen that sums amounting on the average to 10½ lakhs every year could be made available for the development of public works in the State, and this without any oppression or hardship on the people, because the increases of taxes are all very light and widely distributed, and because the people will be getting more than equivalent advantages in a very few years after the increases of taxes begin. After three or four years it would probably be possible to borrow at a lower rate, and thus larger terms would be justified by the income available as borrowing security. If larger public works were to be put in hand in any year the estimates for which showed a direct revenue equal to 7 per cent or more on the capital outlay, large sums of money could be borrowed for them at any time in addition to the above mentioned 62 lakhs. A case in point would be the establishment of a large electric power station.

The figures in the above table are purposely made irregular. In the first two years the increase of income available as borrowing security is taken at somewhat less than three-fourths of the increase for the year, so as to help in building up a reserve. Afterwards it is taken at a little more or less than three-fourths, as an example of the adjustment which will occur in practice between the needs for borrowing in accordance with the program of public works and the increase of revenue for the year. It has also been assumed that from the fifth year onwards some of the indirect revenue arising from the new roads and other works, and some of the direct revenue of irrigation works, will begin to be received, and will, of course, be available as further borrowing security. Thus the scheme, once it is initiated by setting apart certain revenues from taxation, will go on increasing its revenues, and its capacity for carrying out public works will go on constantly expanding. This is, of course, no new discovery. This constant multiplication of the resources for further development has been going on in England and other Western countries at a constantly increasing rate by exactly the process which I have here outlined. It has also been going on in British India; but unfortunately the financial results are entirely obscured in British India by the vicious system of accounts which lumps together receipts from various sources, and does not show, except to the student who will make a most patient and detailed study of the figures, what has been the financial result of the development of the country.

The principle of establishing a Development Fund with its own financial resources is desirable for the following special objects:—

(1) To exhibit with unmistakable clearness what has been the financial result of the development measures undertaken, (2) To provide that central financial

control which is necessary to secure a real co-ordination in carrying out the public works and other measures of economic reform.

It may seem curious that I propose borrowing for the purpose of public works when the State possesses a considerable Reserve Fund invested in securities. Being of the nature of a reserve this money is, however, required to be kept for the most part in a liquid form to tide over emergencies such as serious famines, and it is not advisable for any considerable part of it to be locked up by investment in public works. Furthermore, if kept liquid it forms a perfect security for repayment of State loans. Should there prove to be any difficulty at first in inducing the public to subscribe for bonds issued by the Development Board, however, a portion of each loan might be subscribed out of the State Reserve Fund. It may seem absurd that such a transaction as spending the State's own funds on the construction of public works should be treated as a loan from one Department of the State to another; but in reality it is not absurd, but is the essence of good financial policy thus to make clear as daylight exactly what is being done and what results are obtained. In England, for instance, the Treasury makes loans of funds to the various Departments of State—Post Office, Admiralty, Military Works Department, Public Works Department, Local Government Board, and so forth, for the construction of buildings, harbors, and other works. Each department is then charged with interest and a sinking fund for repayment.

Another question which may occur to the reader is as to the extent to which the State can afford to borrow—that is to say, what is the total public debt which it could support. The answer to this question is that everything depends on the use to which the borrowed money has been put. If it has been utilised in the construction of useful public works or invested in profitable railways, electrical works, and other commercial enterprises, there is no limit of the amount of public debt which may be incurred with safety. In fact so long as there is the opportunity for a profitable return upon the capital invested, in either direct or indirect revenue, it is to the advantage of the State to borrow the money and make the investment. Consequently the limit to the public debt depends entirely upon: (1) the natural resources of the country, which are considerable; (2) the population; (3) the degree of education, wealth, and efficiency in agriculture, commerce and industry, attained by the inhabitants of the State.

Expressing my opinion in another manner, I should say that, if the beginnings of a public debt were made next year for purposes of development, and if all available projects were pushed on as rapidly as practicable, the debt would increase more and more rapidly as time goes on, so that it might after thirty years amount to twenty crores. A high stage of economic development would then have been reached, and much of the earlier debt would have been repaid. Consequently the total debt might after this time increase more slowly. It has come to be a recognised principle in European countries that the stage of economic development which a country, or any part of a country, has reached is measured by the amount of public debt which has been incurred for reproductive purposes per head of the population.

13. Early Work of the Development Board. The Development Board would be charged with the duty not only of making the financial arrangements, but also of preparing definite programs of works and other economic reforms. It being impossible in the near future to proceed with railway development, it would turn its attention mainly to developing roads, agriculture, housing and certain industries.

Roads. As regards roads, the proper procedure would be to prepare for each part of the State a plan of all the metalled roads which it seems to be desirable to make either in the immediate future or later. Such a plan must be based upon the existing railways and upon what is considered to be the most advantageous alignment of future railways. The road plan when fully developed will have the different roads marked into three classes: (1) urgently necessary, (2) for construction as soon as the urgent roads are finished, (3) roads to be taken up only as famine relief works or when surplus funds are available. I may say that I have spent several hours with the Chief Engineer talking over this matter and commencing with him in a purely tentative manner the preliminary planning of new metalled roads for the Bhanpura-Rampura district from the data provided by maps, and his personal knowledge. Before any plan of new roads was adopted for any district it would, of course, be most carefully considered by touring in the district itself, and meetings of the inhabitants would be called in the small towns affected so that their views might be obtained and receive due consideration.

Agriculture. A most important duty of the Development Board would be to assist in the improvement of agriculture by every possible means. After conversations with the Director of Land Records and Agriculture and officers of the Revenue Department and inspecting some village maps, I have formed the opinion that the conditions in Indore are highly favourable to the promotion of improved agriculture. The ryotwari tenure system gives the cultivating holders every incentive to make improvements; and the fact that there is a considerable proportion of large and compact holdings will greatly facilitate the introduction of simple of agricultural machinery such as has been designed in recent years for small holders cultivating 20 to 30 acres in Europe. It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of making progress in this direction, and also in providing additional facilities for irrigation by sinking deep pucca wells and by boring. I am glad to learn that experiments in these directions are in hand. Mr. Moreland's Note on the Improvement of Agriculture in Indore provides many valuable suggestions for other measures of reform.

Agricultural Credit. In my opinion the subject of agricultural credit will need careful investigation and solution by various means. Co-operative Credit Societies may be encouraged; but it should not be supposed that they can supply more than a small fraction of the needs of the people, many of whom may not be inclined for various reasons to form a co-operative society with joint unlimited liability. It is possible that an Agricultural Bank somewhat on the Egyptian model, but avoiding its mistakes, might be started, as recommended by the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha.* Some regulation of the activities of the business of the village banias, both as money and grain lenders, and as purchasers of produce, should also be tried.

Housing and Sanitation. The reform of housing accommodation and of sanitation requires to be tackled in a bold and enlightened manner, first in Indore City, then in other towns and perhaps finally in the villages. I understand that these reforms are already receiving the close consideration of the Home Minister, and there is no need, therefore, for the responsibility for their execution to be imposed upon the Development Board. The Board should, however, in any case be consulted in regard to measures of housing and sanitation in order to secure co-ordination with the various works which it has in hand.

* Indian Journal of Economics, Volume I, page 4.

Railways. The State badly needs additional railways, both trunk and feeder lines. The conversion of the existing railways from the meter gauge to the broad gauge at the earliest opportunity is an obvious reform. A new trunk line coming from Gwalior in the north through Maksi and Indore and continuing towards Bombay approximately along the line of the Agra-Bombay road, or to the west of it, should be regarded as a project requiring early investigation and negotiation. A main or loop line along the Narbada Valley is also required; and also several cross-connecting lines, and feeder branches. All these must be on the broad gauge; and their routes require to be planned out, and as far as possible definitely accepted, before the general plan of new roads for the State is prepared. In addition to new broad-gauge lines, it might, in my opinion, be well worth while to develop the Indore district with short narrow-gauge (2' 6") lines about 25 miles in length radiating in three or four directions. The success of the Gwalior Light Railway indicates that this mode of transit should be carefully investigated for Indore, especially for the purpose of bringing cotton, oil seeds, and wheat, direct to the mills in Indore city.

Industries. As regards the development of industries a very important early work for the Development Board would be to secure an adequate supply of electric power, either from one or more hydro-electric works, or from a large central steam driven power station, or possibly from a combination of the two. The Development Board would also see that the Industrial Suburb of Indore is properly laid out and it would select other sites in the State for laying out small market and industrial towns. In promoting the development of industries the Board must have a proper care for the welfare of the work-people, both as regards conditions of work in the mills, and as regards housing and recreation. It will be the aim of the Board to build up a permanent working-class population in whom would be developed the necessary skill for industries. In this way a far higher standard of quality and efficiency of output would be maintained than can ever be possible by continuing on the existing method of drawing in labor for comparatively short periods from the surrounding villages.

14. Advantages of Economic Development. This note may be concluded by a brief attempt to indicate the results to be expected from a policy of co-ordinated economic development. The measures indicated above will produce their economic effect through the avoidance of waste of life, of labor, of transport costs, of land, and finally the waste of intellectual ability. The last will be avoided by the gradual introduction of rational principles in education from the lowest to the highest standard.

For a brief statement of the various objects and kinds of teaching which may be regarded as rational from the point of view of the benefit of the individual and of the community I may perhaps make the following quotation from the section on the Economics of Education which has appeared in the article in the Indian Journal Economics * already cited.

"The various kinds of teaching indicated by the forgoing principles, are:— (1) Physical development, and the study of hygiene, which contribute directly to health and thus to happiness; (2) Training of the senses and power of perception, with two objects:— (a) to increase the person's ability for production, both as regards quality and quantity, (b) to increase the power of aesthetic appre-

ciation and thus directly increase enjoyment. (3) Development of reasoning power, and habits of reasoned thought; (4) Development of imagination and retention of curiosity; (5) Instruction in the art of learning—reading, writing and their advanced analogues: studying books and composition, (6) Instruction in religion and the fundamentals of life; (7) Imparting knowledge of matters of general interest—such as elementary mathematics, science, geography, history.”

“The teaching required to promote the person's desire to benefit other persons and the community, and the knowledge of how to do it, is almost entirely moral and civic. It is obvious that social benefit will accrue from giving this a very important place in the curriculum from the earliest stages. The production of the complex of qualities which we call character requires a course of instruction in the art of life which will run parallel with the moral course on conduct.”

I do not mean to suggest that the Development Board should be responsible for the educational policy or take it under its own supervision; but it would be well if the Education Department were to work in consultation with the Development Board for two reasons:— (1) because it is only by adapting the education more closely to the occupations of the people that the full benefit of the monies spent upon promoting agriculture, industries and public works will be reaped; (2) because the large expenditure necessary for the suggested educational reforms can hardly be met otherwise than out of the increased general revenues of the State which will result from carrying out the proposed measures of economic development.

A moment's consideration shows that carrying out a program of Economic Development such as has been outlined in this Note must result in a very considerable increase of the State revenues. This would arise not only from the indirect revenue of public works which would be appropriated by the Development Board, but also through the growth of a large general surplus of indirect revenue (as it might be regarded from the scientific point of view) which in practice would form part of the growing general revenues of the State. A reference was made at the beginning of this section to the fact that economic development means the avoidance of wastes of various kinds, many of these wastes express themselves in terms of money losses. If we have to transport timber a distance of 50 miles and a railway is built along a route which will carry it, we can find a money measure of the waste thus avoided by calculating the difference between the cost of cartage by road and the freight which would be charged by the railway. In every direction, whether it be in use of land, labor, capital or intellectual ability, enormous savings can be realised by a proper economic organisation. The principles which have been so successfully applied in recent years to effecting economies in the management of large manufacturing concerns can be applied, changing the necessary terms, to the economic development and management of a whole State regarded as an economic unit.

Once let this idea of the immense possibilities of increasing the efficiency of the State as a business concern be widely realised by the officers of the State and the people at large and all the measures of economic development will have their hearty support. At least, this will be true, if a just principle for the distribution of the newly created wealth be kept constantly in view.

We get here upon difficult ground, but there are one or two main principles which might be adopted with a general consensus of opinion for regulating the distribution of the newly acquired wealth. One principle which has found general acceptance in western countries in recent years is that the profits of monopolies, and of property having an monopoly character, shall be limited to an amount equal to the

normal rate of remuneration for the use of organising ability and of capital. Following out the same principle, persons who happen to possess land in particularly favourable localities should not be allowed to reap the advantage of improvements to which they have contributed nothing in the way of work or of money outlay. This involves a certain measure, either of taxation of site values, or of the State ownership of urban land, and its reassessment from time to time. Obviously the proper principle of distribution is that the persons who contribute to producing the increased wealth, whether by their labour or their capital, should share in the resulting large increase of social income. Such contributors to the increased wealth include on the one hand the officers of the State, the business men, whether merchants, managers of industries or capitalists, and on the other hand the great class of land-holders, cultivators, and agricultural laborers and the workers of very numerous kinds in the cities. It should be the effort of the State Government, not only carefully to prevent all species of profiteering, but also to secure, by means of the necessary legislation passed at the same time as the measures of economic development are carried out, a general increase of earnings—that is to say salaries, profits and wages—to all the classes of persons above mentioned in consideration of the useful work in which they are engaged.

INDORE,

Written

April, 1918

Revised and Printed

September, 1918.

H. Stanley Jevons

~~P. 1972~~

**Commerce & Industry Department,
Holkar State.**

REPORT

S 344



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OF THE

**Commerce & Industry Department for the
three years ending September 1919.**

MINISTER

Rao Bahadur Sardar M. V. Kibe, M. A., M. R. A. S.,

SECRETARY.

N. S. Rahalkar, Esquire, B. A.

1st October 1919.

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**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
Industries & Commerce of the Indore State**
for the last three years ending September 1919.

CHAPTER I.

General:—Till the year 1903 there did not exist practically any Department for Industries and Commerce in the State. On my assuming charge of the Excise Ministry in September 1916 I found that the Department of Industry & Commerce was mere in name only. There was no separate Secretary for it nor was there any staff. The Excise Secretary who was the only Secretary to the Minister of Excise, Sayar, Commerce and Industries at the time, was also Ex-officio Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. However, the Department was not quite negligent of its legitimate duty. Although the Holkar State is mainly an Agricultural state yet in these days of industrial awakening attempts were made from time to time by my predecessors, the Ministers incharge of the Commerce and Industry Department, to organise and develop the State industries. The first portion of the second Chapter will show what investigations were made in the past before my taking up the portfolio of this Department. In a Note written by Mr. N. S. Rahalkar, B. A. in April 1917, also it has been lucidly shown what was done till then in the direction of industrial and commercial advancement of the people of the Indore State. But the activities of this Department were then slackened by an idea, that the money spent in that direction will not achieve appreciable results in the near future.

In 1916 the Malwa United Mills Ltd. and in 1915 the Hukumchand Mills were registered under the Indore Companies Act VI of 1914 sanctioned by His Highness. Although some private enterprises had by then begun to come into being, the industrial population of Indore had not fully realised the need and importance of Industries and their development. Investigations were also made into certain projects such as paper industry etc. But the improvement in education and sanitation of the people had attracted the attention of the Government of His Highness to a greater degree than the development of industries. Hence the progress of this Department was checked to an appreciable degree at the time.

Since my taking over charge of the Department, the work of the development of industries was taken up in right earnest. Within a month of my being entrusted

with the work of the Department a minute on the aims and objects of the Industries was penned and published. Certain suggestions were made therein as to what should be done by the Department towards the development of industries. The local Industries Committee was formed and the proposals for the formation of its branches in the Districts were submitted. Since then the Department has made as rapid a progress as it could, as will be evident from my first Progress Report published on the 19th June 1917 as well as the two subsequent addresses delivered by me before the Annual Meetings of the Holkar State Industries Committee (vide appendix A, B, C). The result was that the subsequent development of industries necessitated the appointment of a separate Secretary for Commerce & Industry as well as the Chamber of Commerce. Accordingly the appointments were sanctioned by His Highness and in December 1916 two Secretaries were appointed. The provision was made for a clerk of Commerce and Industry also in the Budget of 1917-18. Even now the Department is progressing steadily as will be seen from the following pages. During the past two years, the Commerce & Industry Department of the Government of His Highness has been actively engaged in making investigations into industrial possibilities and several important projects; and also in taking measures to promote industries and commerce within the State. The public activity will also be known from the fact that during the last three years the following Companies with the Capitals noted against their names have been incorporated under the Indore Companies Act. A copy of the recent report on the working of the Joint Stock Companies Act is attached—(Appendix D).

No. on the Register.	Name of Companies.	Capital.
1.	The Hukumchand Mills	15,00,000
2.	The Aryan Type writing Co'	20,000
3.	The Indore Malwa United Mills	20,00,000
4.	The Prince Yeshwantrao Brush and General Manufacturing Company, Limited	1,25,000
5.	The Central India Tiles & Bricks Factory Ltd.	5,00,000
6.	The Central India Farming Company	5,00,000
7.	The Central India Iron & Brass Foundry Ltd.	2,00,000
8.	The Central India Electric Supply & Industrial Company, Limited	10,00,000
9.	The Swadeshi Cotton & Flour Mills, Ltd.	20,00,000
10.	The Sinha's Patent Wall Tiles Company, Ltd.	1,50,000
11.	The Sharda Printing Press Company	25,000
12.	The Kalyanmal Mills Ltd.	42,00,000
TOTAL ...		1,22,20,000

A dire necessity is now felt that not only a separate Minister of Commerce and Industries should be appointed with an ample staff to carry on the work of the Department but a policy be fixed and funds allotted. I have already emphasised this fact in my addresses delivered before the local Industries Committee and my reports.

CHAPTER II.

Investigations undertaken.

The Department of Commerce and Industry having felt the necessity of experts for investigations, took steps in the first instance to have under it the State Geological Survey Officer and the Chemical Engineer. Messrs Hudlikar and Sheode who had already been appointed on their respective posts and had begun to make investigations on certain subjects, were placed under this Department by the Revenue Department.

As has already been said, prior to my taking over charge of the Department it had more or less commenced to make investigations on the industrial possibilities of the State. The following investigations were made in the time of my predecessors:—

(1) Lac Industry:— Inquiries were made on the suggestion of Lt. Colonel S. H. Godfrey who had conducted experiments in the Baghelkhand Agency. After a series of correspondence with the Forest Department the question of further inquiry into the question was dropped since the operation of lac propagation proved a failure in this State.

(2) Pencil Manufacture:— In 1914, one Mr. Ernest Luber, a pencil manufacturer submitted an application to His Highness the Maharaja in which he had brought to his kind notice the possibilities of a Pencil Factory in India and offered his services to investigate into the question of starting a Pencil Factory in Indore. Thereupon the Department entered into correspondence with Mr. Ernest Luber and enquiries were made of the Forest Department as to what sorts of wood were available for pencil making. In the meanwhile Mr. Ernest Luber having left the country, further inquiries were stopped.

(3) Chemical Industries:— In September 1914 Dr. Harishchandra of Punjab offered himself to undertake investigations into the prospects of certain chemical industries in the State. But in the absence of proper material available for such problems the offer was rejected.

(4) *Cement making*:— Inquiries were made by the Department from the Katni Cement and Industrial Company Limited about the possibilities of starting a cement manufacturing Company in the State but the Katni Cement Company did not render any assistance in arriving at any result.

(5) *Parda Iron Mines*:— In December 1915, Mr. Zalimsingh Kothari, the then Commissioner, Abkari and Sayar had a talk with Sir Dorabji Tata about the development of the iron mines at Parda in the Manasa pergana. Sir Dorabji Tata was not in favour of the scheme as under the existing tariff of freight it would have almost been impossible to look forward to working any mines in the interior with commercial advantage to the market. Since then the State Geologist has also made further inquiries in the matter but to no practical result.

(6) *Prospects of coal*:— In January 1916, one Mohammad Hussain Khan was engaged in State service as Coal Expert. He immediately joined the Geological Officer in his tours in Nimar, and after making inquiries there he began to tour in the Rampura-Bhanpura Districts. He soon reported that traces of coal deposits were noticed by him near Kalakund and that coal was abundant in the Satpudas and in the hills near Mukhtiara stretching along east-west. Similarly he found out the traces of the so called existence of coal in various places in the Rampura-Bhanpura District and definite proposals were made for a trial tunnel in the hill behind Gapharda about 2 miles from Kanjarda. But on personal inspection of sites and close inquiry into the matter by the Geological Officer the scheme afforded no hopes of success. Consequently it was dropped and the services of Mr. Mohamad Hussain Khan were terminated.

(7) *Paper Industry*:—The Paper Expert, M. Karriappa, was engaged in the State to investigate into the possibilities of reviving the old paper industries in Malwa. Steps were also taken for further investigation to be made by the Chemical Engineer on the subject but no practical result was in sight at the time.

(8) *Chemical Laboratory*:— The Chemical Engineer submitted a scheme for starting a Chemical Laboratory which is an absolute necessity for the nature of the work expected of him, but the proposals are still under consideration of the Government.

(9) *Geological Investigations*:— Since the appointment of Mr. S. B. Hudlikar, M. A. as Geological Survey Officer in 1915, he has made certain investigations into the mineral resources of the State. His operations carried on in various Districts of the State have disclosed the existence

of Iron ore, Copper ore, traces of Silver and Gold, Manganese and other minerals in the State. A copy of his latest report on his work done is enclosed herewith, vide appendix E.

Investigations made since September 1916.

Enquiries were made of Professor N. N. Godbole of Dayalsingh College, Lahore, in connection with the work of the survey of the Holkar State Forests with the object of suggesting what industries, which should be profitable on a commercial scale, could be started. A report was submitted to the late Chief Minister in order to sanction funds for the engagement of Mr. Godbole for the purpose as he had made a special study of the match industry etc. but the proposal did not meet with the Chief Minister's approval before Mr. Godbole left for Japan.

Survey of the Forests.

Steps were taken to erect an experimental plant to find out the possibilities of conducting wood distillation on commercial basis. Inquiries were made in this connection from the Indian Institute of Science Bangalore as well as from the State Forest Department, but the matter is still not mature. The Conservator of Forests has only lately expressed his opinion on the subject to the effect that the demand for charcoal in the State being very limited and the difficulties of transport from distant Forests great he does not think, that wood distillation can be carried out here on such a large scale as is done in Mysore. However, the proposal has not been dropped and further correspondence is in progress.

Wood Distillation.

About the middle of the last century when the parganas of Barwaha, Mandleshwar etc., were under the British Government a Geological Officer was engaged by them to make a survey of the mineral deposits of the Narbada valley. The result of the prospecting work done by this officer, of course according to the old fashioned machinery then in vogue, was to show that in the whole of the Northern Narbada valley for a breadth of 40 to 50 miles Iron ore was in existence in various percentages, the best percentage being on the Jabbalpur side and in the vicinity of Barwaha and Choral. In the Southern Narbada valley iron ore was not traceable in fair quantity. Coal deposits were not disclosed except in the Eastern portion of the valley; but this is a tract with which the Indore State is not concerned.

Burwaha Iron Works.

This Geologist does not appear to have carried on his prospecting operations to places far remote from the Narbada.

The labours of this Geologist having disclosed the existence of a high percentage of Iron ore in the vicinity

of Barwaha, an English Company was formed with the object of working the Iron mines in this tract. It appears to have gone to a great expense in bringing machinery from England for Iron works and Iron mines and in erecting the Factory buildings on a grand scale. The Company appears to have failed and it could not compete with foreign Iron, partly because Barwaha was not then connected by Railway and partly because coal or other cheap fuel was not locally available.

In the year 1915 the Indore State appointed a Geological Officer to ascertain the mineral resources of Nemawar and Nimar (i. e., Barwaha and other parganas, now under the Indore State having been received as a result of an exchange of territories). His operations carried on during 1915-16 disclosed the existence of Iron ore, Copper Ore, traces of Silver and Gold, Manganese and other minerals in this tract.

This encouraging report of the State Geologist led the State Commerce and Industry Department to think seriously of having the Barwaha Iron Mines worked. Endeavours were made to secure the co-operation of Messrs Martin and Company, and the Tata Company but these companies declined to join, as their hands were too full. A few months back Mr. Bonar of Messrs Morarji Gokuldas and Company of Bombay was invited to visit the Barwaha Iron works and mines and he reported after visiting them that the Iron works could be made a thorough success by making a few repairs in the existing Barwaha machinery and by utilising the Iron Ore that is available in the neighbourhood. He thinks that if coal can be locally available these works will be immediately paying, but even if coal is brought to Barwaha from outside at Rs.15/- a Ton, the Barwaha Iron works, with the addition of some machinery would be highly paying and that the Iron mines too can be worked with considerable profits, even if Iron in an unmanufactured state were exported outside.

The information so far gathered and which is briefly noticed above having been made public in a way, two applications were received so far—one from Mr. Sorabji and others for working both the Iron works and Iron Mines on certain conditions and the other from Mr. Mavji of Bombay for working the Iron Mines only. The former are men of business dealing in machinery, cotton etc. and are men of substance too, as far as could be ascertained, and some of them mechanical Engineers and they were lately owners of the Climax Machine works at Bombay which are turning out considerable iron wares at a profit; and these they wished to transplant to Barwaha to be immediately worked in conjunction with the machinery there and also any additional machinery that may be required. They are willing to have

a thorough prospecting work done by experts for iron and coal at a cost of Rs. 50000 as a preliminary to the formation of their proposed Company. They have calculated that even if coal is not locally available they can get it from outside at a much lower rate than Rs. 15 a ton and they expect a very large profit from their projected concerns, as they are confident of running the concern on the most economical lines with due regard to efficiency. They strongly insist that the State should join as a partner to the extent of one half and they are willing to let the Indore public have shares to a limited extent; but if the State is unwilling to invest any money they undertake to provide all the capital themselves, paying at the same time to the State the market value of the Barwaha Iron works as also Royalty in future on a much higher scale than that paid by the Tata Company. In case the State joins as a partner they undertake to under-write their own share in the projected concern to fully safe-guard the interests of the State.

Since it was after many years that the State had received this offer to work the Iron works and mines at Barwaha, it was thought advisable to give the chance to Messrs Sorabji and Company.

The terms of negotiations to be entered into with Messrs Shorab and Company were settled and for final approval and settlement Messrs Payne and Company, Solicitors of Bombay were moved. The matter is still under correspondence and is not mature yet.

Inquiries were made regarding the possibilities of starting Oil and Soap industry in the State on a large scale. Several Offers were made by the local people as well as well-known people of Bombay. Oil and Soap Industries.

Investigations were commenced in 1915 with regard to the possibilities of the Industry of glass making in the State, but the experiments could not be successfully carried out at the time for want of proper arrangement for laboratory etc. The Geological Officer of the State however reported favourably on the scheme in the latter part of the year 1916. Further investigations were made on the subject and the material available was sent with the State Geologist to Talegaon in order to ascertain as to whether Glass articles could be made from it. Various kinds of articles were manufactured from the material in the Talegaon Glass works and were shown to His Highness and the Chief Minister, who were both pleased to approve of them. Negotiations were accordingly entered into with Rai Bahadur Seth Kalyanmal for the opening of a Glass Factory on the partnership basis in Rao which is a Railway Station next to Indore towards Khandwa side. Glass making.

The Factory has already started its erection work and is likely to manufacture Glass articles very soon.

Blanket Weaving Industry.

In April 1917 steps were taken to introduce, Blanket weaving industry in the State Jail. After investigations in the matter proposals were submitted to His Highness in this Department Huzur Vinanti No. 69 dated the 9th July 1918 for favour of sanctioning the services of a well trained expert for the introduction of the said industry in the Jail. Accordingly Mr. T. G. Hardikar's appointment was sanctioned by His Highness under Huzur Order No. 12 dated the 4th January 1910 as Weaving Superintendent. Mr. Hardikar, although his work was much handicapped owing to certain causes, has commenced making blankets in the Jail and is taking measures to introduce Wool manufacture in the Rampura-Bhanpura District also.

Maheshwar Sari Industry.

Enquiries were made by the Department about the Maheshwar Saree Industry and schemes were prepared by Mr. S. L. Tambe as well as Professor H. S. Jevons for the revival of the Industry. The scheme is still under consideration.

Railway Projects.

The industrial development of Indore is very greatly handicapped by the fact that it has got no Broad Gauge Railway connection which is the only out-let to seaports and big centres of trade.

The question of examining the possibilities of the Broad Gauge Railway lines in the State was engaging the attention of the Government of His Highness for some time past. Several schemes were proposed and advanced but none of them matured for some reason or other.

In the beginning of 1918 the attention of this Department was again drawn towards the question of Railway projects. In September, 1918, Mr. R. N. P. Gufile who was attached to this Department moved in the matter and addressed the Agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway regarding a comprehensive Railway scheme under proposal.

The Agent expressed himself in favour of connecting Mhow and Indore with Makshi Station on the Bhopal Ujjain Branch by a Broad Gauge line. Accordingly with a view to have a broad gauge line from Indore to join at some point on the Ujjain Bhopal Railway the proposal was submitted to His Highness who was pleased sanction it. The Central India Agency have already been addressed to arrange for the proposed survey of the country. The schemes for other lines are still under investigation.

A great need is felt in Indore for having an Industrial Bank here in the interests of trade and the development of industries. Negotiations were therefore opened with the Tata Industrial Bank Limited, Bombay for having a Branch of its own in Indore Banking Facilities.

After a series of correspondence it was suggested that it would be worth while of the State if it started a State-managed Bank.

This last proposal was also taken up in hand but for want of a trained and experienced Manager the matter was not pushed through. The Baroda Bank also made its offer to the Government of His Highness for opening a Branch of its own in Indore.

A note on the scheme regarding the proposed light Railway system in the Indore State was also prepared by Professor Jevons and sent to the Home Department for consideration. (vide Appendix K.) Light Railway System.

The Government of His Highness have been considering the proposals to foster the leather industry in the State for a long time, but the matter had not matured enough till the last year to be taken up in hand in right earnest. Leather Industry.

Negotiations were, however, opened with Mr. Freymouth, Managing Director of the Esociet Tanning Research Factory, Maihar, in connection with the proposals of organising the "Indore Produce Trust" for the development of Tanning and Forest industry. Mr. Freymouth's proposals were that he and the Company with which he is associated undertake to introduce their methods for the collection of hides, tanning materials and Forest products in Indore and to develop the tanning and forest industry by making the patents and processes in the possession of the Esociet available to the Indore Trust on certain conditions. The question was discussed in the Council from all points of view. But the scheme was not favoured on financial grounds.

A scheme for starting a Technical Institute at Indore was prepared by Mr. S. P. Dube who was also attached to this Department in 1917, in order to meet the technical needs of the subjects of His Highness the Maharaja in view of the present development of industries, after carefully studying the local conditions etc. and keeping in mind the utilisation of the existing machineries etc. of the State. The scheme was placed before the Advisory Committee and experts in Bombay for expression of their opinion. They appreciated it and recommended its being encouraged by the Government. Accordingly this Department Huzur Vinanti No. 32 dated the 17th April 1917 Technical School,

was submitted for favour of His Highness's sanction but it has not yet borne any fruit.

Prospecting of Coal &c.

The State Geologist has reported that so far investigations have not met with favourable results in this respect. Yet the matter has not been dropped and the correspondence is in progress regarding the prospecting of coal and other minerals in the State. While writing this report, a report has been received from Dr. J. J. Sudhorough of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore to whom the sample of coal was sent for analysis. Dr. Sudhorough says that the so called coal contains 85-15 % of ash and the value of this coal is practically nil. Further investigations are in progress.

Hydro-Electric Schemes.

The following investigations into the possibilities of Hydro-Electric Power Schemes were taken up in order to expand the Electrification works in the city for lighting as well as for industrial purposes and irrigation schemes:—

- (1) The Patalpani fall of the Choral River or at Mendikund.
- (2) Kannad River.
- (3) Shahasradhara fall on the Narbada near Maheshwar.
- (4) Chambal River near Shankhodhar.

Investigations in all or any of them were also carried in the past by Major Traill and Captain (now Major) Barker, late Chief Engineers of the State.

The Choral River at Mendikund has a pretty big fall. Regarding its further investigations and its survey etc. proposals have been submitted to the Government of His Highness.

Captain Barker and Major Traill reported favourably about the Kannad River scheme. Mr. H. P. Gibbs of the Tata Engineering Co. was also consulted in the matter and his report is also favourable except that he thinks that the power lately generated viz. about 2000 H. P. would be too small to be commercially profitable. Therefore the idea is that it may be utilised to only supplement a big power Station at Indore.

Some investigation has been made with regard to the Shahasradhara fall on the Narbada near Maheshwar. Here is a large volume of water but the fall is small. Two schemes with regard to its utilisation have been proposed viz.

- (1) That turbines should be placed above the flood level and
- (2) that a canal which will empty itself at some distance

in the river below be utilised. It is suggested that a fall of about 15 to 20 feet could be had by digging the Canal.

It is said that between Onkareshwar and Barwaha there is an appreciable fall in the river Narbada. It is suggested that in the same manner as in the preceding paragraph, a canal could be dug and a fall obtained somewhere near Barwaha.

After making preliminary inquiry into the Water Power Scheme on the Chambal river at Shankhodhar by Captain Barker, the matter did not proceed further. Recently it has been suggested that the cheapest system would be to generate electricity at a convenient point by means of a producer gas-plant and to distribute power to electrically driven submersible pumps which could be put at convenient positions to do the necessary lifting in stages.

The Government of India have now decided to undertake a systematic survey of the water power resources of India for the generation of electrical energy in view of the rapid industrial development and have lately issued a circular appointing Mr. Barlow, Chief Engineer for irrigation, United Provinces to make the preliminary reconnaissance of the water power potentialities of India and have decided to associate with him Mr. J. Meares, Electrical Adviser to the Government of India, who will advise him upon the electro-Technical aspects of the case. In response to a reference in this connection from the Central Indore Agency through the Foreign Department reply has been sent by this Department that the Government of His Highness would also like to have the opinion of Messrs Barlow and Meares on the water power sites in His Highness's territories.

Correspondence is also in progress regarding the enlargement of the city Electric Power in Indore for lighting and industrial purposes.

Negotiations were opened with the Government of India and the Railway Company for levying a terminal tax on the Railway traffic in the State. The proposal has already been sanctioned by His Highness and the authorities concerned have been addressed on the subject. This proposal will bring to the State a large income which the Department hopes to utilise for the Industrial development of the State.

Proposals have been submitted to the Government of His Highness as regards the question of preliminary investigations on the subjects of clay for pottery and lime stone and cement and the orders are yet awaited.

Terminal Tax.

Investigation of Clay & Lime Stone etc.

Establishment of Development Fund.

A proposal for the establishment of a development Fund was made by Professor H. S. Jevons, Economic Adviser for the promotion of industries and general economic progress. The proposal was circulated among the officials and non-officials for inviting their views. Replies have been received from nearly half a dozen persons in this respect. The question was discussed in the Council also. But it has not yet borne any fruit.

Starting of Swadeshi Stores.

With a view to encouraging local industry steps were taken to open a general store in Indore city on the lines of the Deccan and other Swadeshi stores for the sale of and dealing in the local manufactured articles in the State. The matter is still under consideration.

Mr. Paranjpe's Schemes.

In April 1918, some schemes of small and big industries were submitted to this Department by Mr. Paranjpe of Gwalior. They were considered and published for general information in the form of a pamphlet of this Department. Mr. Paranjpe also submitted a note on the establishment of an Industrial Laboratory for making perfumes and cement etc., but the proposal was not pushed through.

Starting of Life and Fire Insurance Co.

A scheme of starting the Life and Fire Insurance Company in the State was taken up and discussed. But for some reason or other it could not be proceeded further. Recently negotiations have however, been opened with the Bombay city Insurance Company in this respect and His Highness the Maharaja has agreed to patronise it.

Abolition of sea customs duties.

At present most of the imports into the State are made from Bombay. Consequently they are burdened with the customs duty levied in British India. If the goods could be imported from over seas direct to Indore or any where else without breaking bulk in any British Indian Port the claim for the initial exemption or at any rate refund of the duty charged would be irresistible as then the duties will assume the form of transit duties. It is because of this that the maritime States of Kathiawar, Gujraht and Malabar coast are exempted from the British Indian Customs duties. The State of Mysore is also trying to make a port on the Malabar coast a terminus of its own railway system in order doubtless to secure this advantage.

Having this object in view the Commerce and Industry Department of this State also took steps in securing the Agency of "Indian States and Eastern Agency, 70 Appollo Street, Fort Bombay" to act as Indore Agents for the purchase of goods in London. Further correspondence in this connection is in progress and the whole question of the abolition of Sea Customs duties levied by the Government of India on the goods imported from Foreign countries into Indore State is being handled in the Foreign office of the

Government of His Highness: H. H. has been just pleased to sanction the amount of Rs. 1000 for securing expert advice in the matter.

On the 30th of May 1918, while I was in Bombay for consultation in connection with prospects of some of the industries of the State, I learnt from the Advisory Board that a set of second hand paper making machinery was available in the market for the purchase of which the Mysore Government also was making arrangements through their commercial Agent in Bombay and which could serve the purpose of re-organizing the Old paper making Industry at Indore. As the quantity of raw material, which was expected to be consumed by this machinery was only very small it was considered worth while making a beginning to harness the paper making resources of this State in which connection considerable work had already been done by the late paper expert, Mr. Kariappa. Paper Mill.

With the approval of the late Chief Minister, Rai Bahadur Major Ramprasad Dube, I, accompanied by the Chemical Engineer, proceeded to inspect the machinery which was located at Surat. On inspection of the plant and inquiry in connection with it, it was found that the set was an old one and had remained idle for a number of years, which with certain repairs and additions was capable of being made to work. Naturally the question as to why the concern, even though it was located in a convenient mercantile place where all the facilities required for the Industry were available, was allowed to be idle in times of war which offered exceptionally good prospects, aroused suspicion and it was thought proper to have the machinery tested by our men before any serious consideration was given to the question of its purchase. Further inquiry and a trial run of the plant by us confirmed our opinion which we were in a position to form on its first inspection. The circumstances under which the concern was being wound up and offered for sale by the proprietors being:—

- (a). the sudden death of the managing proprietors.
- (b). the consequently disorder in the working of the concern followed by
- (c). disunion among the partners who insisted upon getting rid of it by public sale.

Notes explaining the details of the prospects of organizing the paper making Industry in Indore by purchasing the said plant were submitted to the Chief Minister who was pleased to obtain sanction of His Highness there-to (vide Huzur Secretary's D. O. letter No. 2100 dated

the 25th September, 1918), the estimates of expenditure submitted in connection therewith being:—

1. Purchase of machinery.	Rs. 34,000
2. Repairs & additions	„ 5,000
4. Disconnection of the machinery & carriage to Indore and re-erection.,,	5,000
4. Building.	15,000
5. Fencing.	„ 1,000
6. Working capital	„ 30,000

Total Rs. 90,000

The amount was placed at the disposal of this Department and the Chemical Engineer was asked to proceed with the work of organizing the industry. The machinery was purchased and the work of dismantling the plant at Surat which took two months and over was finished by the end of December 1918.

It was decided to locate the Mill at Palia opposite the Railway Station and the work of laying out of the plant was begun on the 1st of January 1919.

The construction of the building and a well is now nearing completion. Also the work of cleaning of the machinery and repairing it is in progress and is expected to be finished by the time the building is ready for allowing of its setting them in, a period which will yet take about a month's time after which the machinery would be properly set in and we shall be all ready for beginning the work of manufacture.

Five sets of financiers have up to this time submitted their applications and offered to take up the industry on certain terms but none of them seems to have much sincerity in taking the work up at this stage when the concern is not in working order. One of these has submitted his proposals to purchase the whole plant including quarters for workmen, Bungalows for managers and Engineers, housing arrangements for other staff and also railway siding on hire purchase system, and the proposal is under consideration of the Government.

CHAPTER III.

Industrial Concerns.

There are four Cotton spinning and weaving Mills in the city of Indore at present, viz. (1) The State Mills, (2) The Indore Malwa United Mills Limited, (3) The Hukamchand Mills Limited and (4) The Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd, recently incorporated under the Indore Companies Act. (1) The State Mill comprises of two parts viz., the old Mill and the new Mill erected in 1870. The former was started in 1877 and the latter in 1883. In the beginning both the Mills had been run by the State. In the year 1897, fire broke out in the New Mill when half the building was burnt down and the machinery was also damaged. Since then both the Mills could not be worked satisfactorily. It was at such a juncture that in 1902 the Government of His Highness considered it safer and wiser to lease out the State Mills on contract. Some local merchants and shroffs rose to the occasion, formed an Association of their own, and accepted the contract of the concern on an annual rental of Rs.67000 for 15 years. The aforesaid period of the lease expired on the 8th December 1917. But since the question of the future management of the State Mills was under consideration of the Government the term of the lease of the then lessee was extended by three months more. The following seven alternative schemes were suggested in the meanwhile as regards the future working of the Mills:—

- (1) Sale outright.
- (2) Lease for a certain period.
- (3) State management.
- (4) Partnership.
- (5) State ownership but management by Agents.
- (6) State management with the Assistance of a Board and a Secretary in Bombay to advice and guide.
- (7) Joint Stock Company.

All the above schemes were discussed by the State Officers here as well as by the Members of the Advisory Board in Bombay. The question was looked into from all points of view and it was finally decided to lease out the State Mills by public auction. Accordingly the lease for the working of the said Mills was auctioned on the 15th February 1918 in the King Edward Hall before a Committee consisting of the Commerce and Industry Minister, Chief Justice, Deputy Revenue Minister, Accountant General and the Commissioner of Abkari and Sayar. The lease was finally knocked down by the Committee in the name

of Seth Nathmal Gambhirmal of Indore who was the highest bidder, on an annual rental of Rs. 140000 for a period of twenty years with effect from the 1st, March, 1918, subject to the sanction of His Highness the Maharaja who was pleased to accord sanction to the proposal under Huzur Shree Shankar Order No. 57 dated the 1st March 1918.

After being worked for a year or so by Seth Nathmal Gambhirmal the lease of the State Mills was cancelled and given to Messrs Pannalal Nandlal Bhandari and Company on the same terms and conditions and on the same bid under Huzur Order No. 160 dated the 2nd June 1919. Messrs Pannalal Nandlal Bhandari and Company are now working the State Mills on lease. In these Mills only coarse cloth such as Satan etc. is manufactured. It is contemplated to fit in machinery for finer counts.

(2) The Indore Malwa United Mills, limited was first established in Indore in 1909. These Mills have over 30,000 spindles and would be a large Mill even in Bombay. It is a limited liability Company and is managed by the Agents Messrs Currimbhoy Ibrahim and Company of Bombay. In these Mills all sorts of cloth such as Chadara, Dhotis, Satan, Khadi and fancy goods such as drill, stripped drill, jean, twill, fents, thanasusi, dyed fents, shirting etc., are manufactured.

(3) The Hukumchand Mills limited, one of the enterprises of Rai Bahadur Seth Sir Sarupchand Hukumchand Kt. a well known Banker and merchant of Indore, was erected in 1914. It also produces various patterns of grey and coloured goods such as chadras, dhoti, satin, khadi, and fancy goods such as Twill, stripped drill, checks and so on.

(4) The Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills have recently been incorporated. The two large Steam Roller Flour Mills which formerly belonged to Seth Jagannath Narayan of the Indore Residency are now attached to this Cotton Mill and are already working. The work of construction of the spinning and weaving Department of the said Mills and the import of building material and machinery etc. have commenced.

Brush Factory.

A little further on from the Hukumchand Mills is the Prince Yaswant Rao Brush Factory situated on the North West side of the city in the area which is being laid out according to the plan drawn up by Professor Patrick Geddes as a New Industrial town, which makes all kinds of brushes and is the largest Brush Factory in India, even without the extensions which are now being built. This Brush Factory was started in 1917 by a thoroughly experienced Englishman who floated a Company in Indore city

with a capital of Rs. 1,25,000/- which was subscribed in no time by the local merchants of Indore, for the promoter had secured valuable contracts from the Indian Munitions Board. The factory is a model of its kind containing the latest automatic machinery, all driven by electricity which comes from the State Electric Power Station in the city.

In the Industrial town there is a large Brick and Tile Tiles Factory. Factory making the best pressed bricks and first class tiles. It has recently been established in Indore and is a Joint Stock Company registered under the Indore Companies Act.

There is a small Button Factory in Indore which is a successful enterprise. The owner of the Factory has to make periodical trips to Dacca or the other side of India to buy mother-of-pearl which is required for some of the various kinds of buttons he produces. He also makes buttons of bone and of leather. Button Factory.

There is an Iron and Brass Foundry in Indore incorporated under the Indore Companies Act. They import machinery for turning the vessels, and they are afterwards carefully hammered over so as to give them the appearance of the hand made brass. Iron and Brass Foundry.

At Rao which is a Railway station next to Indore to the South, a Thymol Factory has been established. The clear white crystals of Thymol are neatly packed in bottles which go to the chemists shops and to the manufacturers of tooth pastes and so forth. The Director General of the Indian Medical Service to whom the sample of thymol was sent as an experimental measure has given the following opinion:— Thymol Factory

“The sample of the Thymol submitted by you was examined and found to conform in every respect to the standard required by the British Pharmacopia”.

There is a small Hosiery Factory in Indore city owned by Messrs Mahajan Brothers which is satisfactorily working, with the State aid given in its infant stage. Hosiery Factory.

The Silk Industry Institute was established by the State in the year 1912 in the Indore City. At present it involves an annual expenditure of over Rs. 7000/- whereas the out-turn is very meagre. The Institute has not been a complete success as yet. Endeavours are being made to reorganise it. Recently the Chief Minister had invited a report on the prospects of the propagation of the Silk Industry in the State. Thereupon I have submitted my views saying that unless the State is prepared to seriously follow the methods adopted in the Cashmere State it is Silk Industry.

useless to undergo an expenditure of Rs. 7000/- per annum. If the State decides to adopt these methods a regular Department with a really qualified expert as in Mysore or Cashmere States will have to be employed and his recommendations invited. In my opinion this work can only be undertaken in concert with the other neighbouring States. The matter is receiving the attention of the Government of His Highness.

Electric Installation.

There is an Electric power Installation of the State in Indore. At present it supplies current needed for lights and fans and small industries. But it is insufficient to meet the increasing demands. Proposals to extend the present power station in order to supply current for lighting as well as for Industrial purposes are under consideration of the Government of His Highness as has already been mentioned elsewhere. There is a State Repair shop also worked by Electric Power.

Canadian Mission Industry.

There is a weaving, printing and carpentering Industry at Rasalpura an Indore village near Mhow. It is a small nice Industry worked by hand looms.

Jail Industry.

In the Jail Industry in Indore Darries, Blankets and other cloths are manufactured. Besides some printing and carpentering work is also done there. Efforts are being made to develop this Industry.

Printing Presses

There is State Printing Press worked by Electricity. It is a well organised institution and undertakes all printing work of the State. Besides there are some two or three private printing presses in Indore. Recently a Company, Sharda Printing Press by name, has been floated and it is hoped that it will fulfil the need of the Indore public felt for a large printing press.

Ginning Factories, Presses and other Concerns.

There are 60 Cotton Ginning Factories and 13 Presses throughout the Holkar State, out of which 7 Ginning Factories and Cotton Presses are in Indore city. They are all working. Besides these there are 29 corn grinding concerns, 3 Sugar grinding factories, 1 Oil extracting concern and 1 Ice Factory attached to the Swadeshi Cotton Flour Mills.

There are also several private enterprises in the city of Indore such as soap factories, Gota-Factory and so on, started on small scales.

(b) Under Proposal.

(1) *The Kalyanmal Mills Limited*.—The Mill has already been registered under the Indore Companies Act with a Capital of 42 lacs. The building materials etc. have commenced to be imported. It is expected that

this mill will begin its working by the end of the year 1920.

(2) *Paper Mill*:—The History of this concern has already been described in the preceding pages of this report and it need not be reproduced here. It is under construction at Palia which is a Railway Station next to Indore to the North under the supervision of the State Chemical Engineer. As it is evident from the preceding pages, it is nearing completion.

(3) *Glass Factory*:—The erection work is nearly completed and it is on the point of commencing its work of the manufacture of glass articles. The factory is situated at Rao. Hitherto it has been in partnership with Rai Bahadur Seth Kalyanmal by the State, but now steps are being taken to hand over the whole concern to the Seth to be solely managed by him. Although most of the raw material has to be brought from a distance, the present site suits it best because Rao is the highest place on the Railway, rising nearly 2000 feet from the sea level and the cool climate facilitates glass manufacture during the hot summer months.

(4) *Tannery*:—A tannery is also being built at Palia under the supervision of the Chemical Engineer. This will favour the growth of the shoe making trade which is already an extensive business of the city of Indore.

(5) *Wall Tile Factory*:—The Company has recently been floated and it is likely that they will turn out their goods very shortly since Mr. Sinha the working Engineer of the Factory is an inventor of and expert in wall Tiles making and has already manufactured such tiles.

(6) *Oil Mill*:—Rai Bahadur Seth Sir Saroopchand, Kt. has proposed to start an Oil Mill on a large scale. The correspondence is in progress in this connection.

(7) *Aerograph Printing Works*:—Mr. Pirozshaw Nowroji Bharucha of the Indore Residency has already been granted permission to start the works in the city. He is in look-out for the requisite machinery for the purpose.

(8) *Poultry Farm*:—The Department has received the proposals of starting a Poultry farm in Indore. The matter is in correspondence as regards the site required by the applicant.

(9) *Starch Manufacture*:—Proposals have been received for starting a starch Manufacturing Factory at Barwaha with a Capital of about Rs.15,00,000 which is under consideration.

(10) Similarly the proposals were submitted to this Department for starting a rope-making Factory but on inquiry from the Revenue and Forest Departments it was found that also fibres are not in abundance in this State and hence it is not possible for the Department to render any aid to this industry.

Besides there are several schemes tending to make Indore a far better industrial Centre than at present which are under consideration and have not matured still. Some of them have been dropped on financial or other grounds.

CHAPTER IV.

Loans.

Hosiery Factory.

Messrs Mahajan Brothers, Proprietors of the Hosiery Factory which has been working for the last 10 years, applied to this Department in 1917 for a loan of Rs. 5000 at 4 percent interest for a period of 4 years in order to extend their business. On enquiry it was found that the sum applied for was required by the applicants partly for purchasing more machinery and partly for purchasing yarn with a view to developing the industry as a whole.

The loan applied for was therefore recommended by this Department and His Highness the Maharaja was accordingly pleased to sanction it on the hire purchase system on the security of the machinery and stock in the Factory of Messrs Mahajan Brothers as proposed.

A formal agreement was executed by the applicants who have already repaid the three half yearly instalments with interest due.

Thymol Factory.

Enquiries were commenced to be made into the possibility of the manufacture of Thymol in the State in April 1916. After some preliminary correspondence with the Revenue and Customs Departments as to the scope of the production of Thymol in the State, a report was received from the State Chemical Engineer who was in direct touch with the matter, to the effect that one Mr. Gangasahai Bhagwati Prasad of the Pioneer Manufacturing Company was prepared to take up the work of manufacturing Thymol on certain terms. Mr. Gangasahai wanted a loan of Rs. 20000 from the State on hire purchase system for carrying on the business of manufacturing Thymol and other allied bye products in connection therewith. The proposals were submitted to His Highness the Maharaja, who was pleased to sanction the loan of Rs. 20,000 Mr. G. B. Choudhari

for the purchase of machinery at 4 per cent per annum interest recoverable in three years. A formal agreement was entered into by Mr. Choudhari according to which he has already repaid the first instalment.

In order to bring this industry on a sound footing another loan of Rs. 20,000 was recommended to His Highness and he has been pleased to accord his informal sanction to it.

One Mr. Jordan Adams an Indian Christian of Amritsar, Panjab represented in July 1917, that he was the Inventor of Rotary Internal combustion Engines for Motor Cars and By-cycles which invention was highly valued in England by Sir Hiram Maxim and others. A patent had been obtained for it both in England and India to make the Engines. Mr. Adams submitted a scheme showing an outlay of Rs. 15,00,000

Rotary Engines.

Mr. R. N. P. Guffe who was then attached to the Commerce and Industry Department put himself in communication with Mr. Adams and ascertained from him various details of the scheme. These were then sent to Bombay where the matter was discussed and expert advice taken as to the value of the invention. Mr. Mowson an expert of Bombay, expressed himself to be in favour of the proposed factory although he suggested various precautions

In March 1918, Mr. Adams came over here personally and after interviewing me put forward a scheme costing Rs. 20,000 for making of models of the said Engines for demonstration purposes as preliminary to the setting up of the factory. His proposal found favour with the late Chief Minister Rai Bahadur Major Dube.

After further consultation with the Solicitors and others it was declared that the experiment was well worth a trial and if successful would lead to much financial benefit to His Highness's Government. His Highness was therefore pleased to grant Mr. Adams a loan of Rs. 20,000 which was paid to him for proceeding to Europe to get a start on the experimental work of making model Engines. Recent communication received from Mr. Adams shows that he is progressing in his undertaking in London.

Mr. A. C. Sinha B. Sc. (Tech.) sanitary Engineer applied in August 1918 for a loan of Rs. 20,000 to enable him to start a Factory for the manufacture of wall tiles of which he is an inventor. He stated that the wall Tiles would be applied to further the modern housing and town planning movement, economically. As a proof of the practicability of these tiles he erected a building to North of the Municipal House, and a sample wall, the latter was inspected and approved by His Highness the Maharaja.

Wall Tiles Factory.

The object of manufacturing these tiles is to improve the city economically and to house the workmen satisfactorily. Mr. Sinha's invention was also praised by Professor P. Geddes. The loan was therefore recommended for sanction of His Highness the Maharaja who was pleased to sanction it to Mr. Sinha for the purchase of machinery etc. on the hire purchase system and recoverable in five years. The applicant has now joined a Joint Stock Company recently formed and will shortly take advantage of the loan granted to him.

House Building Board. His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to sanction the advance of Rs. 50,000/- from his privy purse to the House Building Board for the erection of dwelling houses for the lower Middle classes. Seven houses costing Rs. 7000 each will be erected and let out on hire purchase system to a Co-operative Society. The money will be recovered in 25 years.

Electric Work-Shop. Mr. M. V. Pantvaidya, B. Sc., had submitted an application with a scheme to start an electric work-shop at Indore in which he had proposed to manufacture electric fittings and apparatus for chemical industries, stills etc. and wanted a loan of Rs. 7500/- from the State at 4 per cent interest.

In view of the Industrial development, the loan applied for was recommended to His Highness to be granted on hire purchase system. But on financial grounds the application was rejected.

Button Factory. Mr. G. D. Kasurkar, proprietor of the Vijay Button Manufacturing Co. whose Button Factory is situated in the Indore City, having desired to foster an Home Industry by enlarging the factory had applied for a loan of Rs. 3000/- from the State on certain conditions. The loan was recommended by the Commerce and Industry Department in order to encourage the local Industry. But the application was rejected by the Government for some reasons or other.

Cinema Company. Mr. S. G. Apte, Managing proprietor of the Aryan Typewriting Company Limited Poona, Indore Branch had submitted a scheme of starting a Cinema Company in the Indore city and applied for a loan of Rs. 10,000/- from the State at 4/-% interest, on hire purchase system. Since the scheme which was sent to various Departments of the State for opinion was spoken of favourably by most of them, the loan applied for by Mr. Apte was recommended to His Highness for sanction. But on financial grounds the proposal was dropped.

In November 1918, the managing Agent of the Prince Yeswant Rao Brush and General Manufacturing Company limited had applied for a loan of Rs. 50,000/- from the State in order to enable them to meet the cost of the extensions and additions to the buildings and machinery. But since the applicant remained silent for further development of the question, the matter was then filed. They have again applied for the same loan recently in order to meet drafts and bills for machinery and materials required to carry out a large munitions Board Contract and it is understood that the loan of Rs. 50,000/- has been sanctioned by His Highness the Maharaja.

Brush Factory.

One Mr. H. P. Patel Indore Residency has applied for the grant of a loan of Rs. 20,000/- from the State in order to start an Electric Laundry in the city of Indore. The applicant has collected all the necessary information and has got the plant from London. He has been asked to submit the detailed scheme of his Laundry together with the estimate of expenditure involved therein and his reply is still awaited.

Electric Laundry.

In November 1918, one Nana Sahib Khanderao Gaikwar of Baroda submitted his application to His Highness for State aid to start a Coach Factory in Indore. The application was sent to me for disposal. Thereupon he was asked to submit his proposals to this Department for consideration. In March 1919, he again submitted his application to me for the grant of a loan of Rs. 10,000/- to start the Factory. The proposal was submitted to the Government of His Highness. But it was not considered on the ground that there is room for local enterprise in this respect.

Gaikwar Coach Factory.

One Dhanalal Mistry of Indore submitted an application to this Department for a loan of Rs. 9000/- from the State for a period of 8 years at such a rate of interest as the Government of His Highness might fix, in order to enlarge his ceramic workshop at Hatipala, Indore city. The loan was recommended by this Department in the interests of the development of a local industry. But as the Chief Minister thinks that the amount of loan applied for by Dhannalal is far in excess of his requirements, he has been asked to submit definite proposals for consideration.

Ceramic Works.

One Ramji Hirji Mistry of Indore has applied for a loan of Rs. 5000/- to start a Coach Factory in Indore. Enquiries are being made as to his financial position etc. and he has been asked to state as to how he wants to utilise the money.

Coach Factory of Ramji Hirji.

Although no provision is yet made in the Budget of this Department for aiding such industrial concerns, yet in order

to introduce uniformity draft rules for giving monetary aid, on the lines of the Mysore Government rules, which have been specially commended by the Industrial Commission of India have already been proposed and submitted to Government for sanction long ago.

CHAPTER V.

Experts Engaged for Opinion.

Advisory Board.

Soon after my assuming charge of the Department an Advisory Board was constituted in Bombay at the instance of this Department to give advice on intricate questions of trade, Commerce and Industries.

His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to sanction the provision of Rs. 1500 in the Budget of the Commerce and Industry Department for the remuneration of Experts (Members of the Board).

The Board was consulted on important matters such as the re-organisation and future management of the State Mills, proposed Barwaha Iron works and Iron mines, fixation of Tariff values of cloth produced by the Local Mills, etc. etc. It did useful work as far back as December 1918. After that time there was no occasion to consult the Board.

Visit of The Hon'ble
Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas.

In December 1917, the Honorable Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C. I. E. of Bombay was invited to Indore to advise the Sub-Committee that was appointed by the Council to further consider the question of the disposal of the State Mills. He accordingly came over here and took part in the discussion.

Visit of Mr. Holden.

In the same month Mr. Holden was invited for the inspection of the State Mills and making a report on it in connection with the question of the future management of the mills.

Engagement of Prof.
S. H. Jevons.

In April 1918 with a view to obtain advice in connection with the economic development of the Indore State a reference was made to Professor H. Stanley Jevons, M. A. B. sc., F. s. s., F. E. s., F. G. s., Head of Department of Economics, University of Allahabad. In his opinion economic development required comprehensive examination from all points of view at the same time and to advise one matter here and another there, without co-ordinating them, would be of little use. He stated that he would be able to give us the equivalent of at least three months whole time work possibly four or five months at least half the time being spent actually in Indore.

The work proposed for him was to make preliminary investigations and reports necessary for determining a complete programme of development measures such as (1) an investigation into the financial resources of the State and how they may best be enlarged, (2) with this information, draw up a memorandum outlining what would appear to be a practicable policy for the next few years, (3) to initiate the necessary surveys and statistical inquiries and (4) some definite measures, perhaps mainly experimental and also financial in the view of new taxes.

Consequently on submission of this Department Huzur Vinanti No. 49 dated the 7th March 1918 His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to accord sanction (vide Huzur Order No. 81 dated the 4th April 1918) to the engagement of the services of Professor H. Stanley Jevons M.A., B. Sc. etc. as an economic Adviser of the State at an expenditure not exceeding Rs. 15000.

Appendix F will give an idea of what useful work has been done by Professor Jevons. He is now in England and is writing the final report on his working.

Professor P. Geddes, a World renowned Town planning expert who was also engaged by the Government of His Highness for some time has drawn up a plan for an Industrial town in Indore which will concentrate, co-ordinate and develop industries in the city of Indore.

Town Planning Expert.

The question of the extension of the present electrical generating station has long been engaging the attention of the Commerce and Industry Department. The present Power Station supplies current for lighting streets and private premises and small power installations. The capacity of the Station has long been insufficient to meet the demand. A number of Industrial plants are likely to be established on sites in the Industrial town area and which will more or less be dependent upon electricity for their power supply. The erection of three new Cotton Mills is in sight and if power could be supplied cheaply enough, there is a prospect that these mills would be erected in such a manner as to be equipped with electrical drive from the commencement. It is not a secret that the present Electric Power is quite inadequate for the large and varied requirements of the city and suburbs and the provision of a large power installation would lead not only to a great development of industries, but would contribute largely to the prosperity of the city.

Advice Of Mr. H. P. Gibbs of Tata Sons & Company.

Accordingly a scheme of establishing a big Electric Power Station here was prepared by Professor Jevons and after its discussion in the Council it was decided to get Mr. Gibb's opinion. In view of the fact that Mr. Gibbs

is an authority in regard to electric power, it was thought desirable to get the question of the feasibility of such a power being available here so as to be profitable to industrial concerns, decided once for all.

His Highness the Maharaja was therefore pleased to accord sanction to a sum of Rs. 2000 to meet the expenditure involved in preliminary investigation being made by Mr. Gibbs into the possibilities of increasing the production of Electricity.

Mr. Gibbs came here in the 2nd week of August last. His report on the investigation made is still awaited.

CHAPTER VI.

Training.

In order to make improvements in the Silk Industry institute and make it a thorough success, Mr. V. N. Gadgil was deputed to Pusa for Sericulture training. He completed his course in 1918 and is at present working in the Institute as Sericulture Assistant.

Attempts were made by the Department to collect statistics of various matters, but since the work could not be accomplished without the help of a person specially trained for the purpose, an Officer of the Revenue Department Mr. S. V. Kanungo, M. A., was specially deputed to Allahabad to make a further study in higher economics and statistical Branch in Calcutta under the guidance of Professor H. Stanley Jevons of the Allahabad University.

Mr. Shambhoonath, Excise Secretary and Mr. D. N. Phanse of the Education Department were sent to the Indian Research Institute of Science at Bangalore for science training in order to be able to utilise more profitably the products of Mahuwa &c.

Mr. Laxman Narayan Golwelkar was in June 1918, deputed to Cawnpore for training in dyeing and printing in the Government School of dyeing and printing, Cawnpore in order doubtless to utilise his services for the revival and development of Maheshwar Saree Industry. He has passed his first year Course with credit and is still under training for the final Course.

Mr. Kanungo has already completed his course of training and has returned to Indore. Proposals have been submitted to His Highness for him to be appointed as

special Industrial Survey Officer in the State. His Highness's sanction is still awaited in the matter.

Mr. D. N. Phanse has already been appointed as Superintendent, Excise and Industrial Laboratory which is being started.

CHAPTER VII.

Bulletins.—The result of Departmental inquiries into various questions, such as Oil Mills and Soap factories, increase in the scope of cotton spinning and weaving Mills, Iron deposits and their future possibilities, water finder, New Industrial town of Indore and so on have been published in the form of Bulletins and leaflets. During the last two years nearly a score of publications have been issued by the Department as per appendix G. Of those published hitherto, the latest are the Bulletin regarding a Survey of prices, cost of living and wages in Indore, Residency Bazar by Professor H. W. Lyons, B. A., of the Indore Christian College which exhaustively deals with the inquiry into the course of food prices from 1902-1918, and the other Bulletin No. 19 on the "Sugar manufacture" by Mr. Shambhoonath in which a detailed account is furnished of the experimental work to be undertaken in connection with a large Sugar Factory in Indore.

Two important Bulletins viz. (1) regarding the formation of companies in Hindi and (2) on the wholesale markets of Indore city by Professor H. W. Lyons are under print and will shortly be out.

Reciprocity in the matter of publications has been established with corresponding Departments of the Government of India, Provincial Governments and Native States. Besides the names of some well known and important personages have also been added to the list of those to whom the publications of this Department are sent free. During the period under report several bulletins and reports have been received from the various British administrations and Native States as well vide appendix H

CHAPTER VIII.

It was first in January 1917 that an idea occurred of the desirability and expediency of evolving a chamber of commerce out of the "Gyara Panchas" an Institution already in existence in Indore just as the Marwari chamber of Commerce in Bombay was evolved out of the existing Panch Shroffs there.

Chamber of Commerce.

For the purposes of establishing the chamber an inaugural meeting of the representatives of the "Gyara Panchas" as well as of the leaders of the various lines and Departments of Commerce & Industry in Indore was convened on the 28th February 1917 under the presidentship of the Chief Minister. The business of the meeting was opened by a few remarks made by me at the instance of the Chief Minister by way of introducing briefly the purpose of the meeting. Mr. S. S. Mehta, the then Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce was then called upon to explain the plan and purpose of the Chamber.

After a short speech of Rai Bahadur Seth Sir Hukamchand the well known millionaire of Indore, the Chamber was declared open.

A provisional Sub-Committee was proposed and formed for the purpose of framing Rules and Regulations of this Chamber for the guidance of the members. A report of the preliminary work done in connection with the Chamber of Commerce as well as the Rules and Regulations framed were submitted to the Chief Minister, as far back as April 1917. But the matter was not then taken in right earnest, although it was long recognised that Chambers of the kind are a powerful Factor in creating a commercial life.

I have already mentioned elsewhere in the report that my work of the Chamber of Commerce was greatly handicapped by the discharge of Mr. Mehta and having no Secretary for the purpose thereafter. However, the revised Rules and Regulations framed and adopted by the Managing Committee were again submitted to the Chief Minister in June 1919, but they await his approval yet.

Cotton Exchange.

The question of controlling legitimate cotton transactions and speculations was engaging the attention of the Government of His Highness since many years. But it was only in the month of April 1919 that a formal committee was formed of 9 members out of which three are State Officers, 4 Shroffs and 2 Vakils to thrash this question thoroughly and frame the necessary rules with the previous approval of the late Chief Minister, vide his order dated the 29th April 1919.

This Committee after holding one or two sittings formed into a Sub-Committee of members and resolved in its meeting of the 6th May 1919 to frame the draft rules and submit the same to the full Committee for final approval. This Committee sat three times and reported as follows:—

- (1) A clearing house like the one at Bombay be established.

- (2) That transactions be settled and differences received and paid fortnightly as in Bombay.
- (3) Only shroffs should be enrolled as members and that they be charged Rs. 30 annually as subscription.
- (4) That licensed brokers alone should be employed to enter into legitimate transactions and that such licenses be granted to them every year on payment of a fee of Rs. 15.
- (5) That the control and management be entrusted to a committee of 4 members and 1 official, all to be nominated by the Durbar.
- (6) That for every 10 Bojhs a stamp-duty of one anna for one memo of contract be levied and 2 annas per 10 Bojh be charged to defray the expenses of the exchanges.
- (7) That the office of the clearing house be situated at the place agreed upon by the shroffs and the full Committee.

The Sub-Committee further recommended that if the above proposals were approved of by the full Committee, as well as the shroffs and the Minister Commerce and Industry Department it would soon submit its draft of rules of the clearing House on the lines of the Bombay clearing House rules.

Thereupon a meeting of the full cotton exchange Committee and the Gyara Panchas and other leading shroffs was called on the 17th of July 1919 in the presence of the Commerce and Industry Minister. The above recommendations were put before them all for consideration. This meeting unanimously approved of and accepted the recommendations of the Sub-Committee with the following modifications; "That the periodical settlement period be fixed as two monthly". This meeting recommended that the Clearing House be situated at present in the Hall above the Panchayati Pedhi in Bada Sarafa.

Troubles occurred here in Indore in the last Bojh transactions settlement. Most of the merchants petitioned to the late Chief Minister as well as His Highness the Maharaja to intervene in between and help the situation which was growing worse every day and which if prolonged, would have injured the Indore market considerably for the future. The matter engaged the earnest attention of the Department and when the late Chief Minister referred the matter to the Commerce and Industry Department I suggested for the future in my note No. 96 dated the 29th April 1919, the establishment of a cotton Clearing House here in Indore along the lines of the Bombay House. The late Chief Minister having approved of the suggestions made by me ordered the appoint-

ment of the above mentioned exchange committee and to submit its proposals for His Highness's sanction.

Accordingly the Huzur Vinanti has been submitted to His Highness the Maharaja to accord sanction to the proposals of the formation of the Committee and the establishment of a cotton Clearing House.

Abolition of Satta.

The Indore Public is much addicted to many sorts of speculative transactions such as cotton, opium, als, gold and silver, and so on. The Department of Industries and Commerce feels that all these abnoxious practices should be stopped at once otherwise they will produce a very revolutionary effect on our markets. These transactions are a wager in nature in view of the fact that neither the object of it is material and of which deliveries can be given and taken nor is it itself based on a contingency which has been legally acknowledged. Steps are therefore being taken to suppress such sorts of wagering.

Commercial Education.

In April 1919, the Industries and Commerce Department started a Commerce Class on the lines of the Daver's College of Commerce, Bombay. In the beginning Messrs. S. L. Tambe and S. S. Mehta had undertaken to impart Scientific Instructions to students. Then a Commercial Education Committee was formed whereby the staff was increased and Mr. R. N. P. Gufle was appointed as Honourary Secretary of the Commerce Class. The Commerce Class trains students for the examination of the London Chamber of Commerce, the National Union of teachers and so on. The subjects taught in the class are (1) General Commerce and Geography which included theory and practice of Commerce as well as merchantile law, (2) Banking and General Economies, (3) Book-keeping and Accountancy, including simple auditing as well as Hindi Bahi Khata or Indian account keeping, (4) Departmental procedure and office routine or business method, including Commercial Correspondence, and (5) typing with short hand in English and Hindi.

The London Chamber of Commerce was willing to recognise Indore, which is the double Head quarters of His Highness's dominions and Central India as a Centre for their examinations. However, difficulties regarding correspondence with English business houses during the war prevented any further steps in that direction. At the same time it was apparent that foreign examining bodies, teaching new subjects in a new language, would hardly meet the practical difficulties and needs of India. On the suggestion of the Honourary Secretary for Commercial Education, Mr. R. N. P. Gufle, the Malwa local examinations, were inaugurated held in June 1918 and the result was declared in the Holkar Sarkar Gazette of the 5th August 1918. The

students turned out successful were awarded certificates by the Commerce and Industry Minister.

CHAPTER IX.

Visits to Foreign Industries:—

In August and September 1918 I visited the following institutions in United Provinces.

A Factory for making paper in Mathura by manual labour only:—

I noticed that although implements exist for making paper from such materials as hemp or bamboo-pulp, the only material now used is rags or waste paper. Although there are said to be a score of Factories of this nature in the city of Mathura, their condition is not flourishing.

The Director of Industries, Cawnpore, took me to the Government School of Dyeing and Printing. The School is doing a very good work in my opinion. It had not begun the calico printing when I visited the School, but it was said that it was shortly going to be done as soon as the machinery which was received was fitted up.

I then visited the school of leather works accompanied by the principal of the school of Dyeing and Printing. In this school both theoretical and practical instruction in the handling of leather and the machinery of shoes and other foot-wear as well as leather things is given.

I also visited the Soda Factory at Cawnpore, Distillery and Sugar refinery of Messrs. Beg, Sutherland & Co., the Distillery of the Indian Distillery Company, Cawnpore Woolen Mills, the Agricultural College and the Muir Cotton Mills.

During my visit of the Agricultural College, the Principal accompanied by the Deputy Director of Agriculture motored me over to the Government Farm to show me the various varieties of acclimatised American Cotton and Deshi cotton grown there. I also visited the experimental farm attached to the College. I had an interesting discussion with them, especially about Cotton. One advantage to the Factories in Cawnpore which was noticed is that almost all of them have with any pretensions railway sidings on their premises; some have sidings of both the metre and broad gauges.

In Lucknow I visited the Lucknow paper Mills, Government School of Technical instruction and Government School of Arts and Crafts.

At Allahabad I visited the Naini Glass Factory, Central Jail where some industries are conducted such as making of mats from the Munj grass, Sugar making Factory and Government Tannery.

In Benaras, The Government School of Weaving in which theoretical and practical instruction is imparted, was first visited. I also visited the houses of persons who make gold cloth, Saries etc. there. Later on, I visited a power Factory started by an enterprising Brahmin to make gold thread.

In December 1918, also, I proceeded with the Home Minister on the tour of northern India.

I visited Messrs. Burn & Co's Potteries at Jabulpore and the Kutni Cement Works at Kutni and many other institutions in United provinces.

"For my Southern India Tour, please see Appendix "L".

CHAPTER X.

Expenditure.

In the beginning His Highness was pleased to accord sanction to the amount of Rs. 7000 to be placed at the disposal of the Commerce and Industry Department as a permanent advance to meet the urgent needs of the Department. The amount was spent on different heads, the details of which are given in appendix I attached. Since the whole amount has exhausted now, fresh sanction has been applied for.

On a request being made by the Commerce and Industry Minister, His Highness the Maharaja was further pleased to pay the amount of Rs. 5000 from his private purse for certain experimental work undertaken by this Department. Out of this amount Rs. 1614-11-0 have been spent on various experiments and Rs. 1640-6-6 have been advanced to different officials for industrial purposes. The detailed accounts from them are yet awaited. There is a balance of Rs. 1805 6-6 in the State Co-operative Credit Bank including the amount of Rs. 60-8-0 as interest.

Appendix J will show the amount of fees paid by the Department to the members of the Advisory Board as well as inspection fees paid to the experts who visited the State-Industrial institutions and performed some experiments.

Besides the Department has spent some thousands of rupees in connection with the engagement of the temporary services of Professor H. S. Jevons of Allahabad.

CHAPTER XI.

Changes in the Establishment.

I took charge of the Ministry on the 14th September 1916. Mr. Shambhoonath was the Secretary at the time for all the Departments under me. As I have mentioned above in Chapter I, with the development of Industries and the activities of the Commerce and Industry Department the need for separate Secretaries for the Commerce and Industry as well as for the Chamber of Commerce was felt.

Mr. G. S. Mukadam was appointed as Secretary, Commerce and Industry Department on 21st December 1916. He continued to hold the post till 8-5-1917 on which date he resigned. The Department has noted with regret his lamentable death in November 1918 in Godhra. Soon after Mr. Mukadam's resignation, Mr. N. V. Phadke, B. A., LL. B. was appointed in his stead on 23rd July 1917 and the need of the Department was fulfilled. But in October 1918 Mr. Phadke was also transferred to the Foreign Office for special work and I was greatly handicapped, however the services of Mr. V. G. Apte M. A. were lent to this Department by the Revenue Department and I am glad to record that Mr. Apte helped me greatly in the work of the Commerce and Industry Department. Mr. S. R. Dube, M. A., LL. B. who was attached to my Department was also of great assistance to me subsequent to Mr. Phadke's transfer. But I am sorry this young man became a victim of the last Influenza epidemic. Since May, 1919, Mr. N. S. Rahalkar B. A. has been appointed as Secretary, Commerce and Industry Department, who at present holds the post. I find his work sincere and intelligent. Since his appointment I am greatly relieved. Mr. S. S. Mehta B. A. was appointed as Secretary, Chamber of Commerce on 1st December 1916. His services terminated on the 30th September 1917. I was really greatly handicapped by his discharge especially in the work of the Chamber of Commerce. Since his leaving the Department no Secretary for the Chamber of Commerce has yet been appointed. Mr. Mehta after being discharged from here, worked for some time in Bombay for the Indore State as Indore Commercial Agent but he has now discontinued to discharge that duty too for want of funds.

In 1917, there was only one clerk for the Commerce and Industry Department. Only this year His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to sanction the two more clerks for the Department.

The appointment of the Secretary, for the Chamber of Commerce is a great necessity for the Department.

The Department has hitherto been receiving the help from the Honorary workers such as Mr. S. P. Dube, Mr. R. N. P. Gupte and others.

CHAPTER XII.

Miscellaneous.

The Department has during the past two years collected a small museum of local made articles. Proposals to expand it are under consideration and efforts are being made to locate it in a suitable place. At present it is situated in one of the office rooms of the Excise Minister. In the exhibitions held in Baroda, Gwalior and Mysore, the local made exhibits were sent from Indore at which the Department had the good fortune to win gold medals from all the three places.

The local Industries Committee was also established in 1917, under the orders of the Chief Minister. At the annual meeting of the Committee for 1917 a proposal to establish its branches in the Districts was made and approved. Action is being taken to give effect to it now. A proposal to add non-official members to the Committee has also been approved by the Chief Minister.

The formation of a library of standard works and current literature is under consideration.

Arrangements were also made by the Commerce and Industry Department to have a publication of its own and a monthly Magazine entitled "Commerce and Industry" was started. But for want of Government help no more than one issue of the same was published up to this time. However, steps are being taken to devise other means to continue it.

In February 1917 steps were taken to have a branch of the Swadeshi Co-operative Stores, Bombay, in the interests of several industries in the State which for want of encouragement have waned and are only barely living on the support of local market. Proposals for a free house for the stores were submitted to the Chief Minister but they did not receive his attention.

In May 1919, arrangements were made with the Railway Companies that photographs of the buildings, scenes and sights of the Indore City and of other places in the

Holkar State, which are accessible from Railway Stations would be hung in the Railway carriages. A short description of a few places in the Holkar State has already been sent to the General Traffic Manager, B. B. & C. I. Railway for being inserted in the Railway guide and the photographs will soon be sent.

In August 1918, a note on such small industries as require small investments and give ample profit was written by Mr. Shambhoonath, an extract of which was published in the Mallari Martand Vijaya, for such advantages as the public might derive from it.

In February 1918, a note was written by the late Mr. S. R. Dube, M. A. LL. B. on the economic survey of the State, which was sent to Professor Jevons, Economic Adviser of the State for opinion.

Enquiries were also made into the economical side of the brass and copper vessels trade of Maheshwar.

In July 1918, it was brought to my notice that the bricks and especially tiles turned out by the existing Factories of brick Kilns in Indore are unsuitable and especially costly, out of a proportion and that the question regulating their output should be considered. In order to introduce the system of uniformity in the size of bricks, necessary information as to the existing brick fields was collected by this Department, through the Revenue Department, Public Works Department and the Municipality. The question was discussed in the meetings convened of the Minister, Commerce & Industry, the Chief Engineer the Superintendent of Municipality and the Subah of Indore and in the last meeting it was decided to adopt the following size of bricks:-

“8½” × 4½” × 2½”

The proposals of supervising this work are being submitted to His Highness for sanction.

In February last when I toured in the Rampura-Bhanpura District; the samples of clay of the Nandkia and Bankiya Tanks of Rampura were shown to me and I was told that they could be commercially used for making tiles etc. The samples were sent to Mr. E. Fern Superintendent of pottery Department, Sir J. J. School of arts, Bombay for the sake of experiments. Mr. Fern's report has now been received in which he states that “on testing I have found both these sorts of clay good for roofing and flooring Tiles, as well as for bricks.”

In order to encourage the starting of new industrial concerns, His Highness was under Huzur Order No 132 dated the 16th May 1918, pleased to accord sanction to

the abolition of import duty on coal tentatively for seven years.

Steps were taken in regard to the change of the name of Fatehabad, Railway Station and to replace it by " Chandrawatigunj " which is a flourishing town of Indore. The land in which the present station of Fatehabad, a village of the Gwalior Jahagirdar, belongs to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar. It is understood the Central India Agency has been addressed in the matter.

Proposals were received from the Mhow Railway Co-operative Association for the opening of its branch in Indore for the benefit especially of the Railway employees and generally of the State people also. The matter is receiving the attention of the Municipal authorities as regards the site for the purpose.

A proposal of opening the Railway Station at Khira in the Nimad District was received from the Amin of Bhicangaon. The matter is under enquiry.

Applications were received from the enterprising public regarding the starting of motor services in certain places in the State such as between Indore and Kannod, Garoth and Rampura and so on. Proper action was taken on them all.

In order to give the greatest encouragement to the Mill Industry of the State, steps are being taken to improve the quality of cotton grown in the Indore State with the advice of Mr. B. Coventry, C. I. E. Agricultural Adviser for Central India. Similarly, the Department is taking measures towards the establishment of cotton markets in Indore.

Steps are being taken to publish general facilities to be given to the people of the State in starting new industries in the State. His Highness's approval to the publishing of the proposed pamphlet is being sought for.

The town of Rampura which was some time past the Head quarter of a District and a growing population is now decayed in trade and its utility for the purpose of Head quarter of a District. In my tour in February last in the Rampura-Bhanpura District the Bhoras of Rampura expressed what keen interest they have in their heart to bring back Rampura to its former condition. Accordingly, on being suggested by this Department, the Government of His Highness was pleased to appoint a Commission to investigate into the question of the decay and resuscitation, of Rampura. The proposed commission

has only once met up to this time and has proposed to meet at Rampura next.

In order to be in touch with the import and export trade through the Railways, arrangements are being made to obtain quarterly statistics of the Rail borne trade from the Railway authorities just on the lines of Mysore. The matter is still under correspondence with the Railway authorities.

One of the greatest difficulty felt by the enterprising industrialists in starting new concerns is as regards the land. In order to remove this difficulty His Highness the Maharaja has already been pleased to sanction the Land Acquisition Act to compulsorily acquire land for such concerns. But little advantage is taken of the Act at present by the people.

Some customs duties seem to operate against the growth of industries. Some proposals in this connection such as the removal of inequality in Royalties charged on Factories and the abolition of import duty on coarse cloth and yarn are yet awaiting sanction. A revised customs Tariff, the aim of which has been to remove taxes on the import of raw materials is almost ready for submission is under discussion of the Chief Minister and the Home Minister.

Over and above the legitimate duties of the Commerce and Industry Department involved on me, I had to undertake during the year 1918 and 1919, the arrangement for the controlled sale of salt, and Kerosine oil owing to the exigencies of the Railway and other seasonal difficulties due to the great European war. The arrangements for the sale of salt under control were discontinued in March last, while the Kerosine oil arrangements were stopped in July last. In the latter arrangement I was greatly helped by the Superintendent of the Municipality. The work of my Department was greatly increased by the stoppage of the export of food stuffs as well as silver coin, although in the latter part of the year 1918. Mr. S. L. Tamba was appointed as Controller for food supplies, thereby relieving me and my staff to a certain extent.

Rao and Palia are becoming as it were industrial suburbs of Indore but they do not yet enjoy the benefits of special railway concession rates that are usually offered to industrial centres like Indore. A proposal to move the Railway Board in this connection is likely to secure additional facilities to both of these suburbs and are most likely to help Indore in becoming one of the most important commercial and industrial centres in India.

CHAPTER XIII.

Industrial Policy of the State.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja has not yet adopted any fixed policy with regard to its industries. The Commerce & Industry Department of the Holkar State has during the period under report based its policy on the following considerations which have received the support of the Report of the Indian Industrial Commission in a great measure:-

“ The State should undertake and suggest the most profitable lines of action for:—

- (1) Drawing out capital now lying idle,
- (2) Building up an artisan population,
- (3) Carrying on the scientific and technical researches required to test the known raw materials and to design and improve processes of manufacture, and
- (4) Distributing the information obtained from researches and from the results of experience in other countries,
- (5) As the country is not yet accustomed to invest capital in new concerns, the State should initiate them both for its own advantage and that of its subjects”.

The aims noted above have been steadily pursued, but under the policy of drift, hitherto, unavoidably followed with only varied success.

Most of it has been achieved under the first and the last head. The State has hitherto, sanctioned loans with interest on the hire purchase system or for a limited period to certain industrial concerns as will be apparent from the foregoing pages of this report.

Under head 2 no action has been taken as proposals for its machinery, have not yet been sanctioned. Under head 3 the only action taken is the sanction to a small Laboratory mainly for analytical purposes. Under the 4th and the last head the following action has been taken:-

- (a) Technical advice from Local and Foreign Experts has been obtained.
- (b) The information thus obtained has been published in pamphlet, leaflet or bulletin forms, and
- (c) As has already been described reciprocity with British India Government Departments, provincial Governments, and the Indian States has been established for the exchange of the information.

Besides measures have been taken simultaneously to increase the income of the Departments besides that derived from its investments, in many ways such as, increase in the annual rental of the lease of the State Mills, Cloth Excise duty, Revision of Royalty on Factories, Revision of the customs Tariff and so on.

The future Industrial Policy of the State is yet to be fixed. Proposals have already been submitted to the Government of His Highness whose orders are yet awaited.

CHAPTER XIV.

Concluding Remarks.

From the foregoing pages of this Report it would appear that although the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar has not as yet declared any fixed Policy in regard to the Commerce and Industries' Department of the State as described in the preceding Chapter, much has been done during the period under report. Of course it can not but be said that what has hitherto been done is only a spade work and the structure is yet to be formed.

During the last three years we have laid the foundations. The Department has so far confined its activities to the preliminary investigations of various industries in the State which have been touched in the preceding pages of the Report. Now the work of the Department shows the signs of steady growth, but it will take a long time to jump into the field of real progress. The work of the Commerce and Industry Department is not one that could at once show its progress. Apart from other important factors such as the State aid &c. the development of industries mainly depends upon the help and co-operation of all the Departments of the State especially the Revenue, Public Works Department and the Forests, as well as the public. No doubt in the past, the Department has received the help and co-operation of other Departments from time to time and for that I can not but express my thanks to them. But what the Department desires is that still more hearty co-operation and valuable help should be extended to this Department by all the State Departments concerned, if the real success of this Department is expected.

However, in spite of the difficulties caused by the great European war, the work so far done is not unsatisfactory, I believe. The potentialities of Indore are so great that if properly investigated and worked the present revenue of the State from all its sources would be more than

double than at present. If timely precaution be taken in this behalf, Indore will some day become one of the most important trade Centres of India, next to Bombay and Calcutta. At the same time the income of the Industry and Commerce Department itself will exceed one million rupees per annum, as soon as the sources of new income suggested from time to time as is evident from the foregoing pages, are successfully tapped.

His Highness the Maharaja's Policy in this respect is very forward and he is very keen about the industrial progress of the State. I beg to express my deep sense of gratitude to His Highness for his gracious support in sanctioning the schemes and proposals of this Department.

I am very much obliged to Rai Bahadur Major Ramprasad Dube, M. A., B. Sc. LL. B., late Chief Minister for his kind support and co-operation with me in the schemes of the Department. Major Dube had taken a very keen interest in the working of this Department and I can not but make a mention that what little investigation work etc., has hitherto been done is due to his support, otherwise I would not have been able to push forward my policy as regards the industries in the Holkar State. My sincere thanks are due to the present Chief Minister Mr. P. Baburao Walewalkar, B. A. LL. B. for his kind advice and suggestions that are given from time to time for the development of State Industries. He is considered to be a specialist in industries and has a special liking for the Department. In his time it is believed the Department will achieve success.

My thanks are also due to the heads of the departments who have co-operated with and rendered help to this department during the period under report. Mr S. B. Hudlikar, the State Geologist has shown considerable interest and aptitude for work of organising industries in matters of industrial activities of the State like the organization of a private industrial school which, even though has not been given a special space in pages of this report, is bound to be of much benefit in as much as it is a step towards supplying the developing Indore with technically trained hands. The same way Mr. V. Y. Shewade, the Chemical Engineer, who has shown a good deal of knack in organizing industries, has helped this office, in spite of his having practically no staff, considerably in considering and developing various schemes which come up. The work of Mr. Pherozshah, the Factory Inspector, has been very steady even though he has not yet received any helping staff which would enable him to cope more satisfactorily with the work of the industries that have been coming here into existence. Mr. K. D. Mirza the Boiler Inspector also has

been pursuing his "On the job" course and in addition has given this office help in matters industrial. Dr. Joshi who is in charge of Sericulture has, inspite of his age and difficulties shown perseverance in developing that industry and his efforts are bound to prove fruitful should he receive better co-operation at the hands of other departments of the State.

My thanks are also due to the people of City and the State who have always exhibited a commendable spirit of enterprise.

I am obliged to the Gyarapanchas and the merchantile community of Indore. The Gyarapanchas and other big merchants of the city of Indore such as Rai Bahadur Shet Sir Hukumchand Kt. were from time to time consulted by the Department in important matters of trade and commerce and I am glad to record that they have always given the benefit of their long standing experience and advice whenever called upon to do so. It is an admitted fact that the trading community are the pillars on which the whole structure of the Commerce and Industry Department stands. The stronger the pillars are the better and sounder the structure will be. The constitution of Gyarapanchas in the city of Indore is an old one, as old as 1864 or before. Although they have not as yet adopted the modern principles of working like the Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce and other-like constitutions, yet they are helpful to the trade and commerce of Indore in their present form. Besides generally guiding the various channels of trade they often settle disputes that arise among the merchants community thus saving them a lot of trouble and expense involved in litigation.

My acknowledgments are also due to the honorary workers, Messrs. Gufle, S. P. Dube and Banthia whose services have been of value to the Department.

Among Secretaries, I cannot but mention the names of Messrs Mukadam, Mehata, Phadke, the late Mr. S. R. Dube and Mr. Shambhoonath; so also Mr. Apte whose services were so kindly lent by the Revenue Department temporarily to this Department after the transfer of Mr. Phadke to the Foreign Office. I have received proper and timely help from all of them in the prompt disposal of the work of my Department. I have also to place on record my appreciation of the energy and zeal displayed by Mr. N. S. Rahalkar, B. A. my present Secretary for Commerce and Industry, who was transferred to this Department from the Huzur office in April 1919. Mr. Rahalkar has been discharging his duties in an extremely satisfactory way since his joining the Department.

Among the office staff I particularly mention the name of Mr. Sobhagsingh, Sayar Head clerk of my office who had been entrusted with the work of the Commerce and Industry Department since his transfer from the Excise Commissioner's office in May 1918. I have found him to be very hard working, intelligent and a willing worker. Mr. N. G. Khandekar, a clerk of the Commerce and Industry Department though newly appointed is showing signs of doing useful work in the Department. The staff had exceptionally heavy work during the last two years and the work was on the whole done well.

M. V. Kibe,
MINISTER,
Commerce & Industry Department,
Indore.

APPENDIX—A

Indore Durbar Commerce and Industry Department.

Dated the 19th June, 1917.

A PROGRESS REPORT.

Eight months ago, almost to a day, a note which was partially published in the *Malhari Martand Vijaya* was drawn up detailing the ideals and aspirations of the Department. It was proposed that (a) small industries were to be started by private enterprise with partial State aid, but strictly under the supervision of the State (b) big industries to be promoted by the State, and in certain cases when ripe, to be handed over to the people if possible and (c) to promote general knowledge. Steps have been taken under all these heads. The Motto of the Department is "Low aim and not failure is crime".

A

1. A Thymol factory has been promoted with partial State aid, but strictly under the supervision of a State Expert.

2. Proposals have been sent for assisting a local hosiery Factory.

3. Proposals for starting blanket manufacture in the jail have been submitted.

4. Investigations for starting a Glass Factory For making Chimneys and bangles, which according to high authorities has a great future before it, have been made. Some 75 students have applied for receiving training in glass making.

Arrangements have been made to train, a few at Talegaon. It is expected that the capital to start a factory will be forthcoming.

5. Investigations regarding the prospects of a Paper Mill have been commenced.

6. Inquiry regarding Match Factories in Japan has been made, and further steps for starting a small concern with a capital of Rs. 10,000 are under contemplation.

7. Proposals for a general survey of the Forest with a view to judge of the possibilities of Industries have been submitted.

8. Proposal for an Industrial survey of the State with a view to develop small industries have been under discussion and promulgation. As a potent factor in their development, the Governments of Madras, Mysore and lately Baroda, have established shops for the sale of articles. An improvement over it is being attempted to be introduced here.

9. A bureau for giving advice to users of machinery has been formed, and a proposal to appoint divisional inspectors for the work is about to be made.

B

1. Negotiations with the Railway Company for levying a super-tax on passenger tickets at certain places are in progress. Proposal and counter proposals have been made. These if successful, are likely to bring in a large income which the Department expects to utilise for the industrial development of the State.

2. Ways for exploiting the mineral resources of the State are under discussion, with hopeful signs in the prospect. Unfortunately a source from which the secret of a Coal mine known to a foreign nation was to be discovered has been at present lost.

3. Proposals for the reorganisation of the State Mills have been submitted, the acceptance of some of which will create a large industry here.

4. Proposals for the establishment of a Technical Institute have been submitted.

5. A Proposal for starting Life and Fire Insurance companies in collaboration with the Gwalior State is under consideration of the departments of the State.

6. A Housing scheme for the middle classes has been made ready. It will offer an adequate field for the investment of the funds of the Insurance Companies and will at the same time, beautify the City.

7. Proposals for employing an expert for developing schemes for the constructions of feeder Railways have been made.

8. Students have been sent to Bangalore to study the possibilities of the Mohuwa liquor. A report has come that a substance has been discovered by them which will bring an additional income of Rs. 10,000. P. M. to the State.

9. Proposals for the establishment of a laboratory for the above and other purposes are under preparation.

C

1. A Chamber of Commerce has been formed, but rules for its working are awaiting orders. The proposal involves but little expenditure on the part of the State.

2. A Commercial Class—thanks to the public spirit of certain State officials and others—has been opened for training clerks. Its need and popularity may be judged from the facts that over fifty students have joined it by paying a rupee each as monthly fees. The Department has only placed some books at its disposal.

3. Proposal for the enlargement of Local Industries Committee with a view to its being made more useful, and to be a step in the direction of modelling on the lines of the Mysore economic conference are maturing.

GENERAL REMARKS.

One or two projects mentioned in section (a) were taken up by the State long ago. As owing to exigencies of Government their further progress was placed into unsuitable hands and their growth was arrested. If the State is to have a policy, the fate of the Department should be placed in hands unconnected with the General Administration. A first class head of the Department should be appointed. He should be a student of Economics with a practical commercial experience. If

he has no knowledge of Law one of his Secretaries should be a Law Graduate and the other a man of practical knowledge of men and ways of trade. The head of the Department should be liberally supplied with money and selection of the instruments should be left to him. The Departments of the Co-operative Credit Societies and Agriculture should work in close co-operation with him, if they cannot be placed under him. The Association of the Agriculture Department with the Commerce and Industry Department; would enable the latter to promote the prospect of Electro-Hydrolic Schemes by supplementing their income from irrigation. The undersigned does not believe in the efficacy of the tariff reform to aid industries in Native States: in fact he regards the tariff as a great hinderance to the development of commerce. An investigation into the comparative merits of the tariff and income-tax chiefly from the Finance point of view, should be undertaken by the Department. The work of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies should be transferred to the Legal Remembrancer to the Government.

APPENDIX—B

An address delivered before the Second Annual Meeting of the Holkar State Industries Committee.

(By Rao Bahadur Sardar M. V. Kibe M. A., Minister, Commerce and Industry Department).

It is a little more than a year since we last met. This is a long interval, but happily it is not a criterion of the work of this department. Various causes have contributed to the bringing about of this long delay. The foremost reason is the time taken by the suggestions made at the last meeting to mature, and the subsidiary ones are my journey in the Southern parts of India, and the other business of this and other departments under me. Now that the things are more or less in a running order I am confident that there will be more frequent occasions of consulting you either in a Conference or by correspondence.

The first thing I wish to note is the enlargement of the Committee. Representative as the body was, in my opening address Appendix (i) on the last occasion I had foreshadowed its enlargement. The object is to obtain light from different quarters and to press the attention of some leading men on the objects of this Committee.

When we met last time we had arrived at certain conclusions which I was happy to place before the higher authorities of the State. You had recommended that at least Rs. 5,000 be placed at my disposal for the purposes of the Commerce and Industry Department. His Highness the Maharaja, on the advice of the Chief Minister, was kind enough to place Rs. 7,000 at my disposal. Its account is open to your inspection which will show the manner in which it has been dealt with. I am afraid that owing to the undeveloped state of this department some expenditure has been debited to this sum, which ought to have been met from elsewhere. But on the whole,—as you will also judge for yourself, from the narrative which I shall have pleasure in laying before you,—I trust that you will be able to appreciate what a great help it has been to our purpose, and how it stands in need of being repeated.

The question of a Chemical Laboratory, on which you had rightly laid stress, is still under correspondence. It involves a deal of expenditure which may seem unprofitable, but there cannot be two opinions that it is the basis of economic progress. I trust that at least a part of the scheme will be sanctioned in the near future, as on it depends the successful working of some schemes which are likely to bring in income and which have been matured by the department.

Rai Bahadur Syam Sunderlal the Conservator of Forests—whom let us congratulate for his well earned title from the Government of India—had some projects in hand. I understand one is still under experiments, while the other has been found unsuitable. I am also informed that the idea of sending one or two officers from the Forest Department to Dehradun (for a few days,) to know the latest researches is likely to bear fruit in the near future and I am sure that it will be fruitful.

Lastly we had agreed that an industrial survey of the State is quite necessary. I am glad to say that the proposals in this behalf have been submitted to His

Highness the Maharaja and a suitable officer to conduct it has been secured. It is expected that it will be possible to begin this work at no distant date.

In the address which I delivered before you when we met last time, I had dwelt upon the two aspects of the industrial development in the State as we are. One is more concerned with the subjects, the other with the rulers. Bearing these facts in mind, the department has worked. The main principles which have guided its labours were stated by me in a note which I drew up on the 6th October, 1916, Appendix (ii). It said the State should undertake and suggest the most profitable lines of action for—

1. Drawing out capital now lying idle.
2. Building up an artisan population.
3. Carrying on the scientific and technical researches required to test the known raw materials and to design and improve the processes of manufacture, and
4. Distributing the information obtained from researches and from the results of experience. The department has also kept in view the necessity of instructing the public.

In order to take a stock of the work accomplished in June last, a progress report was published. (Vide Appendix A). It was made clear in it that the two aspects of the industrial development have been thoroughly kept in view, while the principles enunciated have also been adhered to.

Among the projects mentioned in the report, times do not seem to be propitious for a match factory. To an enquiry made by me, Sir Thomas Holland K. C. S. I., who is head of the Munitions Board, has replied that the main question is of chemicals and he hopes to make a contribution to its solution in course of time. Yet further investigation is going on.

The prospects of glass manufacture have considerably brightened, although great difficulty is felt in securing training for students. Capitalists, both local and outside have come forward, to start a factory or factories and it is expected that Indore-made glass articles will be available at an early date.

Among bigger projects the exploitation of the mineral resources of the State seems likely to be taken in hand at an early date. Investigations made are proving attractive.

One of the Officers sent to the Indian Research Institute at Bangalore has returned from there. Another is still working there. Profitable results are likely to accrue from their labours. The work of more profitably utilising the products of Mhowa and Shindi trees will be undertaken by them. Proposals for a control of these trees either by the Excise or the Forest Department have already been submitted.

When new concerns start, one of the greatest difficulty felt is as regards the land. Advantage has been taken of the draft Land Acquisition Act to take power to compulsorily acquire land for such concerns. It is expected that it will soon receive the sanction of His Highness the Maharaja.

Lately attempts have been made to collect statistics of various matters with the help of a person specially trained for such purposes. This branch of statistics utilisable for trade purpose will be gradually expanded. Considering what great strides are being made by the Science of Economics, an officer has been specially deputed to Allahabad to make a further study of it. It is hoped that on the return

of favourable circumstances such knowledge as may be gained there may be supplemented by travels and study in foreign countries.

Two projects are almost ripe for being taken up. The prospects of establishing a moderately sized Oil Mills in this part of the country have been examined and found to be encouraging. There is perhaps danger of big concerns not succeeding but a scheme for a small mill costing less than Rs. 50,000 is ready with the department. It has also arranged to help such a concern in disposing of its produce. Inquiries have been received from the Capitalists and it is hoped that they may result in at least a pioneer being started.

Another industry which could be immediately profitably taken up at Indore is of the making of Mangalore tiles. A scheme is under preparation in the department and is likely to be ready very soon. The existence of clay suitable for starting clay pottery works in some other parts of the State has been reported, but it requires further investigation which the Geological Officer will do.

A Brush Factory by private efforts has been started at Indore. It is reported to be on a Joint Stock basis. There are no special facilities here for starting a factory of this nature and this is perhaps the first concern in a line other than cotton on the joint stock principle on a pretty large scale in this State. The department feels greatly interested in its career and wishes it success for more reasons than one.

There has existed for some time an Iron Foundry. The department has been rendering it all the help that it can and there are reasons to believe that lately it has been showing some improvement. With the presence of so many Mills here and the prospects of the starting of other concerns, the foundry ought to have a bright future before it.

The department would like to suggest to the Forest department to establish a wood-distillation plant on the smallest scale compatible with its bearing a commercially successful concern. Its possibilities and technicalities have been investigated by the Indian institute of Science at Bangalore and its advantage may well be taken by us. Mention may be here made of the successful grass operations of the Forest Department, which having been conducted on moderately commercial lines, have been a source of income to the State. They show an example which may well be followed in respect of other raw materials which run to waste.

I trust that the progress so far made will meet with the approval of the Committee, but much has to be done and it will require the active co-operation of many kinds.

There are two sites for starting Hydro-electric works in view of the department. One of the schemes is ripe and is only awaiting money and machinery. The other one has not yet been examined.

Perhaps the greatest factor which affects trade is the facility of communications. Thanks to the efforts of the State, much has been done in the matter of roads. Yet a speedier transport is required in these days of rapid changes. This is a matter to which I invite the earnest attention of the members of the Committee and the people outside.

In these days of specialisation a close knowledge of the different ways of trade and its inner workings is required. It cannot be centred in one man, however

experienced he might be. So also it will not be advisable to entirely depend upon outside help. The department is maturing a project of sending some educated officers of the State to be trained in these matters, at first, in places like Bombay and eventually in foreign countries.

Last time I had promised the Committee that next time when we meet I would place before it some ideas on home industries. Long as has been the interval, it has resulted in one good thing. I have been able to see the working and effect of the working, of the institutions for the propagation of home industries in the Mysore State. What the State has done there, the people of Bengal have achieved at the capital of their Province. A closer acquaintance with the last effort will be useful in more than one way. Let us here combine the forces of the people with those of the State and give to the people the good points of both.

No Subject is of greater importance to the present state of the Indian Society, than the question of home industries. It is a matter of misfortune that more misapprehension prevails in this matter than in any other subject of equal importance. Generally home industries are confounded with cottage industries, as opposed to industries on large scale. In no developed country can small manual industries withstand the competition of machinery, while in an undeveloped country wants of the people are bound to remain few. So any attempt to foster industries on small scale are bound to fail in these days of rapid communications, inventions and keen competition. In certain localities they may flourish for a time and in certain circumstances they may be an advantage, yet dependence upon them for ultimate economic prosperity of a country is sure to prove illusory. It may be that for some-time to come, machinery may have to be imported. But now the experience of the world war has taught us and the time has come, when the aim should be to make machinery here.

The climatic, economic and social conditions of India afford a peculiar field for home industries. The bulk of the people are devoted to agriculture, which is a seasonal industry. Beyond these seasons it leaves a leisure, which is ill utilised in the country. This is equally true of urban tracts. Wants of the people being comparatively fewer than in Western Countries, a vast number of people spends its time in doing no productive work, if it does not sit idle. What a waste of energy is this? During spare time and leisure hours many productive industries could be undertaken. In certain cases, as in Japan, they may stand their own against mechanical productions. Take the match industry. The some house-holds splinters can be made, in others, boxes to keep them, yet some may attempt the chemical part of the industry, and finally in a business office the complete matches can be despatched for sale. There are numerous other industries, which although requiring large organisations, can be tackled in this way. There are other industries which can only flourish as home industries, such as the silk industry. It would not pay to organise them on the factory system. The subject is so vast that it would require the earnest consideration of every individual interested in the welfare of his country. What is wanted is organisation.

The department has since sometime entertained an idea of starting a model home industries' school in the City. Different hours will be kept for men and women according to their general convenience. Such subjects as sewing, cutting, knitting, crochet work, embroidery, cane work, painting, calico-printing, toys-making, bust-making, book-binding, ink-making and such other occupations as would bring an additional income to anybody, would be taught there. The department has got the staff but not the money to organise an institution on these lines.

Similarly at District head-quarters, small work-shops and schools for teaching carpentry, smithy, silk rearing, tiles making etc. could be opened. They will also popularise the uses of machinery for aiding manual labour in many occupations and industries, resulting in increasing and systematising production.

I have thus only briefly sketched the ideas under which the department is worked. It requires many work-men and their number is likely to increase, as its business increases. I lay before you its need of men so that any one of you who can help in filling up the gap, as far as it lies in his power, may conveniently do so.

I think that the activities we have been able to create in the course of a little more than a year, justifies the appointment of a separate Director of Industries. It is almost an impossibility to get an expert in many industries, but quality principally required is of organisation. Our Work here is much helped by the creation of an Advisory Board in Bombay, which consists of eminent men in business and whose help I gratefully acknowledge.

There are at present two secretaries for the department and they should continue. In one are required legal knowledge, broad principles, wide outlook and culture and the other should possess close acquaintance with business and men, not only locally but in such cities as Bombay and Calcutta. Help of specialists is required. At present the department has two—a Geologist and a chemical Engineer—but their number should increase according to requirements. I think the department should have at least one Civil and Mechanical Engineer. Persons possessing the latter qualification are required to be appointed for each district. Besides the needs described above the department should have, as it fortunately has, the help of educated and enthusiastic young men. With such an equipment, or at any rate, in proportion to what it might have out of it, the department will be able to carry out its work, which is mainly the augmentation of the material prosperity of the rulers and the ruled in the State. Equally important is the provision of money. The activities of the department are vast and can only be bound by the resources at its disposal. The State should specify every year a sum, which it will be able to spare for the purposes of the department, and subject to general control shall leave the department free to frame its programme. For want of the acceptance of this principle some proposed schemes are hung up, while others could not be submitted.

Before concluding this address, I wish to take the opportunity of thanking those who have helped me in carrying out the duties of the department. The help which I required for organising them has been freely given. I have had to ask outside help and the department derived the fullest benefit from it. Mr. G.S. Mukadam possessed unique knowledge of foreign trade and had acquaintance with the inner workings of the commercial world. I congratulate Mr. S. S. Mehta, B. A. on his obtaining the Secretaryship of the Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, to which he is eminently fitted, although I have been sorry to part with him as it will be difficult to fill his place here. Mr. N. V. Phadke, B. A. LL. B. since the time he has been attached to this department has shown the qualities that were expected of him, which is surely to result in immense good to the department. Mr. Shambhoonath possesses an inventive genius, which if given the fullest scope,—which I have done as far as I could,—is sure to result in material benefits not only to himself but to the State. My special thanks are due to Messrs S. P. Dube, S. R. Dube, M. A., LL. B. and R. N. P. Guffa

who have devotedly served the department without any remuneration, and whose individual help has been of great use to me in carrying out my various projects hitherto. The help of many such volunteers is required. I once again acknowledge my gratitude to the organisers of the commercial class, both officials and non-officials, headed by Mr. S. L. Tambe, B. A., who at a sacrifice of time and convenience conduct it. I must take this opportunity of expressing my regret that with the exception of those who have helped in the working of the Commercial class, the response of the people outside the department has been meagre. Even queries for elucidating information as regards industries in the State, made to people who have received university education and other experienced officials, have remained unanswered. I hope, however, that the narrative which I have put up before you to-day will stimulate interest and bring forth assistance.

APPENDIX—(i)

GENTLEMEN,

Before we proceed with the consideration of such specific proposals or schemes as you might have to submit for deliberation, it will be perhaps useful to briefly take a general view of our aims, aspirations and means *i. e.* to focus our ideas on the subject of the industrial development of the State. No industry can come into existence without capital, labour and skill. Money utilised for productive purposes is capital. Labour is both mechanical and human. The latter is again divided into skilled and unskilled. And lastly skill requires knowledge.

Not unlike the other parts of this country the dominion of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar are mainly agricultural. Where they are not so, they are sylvan. Thanks to the high prices of raw products prevailing all over the world, there is much influx of money in the State. It is true that the expenses of living owing to some cause have increased. But it is a rule with agricultural States, that most of its population being accustomed to live in the country, its standard of living is not high and therefore the high prices of most of the commodities except food stuffs do not materially affect them. It may therefore be surmised that at present there is money which if not turned into capital, runs the risk of being wasted. Fortunately also there are some traders and merchants in the few urban areas in the State. If proper projects are placed before them, they may be expected to profit by them. Moreover capital can be utilised in two ways, for exploitation and for turning raw materials into finished products. Both have their own uses, but the latter generally is more concerned with the development of industries except mining industries which fall under the former category. Turning to labour it is evident that inventions have brought into field mechanical labour. In the beginning, all labour must have been manual. Gradually help was taken from inanimate objects but the uses to which steam and electricity have been put have greatly added to the labour of this kind. Their utilisation requires skill which depends upon instruction. But they help the augmentation and systematisation of production and so must be utilised to the fullest extent. Means and measures for accomplishing this require to be devised.

Apart from these general considerations industrial development in a State like this which is the hereditary monarchy partakes of two aspects. One sort of industries primarily benefit the subjects and the other State. Agricultural improvements, co-operation, facilities for starting factories are generally of the former kind. Forests mining and the utilisation of the natural power ought to benefit the State.

It is its bounden duty, however to provide all sort of help such as capital and specially expert knowledge to its subjects. We are here assembled to consider and forward both sorts of industries. The circumstances of the British Indian Government and the Government of this State differ, and so the views expressed in the Resolution of Government of India can only be taken in so far as they are applicable to us. In a paper contributed by me to the industrial conference for the year 1914 I had mentioned some ways in which the British Government could help the development of the Indian Industries. They can all be useful in this State, but here we can do more. The State not only may start industries for educative purposes but may do so for its own advantage, although certainly not to be exclusive of its subjects. This State has been doing a great deal for the benefit of its subjects, by means of helping agriculture and co-operation.

What is then required is that a survey of the existing industries should be taken. This can be done by any intelligent person on certain given lines. The next step which might go hand in hand is the survey of the resources of the State. This requires skilled knowledge. The State has already got some, in some of you and your constant endeavour would be to look into the possibilities of new industries of the nature and kind described by me above. The third step is to investigate into their commercial possibilities. Statistics is their main basis. A knowledge of the intercontinental trade is required and it requires experience. I trust that the State will provide necessary instrument.

When information on these points is gathered and is available both to the State and the people, attempts will be made to make use of them. The State in its Commerce Department would see what projects it can take up and the enterprising people will come forward to participate in them and exploit others. It was as far back as 1866 that the then enlightend, enterprising and acute Ruler of the State started the Cotton Mills industry in this State. The times were not propitious for following that example. But the people took it up in due time and we have two private Mills. As their prospects are assured, I have no doubt that their example will be copied. The rapidity and in some cases inadvertance with which new Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories are constructed, demonstrate the urgent necessity of showing the way to new industries.

To foster nascent industries help of several kinds have to be given. These are conditioned by the circumstances. To determine what these are is the province of the administrator and the economist. We have an experienced member with minute and accurate experience of a District administration and we have done the preliminaries, we may feel the necessity of adding an economist to our office.

I have no intention of attempting to lay down a hard and fast policy. It is the prerogative of the Government as a whole but I have expressed to you my views in order that I may be able to take notes with you. I believe that when we have achieved what I have sketched above, it will be time for asking for a definite policy. As we shall feel the necessity we can ask for additions to our Experts' staff as well as for men of administrative and commercial experience. The body which now consists of a limited number, may expand not only by the increase in its members, but by having branches at different centres. I trust that we shall all, not only the limited audience here, but others capable of or wishing to take interest of any kind exert our utmost in consolidating developing and creating new industries.

APPENDIX—(ii)

Minute on the Aims and objects of the Industries Department.

Propagation and development of industries is as much the work of the State as of the people. Their mutual co-operation alone creates an ideal environment for the purpose. The State commands some resources which lie beyond the reach of the subjects. The Native States of India cannot more beneficially invest their capital than in industries and it is an important means of increasing their revenue to meet the growing demands of progressive administration.

The State should undertake and suggest the most profitable lines of action for:—

1. drawing out capital now lying idle.
2. building up an artisan population:
3. carrying on the scientific and technical researches required to test the known raw materials and to design and improve processes manufacture and
4. distributing the information obtained from researches and from the results of experience in other countries.

Some of the practical measures for giving effect to these fundamental principles are noted below:—

Facilities are required to be offered for the acquisition of land on behalf of industrial companies. Their concerns have to be located where advantages of many kinds exist and in such places it is invariably the case that the pressure on land is the greatest.

As the country is not yet accustomed to invest capital in new concerns, the State should initiate them, both for its own advantage and that of its subjects. For starting small industries it may supply part of the capital on joint securities. Beginnings may, at first, be made at Tehsil head quarters. Expert District advisers, whose services may be lent to people either free or at a small cost, may be appointed.

The State should supply oil mill, presses, improved ovens and such other machinery as may be useful for cottage industries and as may enable agriculturists to turn the produce of their land into manufactured goods, and to help the agricultural production, on the hire purchase system. The establishment of stores must, in this connection, be encouraged.

One of the greatest draw back connected with the utilization of machinery for modern industries is the want of facilities not only for making them but also for repairing them. Work-shops for meeting these wants are an urgent necessity.

Technical Schools of not a very high order should be located in industrial centres. Full use of the facilities afforded by the resources of the Indian Empire should be made by awarding scholarships and avenues of employment. The country has been greatly opened up by roads but mechanical transport would be an industrial under-taking and will encourage commerce as none else can.

Having regard to these objects surveys for particular industries have been done and more than one Expert has been engaged. The Revenue Department has been the pioneer in applying modern methods for the improvement of agriculture and affording financial facilities for the same. It has been proposed to construct and equip a laboratory helpful to agricultural and other industries. It is under contemplation to undertake a complete industrial survey of the State. Rules are being framed to give practical shape to the principles already enunciated. Steps are being taken for providing a machinery for the exchange of views and proposals between the State and subjects. And above all there is the Ruler with the intentions and means for bringing prosperity and contentment to the State.

APPENDIX—C.

**An Address delivered before the Third Annual
Meeting of the Holkar State
INDUSTRIES COMMITTEE.**

(on 11-12-1918)

According to our usual custom we are meeting today at our annual function. Occasions like these give us an opportunity to review our work and to form our programme. For the first time last year, more than one meeting was held. I hope that meetings would be more frequent in the future.

The year which has passed has been of great importance to the department both in its losses and achievements. I have to record with deep regret the death of the two members of this Committee. The first to occur was that of Mr. S. R. Dube. His work is too well-known to you to need any deleniation by me. In him I have lost a subordinate who was of the greatest help to me both in the present and the prospect. He was followed by Sardar S. R. Vinchurkar, latterly Subha of Nemad. He also took much interest in our work and was keen on finding opportunities for it. These two losses, the transfer of Mr. N. V. Phadke, to another office on promotion and the continued vacancies in the posts of the Secretary for Commerce and Industry and the Secretary for Chamber of Commerce have been a weighty handicap on this department.

On the other hand I acknowledge the liberal help received by me from the higher quarters which enables me to lay before you a substantial account of work done. About a year and a half ago, I had published a progress report of this department in which I had enumerated some specific schemes and had asked for some modification of the organisation of the department. While no progress has been made in the latter direction, it is gratifying to find that the former, which could have very well taken a longer time, have been almost accomplished.

During a year and a half, the State has been pretty liberal in making grants for industrial progress. The first and the foremost in its significance is the grant of Rs. 5000 placed at my disposal by his Highness the Maharaja, for investigation into and preliminary expenses for industries. This has been hitherto utilised less in capital expenditure than in advances, so as to utilise it as a permanent advance as far as possible. The other grants or loans, are enumerated below:—

Rs.	5,000	Hosiery Factory.	Rs.	20,000	Thymol Works.
	20,000	Rotary Engines.		20,000	Glass Factory.
	20,000	Wall-Tile Works.		90,000	Paper Factory.
	50,000	House-Building board.		16,000	Administrative sanction for a laboratory.

Proposals made for assisting a Cenema company, mainly devoted to educational films, an electric Workshop and a button factory have been held over for financial reasons. For similar reasons, the department has yet made no proposals regarding assistance to hand loom weavers at Rampura, Soap makers, a Coach factory, and two fine artisans who make enamelled ornamental wares. There are many other proposals tending to assist small industries which for the reasons already

given, could not be hitherto entertained. It will be convenient for the department if a specific sum is annually placed at its disposal to promote such projects.

It is a criterion of the soundness of an undertaking that it should expand. Applying this test to the two concerns which on the assistance received from the State have carried on their work that they both claim for further funds to meet the requirements of their customers. While the hosiery factory has been regularly repaying its loan by the instalments fixed, inspite of the devastating influenza epidemic, the Director General of the Indian Medical Services has given the following testimonial to the product of the Thymol Factory.

"The sample of the thymol submitted by you was examined and found to conform in many respects to the standard required by the British Pharmacopia".

With a view to assist industries the duty on the import of coal has been abolished for the next seven years. The revision of the Tariff is under consideration in this connection.

Among the new projects that have been undertaken the foremost place is occupied by the appointment of Professor H. S. Jevons, Professor of Economics in the University of Allahabad, as the Economic Adviser to the State for a specified period. He has undertaken a thorough study of the economic development of the State and in the fullness of time the result of his labours and advice will be seen.

Professor P. Geddes, the town planning expert, has drawn up a plan for an industrial town, which will concentrate, co-ordinate and develop industries in the City of Indore.

One of the greatest and urgent needs is a broad guage line. A scheme for it is being pushed forward and it is hoped that now that the War is over, one will be made at no distant date.

A cheap power is another necessity of industries. A scheme is under investigation, which while utilising such hydro-electric power as may be available, and for which investigation is actively going on, would make adequate electric power available for the present and future mechanical industries.

In connection with the project of levying a small super tax by means of the railways which has almost matured, a scheme for the development of the communications in the State and the neighbouring Country is being prepared. It will develop old ones and create new centres of trade, besides conferring other benefits on the trade.

The mineral resources of the State are receiving attention. Request for permission to prospect have been received from outside. Negotiations for working and mining certain ores have already far advanced. The attention of the local capitalist has not been drawn to these matters. The department can only try to find opportunities for the investment of their capital.

A proposal for the development of funds for the promotion of industries and general economic progress is receiving consideration and your opinions on it individually have been invited. A new annual income of over half a million will be made available for its purposes. Part of it has already accrued to the State during the last two years and proposals for the rest are maturing.

Those proposals though meeting to some extent the need of a loan agency, cannot take the place of an industrial bank. Much mis-conception prevails on the subject of a Bank. That one is a necessity for industries is undoubted but the subject is so shrouded in wrong ideas, that it can not be dealt with at this place. The department is endeavouring to shortly meet this want.

But the feature, most gratifying to me, is the response we are meeting with from the people. Within the last two months two new companies have been formed with a capital amounting to Rs. 5,00,000. This includes the expansion of the private-iron foundry to which reference was made in my last address. The Brush Factory requires more funds for its working. A Commercial and Industrial Bureau has been formed. A tannery on a big scale is projected by the Chemical Engineer, who has the work of the Paper Factory well in hand. The Geological Officer, who is looking after Glass Factory, promises an economic Geology of the State and pottery works before June next. Several small industrial establishments have been started by the people and by the philanthropic merchants of the City. In the absence of an Act to register such associations, for which proposals have been made, such concerns stand in danger of dying a premature death.

I feel that in general very little is being done by the State by way of guiding and educating the people in trade and industries. The Chamber of Commerce has not yet been established. The project for a Technical School has not yet borne fruit. In this connection I append to this address a note drawn by me regarding the Industrial institutions started by the U. P. Government. It is disheartening to find that while the Mysore Government has taken up the idea of spreading the use of labour saving machinery by establishing repairs shops in the country and appointing advisers in mechanical engineering, it has not attracted any attention here.

But the department with its limited means has not been quite negligent, of its duty of spreading sound ideas and knowledge of trade and Industries. It has collected a small museum of things made in the State. Reciprocity in the matter of publications has been established with corresponding departments of the Government of India, Provincial Governments and Native States. A few publications in the shape of bulletins, leaflets, and press notes have been issued. At the last meeting of the committee a proposal to establish its branches in the districts was approved and has been forwarded for sanction. I would ask the committee to consider the question of adding non-official members to it. A library of standard works and current literature is being formed. The commercial class has, mainly through the exertions of Mr. K. M. Banthia, B. Sc. B. Com., to whom I am grateful for it, continues to exist. Last year three students received its certificates. The department has now so far developed as to have a publication of its own. I wish to acknowledge the help which I have received from the editorial staff of the Malhari Martand Vijaya, despite its recent ill-informed criticism, in the matter of the publication of the news and views of the department. A great stimulus to the publication department may be had from the electrification of the State Press, which has been recently accomplished.

At the last meeting of the committee the proposals for holding an industrial exhibition and inviting a session of the Indian Industrial Conference were approved of and the questions were referred to a sub-committee. It has made its report which is under the consideration of the Government. The late influenza epidemic may adversely affect its prospects in the near future.

For the fuller development of commerce bonded warehouses at important railway stations, especially those on the borders of foreign states, will be highly useful. If a company were established for the purpose it may be assured of a good return on its capital.

The work of encouraging local as well as Indian industries would be greatly facilitated if a stores department, like the stationery stores, is created. In the latter as far as practicable such things were purchased, and the policy, it is hoped, will be continued.

The idea of appointing a special Forest exploitation officer has been taken up by the Governments of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin, with very beneficial results. British India fights shy of it and no progress has been made here. The Conservator of Forests, whose grass operations have made a name for him in India, takes keen interest in the matter and has lately sent in three reports describing certain experiments, which are available for your information.

The experience gained in the last two years has disclosed many needs, which are attempted to be met. A large sugar factory is under contemplation. Proposals for developing the scope of the distillery for making refined spirits have been made. A big Oil Pressing Mill can very well come into existence and negotiations for it are in progress. A metal factory is desired to be established. It is pleasing to note that applications for advice in the matter of starting new industries in the districts have begun to come.

Indore is a big market place for cotton. Owing to the stopping of the unrestricted cultivation of opium, cotton has become the next important commodity. Much speculation goes on in it. The raising of prices by its means detrimentally affects the prospects of the Mill Industry at this centre. The matter has been investigated into and proposals for its control have been made.

With the starting of new joint stock companies, and the participation of the people in the shares of outside companies, a share market is becoming a necessity. The publication of quotations of the local and some of foreign companies begun by the department will stimulate interest in the subject.

I have received the usual help from my staff which owing to diminution among its members and increased pressure of work on account of the famine and epidemic had to work harder than last year. It would be invidious to mention any names but Mr. V. G. Apaté's name, whose services have been loaned to this department, may be mentioned. I am grateful to the Honorary Workers who have very kindly helped this department.

M. V. Kibe,
Excise Minister, Indore.

Note on Industrial Education in United Provinces.

In August and September last I made a Tour in the U. P. to visit industrial institutions and concerns. Of all the Provincial British Indian Governments, the U. P. Government seems to have been anxious to impart industrial instruction to classes, which have been accustomed to it. Bombay was perhaps the first in the field to establish institutions for giving technical education. The initiative was taken by its successful business men. Commensurate with their wealth, they created magnificent buildings and lavishly equipped institutions. The latter took their Western prototypes for their model and resulted in being something above the heads of the people and the times.

It is only in recent years that the British Indian Governments have awakened to the needs of India and the strenuous times of the War have led them to see the folly of neglecting the industries of the country. The defects in the attempts already made have to a large extent been discovered and attempts have been already begun to rectify them. They are yet few but in course of time they did fair to be adequate.

The department of Industries in the United Provinces has so far started six institutions for teaching various kinds of industries and giving technical knowledge in mechanical subjects. In locating them cognisance has been taken of the fact that an institution teaching a subject has been established in a locality where the indigenous artisan class is devoted to that branch of industry. The Industrial Exhibition held at Allahabad in 1910 discovered the numerous indigenous industries scattered over the Province, together with their extent and strength, and since then the policy of establishing the institutions referred to, has been initiated.

There have been lately started at Cawnpore two institutions of the kind. It being the centre of Cotton Mills and leather factories the institutions teach subjects which are germane to them. A school for imparting instruction in dyeing and printing has been started under the Principalship of an Indian Scientist trained in Europe. There are two classes of students. One class of them has received some training of science in English, the other one is recruited from the professional men and families. This feature is common to all the institutions started by the department. To men with English education both theoretical and practical training is given; the training of the latter class is almost entirely practical. Another common feature is that the various local authorities in the Province provide scholarships to students. Students from Native States are also admitted to a small extent. All these institutions have boarding houses attached to them. The school is handicapped for want of machinery for starting Calico Printing, for which some places in the U. P. are known.

Contiguous to it is the school for leather works. Here School-making, box-making and making of various kinds of leather things is taught. Instruction is given in English and the Vernacular according to the capacities of the classes. The school is being taken advantage of by a large number of people. The instructions they receive here will fit them for starting factories on a small scale on their own account.

Lucknow is the centre for Iron Works and artware established since the days of the Nawabs. A school for mechanical engineering is established here. There are in it at present about 150 students of all grades of education. A department of

motor mechanics is also added. The aim is not to turn out learned mechanical engineers, but practical mistrees. Arrangements are made to suppliment the education received here by attaching scholars to Mills and other factories before passing them out.

The other Government institution is a school of arts and crafts. In it printing and engraving, simple, photographic and in colours, smithy-gold and silver, toys making, furniture making and such subjects are taught. Here too there are about 150 students. Located in Nawabi buildings, amidst artistic surroundings, this school creates an atmosphere not to be had everywhere. It is however capable of expansion.

Benares is the centre for cloth making, especially gold cloth. A school of teaching weaving by means of improved looms is taught here. The school is maintained partly as a commercial concern. A draw-back here appears to be that no attempt is made to teach the art of gold cloth making.

As a means of encouraging the various other manpower industries, a store for the sale of wares has been established at Cawnpore. It is located in a building in the Bazar and is called the Exhibition of Village Industries.

Laudable as the attempts are, they fall far short of the requirements which were revealed by the Exhibition. There are several arts, such as the hand paper making industry of Muttra, which require investigation and encouragement. There is no doubt that it is the aim of the newly created Industries Department.

M. V. Kibe,
Excise Minister, Indore.

APPENDIX—D.

Reports on the working of the Indore Companies Act for the years 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919, (Ending September.)

Introduction.

To encourage the formation of limited liability companies in the Indore State, the Indore Companies Act No. VI of 1914 was passed, to come into force with effect from the 1st October 1914. The Act is mainly based on the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, in force in British India.

On submission of Commerce and Industry Department Huzur Vinanti No. 278 dated the 12th April 1915, His Highness the Maharaja under Huzur Order No. 124 dated the 23rd April 1915, was pleased to accord sanction to the appointment of the Secretary, Commerce and Industry Department as Registrar of the Joint Stock Companies, in addition to his own legitimate duties, as required by provisions of the Indore Companies Act. Consequently a Notification No. 8 dated the 8th May 1915 was issued by the Commerce and Industry Department in the Holkar Sirkar Gazette regarding the duties of the Registrar etc.

From the Notification referred to above, it would appear that the duties of the Registrar besides being onerous and responsible, are of such a nature that their discharge requires legal knowledge and aptitude. However, the duties of the Registrar had been hitherto discharged by Secretary, Commerce and Industry Department to the best of his ability.

The present Secretary of the Commerce and Industry Department was entrusted with the duties of the Registrar since April last. During this short period of six months, some five companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 73,75,000 have been registered and a sum of Rs. 1,724 has been realised on account of Registration fees etc.

No Report on the working of the Companies Act has been submitted since the introduction of the Act in the State. The following reports are therefore submitted with the necessary appendices:—

1915-1916.

Number of Companies incorporated.

The first Company registered under the Indore Companies Act on the 10th May 1915 was the Hukamchand Mills, Limited, Indore. In 1916, two other companies viz., (1) The Aryan Type-writing Co. Limited, Poona and (2) The Indore Malwa United Mills, limited, which were originally incorporated at Poona and Bombay, respectively under the Indian Companies Act, were required to file certain documents under Section 277 of the Act.

Fees Realised.

A sum of Rs. 710 was realised on account of registration fees etc, out of which Rs. 40 were realised in Court fee stamps and the rest in cash.

No expenditure was incurred by the Government on this account during the year under report. Expenditure.

The necessary statements are attached hereto.

1917.

No Company was incorporated during the year 1917.

The capital of the Indore Malwa United Mills was increased by five lakhs in the year under report. Number of Companies incorporated. Increase in Capital.

A sum of Rs.10 only was realised during the year from the Hukamchand Mills for filing the balance sheet and the list of shareholders. Fees recovered.

No expenditure whatsoever was incurred during the year under report. Expenditure.

The appendices to the Report are attached.

1918.

There were only three companies working at the beginning of the year 1918. Three more with an authorised capital of Rs. 11,25,000 were incorporated in the year under report. Number of Companies incorporated.

The total authorised capital of all these companies amounted to Rs.46,45,000 as against Rs.35,20,000 in the year 1917. Authorised Capital.

During the year under report the amount of Rs.1,045 was realised from various companies as shown in statement VII attached as against Rs.10 only in 1917. Out of this amount, Rs.818 were realised in Court fee stamps and Rs. 227 in cash. Recovery of Fees.

No expenditure on account of staff etc. was incurred in spite of this handsome Revenue derived from this source. Expenditure.

1919.

There were six companies working at the beginning of the year 1919. Six new companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 75,75,000 were incorporated during the year under report. Now the total authorised capital of all the companies hitherto registered amounts to Rs.1,22,20,000 as against Rs.46,45,000 in the last year. Number of Companies incorporated. Authorised Capital.

The year under report has been most marked for the floatation of Companies.

During the year 1919, a sum of Rs.2060 has been realised on account of Registration fees etc. from various companies as against Rs. 1045 in 1918, as per Appendix VII attached. This amount includes Rs. 80 in cash realised from the Indore Malwa United Mills, Limited, which had been outstanding against them since the year 1916. Fees recovered.

The revenue derived from the registration of Companies has now reached such a stage that it is needless to say that it should form a separate head of income. General.

From the increasing scope of the floatation of companies in the State and the progressive revenue derived therefrom, it seems expedient that a special staff etc. should be provided for the purpose, otherwise the Secretary, Commerce and Industry Department would not be able to discharge these duties without detriment to his legitimate duties. Separate proposals are being submitted to the Government of His Highness for consideration in this connection.

Concluding Re-
marks.

I cannot conclude this report without acknowledging the help and support that have been given to the Registrar from time to time by Rao Bahadur Sardar M. V. Kibe, M. A., M. B. A. S. Commerce and Industry Minister.

N. S. Rahalkar,
REGISTRAR,
Joint Stock Companies,
Indore State.

APPENDIX—F.

**Annual Administration Report of the Geological Department
for the year 1917-18-1919.**

Just at the beginning of the year under report i. e., about the end of September 1917 the Coal Expert Mahomedhassan Khan's services were dispensed with. As a matter of fact he was no Coal Expert as he has posted himself to be and his investigations were not at all in any way worth the name.

The State Geologist Mr. Hudlikar was busy making collections of sands and sandstones in the Burwaha region.

The Excise Minister got sanction from His Highness to send Mr. Hudlikar to Talegaon to study if the sands collected by him could be utilised for making any kind of glass.

Mr. Hudlikar took about 4 students with him to Talegaon and a close study of nearly about a month proved very successful. Glass materials were made out of materials collected from the Holkar State (as the report of Mr. Chandorkar the Glass Expert at Talegaon would show).

The glass materials were shown to the then Chief Minister Major Ramprasad Dube who took so much interest in fostering new Industries in Indore and to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar. The glass materials were highly appreciated by His Highness and as a result of his appreciation he sanctioned an amount of Rs. 20,000 as a help towards starting Glass works at Indore. Rai Bahadur Seth Kalyanmalji came forth with his sixty thousand rupees and thus under the Co-partnership of the State and the Seth the glass works were started.

In the meantime all possible sites for locating the Factory were studied and Rao was chosen as the one best suited for it both by way of its being near Indore and by the merit of a nice climate.

Of course things moved on a slowly as they always do while establishing a new Industry. A glass expert had to be secured first and then other consideration. We had a series of sad incidents that came in the way of our quickly starting the works. Mr. Chandorkar the first Glass expert we had selected from the Talegaon Glass works had a very severe attack of Influenza and he has been very unfortunately permanently invalidated? Naturally it took some time till we could secure another Glass Expert instead of Mr. Chandorkar and until he came to Indore no further progress could be made.

The Glass Expert Mr. N. M. Sohoni, who is now working with us came in October and immediately on his arrival he too got a bad attack of Influenza. Soon after his recovery he had to go away to Talegaon for change of climate, so that practically no work was done till the beginning of December. About the middle of December Mr. Hudlikar and Mr. Sohoni accompanied the Excise Minister to visit places of Industrial interest in United Provinces (a separate report in this connection is submitted).

After our return to Indore by the beginning of January detailed plans for the Glass Factory were prepared and the actual work of digging foundation etc.

started by the beginning of February. Since then work was progressing satisfactorily although on account of the scarcity of water at Rao we had to suffer very much and the building operations were prolonged. (A detailed report of the Glass works will be submitted to the Excise Minister shortly).

By the beginning of May Mr. Hudlikar received orders from His Highness through Capt. Dinanath Secretary to His Highness that a certain well within the compound of the New Yashwant Club should be bored by the Caly Core Drill in the possession of Mr. Hudlikar.

Mr. Hudlikar undertook the work with great enthusiasm and carried out to borings in the same well (a detailed report of the borings done will soon be submitted to the Excise Minister as soon as the detailed drawings are ready). Mr. Hudlikar met with great success in his borings which provided a vast field to him for work. Mr. Hudlikar has been since asked by His Highness to submit a scheme for carrying on borings in the State with a boring instrument of the upto-date kind (6 inch Calyx Core Drill) Geological investigation as such were not at all were conducted by Mr. Hudlikar as he finds there is not much scope for them just yet. He is therefore busying himself with a sort of miscellaneous work which however does not keep him much as a scientist although as a State servant he has to carry on the orders of his superiors.

S. B. Hudlikar,
Geological Officer, Indore.

APPENDIX—F.

**Note showing the work done by Professor H. Stanley Jevons
Economic Adviser of the Indore State:—**

1. Drew up an exhaustive Note (Confidential) on the plans of the Industrial town of Indore prepared by Professor Geddes.
2. A bulletin on the New Industrial Town of Indore and its possibilities was written and published.
3. Drew up an exhaustive note on the proposed broad gauge Railway Line from Indore to Tarana Road Station; visited Sir O. V. Bosanquet in this connection and asked him to approach the Government of India; drafted a letter for the Railway Board and in short did everything to give impetus to the scheme.
4. Put himself in communication with the Tata Industrial Bank in order to enter into negotiations with them for opening a branch of their Bank in Indore.
5. Drew up a note on the Commercial and Industrial possibilities of Indore City and State.
6. Formulated his proposals on the State managed Bank and drew up a note regarding the relative merits of a Local Joint Stock Bank and a Foreign Joint Stock Bank for Indore as well as a memorandum to it.
7. Revised the draft of the lease to be entered into with Messrs. Sherale and Co., of Khandwa in connection with the Barwaha Iron Ores; entered into correspondence with more than one leading European firms of Bombay for the purpose and ultimately drafted a note on the proposed revision of the draft by a well known Calcutta firm of Solicitors.
8. Drew up a note on a possible plant for generating Electric power at the falls of the Narbada river below Mahheshwar.
9. Expressed his opinion regarding Mr. A. C. Sinha's Tiles Factory.
10. Put on paper his views regarding the general facilities to encourage the opening of new industries in the State.
11. Drew up a note regarding water power Scheme on Chambal river at Sankhudhar.
12. Drew up a note embodying his views on the Maheshwar Saree Industry.
13. Formulated his proposals regarding an Esociet Tanning Research Factory in consultation with Mr. Fraymouth of Maihar.
14. Drew up his proposal regarding the proposed Light Railway System in the Indore State.
15. Drew up his exhaustive note (Confidential) on the proposal of levy of a Terminal Tax on goods at Railway Stations within the Indore State and drafted a letter for the Central India Agency on behalf of the Chief Minister in this connection.

16. Formulated his proposals regarding the enlarged new electric power station at Indore.
17. Drew up a note on the Industrial Survey of Indore.
18. Drew up his notes on the cotton seed Oil Industry and Soap Factory in Indore City.
19. Drew up his proposal of levying export duty on grains.
20. Convened a meeting of the Managers of the Mills as well as leading cotton merchants of Indore and Sanawad and drew up his conclusions on the cotton cultivation.
21. Wrote a pamphlet on the establishment of the Development Trust fund in Indore and his reply on the criticisms of Mr. Date.
22. Drew up his exhaustive note on the revision of Customs Tariff.
23. Drew up a note on the revision of the present uneven scale of Royalties on Factories.
24. Drew up a note on the proposed tannery at Palia.
25. Expressed his opinion regarding the demonstration of Rotary Engine invented by Mr. Jordon Adams.

Besides Professor Jevons has expressed his opinion on the following cases:—

1. Transfer of Royalty and Cotton Excise Duty from Sayar budget to the Mills Budget.
2. Supply of lime in Indore.
3. Mr. S. L. Deole's deputation for training in Commerce College.
4. Rail Borne food stuffs and estimates of requirements of the State.
5. Exemption of Cotton Waste from duty.
6. Levy of advalorem duties on re-importation of cloth manufactured within the State.
7. Starting a merchantile House in Central India by Messrs. Gordhan Mohan, & Co.
8. Proposed hotel in Indore.
9. Employment of Messrs. J. S. Joshi of Simla and O. W. Stifle of Bhimtal.

He is also writing a detailed report of his work done.

APPENDIX—G.

List of Bulletins Issued by the Commerce & Industry Department.

S. No	Subject.	Name of Writer.	Language.
1	Scope of New Cotton Mills in Indore ...	Mr. S. R. Dube, M.A. LL. B.	English & Hindi.
2	Company and its shareholders. ...	Do.	Hindi.
3	Industrial resources of the Indore ...	Mr. W. S. Paranjpe Chemist.	English.
4	Soap and Oil Factory ...	Mr. S. R. Dube, M.A. LL. B.	Hindi.
5	Congestion of Railway Traffic and the facilities afforded by them ...	Do.	Do.
6	Address delivered before the second Annual Meeting of the Holkar State Industries Committee ...	Rao Bahadur Sardar M. V. Kibe, M.A., M.R.A.S.	English.
7	Do. Do. Third Meeting ...	Do.	Do.
8	House Building Scheme. ...	Mr. S. S. Mehta, B. A.	Do.
9	A brief note on Industries in Indore State.	Mr. N. S. Rahalkar, B. A.	Do.
10	Iron Deposits of Barwaha & their future possibilities. ...	Mr. S. B. Hudlikar, M. A.	Do.
11	My Experience with the "Water finder".	Do.	Do.
12	New Industrial Town of Indore and its possibilities. ...	Prof. H. Stanley Jevons, M. A., B.S.C., F.G.S., F.S.S.	Do.
13	A Survey of prices, cost of living and wages in Indore Bazar ...	Prof. H. W. Lyons, B. A.	Do.
14	Factories and Industries in the Indore State (Report No. 1) ...	Mr. Pheroazshah Mills Inspector.	Do.
15	Proposal of the Establishment of a Development Fund for Indore State ...	Prof. H. Stanley Jevons, M. A., B. SC., F. S. S.	Do.
16	Note on the work of Commerce and Industry Department, Holkar State September 1916 to May 1919 ...	Rao Bahadur Sardar M. V. Kibe, M.A., M.R.A.S.	Do.
17	Criticism on the proposal of establishing a Development Fund by Professor H. S. Jevons ...	K. S. Date, B. A. retired Judge.	Do.
18	Reply to the above criticisms ...	Prof. H. Stanley Jevons M. A., B. SC., F. G. S., F. S. S.	Do.
19	Note on a Sugar Manufacture ...	Mr. Shambhoonath.	Do.
20	A note on the holding of Conferences of villagers in Indore ...	Prof. H. W. Lyons, B. A.	Do.
21	Future Industrial Policy of the State ...	Rao Bahadur Sardar M. V. Kibe, M.A., M.R.A.S.	Do.
22	Factories and Industries in the Indore State 1918 (Report No. 2) ...	Mr. Pheroazshah, Mills Inspector.	Do.
23	Dealings of Companies. ...	Mr. K.M. Banthia, B. COM.	Hindi.

APPENDIX—H.

List of publications received from Native States and other administrations.

I. *Director of Commerce & Industry, Mysore State:—*

1. Annual Reports of the Department for 1912-13 to 1916-17.
2. Address to the South Indian Association.
3. Foreign Rail Borne Traffic 13-14.
4. Vegetable Dye Stuffs.
5. Mysore Industry and the war.
6. Lift Irrigation.
7. Foreign Rail borne trade 1916-17.

II. *Director of Industries Travancore:—*

1. Extraction of scents and perfumes.
2. Lac Industry.
3. Shellac Industry.
4. Indigenous Dye Stuffs.
5. Toy making.
6. Leather and Tanning.
7. Gold and Silver Thread.
8. Button Making.
9. Castine Deposit.
10. Elephant Aloe Filere.
11. Alkaline Deposits.

III. *Director of Industries, Hyderabad:—*

1. Alcohol as fuel for internal combustion engines.

IV. *Director of Industries, Cawnpore:—*

1. A set of printed publications.

V. *Director of Industries, Madras:—*

1. Bulletin No. 1 regarding milling of rice in the Madras Presidency.
2. Administration Report for 1917-18.

VI. *Superintendent of Industries, Cochin:—*

1. Administration Report for the year 1093 M. E.

VII. *Director of Industries, Bombay:—*

1. Annual Report for 1917-18.

VIII. *Controller of Industrial Intelligence M. Board, Simla:—*

1. Industrial Handbook 1919.
2. Review of the trade in Indian Hides, skins and leather.
3. Results of working the Government Tannery at Dharavi.
4. Notes on wool in India.

APPENDIX—J.

Details of Expenditure of Rs. 7000.

				Rs.	a.	p.
1. Purchase of Typewriter	...	...	...	400	0	0
2. Office contingencies	...	...	...	300	0	0
3. Mills Inspection	...	...	...	600	0	0
4. Experts Travelling Allowance	...	...	...	1887	4	3
5. Burwaha Iron Works	...	...	...	1924	1	0
6. Oil Experiment	...	...	...	75	0	0
7. Mhowa Experiment.	...	...	...	288	2	0
8. Banglore Deputation	...	...	...	324	7	6
9. Dr. Fowler	...	...	...	300	0	0
10. Advisory Board	...	...	...	300	0	0
11. Clay Experiment	...	...	...	258	1	0
12. Wood distillation	...	...	...	30	5	0
13. Travelling Allowance to Mr. Guffe	...	...	...	79	2	0
14. Purchase of local made articles etc.	...	...	...	224	3	11
				<hr/>		
				7000	0	0

APPENDIX—J.

Payment of fees to the Members of the Advisory Boards & others.

1916-17.

April 1917	Rs. 600-0-0
August 1917	„ 400-0-0
September 1917	„ 100-0-0

Rs. 1100-0-0

October 1917	„ 200-0-0
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1917-18.

January 1918	Rs. 200-0-0
June 1918	„ 100-0-0
August 1918	„ 550-0-0
September 1918	„ 200-0-0

Rs. 1250-0-0

1918-19.

November 1918	...	...	Rs. 600-0-0
April 1919	...	...	„ 400-0-0
May 1919	...	...	„ 130-0-0

Rs. 1130-0-0

10-4-1917:—Paid to Mr. Wadia for the Inspection of State Mills	...	...	...	600- 0-0
20-8-1917:—Paid to Mr. Bonar for the Inspection of Barwaha Iron Works	...	...	...	850- 0-0
21-11-1917:—Paid to Mr. Nigudkar, Mechanical Engineer who accompanied Excise Minister to Bombay in connection with Barwaha Iron Works	...	...	...	69-14-6
25-10-1918:—Paid to Alembic works Baroda for Inspection of Barwaha Distillery	...	...	...	288- 2-0
4-2-1918:—Paid to Dr. Fowler as consultation fees for Excise Laboratory	...	...	...	300- 0-0
8-3-1918:—Paid to Mr. Fery clay expert	...	...	...	258- 0-0
4-4-1918:—Paid to Mr. G. M. Potdar of Bombay to visit Barwaha for alkalin area	...	...	...	20-10-0
17-5-1918:—Paid to Mr. Shondy for soap experiment	...	...	...	36- 6-0
Professor Jevons	...	...	...	12511- 1-4
Mr. Gibbs	...	...	...	†1854- 0-0

†The amount is kept in deposit in Huzur Khajina.

APPENDIX 'K'.

Proposed Light Railway System.

INTRODUCTION.

If such broad gauge lines as Manmad to Indore and 'on to Jhansi and the Narbadda valley line be eventually built there will yet remain many parts of the State which ought to be opened up by railways but in which the construction of standard broad gauge lines would be too expensive. These may however be linked up with the broad gauge lines by a system of light railways.

Gauge of the Light Railway System.

The gauge frequently adopted for light railways is 2' 6", but it would appear that the metre gauge would be preferable for the Indore system for two reasons; (1) After ten or twelve years the traffic on some of the lines would probably grow beyond the capacity of the 2' 6" gauge to handle economically, (2) there being already a metre gauge at Indore City, and broad gauge proposed, the introduction of a third gauge would introduce an almost impossible complication, for example, in the sidings of the new industrial town.

Construction of the metre gauge may be made with light materials, the rolling stock being light and the trains limited to a maximum speed of 25 miles. The cost of construction might probably thus be kept down to an average of about Rs. 40,000 per mile, exclusive of any Ghat section.

Ownership and Working.

It is intended that the proposed railways form a system in themselves. They would not be merely feeder lines to the existing Khandwa Rutlam line and to the proposed new broad gauge railways. A considerable part of their traffic will be disposed of internally, being carried from the outlying Districts to Indore and there delivered to the Malharganj and Shiaganj markets, the Municipal cotton godowns, and the various mills and factories. A part of their traffic would, however, be interchanged with the B. B. & C. I. Railway both at Indore and also perhaps at Barwaha, Sanawad and other points where the Indore State Railway System might touch the B. B. and C. I. Railway metre gauge. One advantage of having the same gauge as the B. B. and C. I. Railway would be the facility with which traffic could be interchanged with this line.

As the proposed light railways will form a system in themselves, it is desirable that they should not be worked by the B. B. and C. I. Railway or any other British Railway. It would be more advantageous to form a special company which would construct, own and work this railway system. There would be in many ways greater freedom both in construction and in the working whereby expenditure could be economised. The peculiar needs of the District served and of the markets of the Indore City could be provided for and satisfied in a manner which would never be done by a railway worked by one of the British system.

Location of line.

So far as the Indore District is concerned, lines would radiate from the City in different directions, excepting only the direction of the present railway and the

proposed broad gauge line. An important route would be eastwards to Kannod and Nemawar. Another important route would be westwards through Betma to Dhar, and perhaps extended to Amjhera. A short line might run to Depalpur, and a few miles beyond in the Nemar District, a line would be constructed from Maheshwar to Barwaha and this might be continued westwards to a point on the Agra-Bombay Road. It might also be found advantageous eventually to make a line from Maheshwar Northwards up the ghat to Mhow, or direct to Indore; but this would depend on whether there is a prospect of getting the broad gauge railway from Manmad to Indore built within a reasonable time. South of the Narbada a line should be built from Sendhwa through Khrgone to Sanawad. The Mahidpur District must, I think, be developed by a broad gauge branch line; the metre gauge cannot be usefully introduced there. The Rampura-Bhanpura District might well be developed by a metre gauge line running from Shamgarh or Garoth to join the B. B. and C. I. Railway metre gauge at Piplia Railway Station with a Branch from a point east of the Chambal to join the B. B. and C. I. Railway Broad gauge at Shri Chattarpur or Suket Road Station.

Finance.

Subject to approval of the Government of India I should propose that a Company registered in Indore State to be called the Indore State Railways, be formed, and that subscriptions be invited from the public, the State also subscribing some of the share capital. The system would only be built up gradually, the lines which seem to be most profitable being taken up first and other lines constructed as more capital should become available. That is to say, a fresh issue of capital would be made to be public at favourable times for obtaining money when the construction of a new line or an extension of an existing line, was proposed to be made.

Indore, 15th May 1919.

H. Stanley Jevons,
Economics Advisor
to the Indore State.

APPENDIX—L.

Note on Southern India Tour?

In the last week of November 1916, I started on Southern India tour in order to visit the various Industrial Institutions in that part of the country.

I reached Mysore, via, Bombay and Poona, on the 29th November 1916. The Dewan of Mysore, as previously arranged, deputed one of the State officers who was the District Economic Superintendent of Mysore, to show us round the important institutions and places in Mysore. We started at 8 A. M. on 30-11-1916, to visit them.

I visited the Cham Rajendra Technical Institute first. This institute is managed by a European Officer appointed by the Mysore Government. Technical instruction is imparted in this institute in the following branches:—

- 1 Engineering.
- 2 Carpentry.
- 3 Smithy.
- 4 Drawing.
- 5 Tile making.
- 6 Rottan work.
- 7 Typing.
- 8 Manufacturing iron safes etc.

The building of this institution is a spacious one. Some moulds and casts prepared by the students in the institution were seen. The total initial expenditure on this institute (excepting the building) was not heavy as it was given to understand that a sum of Rs. 50, 000 was found sufficient for the purchase of the necessary machinery and instruments. The instruction given in the Cham-Rajendra institute appeared on the whole to be satisfactory. After visiting all the branches of the institution I visited the Library located on the 2nd storey of the building. There is a large collection of books in this Library and the number of subscribers and free readers is also very great. Separate rooms are maintained for different classes of members and visitors.

I then visited the Arts College in company with the Home Minister and thence went to Cosmopolitan Club and the Exhibition Buildings.

On the 1st December 1916, I started to visit what is known as the Kanumbudi bund. This is certainly a gigantic work and is said to be only the second of its kind in the whole world, the first being the bund of the Nile in Egypt. This bund is about a mile in length and 120 feet in height. From the bottom it tapers to the highest point where its breadth is about 40 feet. The Kaveri water is stopped and stored by this bund, and diverted into another channel in regulated quantities. The bund is not yet completed and will take some time more. This work is undertaken for two objects. The Electric power generated from the falls of the Kaveri at Shiv Samudrum requires that energy should remain constant. To ensure this water has been stored here. Besides this thousands of acres of land would be brought under irrigation. The work is entirely planned and carried out by the Government of Mysore, and the total cost would be more than a crore and a half. The bund is about 4 miles from Mysore. The executive Engineer, at

the place showed us round and explained to me the uplifts of the bund and its working. I then visited the Oriental Library or the Victoria Jubilee Institute. This Library possesses ancient and rare Sanskrit and Kannada manuscripts and provides facilities for research. Rare books are translated into English by the special staff appointed for the purpose. I also visited the Rice Mill Factory, Tile Factory and the Commerce School. The Commerce School is close to the Technical Institute, and is doing useful work. Typing, Shorthand, Book-Keeping, Commercial correspondence etc. are well taught there.

The Tile Factory turns out beautiful tiles and is run profitably.

On the 2nd December 1916, we left for Bangalore, and halted at Serringapattam to visit places of interest there. We reached Bangalore in the morning of the 3rd idem. Soon after our arrival here I was met by the Deputy Director of Industries and other officers. I visited the "Kolar Gold Fields". Some places were shown by the special Magistrate there and working processes were explained by him. These fields are about twelve miles in length and four miles in breadth. The fields are leased to English Companies. It is said that Gold worth nearly two crores is extracted from the mines and the Mysore Government receives royalty amounting to some lacs. It is a sort of English colony on the fields.

On the 4th December, I accompanied by the Deputy Director of Industries, visited the following institutions:—

- 1 School of Arts.
- 2 Museum.
- 3 Agricultural Laboratory.
- 4 Central College. (Science)
- 5 Mechanical Engineering School.
- 6 Haniappa's Oil Factory.
- 7 Government Weaving School.
- 8 Sheshadri Memorial and Library.
- 9 School of Home Industries.
- 10 Agricultural Farms.

All these institutions are well conducted and well managed. The College is an extremely well equipped institution. The Laboratories are fully equipped. The School of Arts, is well conducted and much useful training is imparted. The Agricultural Laboratory and the Agricultural Farms are doing very useful work. In the Farm they have arranged for short courses and lectures for cultivators in the school attached to it. The Museum is a fairly good one though it cannot be classed amongst first class museums in India. The Schools of Home Industries are numerous and of great utility especially to widows.

On the 5th December, I first visited the Sandal Wood Oil Factory. This Factory has been started recently and is the result of successful experiments, in the Indian Institute of Science. It is a profitable concern and the Mysore Government is building a larger Factory. At present the demand for Sandal Wood Oil is more than could be met by this Factory. Mysore is famous for its Sandal Wood Forests, and there are sufficient facilities to make the concern a profitable one. Hitherto sandal wood used to be exported to Foreign Countries. The Mysore Government has now taken the Industry in its own hands and a good deal of the local supply of sandal wood is utilised by this Factory.

I then visited the Indian Institute, of Science. Sir Alfred Bourne, the head of the institution took us round and gave us an idea of the work that is being done in all its three Departments viz. Electrical, Engineering, Chemistry and applied Chemistry. The Department of applied Chemistry is doing work which may be utilised for our purposes.

The Deputy Director of Industries accompanied me to all the institutions connected with industries. Mysore is doing a lot to develop its industries and the State spares no money to encourage and arouse industrial activity and conducts experiments, builds experimental factories, etc. which are generally successful. Their policy is to take the initiative in these matters and prove to the public that their undertaking is successful, and as soon as the public is convinced, hand over the successful factories to merchants and take up another industry. Other forms of encouragement are freely practised too.

After finishing the tour in Mysore I started for Madras, and reached there on the 6th December at 7 A. M.

I visited the Museum and the public Library. The Museum is a good one. The Library attached to the Museum contains a large number of books.

On the 8th December, I left for Trivendrum and reached there via, Madura Tinnevely and Quilon. We were put up at the Observatory Palace.

Next morning, I visited the museum and the Public Park. There is a fine collection of things in the former. The latter is excellently laid out and is one of the most picturesque gardens, I have seen. It contains a number of animals. From the park I went to the Library. The building is a big one and there are about 20000 books in it containing some old and rare books. The people of the country have a literary taste, and freely resort to it.

I then visited the Press. This Department is in charge of an European expert and is ably managed. All the State printing work is done by the State Press. The building of the Press, was a spacious one, and there were a number of spacious rooms allotted for several kinds of work connected with the printing.

On the morning of the 12th instant I visited the Aslington Technical Institute. In it high class furniture is made and cabinet making taught. Lot of furniture is exported to Europe also. I also visited several Educational Institutions in company with the Home Minister. We then returned to Quilon at 7 P. M. on the same day.

On the morning of the 13th, we started for Madras, and reached there via, Madura, Rameshwarm and Tanjore in the morning of the 16th December. We wanted to proceed the same day without breaking journey, to Hyderabad, but the train being late, we were compelled to make a halt. I visited the Victoria Memorial Hall and in the afternoon a Button Factory. At Tanjor, I saw the last Raja's Library in his palace. It contains some very rare manuscripts. We reached Hyderabad on the morning of the 18th. Plague was boldly raging in the City. Consequently, no institution could be visited here except gathering as much information as was possible from certain officers of the State.

We then left the place the same evening and reached Indore on the 20th December 1916.

APPENDIX—M.

Statement showing principal imports and exports for the last three years in round figures.

Serial No.	Name of commodity.	IMPORTS.						EXPORTS.					
		1916—17		1917—18.		1918—19.		1916—17		1917—18.		1918—19.	
		Weight or value.	Duty realised.	Weight of value,	Duty realised,	Weight or Value,	Duty realised,	Weight or Value,	Duty realised,	Weight or Value,	Duty realised,	Weight or Value,	Duty realised
1	Rice	106494 Mds.	Rs. 13311	90500 Mds	Rs. 11912	105021 Mds	Rs. 13127	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Mauritius Sugar	38907 "	38907	44944 "	44944	44817	44817	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Benares Sugar	47470 "	23735	41378 "	20689	52588	26294	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Unrefined Sugar	23 "	5	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Kirana	Rs. 1805732	56430	Rs. 1776466	55514	Rs 2098198	65568	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Ghee	14070 Mds.	14070	8392 Mds.	8392	15510 Mds	15510	4543 Mds	2291	11546 Mds	5773	6293 Mds	3146
7	Oil and Oil Seed	10659 "	2664	9998 "	2499	5974 Mds	1493	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Perfumeries	Rs. 38184	1193	Rs. 45691	1427	Rs 50889	1589	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Tobacco (Indian)	Rs. 425610	6650	Rs. 306107	4782	Rs 678040	10594	230383	3599	225664	3526	188871 "	2951
10	Foreign Tobacco	Rs. 7117	222	7381	230	7629	238	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	New Metal Utensils	Rs. 473355	14792	Rs. 367748	11492	Rs 405969	14561	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Old Metal Utensils	Rs. 197858	3091	136099	2126	Rs 210091	3282	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Kerosine Oil	152292 Tins	38823	122556 Tins	30639	138559 Tins	35389	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Fuel Wood	8650 Carts	1081	16862 Carts	2107	13639 Carts	1704	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Charcoal	6477 "	8000	4754 "	5942	689 Carts	862	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Cloth (Local made)	10987	808	17042	1331	12687	1006	...	...	...	...	...	...

17	Cloth [Foreign] ...	5200638	81260	5203094	81298	7499702	117182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Bycycles ...	60495	945	57406	896	64402	1006	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	General Merchants Goods ...	366138	5721	420755	6574	473336	7395	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Leathers &c, ...	139501	2179	142213	2222	138769	2168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Timber No. 1 ...	10632 Carts	21205	11216 Carts	22433	8120 Carts	16840	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Timber No. 2 ...	9533 "	9533	7267 "	7267	4843 Carts	4843	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Gold... ..	46777 Tolas	2923	18816 Tolas	1176	7572 Tolas	473	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Silver	654106 [Hundred Tolas]	1635	292718 [Hundred Tolas]	731	37643 [Hundred Tolas]	463	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Neemuch Stone ...	Rs. 30608	478	Rs. 27634	431	Rs. 41669	651	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Sulphur, Gun Powder &c. ...	Rs. 16338	1021	Rs. 18072	1129	Rs. 16358	1022	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Cotton seeds ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	71859 Mds	2245	69594 Mds	2174	43924 Mds	1372	...
28	Kapas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	132034 Mds	19512	139346 "	52254	142596 "	53473	...
29	Ginned Cotton ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5208 Mds	4953	7411 "	2779	4665 "	1524	...
30	Cotton bales ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	7354	919	11949	1493	6194	774	...
31	Hides large ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	17914 No	2239	15661 No.	1962	32859	4107	...
32	Hides small ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	79473 No	4907	72633 No.	4530	96968	6060	...
33	Cattle ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	109411 No	13676	98278 No	12284	97741	12217	...
34	Sheep Goat &c ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	52950 No	827	69671 No.	1088	78355	1224	...
35	Wool ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	716 Md	368	723 Mds	361	847 Mds	423	...
36	Fones ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	One cart	715-6	2½ Carts	1-4	37 Carts	18-8	...
37	Mahuwa flowers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5143 Mds	612	4972 Mds	621	1427 Mds	178	...

N. S. Rahalkar,

Secretary I/c.,

Commerce & Industry Department.

APPENDIX—N.

Statement showing the acreage and out-turn of the important crops of the State for the three preceding years.

Years.	Area in acres.	Yield.	Remarks.
<i>Wheat.</i>			
1916-17 ...	427839	82887	} Yield in tons
1917-18 ...	608427	76478	
1918-19 ...	292435	38470	
<i>Cotton.</i>			
1916-17 ...	465410	253388	} Yield in bales of 400 lbs. each.
1917-18 ...	487694	139077	
1918-19 ...	445385	235567	
<i>Oil Seeds & Linseeds.</i>			
1916-17 ...	41385	...	}
1917-18 ...	87192	...	
1918-19 ...	21612	...	
<i>Sesamum (til or Jirjili).</i>			
1916-17 ...	52286	...	}
1917-18 ...	52435	...	
1918-19 ...	53620	...	
<i>Rape and Mustard.</i>			
1916-17 ...	443	...	} Figures for out-turns of Oilseeds not available.
1917-18 ...	911	...	
1918-19 ...	41	...	
<i>Ground Nut.</i>			
1916-17 ...	4624	...	}
1917-18 ...	4127	...	
1918-19 ...	2959	...	
<i>Others.</i>			
1916-17 ...	1113	...	}
1917-18 ...	2169	...	
1918-19 ...	1944	...	

N. S. Rahalkar,
Secretary,
Commerce & Industry Department.

E8

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Baron Chelmsford,

P. C., G. M. S. I., G. C. M. G., G. M. I. E.

The Viceroy and Governor General of India.

&

To

The Right Hon'ble Edwin Samuel Montagu, M. P.

The Secretary of State for India.

May It Please Your Excellency,

SIR,

I beg permission to submit herewith for your consideration a Memorandum on the question of the position to be accorded to the subjects of Native States in the forthcoming Constitutional Reforms.

II. As explained in the opening paragraphs of the Memorandum, the question appears to me to be one of vital importance to the well-being not only of the political communities in the Native States but also of India as a whole. I am deeply touched by the manner in which the Government of His Imperial Majesty has announced its generous policy and the promptness with which the execution of the policy has been taken in hand. I thought that the Committee of the Chiefs' Conference would handle the question of the Native States not merely as a question for the Chiefs personally but as a question of the bodies politic forming States under Native rule. I have no knowledge as to the precise nature of the proposals made or to be made by the Committee of the Chiefs' Conference, but judging from the manner in which the proceedings of the Committee and the Conference are conducted and their opinions formulated, I am not sure whether they have touched the question from the standpoint of their subjects. That is why I have felt called upon to prepare and submit this Memorandum and I do so in the hope that it will meet with your sympathetic consideration.

III. The conclusions and suggestions embodied in the Memorandum are these:—

1. That the proposed Chiefs' Conference would be altogether inadequate as a measure expressive of the racial and political unity of the people of India and in view of the stupendous obligation for common defence which the States owe to the British Government and in the fulfilment of which conscious, cordial and intelligent co-operation, between the Rulers and the Ruled is absolutely necessary;

2. that the subjects of the Native States have the same *locus standi* in the Councils of the Empire as the Rulers of Native States and the people of British India, in view of the obligations which the Native States as political communities owe to the British Government in India and to the Empire at large;

3. that therefore, they ought to be accorded a place in the reconstructed councils which will be no longer merely legislatures, but will also have controlling functions;

4. that such a measure will not involve any violation of the treaty-rights by which immunity from British laws is guaranteed to the Native States, as there will be numerous questions of administrative importance in which the consent and co-operation of the people of Native States will be desirable and necessary;

5. that it must be admitted that some measures of associating the people of Native States in their state-affairs within their States is a necessary preliminary to such right of association being granted to them in British India, and that autocratic rule in the Native States must cease and make room for modern institutions extending political freedom to the subjects of Native States;

6. that this may be done gradually, and can be done without detriment to the autonomous character of the States and without detriment to the political obligations or to the status of the Chiefs in their relation with the British Government, and, with full reservation of sufficient authority in their own hands by the Chiefs in their internal affairs for the safety of good and efficient government;

7. that the subjects of Native States are entitled to expect sympathy and support from the people of British India as well as the British authorities in their claim for political freedom and participation in the common political life of the country;

8. that the policy of associating the Rulers and the subjects of the Native States in the councils of State will prove much more politic than the policy of keeping them at arm's length;

9. that on the other hand a policy of holding the subjects of Native States as political untouchables in the constitutional arrangements now in contemplation will be harmful to the best interests of the country;

10. that in considering questions of Reconstruction it is necessary to look at the problem as a whole with political sagacity, without passion and prejudices, and with sole regard for the best interests of the country and the Empire;

11. that admitting the delicacy of the problem it is desirable to wait for the developments of the proposed Chiefs' Conference as regards the share to be allotted to the Rulers of Native States in the coming constitutional rearrangement, though personally, I would regard it expedient to admit them to something like a 'Senate of State' for the Indian Empire, in which room may also be found for the larger landed proprietors and the intellectual aristocracy of the country;

12. that in the interests of progress both in British India and in India under Native Rule, a place ought to be found for the people of Native States in the councils to be organized in the new arrangements with power, if need be, in the first instance, to vote on questions relating to the Native States *only*, along with the other members of the Councils, Provincial as well as Imperial, leaving complete fusion for further developments; and

13. that, without the inclusion of popular representatives in these Councils, the organization of a Chiefs' Conference will be a measure of questionable utility in the moral and material interests of the country.

IV. I feel certain that there exists an overwhelming necessity for considering the question of raising the subjects of Native States to the higher level of political life which political freedom implies, on the highest moral, political and economic grounds and I hope that their just claims will not be disregarded at this juncture when political freedom is the watchword of Nations and Empires all over the world, and when the sacred prize of political liberty is protected and pursued by endless sacrifices in men and money to which the subjects of Native States have contributed their humble mite in no inadequate measure.

V. I address this Memorandum to Your Excellency, and to you, Sir, in view of the constitutional position of the subjects of Native States. I fervently hope that the Rulers of Native States will join with the Imperial Government in conferring on their loyal and law-abiding subjects, the primary rights of citizenship as a necessary preliminary to the moral and material elevation of their people to achieve which is the goal of political institutions, and I trust that all difficulties will vanish in face of the allegiance which His Imperial Majesty is entitled to receive from the subjects of Native States, and which is always associated, in law and political expediency, with the prerogative of directing the destiny of the people committed to His Majesty's trust and guidance.

Luxmi Bhoovan, }
Sandhurst Road, }
Bombay, }
2nd Feb. 1918. }

I beg to remain,
Your Excellency's and Your
Most Obedient Servant,
MANSUKHLAL RAVJIBHAI MEHTA.

MEMORANDUM ON THE QUESTION OF THE PROPOSED CHIEFS' CONFERENCE AND THE SUBJECTS OF NATIVE STATES.

NOW that Constitutional Reforms in the nature of 'a substantial step in the direction of progressive realization of responsible Government in India' have been brought into the arena of practical politics, it is but natural that the subjects of Native States should consider the position that may be assigned to them in the New India that is going to emerge out of the present transactions. It is contemplated to bring into existence a Chiefs' Conference calculated to give the Chiefs an influential voice in those matters of Imperial concern in which they have a direct interest. The details of the organization are still under consideration, and the subjects of Native States who form one-third of India are seriously considering how their position is going to be affected by the organization of the Chiefs' Conference. The term Native States in the Indian political system does not merely connote the Rulers of Native States, but includes also the subjects of Native States; and the Paramount Power to whom the Rulers of Native States and their subjects owe allegiance has also a clearly understood position in respect of the bodies politic which are termed the "Native States of India." The present position of the subjects of Native States is quite anomalous, and the questions are: Is that anomalous position to be perpetuated in the new arrangement or rendered more anomalous still by means of concessions from and to the Rulers of Native States taken behind the back of their subjects? Is it going to be recognized that the subjects of Native States form an integral and by no means an inconsiderable part of the Indian Commonwealth and are therefore entitled to be heard on important questions of political reconstruction, involving their status and their rights, and throwing on them new and enlarged responsibilities? Are they going to have any direct share in the rights along with the responsibilities of Imperial citizenship? or to continue in the same outlandish position that they occupy to-day? These are among the questions which, at the present moment, trouble the mind of every intelligent subject of the Native States of India and ought, in my opinion, to strike every lover of India as questions of no ordinary importance to be considered at the present juncture.

The question.

II. The Native States, 680 in number and covering an area of 630,068 square miles, contain a population of close upon 66,000,000. The British Government as the Paramount Power (1) exercises exclusive control over the

The Native States: their position in the constitution of the country.

foreign relations of the States (2) assumes a general but limited responsibility for the safety and internal peace of the States (3) assumes a special responsibility for the safety and welfare of the British subjects resident in the States and (4) requires subordinate co-operation in the task of resisting foreign aggression and maintaining internal order.* The last involves an obligation on the part of the Native States to make contributions in men and money in times of war in virtue of which we see the Native States of India paying their quota in the present war. The general responsibility for the internal peace of the Native States implies a guarantee on the part of the British Government, to the Native Rulers against the risk of being dethroned by insurrection and necessarily involves a corresponding guarantee to their subjects against intolerable misgovernment. The Native States are regarded as semi-sovereignities clothed with rights and responsibilities subject to the paramount supremacy of the British Crown and the Rulers as well as the subjects of the Native States owe allegiance and obedience to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor. The obligations of the States for Military co-operation for common defence are unlimited in their extent in the time of war. "It is an essential duty," according to Sir William Lee Warner, "correlated to the rights of protection that the Protected States should co-operate to the full measure of their resources in repelling a common enemy." The services which the Native States are required to render to the Imperial army comprehend also the rights of passage and occupation of forts, of right of cantonment, of assistance in the matter of supplies, the extradition of desertors and the grant of unlimited control over the railway system, the telegraph system and the postal communications as being vitally connected with the common defence.'

The position of the
Subjects of Native
States in India—
Their *locus standi*

III. With this formidable list before us in which the rights and liberties of the subjects of Native States are involved at every stage it is impossible to say that the subjects of Native States have no *locus standi* in the Indian political system or in the Imperial Political system either. It is the subjects of Native States who pay the large contributions in money, who supply the men and who have to suffer great inconveniences and undergo immense self-sacrifice and exercise no inconsiderable self-denials in order that the Empire may be got rid of the common enemy. How is it then, that the subjects of Native States have not been regarded as entitled to an audience of H. E. the Viceroy and the Right Honourable the Secretary of State in their great mission? It cannot be that Native States are outside the scope of the forthcoming reconstruction. If that were so, there was no sense in calling the Conference of Native Chiefs and receiving suggestions from them as to the place to be accorded to them, in view of their rights, interests and obligations, in the new scheme of the Government of India. The Government of India and the Government of His Imperial Majesty are perfectly aware of the organic unity of India and I submit that the British Administrators of the country and the

* Hbert's Government of India 2nd Edn. pp. 139—140 see P. 141 Lee Warner P. 379 Lee Warner P. 226.

rulers and their advisers of the Native States of India, will perceive the appropriateness of the present opportunity to unify into an organic whole, in the actual constitution of the Government of India, the people and the Rulers of Native States and the people of India under the British Rule, so as to leave no room for any conflict of interests, economic or political, and to silence for ever the jarring notes which sometimes disturb the happy relations that ought always to exist among the Rulers of Native States and their subjects and the authorities which carry on the King-Emperor's Government in the country.

IV. Under the forthcoming Constitution of the Government in India, it seems clear that there is going to be an enlargement of the powers of the Provincial Governments and a readjustment of the relations existing between them and the Government of India. The arrangement was foreshadowed in para 3 of Lord Crew's famous Despatch of the 25th of August 1911. It contemplates, in the terms of the despatch, "gradually to give to the provinces a larger measure of self-government until at last India would consist of a number of administrations, autonomous in all provincial affairs with the Government of India above them all and possessing powers to interfere in cases of misgovernment, but ordinarily restricting their functions in matters of Imperial concern." Now it happens that the Native States of India are in a similar position to the Provinces as the latter are sought to be made in Lord Crew's scheme. There is for each one of these States immunity from foreign laws, non-intervention except in the case of gross misrule, and amenability to the decrees of the Imperial Government in matters of Imperial concern. I submit that it is quite possible, nay in the fitness of things, to give a place to the Native States in the Imperial organizations, that is, to their Rulers and their subjects along with them, as a corollary to the new policy which must now pervade all political institutions in the country. The Native States are concerned with all matters of Imperial concern. They are concerned with customs, post, telegraph, mint, salt, opium, railways, army and navy. By virtue of the obligation of military co-operation they may well claim a voice in the determination of questions affecting the military organization and military arrangements of the country. In the fiscal arrangements that will follow the close of the war there is every possibility of protective tariffs being introduced in India. The Native States will be called upon to agree to these tariffs themselves as otherwise they would defeat their own purpose. This will necessarily involve a measure of taxation against the subjects of Native States. Under the arrangement of making India a self-reliant dominion of the King Emperor her military and naval organization will undergo a material change costing several times the amount that it costs to-day. Part of the increased cost may have to be borne by Native States in virtue of their obligation for common defence. In all these cases it goes without saying that additional sacrifices will have to be made by the subjects of Native states. Are they to be like the dumb driven cattle in a state of perpetual tutelage, not to say enslavement, or are they to have any manner of association in the determina-

No taxation without representation.

tion of these questions of high politics: this in a nutshell is the question which I place before the people of India and beg the Viceroy and the Secretary of State on the one hand, and the Rulers and the ministers of Native States on the other, to consider as a serious question of Imperial politics.

Native States in the
Congress Scheme.

VI. I request the people of British India to consider this question because the present movement for constitutional reforms had its origin in the demand of the "Indian National Congress" and because the people of Native States have always looked upon the Congress as the one body which represents the aspirations of the Nation as a whole and guides the country to its destiny. The people of Native States believed and still believe that the question of the emancipation of the subjects of Native States could not be out of the mind of the leaders of the national movement (Vide Article I of the constitution of the Indian National Congress)* and hoped and still hope that, when the proper opportunity arrived they would not omit to press their claim for justice and freedom. The scheme now submitted by the Congress was drawn up on the existing basis and on the lines of least resistance. When it was framed it was hardly thought that a Mesopotemia commission was going to investigate every detail of a certain department of the Government of India and record, after the most careful and impartial investigation, a finding, that, the present arrangements in India were weighed and found wanting, and recommend a drastic revision. The progress of democratic ideas and the conviction that "*there was only one form of Government whatever it might be called, namely, where the control was in the hands of the people*" had not yet dawned until recently over statesmen like Mr. Balfour and Lord Curzon, who were not prepared, until the war made it clear to them to accept for India the fundamental political creed of the British nation for which Gladstone and Bright fought for generations. It was this, coupled of course with the clear demands of the "Indian National Congress," which paved the way for the final determination of the goal of British Policy in India,—the gradual development of Self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible Government. Responsible Government as understood in modern politics means Government responsible to the legislature and liable to be removed and replaced by it. The Congress scheme did not contemplate and does not contemplate the introduction of this form of Government. In fact when the issue was raised by Lord Pentland's speech denouncing Mrs. Besant's activity, some Congress leaders promptly argued that the Congress did not then, by its scheme, demand responsible Government. It is true that the Scheme as it stands is capable of fitting in as a step in the direction of the Government ideal, but that is its merit; it was not clearly the aim with which it was framed. In the words of the Hon. Mr. Sastri it falls short of responsible Government. It is clear to my mind that *responsible* rather than *responsible* Government is the aim of the Congress scheme as framed at present, and as a step towards the higher end. The Government is expected to treat it as such a step only, and examine it from that standpoint.

* The Objects of the Indian National Congress are the attainment by the people of India of a system of Government similar to that enjoyed by the self-governing Members of the British Empire and a participation by them in the rights and responsibilities of the Empire on equal terms with those Members.

I VI. The Congress Scheme must, then, I submit, be recast and brought in a line with the Government ideal as laid down in the Declaration of the Imperial Cabinet. In the process of that revision I ask the people of British India to consider the services which the Native States, that is to say, ultimately, the subjects of Native States, have rendered to the cause of the mother country. The people of Native States have always sympathized with the Congress. Nay, even the Chiefs themselves, when enlightened enough, have never failed to lend their enthusiastic support to the Congress cause. "Speaking from my own knowledge," said Sir Phirozsha Mehta in the course of his reply to public addresses voted to him in 1895, "I can vouch that the majority of the Chiefs of this Presidency have close sympathy with the aims and objects of the educated Natives and especially with those of the Congress." The recent utterances of the Maharaja of Bikaner must have made it abundantly clear that as a body, His Highness was speaking as a representative Chief—the States have the fullest sympathy with the aspirations of the educated Indians. The omission of the Congress to include the subjects of Native States in their Scheme was due not to any neglect of the true rights of their fellow subjects or to a sense of absolute confidence in the personal Rule of their Rulers. But the Congress thought that it was beyond its scope, as long as the position of the people of British India was not accurately measured to consider questions of such peculiar delicacy and extraordinary difficulty, as the one now before you. The omission therefore, does not imply any reluctance on the part of the people of British India to include the subjects of Native States in a properly constructed Imperial system and I cannot imagine how it can ever be otherwise.

The people and Princes of Native states sympathize with the Congress. The Congress must be equally sympathetic towards them.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's testimony.

VII. Far be it from me to advance any proposition in disparagement of the people of British India directly under the British Rule but it ought to be said in justice to the Rulers and the subjects of Native States that it is the co-operation of Native States in the present war that has contributed largely to raise India in the esteem of the sister dominions of the British Empire and our gallant Allies. If ever India is to have a sound and self-reliant military service, efficient in war, it is the subjects of Native States who will supply the men, as well as the officers in large abundance. Their co-operation will be necessary in carrying out industrial and economic reforms if efficiency is desired. They contribute in the shape of the tributes and indirect taxes their due proportion of the Imperial Revenues. They will be called upon to join in the Imperial Tariffs when they come, as they are bound to come, in the near future. The people of Native States are justly conscious of their position and their importance in the service of the mother country and claim the rights to be heard in the councils of the Empire and influence their decision.

Imperial importance of the subjects of Native States.

VIII. But, it will be said, the Chiefs, the natural leaders and spokesmen of their subjects, are already consulted on these points and they will have their say. I have no doubt they will have it. But is that enough? Are the people to be counted for nothing? Will it satisfy the

Conscious and deliberate consent of the subjects of Native States necessary.

liberal statesmen who investigate the problem of Indian Reconstruction? I do not deny the right of the Chiefs to negotiate settlements of the kind said to have been arrived at between certain Indian leaders and a few representatives of the Chiefs at Patiala. That right is on a par with the rights of the Executive Government in every State to settle its questions of external relations. But when it is certain that the Chiefs have mainly got to rely upon their populations for the performance of those Imperial duties which the States are under an obligation to perform, and when it is also understood that the people of Native States, such as they are, have themselves to bear the brunt, is it not wise, is it not expedient, to interest them in the transactions and obtain their consent? Is it consistent with the spirit of the age to drag them to compliance with the Chiefs' engagements made behind their back? I should rather think that the time has arrived when the subjects of Native States are lifted up from their obscurity and given their proper share in the shaping of their destiny. They must be parties to arrangements in which their interests, their rights and their future are so deeply involved. The subjects of Native States either support their Chiefs or they do not? If they do, why not obtain their express consent and thereby strengthen the position of the Chiefs? I submit that conscious and deliberate consent on the part of the people should be considered absolutely necessary.

Have the subjects
of Native States
no mind to think
and feel?

IX An impression seems to prevail in the minds of many that the subjects of Native States have no eye and no ears; but they have only the hands that strike and pay at the bidding of their Liege, Lord and Sovereign. They have the hands that strike and pay at the bidding of their Liege, Lord and Sovereign, but they have eyes that see and ears that hear; and they have a mind to think and feel as well. Does it not stand to reason, then, that they should think, feel and act in the same manner? They are ready to strike and pay at the bidding of their Chiefs. Would they not strike and pay more effectively if they were permitted to think and prompted to feel with the Empire at large?

Why the subjects
of Native States
are entitled to
have a place in the
Councils of the
Empire?

Imperial grounds.

X. My appeal is addressed to all parties to the impending settlement of the Constitutional question. The Imperial Conference at which the Maharaja of Bikaner represented the Native States with admirable tact and unquestionable ability is fraught with far-reaching consequences to the economic future of the country. The war is protracting endlessly and no one can say what further sacrifices it is going to demand, sacrifices in men and money, and in the shape of the resultant impediment to the future progress of the allied countries. In his letter to the people of India Mr. Lionel Curtis has pointed out how the enormous cost of the war will require an annual revenue of £ 3000,000,000 (it may be much more if [calculated on the basis of the national debt of Great Britain as it stands to-day) to meet the interest of the loans before a shilling is available for the army, the navy, for public education, and for all other Departments of Government. The burden, he says, now falls upon 45,000,000 people of the British Isles and points out how the British Empire (including the Dominions and India)

consists of 430,000,000 souls, and how, if the burden is spread over this vast course "there is money enough and to spare to provide every possible security which the State needs." The argument foreshadows a fiscal policy which will be a great innovation on the existing practice and is bound to extend to the millions under the Native States of India. The subjects of Native States will not grudge any sacrifices that may be justly allocated to them but they think and feel that they must have a voice in the matter all along the line. They claim that they ought to have a voice within their (respective) states, that they are entitled to be heard in the councils of the Indian Empire in matters of common interests and common sacrifices, and that they must have a place in the Imperial Council as well.

XI. I do not deny, I say at once again, the right of this or that Chief to represent the British States of India. But I wish that such a Chief really represents the feelings and sentiments of the people of Native States. The latter must be made acquainted with the issues, they must be given opportunities to express their ideas on them, and the representative, whoever he is, must undertake to put those before the Council or Councils whether in India or at Home, and no others. It is sometimes argued that the subjects of Native States are unfit for such a considerate treatment. I deny the accusation implied in this argument. It is idle to say that they have lost the capacity to grasp great issues of high politics within the short space of a few decades. They are as much influenced by the contact of the West as their fellow countrymen under the direct rule of Britain. Subjects of Native States in all parts of the country have been taking University education and illiteracy is already on the wane. Besides, the most illiterate villager in Native States, as in British India, knows his duty to the State and his Sovereign and performs it to the best of his ability. He would be better able to do the same, no doubt, if he knew how to read and write and had frequent opportunities for forming informed judgments on current events, and if he had the power to test their accuracy and effectiveness. That, however, is not yet the case in British India. And, it cannot be denied that there is already a fair proportion of administrative ability and modern culture in some of the important Native States, and the literacy in the smaller States, thanks to the lead given by the British Government is not so hopeless as to incapacitate their people for every participation in the management of their own concerns.

The right of the Chiefs to represent their subjects.

XII. The Rulers of Native States are not merely the Chiefs of semi-civilized tribes of which they may be considered the natural spokesmen by virtue of their superior strength and family position. They are territorial monarchs, semi-sovereign in status, with the duties and responsibilities as well as the rights and privileges of rulership. Under the Hindu system these monarchs though not constitutional in the strict sense of the word, were always responsive to the voice of their subjects. They would have been so to-day, constrained to be so even in spite of themselves, if the subjects were left free to resent and resist arbitrary conduct. But by virtue of their treaties with the British Government they have ceased to be legally or morally

The British Government and the rulers of Native States and their subjects.

Internal checks or outside intervention?

responsible to their people. In theory the British Government maintain that they are under an obligation to prevent misgovernment by intervening in the internal affairs of Native States if a proper case arose. But now a days, in practice, non-intervention has been the rule and intervention the exception. It has created naturally a sense of irresponsibility among the Rulers of Native States. Now as subjects of Native States they do not desire that their Rulers should be subject to outside control. But just because they desire that the States should be beyond such control, they think that adequate internal checks ought to be provided to prevent the machine of administration from going wrong. Every one of us, prince or pauper, is liable to the common frailties of human nature and to succumb to the temptations inherent to the special positions of irresponsible, power and high prestige. The constitutional checks that the wise men of the West have devised after long sufferings and mature experience, are calculated to minimise, if not totally to annihilate, the operation of human frailties and the temptations of irresponsible position. I submit that it is time the Rulers of Native States took this opportunity to provide adequate constitutional checks in their Home affairs and made for themselves a clean record freed from personal responsibility.

The strength of Rulers greater in constitutional than in personal rule: minimizing political intervention from above.

XIII. The obligations which the Native States owe to the Paramount power in India are treated as obligations for the due performance of which the Rulers are held personally responsible, and there-in lies, in my opinion, the great stumbling block to the introduction of representative Government in Native States. Of course, as long as Personal Rule is the prevailing form of Government in the Native States the British authorities have no alternative but to consider the Rulers personally responsible for misrule. But if the Rulers shared the desire to transfer their responsibility to the shoulders of their people, that is to say, to ministers responsible to them, there should be in all reasonableness no difficulty on the part of the British authorities to absolve the rulers from personal responsibility. The Rulers would lose nothing and gain much by adopting such a course. They would have all the privileges of personal dignity which they enjoy to-day. They can preside over the meetings of their cabinets and guide their deliberations; they can, if they choose, preside over the deliberations of their legislative councils and they will have the usual right of veto, of dissolution, and if need be, of the dismissal of ministers. Instead of being a party responsible to a foreign power for good government, the Native Ruler would himself be in the position of the superior authority holding his people and his ministers responsible to himself for mismanagement of state affairs. The British Government in that case could only, on a proper occasion arising, draw the attention of the ruler to this or that item of improper or inefficient administration and instead of threatening to supersede him or depose him as they can do at present, could at best advise a dissolution of his legislature or dismissal of his ministers for proved incompetency.

The advantages of constitutional rule in Native States.

XIV. What a change would such a procedure create in the internal organisation of the State? The whole rule, in the Native States, in that case,

broad-based on the people's will, would acquire a momentum inconceivable under present conditions. Their ministers would cease to be mere reflections of a personal dignity, and would learn to respect the people and serve them more effectively. Their dependence for their power on the will of the people will teach them to shake off their assumed contempt for the people, and lay aside the rigid manners which in some cases they are constrained to assume to prove their attachment to their Rulers and their detachment from their subjects.

XV. But, it will be said, where are the men in the Native States who can be trusted with high office? Again, I must protest with as much emphasis as I can command against such a condemnation of the subjects of Native States. Is it believed that the civilization of centuries has been lost on the people of Native States because they live under an Indian flag? Have not the Native States supplied men of great ability and genuine worth to the British authorities from the dawn of the British Power in India down to the present day? Dadabhai, and Gandhi, to name only two of the greatest names in recent Indian history all belonged to one or the other of the Native States of India. It may be said that a majority of the subjects of Native States has not the culture to understand modern problems. But that culture is not inaccessible to the subjects of Native States and will naturally come with responsibility. And it will always be open to the people of Native States to seek the advice and co-operation of their neighbours who are their kith and kin and who have a genuine desire to help them in their efforts for good and efficient government on the European model.

Consideration of objections.

XVI. Another great advantage one can foresee in the introduction in all our native monarchies, small and great, the principle of representative government of the British type, is that, secrecy and intrigue would for ever be banished from the land. Their public affairs small though they may be, will have the benefit of free and open discussion. The autocratic form of Government if it is undesirable in British India is equally undesirable everywhere else. It is highly undesirable in India under Native Rule.

The banishment of secrecy and intrigue.

XVII. I need not labour the point any further. If it is true that liberty alone fits men for liberty the argument of want of fitness, of which I deny the truth, has no value. I beg to point out that the aspirations which make British India what it is to-day are equally there in India under Native Rule. They do not find public expression because the inhabitants of these tracts are under peculiar disabilities. Remove them and, I submit, India under Native Rule will give evidence of the existence among them of men of the same calibre and capacity as in British India.

Give the subjects of Native States their chance.

XVIII. I earnestly appeal to the Viceroy and the Right Hon'ble The Secretary of State for India and the Rulers of Native States not to miss this opportunity of enlarging the liberties of the subjects of the Native States and initiate measures with a view to ultimately assimilate them in the Reconstructed arrangements that may be finally set up in British India. I admit

Appeal to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State and the Native Rulers.

that the admission of the inhabitants of Native States to a substantial share in the administrative arrangements of their own principalities is the necessary preliminary to any such assimilation. I therefore plead for such a share being granted to them in their own States. The sovereignty in Native States is, in theory as well as in practice, shared by the King Emperor and the Rulers of Native States. The King Emperor is willing to admit his subjects to constitutional liberty of a far-reaching character. Can His Majesty withhold that part of his boon from the people of India under the Native Rulers? And I submit, that the Native Rulers should not grudge the sacrifice which is bound ultimately to redound to the great advantage of the communities over whose destiny it has been given them to preside. There is no doubt that the subjects of Native States will be stronger politically, economically and financially, under a system of Government from which arbitrary rule will be banished, in which secrecy and the intrigue will be no more, and in which the people, now like dumb driven cattle, will live as men. This is an age of freedom. Why, I submit, it should be denied to 70 millions of human beings among the most loyal and law abiding on the surface of the earth, always ready to die for their sovereign and the mother-land?

A word of warning,

XIX. And, before I proceed to the next part of my argument I may be permitted to submit with due deference, that, those Native Rulers who are apathetic towards the aspirations of their subjects, and think that "they are the State, and that the resources of the State are their private property" are out of tune with the modern world. The only effect of arbitrary and autocratic rule will be the expatriation, already begun, of the wealth and culture of their territories to the more congenial surroundings of British India. How many of the wealthier and more enterprising among the merchants of Bombay belong to Cutch and Kathiawar? The bulk of the Marwaries who command the capital which finance the trade of large cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rangoon, what part of India do they belong to? And the movement already grown serious will grow in its horrible immensity until the Native States will be left the land of the unfit and the inefficient. The young men of the Native States who take University education and qualify themselves for higher employment in the public service resort to British India for the satisfaction of their natural ambitions. This causes depletion of talent from the Native States which has a degenerating effect on the population of the Native States. Is that a consummation to be wished for? Is that not a fearful catastrophe from which it ought to be the duty of the Native Rulers to save their territories?

The expediency of liberalizing the administration of Native States.

XX On the contrary it is as clear as day light that the policy of liberalizing the administration of Native States and giving to the talents, energy and enterprise of their people wider opportunities for full play in the fields of political and economic life will not only keep what talents there are already in the territories, but will attract some from the neighbouring States where such opportunities are either not available or cannot be given

for diverse reasons. I am anxious to see that 'one third of India' recovers its proper place in the progressive life of India; and I am anxious, therefore, to see that the political institutions in Native States should be organised with a view to secure the elevation moral and material, of the subjects of Native States.

XXI. I may make it clear that I want no *revolutionary changes*. I only enunciate a principle which may be worked out gradually. The first measure in the policy of liberalization will of course be the spread of education. Some measures of association of the people in the administration of State affairs may be devised in a manner that may cause the minimum of disturbance in the existing arrangements at a modest sacrifice on the part of the Chiefs and shoulder the people with some responsibility. These measures may then be left to grow and develop in course of time, into responsible or responsive self-government; which is the hall-mark of self-respect both for the people and their Rulers. Indians under autocratic Native Rule do and will further appear small and contemptible in the eyes of their fellow-countrymen in British India and fellow Citizens of the British Empire, if no self-governing institutions are now introduced. Will the Rulers of Native States like to figure in the Councils of a free Empire as autocrats who in English political phraseology are called despots, however benevolent? Will they not be better regarded as constitutional monarchs who respect and serve their people and who are respected and served in turn by a free and patriotic population? Will they prefer to be Chiefs of barbarous tribes as they would be regarded to be, if they continued to be autocratic, to being the beloved sovereigns of civilized, self-respecting and self-governing populations?

XXII. Such a policy, clearly enunciated, and in part adopted, will pave the way for the association of the subjects of Native States in those Imperial affairs in which their interests are directly or indirectly involved. How necessary it is that it should be so has been shown in the foregoing argument. Moreover, the thought of India divided into isolated territories involves a terrible blow to the sentiment of unity which all India has been cherishing ever since the birth of the Indian National Congress. Has not the King-Emperor asked us all to be united? Is there going to be no institutional symbol of our political union which the King-Emperor typifies only in his own person? A council of Native Chiefs may be a good institution as a Council of National Defence or as a Conference of administrators to consider problems of good and efficient Government. How will that affect the people of Native States, that is the question. Are they going to be kept under perpetual pupilage in their own homes and utterly outlandish in their own country? The position seems absurd and utterly unsuitable to the requirements of the present age and the coming political situation.

XXIII. I am here reminded of certain arguments recently advanced in an article in the *Bombay Political Reformer*, the organ of the 'District Congress-Committees of Bombay,' and told that, if those arguments are sound there is no hope of political union with the people of India under Native Rule.

Gradual Progress.

An early Association of the subjects of Native States with Imperial affairs necessary.

The sentiment of unity.

The Treaties: the position explained.

All that is said in the article is that Native States are by treaty and usage immune from the British Laws and therefore beyond the reach of our legislatures. The argument is perfectly sound and incontrovertible. It is then pointed out how the British Government have all along scrupulously maintained the treaty rights of Native States as for instance, in the rule by which the members of the present legislative councils are prevented from asking questions or discussing any matter "affecting the relations of His Majesty's Government or of the Governor-General in Council or any.....foreign State or Native State of India, or relating to the internal affairs of any such Native State." True: but that is because the present councils are essentially *Legislative Councils* and have no manner of control over the Executive Government. But the situation would be materially altered when under the policy to be now initiated the legislative councils will cease to be mere Legislatures, but, will be, in theory and practice, in law and fact, the final arbiter of the Nation's destiny. The Congress clearly demands effective control over the *Executive* both in the Provincial and the Imperial Government. Probably a new nomenclature will be provided for the political Institutions that will take the place of the present councils. And, the announcement of Mr. Montagu declares responsible Government the goal of British policy in India. The reservations which have a meaning now will cease to have any meaning then. And then probably the People's Assembly and the Executive Government will both think it an advantage to have associated with them the Native States,—princes and their people,—through their representatives, in the discharge of the functions which will then devolve on them by virtue of their rights and responsibilities towards the princes and people who together form the Native States of India. The writer of the article sees the chance of such a development in bringing into existence some organization, separate from the Indian legislatures to look after the welfare of the States. I have no doubt that the Chiefs will do everything in their power to secure their present advantages and strengthen and enlarge them as much as possible. I do not grudge them the privilege but I want to be assured that nothing will be done to perpetuate for ever the arbitrary and autocratic methods of Native Rule. I appeal to every body concerned, the Viceroy and the Secretary of State and their councillors, and the Indian leaders who assist the authorities in formulating a definite scheme of form, to do everything that is possible to secure for 70 millions of Imperial citizens the primary right of British Imperial citizenship *viz* the right to political freedom.

Partition of India
into two rigid
camps a great
blunder.

XXIV. At what stage in the evolution of the British policy for India the progressive realization of responsible Government, can the Native States and their subjects be admitted to participate in the rights of self-government, so generously conferred? I wish here to point out that I cannot support the policy which demands the partition of mother India into two separate camps to be perpetually at arm's length with each other. I am for union and re-integration and I wish to do nothing on this occasion, and do everything

at this juncture, that would bring the people and Princess of India under Native Rule as close as possible to the people of India under the rule of His Britannic Majesty. To divide them from each other into rigid organizations of the kind proposed, is, I submit a political blunder of the greatest magnitude. Personally, therefore, I would regard the proposal of creating some organization with a few seats allotted to representative Native Rulers and their ministers, as not inexpedient. In such an organization the members belonging to, and concerned with, the Native States will form "the Native States Committee" and such a Committee would in the first instance consider questions affecting the Native States. The representatives of their people may have a corresponding place allotted to them in the popular assemblies Provincial as well as Imperial, where they will act as "Popular Committees" for addressing themselves to the questions relating to the States. In these Committees the members will have the opportunity of expressing their own opinion on the questions in an authoritative form and at the final voting on the propositions with which they may be concerned they will have the right to vote. I know there is at present a strong feeling among Native Rulers against the British Indians having a voice in the internal affairs of the Native States and the British Indians too under the existing arrangements are rightly opposed to any association of the people of Native States in the Councils of British India. But there could not be any objection in pooling together the voice of the Native States, and giving it a considered and authoritative expression after a free and open discussion among themselves. Among the States *inter se* there is hardly any chance of a conflict of opinion on matters of common interest; and the matters relating to the Native States that will come up before these institutions will be those only which are now handled and decided by the Executive Government. I put it to the rulers of Native States if it will not be a distinct advantage to be taken out of the irresponsible and arbitrary control, or guidance if you like, of the Executive Government and cast their lot in a body in which government by free and public discussion will be the rule. It will also be an advantage to formulate the primary decisions of Native States in the Committees where the individual states concerned will themselves have an opportunity to express their opinions freely and frankly and have the benefit of exchanging their views with their brothers. Such an arrangement will work as a great unifying influence among the Native States themselves and will bring their administrators under the moral influence of the free and enlightened opinion of the whole country.

Where Native Rulers should cast their lot?

XXV. The admission of the people to such an association in the popular assemblies does not involve any great innovation. It will be the fulfilment of the expectations raised by the Declaration of the Home Government of the 20th of August last. The words of the Declaration are quite clear. The idea is the progressive realisation of responsible Government in India and the expression *India* includes, in the language of British laws

The inclusion of the People of Native States in the Popular Assemblies a fulfilment of the declaration of the 20th of August in regard to the Native States.

as it includes in the language of the learned and the laymen and in the actual conduct of her unsophisticated people and ardent patriots, the Native States also. It is true that for some administrative purposes the territories of Native States are classed 'foreign' but the States have no international status, the expression being covered to imply with diplomatic emphasis, their immunity from British laws and the semi-sovereign Status of their Rulers. It serves as a clear, unequivocal and expression for the statement that they are autonomous states within the Indian Empire. As they are an integral part of the Indian Empire they have, or ought to have, their natural place in the assemblies which carry on the affairs of that Empire. To begin with, they may be assigned the restricted function I have mentioned, but I look forward to the day when the differences of territorial jurisdictions will not be allowed to come in the way of common service and the fulfilment of a common destiny. The Native States cannot live in a condition of isolation from British India, nor, as I have been at some pains to point out, can the people of British India do so. They must, Rulers and the people of the Native States, and the people of British India, make up their minds to blend themselves in their institutional life into one indivisible whole just as they are in the natural position of the country, in race and interests, in history, and civilization; and, I submit, not a moment must be lost, in taking measures calculated to hasten the day of that glorious reunion. I have no quarrel with the dignities conferred or to be conferred on the Rulers of Native States; but I plead for assigning a few seats in the popular assemblies of the country to the representatives of the people of Native States, in order to facilitate the extension of their vision, and their participation in the common life of the Indian Empire in a spirit of devotion and service to the motherland.

India one indivisible whole.

Question of detail reserved for the future.

XXVI. I do not think it necessary, at present, to make further concrete suggestions as to who will form the electorates and other details of organization and working. My present purpose is to get the principle accepted and I feel sure that if the principle is accepted there will be no difficulty in arranging the details. As for the incorporation of the Rulers in any general organization I admit that it is a question attended with great difficulties, and I would not mind waiting for the development of the Chiefs' Conference. But, I may be permitted to say, there are not a few who are fully convinced that in the constitutional fabric of India the Rulers of Native States ought to be assigned a place of deserving prominence and commanding moral influence. I do not see any chance for such a provision without the organisation of some special institution. I would not leave it alone to them and that is one of my objections to the proposed Chiefs' Conference. I would find a place in it for the landed aristocracy of India and the members of the intellectual aristocracy of the land. I would have in fact something like a Senate of State for the Indian Empire consisting of all the stabler elements of the country. I would of course circumscribe its power to retard progress, if that was feared, by constitutional devices with which every

A Senate of State for India desirable.

constitutional builder is now so perfectly familiar. In the march of events no one really knows what part India may be called upon to play and when the day comes for taking great risks and large responsibilities, I am convinced that, it would be found to be more to the advantage of the Native States as well as the people of British India to think and act together than remain isolated from each other as is the practice to-day.

XXVII. I admit that it is largely for the Native States to make up their mind on this question. I appeal to the Rulers of Native States to apply their mind to the subject with a devoted regard for the welfare of the mother country. I have no doubt that the British Government and the people of British India are perfectly right in approaching the question of Native States with a certain amount of delicacy. But I believe that when we sit down deliberately to reconstruct, with the definite object of making India a self-contained and self-reliant Empire, far-sighted statesmanship actuated by the single desire for the best interests of the motherland, ought to be brought into play. The present is not a question of applying the law and rules of political conduct with the Rulers of Native States as they stand to-day. We are all on a commission of reconstruction and we must look ahead and take the opportunity at its proper worth. The present juncture appeals to my mind as a psychological moment for taking the initiative in the inauguration of great plans. I want to move slowly and cautiously, but I want to see the fundamental principle of Indian political life fairly established, on the present occasion, on the solid foundations of mutual regard and common political institutions. The Native States have, according to Sir William Lee Warner, an open account with their Imperial partner and the Imperial partner has incurred responsibilities which guarantee the existence of the Native States and save them harmless from the operations of aggressive militarism, now centred in Central Europe, tomorrow, to find a home in some other corner of the globe. Let us take the warning in time and close up our ranks in the closest relationship with Great Britain so as to present a solid front to the enemies of civilisation and political and economic progress, wherever they may be. The plan here proposed does not involve any revolutionary changes, in the relations of the Rulers of Native States with those of the Paramount Power. I respect the Treaty rights of Native States as much as the most rigidly conservative public man among us. But I submit that there is nothing new or novel in slight readjustments, supposing such will be necessary. The pages of Sir W. Lee Warner give an illuminating account of such readjustments as they have been mutually agreed upon or introduced by political usage and political precedent, and dictated by considerations of public policy, from time to time, in the course of the last century, the recent solution of the Virangam question being the latest case in point.

XXVIII. In his speech at Oxford Lord Islington whose genuine sympathy with Indian aspirations is beyond question, mentioned the Native States as units of administration which might of their own 'free will' enter into the Indian Imperial System, which the new arrangement proposed to reorganize. The

An appeal to the Rulers of the Native States and to the people of India.

The present is not a question of applying the law and rules of political conduct with the rulers of Native States.

All are on a commission of reconstruction.

What is good for British India is good for Native States also.

mention of Native States makes the point clear that it is not a proper view of the position to take that the subjects of Native States or their Rulers can have no *locus standi* in the readjustments that are under contemplation. As already pointed out, the announcement of Mr. Montagu made subsequent to Lord Islington's Oxford speech defines the goal as realization of responsible Government for *India*. And the Indian National Congress has also for its object the attainment for *India* of a system of Government similar to that prevailing in the Self-governing colonies of the British Empire. I, therefore, appeal to the people of India as well as to the Viceroy and the Home Government, to the members of the Imperial Parliament, and to the British Electorates, to extend their helping hand to the subjects of Native States. The Congress has strenuously fought for the achievement of self-governing institutions on the European model for more than a generation. If they are good for British India, they are good for the Native States also. Will the Congress refuse them its sympathy and co-operation at this most critical juncture? Neither can I think that the British Nation whose regard for political freedom places it in the forefront of the civilized nations of the world and its representatives in Parliament, and in office, here or at home, would or can refuse their help to the people of the Native States, who, in history, civilization and political capacity and political aspirations are not distinguishable from the people of British India.

The present the
right time to up-
lift the subjects of
Native States.

XXIX. The subjects of Native States, it is necessary to add, stand in great need of the sympathy and co-operation of the people of British India and the Government for the timely fulfilment of their political aspirations. They are anxious to achieve their end by peaceful means through timely concessions from their own Rulers encouraged and supported by the Government of His Imperial Majesty with whom they share their rights of sovereignty. Is it too much to expect the latter to advise the Rulers of Native States to liberalize their political institutions in order that the unity of end and uniformity of political life may be firmly established in the country? Be it said to the credit of the Native States that some of the most important of them have already shown readiness to move rapidly enough in this direction, and Baroda, Mysore, Bikaner and Alwar have already introduced measures of associating their people in the administration of State affairs. What is acceptable to them ought to be acceptable to Rulers of all the seven hundred states who by virtue of their admirable adaptability have been able to carry on the traditions and history of India from times beyond the memory of men, under varying conditions of political life, and varying political institutions. And such an advice, could not be, I submit, regarded as amounting to intreview in the internal affairs of Native States. I have no precise idea of the proposals which the conference of Native States have made or are likely to make, but I cannot assume that such leading States as Baroda and Mysore, Bikaner and Alwar, could fail to advise the adoption of measures calculated to bring the subjects of the Native States of India into a line with the self-governing units of the Empire, in order that they may have a fitting place in its constitutional arrangements. If these advanced States led the way others may and probably will follow

almost automatically. And it would behove the Government of India to give adequate encouragement to the Rulers and help them in deciding the question in favour of freedom for their subjects. The penetration of liberal political ideals which have been pressing on Asiatic countries for the last fifty years and more, grown strong and irresistible under an overwhelming sense of large national and Imperial duties, to which the present war has opened the eyes of every nation, large and small, supported by the consciousness of the fearful fate which awaits the weak and the helpless, and spurred on by considerations of the present necessities and ultimate destiny of the Imperial and national life, the penetration of liberal political ideals has tended to create in the mind of the people of Native States, as much as in the minds of the people of British India, a yearning for associating themselves with their rulers with the object of helping to achieve the moral and material purpose which it is the aim of the institution of State to achieve. They believe in all sincerity that such an association will facilitate the progress of India under the Native Rulers to that cherished goal and they submit that it is the interest, as it is the duty as well as the privilege, of the Government, and the people of India outside the Native States, to help, to make the Native States politically and economically stronger and more efficient by the introduction of liberal measures, in order that the whole country, and consequently the Empire at large, may be stronger and more efficient. They also believe, contrarywise, that the continuance of autocratic rule in seven hundred Native States of India will hamper political progress in British India. Two communities so widely separated from each other, in institutional life have never lived together in peace and harmony and have never worked for common ends, though in the same country. I have no hesitation in giving expression to my considered conviction that such a course will only create indifference and unfriendliness between two artificial divisions of the same community, between whom the closest sympathy and the most cordial co-operation ought to exist for ever. And I would not be surprised if it came some day to an open conflict between them as between two distinct political personalities when allowed to grow independently of each other, with ideals widely different if left to stand rigidly aloof and unaccommodated to each other. They will move further away from each other, in ideals, interests and associations, and the result will be *one third of India* will remain backward and unprogressive, under autocracy and militarism, and will be a constant source of irritation and annoyance, not to predict greater evils, to British India. It has been urged that the Native States will be a drag on the progress of British India if allowed a place in the Councils of the country. I rather think that the chances of their being a drag on such progress are greater if its peoples are treated as political untouchables than would be the case if they were made to feel that *all* Indians are the members of one political community, one and indivisible, bound to be together in weal and woe, to work and worry together for common ends and common ills, and hold together against every difficulty in the service of Mother India.

Encouragement to the Rulers.

Continuance of autocratic rule in 700 Native States will hamper progress in British India.

A drag.

Subjects of Native States to be treated as political untouchables or members of one political community?

India on trial.

XXX India is on her trial and the fulfilment of her aspirations to stand erect among the nations of the Empire will depend upon the political sagacity and political wisdom with which she solves the problem of political reconstruction now on hand. There never was a time when the need for political fusion of the Princes and People of India, as of the various races, religious sects, creeds and castes among them, was more largely or more universally felt than at the present juncture, both in view of the present necessities of the situation and of the future ordering the British Empire and of the Indian Empire as an integral part of it and it behoves all concerned to apply their mind to the problem with patriotic regard for the best interests of the country and the Empire and without allowing any exclusive rights and privileges, interests, passions, ambitions or prejudices, to come between the object and its achievement.

Summary.

XXXI I must now bring this Memorandum to a close. I have pointed out in the forthcoming political reforms,

1. That the proposed Chiefs' Conference would be altogether inadequate as a measure expressive of the racial and political unity of the people of India and in view of the stupendous obligation for common defence which the States owe to the British Government and in the fulfilment of which conscious, cordial and intelligent co-operation, between the Rulers and the Ruled is absolutely necessary;
2. that the subjects of the Native States have the same *locus standi* in the Councils of the Empire as the Rulers of Native States and the people of British India, in view of the obligations which the Native States as political communities owe to the British Government in India and to the Empire at large;
3. that therefore, they ought to be accorded a place in the reconstructed councils which will be no longer merely legislatures, but will also have controlling functions;
4. that such a measure will not involve any violation of the treaty-rights by which immunity from British laws is guaranteed to the Native States, as there will be numerous questions of administrative importance in which the consent and co-operation of the people of Native States will be desirable and necessary;
5. that it must be admitted that some measures of associating the people of Native States in their state-affairs within their States is a necessary preliminary to such right of association being granted to them in British India, and that autocratic rule in the Native States must cease and make room for modern institutions extending political freedom to the subjects of Native States;
6. that this may be done gradually, and can be done without detriment to the autonomous character of the States and without detriment to the political obligations or to the status of the Chiefs in their relation with the British Government, and, with full reservation of sufficient authority in their own hands by the Chiefs in their internal affairs for the safety of good and efficient government;
7. that the subjects of Native States are entitled to expect sympathy and support from the people of British India as well as the British authorities in their claim for political freedom and participation in the common political life of the country;

8. that the policy of associating the Rulers and the subjects of the Native States in the councils of State will prove much more politic than the policy of keeping them at arm's length;

9. that on the other hand a policy of holding the subjects of Native States as political untouchables in the constitutional arrangements now in contemplation will be harmful to the best interests of the country;

10. that in considering questions of Reconstruction it is necessary to look at the problem as a whole with political sagacity, without passion and prejudices, and with sole regard for the best interests of the country and the Empire;

11. that admitting the delicacy of the problem it is desirable to wait for the developments of the proposed Chiefs' Conference as regards the share to be allotted to the Rulers of Native States in the coming constitutional rearrangement, though personally, I would regard it expedient to admit them to something like a 'Senate of State' for the Indian Empire, in which room may also be found for the larger landed proprietors and the intellectual aristocracy of the country;

12. that in the interests of progress both in British India and in India under Native Rule, a place ought to be found for the people of Native States in the councils to be organized in the new arrangements with power, if need be, in the first instance, to vote on questions relating to the Native States *only*, along with the other members of the Councils, Provincial as well as Imperial, leaving complete fusion for further developments; and

13. that, without the inclusion of popular representatives in these Councils, the organization of a Chiefs' Conference will be a measure of questionable utility in the moral and material interests of the country.

and have only to add that H. E. Viceroy and the Right Honourable Secretary of State, and their Highnesses the members of the Chiefs' Conference who are considering the question of the Native States in connection with forthcoming constitutional reforms will be good enough to give this Memorandum Note their most serious and sympathetic consideration.

~~AA 56~~
S 344 R 3423 130
Kolhapur, Maharaja.

AGENDA FOR CONFERENCE

OF

RULING PRINCES & CHIEFS

To be held at Delhi

V2:206V23144.N

E. 9

On the 20th January 1919, and following days.

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I. To consider Chapter X of the Joint Report by His Excellency the Viceroy and His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, with particular reference to the following recommendations :—

- (1) that with a view to improve future relations between the Crown and the States, a definite line should be drawn separating the Rulers who enjoy full powers of internal administration from the others; Para 302 of the Report.
- (2) that with the consent of the Rulers of States, their relations with the Government of India should be examined, not necessarily with a view to any change of policy, but in order to simplify, standardise and codify existing practice for the future; Para 305 of the Report.
- (3) that a permanent Council of Princes should be established; Para 306 of the Report.
- (4) that the Council of Princes should be invited annually to appoint a small standing committee; Para 307 of the Report.
- (5) that where the Viceroy thinks this desirable Commissions of inquiry should be appointed in regard to :—Para 308 of the Report.
 - (a) the settlement of disputes between the Government of India or any local Government and a State, or between one State and another, and
 - (b) the decision of cases where a State is dissatisfied with the ruling or advice of the Government of India or of any other of their local representatives ;
- (6) that when questions arise of depriving the Ruler of a State of his rights, dignities and powers, or of debarring from succession a member of his family, they should always be referred to a Commission to be appointed by the Viceroy to advise him; Para 309 of the Report.
- (7) that as a general principle, all important States should be placed in direct political relations with the Government of India; Para 310 of the Report.
- (8) that means should be provided for joint deliberation between the Government of India and the Princes on matters of common interest to both. Para 311 of the Report.

II. To consider the question of precedence of Ruling Princes *inter se* at social functions. (Vide Resolution passed on Item No. V of the agenda by the Conference of Ruling Princes and Chiefs held at Delhi in November 1917.)

I. Chapter X of the Reform Proposals.

The whole of the Reform Scheme concerning the Indian States is based on the assumption that a "definite line could be drawn separating the Rulers who enjoy full powers of internal administration from others" and "that such a classification would be effected after due inquiry." The Report further distinctly says that "the proposals are intended to relate only to States who enjoy full powers."

(1) Definite line separating the Rulers who enjoy full powers of internal administration from others (vide para 302 of the Report).

At the outset this clearly leaves out of account more than 600 out of a total of about 700 States. Any general scheme of Reforms regarding the whole of British India and the Native States would be incomplete, if it leaves out of account so many principalities. The Rulers of these States are bound to the Crown by treaties, and their rights and dignities and *Izzat* is preserved by the same general proclamations and promises, which have been given to the larger States. The future position and development of these States is as much a matter of Imperial concern, as the progress and the dignity of the larger ones. Some of them have a glorious past and traditions, which some of the full powered States cannot claim. These States have shared full portion of the contributions towards the present war in men and money. The loyalty of these Rulers is no less genuine. In short these States have as much right to live in tact and develop as the larger ones. Their exclusion will cause bitter disappointment to their Rulers at a time, when the position of every one else is being treated with unusual generosity. If the views and opinions of these Rulers are not before Government the fault is not theirs. There is yet sufficient time to consult and ascertain their wishes. All classes and communities and shades of opinion have had their say. To deny or even differ the consideration of the rights of these Rulers of being heard is an anomaly, the consequence of which would be quite clear to the politicians of the type of the Secretary of State and the Viceroy. I propose that their wishes may at once be ascertained by holding their Conferences at the principal centres, and a Committee on which they ought to be represented be appointed to consider their incorporation in the general scheme of Reforms about the Native States. I would go further and say that it is not good to cast any Rulers outside as 'political unassociables'. The geographical position, the smallness of the size, the want of full jurisdiction and the want of prestige which is due to the bigger States, make the position of these smaller States very difficult. If the bigger States are in fear of being unfavourably affected by the coming political changes, the smaller ones require by far the greater protection. In the above remarks, I have taken for granted that a line as suggested in the Report can be drawn separating the Chiefs with full internal powers from others. I am sorry, I have not got the copies of all upto-date revised treaties of all the States. So I am taking my facts from the last edition of Mr. Aitchisons'. I think it is no easy task to draw a clear line that will separate the greater from the smaller States.

The meaning of the phrase "full powers of internal administration" is nowhere defined in the Report. Many inroads have been made into the internal autonomy of the States, in spite of such terms in the treaties as the "Maharaja is full master of his territories", or "The British Government shall not interfere with the country of the Maharaja". Most of these inroads have been necessitated by the stress of circumstances, the political exigences, and the oneness of the Empire. The cession of territories for the railways, trunk-roads, or major irrigation works, the acceptance of the postal and telegraphic rules, the acquiescence in the currency policy,

the taking over of administration during minority, the very power of deposing a Ruler, and a hundred and one other obligations accepted by the States have carried on the pruning process to such an extent that the international lawyers hesitate to use the expression "full internal powers" with regard to any Indian State.

If the intention of the great authors of the Report be, to interpret the expression in the sense, given to it in the Scheme of Reforms proposed by the Princes at Delhi, still the question is not free from difficulties. Taking the expression in the sense given to it in the Delhi proposals, namely "full civil and criminal jurisdiction with power to make their own laws", the following facts confront us. How are such conditions as 'advice in important matters' to be reconciled. Moreover there are various shades in what are considered "full internal powers." No State does try, as a matter of fact, British European subjects for criminal offences, committed within the territorial limits of the State. Even in some big States the powers are subject to the "control and advice" of the Resident. With regard to some big States such a condition as follows is laid down—"the Maharaja shall be entitled to hold possession subject to the conditions of the treaties", and those conditions lay down the details of policy and of criminal and civil justice, and leave to the States very little, if any, power of making their own laws. Some States have full powers to try capital offences of their own subjects only; there are others who can try capital offences of any persons except British subjects; again there are some who send their papers to Government in cases of capital offences. All these States consider that they have full powers. If some of these States are excluded, it will mean no small offence to them. To give additional powers to some big States, in order to include them in the higher order is to beg the question. It would not then be the internal autonomy that would be the separating line, but some criterion other than such powers.

Even if these shades be neglected which by no means are small matters, the line then drawn would not be useful in separating important States from unimportant ones. Among the 86 States regarded as possessing full internal powers, 42 have revenues less than five lacs of Rupees, 39 have population less than one lakh souls, 40 have an area less than one thousand square miles and 8 are without salutes. Among the States on the other hand which have not got full internal powers, there are 13 who have revenues over five lakhs, 33 who have population over one lakh and 29 have area more than one thousand square miles. I have quoted these figures with a view to show, that the desired classification will by no means secure the purpose for which the classification is intended in the Report to be made, viz :—to stop the "practice appropriate in the case of the lesser chiefs being inadvertently applied to greater ones." Personally I am not in favour of any such new division being made, but if it is to come about, I think it should be made after taking into consideration the status, the salutes, the revenue, the population, the traditions and history, and the internal powers of the States. No single distinguishing feature will give the desired classification. A small number of about 40 or 50 States might be classed into a special group, and the Rulers may be called "Ruling Indian Princes," which term is not yet the property of all the Indian Rulers. This expression would also be free from all objections, which are raised against the use of the word 'Sovereigns'. The expression Ruling Princes at present does, as a matter of fact, apply to bigger Princes only.

The question involved here is so vast and to some extent so obscure, that no

I (2) Examination of the relations of the States with the Government of India with a view to simplify, standardise and codify existing practice for the future.

person who has no access to the ordinary and confidential record of the Government of India, can be suffered to pronounce correct opinion on it. I, therefore, suggest that a committee consisting of some Princes, Ministers and Government officials, may be appointed to consider this question.

No States bound together by independent international relations, or by subordinate alliances, or by a federal system of Government can carry on their intercourse, without developing some sort of usages and practices. Usages if made applicable, or supposed to be binding without clear and perfect understanding, would lead to serious consequences to the weaker party, especially to the Non-Treaty States. Indian text-writers on Native States, among whom Sir William Lee-Warner is regarded as an authority, have made certain generalisations which are not only of doubtful acceptance, but are such as must make all States uneasy. They have no official value, but the Native States have not yet made any attempt to state, what they think about Sir William Lee-Warner's view.

Even the doctrine that "treaties must be read as a whole" is dangerous in itself. Sir William himself says at page 38 of his book, "too much stress cannot be laid on this proposition." But the silent effect of his generalisation is being felt. The above doctrine is too widely expressed. Not only all the treaties with a particular State, are to be read "as a whole", but the principles laid down in the treaties of one State are to be held applicable to another State. Thus the author says, that the student must look to "the treaties of Gwalior for a review of military obligations not only of that State, but of other Native Princes." This doctrine with the principle of "extensive application", of which the author makes full use all along, would launch practical politicians into dangerous absurdities, and the States would not know where they are.

To criticise all the doctrines of Sir W. Lee-Warner is beyond the scope of this note. It means the production of a separate treatise which, I strongly urge, ought to be undertaken by the States. To leave him unopposed may, in the words of the author, amount to "a constructive argument of acceptance by silence".

The uncompromising remark of the author, that "no succession is valid until it is recognised by the British Government", has been greatly circumscribed by the Memorandum of the Government of India, on the ceremonies connected with succession in the Native States, in which it has been distinctly recognised, that "where there is a natural heir in the direct line, he succeeds as a matter of course."

The absolute right of selection in cases of collateral successions which of late finds place in some treaties, is qualified by the above Memorandum, which says that the "announcement of recognition and confirmation will be made by a representative of the British Government". In disputed and collateral successions, the rights of claimants are to be settled on merits, which is altogether different from the right of selection.

The marginal heading "unlimited liability of State in case of war," implying the compulsion, under which the States are placed, is unjustifiable and derogatory to the treaty rights of the States. I have no doubt that the States did, and would

continue to do everything in their power to assist the British Government in war time. But they would resent if they are told,—that Sir William's doctrine is to be read as an article of their treaties. The British Government too have wisely and rightly not made use of any language implying compulsion.

The standerdisation of Railway, Telegraph, Postal, Currency and Irrigation policies, needed for mutual benefit of the States and the British Government, is yet to be made. It is neither equitable nor common to all the States, as supposed by Sir William.

So also the statements that several of the laws of the Legislative Council of the Government of India, such as the Extradition Act, are binding on the States by usage, is not only not correct, but is such as would do away with the unobstructed rights of the Native States to make their own laws.

The position taken up by Government has been that "the conditions under which some of the treaties were executed have undergone material changes, and the literal fulfilment of particular obligations which they impose has become impracticable." This is a correct position with regard to several States. As an illustration and as a personal grievance, I mention the Agreement with the Kolhapur state, with an apology for stating my case fully.

The Maharajas of Kolhapur are the descendants of the younger branch of Kolhapur Agreement of 1862. Shivaji the founder of the Mahratha Power in India. After the death of Rajaram, the second son of Shivaji, his son was placed in power by Tarabai, the widow of Rajaram. Kolhapur was finally separated from Satara by the Partition Treaty of Satara dated 26th April 1731, which was "drawn up between His Majesty Aba Saheb (Shahu Raja) and Sambhaji Raja". (Aitchison Part II page 216). By that treaty, the then Mahratha Raj was divided into two parts, with a proviso "to receive the half of any conquest to be made between the River Tungbhadra and Rameshwar." The Kolhapur Raj ever afterwards continued to be independent of the Rajas of , and the Moghu Emperors of Delhi.

After the fall of Satara, Kolhapur is the only Ruling Dynasty representing the line of Shivaji, and as such is esteemed everywhere and looked on with great pride and respect by the Mahrathas.

In 1838 H. H. Shivaji, then a minor, succeeded to the Kolhapur Raj. A Council of Regency was formed consisting of the mother of H. H. Shivaji, his aunt Diwansaheb and some officials. After long quarrels Diwansaheb got the full control of affairs. The misrule was indescribable. British Government interfered and tried to set matters right. Their efforts resulted in a general rebellion. After its suppression the administration was taken over by British Government during the minority of the Raja, and until he should be fit to be entrusted with the administration. Forts of every description were dismantled. The military force of the State was disbanded and a local corps entertained in its stead, and the Kolhapur State was required to pay the expenses of suppressing the rebellion, and the administration of the State was taken over by British Government till 1862.

The preamble to the agreement also makes the situation clear, which is as follows :—

"Whereas a desire has been expressed by His Highness the Raja of Kolhapur to assume the administration of the affairs of that State, His

Excellency the Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay in Council, has in consideration of the Raja having attained full age and having evinced loyalty towards the Government of Her Majesty the Queen, more particularly during the disturbances of 1857 and 1858, when the Raja's brother (Chimasaheb) was an active conspirator, resolved to transfer to the Raja the administration of Kolhapur, with such reservations as are contained in an Agreement to be signed by the Raja."

The Agreement further says :—

"In accordance with the spirit of the above observations, the following specific conditions of agreement are proposed for the acceptance of the Raja".

All this will show that the Agreement was made under special circumstances and for the acceptance of "the Raja". The personal nature of the Agreement can also be inferred from the absence of any words indicating that it binds "the heirs and successors" of Raja Shivaji. If however, it is to be looked upon as a Treaty binding by implication on the heirs of the Ruler who accepted it, there are considerations that militate against such an assumption.

The Agreement as stated in the preamble was entered into by the Governor Bombay in Council when Statute 13 George III Cap. LXIII s. 9 required in 1772 that the consent and approbation of the Governor General in Council should first be obtained, for negotiating or concluding any treaty of peace, or other treaty with Indian Princes and Powers. In June of 1793 by Statute 33 George III Cap. III. s. 42 the Governor of any province was forbidden on pain of dismissal to conclude any treaty, unless in pursuance of express orders from London or Calcutta. In the face of the above and other express statutes, the legal validity of an agreement entered into by any Governor is doubtful, and tacit following cannot legalise what is *ab initio* not legal. Neither is the said Agreement ratified by the Governor General to the present day, nor is the seal of the Governor General affixed to it.

Sir William Lee-Warner in his book *Native States in India*, at page 48, says that "an Indian Treaty almost invariably runs in the name of the Governor General and not of His Majesty, being headed by its title and object. The names of the contracting parties are recited, and the fact is plainly stated that the British officer executes on behalf of the Governor General in Council". None of these formalities have been observed with regard to the above Agreement.

When we pass on from the legal formalities and the legal aspect of the Agreement to its terms, we find that almost every article of the Agreement is practically and by usage incapable of being acted upon as it stands.

The second clause of the preamble says that "in the first instance at least the Chief Minister in Kolhapur, self-governed, should be one whose nomination by the Raja is fully approved by the British Government". This was of course temporary and has no application at present.

Article I of the Agreement lays down that "In all the matters of importance the Raja of Kolhapur agrees to follow the advice of the British Government, as conveyed by the Political Officer representing the Government at Kolhapur." What are "the matters of importance" is nowhere defined and the expression is capable

of varying with the *foot* of the interpreter and the adviser. If unfortunately there is some inclination to stand strictly to the terms of the Agreement, the expression is sufficient to amount to a negation of all internal powers. The article might not have been always construed narrowly, but there is nothing to safeguard its being so construed. Such a condition mitigates the responsibility of the Rulers, and also makes them nervous to undertake any far-reaching reforms in the interests of the subjects of the State. Policies change with the men in authority, and a Ruler is afraid that he may be "advised" against a policy by an in-coming officer, which was approved by his predecessor, and perhaps even initiated at his suggestion.

The article was introduced at a time the country was not completely settled and when the consequences of misrule were very serious. This is no longer so, and as "a mark of their appreciation" of administration Government have decided to withdraw to a large extent from the residuary jurisdiction in feudatory Jahagirs. Several States have been managing their affairs without such a condition, which Sir W. Lee-Warner, at page 193, calls "indeed an exceptionally severe agreement." I remember political officers having said to me that the article is so wide that "a chaise and four" could be run through the Agreement at any time. I leave it to be imagined from this what I think about my position with this article in the Agreement. Lord Harris who installed me on the *Gadi* told me that he would do all he could to cancel this Agreement. Lord Northcote said that it would be the policy of his Government "to rehabilitate Kolhapur to its former prestige." He had also told me that he would leave his remarks about the same. Lord Lamington had promised to do all he could, but he had to leave suddenly.

The other articles have also either been changed, or have become useless or inoperative.

In short (a) the change of circumstances mentioned in the preamble, (b) the approval of the Chief Minister by the British Government being a thing of the past, (c) the derogatory nature of the article to follow advice, which is a negation of the powers of internal autonomy, which is absent even in petty Chiefships, and which is unsuited and out of date to the policy towards Native States, (Act. 1), (d) the condition to retain a *Khasgi Karbhari*, and the mode of keeping *Khasgi* accounts showing how the dignity of the State has been crippled down, on account of peculiar environments at the time of the Agreement, (Art. 2), (e) the relaxation of the rigor to carrying on correspondence with other States, (f) the provision for the liquidation of debts which no longer exists (Art. 4), (g) the temporary restrictions on alienation till the liquidation of debts (Art. 5), (h) the maintenance of the Kolhapur Infantry which is a blank cheque on the State purse, and requires some limit to be placed somewhere (Art. 6), (i) payment of a sum for the detachment of Southern Mahratha Horse at Kolhapur which no longer exists (Art. 6), (j) the removal of restrictions on the powers of the Maharaja in regard to criminal matters (Art. 7), (k) the withdrawal of a large portion of power of the residuary jurisdiction, even partial existence of which is a constant source of all the abhorrent evils of dual Government, which is opposed to the original intention of the Agreement, causing fretting to the Darbar and the feudatory Jahagirdars, a feeling which is altogether absent in the case of Sardars other than the feudatories who enjoy without disturbance all their original rights (Art. 8), (l) the temporary nature of the expenses of the Residency, the old necessity for the existence of which at Kolhapur has disappeared, as the policy of jealous watchfulness has given place to that of trust and union (Art. 9). All these changed conditions distinctly show that the Agreement is antediluvian from the beginning to the end, is

unsuited to the present conditions, is practically inoperative, is highly derogatory to the dignity of the State and that, therefore, it requires cancellation.

The Viceroy and the Secretary of State have placed the Indian Princes, under a debt of gratitude by the creation of a permanent Council of Princes. For the first time in the History of British policy towards the States, they have given them a collective voice in shaping the policy to be followed towards themselves. The policy of jealous watchfulness and isolation has made room for that of trust and co-operation. The strongest tie of friendship thus brought about, will secure to the Princes the right of joint deliberation and joint action which were overdue, and to the Crown the strong and spontaneous support in all the growing needs of the Empire. I do not see why important States alone should have representation on the Council. It will be no Council of Princes which leaves out of account more than 600 out of a total of 700 Principalities. Its voice will not be the authoritative opinion of the so-called one third of India, and it will not rise to that prestige, power and respect, to which it certainly will, if all the States had a representation on it. I would suggest that the Secretary of State should reconsider the question of the inclusion of all the States, big and small, into the Council of Princes. The number of votes might be fixed according to the status, internal powers, the revenue, the population, the salute &c. A group of fifty small States or so might be formed into an electorate for sending one representative. But, I think, it may not be sound policy to leave out of account the smaller States. It is not possible in a note like this to go into all the details of the rules of business of the Council. So I propose that a committee consisting of a few Princes, Ministers and Government officials should be appointed to draft rules, and to submit them for the consideration of the Princes and the Viceroy.

Princes would deem it a great privilege to be associated with His Excellency the Viceroy in regard to the reference of questions to the Council, the preparation of the agenda, and the framing of the rules for the conduct of business. But that could only mean the addition of a further strain on the over-worked Viceroy and his staff. It will be an education to the Princes to be left to themselves to manage the affairs of the Council. Such management would mean the real acceptance by the Princes of the position of responsibility, which is the chief aim of the proposed Reforms. Again the change of motive force from without to within will have a vivifying effect. So I suggest that the Princes may be entrusted with the making of the rules of business and the preparation of the agenda. My only point is that, if the initiation be with the Princes, it will evoke enthusiasm which no outside influence may succeed in calling forth.

I had on previous occasions expressed my views about the presidentship of the Council. The very presence of the Viceroy is a source of strength and dignity, to the Council, and is also a guarantee for well-considered action. But it is an embarrassing position for the Viceroy to occupy. To preside at the deliberation of the Princes' Council, and at the same time to be the head of the Indian Legislature, may turn out on several occasions to be a hard position to compromise.

It seems to be the unwritten practice that some Princes should go to the Imperial Conferences on behalf of the Indian States. It would add to the authority, the usefulness, and the dignity of the Prince so going, if he be the chosen and trusted representative of the Council.

In certain exceptional cases, say by illness or some unavoidable cause, some Princes may not be able to attend the Council ; in such cases, some representative of the Prince may be allowed to attend on his behalf and vote for him. But in order that the Council may not be allowed to drift into a body of representatives, representatives should be allowed with special permission, and under special circumstances, with the consent of the body of the Princes, or with the consent of the President or Vice-President.

Standing Committee is necessary to keep up continuous work, as it crops up. Such an organization is useful in watching all the various questions as they arise. The usefulness will be much increased if, instead of only replying to the matters referred to the Committee, they have also the power of initiating questions for the consideration of the Council of the Princes and the Political Department of the Government of India.

I (4) Standing Committee
(Vide para 307 of the Report).

The personnel of the Committee will have to be carefully selected, and it must have on it some experts on Indian Political Law, customs, usages and practices, and who also must have sound knowledge of International Law. The appointment of second-rate men will not only reduce the usefulness of the Committee, but may even be a cause of misunderstanding, which may create a feeling against the Council of Princes.

Commissions to settle the boundary disputes between two or more neighbouring States have been ungrudgingly granted in the past. Afgan, Kashmir, Cutch and Morvi and very many other boundary disputes were settled by commissions.

I (5) Inter-statal disputes
(vide para 308 of the Report).

The concession, however, of referring to a commission a dispute between the British Government and a State is the removal of a long-felt grievance. In cases of differences between the paramount power and the States, the States were heretofore naturally at a disadvantage. Their very position required them to yield to the written or unwritten usage, that the determination of any point by the Government was to be accepted without demur.

Disputed between British Government and a State.

The further grant of the privilege of claiming a commission, to determine the propriety or otherwise of the ruling or advice, given by the Representative of the British Government, is a complete assurance that justice will not be denied to the Princes. The very admission of such a right by itself, will put an end to much of the confidential reporting carried behind the back of the Princes. I was very keen about such an inquiry, and my best thanks are due to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State, for putting the Rulers on a footing of perfect justice. All these commissions, however, should be granted as of right.

Para 309 of the Reform Proposals provides an important procedure, that must be followed when a question arises of depriving a Ruler of a State of his rights, dignities, powers, or debarring from succession a member of his family. It is further provided that questions of this sort, must always be referred to a commis-

I. (6) Commissions of inquiry into cases of misconduct (vide para 309 of the Report).

sion to be appointed by the Viceroy to advise him. The invariable appointment of a Commission would be useful, in so far as it will bring to light useful material which would have been otherwise lain buried. But this is only an adjective law. It is British instinct not to pass important decisions without due inquiry, and that inquiry is proposed to be guaranteed in future. But the commissions are to be advisory, and there is nothing to prevent their advice being not followed in some cases. There is a possibility of final action being based, not only on the opinions of the Commission, but on confidential and other reports, to which the Princes will never have any access, and which they will never have an opportunity of contradicting. Being grateful for what has been done for the Princes, I cannot pass over this subject without saying that the decision of the Commissions should be binding, with a power to appeal to the Secretary of State by the dissatisfied party, where both the parties should be free to represent their cases. To take a view against the decision of a Commission, on some other ground, or by not accepting its opinion, is in itself a wrong which ought to be remedied. The action of Government in such cases is likely to be misunderstood, and is likely to be a blot on the fair name of British justice. As an illustration, I refer to the Baroda case. None can sympathise with the methods of Government of the late Maharaja of Baroda. A Commission was appointed "fully and publicly to inquire into the charges, and to afford to His Highness Malharrao every opportunity of freeing himself from the grave suspicion which attached him." The administration was temporarily assumed by the British Government pending trial. The charge was the "instigation to the attempt to poison Col. Phyer," the British Resident at Baroda. His Highness Malharrao was not tried for misrule, nor was the administration temporarily assumed for the same. He was never given an opportunity to place his side of the case about misrule. A period of probation was given him, and that period was not over at the time of his deposition. His fate, every one naturally thought, hung upon the decision of the Commission. But the proclamation dethroning Malharrao runs in these words :—"The Commission being divided in opinion, Her Majesty's Government have not based their decision on the inquiry or the report of the Commission, nor have they assumed that the result of the inquiry has been to prove the truth of the imputation against His Highness. Having regard, however, to all the circumstances relating to the affairs of Baroda, from the accession of H. H. Malharrao to the present time, his notorious misconduct...&c., the Government have decided that His Highness shall be deposed." The Government did, no doubt what ought to have been done in the interests of the Baroda Rayats. It goes against the accepted doctrines of natural justice that decisions should be based, at the same time, on matters not in issue. In order to get this point cleared, and to give to the Rulers the right of being heard in self defence, which is never denied under British rule to the meanest subjects and to a confirmed offender, it is necessary that the decision of the Commission ought to be held binding, with a power of appeal.

The stronger in point is the Aundh case in the Satara District of the Bombay Presidency. In that case a Commission was appointed to investigate into the charges against the Chief. After trial he was given a period of probation, during which he was to live away from his territory and to improve his conduct. Long before the expiry of that period, however, a decision was communicated to the Chief that he was permanently deposed, and his uncle was placed on the *Gadi*. The Chief did not know, and no one yet knows, what happened in the meanwhile which made the Government curtail the period of probation, and depose the Chief. This day no one

knows the cause of his deposition. The decision in Aundh case has made several Princes uneasy, and nothing will remove their fears, unless Government place the papers of the case on the table of the Princes' Conference, or if the whole thing is of a confidential nature, it might be shown to some Princes. Not only the right of the deposed Chief, but even those of his nearest collaterals (*i. e.* his own younger brother who is studying in the B. A. class) according to Hindu Law are said to have been passed over without inquiry. And in this way even the issue of the deposed Chief's father has been punished.

As a necessary corollary of all these cases, some Political Law on the basis of natural justice and international usages must grow, and will have to be definitely settled. What would constitute flagrant misrule sufficient to depose a Ruler, what would be considered enough for depriving him of his power temporarily or permanently, and what misconduct of the member of a ruling family would be regarded of such grave character, as to debar his succession and that of his heirs, are points which will call for immediate solution.

I have one more suggestion to make with regard to para 309 of the Report. When names of the Commissioners are intimated to the defendant in advance, he should have the right to challenge them. The reason for this is obvious. This right is recognised in all trials by jury. In the absence of such a right, even if justice is done, room is left for the complaint that the decision was given against the defendant by the Commissioners, as they had to bow to the wishes of Government, or that they had some ill-will against the defendant.

If all the States are placed in direct relation with the Government of India, the step will be much appreciated by the Rulers. It will save unnecessary intermediate stages, as the important matters have ultimately to go to the Government of India. Besides expediting all correspondence and decisions on important questions, it will subject all the States to the common principles of Political Law. The provincial angularities will find no scope, and direct contact with the fountain head of Government will, by broadening the minds of the Rulers, also help the internal development of the States, and will no doubt go a great way towards promoting good understanding.

If the Government, however, decide that only the important States should be in direct relation with the Government of India, the word 'important' ought to be defined. By comparing the summary with the body of the Proposals, it seems that the word 'important' has been used only as a synonym of 'States with full internal powers'. If that be so, it will place some very small and minor States in direct political relation, and leave out some big and really important States. I have already said, all I had to say about a definite line to be drawn, separating States with full powers from others. And all that is said there, does also apply to this portion of the criticism.

The accepted position which the Princes have taken with regard to the British Indian Legislature, as stated by H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda is as follows—"As we have clearly stated last year, we have no desire to encroach upon the affairs of British India any more, than we want outside interference in the affairs of our own States and ourselves. It is hardly necessary therefore to

I (7) Direct political relation with the Government of India. (Vide para 310 of the Report).

I (8) Means for joint deliberation between the Government of India and the Princes on matters of interest common to both. (vide paras 278, 279, 311 of the Report).

repeat, that we have no desire to claim a voice in the settlement of any matters, other than those relating to ourselves and our States, or which are of Imperial or common concern ”.

The position thus taken up by the Princes, has made the question of co-ordinating matters of common interests between British India and the Native States very difficult. So far as the affairs of the States are exclusively concerned, the problem is simple, as the Indian Legislatures have nothing to do with the Native States, and the States in their turn can keep themselves quite aloof of the British Indian affairs. But in matters affecting “the Native States and British India in common or the Empire” the question is different. In these cases the States have been accepting, what was so long the decision of the Government of India, though it might have been communicated through the Political Department. The Railway policy, the Telegraph and Postal system, the opium question, trunk roads, major irrigation schemes, tariff, defence of the country, and several other obligations have been accepted by the States. The acceptance might have been incorporated into treaties or agreements, but the policy in the formulation of which the States have had no hand, has been accepted. What we want henceforth to be done is that the States should have a voice in the formulation of it hereafter. There seems to be a mixing up of ideas in thinking, that the States are absolutely by themselves in all matters, and not only in matters of internal affairs. This is only a statement in other words of the accepted position of “union and co-operation”.

If the right of the States to be heard in matters of joint concern is admitted, it is not likely to be regarded as a substantial advance to say, that the Viceroy may arrange for the joint deliberation “when he thought fit”. What the Princes claim is that they should necessarily be heard, and heard effectively in all such matters.

The resolutions of the Council of Princes are to be only advisory. Let us see if this advice is likely to be effective. I look at the question from the peculiar position in which the Viceroy will be placed hereafter. The ordinary Indian Legislature is to consist of two bodies—The Council of State and the Legislative Assembly. Assuming that the suggested Reform Proposals are ultimately given effect to in their present form, two sorts of Bills would be introduced into these Bodies—Government Bills and private Bills. A private Bill, if it passes both the Bodies, becomes law after receiving the assent of the Viceroy, and the assent is merely a formal matter. If the Bill is not accepted by one of the Bodies, it would be referred to the Joint Session, and it will become law in the form in which it passes then. A Government Bill is much in the same position, unless the Viceroy certifies that it is essential in the interest of “peace, order or good government,” including in that term “sound financial administration.” Under this procedure, except in cases of emergency legislation and certain ordinances, the Viceroy has to allow a Bill to become law; the power of veto is rarely, if at all, exercised. The question is what would be the use, which the Viceroy will make of the advice given by the Council of Princes? The only substantive power reserved to the Viceroy is the power of certification.

But I am afraid, he cannot invoke the assistance of this power in the case of the Native States, as the joint questions do not fall, without straining the words, within “peace, order and good government”. It would be an insult to, and would go against the existence of a Native State, to call it as dangerous, to the peace and order of the Government of India. The term

'good government' if retained ultimately in the formula, can only, on natural interpretation, apply to the internal administration of British India, and not to the Political relations of the Native States. The chief aim of the Reform Scheme is to make the Indian Legislature supreme, except in certain cases. Again, the Viceroy has to listen to the advices from various sources—the Executive Council, the two Indian Legislative Bodies with their Standing Committees, the Privy Council, the Council of Princes with its Standing Committee, the Secretary of State, and Parliament with British and Colonial interests pressing them—all these converge their advices on the Viceroy. The question is what will the over-advised Viceroy, with the best of his intentions, be able to do in cases of conflicting claims? What will be his position if he goes and tells the Indian Legislature every time, in questions of common interests,—and the Government of India in future will have to deal largely with questions of common interest,—“though you pass the Bill, I am going to modify or reject it as the Princes oppose it”?

The difficulties of the Viceroy are still greater with regard to the Provincial Legislature. There would be some questions affecting the States and British India, which would be taken up by the Provincial Legislatures. No method is apparent, by which the Viceroy can interfere in autonomous provinces, unless he calls to his assistance the powers, which he is supposed not to use.

When the Princes proposed the Committee of Reference for matters of joint interest, they had no exact idea as to what shape the Reform Proposals were going to take. Even under the old conditions, the Committee of Reference was only a slight betterment of the existing position, and not a solution of the problem of guarding the interest of the States.

It is thought in certain quarters, that “joint deliberations and discussions between the Council of State and the Council of Princes, or between Representatives of each body”, may lead to better mutual comprehension, and fewer occasions of misunderstanding. I, on the other hand, humbly think that once the door is opened to expression of opinions, and the pointing out of differing interests, it must lead to misunderstandings and dissatisfactions, which it may not be possible to remove, without some more direct method of co-ordination than advice. So long the States accepted the British policy of joint obligations individually, as the result of diplomacy, there was no room for consolidated action, as the whole situation was scattered and indistinct. But now the angle of vision will change, and the need of the solution of this question will be pressing, if it is not immediately taken up. I am sorry I cannot agree with those who think, that in all cases the merits of the case must prevail, and therefore the Princes should stand at ease. My small experience in politics points to the contrary conclusions; power and majority carry the day in such matters, and not merit.

The next question is what form of co-ordination would be suitable. The difficulties in answering this question arise (1) on account of the position of supposed complete exclusiveness of Native States taken by some, (2) the nervousness as to how any suggestion would be received in British India, as no attempt has hitherto been made to invite the reasoned opinions of British Indians, on the question of co-ordination, and (3) on account of the want of any joint effort at solution by the British Indians, the Government and the Native States.

The exact influence and the powers to be assigned to the Privy Council are not precisely known. But it will certainly be an advantage to the Princes to be represented on it. For the present at least, the States would not like to be represented on the Legislative Assembly, which is to a very large extent, an elected body of British Indian subjects. The subjects of the Native States owe their allegiance to the Princes. All Bills take their final shape in the Council of State which is the more important of the two Assemblies.

I humbly suggest two alternative schemes which may solve the difficulties. Every scheme, unless it is perfectly innocent and powerless, would be opposed by persons whose powers it trespasses upon. And the Native States would never be able to make any headway, if they do not give up the nervousness of opposition. They must in a way take a bold stand, and press their claims. (1) The first of these schemes is sending representatives to the Council of State, and (2) the second is the power to be given to the Viceroy, to be able to give effect to the advice given by the Council of Princes.

(1) With regard to the first scheme, the Viceroy in consultation with the Council of Princes and the Council of State, should make a list of subjects of common and Imperial concern. When any of these subjects is likely to come before the Council of State, the Council of Princes should be asked to send representatives, in proportion to the area of States, *i. e.* one-third of the number of the elected members in the Council of State. That would give to the States seven members. Though the population of the States is one-fourth, they might be given a couple of members more than they would have got on the strength of their population, considering the importance of their interests, and the fact that they have no representation on the Legislative Assembly. So when any of the listed subjects is to come before the Council of State, there would be seven additional members making a total of fifty-seven members. In that case Government will not be able to maintain their majority in the Council of State, which they ought to have, as the Legislative Assembly has an overwhelming popular majority. So the Government should raise their number in such cases by seven or ten members. In matters which are not of joint interest, the representatives of the States should have no *locus standi* and should not be present. The additional members appointed by Government, when questions of common interest are taken up, should have nothing to do, and should not attend the sessions in the discussion of questions of purely British interest. Perhaps, this proposal might be opposed by some British Indians, who might say that the representatives of the States are not in touch with the aims and aspirations of New British India. But they would not be right in assuming, that they would not find support from the State representatives. There will be occasions on which the States may join them, and considerably add to their strength.

There are, however, two objections to such a proposal, firstly that the system of "ins and outs" has no parallel in history, and secondly that the constitutions of British India and the Native States are different, the former having democratic and the latter monarchical forms of governments.

As regards the first objection, it may be stated that the system of "ins and outs" was actually suggested by Mr. Gladstone as a right one to solve the Irish

Question, and it was only an accident that it did not become the law. The Government of India too, does in a way resort to this system at times, when it appoints experts to the Legislative Councils, as it did at the time of passing the University's Act.

The second objection has been made much of by critics of the Indian States. They think that no co-ordination is possible, until States have full-fledged representative governments. The democratic wave that is passing over the whole world may have its effects on the States. The Rulers have not shut their eyes to what is passing around them. I am not at all opposed to, on the contrary I am in full sympathy with, the progressive ideas in British India. The slowness of their movements in the States is due to the regard for old indigenous institutions, to the attachment to the Rulers that still subsists in spite of the new ideas, to the absence of the feeling of alienness of government, and to the conservative spirit which has at times saved nations from precipitous fall. British India too is under limited monarchy and hopes to continue under it. The proposed Legislative Assemblies have Government nominees on them, and in one of them the Government have a majority. States like Baroda, Mysore and Bikaner have their Legislative Assemblies, and the other States too are giving their attention to the subject. England herself has the practically hereditary House of Lords, co-ordinating its functions with the representative House of Commons. Why cannot States and British India decide what is best for their joint interest?

The Reform Scheme for British India is too far advanced and criticisms have been invited, as it is, without any co-ordinate influence of the States, and perhaps the India Act is in the drafting. Any radical change at this stage may not find favour anywhere. So with a view to invite criticism and by no means as the final adjustment of the rights of the States, I venture to suggest the alternative solution. But the alternative suggestion should come into force, only and if the above principle is not accepted. The formula of certification which gives power to the Viceroy in exceptional cases, might be made to include in it a distinct power, which he can exercise in the interest of the Native States. The formula may assume some such shape, "the Viceroy should have the power of certifying that a Bill may be changed or rejected by the Viceroy, if the direct and distinct interest of the States so require." The advice given by the Native States may thus find some means of making it effective.

II. Question of Precedence.

The question of settling the precedence is within the competence of the paramount power. As was suggested at the last conference of Ruling Princes at Delhi, I think this question should not be opened at present. In social matters the "give and take" policy ought to prevail. The accepted position of certain Chiefs, and the rights and dignities of others, do not really come in question. In private dinners and private meetings, there are some Princes who, in spite of their high position, would like to take a seat below a smaller one, purely as a matter of modesty and courtesy. For the matter of dividing precedent, it is not possible to select, nor is there any known common ground, which obtains between the groups of States of different provinces. Those amongst us who wish to maintain their position, there is nothing to prevent them from pressing their claims. The position of States really does not come in question in social gatherings. But if an attempt is made to settle the status, I have no doubt, it will result in endless references which need not be made now. My suggestion is that if a solution of this question is to be sought at all, it must be arranged in the order in which the Political Darbars are arranged. The question may become of some importance hereafter, as the Princes will have to meet on more occasion than hitherto in the Council of Princes. But at the same time, I have no hesitation in saying, that the good sense of my brother Princes will prevail. Automatic solution by the princes may be anticipated, and till then the question may be shelved.

REPORT

ON

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PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

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JAIPUR STATE

For the year ending 31st August,

1920.

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ANNUAL REPORT
ON
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
IN THE
JAIPUR STATE.

For the year ending 31st August, 1920.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

During the year under review the Jaipur State Education Department was under the control of the late Munshi Makhanlal Bhargava, M. A., Director of Public Instruction, till the 13th June, 1920, when he was transferred to the *Adalat*. Subsequently he died on the 24th June, 1920.

The Vice-Principal, Munshi Damodar Prasad Saksena, M. A., who was lately on sick-leave for a lengthy period, was permitted by the State Council to rejoin his appointment "on trial" on the ground of his late illness which materially told upon his health.

Babu Nalininath Roy, M. A., E. E., Professor of Chemistry, was put in charge of the Department as Acting Director of Public Instruction, and Principal, Maharaja's College, by order of the Council, since the re-opening of the Maharaja's College, after the long vacation, in July 1920, and acted as such till the 31st August, 1920, and I took over charge of the same on the 1st September, 1920—the commencement of the financial year of the Raj.

The Report on the working of the Department for the year ending 31st August, 1920, has been compiled by the Inspector of Schools, Syed Hamid Husain aided by his assistants, from the statistics collected by his office for which I am thankful to him. I have made only some remarks and alterations here and there in the report.

In passing I may, however, note that I served the Darbar for nearly 15 years, first as a Professor of English Literature and History and then as Senior Professor of these subjects in the Maharaja's College, and several times officiated as Director of Public Instruction, Jaipur State and Principal, Maharaja's College, and continuously for about two years as Vice-Principal, Maharaja's College, during the period of illness of the permanent incumbent of the office the late Babu Megh Nath Bhattacharya, B. A., prior to his retirement on pension.

I resigned my appointment early in 1912, and since then served as Head Master, Edward Coronation High School, Khurja, U. P., for a little over two years, and then as Senior Professor of English, Literature in the Divisional College, Meerut, for about six years.

CHAPTER II.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

General Summary of Schools and Scholars.—The following table compares the number of schools and scholars for the last two years:—

Class of Institution.	1919.		1920.		Difference.		Remarks.
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	
I. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.							
1. Arts Colleges.							
English.	1	135	1	121	...	-14	
Oriental.	1	71	1	84	...	+13	
Total	2	206	2	205	...	-1	
2. Secondary Schools.							
(a) Anglo-Vernacular.							
State.	5	989	5	927	...	-62	
Private.	16	1,762	18	2,189	+2	+427	
(b) Vernacular.							
State.	13	1,124	13	1,190	...	+66	
Private.	5	488	5	438	...	-50	
Total	39	4,363	41	4,744	+2	+381	
3. Primary Schools.							
(i) For Boys.							
State.	48	1,634	49	1,599	+1	-35	
Private.	140	5,813	164	6,063	+24	+252	
(ii) For Girls.							
State.	5	496	5	531	...	+35	
Private.	22	887	22	940	...	+53	
Total	215	8,830	240	9,135	+25	+305	
4. Technical Schools.							
(i) For Boys.							
State.	4	129	4	124	...	-5	
Private.	3	67	3	59	...	-8	
(ii) For Girls.							
State. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	7	196	7	183	...	-13	
Total of Public Institutions.	263	13,595	290	14,267	+27	+672	
II. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.							
or Indigenous Schools.							
Advanced.	143	4,145	143	4,285	...	+140	
Elementary.	595	13,489	597	13,747	+2	+258	
Total of Indigenous Schools.	738	17,634	740	18,032	+2	+398	
Grand Total of all kinds of Institutions in the State.	1,001	31,229	1,030	32,299	+29	+1,070	

The total number of schools increased from 1,001 with 31,229 scholars in 1919 to 1,030 with 32,299 scholars in 1920, showing an increase of 29 schools and 1,070 scholars. The total number of the Public and Indigenous schools increased by 27 and 2 respectively.

The number of Colleges and Secondary Anglo-Vernacular Schools under State management remained the same as in the last year, but the number of scholars in them decreased by 1 and 62 respectively; while the number of Secondary Anglo-Vernacular Schools under Private management increased by 2 with 427 scholars. Fatehpur Ramchandra Nevatia Middle School was provisionally raised to the status of a High School in the Shekhawati district and the Agrawal Pathshala and the Khandelwal Vaishya Central School in the city were raised to the Middle standard.

There was no change in the number of Secondary Vernacular Schools both under State and Private management but the number of scholars in the State schools increased by 66, while that in Private schools decreased by 50.

The number of State Primary Schools for boys increased by one with a decrease of 35 scholars—the Transport Corps Primary School at Jaipur having been re-opened this year; and those under Private management also increased by 24 with 252 scholars, as 38 new Private schools were started this year at different places; while 14 such schools formerly existing were abolished for want of funds and unsatisfactory management.

The number of State as well as Private Girls' primary schools remained unaltered, but their enrolment increased by 35 and 53 respectively. Sadachar Branch Dariba Girls' school in the Jaipur city and Sawai Ramgarh Kanya Pathshala in Nizamut Torawati were abolished; while Hawalishahar Madrasa Mominan in the city and Sambhar Panchayat Girls' school in the mufassil were newly started this year.

No change occurred this year in the number of State and Private Technical schools, but their enrolment decreased by 5 and 8 respectively.

The Indigenous Schools technically called "Private Institutions" increased by 2 with 393 scholars.

Thus in the year under review the total number of Public Schools under State management was 78 with 4576 scholars; while that of the schools under Private management was 212 with 9,691 scholars, and the Indigenous schools numbered 740 with 18,032 scholars.

The average enrolment in each State School was 65, in each Private school 44, and in each Indigenous school 24.

The population of the Jaipur State according to the Census of 1911 was 13,85,750 males and 12,50,897 females. Reckoned at the usual proportion of 15 per cent. the male population of school-going age would be 2,07,863 and the female population 1,87,635. Of these 30,828 boys and 1,471 girls were at school during the year under report. Hence 14.83 per cent. of the males, 0.78 per cent. of the females and 8.17 per cent. of the entire population of school-going age were under instruction, showing an increase of .47 per cent. among males, and of .05 per cent. among females respectively over the figures for the last year.

Progress during the last ten years.—A comparison of the statistics of 1911 with those of 1920 as given below will show the progress of education in the Jaipur State during the last ten years:—

Years.	Public Institutions.		Indigenous Schools or Private Institutions.		Total.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
1911.	207	12,308	923	19,778	1,130	32,086
1920.	290	14,267	740	18,032	1,030	32,299
Increase in Public Institutions & decrease in Indigenous Schools or Private Institutions.	+83	+1,959	-183	-1,746	-100	+213

It will appear from the table given above that the number of Public schools increased by 83 with 1,959 scholars ; but the number of the Indigenous schools or Private Institutions decreased by 183 with 1746 scholars.

Though as against one school for every five villages in the year 1911, there is now one school for every four villages in the State, much work still remains to be done.

Number of pupils in the different stages of Instruction.—The following table shows the number of pupils in the different stages of Instruction :—

The different heads of Instruction.	University or College stage.	High School stage.	Middle school stage.	Primary stage.	Total.
English Education.	121	158	392	2,566	3,237
Oriental or Vernacular Education.	84	43	111	28,541	28,879
Technical Education. ...	...	...	...	183	183
Total. ...	205	201	503	31,390	32,299

From the above table it is clear that in the year under review about 10·02 per cent. of the total number of scholars were receiving English Education and 0·56 per cent. technical education ; while the rest were reading either vernacular or oriental classics.

Race and Religion.—The race and religion of pupils in all kinds of institutions and the proportion of scholars of each creed to its number of boys and girls of school-going age and the total number of pupils on the rolls are given below :—

Race and Religion.	Number of boys and girls of school-going age.	1919.			1920.		
		Pupils.	Percentage to No. of boys & girls of school-going age.	Percentage to the total No. of pupils.	Pupils.	Percentage to No. of boys and girls of school-going age.	Percentage to the total No. of pupils.
Hindus. ...	3,59,833	26,129	7·23	83·67	26,962	7·49	83·48
Musalmans. ...	29,365	3,657	12·47	11·71	3,780	12·87	11·70
Jains. ...	5,761	1,413	24·53	4·53	1,488	25·83	4·70
Christians. ...	539	30	5·56	0·09	69	12·60	0·22
Total ...	3,95,498	31,229	7·89	100·	32,299	8·17	100.

This shows that the Hindu, Muhammedan, Jain and Christian scholars increased by 3·18, 3·36, 5·16, and 130·00 per cent. respectively.

It is also evident that the Hindus constituting as they do the bulk of the population naturally form the largest proportion *viz.* 83·48 per cent. of the total number of scholars, the rest being Muhammedans, Jains and Christians in the proportion of about 11·70, 4·60 and 0·22 per cent respectively. The progress of education among the different sects is best judged by a comparison of the

proportion of scholars of each community to its number of boys and girls of school-going age which was 25·83 per cent. for the Jains 12·87 per cent. for the Muhammedans, 12·80 per cent. for the Christians and 7·49 per cent. for the Hindus.

Comparative table showing the relative progress of education in the districts.
The following table compares the number of schools and scholars in each of the districts:—

Position in 1919.	Position in 1920.	Districts.	School-going age population.	1920.		Percentage in 1920.	Percentage in 1919.
				Schools.	Scholars.		
1	1	Jaipur City ...	20,565	174	6,845	33·28	32·84
2	2	Torawati Nizamats ...	36,817	133	4,876	13·24	13·83
3	3	Shekhawati " ...	93,670	253	10,976	11·72	11·37
4	4	Bandikui " ...	1,425	8	159	11·16	10·94
5	5	Sambhar " ...	25,870	75	1,934	7·48	6·55
6	6	Gangapur " ...	10,813	36	652	6·03	5·45
7	7	Malpura " ...	25,374	52	1,065	4·19	3·69
8	8	Dausa " ...	46,875	93	1,789	3·82	3·34
10	9	Kotkasim " ...	2,740	5	97	3·54	3·06
9	10	Sawai Madhopur, ...	30,958	48	988	3·19	3·07
12	11	Amber with the suburbs of Jaipur.	72,604	114	2,194	3·02	2·71
11	12	Hindaun Nizamats ...	27,787	39	724	2·61	2·75
		Total ...	3,95,498	1,030	32,299	8·16	7·89

Jaipur city and the districts of Shekhawati, Bandikui, Sambhar, Gangapur, Kotkasim, Dausa, Malpura, Amber with the suburbs of Jaipur and Sawai Madhopur have gained '41, '35, '22, '93, '58, '48, '48, '50, '31 and '12 per cent. respectively; while the districts of Torawati and Hindaun have lost '59 and '14 per cent. respectively, Jaipur city, Torawati, Shekhawati, Bandikui, Sambhar, Gangapur, Malpura and Dausa Nizamats have retained the same positions as in the last year but Kotkasim and Amber with the suburbs of Jaipur have risen to the 9th and 11th positions while Sawai Madhopur, and Hindaun Nizamats have gone down to the 10th and 12th positions respectively in the comparative order.

Examination Results.—The following table shows the results of the Colleges and Schools in the Jaipur State at the various Public Examinations of 1920:—

Examinations.	Candidates	Passes.
<i>I. Allahabad University Examinations.</i>		
1. M. A. Final (English).	1	1
2. M. A. Final (Sanskrit)	1	1
3. M. A. Previous (English).	3	...
4. B. Sc.	2	1
5. B. A.	31	10
6. Intermediate.	38	19
7. Matriculation.	82	22
<i>II. Jaipur Sanskrit Title Examinations.</i>		
1. Acharya.	4	...
2. Shastri.	10	8
3. Upadhyaya.	38	14
4. Pravesika.	4	2

Examinations.	Candidates.	Passes.
<i>III. Other Examinations.</i>		
1. High School Scholarship.	...	...
2. Jaipur Middle School.	130	56
3. Vernacular Final.	...	...
4. Upper Primary.	179	92
5. Patwari.	22	10

Two candidates were sent up for the M. A. Final Examination this year, 1 in English and 1 in Sanskrit of whom only the one in Sanskrit came out successful. Three candidates were sent up for the M. A. Previous Examination in English but none of them passed. Two candidates were sent up for the B.Sc. Examination, of whom only one passed in the 2nd Division. Out of 31 candidates for the B. A. Examination only 10 came out successful and out of 38 candidates for the Intermediate Examination, 19 passed. The number of candidates for the Matriculation Examination from the Jaipur State was 82 and 22 out of them passed 18 out of 69 from the Maharaja's Collegiate High School and 4 out of 13 from U. F. C. Mission High School.

This year's examination in History and Geography was a little bit stiff, at the same time it must be admitted that the teaching of the subject in the Maharaja's Collegiate School was not efficient enough to have met the standard of examination raised by the University. Almost all the failures were due to this. Out of 52 failures 50 were unsuccessful in History and Geography. This reflects great discredit on the work of the teacher concerned.

In the Jaipur Sanskrit Title Examinations, 4 candidates appeared at the Acharya (Honours) Examination—1 in Vyakaran and 3 in Ayurveda—but none of them passed. Ten came up for the Shastri Examination—5 in Ayurveda, 3 in Sahitya, and 2 in Jyautisha, of whom 8 came out successful. 14 passed the Upadhyaya Examination out of 38 appeared—30 in Ayurveda, 5 in Sahitya and 3 in Jyautisha; and 2 out of 4 candidates passed the Praveshika Examination.

133 candidates appeared at the Jaipur Middle School Examination and 56 of them came out successful 92 out of 179 passed the Upper Primary Examination and 10 out of 22 passed the Patwari Examination—2 out of 6 from Jaipur, 4 out of 10 from Hindaun and 4 out of 6 from Toda Rai Singh schools.

Details of expenditure tabulated according to the sources of income.—The following table compares the total expenditure on education in Sambats 1975-76 detailed according to the sources of income and also shows the proportion which the expenditure from each source of income bears to the total expenditure:—

Sources of income for expenditure on Education.	Sambat 1975.		Sambat 1976.	
	Amount.	Percentage to total cost.	Amount	Percentage to total cost.
	Re		Re	
State	92,266	40.11	91,398	36.86
Local Cess	1,818	.79	1,818	.74
Thikanas	22,090	9.60	21,415	8.64
Other sources	1,13,844	49.50	1,33,283	53.76
Total	2,30,018	100.	2,47,914	100.

The State expenses on Education decreased by Rs. 868, the details of which will be shown in the analysis thereof.

The amount spent by the Thikanas on Education includes Rs. 7580 from Khetri, Rs. 2,624 from Sikar, Rs. 4,280 from Jobner, Rs. 1,100 from Chomu, while the remaining sum of Rs. 5831 was contributed by the Thikanas of Khachariawas, Uniyara, Mahensar, Samode, Malsisar, Naila, Mukandgarh and Mandawa.

Besides these, the U. F. C. Mission contributed Rs. 7,458, the Proprietors of Jain Pathshalas Rs. 6,616, Seth Zorawar Mal Ramlal of Bissau Rs. 1,360, Seth Hardatt Rai Prahladka of Ramgarh Sethan Rs. 3,330, the Calcutta Committee of Nawalgarh Rs. 2,174, Seth Jamnadas of Bissau Rs. 2,954, Seth Mahadeo Mahesri of Chirawa Rs. 3,500, Seth Surajmal of Chirawa Rs. 2,460; the Calcutta Committee of Fatehpur Rs. 1,752, Seth Kedarnal Ladiya of Mandawa Rs. 1,105, Seth Hari Ram Goenka of Dundlodh Rs. 5,013, the Proprietors of the Panchayat Schools of Mandawa Rs. 1,365, the Sanatan-Dharma Vidyalaya of Mandawa Rs. 1,294, the Calcutta Committee of Lachmangarh Rs. 2,221, Seth Sheo Narain Baldeodas of Pilani Rs. 1,867, Seth Harnald Rai Ram Narain Ruya of Ramgrah Sethan Rs. 4,000, Sewa Samiti of Jhunjhunu Rs. 1,212, Seth Ramanand Birdhichand of Reengus Rs. 900 and Seth Ram Chander Nevatia of Fatehpur Rs. 4,923, while several other Seths contributed small amounts of money.

Analysis of State Expenditure.—The following table compares the State expenditure on education for the last two financial years, Sambats 1975 and 1976 and also shows the average annual cost of educating each pupil for Sambat 1976:—

No.	Heads of Expenditure.	Sambat	Sambat	Increase.	Decrease.	Average annual cost of educating each pupil:		
		1975	1976			Rs.	As.	P.
	<i>Direct.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1	Maharaja's College ...	18,661	18,588	...	73	153	10	0
2	Sanskrit College ...	5,198	5,444	246	...	64	13	0
3	Maharaja's Collegiate School/ including 2 Middle Schools ...	8,304	8,527	223	...	12	1	0
4	Sanskrit Collegiate School ...	1,396	1,520	124	...	10	12	6
5	Rajput School ...	2,349	2,280	...	69	55	14	4
6	Chandpole School ...	2,874	3,052	178	...	16	13	9
7	Residency School ...	...	418	418	...	11	4	9
8	Girls' Schools ...	1,523	1,877	354	...	3	8	7
9	District Schools ...	7,772	8,989	1,217	...	3	6	3
	Total ..	48,077	50,695	2,760	142			
	<i>Indirect.</i>							
	On Inspection ...	3,023	3,118	95	...			
	" Patwari Class ..	210	84	...	126			
	" Scholarships & Prizes ...	8,797	8,472	...	325			
	" Furniture & Apparatus,	1,453	1,951	498	...			
	" Office Establishment ...	4,355	5,089	734	...			
	" Pensioners ...	3,460	2,563	...	897			
	" Miscellaneous ...	5,072	2,783	...	2,289			
	" Aid to Pathshalas ...	1,226	1,260	34	...			
	" Buildings ...	2,471	487	...	1,984			
	Total ...	30,067	25,807	1,361	5,621			
	Total from the Departmental Budget ...	78,144	76,502	4,121	5,763			
	School of Arts ...	10,800	11,876	1,076	...			
	Rozindari and other funds ...	3,322	3,020	...	302			
	Grand Total of State Expenditure. ...	92,266	91,398	5,197	6,065			

CHAPTER III.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

Munshi Makhan Lal Bhargava, M. A., was in charge of the Department till 13th June, 1920, and since his transfer to the Adalat, B. Nalinath Roy, M. A., E. E., Professor of Chemistry, officiated for him till 31st of August, 1920.

Besides discharging his usual duties as the Principal of the Maharaja's College, Munshi Makhanlal Bhargava, M. A., inspected only the Kotkasim Middle School in the mutassil.

The following table shows the details of inspection work of each officer of the Inspecting staff from 1st September, 1919 to 31st August, 1920:—

Name of Inspector.	No. of tour days.	No. of visits.	SCHOOLS INSPECTED.						MILES TRAVELLED.		
			State.		Private.			By Rail.	By Road.	Grand Total.	
			Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary.	Primary.	Indigenous.				Total.
<i>Inspector of Schools.</i>											
Syed Hamid Husain	44	30	5	5	2	...	18	30	793	72	865
<i>Deputy Inspectors of Schools.</i>											
Pt. Shiva Prasad Bhawan	145	337	5	8	10	99	92	214	1,218	685	1,903
Md. Abdur Rahman Khan.	191	240	2	16	3	54	127	202	1,133	485	1,618
L. Gaindi Lal Dandia.	96	39	3	8	...	6	12	29	926	225	1,151
M. Shiva Narain Mathur.	101	37	6	11	...	1	7	25	878	253	1,131
Total ...	577	683	21	48	15	160	256	500	4,948	1,720	6,668

The Inspector of Schools, Syed Hamid Husain, was on tour for 44 days and inspected 30 Schools—7 Secondary, 5 Primary and 18 Indigenous. He spent 6 days in Gangapur, 7 days in Sawai Jaipur, 9 days in Dausa, 4 in Bandikui, 8 in Sambhar, 4 in Kotkasim, and 6 days in Torawati Nizamats.

Pandit Sheo Prasad, Deputy Inspector of the Northern Circle was on tour for 145 days inspecting 214 Schools—15 Secondary, 107 Primary and 92 Indigenous. He spent 55 days in Shekhawati, 84 days in Torawati, 2 in Sawai Madhopur and 4 in Kotkasim Nizamats.

Md. Abdur Rahman Khan, Deputy Inspector of the Western Circle was on tour for 191 days inspecting 202 Schools,—5 Secondary, 70 Primary and 127 Indigenous. He spent 30 days in Sawai Jaipur, 38 days in Amer 110 in Sambhar and 13 in Torawati Nizamats.

Lala Gaindi Lal Dandia, Deputy Inspector of the Southern Circle was on tour for 96 days inspecting 29 Schools—3 Secondary, 14 Primary and 12 Indigenous. He spent 38 days in Malpura, 49 in Sawai Madhopur and 9 in Dausa Nizamats. He could not complete his tour on account of rainy season when the district in his circle was under water.

Munshi Shiva Narain Mathur, Deputy Inspector of the Eastern Circle was on tour for 101 days, inspecting 25 Schools,—6 Secondary, 12 Primary and 7 Indigenous. He spent 34 days in Dausa, 43 in Hindaun, 14 in Gangapur, 5 in Kotkasim and 5 in Bandikui Nizamats. He too could make only a short tour owing to his wife's long illness.

CHAPTER IV.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

The Maharaja's College.—This Institution is affiliated to the University of Allahabad upto the M. A. Standard in Arts and the B. Sc. Standard in Science.

Its enrolment during the year was 121 against 135 of the previous year. There were 34 students in the First year, 38 in the Second year, 14 in the Third year, 28 in the Fourth year, 7 in the Fifth year and none in the Sixth year classes.

The names of the successful candidates of the Allahabad University Examination of 1920 are given below:—

M. A. FINAL.

1. Bidhat Ram Chandra		III. (Sanskrit)]
	B. Sc.	
1. Jai Narain Mathur		II.
	B. A.	
1. Balkrishna Ramchandra Modak		III.
2. Chhail Behari Lal Srivastava		II.
3. Chhotey Lal		III.
4. Hafiz Hikmat Ali.		III.
5. Madan Mohan Lal		III.
6. Satkori Mukerji		III.
7. Syed Hamid Husain		III.
8. Tryambak Laxman Namjoshi		III.
9. Vishnu Lakshman Kane		II.
10. Yad Ram Chaturvedi		III.

INTERMEDIATE.

1. Bachan Singh Shekhawat		III.
2. Bisheshwar Prasad		II.
3. Ganesh Datta Sharma		III.
4. Hakumat Rai		III.
5. Hargovind Singh		II.
6. Hazari Mal Dhadda		III.
7. Jai Narain Sharma		III.
8. Kapoor Chandra Patani		III.
9. Nanag Ram Sharma		III.
10. Narain Shankar Mathur		II.
11. Nirmal Chandra Mukerji		II.
12. Pyare Lal		III.
13. Punna Lal Sharma		III.
14. Radha Krishan Lal Bhatnagar		III.
15. Ram Kumar Sharma		II.
16. Satyendra Nath Chatterji		III.
17. Sital Prasad Jain		III.
18. Niranjan Lal Sharma		III.
19. Nityananda Deva		III.

The Expenditure on the Maharaja's College including that of the Director's office establishment during Sambat 1976 was Rs. 28,759 as per details given below:—

By Pay to the Teaching staff	Rs. 18,588
„ Miscellaneous Expenses	Rs. 1,855

By Scholarships and Prizes	Rs. 2,400
„ Furniture and Apparatus	Rs. 1,702
On Office Establishment	Rs. 3,338
To Pensioners	Rs. 876

Total Rs. 23,759

The Sanskrit College.—The enrolment of the Sanskrit College during the year under review was 84 and the average daily attendance 43. Of the students 11 were reading Vyakaran, 3 Nyaya, 11 Sabitya, 13 Jyantisha, 25 Ayurveda and 21 Vedas.

The names of candidates who passed the different Public Examinations of the year are given below:—

No.	Subject.	Name of candidate.	Division.	Institution.
<i>Shastri (High Proficiency).</i>				
1.	Ayurveda.	Ramdatta Sharma Misra	II	Khurja L. A. Pathshala.
2.	Do.	Onkar Gaur	III	Ramgarh H. S. College.
3.	Do.	Ganeshdatta Sharma	II	Jaipur Private.
4.	Sabitya.	Narain Prasad Sharma Gaur	II	Do. Sanskrit College.
5.	Do.	Hanumat Prasad Sharma Maulsiriya	III	Ramgarh H. S. College.
6.	Do.	Hiralal Sharma Parasara	II	Jaipur, Private.
7.	Jyantisha.	Jagannath Prasad Sharma Gaur	II	Do. Sanskrit College.
8.	Do.	Onkar Sharma Gaur	III	Do. Private.
<i>Upadhyaya (Proficiency).</i>				
1.	Ayurveda.	Sri Narain Sharma Khandelwal	III	Jaipur Sanskrit College.
2.	Do.	Shiva Datta Sharma Gaur	III	Do.
3.	Do.	Duli Chand Sharma	III	Cawnpur Kaleshwar Ayurveda Pathshala.
4.	Do.	Baldatta Sharma Tripathi	III	Do.
5.	Do.	Pushkar Datta Sharma Misra	III	Khurja L. A. Pathshala.
6.	Do.	Harish Chandra Sharma Gautam	III	Do.
7.	Do.	Hardatta Sharma	III	Meerut V. Mahavidyalaya
8.	Do.	Prahlad Sharma	II	Ramgarh H. S. College.
9.	Do.	Saligram Sharma Paudyal	II	Jaipur Private.
10.	Do.	Yagya Datta Sharma Purohit	III	Aligarh Private.
11.	Do.	Jaideva Gupta	III	Babadra Private.
12.	Sabitya.	Surendra Sharma	III	Ramgarh H. S. College.
13.	Do.	Jiwan Ram Sharma Gaur	III	Fatehpur Private.
14.	Jyantisha.	Kailash Chandra Sharma Gaur	III	Jaipur Sanskrit College.

The expenditure on the Sanskrit College was Rs. 6,860 of which the amount of Rs. 6,140 came from the Educational Budget and Rs. 720 from Rozindari funds.

The details are given below:—

By Pay to the Teaching staff	Rs. 5,444
„ Scholarships and Prizes	Rs. 700
On Office establishment	Rs. 716

Total Rs. 6,860

CHAPTER V.
SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The following table compares the number of students during the last two years, and also gives the number reading in the different stages in 1920, as well as the cost of maintaining each school during Sambat 1976 :—

Name of Institution.	1919.	1920.	Difference.	Stage in 1920.		Cost Rs.	
				Secondary	Primary.		
I ANGLO-VERNAICULAR SCHOOLS.							
<i>State.</i>							
1. Jaipur, Maharaja's Collegiate High School ...	151	125	-26	125	...	} 8,527	
2. " " Middle School ...	280	290	+10	83	207		
3. " " Shivapole Middle School ...	287	292	+5	83	209		
4. " " Chandpole " ...	236	181	-55	46	135		3,052
5. " " Rajput " ...	35	39	+4	18	21		2,280
<i>Private.</i>							
1. Jaipur U. F. C. Mission High School ...	131	153	+22	48	105	7,458	
2. Do. Sweetambar Jain Pathshala ...	116	110	-6	...	110	1,063	
3. Do. Fareek Pathshala ...	191	207	+16	36	171	1,804	
4. Jobner A. V. High School ...	107	72	-35	15	57	4,280	
5. Khetri High School ...	52	57	+5	9	48	3,343	
6. Nikar Madhava School ...	110	104	-6	6	98	2,624	
7. Chornu Middle School ...	63	74	+11	13	61	1,100	
8. Phulera Railway School ...	67	67	...	...	67	1,578
9. Sambhar, Jodhpur State School ...	75	100	+25	10	90	3,095	
10. Kotputli Middle School ...	51	52	+1	2	50	775	
11. Ramgarh H. P. Middle School ...	135	150	+15	3	147	3,330	
12. Nawalgarh ...	109	107	-2	2	105	2,174	
13. Fatehpur Nevatia High School ...	153	118	-35	13	105	4,923	
14. Do. Lakshminath M. School ...	127	66	-61	0	66	1,752	
15. Chirawa Middle School ...	116	134	+18	8	126	3,500	
16. Bissau S. D. Middle School ...	159	183	+24	5	178	3,954	
17. Jaipur Agarwal Pathshala ...	...	264	+264	19	245	3,630
18. Do. Khandelwal Vaishya Central Pathshala ...	...	171	+171	6	165	2,883
2 VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.							
<i>State.</i>							
1. Jaipur, Sanskrit Collegiate School ...	118	141	+23	...	141	1,520	
2. Dausa, Middle School ...	122	117	-5	11	106	693	
3. Ganganpur, " " ...	103	96	-7	4	92	322	
4. Hindaun, " " ...	91	95	+4	5	90	552	
5. Mahwa, " " ...	82	60	-22	4	56	511	
6. Malpura, " " ...	97	115	+18	11	104	353	
7. Sawai Madhopur, " " ...	59	98	+39	1	97	736	
8. Bairath, " " ...	119	122	+3	2	120	308	
9. Sri Madhopur, " " ...	92	115	+23	...	115	556	
10. Chakau, " " ...	64	75	+11	7	68	604	
11. Kotkasim, " " ...	56	60	+4	...	60	210	
12. Jhunjhunu, " " ...	41	31	-10	...	31	246	
13. Baswa, " " ...	80	65	-15	2	63	56	
<i>Private.</i>							
1. Khetri Hindi Middle School ...	173	180	+7	9	171	925	
2. Do. Sanskrit Pathshala ...	20	20	...	3	17	795	
3. Jaipur Digambar Jain Pathshala ...	127	136	+9	41	95	7,170	
4. Ramgarh Sethan H. R. Sanskrit Pathshala ...	26	20	-6	17	3	4,000	
5. Kotputli Vernacular M. School ...	142	82	-60	...	82	372	
Grand Total ...	4,863	4,744	+381	667	4,077	86,055	

During the year under report there were 41 Secondary Schools with 4,744 scholars, against 39 schools with 4,363 scholars of the previous year, showing an increase of 2 schools and 381 scholars. Of the 41 schools, 12 (6 State, 3 aided and 3 private) were at the Capital and 29 (12 State and 17 Private) were in the Districts. The number of Anglo-Vernacular Schools was 23—5 State 2 aided and 3 Private at the Capital; 5 schools maintained by different Thikanas, the Sambhar Jodhpur State School, the Phulera Railway School and 6 other Private Schools maintained by Seths at Ramgarh, Nawalgarh Fatehpur, Bissau and Chirawa in the Shekhawati District.

CHAPTER VI.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The following table compares the numerical strength of the Primary schools for boys during the last two years and also gives the cost of maintaining the schools in each Nizamat:—

District.	Kind.	1919.		1920.		Difference.		Cost.
		Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	
Jaipur City	State.	2	48	3	93	+1	+45	1,186
	Private.	19	971	19	702	...	-269	5,862
Jaipur Nizamat	State.	4	63	4	14	...	-49	157
	Private.	2	45	2	70	...	+25	240
Sambhar "	State.	9	313	9	311	...	-2	1,450
	Private.	7	299	11	464	+4	+165	3,402
Amber "	State.	4	133	4	145	...	+12	200
	Private.	3	118	4	163	+1	+45	949
Dausa "	State.	7	233	7	239	...	+6	522
	Private.	1	8	1	7	...	-1	149
Hindaun "	State.	4	117	4	97	...	-20	215
	Private.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gangapur "	State.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Private.	2	38	2	50	...	+12	2,070
Kotkasim "	State.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Private.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bandikui "	State.	1	52	1	43	...	-9	56
	Private.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shekhawati.	State.	1	37	1	26	...	-11	31
	Private.	84	3,321	99	3,716	+15	+395	62,949
Torawati "	State.	7	349	7	367	...	+18	590
	Private.	13	705	17	578	+4	-127	4,829
Malpura "	State.	3	123	3	138	...	+15	438
	Private.	2	84	4	108	+2	+22	900
Sawai Madhopur	State.	5	166	5	126	...	-40	184
	Private.	7	224	5	205	-2	-19	448
Total ...	State.	48	1,634	49	1,599	+1	-35	5,029
	Private.	140	5,813	164	6,065	+24	+248	81,798
Grand Total	...	188	7,447	213	7,664	+25	+213	86,827

From the foregoing table it will appear that this year there were 213 schools with 7,664 scholars against 188 schools with 7,447 scholars of the previous year, showing an increase of 25 schools and 217 scholars.

CHAPTER VII.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

The following table compares the numerical strength of the Girls' Schools during the last two years and also gives the cost of maintaining each of them in Sambat 1976:—

Name of School.	1919.	1920.	Difference.	Cost in Sambat 1976.
<i>State.</i>				
1. Jaipur Central School. ...	351	379	+28	4,076
2. Do. Gangapole ,, ...	33	32	-1	257
3. Do. Ghatgate ,, ...	40	40	...	220
4. Do. Hathroi ,, ...	32	43	+11	143
5. Do. Amber ,, ...	40	37	-3	189
Total ...	496	531	+35	4,879
<i>Private</i>				
1. Jaipur Padmawati Jain Kanya Pathshala.	25	30	+5	108
2. ,, Saraswati ,, ,, ,,	52	50	-2	324
3. ,, Swetambar ,, ,, ,,	45	50	+5	180
4. ,, Digambar ,, ,, ,,	34	30	-4	117
5. ,, Sadachar Topkhana ,, ,,	59	70	+11	1,104
6. ,, Sadachar Dariba ,, ,,	25	...	-25	
7. ,, Sahajiar Bisheshwarji ,, ,,	35	55	+20	
8. ,, Nahargarh Road Mission Girls' School	40	25	-15	240
9. ,, Dariba Mission Girls' School	95	75	-20	468
10. Seth Phulechand's Girls' School	20	30	+10	200
11. Bagar-Seth Sarupchand Pirthi Raj Girls' School	80	25	-5	300
12. Pilani Kanya Pathshala	24	25	+1	180
13. Chirawa ,, ,, ,,	47	30	-17	300
14. Mandawa ,, ,, ,,	35	26	-9	440
15. Fatehpur Sawtri ,, ,,	80	104	+24	1,044
16. Nawalgarh ,, ,, ,,	28	45	+17	240
17. Bissau Sri Ram's ,, ,,	69	63	-6	636
18. Phulera Railway ,, ,,	10	12	+2	120
19. Ajitgarh (Churi) ,, ,,	30	29	-1	372
20. Ramgarh Sethan ,, ,,	44	46	+2	480
21. Sawai Ramgarh Panchayat ,,	15	...	-15	...
22. Sambhar Panchayat ,, ,,	...	30	+30	900
23. Lachhmangarh ,, ,,	45	50	+5	195
24. Jaipur City Mohammedan Girls' School	...	40	+40	120
Total ...	887	940	+53	8,069

During this year there were 27 Girls' Schools—5 State and 22 Private, with 1,471 Scholars against 27 Schools—5 State and 22 Private, with 1,383 scholars of the previous year, showing an increase of 88 Scholars. One Mohammedan Girls' School in the Jaipur City and 1 Panchayat Girls' School at Sambhar, in the mufassil, were newly started this year; while 2 such schools ceased to exist, viz. Dariba Sadachar Branch Kanya Pathshala in the city and the Panchayat Kanya Pathshala at Sawai Ramgarh in the mufassil.

CHAPTER V.II.

TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

The following 7 Schools were at work during the year:—

The Jaipur School of Arts, the Patwari Schools at Jaipur, Hindaun and Toda Rai Singh, the Painting School of Messrs. Govind Ram and Udai Ram, Photographers, the Brass and Carpet Factory of Messrs. Zoraster & Co. and the Jaipur Shilpakar Vidyalaya.

The number of both the State and Private Schools remained the same as in the last year.

The School of Arts.—The School for Technical Education was founded in 1866 by His Highness, the late Maharaja Sawai Ram Singhji Bahadur for the purpose of fostering and improving the indigenous arts and industries of the State and of introducing useful foreign arts.

The arts taught there are—drawing, painting, electro-plating, engraving, enamelling, wood-carving, pottery, turnsy, goldsmithy, brazieri, koftgary and fitter's work. There is also a class for teaching the elements of Hindi, Urdu and Arithmetic.

The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 11,876 including stipends, scholarships and charges for working materials.

CHAPTER IX.

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS OR INDIGENOUS SCHOOLS.

The subjoined statement compares the statistics of the Indigenous schools of the last two years :—

District.	Kind.	1919.		1920.		Difference.	
		Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Jaipur City.	Advanced.	37	819	34	822	-3	+3
	Elementary.	89	1,938	84	1,767	-5	-171
Jaipur Nizamat.	Advanced.	3	51	3	60	...	+9
	Elementary.	51	663	47	673	-4	+10
Amber "	Advanced.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Elementary.	45	773	48	916	+3	+143
Sambhar "	Advanced.	5	143	5	85	...	-58
	Elementary.	43	6-1	45	793	+2	+112
Dausa "	Advanced.	5	101	7	155	+2	+54
	Elementary.	67	1,023	76	1,206	+9	+183
Hindaun "	Advanced.	7	130	7	141	...	+11
	Elementary.	23	333	25	319	+2	-14
Gangapur "	Advanced.	1	50	2	76	+1	+26
	Elementary.	26	399	30	430	+4	+31
Bandikui "	Advanced.	2	26	3	62	+1	+36
	Elementary.	5	78	4	54	-1	-24
Kotkasim "	Advanced.	...	...	1	12	+1	+12
	Elementary.	3	28	3	25	...	-3
Shekhawati "	Advanced.	48	1,980	49	2,035	+1	+155
	Elementary.	84	3,772	82	3,586	-2	-186
Torawati "	Advanced.	25	763	22	618	-3	-145
	Elementary.	87	2,857	83	2,942	-4	+85
Malpura "	Advanced.	3	83	3	87	...	+4
	Elementary.	40	539	40	609	...	+70
Sawai Madhopur	Advanced.	7	99	7	132	...	+33
	Elementary.	32	405	30	427	-2	+22
Total ...	Advanced.	143	4,145	143	4,285	...	+170
	Elementary.	595	13,489	597	13,747	+2	+258
Grand Total ...		738	17,634	740	18,032	+2	+398

The Private Institutions or Indigenous Schools including Chatshalas teaching Hindi and Maktabas teaching Urdu or Persian are conducted on the old orthodox method.

In some of them which are advanced the students are taught to read and write from printed books, while in the Elementary Schools no text books are used. It is very difficult to obtain accurate Statistics of these Schools as they keep no registers and attendance in them is also irregular.

N. K. RAY, B. A., F. R. S. L. (London),

Director of Public Instruction,
Jaipur State.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

GENERAL SUMMARY TABLE I.

Returns of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Jaipur State at the end of the year ending 31st August 1920.

No. of towns and villages.	Total area in square miles.	Population.	Institution.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.									Private Institutions or Indigenous Schools.		Total.	Percentage		
				Under State Management.					Under Private Management.				Advanced.	Elementary.				
				Collegiate Education.		Secondary Education.	Primary Education.	Technical Education.	Secondary Education.	Primary Education.	Technical Education.							
				Maharaja's College.	Sanskrit College.													
5,803	14,520	Males—13,85,750 Females—12,50,897 Total—26,36,647	Institutions.	For Males	1	1	18	49	4	23	164	3	143	597	1,003	(Of all sorts of institutions to the number of towns and villages).	17.28	
				„ Females	5	22		27	0.47
				Total	1	1	18	54	4	23	186	3	143	597	1,030		17.75	
			Scholars.	Males	121	84	2,117	1,599	124	2,627	6,065	59	4,285	13,747	30,828	Of male scholars to male population of school-going age 14.83 Of female scholars to female population of school-going age 0.78 Of total scholars to total population of school-going age 8.16		
				Females ... ..	...	...	...	531	...	...	910	...	...	...	1,471		
				Total	121	84	2,117	2,130	124	2,627	7,005	59	4,285	13,747	32,299			

GENERAL SUMMARY TABLE II.

Returns of Colleges and Schools in the Jaipur State and of Scholars attending them, for the year ending 31st August 1930.

Class of Institution.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.								PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.				Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of scholars on the rolls at the end of the year.	REMARKS.
	UNDER STATE MANAGEMENT.				UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.				No. of Institutions.	No. of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.	Average No. on the rolls at the end of the year.	Average daily attendance.			
	No. of Institutions.	No. of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.	Average No. on the rolls at the end of the year.	Average daily attendance.	No. of Institutions.	No. of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.	Average No. on the rolls at the end of the year.	Average daily attendance.							
Colleges—English ...	1	121	125	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	121	
" —Oriental ...	1	84	64	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	84	
Secondary Schools—Anglo-Vernacular.	5	927	947	604	18	2,139	2,014	1,551	...	...	...	...	23	3,116	
" Vernacular ...	13	1,190	1,115	765	5	438	357	274	...	...	...	...	18	1,628	
Primary Schools for Boys ...	49	1,549	1,580	1,170	164	6,065	5,461	4,665	...	...	...	...	213	7,664	
" " Girls ...	5	531	488	258	22	940	832	653	...	...	...	...	27	1,471	
Technical Schools ...	4	124	116	106	3	59	50	39	...	...	...	...	7	183	
Indigenous Schools—Advanced ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	4,285	3,859	3,432	143	4,285	
" Elementary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	597	18,747	12,394	11,067	597	13,747	
Total ...	78	4,576	4,429	3,124	212	9,691	8,914	7,182	740	18,032	12,263	14,489	1,030	32,299	

GENERAL SUMMARY TABLE III.

Abstract Returns of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Jaipur State for Sambat, 1976.

Sex.	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.					TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.											Total from the Departmental Budget.	School of Arts.	Ruzindari and other funds.	Grand Total of State Expenditure.	Remarks.
	Collegiate Education.		School Education.			Inspection.	Scholarships and Prizes.	Furniture and apparatus.	Office Establishment.	Pensioners.	Miscellaneous.	Patwarri class.	Aid to Pathshalas.	Buildings.	Total.						
	English.	Oriental.	English.	Oriental or Vernacular.	Total.																
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
For Males	18,588	5,444	14,277	10,509	48,818	3,118	7,818	1,951	4,397	1,315	2,375	84	1,260	487	22,805	71,623	11,876	2,000	86,619		
For Females	...	..	..	1,877	1,877	...	654	...	692	1,248	408	...	...	...	3,602	4,979	...	...	4,879	
Total	18,588	5,444	14,277	12,386	50,695	3,118	8,472	1,551	5,089	2,563	2,783	84	1,260	487	26,407	76,602	11,876	3,920	91,398		

GENERAL SUMMARY TABLE IV.

Returns showing State Expenditure in Sambat, 1976.

Heads of Expenditure.	By Salaries.	Miscellaneous.	By Scholarships and Prizes.	By Furniture and Apparatus.	By Office Establishment.	By Pensioners.	Total.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Maharaja's College	18,688	2,856	2,400	1,702	3,338	876	28,759	
Sanskrit College	5,444	...	700	...	716	...	6,860	
Maharaja's Collegiate High School with 2 Middle Schools	8,527	...	2,268	...	...	...	10,795	
Sanskrit Collegiate School	1,520	...	640	...	...	...	2,160	
Rajput School	2,280	180	...	...	231	...	2,691	
Chandpal Middle School	3,052	30	...	...	56	...	3,138	
Residency School	416	24	...	...	56	...	496	
Girls' School	1,877	408	654	...	092	1,248	4,879	
District Schools	8,989	286	1,610	249	...	439	11,573	
Aid to Pathshalas	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,260	
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,118	
Patwari Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	487	
School of Arts.	3,928	5,426	2,822	...	...	...	11,876	
Rozindari and other funds	3,020	
Total	54,829	8,209	10,994	1,951	5,089	2,563	91,388	

REPORT



ON

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PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE



JAIPUR STATE

For the year ending 31st August,

1923.

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

JAIPUR STATE

For the year ending 31st August, 1923.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION.

Events of note.

As apprehended in the last year's report, the worst at last happened in the very beginning of September of the year under report, which commenced with the sad demise of His late lamented Highness the Maharaja-Bahadur.

The installation of His Highness Maharaja Man Singhji Bahadur, the then Maharaja-Kumar to the Gaddi of Jaipur soon followed the other sad event.

Owing to the protracted illness of His late Highness and his passing away no schemes for improvement in the Educational Department could be effectively and successfully carried out.

The other crisis namely the educational crisis referred to in my last year's report which had caused no less anxiety was however met pretty satisfactorily at least for some time to come.

The U. P. Board of the Intermediate and High School Education with the approval of the Government of India resolved to extend its recognition to Colleges and Schools situated in Rajputana and therefore the work of the Department went on uninterrupted as usual for the time being.

A need was keenly felt for making effective provisions for the young men of Rajputana and proposals for the foundation of an old type examining and affiliating University in Rajputana were put forward and discussed.

University reorganisation and local educational Decentralisation.

Since 1920 I have been holding the combined office of both the Director of Public Instruction of the State and Principal of the Maharaja's College, and though I took upon myself the duty of teaching the College classes, in addition to the general administrative work of the entire State Education Department, yet I never allowed the work in the *Mufussil* to suffer. All these years I have been repeatedly requesting the higher authorities to increase the educational grant without which improvement would be impossible. They have at last decided upon nearly doubling the annual budget and a decentralisation of the functions which have been considered too heavy for one individual to do justice to. Keeping the efficiency of both the Departments in view, this is indeed a very salutary reform. The University of Allahabad had, in the meantime, undergone a complete transformation with the passing of the Allahabad University Act of 1921 under the provisions of which the degree classes alone of the Maharaja's College (M. A., B. A., & B. Sc.) remained associated with the University and the Intermediate classes had to be considered as a completely separate institution.

No other College under the Allahabad University has yet been able to come up to this high level of University reconstruction for pecuniary and other considerations. On the contrary there has of late been a complete revulsion of feelings and opinions upon this item of reform, so much so, that an old type affiliating University has been proposed to be established at Agra to which the External Side of the Allahabad University will be transferred.

The Jaipur Durbar partly in realisation of their newly formulated policy of internal educational decentralisation and partly in compliance with the demand of the University decided upon completely separating the degree classes of the Maharaja's College from its Intermediate Section at a considerable enhancement of their educational grant. By a resolution passed on the 16th June, 1923, the *Mahakma Khas* of the Jaipur State entrusted the administration of the State University Education to a Board, and that of the Secondary and Primary education of the State to a newly appointed Director of Public Instruction, who, very luckily, happens to be an old worthy *alumnus* of the Maharaja's College—Pandit Shyam Sundar Sharma M. A., who was recently serving in the Lucknow University as its Assistant Registrar.

Accordingly I made over charge of the administration of the Secondary and Primary Sections of the State Education Department to Pandit Shyam Sundar Sharma M. A., in June, 1923, and I remained Principal of the Upper Section of the Maharaja's College associated with the University of Allahabad

As I remained in charge of the Department for nearly the whole of the year under report with the exception of only two months, I think I am responsible for the working of the Department as a whole during the year under report. All the University and Departmental Examinations were already held, and their results duly tabulated in this report which has been compiled, as usual, by the Inspecting staff of the Department under the Director of Public Instruction to which I add this Introduction, in compliance with the D. P. I.'s request.

Professor Hari Narain Tosniwal having resigned his post at Mayo Departmental College, Ajmer, Professor Govind Prasad Srivastava who was appointed for six ~~fers~~ & promotions, months was confirmed as a Junior Professor of English Literature.

Lala Ram Narain Tharwan an under-graduate of this College and an experienced teacher was appointed as Headmaster of the Shivapal School in place of Munshi Nand Lal Nigam B. A. transferred to the Collegiate School.

Munshi Pyare Lal Mathur B. Sc. (junior) was appointed as an assistant master in the Collegiate School in place of Pandit Hira Lal Parasar transferred.

The services of Babu Anil Krishna Mitra who was temporarily appointed for a year during the period of leave of Babu Parbati Charan Mukerjee, in the Maharaja's College, were dispensed with.

J. W. Mayne Esq., M. A., C. I. E., Guardian to His Highness the Mr. Mayne's visit Maharaja Sahib visited and very carefully inspected the Nobles' School. He put to the Nobles' down on record his opinion on the work done in connection with this School in School. the following lines:—

“ Considering the means at his disposal I think that Mr. Ray has done a great deal for the Nobles' School in the last one year or two. But much remains to be done, one of the chief requirements being to put the School in an independent footing in a building of its own. ”

It was subsequently decided by the Durbar to put this institution under Mr. D. Prasad, as its new Superintendent.

Some of the students from this School were transferred to the Rambagh School which was started under the supervision of Col. Sir James Roberts as a temporary measure to provide for the education of His Highness, the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur.

Activities towards boys sports and games.

Col. S. B. Patterson C. I. E., I. A., the Resident of Jaipur kindly consented to extend his patronage to the sports of the students.

The Sports' Committee did its work well though owing to diverse reasons it could not hold its Football tournaments this year in the month of December.

The Tennis tournaments were of course a great success—His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, his guardian, Col. Sir James Roberts, and the Resident Col. Patterson having graced the function with their presence, Mrs. Patterson having given away the cups and prizes to the winners.

The question of a separate play-ground for the students of the Maharaja's College and State schools remained an unsolved problem till the end of the year under report—which has been a great hindrance to the Sports activities of the students of the State Institutions as such.

University and local examination results

From the Maharaja's College, 2 candidates were sent up for the M. A. Previous Examination, of whom one passed; and 16 were sent up for the B. A. Examination, of whom 8 passed. These results reflect credit upon the Professors concerned; but the same cannot be said about the B. Sc. Examination results. None passed out of the two candidates sent up.

The University and Departmental examinations results have been very satisfactory excepting the result of the Matriculation Examination which was 33 p. c., a percentage much lower than that achieved last year and year before last; and this I attribute to the transfer of some of the experienced and capable members of the High School staff, particularly that of Lala Bhuramal Sanghi B. A., to the Rambagh School, and promotion of Munshi Govind Prasad Srivastava B. A., to the post of Junior Professor of English in the Maharaja's College, who were the very main-stays of the Collegiate High School. Sixty-six students were sent up for the University Matriculation Examination of whom only 22 passed. This unfortunate deterioration both in quality and quantity after a steady improvement as noticed by me in my last year's report is due to this almost simultaneous absence of two very earnest workers.

As this is my last report on the working of the Department as a whole, I think I should record my appreciation of the work of the two above-mentioned teachers:—

Having entered the State Educational service in 1890 as an assistant master L. Bhuramal Sanghi B. A. rose to the Headmastership of the Collegiate High School by dint of perseverance after a remarkable record of 33 years' strenuous and efficient service. His whole-hearted devotion to his work furnishes an example of what a model teacher ought to be which the younger generation of teachers would do well to emulate. His unbounded popularity as an extraordinarily successful teacher of Mathematics is borne out by the Matriculation Examination results in this subject of the School which roughly speaking rose to about 90% of the number of candidates sent up.

The appreciation of his services as shown by the Durbar by selecting him as one of His Highness's teachers is highly gratifying, and it is to be hoped that he will henceforth continue to be adequately rewarded.

Munshi Govind Prasad Srivastava B. A. is another very capable, hard-working and conscientious teacher and has thoroughly justified his promotion to the important post of the Junior Professor of English Literature in the Maharaja's College. As on the one hand his absence from the High School has

prejudicially affected its results at the Matriculation Examination, so on the other, his appointment as Professor of English has considerably added to the efficiency of work in the Intermediate Section of the Maharaja's College, as shown in this year's results at the Intermediate Examination of the University which are specially worth-mentioning,—both in point of quality and quantity. 42 candidates were sent up for this examination this year of whom 27 passed—1 being placed in I Division, 7 in the II, and the rest in the third. There were some 80% of passes in English and also in Logic. Though he has got over a decade's varied experience as a successful teacher of English Language and Literature, yet he is still in the prime of his life, and undoubtedly bids fair to attain higher and higher success onwards.

In the Vernacular Final Examination 45 candidates were sent up against 18 sent up last year and 13 sent up year before last and out of these 45 candidates 19 passed, the result being about 42 %—

When I took over charge of the Department I found it in a moribund condition.

The following table shows the work done in this direction:—

Year.	No. sent up.	No. passed.	Percentage approximately.
1918	0	0	0
1919	14	2	above 14 %.
1920	0	0	0
1921	13	4	30.7 %
1922	18	5	27.7 %
1923	45	19	42 %.

So great an impetus was given last year to this branch of vernacular education that I was in a position to say, "It is hoped that in the next year a considerably larger number—not less than 40 will be sent up with the expectations of better results". It is highly gratifying that these expectations have been more than fulfilled in respect of both the quality and quantity. 45 candidates were sent of whom 19 passed! I may again repeat that the teachers concerned are to be congratulated on their success. The Durbar ought to substantially encourage them by giving them a more decent rate of salary.

The results of the State Schools both at the Upper Primary and Middle Examinations have been very satisfactory. The Sanskrit Title Examination results of the State Sanskrit College have also been very satisfactory. At the last-mentioned institution there are at present two very learned Sanskrit scholars—the Superintendent of the College, Mahamahopadhyaya Durga Prasad Dwivedi, who has brought out several Original Sanskrit works and who is at present engaged in composing a monumental work—"*Chaturvarna-Siksha*" and the other is Swami Lakshminath Acharya, Professor of the *Ayurveda*. The Durbar should kindly substantially encourage these two eminent scholars of an all-India fame. The Inspector of schools and his staff are to be congratulated on the good results at the Vernacular Middle and Upper Primary Examinations.

Throughout the year under report Professor Vitthal Vaman Tamhankar B. A., assisted me very materially as Officiating Vice-Principal of the Maharaja's College and I take this opportunity to record my high appreciation of his sterling worth and loyal co-operation. It is for this that new D.P. I made him

Principal of the Intermediate College with an additional allowance of Rs. 50/- p. m. As there was no student in Economics in the 4th year class this session, his services could have been lent without much detriment to the interests of the Associated College.

The discipline of the students was singularly good; and I highly appreciate the loyal co-operation of all the teachers and professors with me towards the smooth and successful working of the whole Department.

N. K. RAY.

I took over charge of the Department of Public Instruction of the Jaipur State on the 5th of June 1923. All the Schools and Colleges remained closed up till 21st of July and I devoted this time in formulating my proposals for the re-organization of the Dept. which were to be put into operation after the commencement of the new financial year on the 1st of September 1923, and consequently the details of the working of the new scheme will be found in the Report of the Dept. for the year ending 31st August 1924.

In the month of August 1923 the following members were added on to the staff of the High & Middle Schools of the State, consequently on the starting of a third section for Classes IX & X & a second section for Class VII in the Maharaja's High School:—

1. B. Anantlal Mukerji B. A., L. T.
2. B. Jagti Prasad Bhargava B. A.
3. P. Roormal B. A.
4. M. Madholal B. Sc.
5. P. Jagmohannath Langer.
6. Mr. Dhirendranath Mukerji.
7. Mr. Babulal—Drawing Teacher.

The following persons were awarded scholarships of Rs. 30/- p. m. each & were sent to Benares to join the L.T. Class of the Hindu University there:—

1. P. Hafinarayan Bhavan B. A.
2. M. Pyarelal Mathur B. Sc.
3. P. Shyamsundar Sharma B. A.

The services of Mr. D. Prasad the Superintendent of the Nobles School were dispensed with.

To inculcate the ideas of reverence for religion & love and respect for the Crown in the minds of the young students, the system of daily prayers in the Schools was introduced and every School began with a prayer on the 21st of July 1923 on which date the new Session commenced.

Jaipur,
1st Nov. 1922.

SHYAM SUNDAR SHARMA,

Director of Public Instruction,

Jaipur State.

CHAPTER II.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

General Summary of Schools and Scholars.—The following table compares the number of Schools and Scholars for the last two years :—

Kind of Institutions.	1922.		1923.		Difference.		Remarks.
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	
I. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.							
1. Arts Colleges.							
Maharaja's Associated College.	...	...	1	44	+1	-28	
Do. Intermediate College.	1	120	1	48			
Oriental College ...	1	103	1	95				...	-8
Total	2	223	3	187	+1	-36	
2. Secondary Schools.							
(a) Anglo-Vernacular,							
State.	5	879	5	928	...	+49	
Private.	19	2,466	22	3,180	+3	+714	
(b) Vernacular,							
State.	14	1,273	15	1,386	+1	+113	
Private.	8	418	8	373	...	-45	
Total	46	5,036	50	5,867	+4	+831	
3. Primary Schools.							
(i) For Boys,							
State.	48	1,798	47	1,658	-1	-140	
Private.	246	9,330	264	10,136	+18	+806	
(ii) For Girls,							
State.	5	569	5	504	...	-65	
Private.	29	1,191	32	1,363	+3	+172	
Total	328	12,888	348	13,661	+20	+773	
4. Technical Schools.							
(i) For Boys,							
State.	6	126	1	67	-5	-59	
Private.	3	108	3	81	...	-27	
(ii) For Girls,							
State.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	9	234	4	148	-5	-86	
Total of Public Schools.	385	18,381	405	19,863	+20	+1,482	
II. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.							
Indigenous Schools.							
Advanced.	152	4,688	173	5,358	+21	+670	
Elementary.	552	14,065	531	14,163	-21	+98	
Total	704	18,753	704	19,521	...	+768	
Grand total of all kinds of Institutions in the State.	1,089	37,134	1,109	39,384	+20	+2,250	

The total number of schools rose from 1,089 with 37,134 scholars in 1922 to 1,109 with 39,384 scholars in 1923 showing an increase of 20 schools and 2,250 scholars.

The Maharaja's College was divided, under the Allahabad University Act, into 2 Colleges; viz., the Associated College and the Intermediate College; and hence the number of Colleges increased by one but that of the scholars decreased by 36.

The number of Secondary Anglo-Vernacular schools under State management remained the same as last year but the number of scholars in them increased by 49. The number of such schools under Private management increased by 3 with 714 scholars.

There was an increase of 1 school with 113 scholars in the number of Secondary Vernacular schools under State management, as the Primary school at Niwai in the Mufassil rose to the status of a middle school, while the number of such schools under Private management remained unaltered though the number of scholars in them decreased by 45.

The number of State Primary Schools for boys decreased by 1 with 140 scholars, in consequence of the Niwai Primary School being raised to the status of a middle school as shown already; while the number of those under Private management increased by 18 with 806 scholars.

There was no change in the number of Girls' Schools maintained by the State but their enrolment decreased by 65, while that of such private schools increased by 3 with 172 scholars.

Three Girls' schools are newly started this year, viz., 1 at Nawalgarh by the Mohammadan Community and 2 at Bandikui by the Mission and Arya Samaj respectively.

There was a decrease of 5 Technical schools under State management with 59 scholars as all the Patwa i schools were put under the Settlement Department; while the number of those under Private management remained unaltered but their enrolment decreased by 27.

The Indigenous schools technically called " Private Institutions " remained the same as in the last year but the number of scholars in them increased by 98.

Thus in the year under review, the total number of Public Schools under State management was 76 with 4,730 scholars; while that of the schools under Private management was 329 with 15,133 scholars; and the Indigenous schools numbered 704 with 19,521 scholars.

The average enrolment in each State School was 62, in each Private school 46, and in each Indigenous school 28.

The population of the Jaipur State according to the Census of 1921 was 12,42,742 males and 10,96,060 females. Reckoned at the usual proportion of 15 per cent, the male population of school-going age would be 1,86,411 and the female population, 1,64,409. Of these, 37,517 boys and 1,867 girls were at school during the year under report. Hence 20·12 per cent of the males, 1·13 per cent of the females, and 11·22 per cent of the entire population of school-going age were under instruction, showing an increase of 6·05 per cent among males and 6·08 per cent among females respectively over the figures for the last year.

Progress during the last ten years.—That the Educational work in the Jaipur State has made a steady progress during the last ten years will be

evident from a comparison of statistics of 1914 with those of 1923 as given below:—

Years.	Public Schools.		Indigenous Schools or Private Institutions.		Total.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
1914.	243	13,473	1,024	22,479	1,267	35,952
1923.	405	13,983	704	19,521	1,109	33,504
Increase in Public Institutions and decrease in Indigenous Schools over 1914.	+162	+6,390	-320	-2,958	-158	+3,432

It will appear from the table given above that the number of Public schools and scholars increased by 162 and 6,390 respectively but that of Indigenous schools decreased by 320 & 2,958 scholars respectively during the last ten years.

Though as against 1 school for every 5 villages in the year 1914, there is now 1 school for every 4 villages in the State, much work still remains to be done.

Number of pupils in different stages of Instruction.— The following table shows the number of pupils in the different stages of Instruction:—

The Different Heads of Instruction.	University or College stage.	High School Stage.	Middle school stage.	Primary stage.	Total.
English Education. ...	92	243	563	3,307	4,205
Oriental or Vernacular Education. ...	95	73	159	34,704	35,031
Technical Education. ...	...	...	...	148	148
Total. ...	187	316	722	13,159	39,384

From the above table it is clear that in the year under review about 10.67 per cent of the total number of scholars were receiving English Education, and about 0.37 per cent Technical Education; while the rest were reading either vernacular or oriental classics.

Race and Religion.—The Race and Religion of pupils in all kinds of Institutions and the proportion of scholars of each creed to its number of boys:

and girls of school-going age and the total number of pupils on the rolls are given below:—

Race and Religion.	Number of boys and girls of school-going age.	1922.			1923.		
		Pupils.	Percentage to No. of boys & girls of school-going age.	Percentage to the total No. of pupils.	Pupils.	Percentage to No. of boys and girls of school-going age.	Percentage to the total No. of pupils.
Hindus ...	3,19,279	31,360	9.82	84.45	33,191	10.39	84.28
Musalmans ...	26,926	3,973	14.75	10.70	4,145	15.38	10.52
Jains ...	4,423	1,725	39.00	4.65	1,976	44.67	5.02
Christians ...	190	76	40.00	0.20	72	37.89	0.18
Total ...	3,50,820	37,134	10.58	100.00	39,384	11.22	100.00

This shows that the Hindus, Musalmans, & Jains scholars have increased by 5.83, 4.33 & 14.55 per cent respectively while Christian scholars decreased by 5.20 per cent.

It is also evident that the Hindus constituting as they do, the bulk of the population, naturally form the largest proportion, viz., 84.28 per cent of the total number of scholars, the rest being Muhammedans, Jains and Christians in the proportion of about 10.52, 5.02 & 0.18 per cent respectively.

The progress of education among the different sects is best judged by a comparison of the proportion of scholars of each community to its number of boys and girls of school-going age which was 37.89 per cent for the Christians, 44.67 per cent for the Jains, 15.38 per cent for the Muhammedans, and 10.39 per cent for the Hindus.

Comparative table showing the relative progress of education in the districts—

The following table compares the number of schools and scholars in each of the districts:—

Position in 1922.	Position in 1923.	Districts,	School-going age Population.	1923.		Percentage in 1923.	Percentage in 1922.
				Schools.	Scholars.		
1	2	Jaipur City	18,031	131	6,756	37.46	35.99
2	3	Bandikui Nizamati	1,599	12	345	21.57	20.76
3	4	Shekhawati	89,517	328	14,475	16.17	14.86
4	5	Tonawati	39,093	156	5,887	15.05	14.54
5	6	Sambhar	25,867	87	2,434	9.37	8.72
6	9	Kotkasim	2,442	6	166	6.87	6.42
7	8	Dausa	34,420	92	3,420	6.74	6.13
8	7	Malpura	23,780	80	1,478	6.21	5.87
9	10	Gangapur	13,983	43	961	6.87	6.67
10	12	Amber including Schools in the suburbs of Jaipur	53,721	107	2,403	4.47	4.56
11	11	Hinduan Nizamati	22,919	42	1,155	5.03	4.53
12	1	Sawat Madhopar	2,538	47	1,002	39.47	3.99
		Total ...	3,50,820	1,109	39,384	11.22	10.58

The districts of Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur City, Shekhawati, Torawati, Sambhar, Kotkasim, Dausa, Malpura, Gangapur, and Hindaun have gained 35.48, 1.47, 1.31, 0.51, 0.65, 0.45, 0.61, 0.34, 1.20 and 0.50 per cent respectively while the Nizamats of Bandikui, and Amber including schools in the suburbs of Jaipur Nizamats have lost 5.19 and 0.09 per cent respectively.

Examination Results.—The following table shows the results of the colleges and schools in the Jaipur State at the various Public Examinations of 1923 :—

Examinations.	Candidates.	Passed
I. ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.		
M. A. Previous	2	1
B. Sc.	2	...
B. A.	16	8
Intermediate.	42	27
Matriculation.	66	22
II. JAIPUR SANSKRIT TITLE EXAMINATIONS.		
Acharya.	2	1
Shastri.	2	1
Upadhyaya.	12	7
Praveshika.	5	4
III. OTHER EXAMINATIONS.		
Jaipur Middle School.	161	85
Vernacular Final.	45	19
Upper Primary.	340	242

Of the two candidates who were sent up for the M. A. Previous Examination, one came out successful. 2 candidates were sent up for the B. Sc. Examination but none of them passed. 16 candidates appeared at the B. A. Examination of whom 8 came out successful. There were 42 candidates for the Intermediate Examination of whom 27 passed 66 candidates appeared at the Matriculation Examination, of whom 22 came out successful.

In the Jaipur Sanskrit Title Examinations 2 candidates were sent up for each of the Acharya (Honours) (1 in Sahitya and the other in Nyaya) and Shastri (High Proficiency) (both in Ayurvedas) Examinations and 1 in each of them came out successful. 7 out of 12 candidates passed the Upadhyaya Examination:—3 in Ayurvedas, 1 in Vyakaran, 3 in Sahitya and 5 in Jyotish. 4 out of 5 candidates passed the Praveshika Examination.

161 candidates appeared at the Jaipur Middle School Examination of whom 85 came out successful.

19 out of 45 candidates passed the Vernacular Final Examination:— 2 from Bairath, 5 from Chaksu, 4 from Dausa, 1 from Hindaun, 6 from Malpura & 1 from Sawai Madhopur Schools.

In the Upper Primary Examination, 242 out of 340 candidates passed.

Details of expenditure tabulated according to the sources of income.—The following table compares the total expenditure on Education in Sambats 1978 & 1979 detailed according to the sources of income, and also shows the proportion which the expenditure from each source of income bears to the total expenditure:—

Sources of income for expenditure on Education.	Sambat 1978.		Sambat 1979.	
	Amount.	Percentage to total cost.	Amount.	Percentage to total cost.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State.	1,13,971	35.47	1,18,057	36.14
Thikanas	26,273	8.18	30,826	9.44
Other Sources	1,81,049	56.35	1,77,784	54.42
Total	3,21,293	100	3,26,667	100

The amount spent by the State on Education increased by Rs. 5,374 the details of which will be shown in the analysis thereof.

The amount spent by the Thikanas on Education includes Rs. 12,276 from Khetri, Rs. 2,178 from Sikar, Rs. 5,680 from Jobner, Rs. 1,200 from Chomu, while the remaining sum of Rs. 9,492 was contributed by the Thikanas of Khachariawas, Unyara, Mahensar, Samode, Malsisar, Mukandgarh, and Mandawa &c.

Besides these, the Mission contributed Rs. 4,512, the Proprietors of Jain Pathshalas Rs. 8,800, Seth Zorawarmal Ramlal of Bissau Rs. 1,728, Seth Hardattarai Prahladka of Ramgarh Sethan Rs. 2,990, the Calcutta Committee of Nawalgarh Rs. 5,394, Seth Jamnadas of Bissau Rs. 1,576, Seth Mahadeo Mahasri of Chirawa Rs. 3,729, Proprietor of the Sanskrit Pathshala, Ramgarh Rs. 6,070, R. B. Seth Surajmal Sheopershad of Chirawa Rs. 2,280, Seth Hazarimal Sampat Ram Dalmia of Chirawa Rs. 4,000, the Calcutta Committee of Fatehpur Rs. 1,435, Seth Kedarmal Ladiya of Mandawa Rs. 1,165, R. B. Seth Hariram Goenka of Dundlodh Rs. 4,000, the Proprietors of the Panchayat School of Mandawa Rs. 1,568, Sanatan Dharam Vidyalaya of Mandawa Rs. 1,322, the Calcutta Committee of Lachmangarh Rs. 3,880, Sewa Samiti of Jhunjhunu Rs. 1,715, Seth Ramanand Birdhichand of Reengus Rs. 910, Seth Ramchander Neotia of Fatehpur Rs. 4,112, R. B. Seth Sheenarain Baldeoass of Pilani Rs. 5,544, the Proprietor of the Mahavidyalaya Fatehpur Rs. 6,173, the Marwari Relief Society of Calcutta Rs. 5,518, the Shiksha Mandal of Shekhawati Rs. 4,848, while several other seths contributed small amounts of money.

Analysis of State Expenditure.—The following table compares the State expenditure on education for the last two financial years, Sambats 1973 & 1979, and also shows the average annual cost of educating each pupil for Sambat 1979:—

No.	Head of Expenditure.	Sambat 1978.	Sambat 1979.	Increase.	Decrease	Average annual cost of educating each pupil
						Rs. As. P
	<i>Direct.</i>					
1	Maharaja's Colleges ...	22,996	23,702	706	...	257-10-1
2	Sanskrit College ...	5,805	5,310	...	495	55-14-4
3	Maharaja's Collegiate High School with 2 middle Schools. ...	9,867	9,538	...	329	13-4-2
4	Sanskrit Collegiate School ...	1,848	1,848	...	...	11-4-3
5	Rajput School ...	2,564	5,175	2,611	...	129-6-0
6	Chandpol School ...	3,589	3,541	...	48	20-15-3
7	Residency School ...	636	743	107	...	13-0-6
8	Girls' Schools ...	2,334	2,112	...	222	4-3-0
9	Distrikt Schools ...	13,758	13,817	59	...	11-4-10
	Total ...	63,397	65,786	3,483	1,094	
	<i>Indirect.</i>					
1	On Inspection ...	3,855	3,926	71	...	
2	„ Patwari Class ...	724	810	86	...	
4	„ Scholarships & Prizes ...	9,846	9,723	...	123	
5	„ Furniture & Apparatus ...	4,851	4,851	...	...
6	„ Office Establishment ...	6,203	6,486	283	...	
7	„ Pensioners ...	2,893	2,118	...	775	
8	„ Miscellaneous ...	2,438	4,498	2,060	...	
9	„ Aid to Pathshalas ...	1,260	1,260	...	...
10	„ Buildings ...	2,405	3,788	1,383	...	
	Total ...	34,475	37,460	3,883	898	
	Total from the Depart- mental Budget ...	97,872	1,03,246	5,374	...	
	School of Arts ...	12,719	11,904	...	815	
	Rozindari and other funds ...	3,380	2,907	...	473	
	Grand Total of State Expenditure. ...	1,13,971	1,18,057	5,374	1,288	

CHAPTER III.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

The following table shows the details of the inspection work of each officer of the Inspecting Staff from 1st September, 1922, to 31st August, 1923:—

Name of Inspector.	Number of Tour-days.		No. of Schools Inspected.						Miles Travelled.			
	No. of visits.	No. of days.	State.		Private.			Total.	By Rail.	By Road.	Total.	
			Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary.	Primary.	Indigenous.					
<i>Inspector of Schools.</i>												
Syed Hamid Husain	13	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	50	42	92	
<i>Deputy Inspectors of Schools.</i>												
Pandit Shiva Prashad Bhawan ...	64	120	4	8	5	41	62	120	612	281	893	
Haji Md. Abdur Rahman Khan ...	78	58	2	20	...	15	21	58	654	311	965	
Lala Gairdilal Dandia ...	68	27	7	8	...	4	8	27	401	128	529	
Munshi Sheo Narain Mathur ...	18	10	2	2	3	1	...	8	410	28	438	
Total ...	241	217	16	39	8	61	91	215	2,127	790	2,918	

The Inspector of Schools Syed Hamid Husain, was on tour for 13 days and inspected 2 Schools:—1 secondary and the other primary. He spent 3 days in Nizammat Amer and 10 days in Nizammat Sawai Jaipur.

Pandit Sheo Prashad Bhawan, Deputy Inspector of the Northern Circle, was on tour for 64 days & inspected 120 Schools:—9 secondary, 49 Primary & 62 Indigenou. He spent 23 days in Shekhawati, 25 days in Torawati, 5 in Kotkasim & 11 days in Hindaun Nizamats.

Haji Mohammad Abdur Rahman Khan, Deputy Inspector of the Western Circle, was on tour for 78 days & inspected 58 Schools:—2 Secondary, 35 Primary & 21 Indigenou. He spent 3 days in Amer, 41 days in Sambhar, 15 days in Malpura, 5 days in Dausa, and 14 days in Torawati Nizamats.

Lala Gaidilal Dandia, Deputy Inspector of the Southern Circle, was on tour for 68 days and inspected 27 schools - 7 secondary, 12 Primary & 8 Indigenious. He spent 3 days in Bandikui, 40 days in Dausa, 2 days in Gangapur, & 23 days in Hindaun Nizamats.

Munshi Shiva Narayan Mathur, Deputy Inspector of the Eastern Circle, was on tour for 18 days & inspected 8 schools - 5 secondary, & 3 Primary. He spent 8 days in Sawai Jaipur & 10 days in the Shekhawati Nizamats.

The facts mentioned above show that the tour in the year under review was short, the reasons being as given below:-

Syed Hamid Husain could get very little time to go outside on tour on account of the pressure of work in his Office. In addition to his duties as Inspector of schools & Registrar Upper Primary Examinations, he had also to work as Superintendent of games.

Haji Md. Abdul Rahman Khan was on six months leave for a pilgrimage to Mecca. Munshi Shiva Narayan Mathur was entrusted with teaching work in the Maharaja's Collegiate High School on account of the want of a science teacher there.

Munshi Gaidi Lal Dandia, & Pt. Sheo Prasad Bhawan with M. Shiva Narayan Mathur were detained in the office during the months of July and August 1923 to assist the D. P. I. in the preparation of Budget for Jabat 1920.

CHAPTER IV.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

The Maharaja's College, under the Allahabad University Act, was divided into two sections, viz. the Associated College comprising the Degree Classes and the Intermediate College.

Their enrolment during the year was 92 against 120 of the previous year.

There were 59 students in the First year, 48 in the Second year, 20 in the Third year, 16 in the Fourth year, 3 in the Fifth year, and 1 in the sixth year classes.

The names of the successful candidates at the Allahabad University of 1923 are given below:—

M. A. PREVIOUS.

1. Sultan Singh Jain III.

B. A.

1. Badri Prasad Sharma III.
 2. Birdhi Narain Mathur III.
 3. Balchandra Srimal III.
 4. Mohammad Abdul Mughni III.
 5. Narain Sada Sheo Khapri III.
 6. Nirmal Chandra Mukerji III.
 7. Raghunath Sahai Sharma III.
 8. Shyam Sunder Sharma III.

B. A. EX-STUDENTS.

1. Govind Das Agarwal.
 2. Raghunandan Prasad Vaish.

INTERMEDIATE.

1. Atma Rama Sharma III.
 2. Babu Ram Gupta III.
 3. Bijey Lal Sanghi III.
 4. Chhitarmal Sharma III.
 5. Chiranji Lal Agarwal II.
 6. Hamid Hussin II.
 7. Hanuman Prasad Vaish III.
 8. Hanuman Sahai III.
 9. Harihar Prasad III.
 10. Harish Chandra Sharma III.
 11. Hukam Chand Bhardwaj III.
 12. Kalyan Narain Sharma III.
 13. Munni Lal Chaubey II.
 14. Parmatma Sharan II.
 15. Ram Chandra Prphit III.
 16. Ram Dayal Sakarwal III.
 17. Sayyid Ali III.
 18. Shamsuddin Ahmad II.
 19. Shivanath Singh Tyaji III.
 20. Damodar Lal Mathur III.

21. Govind Charan Das	II.
22. Hari Ram Gupta	II.
23. Jamna Prasad Kalbhaduri	III.
24. Prahlad Amaji Kulkarni	III.
25. Ram Swarup	I.
26. Syed Aijaz Mohammad	III.
27. Sourendra Nath Gangauli	III.

The Expenditure on the Maharaja's College & on the Director's office establishment during Sambat 1979 was Rs. 39,778 as per details given below:—

By Pay to the Teaching staff	Ra. 23,702
„ Miscellaneous Expenses	Ra. 3,201
„ Scholarships & Prizes	Ra. 2,412
„ Furniture and Apparatus	Ra. 4,602
On Office Establishment	Ra. 4,046
To Pensioners	Ra. 1,815

Total Rs. 39,778

The Sanskrit College.—The enrolment of the Sanskrit College during the year under review was 95 and the average daily attendance 55. Of the students 9 were reading Vyakaran, 2 Nyaya, 18 Kaviya, 12 Jyotish, 26 Ayurveda & 28 Vedas.

The names of candidates who passed the different Public Examinations of the year are given below:—

No	Subject.	Name of candidate.	Division.	Institutions.
<i>Acharya (Honors)</i>				
1.	Nyaya.	Nand Kishore Sharma	III	Sanskrit College, Jaipur.
2.	Ayurveda.	Ram Kumar Trigunayat	III	Khurja Pathshala.
3.	„	Shanker Deva Gour	II	Do.
4.	„	Sukh Deva	I	Brindaban Vidalya.
5.	„	Vidya Bhushan Dhikshit	II	Do. Do.
6.	Vyakaran.	Ram Chander Sharma Bhatt	III	Farrukhabad Pathshala.
<i>Shastri (High Proficiency.)</i>				
1.	Ayurveda.	Shiva Datta Sharma	III	Jaipur Sanskrit College.
2.	„	Mohan Lal Palival	III	Khurja Pathshala.
3.	„	Madhava Prakash Misra	II	Meerut Do.
4.	„	Nijanand Sharma Dikshit	III	Do. Do.
5.	„	Ram Prashad Misra	III	Khurja Pathshala.

No.	Subject.	Name of candidates.	Division.	Institutions.
<i>Upadhyaya (Proficiency)</i>				
1.	Vyakaran.	Raghuber Singh Sharma	III	Jaipur Sanskrit College.
2.	Jyotish.	Shyam Sunder Sharma	II	Do. Do.
3.	"	Hari Narayan Sharma	III	Do. Do.
4.	"	Bhagwati Prasad Gour	II	Bhiwani Pathshala.
5.	Sahitya.	Nand Kishore Sharma	I	Jaipur Sanskrit College.
6.	"	Basudeva Sharma	III	Do. Do. Do.
7.	"	Badri Narayan Sharma	I	Do. Do. Do.
8.	"	Parmanand Misra	III	Khurja Path.
9.	"	Jagdish Sharma	III	Ramgarh H. P. Path.
10.	Ayurveda.	Nathi Dass Sharma	III	Jaipur Sanskrit College.
11.	"	Bishambar Datta Gour	III	Ramgarh H. P. Path.
12.	"	Anandi Lal Misra	III	Do. Do.
13.	"	Somadatta Gour	II	Do. Do.
14.	"	Ram Pratab Sharma	II	Do. Do.
15.	"	Jasraj Intodiya Joshi	III	Do. Do.
16.	"	Kamlasan Chaturvedi	III	Do. Do.
17.	"	Vishnu Datta Gargya	II	Khurja Pathshala.
18.	"	Markandeya Gargya	III	Do. Do.
19.	"	Bihari Lal Misra	III	Do. Do.
20.	"	Ram Datta Gour	III	Bhiwani N. Pathshala.
21.	"	Bhagwan Jiwan	II	Do. Do.
22.	"	Anand Swarup Sharma	III	Do. Do.
23.	"	Ganga Prasad Pandya	II	Fatehgarh Pathshala.
24.	"	Shiva Narayan Bajju	III	Cawnpur Pathshala.
25.	"	Guru Narayan Dikshit	III	Do. Do.
26.	"	Nand Kishore Tripathi	III	Do. Do.
27.	"	Rameshwar Bajju	III	Farrukhabad Path.
28.	"	Haridatta Gour	III	Muthra Vidyalaya.
29.	"	Madan Mohan Sharma	II	Do. Do.
30.	"	Ganpati Sharma Gour	II	Shikarpur Path.
31.	"	Madanlal Vyas	III	Jaipur Private.
32.	"	Chunnal Jain	III	Do. Do.
33.	"	Bhagwati Prasad Sharma	III	Do. Do.
34.	"	Nityanand Sharma	II	Do. Do.
35.	"	Mewa Ram Sharma	III	Saurish Vedavyas Surya, nand S. Pathshala.

The Expenditure on the Sanskrit College was Rs. 6,987, of which the amount of Rs. 6,267 came from the Educational Budget and Rs. 720 from the Rozindari Funds,

The details are given below:—

By Pay to the teaching Staff	Rs. 5,310.
Scholarships and Prizes	Rs. 700.
On Office Establishment	Rs. 852.

Total Rs. 6,862.

CHAPTER V.

The following table compares the number of students during the last two years and also gives the number reading in different stages in 1923 as well as the cost of maintaining each school during Sambat 1979:—

No.	Name of Institutions.	1922.	1923.	Difference.	Stage in 1923.		Cost.
					Secondary.	Primary.	
ANGLO-VERNACULAR.							
<i>State Schools.</i>							
1.	Jaipur Maharaja's Collegiate High School ...	162	167	+5	167	...	...
2.	" " Middle School ...	285	338	+53	102	236	9,538
3.	" " Shivapol " " ...	229	214	-15	55	159	...
4.	" " Chandpol " " ...	153	169	+16	35	134	3,541
5.	" " Rajput " " ...	50	40	-10	9	31	5,175
<i>Private Schools.</i>							
6.	U. F. C. Mission High School ...	200	204	+4	120	84	2,340
7.	Pareek Pathshala Middle School ...	212	215	+3	86	179	4,338
8.	Agarwala " " ...	240	262	+22	16	246	4,280
9.	Khandelwal Vaishya Central " " ...	191	211	+20	22	189	4,585
10.	Switamber Jain Pathshala ...	80	73	-7	...	73	1,383
11.	Khetri Jai Singh High School ...	68	83	+15	12	71	5,125
12.	Jobner A. V. High School ...	125	127	+2	30	97	5,680
13.	Sikar Madhava Middle School ...	78	101	+23	21	80	2,178
14.	Chomu Middle School ...	28	44	+16	1	43	1,200
15.	Phulera Railway Middle School ...	45	49	+4	...	49	1,875
16.	Sambhar (Joahpur State) " " ...	104	158	+54	10	148	4,452
17.	Kotputli Middle School ...	49	56	+7	1	55	1,430
18.	Ramgarh H. P. " " ...	175	180	+5	8	172	2,990
19.	Nawalgarh " " ...	197	214	+17	6	208	5,394
20.	Fatehpur Neotia " " ...	96	120	+24	15	105	4,112
21.	Fatehpur Middle School " " ...	92	...	-92	...	...	...
22.	Chirawa " " ...	125	154	+29	11	143	3,729
23.	Bissau R. B. " " ...	186	153	-33	54	99	1,576
24.	Bandikui Railway Mission School ...	175	135	-40	10	125	900
25.	Jaipur Rishab Brahmacharyasharam School... ..	...	75	+75	15	60	5,200
26.	" Digamber Jain Pathshala ...	131	163	+32	24	139	2,806
27.	Lachnagarh Sri Ragnath Vidyalaya ...	...	201	+201	10	191	3,880
28.	Pilani A. V. School ...	...	202	+202	11	191	5,544
VERNACULAR.							
29.	Jaipur Sanskrit Collegiate School ...	160	164	+4	46	118	1,848
30.	Dausa Middle School ...	140	129	-11	22	107	1,054
31.	Hindaun " " ...	71	130	+59	8	122	909
32.	Gangapur " " ...	110	103	-7	5	98	437
33.	Kotkasim " " ...	56	62	+6	...	62	286
34.	Mahwa " " ...	70	74	+4	6	68	657
35.	Baswa " " ...	78	69	-9	...	69	180
36.	Chaksu " " ...	74	78	+4	13	65	763
37.	Sawai Madhopur " " ...	85	79	-6	5	74	988
38.	Malpura " " ...	90	83	-7	4	79	667
39.	Sri Madhopur " " ...	82	77	-5	9	68	930
40.	Jhunjhunu " " ...	106	94	-12	...	94	333
41.	Bairath " " ...	116	120	+4	8	112	563
42.	Manpur " " ...	36	36	+1	2	34	198
43.	Niwai " " ...	...	88	+88	6	82	216
<i>Private Schools.</i>							
44.	Khetri Hindi Middle School ...	138	138	...	10	128	1,464
45.	" Sanskrit Pathshala ...	10	16	+6	3	13	712
46.	Kotputli Hindi Middle School ...	40	37	-3	...	37	440
47.	Ramgarh Sethan Harmand Sanskrit Pathshala. ...	22	24	+2	22	2	6,070
48.	Chirawa Dalmiya Sanskrit Pathshala ...	22	25	+3	8	17	4,060
49.	Chirawa R. B. Surajmal Sheoprasad's S. P. ...	25	30	+5	4	26	2,280
50.	Duodlodh Hariram's Goenka's S. P. ...	30	41	+11	10	24	4,000
51.	Fatehpur Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya ...	...	62	+62	18	28	6,173
Total ...		5,036	5,667	+831	1,010	4,857	128,414

During the year under report there were 51 Secondary Schools with 5,867 Scholars against 46 Schools with 5,036 Scholars of the previous year showing an increase of 5 Schools & 831 Scholars.

Of the 51 Schools there were 13 (i.e. 6 State, 3 Aided & 14 Private) in the Jaipur City and 38 (i.e. 14 State and 24 Private) in the Districts.

The number of Anglo-vernacular Schools was 28—5 State, 3 Aided & 3 Private Schools at the Capital; 5 maintained by the Thikanas of Khetri, Kotputli, Sikar, Jobner & Chomu; one by the Jodhpur State at Sambhar; the two Railway Mission Schools, at Phulera & Bandikui and 7 other Schools maintained by the Seths at Ramgarh, Nawalgarh, Fatehpur, Bissau, & Chirawa in the Shekhawati District.

CHAPTER VI.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The following table compares the numerical strength of the Primary Schools for boys during the last two years and also gives the cost of maintaining the Schools in each Nizamat.

		1922.		1923.		Difference.		Cost.
		Schools.	Scholarz.	Schools.	Scholarz.	Schools.	Scholarz.	
Jaipur City	State.	3	100	3	106	...	+6	1,679
	Private.	21	1,131	23	1,189	+2	+58	12,642
Jaipur Nizamat.	State.	3	46	3	49	...	+3	669
	Private.	2	60	2	55	...	-5	264
Sambhar	State.	9	318	9	294	...	-24	1,884
	Private.	13	607	16	678	+2	+71	7,068
Amber	State.	5	195	5	176	...	-19	147
	Private.	11	419	11	396	...	-23	2,376
Dausa	State.	6	216	6	196	...	-20	714
	Private.	1	11	2	60	+1	+49	252
Hindaun	State.	4	142	4	140	...	-2	564
	Private.	...	...	1	40	+1	+40	120
Gangapur	State.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Private.	2	70	4	151	+2	+81	3,480
Kotkasim	State.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Private.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bandikui	State.	1	49	1	50	...	+1	78
	Private.	3	72	3	61	...	-11	556
Shekhawati	State.	1	19	1	40	...	+21	86
	Private.	151	5,340	158	5,772	+7	+432	73,541
Torawati.	State.	7	364	7	324	...	-40	1,224
	Private.	32	1,270	35	1,412	+3	+142	8,471
Malpura	State.	4	173	3	122	-1	-51	495
	Private.	6	211	6	204	...	-7	1,128
Sawai Madhopur	State.	5	176	5	161	...	-15	529
	Private.	4	139	4	118	...	-21	384
Total ...	State.	48	1,798	47	1,658	-1	-140	8,069
	Private.	246	9,330	264	10,136	+18	+806	1,10,282
Grand Total	...	294	11,128	311	11,794	+17	+666	1,18,351

From the foregoing table it will appear that this year there were 311 Schools with 11,794 Scholars against 294 Schools with 11,128 Scholars of the previous year, showing an increase of 17 Schools & 666 Scholars.

CHAPTER VII.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

The following table compares the numerical strength of the Girls' schools during the last two years and also gives the cost of maintaining each of them in Sambat 1979:--

No.	Name of Institutions.	1922.	1923.	Difference.	Cost Rs.
<i>State.</i>					
1.	Jaipur Central Girls' School	405	351	-54	3,466
2.	" Gangapol Do.	40	35	-5	310
3.	" Ghat Gato Do.	44	38	-6	282
4.	" Hathroi Do.	40	40	...	194
5.	" Amber Do.	40	40	...	242
	Total	569	504	-65	4,494
<i>Private.</i>					
1.	Jaipur Padmawati Jain Kanna Pathshala	35	37	+2	370
2.	" Saraswati " " "	30	29	-1	310
3.	" Switamber " " "	45	30	-15	180
4.	" Digamber " " "	34	38	+4	350
5.	" Sadachar. " " "	38	68	+30	824
6.	" Do. Branch " "(Basheburji).	26	65	+39	...
7.	" Purani Basti Mission Girls' School	40	55	+15	192
8.	" Gangapol " " "	90	102	+12	840
9.	" Hathroi " " "	25	48	+23	120
10.	" Seth Phulochand's " " "	45	35	-10	200
11.	" Mohammadan (Hawali Shaber)	42	40	-2	120
12.	Bagar-Seth Sarupchand's " "	30	30	...	300
13.	Pilani Kanna Pathshala	25	25	...	180
14.	Chirawa Do. Do.	20	30	+10	300
15.	Mandawa Do. Do.	41	45	+4	450
16.	Fatehpur Neotia Do.	60	99	+39	1,520
17.	Nawalgarh Do.	30	30	...	240
18.	Bissau-Sriram's Do.	52	52	...	1,000
19.	Nawalgarh Mohamadun Do.	...	20	+20	180
20.	Bissau-Lalchand's Do.	25	25	...	360
21.	Ajitgarh (Churi) Do.	33	25	-8	372
22.	Ramgarh Sethan Do.	73	73	...	1,044
23.	Sambhar Panchayat Do.	75	60	-15	1,140
24.	Lachmangarh Do.	55	41	-14	495
25.	Chomu Panchayat Do.	30	31	+1	264
26.	Sarnode Do. Do.	22	24	+2	180
27.	Malsisar Do. Do.	48	50	+2	300
28.	Malpura Mohammadun Do.	40	42	+2	...
29.	Surajgarh Kanna Pathshala	57	57	...	480
30.	Jobner Do. Do.	25	30	+5	120
31.	Bandikui Railway Mission Girls' School	...	15	+15	120
32.	Bandikui Arya Samaj Do. Do.	...	12	+12	96
	Total	1,191	1,363	+172	12,747
	Grand Total	1,760	1,867	+107	17,241

During this year there were 37 Girls' Schools, 5 State & 32 Private, with 1867 Scholars against 35 Schools with 1760 Scholars of the previous year, showing an increase of 2 Schools & 107 Scholars.

Two Girls' Schools at Bandikui were newly opened this year by the Railway Mission & Arya Samaj respectively; and one at Nawalgarh in the Shekhawati District by the Mohammadan Community.

CHAPTER VIII.

TECHNICAL & INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

The following 4 Technical Schools were at work during the year under review:—

The Jaipur School of Arts, the Jaipur Silpkar Vidyalaya, Messrs Zoraster & Co's Carpet Factory & Messrs, Govind Ram Udai Ram's Painting School.

The number of State Technical Schools decreased by 5, as all the State Patwari Schools in the city & the Districts ceased to exist owing to the establishment of the Settlement Department at Jaipur.

The School of Arts.— This School for Technical Education was founded in 1866 by His Highness, the late Maharaja Ram Singhji for the purpose of fostering & improving the indigenous arts and industries of the State and of introducing useful foreign Arts.

The arts taught there are.— Drawing, Painting, Electro-plating, Engraving, Enamelling, Wood-carving, Pottary, Turnsy Goldsmith's work, Brazery, Koftgary & Fitter's work. There is also a class for the teaching of the elements of Hindi, Urdu & Arithmetic.

The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 11,904, including stipends, scholarships and charges for working materials.

CHAPTER IX.

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS OR INDIGENOUS SCHOOLS.

The subjoined statement compares the statistics of the Indigenous schools of the last two years:—

		1922.		1923.		Difference.	
		Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Jaipur City.	Advanced.	22	604	39	1,209	+17	+605
	Elementary.	61	1,109	30	571	-31	-538
Jaipur Nizamat.	Advanced.	6	113	6	108	...	-7
	Elementary.	36	492	32	441	-4	-51
Amber.	Advanced.	3	70	3	69	...	-1
	Elementary.	40	901	41	932	+1	+31
Sambhar.	Advanced.	6	105	10	167	+4	+62
	Elementary.	48	858	48	871	...	+13
Dausa.	Advanced.	10	248	11	304	+1	+56
	Elementary.	70	1,382	70	1,526	...	+144
Hindaun.	Advanced.	9	308	6	152	-3	-156
	Elementary.	25	440	29	619	+4	+179
Gangapur.	Advanced.	3	63	4	85	+1	+22
	Elementary.	30	543	33	622	+3	+79
Bandikui.	Advanced.	4	90	...	...	-4	-90
	Elementary.	3	42	5	72	+2	+30
Kotkasim.	Advanced.	1	20	1	22	...	+2
	Elementary.	4	82	4	84	...	+2
Shekhawati.	Advanced.	52	2,138	53	2,291	+1	+153
	Elementary.	83	3,889	85	3,932	+2	+43
Torawati.	Advanced.	23	639	25	628	+2	-11
	Elementary.	82	3,125	84	3,233	+2	+108
Malpura.	Advanced.	4	114	5	134	+1	+20
	Elementary.	42	763	43	805	+1	+42
Sawai Madhopur	Advanced.	9	174	10	189	+1	+15
	Elementary.	28	439	27	455	-1	+16
Total ...	Advanced..	152	4,688	173	5,358	+21	+670
	Elementary.	552	14,065	531	14,163	-21	+98
Grand Total	...	704	18,753	704	19,521	...	+768

SHYAM SUNDER SHARMA,

Director of Public Instruction,

Jaipur State.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

GENERAL SUMMARY TABLE I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Jaipur State at the end of the year ending 31st August 1923.

Number of towns & villages.	Total area in Square miles.	Population of School-going age.	Institution.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.						Private Institutions or Indigenous Schools.		Total.	Percentage.				
				Under State Management.					Under Private Management.					Advanced.	Elementary		
				Collegiate Education.		Secondary Education.	Primary Education.	Technical Education.	Secondary Education.	Primary Education.	Technical Education.						
				Maharaja's College.	Sanskrit College.												
6,123	14,527	Males - 1,86,411 Females - 1,64,409	Institutions.	For Males	2	1	20	47	1	30	264	3	175	531	1,072	to the number of towns & villages.	17.51
			For Females	5	32	37	0.60	
			Total	2	1	20	52	1	30	296	3	173	531	1,109	18.11		
			For Males	92	95	2,314	1,658	67	3,553	10,136	81	5,358	14,163	37,517	OF Male Scholars to male population of school-going age	20.12.	
			For Females ... ..	...	...	...	304	...	...	1,363	...	...	...	1,867	Do. of Female & a. 1.13.
			Total	92	95	2,314	2,162	67	3,553	11,499	81	5,358	14,163	39,384	11.22		

GENERAL SUMMARY TABLE II.

Return of Colleges and Schools in Jaipur State and of Scholars attending them for the year ending 31st August 1923.

Class of Institutions	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.								PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.				Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the rolls at the end of the year.	REMARKS.
	UNDER STATE MANAGEMENT.				UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.										
	No. of Institutions.	No. of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.	Average No. on the rolls at the end of the year.	Average daily attendance.	No. of Institutions.	No. of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.	Average No. on the rolls at the end of the year.	Average daily attendance.	No. of Institutions.	No. of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.	Average No. on the rolls at the end of the year.	Average daily attendance.			
Colleges—English ...	2	92	70	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	92	
College-Sanskrit ...	1	95	85	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	95	
Secondary Schools—Anglo-Vernacular ...	5	928	889	742	22	3,180	3,106	2,246	...	...	...	...	27	4,103	
" " " Vernacular ...	15	1,386	1,379	992	8	873	876	272	...	...	...	...	23	1,769	
Primary Schools for Boys ...	47	1,658	1,727	1,261	264	10,186	9,520	7,996	...	...	...	...	311	11,794	
" " " for Girls ...	5	804	542	294	52	1,363	1,281	1,051	...	...	...	...	87	1,867	
Technical Schools ...	1	67	70	54	3	81	83	66	...	...	...	...	4	148	
Indigenous Schools Advanced ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	5,358	5,123	4,332	173	5,358	
" " Elementary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	531	14,163	13,775	11,446	531	14,163	
Total	76	4,780	4,762	3,468	329	15,182	14,366	11,631	704	19,621	18,898	15,778	1,109	39,384	

Return of Colleges & Schools in Jaipur State and of Scholars attending them for the year ending 31st August, 1923.

	DIRECT EXPENDITURE					INDIRECT EXPENDITURE										Total from the Departmental Budget.	School of Arts.	Bazindari and other funds.	Grand Total of State Expenditure.	Remarks.
	Collegiate Education.		School Education.			Inspection.	Scholarships & Prizes.	Furniture and apparatus.	Office.	Pensioners.	Miscellaneous.	Aid to Pathshalas.	Buildings.	Patwari class.	Total.					
	English.	Oriental.	English.	Oriental or Vernacular.	Total.															
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
For Males	23,702	5,310	18,997	15,665	63,674	3,926	9,068	4,851	5,210	2,094	4,070	1,260	3,788	810	85,078	98,752	11,904	2,907	1,13,663	
For Females	...	...	...	2,112	2,112	...	654	...	1,276	24	428	...	...	...	2,382	4,494	...	...	4,494	
Total	23,702	5,310	18,997	17,777	65,786	3,926	9,723	4,851	6,486	2,118	4,498	1,260	3,788	810	87,460	103,246	11,904	2,907	1,18,057	

GENERAL SUMMARY TABLE IV.

Return showing State Expenditure in Sambal, 1919.

	Salaries.	Miscellaneous.	Scholarships and Prizes.	Furniture Apparatus.	Office.	Pensioners.	Total.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Maharaja's College	23,702	3,201	2,412	4,602	4,046	1,816	39,778	
Sanskrit College	5,810	125	700	...	852	...	6,987	
Maharaja's Collegiate High School with 2 Middle Schools	9,538	...	2,979	...	...	...	12,517	
Sanskrit Collegiate School	1,848	...	840	...	...	...	2,688	
Rajput School	5,175	180	...	...	211	...	5,566	
Chandpol School	3,541	80	...	...	29	...	3,600	
Residency School	743	24	...	...	72	...	839	
Girls' Schools	2,112	428	654	...	1,276	24	4,494	
District Schools	13,817	510	2,138	249	...	279	16,993	
Aid to Pathshalas	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,260	
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,926	
Patwari Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	810	
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,788	
School of Arts	3,292	5,357	3,255	...	...	...	11,904	
Rozindari and other funds	2,907	
Total	69,078	9,855	12,978	4,851	6,486	2,118	1,18,057	

(Sd). Shyam Sundar Sharma,
D. P. I.

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Report on the working of the Panchayats in the Dewas State 2, for the year 1914-15.

Kinds of Panchayats in the State.

As indicated in the opening speech of His Highness at the last Conference, the establishment of Tehsil Panchayats was announced on the 8th of August in the Darbar held in honour of the birth-day of Shrimant Khase Saheb Maharaj. A scheme of Town Panchayats has also been lately sanctioned, so that the Panchayats now existing in the State are the following:—

Village Panchayats.

Tehsil Panchayats.

Town Panchayats.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

Panchayats that have commenced work.

Out of the twenty-five new Panchayats ordered to be established last year, seventeen have been duly formed, although it is to be noticed that the officers concerned did not take up the work of election until my return from leave, in August when I reminded them about it. The eighteen Panchayats that are still pending election all belong to the Dewas Pergana but for this state of things I cannot blame Mr. Chitale who joined the Pergana recently and who, I have reason to believe has done as much as he could.

The total number of Panchayats in the State is seventy-three. All of these are working. Last year, only forty-three Panchayats had commenced work. It is a matter for satisfaction that in Ringnod-Gudgucha all the eighteen Panchayats are working as against only seven of last year.

The details for the Perganas are as follows:—

	Panchayats to be formed.	Panchayats formed.	Panchayats working
Dewas	34	26	26
Sarangpur	18	18	18
Ringnod-Gadgucha	18	18	18
Padlia	11	11	11

The total number of villages served by those Panchayats is 135 out of 250 villages in the State inclusive of Jahagir Villages. The population of the Panchayat villages is 37571. Exclusive of the town of Dewas and Sarangpur, villages containing a total population of 15432 are still without Panchayats.

Panchas, their caste, and education.

The total number of Panchas for the seventy-three Panchayats is 531.

Details of castes and classes are as follows:—

186 Rajputs.	1 Dhobi.	48 Brahamins.
45 Mahajans.	3 Gowlis.	44 Gujars.
19 Jats.	24 Mussalmans.	1 Kir.
7 Kumawats.	32 Khatias.	4 Minas.
3 Kalals.	12 Rawats.	3 Naiks.
1 Blacksmith.	4 Bohoras.	1 Pinjara.
3 Sonars.	8 Anjanas.	7 Gadris.
1 Teli.	3 Purbhias.	3 Sutars.
42 Kulmis.	2 Bhats.	3 Kaseras.
8 Naudwanas.	1 Kumar.	2 Balais.
4 Malis.	1 Kosta.	

It will thus be apparent that men from all castes and classes have secured a place on the Panchayat Board.

Out of the 531 Panchas only 165 are literate while in fourteen out of the seventy-three Panchayats there is not a single Panch who can read and write.

In order that the Panchayats may succeed in accomplishing all that is expected of them primary education must be vigorously pushed forward among the masses by establishing a Village school in almost every village. This however is a question of ways and means and cannot in a small State like Dewas, admit of an easy and immediate solution. It is nevertheless receiving the serious consideration of the Darbar and with the organisation of the Education Department that is being taken in hand in consultation with Mr. Tilak it is hoped that real progress in the desired direction will take place next year.

There is no doubt that the creation of Panchayats has to a certain extent helped to develop among some of the villagers a desire to educate themselves and their children if the necessary facilities, which are at present wanting, are given them; but on the whole the people, excepting those in the Padlia Pergana, are apathetic. In the interests

of the Panchayats themselves and all that they stand for, it was never so more desirable than now to enlist the sympathies of the masses in education which it may be pointed out is not necessarily synonymous with literacy. As mentioned above, a carefully thought out scheme of elementary education will require considerable time and money to bring it into full operation and will mainly affect the rising generation and not the grown up persons. On the other hand if the Panchas and villagers are to be educated to a proper sense of the responsibilities which the Village and Tehsil Panchayats have placed upon them, every effort will have to be made to see that the number of literate persons in the villages is substantially increased, and that the real education of the villagers is taken in hand by bringing within their reach information on matters deeply affecting their every day life such as Religion, Principles of Right Conduct, History, First Aid, Sanitation, Co-operation and Agriculture. In the course of my tour in the Padlia and Gadgucha Perganas, I have come across half a dozen villages that are willing to bear a share of the expenses of a teacher if the State could send them one. Such villages will immediately be provided with a man who is willing to give lessons and who will help grown up people to gain a knowledge of the three R's. He will also read out and explain to such of the villagers as are literate simple books which will be provided for them in the Panchayat Libraries for which a selection of one hundred good books in Hindi is being carried out in consultation with distinguished writers of the present day. The Patwaris of the various villages will also assist in reading these books to the villagers.

The local Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association has proposed to bring out in Hindi a quarterly Journal devoted to First Aid, Home Hygiene and Sanitation matters which are of vital interest to the villager and in connection with which the Panchayats have certain duties to discharge under the Village Act. The quarterly will have supplements on Agriculture, Education and Panchayats. From the correspondence that has hitherto taken place with the General Secretary of the St. John Ambulance Association in India, there is every reason to hope that permission will be obtained to make the fullest use of the matter appearing in the Indian Ambulance Gazette and that the other Centres will give the Hindi Edition the necessary support.

Should the Quarterly eventually come out, as I hope it soon will if the war is not prolonged beyond expectations, it will not fail to be a powerful factor in educating the villagers, as every care will be taken to make sure that the officers concerned get the journal read and explained to the villagers and that the important information conveyed in it is utilized by those for whom it is intended.

Building, Stationery and Furniture.

Most of the Panchayats are held at the houses of the Patels

who are to be commended for having placed their houses at the disposal of the public. Wherever State houses were available the Panchas have been allowed to use them and arrangements are being made to secure to every Panchayat its own building. It is proposed to utilize for this purpose a portion of the village temple if available and if no other objection exists, so that the Panchayat proceedings would be held in places which have a sanctity of their own. The want of a suitable place is still felt in Pempura and Nimsar.

All the Panchayats have been regularly supplied with the forms and Registers. They are also supplied with the State Gazette.

At one time several Panchayats laboured under the impression that they could not purchase petty stationery without the sanction of the Panchayat Officer. This impression was immediately removed, but some of the new Panchayats still wait for such permission. The Kama-visdars have been addressed on the point.

Furniture is wanting everywhere. Now that the Panchayat Fund amounts to Rs. 50/- in most places it has been left to the Panchas to purchase such articles as they consider necessary. In most places the Patels lend their own jajam etc. Some Panchayats do not care to spend money on furniture and are content with the articles that the Patel is kind enough to lend them. Shia for instance which has a Fund of Rs. 200/- refuses to spend anything for furniture, saying that they can do without new jajam etc. This is a very commendable spirit. At the same time it is advisable that the Panchayats should have a few decent articles of furniture such as a jajam, lamp etc., if funds permit. The policy in such matters is to give advice to the Panchas supported by reasons for it and then leave it to them to follow it or not. Excepting in one or two cases the tendency of the Panchas, is to be very economical in the expenditure of the Panchayat Fund and to save it up for village works.

THE WORK OF THE PANCHAYATS.

Judicial Work.

CIVIL CASES:— During the period commencing from April and ending with January, 438 civil suits were filed in the various Panchayats out of which 404 were decided 34 remaining pending.

The greater portion of the litigation was confined as in the preceding year to money suits which numbered 362. The rest were mostly in connection with damages for cattle trespass or for the price of goods sold and delivered or for the breach of contracts relating to moveable property.

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In 216 cases, the claim was admitted; in 44, it was compromised; in 17, it was dismissed in default; and in 6, it was decided exparte. Nearly 70 per cent of the suits have been uncontested.

The number of suits dismissed in default is greater than that in the preceding year but as there have been no complaints in that connection and the percentage of such cases is very small no significance can be attached to this increase.

The civil work of the Panchayats is improving. As stated by me in my last year's report the decisions of the Panchayats at Shia, Padlia, Karondia, Kawania, Padhana and Udankhedi leave very little to be desired. The Panchas decide their cases in a careful and business-like manner and thoroughly grasp the points involved in them. The Panchayats of Sunwani Gopal, Barothes, Akbarpur, Ringnod, Gadgucha, and Jamania are turning out better work than last year and barring the cases of very few Panchayats that have no literate Panchas among them, and have not been helped by the Patwari, there has been a general improvement in the quality of Panchayat decisions. In fact I found in the course of my recent inspections that the Panchas go much deeper into things and deal with the pleas much more carefully and thoroughly than one would be inclined to suppose. And it is further noticeable that shrewdness and common-sense play a large part in the decisions even in the case of Panchas that are illiterate. I carefully ascertained from the Panchas the facts and details of the cases decided by them and they were able to explain the facts as well as the grounds of their decision in a satisfactory manner. This has convinced me that even illiteracy is no obstacle to Panchas for the proper discharge of their judicial duties, if they are given a thorough training in the beginning. For instance, in Padlia where the Kamavisdar and Patwaris took great pains over the Panchayats and where a Sar-Pancha like Gopal Patel is always willing to help the illiterate Panchas, the Panchayats like Jamania are doing excellent work and if some of the Panchayats in Dewas and Sarangpur show poor results it is not so much due to the incapacity of the Panchas as to their having been denied the much needed help to make a good start.

It is unnecessary to state that the manner of recording the proceedings is still very defective, especially in the case of the new Panchayats. Improvement in this respect must needs be very slow.

The average duration of suits have risen to 10 days as against 6 days of the last year. The Panchayats of Padhana, Udankhedi, Pempura, Akbarpur, Shia, Asareta, Ringnod and Padlia have principally contributed to this increase of duration. At the time of inspection, I found that some of the cases were kept pending merely in order to enable the defendant who was ill or who had gone out of the village to appear and plead. Sometimes where the Panchas are illiterate, cases are delayed till a writer is available. The matter is receiving due attention.

Out of the 438 suits, in 281 suits the claim did not exceed Rs. 10 in value; in 125 it was above Rs. 10/- in value and below Rs. 20/; and in 32 it was below Rs. 50 and above Rs. 20/.

The Panchas try to get the decrees satisfied out of Court if possible without putting the decree-holder to the necessity of a regular application. It was noticed that they did not get satisfaction entered on the decree itself and the desirability of such a practice has been pointed out to them.

The total number of decrees passed by the Panchayats was 383 out of these 348 have been fully satisfied and 16 partly satisfied. Only 19 decrees still remain altogether unsatisfied. Applications for execution are now directly dealt with by the Kamavidars who dispose of them not in accordance with the Civil Procedure Code but in the same summary way as they do in revenue cases.

There were ten applications for review all of which were decided, in only two cases decisions of the Panchayat being suspended. All the others were rejected. The details are as follows :—

Panchayats.	No. of applications.	Result.
Padhana	2	Rejected.
Asareta	1	Decree suspended.
Padlia	4	1 Suspended, 3 Rejected.
Ringnod	1	Rejected.
Shia	1	"
Balasgaon	1	"

The preventive influence of the Panchayats in the matter of petty civil litigation was specially marked during this year. In Padlia and Gadgucha I found that the Panchas get several cases amicably settled by the parties before receiving them in the register. With a view to gaining an accurate idea of the number of such cases the Panchas have been asked to make a note of them. In fact in one Panchayat the Panchas used to inquire into the facts of the case and if they thought the evidence for the plaintiff or complainant was poor, they advised him not to file the suit at all. Such a course has exposed the Panchas to misunderstanding on the part of some of the villagers who complained about cases not having been taken up. There is abundant evidence to show that on account of the existence of the Panchayats in the villages, debts are being more promptly paid than before, on account of the fear that the Panchayat would be immediately resorted to.

The Panchas have made a very sensible use of the power to grant instalments.

Curiously enough I have not come across a civil case in which the Panchas have used the power to remit fees. They do not seem to believe much in the inability of Ryots to pay fees.

In appreciating evidence, the Panchas have been found to make use of their local knowledge of men and things, and although the fact is not indicated in the proceedings they could give reasons, when I asked them for believing or disbelieving witnesses.

As noted by me in last year the Panchas are not so sceptical of oral evidence as the ordinary Courts are. Moreover there is reason to believe that the average man has not the nerve to tell a bold falsehood in the face of the men of his own village. In a court of Law, which is at a great distance from his village and where he is not likely to be confronted by his own people, the tendency to give false evidence would be greater. That is in my opinion the reason why such a comparatively larger percentage of cases is successful in the Panchayat Courts as compared with those in the regular Courts.

CRIMINAL CASES:—

The Panchayats had during the period under report 331 criminal complaints all of which have been disposed of. It is gratifying to find that these cases are decided by the Panchas with all possible promptness. The Panchayats of Akbarpur, Mirzapur, Barooha, Khokria, Asareta, Padhana and Udankhedhi have been dilatory in their criminal work.

There were 181 cases of intentional insult, 32 of assault, 6 of trespass, 40 of theft, 6 of drunkenness, 11 of mischief, 48 of simple hurt and 7 of contempt of Court.

In 57 cases the accused were convicted on admission and in 58 cases parties came to terms.

In 50 cases the accused were acquitted after trial and in 166 cases they were convicted. The percentage of conviction is nearly seventy-five, some-what lower than that in the last year but nevertheless high enough.

The percentage of uncontested criminal cases to the contested is 38.

The quality of the criminal work of the Panchayats is also improving. The points involved are comparatively simple—except in cases of theft or criminal trespass—and the Panchayats are slowly learning to adjust the punishment to the offence. The various circulars that were issued last year have helped the Panchas to avoid serious mistakes. Although, thereupon there have been no peculiar decisions as in the beginning of last year, still instances have occurred of Panchas trying cases which were beyond their jurisdiction. Cases of simple hurt afford much scope for mistakes of this kind and it is doubtful if the Panchas should be allowed to try such cases at all. The Kamavisdars have been asked to be on a constant look out for serious cases which might be wrongly tried by the Panchas. The important point to note in connection with such cases is not what is apparent from the records of the proceedings but to have such record verified with reference to the actual facts.

Fortunately such cases have been very rare indeed but the danger exists and has to be carefully guarded against.

There has been a larger number of cases of intentional insult and in dealing with these many Panchas have failed to appreciate the element of mutual provocation. The older Panchayats are learning to decide such cases from the right point of view and are further trying to discourage them. In some cases the fines though to all appearance very heavy, were inflicted after previous warnings, although the fact of such warning was not mentioned in the proceedings. Bad characters in the village had to be given a lesson and they were naturally hauled up before the Panchayat as soon as it was formed and this has partly contributed to a rise in the number of criminal cases in the beginning, but in the older Panchayats the number of criminal cases also is getting less.

The average duration of criminal cases is 6 days, i. e. one day more than that for the last year. A mention has already been made of the Panchayats that have been dilatory in their criminal work.

The Barotha Panchayat that ought to have known better has been guilty of punishing a man by seating him on an ass in the fashion of old on account of a theft the commission of which he had admitted. The incident was brought to the notice of all the Panchayats in the State. In fairness to the Panchas concerned, I must give expression to my conviction that there was no malice on the part of the Panchas but they honestly believed that they could deal out such exemplary punishment to a man who had been caught red-handed. Moreover the matter was not taken up by the Panchayat under the Village Act but the persons dealing with the case happened to be the members of the Village Panchayat. The incident had thus produced a most disagreeable impression but has, I believe done good, in the end, to every one concerned.

Ten decisions had to be cancelled as being obnoxious to law. The details are as under:—

Name of Panchayat.	No. of decisions cancelled.
Mahu	1. theft of property worth more than Rs. 5/-
Ichiwada	1. person fined in civil case.
Asareta	1. theft of property worth more than Rs. 5/-
Sabukhedi	1. case of criminal intimidation.
Bhadia Pimplicha	1. case of indecent assault.
Mirzapur	1. case of defamation.
Khatamba	1. no record of evidence, nothing to show the nature of the case or the evidence.
Khajuria	1. case of defamation.
Pimplicha	1. accused convicted solely on the ground that he and complainant were on bad terms.
Udankhedi	1. case of defamation.

The total amount of fine inflicted by the Panchas during the year was Rs. 460/- out of which Rs. 388-4-0 have been recovered.

The average fine for each case is nearly Rs. 3/. In my opinion this is rather high. I have drawn the attention of the Panchas to this and individual cases are being carefully considered. For instance, in one case the Panchas ordered a fine of Rs. 7/- for the theft of sugarcane worth about a couple of annas. The fine was reduced but at the same time the Panchas were asked the reason for such an apparently heavy punishment. Their explanation was that theft of sugarcane had been taking place for a long time but the thief could not be detected. A special man was therefore asked to keep a watch and the thief having been caught red-handed an example was made of him. It has been found that the Panchas have inflicted fines with due consideration, and, as they can learn only by committing mistakes, their decisions are never interfered with except in cases of real injustice or illegality.

Cases of Breach of Village duties.

The difference between cases of this class and ordinary criminal cases has been well understood by the older Panchayats but even now bad mistakes have been committed and as many as fifteen regular cases have been received in the "D" Register.

There have been only five cases proper of breaches of village duties. Three were in connection with breach of orders by the Kamavisdar not to yoke bullocks on a certain day, one related to a man who threw used leaf-plates on the street, while the most interesting case from the Panchayat point of view was in connection with the absence of a man at Ghatia Bardi from patrol duty at night, which the villagers had decided to share by turns on account of the dacoities that were taking place round about Padlia. I may note here that such a patrol arrangement has been made by the villagers in every village in the Padlia Pergana, thus unconsciously imitating the movement for voluntary patrols started in Dewas by enthusiastic citizens.

The small number of cases of the "D" class is partly due in some villages to the excellent relations between the villagers and the Panchas and the case with which the villagers can be induced to keep the village clean. But in most villages it is the slackness or fear of unpopularity on the part of the Panchas which prevents them from taking up nuisance cases and insisting on the village people keeping their houses and village streets clean. At the same time it is equally true that a few Panchayats have deliberately and wisely abstained from taking harsh measures all at once, and they told me that they would now try to be more strict in future in as much as the people have had ample time to mend their ways.

Village Sanitation.

In Padlia Pergana, in every village except Padlia itself, the

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Panchas have made good progress in sanitation. I found the streets and houses clean and the refuse heaps were put in the place allotted for them. Precautions are being taken to see that the drinking water of the wells is kept unpolluted. Suitable fire arrangements are also in force. In Kawania, the street passing behind the village was in a very dirty condition and the attention of the Panchas has been drawn to this. In Padlia itself sanitation ought to have been better attended to but there is this much excuse for the Panchas that they have not yet received the allowance for maintaining a sweeper and a cart. This difficulty is bound to be felt in big villages like Shia, Padlia, Barotha, Padhana, Akbarpur and it is in contemplation to provide these villages with the necessary funds.

In Ringnod-Gadgucha, Mr. Natu has been making special efforts to educate the villagers in reference to their village duties and I was struck with the progress, all round, which the Gadgucha Panchas had made this year.

In Sarangpur, the Panchayats of Bingnodapura, Dughia, Bapcha, Gayan, Bhandawad, Nainwada and Udankhedi are reported by the Kamavisdar to have been making efforts to improve the sanitation of the villages.

In the Dewas Pergana the Panchayats of Shia, Sunwani Gopal and Agrod are doing good work. The Kamavisdar especially commends the Panchayats of Shia and Sunwani Gopal.

In order that Village Sanitation should be carried out properly, it is necessary to place a small fund at the disposal of the villagers and further to educate them in matters affecting their health and safety.

The Darbar are going into the whole question of providing funds at least to the bigger villages, although the present view is that the villagers should develop a spirit of self-help by raising the requisite amount from among themselves.

A knowledge of First Aid, Home Hygiene and Sanitation is also essential to the proper discharge by the Panchas of their duties in this matter. The proposed quarterly will go a long way towards placing such knowledge within the easy reach of the Panchayats and the villagers. In the meanwhile, simple instructions will be issued in this connection under the advice of the Chief Medical Officer.

It may not be beside the point to state that the aims and objects of the Ambulance movements have been explained to the Panchas and villagers. About forty Panchayats have expressed their willingness to join the Association as annual members and men from Shia and Padlia have further offered to take lessons in First Aid.

Education.

The Panchayats at Shia, Sunwani Gopal, Padlia, Gadgucha, Ringnod, Kalalia, Mandwi Kawania and Ghatia Bardi take interests in the management of the Schools but they did not know what was expected of them by way of supervision. Some of them have now been given a detailed note on the point that should receive their attention at the time of inspection.

I understand from Kamavisdars that the Panchas are doing their best in most places to induce the people to send their children to School, but their efforts have not been very successful. On the other hand, places like Churlai, Mirzapur, Pimplicha, Ichiwada and Jamnia have got private schools thus indicating a growing desire on the part of some villages to get their children educated. It will soon be seen that the Darbar themselves have taken important steps to satisfy this praiseworthy desire for education.

I noticed a tendency on the part of School Masters to depend too much on the Panchas and to think that they are themselves absolved from the necessity of making education popular. This I think is a mistake which it is hoped will be set right.

Management of the Cattle Pounds.

The cattle pounds have been satisfactorily managed and there have been no complaints from the villagers. The fines are being regularly recovered by the Panchas without fear and favour. In the course of my inspection I made it a point to find out whether the Panchas own cattle had been impounded or not and was pleased to see that none of the Panchas had been spared. One of these admitted to me at Hodadia that he was intensely annoyed where he had to pay the fine but the feeling of annoyance wore off and he saw that Panchas must be the first to obey the rules. In Shia, I noticed a slight confusion in accounts for want of a register and the Padlia register was introduced in all the Panchayats. In Gadgucha, the management of the pounds, like everything else, has greatly improved.

Village Markets.

There are very few villages in the State which have any markets worth the name and there are hardly any Panchayats that have any scope for work in this direction.

Panchayat Fund and Accounts.

The total income of the Panchayats during the year from the various sources amounted to Rs. 2090-7-9 as against Rs. 1401-5-6 of the previous year. This sum is composed of Rs. 424 for fees in civil and criminal cases, Rs. 217 for fines and Rs. 1449-7-9 for Cattle-pound receipts.

The total balance in the hand of the Panchayats after deducting expenses is at this date Rs. 3130-8-3.

The accounts are well kept as far as my experience of Padlia and Gadgucha goes. In Padlia there is hardly any fault to find with the work of the Accounts Committee. In the other Perganas, the existence of this committee is nominal.

The Panchas did not seem to know the exact nature of the Panchayat Fund and the extent and nature of their control over it. These were clearly pointed out to them.

There has been no objectionable expenditure. Most of the Panchayats are saving up their money for works useful to the whole village and the spirit of economy displayed is really commendable.

Every Panchayat has purchased a photo of their beloved ruler.

The relative share borne by the members of a Panchayat in the work of the Panchayat.

Excepting in Gadgucha, Ringnod and Barotha, there is no complaint that the Panchas are not taking an equal share in Panchayat work. Both the Kamavidars and the Panchayats have however been lax in not strictly enforcing the rule that a Panch who is absent on three subsequent occasions without sufficient cause will vacate his office. I have drawn the serious attention of the Kamavidars and Panchas to this matter and intend to see that those who do not care to attend the Panchayat through sheer slackness are immediately removed from the board. Happily such men can be counted on fingers' ends, but the example set by them is mischievous.

In Padlia registers of attendance on Panchas are regularly written up but not so in the other Perganas.

Faction in Panchayat villages and Panchas and the relations between the Panchas and the Villagers.

There are comparatively very few villages or Panchayats in which there are factions or in which the relations of the Panchas with the villagers are not such as they ought to be. An ideal state of things is not to be looked for anywhere and such factions or personal bad feeling as might have existed before the Panchayats were formed, could not be removed merely on account of the creation of Panchayats. It is however gratifying to record that the Panchas at Agrod who were said to have been divided among themselves have been working in harmony this year. Similarly, much against my expectations, the differences in Balasgaon and Ghatia Bardi are less acute than before. In Balasgaon they have practically disappeared with the resignation of Gyangir Patel. In Ghatia Bardi the bad feeling is due to a big cri-

minal case that is going on between certain parties but this does not seem to have much affected the Panchayat work. The Khajuria Panchas in Dewas have earned bad name and certain inquiries in connection with them are proceeding. During the first year some indulgence was shown to Panchas with a view to encourage them but this year they have been clearly given to understand that such as are found to be unworthy of the confidence reposed in them by their fellowmen will be unhesitatingly removed. Such a removal, it should be borne in mind, will carry with it a stigma which the person concerned will have to carry about with him, the rest of his life. In Barotha and Khokria Panchayats also slight bad feeling among the members is reported. In Kalalia and Gondi Dharamsi there are factions on account of Patelship.

There are factions in Goyan and Asareta and there is division among the Panchas of Iklera. The Minister has noticed that in Rajput villages there are factions and the work of the Panchayats is not satisfactory.

From the very few Contempt of Court cases it would appear that the Panchas are treated by villagers with due respect.

I have not come across any complaints that there is oppression or illtreatment of the villagers by any Panchayat. Individual grievances are bound to crop up.

These are referred to elsewhere.

The opinion gaining ground everywhere is that the Panchayats are a great boon. Even in cases where complaints were made against individual Panchas, the petitioner when asked stated that under no circumstances should the Panchayat system be put a stop to.

Panchas who have received Honours last year.

I am glad to note that as the result of special inquiries made by me I have found that Panchas who earned medals last year, have with one or two exceptions, continued their excellent work.

Complaints against the Panchayats and Panchas.

There have been thirty eight petitions of complaints some of which are not in the nature of complaints at all, but applications for review after the period of limitation and for cancellation of decisions in criminal cases. These are included in the list of applications for review and of cancelled cases. The other applications relate to bad language used by some Panchas to the petitioner or his relative or have reference to heavy fines for Contempt of Court.

Dewas tops the list with 21 applications. Gadguha has no complaints. Padlia has only four from the Padlia Panchayats. Riugond 6 and Sarangpur 7. Twenty-one applications have been disposed of and the others are pending a local inquiry by the Kanavisdars.

There is nothing in the applications hitherto dealt with to show that the Panchas are seriously to blame any where except in the case at Barotha referred to above.

Inspection of Panchayats.

The inspection of Panchayats, especially in the first few years, is a matter of vital importance. Without such inspections which served to guide and help the Panchas in the task which has been set to them, the Panchas are likely to go wrong and it is certainly not fair to them to leave them, to shift for themselves as best as they could. It was thought that in this important work the Kamavisdars with their finger on the pulse of village life, would be of immense use but unfortunately on account of the daily increasing burden of new duties that is being placed on their shoulders, they could not acquire that intimate touch with Panchayats and Panchayat work that was expected from them. Here and there, was also wanting the energy and enthusiasm that are the life and soul of work of this nature. This state of things threatened to affect materially the well-being of these seedlings which had to be so patiently and tenderly nursed at this stage of their existence. The Sub-Divisional Magistrates were therefore appointed Assistant Panchayat Officers to relieve the Kamavisdars of their Panchayat work, if not wholly, at least to a great extent. Both these officers are highly educated young men and it augurs for the still greater progress which is expected next year that both of them have entered upon their task in a spirit of earnestness and enthusiasm. Mr. Velankar, Sub-Divisional Magistrate has inspected all the Panchayats in the southern part of the Dewas Pergana, while Mr. Basarkar, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Ringnod, has inspected those of the Ringnod Pergana. Mr. Chitale, the Kamavisdar of Dewas has inspected the Panchayats of the northern portion of the Dewas Pergana. I am very glad to be able to say that Mr. Natu has devoted much time and trouble to his Panchayats in Ringnod and Gadgucha and the results of his work are apparent in the great improvement I found in the working of the Gadgucha Panchayats. Mr. Dighe was new to this work and on account of the Revenue Conference and the Minister's tour in his Pergana he seems to have had very little time to grasp it thoroughly. Mr. Wadnerkar who was transferred to Padlia, inspected his Panchayats in his own way.

The inspection by the Kamavisdars has on the whole been very superficial and in order that all the points in connection with Panchayat work may be attended to a full and detailed note of the points has been drawn up by me in the course of my tour this year. The note is herewith appended and will furnish an idea of the lines on which the inspections are carried out. New points as they occur to the officers concerned from time to time, will be included in it.

On account of certain unavoidable reasons I could inspect only

the Panchayats of the Gadgucha and Padlia Perganas. As soon as the Conference is over, I propose making a thorough inspection of the Sarangpur Panchayats which have not yet received a visit from me, although they have recently been glanced at by the Minister.

Now that the Assistant Panchayat officers have been appointed, I am drawing up a regular scheme for quarterly inspections of all Panchayats by them and the Kamavidars, so that the Panchayats may not be neglected, as they were mostly for the first six months of the year.

It is hoped that the Kamavidars will extend their cordial help and co-operation to the Assistant Panchayat Officers and will not try to shift their ultimate responsibility for the well-being of the Panchayats to those who are meant to relieve and not to replace them.

TEHSIL PANCHAYATS.

These have been very recently come into existence. I have personally explained the functions of these to the Padlia and Gadgucha Panchas and I also attended a meeting of the Tehsil Panchayat of Dewas. The reports, which these Panchayats are going to read will no doubt be interesting as they have been prepared within such a short period of their constitution of these Panchayats. These Panchayats have a still broader scope for good work, than the village Panchayats and a great future before them.

TOWN PANCHAYATS.

The scheme for Town Panchayats has been sanctioned very recently and the elections of Panchas are yet to take place.

CONCLUSION.

Looking back over the work of the Panchayats for the past eighteen months I do not think there is any reason for depression or disappointment. They have decided nearly nine hundred civil cases and five hundred criminal cases and out of these only in three civil cases and fifteen criminal cases the decisions were interfered with. This is a record of which the Panchas might legitimately be proud. The trial of Judicial cases, though an important, is by no means the sole function of Panchayats. As the Panchas improve in education and begin to exert a healthy influence on village life, litigation, civil as well as criminal, is bound steadily to decrease. It is however the other activities of the Panchayats that will have to come into fullplay as the years pass and from this point of view I feel that progress has already commenced in the desired direction. Although naturally in the beginning many Panchas were very nervous about their capacity to discharge duties which looked somewhat formidable, there is now a feeling of confidence among such of those who have tried their best to tackle this new and interesting task. The necessity for better education is being felt, very slowly but surely. The idea of working together for the common good in

spite of private differences is becoming more familiar to the Panchas and villagers. The value of persuasive methods and of a firm yet restrained use of authority, the necessity of setting one's own house in order before taking others to task for their sins of omission and commission in matters like sanitation and education, the extent of the authority and privileges of the villagers as signified in their power to elect the Panchas and to demand from them every month an account of the manner in which they discharge the important duties entrusted to them; the idea of the equality of the villagers in the eye of the law as evidenced by the Panchas having to appear before the Panchayat and to abide by its decisions—all these are being realized by the more intelligent villagers and Panchayats. There is no reason to doubt that many of the Panchayats have stimulated among the villagers a desire for education and advancement and there is a feeling abroad among them that the Panchayat system has opened to them a sure and certain means, if they only properly avail themselves of it, of developing themselves to the fullest extent of their abilities.

The Panchayats are proving themselves to be a very valuable instrument for educating the ryots in the art of managing their own affairs and from this point of view alone even if the judicial work of the Panchayat was much inferior to what it has been found to be, I should feel no hesitation in concluding that they are fully serving the object with which they were started, and that the prospect is in every way hopeful.

At the same time I cannot help repeating my warning that the progress of the Panchayats must be painfully slow and that we must not get disheartened merely because things cannot move as fast and as smoothly as one could wish. In judging of infant institutions like these the standard must not be pitched too high. There are bound to be factions here and there; there are bound to be complaints now and then of high-handedness or partiality; and, human nature being what it is, in the absence of the fortifying and refining influences of a better education and a broader and nobler outlook on life, the villages cannot be expected to be so many Utopias merely because they have had their Panchayats. The tendency observable in not a few responsible quarters, to set a very high standard for the Panchayats and then to condemn the system because in its actual working it falls short of that standard, is strongly to be deprecated as being ungenerous as well as unjust. The criterion that might be applied for judging of Panchayats could hardly be higher than that applied to the average Municipality in British India. Do we not find in these factions, intrigue, apathy, listlessness and oftener than not a want of the progressive spirit? How many Municipalities will stand the scrutiny to which the Panchayats here are subjected? And yet no one I hope is prepared, on this ground alone to conclude that Municipal institutions

are a failure and that therefore they should be abolished.

In this connection I think I cannot do better than invoke the authority of Woodrow Wilson who says that institutions like morals, like all other forms of life and conduct, have had to wait upon the slow, almost imperceptible, formation of habit, and that although human choice has its part and an important part in the shaping of institutions, it has never been within its power to proceed by leaps and bounds. All of us who have to work for and with the Panchayats must lay these wise observations to heart and must not feel depressed if we do not perceive any sudden results. Every inch of ground has to be gained "unhasting and unresting" and we ought to think ourselves amply rewarded if, as the years roll on, we find ourselves taking a step forward every year.

To His Highness and to Shrinant Khase Saheb, I owe a deep debt of gratitude for the valuable advice and the whole-hearted support they have all along been pleased to give me.

I cannot close this report without saying how deeply I have felt in this year, the absence of Captain Burke who was a friend not only of His Highness but of His Highness' Ryots and who ungrudgingly helped those with his valuable advice and assistance, whose good fortune it was to work with him.

B. V. SAMARTH
Second Member of the Council
and
Panchayat Officer, Dewas State 2.

APPENDIX A.

Report on the Working of the Dewas State 2 Village Act for the year 1913-1914.

Origin of Panchayats in the Dewas State 2.

In submitting this the first report on the working of the Village Panchayats in the State, it will not, I think be inappropriate to refer briefly to the circumstances in which they came into existence.

It is well-known that His Highness has for many years been anxious to give his people an opportunity to co-operate with him in the Administration of the State, more especially in directions touching their own interests. So far back as in the year 1906, His Highness toured in the Perganas in order to gain a first hand knowledge of the Rayots with respect to their capacity and willingness to share the responsibilities of village administration. As the result of those tours His Highness was fortified in the opinion long hold by him, that a beginning in the desired direction should safely be made by constituting Village Panchayats and entrusting them with the power to deal with petty Civil and Criminal cases; with village sanitation; with village schools and other local matters of the like nature. But the idea could not be developed any further as during the few years following, administrative environments were not very favourable to its being put into practical shape. In October 1911 a move was however made when, at the instance of His Highness, Sardar Kibe, the then Dewan, drew up a tentative scheme for Village Panchayats and offered it for the discussion of the public. In the meanwhile, the Darbar were so fortunate as to secure the services of so eminent an administrator as Captain Burke, who after initiating the necessary preliminary reforms in the various branches of the State Administration took up the question of Panchayats. He first visited every village in the State and was satisfied from what he saw of the people that the experiment although somewhat bold was well worth making. For sometime the Panchayat scheme of the Bombay Government was awaited but when it was found that there was no prospect of its coming out soon Captain Burke prepared a scheme of his own. In preparing it, he freely consulted the Patiala, Faridkot and Punjab Panchayat Acts. He also derived much valuable information from a study of the system of village administration prevailing in Lower and Upper Burma while equally valuable light was thrown by the reports of the Decentralisation Commission. The scheme was submitted to His Highness in Council who

considered it very well suited to local conditions and the Dewas State 2 Village Act, which embodies it came into force from the 1st of June 1913. The first step was thus taken towards fulfilling one of the most fondly cherished desires of His Highness.

The Constitution of Panchayats and the Preliminary Training of the Panchas.

Before the work of starting the Panchayats was taken in hand a conference of all the Kamavidars was held at Dewas. The conference was called with a view to the following objects:—

- (a) To see that the Kamavidars had studied the Act carefully and grasped all its provisions.
- (b) To impress on them the vital necessity of working the Act in a spirit of earnest hopefulness and to make them realize the possibilities that lay hidden in it. It was thought that a measure of this kind, if worked by the officers concerned in a mechanical, haphazard and listless manner and without any faith in its future, was foredoomed to failure. There are not wanting officers, European as well as Indian, of position and experience, who are genuinely sceptical about the success of Village Panchayats and who think that it is easy to establish Panchayats but very difficult to work them. With such views abroad in responsible quarters, it was considered all the more necessary to see that, if possible, the Kamavidars had something more than a lukewarm interest in the work they were called upon to do.
- (c) To clear up any doubts or difficulties which the Kamavidars might happen to have and thus to save the delay and waste of time involved in frequent reference to head quarters.
- (d) To see that a uniform procedure was adopted by each officer in applying the rules to his Pargana.
- (e) To arrive at a definite working programme.

The Conference fully served the purpose for which it was called.

- (a) The Kamavidars were able to gain a first-hand idea of the importance which His Highness attached to the measure and of his anxiety to see that no efforts should be spared to make it a success.
- (b) They were given a bird's-eye-view of Panchayat institutions and the benefits to the people and to the State that were sure to result from a successful working of

them. The Punjab Panchayat Act; the Burma Village Manual and the excellent system of village administration obtaining in that province; the eminently successful efforts of Major Popham Young at Patiala; the Panchayat system in the Faridkot State and the proposed introduction of a Panchayat Act by the Bombay Government were all referred to and enough was said to them to show that with tact, energy and a reasonable amount of faith in their work the Kamavidars need have no fear of failure.

- (c) The whole Act was gone through section by section and the preliminary procedure to be followed in carrying out some of its provisions was discussed and defined e.g., the method of election of Panchas; the steps to be taken to acquaint the villagers with the provisions of the Act and to secure the attendance of as many villagers as possible on the election day; the question of the practical coaching of the Panchas for their duties; the filling in of the various registers; fixing suitable places for the meeting of the Panchas and other items of a similar nature.

Immediately after the Conference was over elections of the Panchayats were proceeded with. The first election took place at Shia where I went, accompanied by all the Kamavidars, to hold a preliminary meeting of the villagers to explain to them the aims and objects of the Act; the important rights it had given them; their future prospects in the way of an extension of their rights in the event of their showing themselves fitted to use those they were going to have; His Highness' keen anxiety for their welfare; the various benefits they would enjoy under the Act; the heavy responsibility they had in electing strong and just men to sit on the Panchayat irrespective of considerations of caste, creed, wealth, relationship and social position; and the danger they ran in electing men who were very clever but had no character. A list of all the adult male villagers was then prepared and steps were taken to inform them of the date of election. On the date fixed, His Highness who was desirous of personally watching the proceedings, went to Shia, accompanied by Captain Burke. It was quite a novel experience to the villagers to have to pick out the twelve best men in the village, but as the results showed, their selection was beyond reproach. After the election was over His Highness congratulated the villagers on the good sense they had shown in choosing the right persons and he congratulated the Panchas on the new position and honour that they had received at the hands of their fellow men. He advised the Panchas to be faithful to the trust the villagers had placed in them and to remember always that they were responsible to the men who had chosen them. Copies of His Highness' speech on the occasion were sent to all Panchayats on the day on which they were established.

It was arranged that, as far as possible, Panchayats at the other places should be elected on His Highness's birth-day, so that the Panchayats would be a kind of birth-day gift which His Highness was pleased to make to his subjects. This however could not be found practicable in all the places. Telegrams of congratulations were however sent to all the elected Panchas from His Highness.

When the election of the Shia Panchayat was over I again visited the place in order to give a coaching to the Panchas. The whole Act was explained to them and the manner in which the registers were to be filled in was shown. Subsequently His Highness also went there to see how things were progressing and addressed the Panchas on their duties.

The Panchas were then asked to let me know beforehand as soon as they found that some one in the village had a case for trial. On their getting their first case, I went down and showed them how to record statements and to make the entries in the register briefly and to the point.

Having gained at Shiya practical experience as to how a Panchayat has to be formed and prepared for its work, I issued instructions to the Kamavidars indicating the lines on which the election of the other Panchayats should be carried out and the method in which the Panchas should be coached in their work. The Kamavidars were asked to submit a report for each Panchayat covering among others the following points:—

- (a) The number of persons in the village who were entitled to vote; the various castes in the village and the number of persons belonging to each caste.
- (b) The date of the preliminary meeting held in order to explain the aims and objects of the Village Act; the approximate number of persons who attended the meeting; the points that were explained to them; how many persons were asked if they had understood what was said; were any doubts raised or questions asked by those present; if so, what answers were given by the Kamavidars; were there any signs of enthusiasm, indifference or opposition on the part of the villagers.
- (c) The number of persons who recorded their votes and the proportion to the total number of votes; what arrangements were made to secure the attendance of all.
- (d) A short account of each of the Panchas showing his occupation, caste, education and position in the village.

- (e) A list of persons, if any, who in the opinion of the Kamavisdar ought not to be allowed to act as Panchas, along with the grounds on which such opinion was based.
- (f) Have the interests of the minorities been protected? Has the Kamavisdar reason to suspect any partiality or wire-pulling in the election.
- (g) Have the the best men in the village been elected; if not, who have been omitted and is there any special reason for the omission.
- (h) What steps were taken to explain their duties to the Panchas? Were any cases tried by the Panchas in the presence of the Kamavisdars?

Fifty-six Panchayats have been established up to date. They were gradually formed as follows:—

August	1913	...	...	...	8	Panchayats.
Sept.	"	...	...	...	5	"
Oct.	"	...	...	...	18	"
Nov.	"	...	...	...	23	"
Febry.	1914	...	...	...	2	"

His Highness in Council has now ordered that twenty-five more should be constituted by the 1st of July next.

In the case of the fifty-six Panchayats already in existence, the result of the elections have been satisfactory. Not less than 60 per cent of the villagers have recorded their votes and generally the best men in the village have been picked out. In the villages of Khajuria and Sinduria in Dewas and Ghattia Bardi in Padlia, the people were reported to be unwilling to have Panchayats on account of local factions and the Kamavisdars had recommended that the Panchayats should be withheld in these places. They were however asked to proceed with the elections and report, after carefully watching the situation, if they found that the Panchayats could not get on. As subsequent experience has shown the people objecting to the Panchayat formed a very small minority who mischievously wanted to see the whole thing shelved, simply because there was very little chance of any one from among themselves being elected. In about a dozen cases the Panchas were objected to by the Kamavisdar, an it was suggested to me that I should get them removed. This suggestion I found myself unable to accept as I thought that the step proposed would be premature and inadvisable. No doubt a strict watch would be kept on the doings of Panchas who have had a bad reputation, or who are not above suspicion, but it is unreasonable to expect among the village Panchas a character for uprightness and freedom from caste prejudice which is

not quite so easily found even amongst State officials. People cannot rise above their usual level all of a sudden and can only improve with sympathetic watching and guidance.

It is satisfactory to note that in places like Shia where there is a large number of Hindus and Mahomedans, the Hindus included Mahomedan Panchas in their list and *vice versa*.

Men from all castes and classes have been elected and it is noticeable that even men from the depressed classes have received votes. No particular class has preponderated anywhere out of proportion to the number of villagers belonging to it and the interests of minorities, where they are not altogether infinitesimal, have been adequately represented.

Out of the 405 Panchas 136 can read and write, while in fourteen out of the fifty-six Panchayats there is not a single Panch who is literate. It is however significant that eight Panchas have become literate since their appointment and during the course of my tour of inspection I laid special stress on the duty the Panchas owe themselves and their electors in the matter of making themselves fit for their position by educating themselves. The Kamavidars were also asked to give them every help in this respect, and it is hoped that next year will see the number of literate Panchas materially increased.

Forty-three Panchayats have commenced work. The details for the Perganas are as follows:—

	Panchayats formed.	Panchayats working.
Dewas	20	15
Sarangpur	10	10
Ringnod-Gadgucha	15	7
Padlia	11	11

Arrangements for holding the Panchayats have been made by the Kamavidars either by placing at the disposal of the Panchas state buildings, or by including the Patels to allow meetings to be held at their houses. The want of a suitable place is sorely felt in Khajuria, Agrod, Piplia Road, Churlai, Pempura and Nimsar.

There was a tendency in the beginning on the part of Panchayats to spend the small income of the Panchayat fund on costly furniture and stationery. They were then made to see that they should not be making a proper use of the fund if they frittered it away on such things especially when some of them could easily lend for the time being the necessary furniture as they usually do at the caste Panchayats. All the Panchayats were thus induced to make a private provision for furniture and other small wants of the same kind.

In the matter of stationery, they were asked to use their discretion and not to spend more than was necessary.

One serious obstacle in the way of the Panchas learning the work was the want of a Hindi translation of the Village Act. There were few Panchas whose mother-tongues was Marathi and the publication of the Act in the Gazette did not help them in the least. A Hindi translation was therefore prepared and six hundred copies were printed and distributed among the Panchayats.

The Patwaris, Girdawars and village school-masters were asked to study the Act carefully and to assist illiterate Panchas in their village in getting acquainted with its provisions. They were further asked to do the writing work for the Panchas in places where there were no literate Panchas.

The Kamavisdars were asked to watch their Panchayats carefully and to give them every possible help in learning their work.

Everything was thus done to ensure that the Panchayats had a fair and sure start.

The Work of the Panchayats.

CIVIL CASES.—

During the period commencing from August and ending with March 1913, the various Panchayats, which were started from time to time, have had for trial 431 civil suits out of which 403 were decided thus leaving a balance of 28 pending suits.

The greater portion of the civil litigation was confined to purely money suits which numbered 322. The rest were mostly in connection with damages for cattle-trespass or for the price of goods sold and delivered or for the breach of contracts relating to moveable property.

In 187 cases the claim was admitted; in 37 it was compromised; in one it was decreed *ex parte*.

The extremely small number of cases dismissed in default and decreed *ex parte* is a satisfactory feature as showing either the unwillingness of the Panchas to take up cases behind the back of one party or the promptitude of the villagers in obeying the call of the Panchas.

The large portion of uncontested cases is also worthy of note.

The contested cases include some which have been decided on special oath while in some others the defendant's only plea was that he was willing to pay whatever the Panchas thought proper after going into accounts.

The proportion of cases that are really contested does not therefore exceed 40 per cent.

The civil work of the Panchayats has been found to be much better than was expected. The decisions of the Panchayats at Shia Padlia, Kawania, Karondia, Padhana and Udankhedi, leave in most cases very little to be desired. The cases have been decided in a careful and business-like-manner and the points involved in them have been thoroughly grasped. No doubt some of the decisions will not bear scrutiny from the strictly legal point of view. For instance even in cases where the defendant admitted the full claim the Panchas reduced the interest as being excessive, although the defendant never raised the plea; in some others a set-off has been allowed—both sides admitting it on the merits—in cases in which it would have been inadmissible under the Civil Procedure Code. Similarly in several cases the Panchas have gone into previous accounts, although the defendant was prepared to admit the claim, and reduced the claim proportionately if they thought, that the price of goods sold and delivered, for instance, was unreasonably excessive.

The other Panchayats also have not committed many serious mistakes, although their manner of recording the proceeding is defective and in some cases shows want of care on their part. Improvement in this respect must come with time and experience and even now these latter Panchayats, have a better record to show than in the beginning.

The proceedings of cases disclose a tendency on the part of the Panchas to safeguard the interests of the defendant as far as possible. At the same time it is important to observe that the Panchas are not quite so sceptical about oral evidence as the regular courts generally are and have granted decrees in eighty per cent of the contested cases.

Here and there one comes across a case which the Panchas had no power to try *e. g.* suit for damages for defamation or for the rent of a house. Such suits have been few and far between.

As the counterfoils of all the cases Civil as well as Criminal come to me every mistake is noted down and a general circular is issued in connection therewith to all the Panchayats for their guidance.

The average duration of the suits has not exceeded six days. The duration would have been still less had not the Panchayats of Mahu, Padhana and Udankhedi spoilt the average by fixing long dates without any apparent reason. In Padhana and Udankheri some cases which were filed in November and December were taken up in January and February and there is no reason to show why the hearing was delayed so long. I have expressed my strong disapproval of the practice. In some cases long adjournments were inevitable on account of the illness of parties and witnesses, as in Shia and Padlia Bujurg.

It is however satisfactory to note that the number of hearings has not exceeded two.

Out of the 431 suits instituted, 304 were for sums not exceeding Rs. 10.

It was suggested to the Panchas that they should try to get the decrees satisfied out of Court if possible without putting the decreeholder to the necessity of a regular application. From the statements which have been called by me, I find that my suggestion is being carried out as will be seen from the following figures.

Decrees passed.	Fully satisfied.
333	176
	Partly satisfied.
	36

Eighty one regular applications for execution were received up to date.

Padhana heads the list in this respect with twenty-eight applications and Padlia comes next with eighteen.

The applications have all been sent for disposal to the Kamavidars or the Judicial Assistant as the case may be with whom eighteen are still pending.

Only five applications for the review of the Panchayat decree were received upto the end of March, one of which was received on the last day of the month. In one the decision of the Panchayat was suspended while the others were rejected. Two applications are still pending.

CRIMINAL CASES.—

The Panchayats had, during the period under report, 162 Criminal complaints all of which have been disposed of. It is gratifying to find that all criminal cases are decided by the Panchas in the very month in which they are filed, so that there are very rarely any such cases pending at the end of the month.

There were seventy-six cases of intentional insult, thirty-nine of assault, nine of drunkenness, sixteen of trespass and the rest of mischief and theft.

In twenty-five cases the accused was convicted on admission while in eleven he was acquitted after trial. Twenty seven cases were compromised and in ninety-nine cases the accused was convicted after trial. The percentage of convictions is as high as ninety per cent. It is a matter for serious doubt whether such a large number of convictions

could have been secured in the regular Courts.

The quality of the criminal work of the Panchayats is somewhat inferior to that of the civil work. There are comparatively few cases in which the accused admits the offence and consequently defective methods of recording pleas are much more apparent in criminal cases than in civil. In some Panchayats cases of house-breaking were taken up as cases of simple theft and tried by the Panchas on the ground that the value of the property stolen did not exceed Rs. 5. Instances have also occurred of cases in which the Panchas say that no case had been proved against the accused, but nevertheless they proceeded to convict him on the ground that he must be guilty as he was a notoriously bad character. Sometimes the burden of proving his innocence is thrown on the accused. The distinction between a case of a civil dispute and that of theft was also lost sight of occasionally, while in cattle-trespass cases compensation for loss and fine for trespass were ordered in one and the same proceeding. In cases of assault or intentional insult the question as to who gave the provocation was not considered and when the Panchas found that both the parties had assaulted or abused each other they fined the complainant as well as the accused.

The Act did not provide for cases of contempt of Panchayats' but in some places the Panchas were insulted by the accused who either abused the Panchas or the opposite party. The persons guilty of such behaviour were severely dealt with, although technically speaking the Panchas had no power to punish in such cases. The decisions were not disturbed as the prestige of the Panchas would then have been materially lost. The power was thought to be essential and was conferred later on.

In one Panchayat in which there were some Mahajans a man was fined because he had shot an ownerless bitch that bit him and he was further ordered to take care of the pups!

The latest case shows a somewhat excessive zeal on the part of some Panchas to get out the truth from the accused. The proceedings show that the accused at first denied the charge but when the Panchas threatened to give him a sound thrashing he forthwith confessed the theft.

As stated above, these mistakes, along with several others, have been pointed out by means of circulars and there is a perceptible improvement in the criminal work also. It was hardly to be expected that the simple villagers should know the technicalities of the Criminal Law.

In spite of these peculiar cases, there have been only six decisions of the Panchayats which have had to be cancelled as being altogether obnoxious to law.

The average duration of criminal cases is five days. Oftener than not the cases were decided on the very day they came up before the Panchas.

The fine inflicted by the Panchas in criminal cases amounted to Rs. 248, out of this Rs. 185 have already been recovered.

Here again the activity of the Panchayats in recovering the fines without resort to coercive processes is commendable.

CASES OF BREACH OF VILLAGE DUTIES:—

There have been only seventeen cases. Very few Panchayats have understood the difference between ordinary criminal cases and cases of this class. The result has been that cases of drunkenness, mischief and assault have been entered as cases of breach of village duties. The remaining cases mostly relate to the refusal of the villagers to help in the Rasad arrangement for officers on tour. In Shia the Panchas went so far as to order the destruction of bad flour which a Bania had supplied for the camp of one of the high State officials. In Barotha in one case a man was fined because he refused to assist in the "Döl Gyāras" procession, while in another a Chowkidar was fined because he delayed in carrying out the order of the Panchas—as he was bound to do—to call parties. In Sunwani Gopal accused was fined for digging up a pit on the road in spite of warning by the Panchas. In Nimsār a man was fined for disobeying the order to remove his grass which was too close to another man's house and from which there was risk of fire. In Ringnod a man was fined because he allowed his child to perform the offices of nature in a place where the market was held, in spite of previous warnings.

All these have been decided on the very day they came before the Panchas.

VILLAGE SANITATION:—

Naturally the attention of the Panchas was centred, in the first instance, on the discharge of their Judicial functions, but it has been explained to them from time to time that the trial of Judicial cases was not the be-all and end-all of Panchayat work. Allowance has had however to be made for the fact that things have to be done one by one and that the Panchas are still new to their duties. They have therefore to be trained step by step.

Very little progress has been made by the Panchayats in dealing with village sanitation, but some Panchayats have commenced to take a real interest in matters affecting the health and safety of the villagers. In Padlia, Ringnod, Gadgucha, Kalalia, Mandvi, Morukhedi, Shia, Sunwani-Gopal Khokria, Churlai, Agrod, Padhana, Sirali and

Udankheri efforts are being made by the Panchayats to get the refuse heaps removed out of the village to some suitable distance and to induce the people to keep their premises clean. The Padlia and Ringnod Panchas have prayed for an allowance from the State for carrying out conservancy and lighting arrangements. In Sunwani-Gopal an attempt is being made to have new houses built on the open site and to set back encroachments on the public road. In Agrod bathing and washing of clothes have been forbidden at the village drinking well. These are hopeful signs.

MANAGEMENT OF SCHOOLS:—

The Panchayats at Shia, Akbarpur, Sunwani-Gopal, Padlia Khurd, Ghattia Bardi, Ringnod, Kalalia, Mandvi, Udankhedi, and Mahu are reported to have taken considerable trouble in inducing people to send their children to school. The Kawania Panchayats has asked for a school to be opened while the Padlia Panchas have asked for an additional teacher as the number of pupils is increasing. In Ringnod the Panchas had started a girls' school maintaining it out of the Panchayat fund. The Sunwani-Gopal Panchas have shown commendable zeal in the matter of education. They have not only increased the attendance at school but some of the illiterate among themselves have commenced to learn reading and writing. At Shia the Panchas have arranged for a night school. At Mahu the efforts of the Panchas are said to have been very unsuccessful, which is hardly creditable to the villagers concerned. Such of the villagers and Panchas who choose to slumber in the night of their ignorance, in spite of being repeatedly roused, are sure to lag behind in the race for still higher things which are in store for those that take advantage of the new opportunities offered to them. But the leaven is spreading and there is every reason for hopefulness.

MANAGEMENT OF THE CATTLE POUNDS:—

The cattle-pounds are reported to have been satisfactorily managed in all the Perganas except Ringnod-Gadgucha. Barring a few cases, there have been no complaints from the villagers; the fines are being regularly recovered by the Panchas; no instance of favouritism have come to notice; the cattle are being well looked after. The Kamavidars were asked to make a special note of all these details and have reported as above. In Balasgaon, there was a complaint against the Sir-Panch that he failed to deposit the fine for a cow of his, and had it released. An inquiry was made on the spot, as I was then on tour, and it was found that the Sir-Panch had no dishonest intention but was at Padlia at the time, and as some one had told him that his cow had been sent to the pound asked the man to have it released if it really was his. The fine was paid in a few days later. The Sar-Panch admitted the irregularity and was severely warned in the presence of

the other Panchas and villagers.

A similar case was reported from Mirzapur in which it was alleged that one of the Panchas had got his cow let out of the pound without paying the fine. The inquiry however showed that the cow had not been actually taken to the pound and the other party had consented to its being let off at the instance of the owner. In Khokria the Sar-Panch who had passed a receipt for the fine failed through oversight to make an entry in the accounts.

In Ringnod-Gadgucha the Panchas seem to be averse to enforcing the cattle pound, rules and the recovery of fines is low and the management of cattle pounds is of a piece with the other work of the Panchayats of that Pargana.

VILLAGE MARKETS:—

There are very few villages in the State which have any markets worth the name, and there are hardly any Panchayats that have any scope for work in this direction. It is however interesting to note that the Shia Panchas have begun to think of establishing a market. The Padlia Panchas made a noteworthy move in proposing standard weights and measures for the local market.

PANCHAYAT FUND AND ACCOUNTS:—

The total income of Panchayats from the various sources amounted to Rs. 1337-9-0. This sum is composed of Rs. 788-12-0 for fees in civil and criminal cases and Rs. 399-13-0 for cattle pound receipts.

The expenditure has amounted to only Rs. 106-3-0 which has been legitimately spent in purchasing stationery and other necessary items of a like nature. A few Panchayats have also purchased photos of His Highness to be put in the Panchayat office. In the beginning some Panchayats showed a marked tendency to spend the fund on Pansuparis and costly articles of furniture and stationery, but the tendency was immediately checked.

With respect to the keeping of accounts there is much room for improvement. In most Panchayats the copies of the daily accounts are not sent to head-quarters in time; the various entries are not initiated by the Sar-Pancha; sufficient details under the various items are not given; the balance is not struck daily and the accounts are not checked regularly by the Accounts Committee. This remark does not apply to the Padlia Panchayats where records are generally free from the defects noted above.

The relative share borne by individual members of a Panchayat in the work of their Panchayat:—

The number of Panchas to be elected for the various villages was fixed not only with reference to population but also with a view to preventing the Panchayat falling into the hands of a small clique and further ensuring that the burden of work was evenly distributed.

In the beginning it was to a certain extent inevitable that the intelligence and enthusiastic individuals should in the interest of the Panchayats themselves bear the brunt of the Panchayat work. In fact some Panchayats owe to a considerable extent the good start they made to such enthusiastic spirits. But it was equally important to see that the Panchayats inspired the confidence of the people in their impartiality and freedom from party prejudice. Special instructions were therefore issued to the Kamavisdars to get the Judicial work of the Panchayat arranged in such a manner that all the members took equal share, more or less in the hearing of cases. With a view to finding out the exact situation in this respect a register of attendance was prepared for each Panchayat which could show at a glance the work done by each Panch.

An examination of the cases during the period under report shows that the instructions are being followed in the majority of cases.

In twenty-seven Panchayats the number of cases decided by them has not exceeded ten for each Panchayat. The various Panchas have had as far as possible an equal share in deciding them, but where the number of cases decided is very small it is not easy to say what the state of things will be later on.

The only Panchayats where the work appears to have been centred in the hands of groups are Padlia and Balasgaon. In Padlia the Panchas Ramnarayan, Munnalal and Onkarlal have done most of the work, while the other seven have practically done very little. The same observation holds good of Balasgaon where three Panchas have tried only one case out of seventy-five.

It would however not be safe to assume in every case that the absence of the Panchas is due to intrigue or indifference on their part. For instance, Kishorsingh in Ringnod was very ill for many days while Ranjitsingh had urgent private affairs to attend to during the past four months, and it is just possible that there may be similar reasons in several other cases. Inquiries have been started as to why the Panchas mentioned above have been able to do so little. There have been no complaints anywhere that any Panchayat has fallen into the hands of a clique.

In some Panchayats the tendency is for all the Panchas to take part in the most trivial cases. The inconvenience and inadvisability of

such a practice has been pointed out to the Panchayats.

PANCHAYAT THAT TAKE NO INTEREST IN THEIR WORK:—

With the exception of the Panchayats at Gadgucha and Delwas all the eight Panchayats in the Gadgucha Pergana are reported to be altogether indifferent to their work. The same remark holds good of the Neori Circle Panchayat in Dewas. All the other Panchayats are trying to discharge their duties according to their lights.

Panchayats which are not getting on, on account of factions in the village:—

In Balasgaon and Ghattia Bardi small factions are trying to hamper Panchayat work. These consist mostly of disappointed men who were not elected Panchas by the villagers. While on tour in Balasgaon one of these disappointed men, an ex-police-man, from Indore made an application to me in which he raked up the past history of two of the Panchas whom he charged with being concerned in some offence over ten years ago and engineered another petition from other persons. On enquiry it was found that these men had no grievance against the Panchas.

In Ghattia Bardi also the Panchayat was in bad odour with about a dozen people simply because none of their men could get a seat on it. The Kamavisdar is doing his best to reconcile the factions, but it is doubtful if he will succeed.

The only other village in which there are factions is Agrod. Here the factions are not only in the village but among the Panchas themselves and the Kamavisdar reports that all his efforts in the direction of effecting a better understanding have hitherto failed. The result has been that although the trial of Judicial cases has not suffered in any way, the Panchas take very little interest in their other duties.

THE RELATION OF THE PANCHAS WITH THE VILLAGERS:—

The relation of the Panchas with the villagers are reported to be satisfactory except in Balasgaon, Ghattia Bardi, Khajuria (only in the case of two Panchas) and Asareta Powar. In Balasgaon and Ghattia Bardi the strained relations are due to party feeling, but in Asareta Powar there is a large number of bad characters and it is only these who dislike the Panchas on account of the promptness with which they punish offenders.

There have been no instances of any Panchas having put on airs or taken up an attitude of irresponsibility except the solitary case of a Panch in Dhapnia who thought that now that he was a Panch he could do as he pleased. The Kamavisdar, however, has taught him to know better.

There is a tendency everywhere to give the Panchas due respect. The exceptions are the people of Agrod, Mirzapur and Asareta.

No cases have come to light where Panchayat decisions have been discussed by the villagers or subjected to adverse criticism. The large majority of villagers have yet to learn to take an intelligent interest in the doing of the Panchas, but the prevailing opinion everywhere except in few places noted above, is to welcome the Panchayats as a great boon.

INSPECTION OF PANCHAYATS:—

Very little inspection in the real sense of the word could be done during the period under report. The main work consisted of starting of Panchayats. Besides the one at Shia, I personally started the Panchayats of the Agrod and Neori circles and paid a visit of inspection to Shia. In the month of December and January I toured in the Ringnod-Gadgucha and Padlia Perganas and inspected the Panchayats at Ringnod, Mandvi, Kalalia, Rola, Gondi-Dharamsi, Gadgucha, Joyan, Nipania, Rajgur, Delwas, Padlia-Khurd, Padlia-Bujurg Kawania, Karaodia, Ghattia-Bardi, Hodadia, Balasgaon, Pempura, Nimsar and Bablai. Some of the Panchayats had yet to receive preliminary instructions. People of each village were collected and the Panchayat work was inspected in their presence. The case work was examined and some of the parties were sent for and they were asked whether they had any complaints to make about the decisions. The record was further checked by the personal statements of the parties. Opportunity was given to the villagers to meet me privately, if they wanted to do so for the purpose of making complaints or otherwise. The people were asked questions as to whether the Panchayat was doing them any good or harm. The accounts were examined and by sending for the persons whose cattle had been impounded the entries relating to fines and the number of cattle were checked. The mistakes committed by the Panchas in their Judicial and other work were pointed out; their responsibility to the villagers was emphasized, the villagers were asked to give the Panchas proper respect; inquiries were made whether the Panchayat work was done in the open and in the usual public place or privately; whether the public had free admission at the Panchayats; whether discipline was duly maintained while cases were being heard; whether outsiders were allowed to join the proceedings and whether there were any cliques in the village; the importance of other duties of the Panchayats besides Judicial work was pointed out;

they were asked to exercise a preventive influence over litigation, civil as well as criminal; the necessity for self-education was impressed on them and the idea which some of them held that the work was beyond their capacity was removed by taking concrete instances and giving them practical instructions. In short an earnest endeavour was made to enter into their hearts and to fill them with a genuine desire to achieve the responsible task that had been placed on their shoulders.

The Kamavisdars of Padlia and Sarangpur have visited each Panchayat in their Parganas four and five times, respectively.

The average number of inspections for Dewas and Ringnod is two and three, respectively.

I have prepared notes of inspection based on my personal experience and explained the way in which the Panchayats should be inspected, to all the Kamavisdars except the Kamavisdar of Sarangpur whose Pergana I could not visit this year.

Captain Burke in the course of his tour in the Dewas Pergana also inspected the work of the Panchayats and drew my attention to the defects noted by him.

His Highness visited Mahu and Udankhedi and saw the work of the Panchayats in the Sarangpur Pergana and gave valuable advice to the Panchas and the people.

CONCLUSION.

In view of what has been stated above I hope it will not be thought that I have taken an unduly optimistic view, if I say that our Panchayats, so far at least as petty litigation is concerned, bid fair to be very successful. And it is petty litigation, civil as well as criminal, that is the curse of the ryots and the courts. One has only to study the judicial statistics of the Civil Courts in British India to find that fifty per cent of the litigation always relates to money claims not exceeding Rs. 50 in value. It will also be found that very few of the suits are contested while in those that are contested the number of appeals is very small. Thus a vast mass of people have to undergo the worry, delays and expense of resorting to courts, for the settlement of claims the majority of which are either admitted or compromised. The nature of these cases is generally very simple so that it is not difficult to decide them. In fact the Panchas with their shrewd common-sense and a thorough knowledge of local ways and circumstances are sure to decide these claims much more justly than would be done by the courts. This has been sufficiently proved by the 431 suits which have been decided by the Panchayats, and the people concerned have been saved the ordeal of appearing in the regular

Courts, an ordeal involving absence from work for several days, long and frequent journeys, from the village; loss of wages during the days of attendance at the courts and great delay in getting their claims decided. As a matter of fact there is sufficient ground for inferring that had it not been for the Panchayats a large number of these suits would never have come to the courts at all as the parties would not have cared to waste time and money in going to the courts for the small sums involved. The same remark would apply with respect to criminal cases.

To find support for this inference one has only to study the figures of institution of civil and criminal cases in the State Courts during the past four years and to see whether the institution of such cases in the regular courts is perceptibly affected by the creation of Panchayats.

The average number of suits filed in the State Courts during the past four years and not exceeding Rs. 20 in value is 445, while the number of similar suits in the current year till the end of February is 243, so that, it looks as if the regular courts will still have this year their average of 455 cases. On the other hand the Panchayats have already had 431 suits during the short period of their existence in spite of the fact that only 80 villages have Panchayats; that the Gadgucha Panchayats are still in an unsatisfactory condition and that towns like Dewas and Sarangpur and the big Jahgir villages have been excluded from their jurisdiction.

The figures for the criminal cases point in the same direction. The annual average institution of the class of cases triable by the Panchas has for the past four years been 153, while the Panchayats have already decided 162 such cases. In the current year 69 cases have been filed in the regular courts so that the usual average for the year is being kept up. These figures leave little room for doubt that the villages now served by the Panchayat had hitherto abstained from taking their petty litigation to the Pergana courts, probably on account of the difficulties noted above.

In the matter of duration of civil and criminal suits the contrast is very striking between the Panchayats and the ordinary courts. The average duration in courts for civil and for criminal cases is 60 and 40 days respectively during the last four years, while that for the Panchayats it is only six and five days. As regards the number of bearing in the regular courts the less said about them the better.

It is also noteworthy that in more than fifty per cent of the Panchayat cases the decrees are fully satisfied and the fines recovered.

It is therefore no exaggeration to say that in consequence

of the Panchayats, justice has not only been made cheaper and expeditious but it has been brought to the doors of persons who could never have left their villages in search of it elsewhere. That the people are satisfied with the quality of the justice they get is also apparent from the fact that during the course of my tour I found very few complaints; that there have been only five applications for review in civil cases and that in six cases only had the criminal decisions of the Panchayats to be cancelled. Besides this there is a growing tendency on the part of the people to give up interest and thus bring their case, if possible, within the jurisdiction of the Panchayats. Nor are there any indications of an attempt on the part of the litigants to exaggerate the claims or complaints in order to take their cases out of the jurisdiction of the Panchayats.

A striking feature which the Panchas have begun to develop in some villages is the influence they exercise in preventing litigation. The Panchas of Shia, for instance, say that claims are now more quickly settled privately by the villagers as it is known that with the Panchayat close at hand, the only result of delaying the payments would be that the party concerned would have to pay the fees of the Panchayat as well.

In the matter of assault and intentional insult and drunkenness also the Panchayats are exercising a sobering influence. In a large number of these cases, it is almost certain that the complainant would never have come all the way from his village to the Pergana court to take steps against the accused. He would either have sat down tamely or taken the law into his own hands and thus sown the seeds of a party feud. Now with the Panchayats next to their doors, people find that it is somewhat expensive to be drunk and disorderly or to insult and abuse others or assault them on the slightest pretext. In fact, I thought one of the villagers made a point when he told me that personally he did not like to see the Panchayats having criminal powers inasmuch as without these people had ample time to cool down before they thought of undertaking a journey to the regular Criminal Courts. But I explained to him that even now it was open to parties to compromise their cases and where there was no hope of that, even if the parties do not go to Court then and there, the ill-feeling was bound to grow day by day and ultimately end in some serious offence probably involving the relation of the parties as well. The spirit of the observations of this person has however been noted and from the enquiries, made by me in the Panchayats visited by me, I have ascertained that the Panchas generally make an effort to induce the people not to bring such criminal cases before the Panchayats as would come under Sec. 95 of the Indian Penal Code. The Kamavisdars have also been asked to watch the tendency to take undue advantage of the Panchayats in criminal cases. It is however very gratifying

to note that the bad characters in some villages are having an unpleasant time of it. In Barotha the Panchas severely dealt with a man who troubled the whole village with his drunken brawls and made an example of him. Filthy abuse and assault on the slightest pretext are also being checked. This is bound to affect gradually, no doubt, the whole moral atmosphere of village life.

The efforts of the Panchayats in the matter of sanitation and education have been noted elsewhere. The results are poor but encouraging. In such a short period like this better results could hardly be expected and years must pass before the Panchayats achieve all that is demanded of them. What they have however achieved, in spite of unfavourable environments, is something of which they may well be proud.

Before concluding this report, it is my pleasant duty to express my gratitude to His Highness and to Captain Burke for the constant encouragement and advice they have kindly given me in carrying out what I have found to be by no means an easy task.

Dated 20th April, 1914.

B. V. SAMARTH,
Panchayat Officer, Dewas State 2.

APPENDIX B.

The Dewas State 2 Village Act.

1. This Act may be called the Dewas State (2) Village Act. It extends to the territory administered by the Dewas (2) Darbar and shall come into force with effect from the 1st June, 1918.

2. In this Act,

- (1) 'Panchayat' means a Panchayat constituted under this Act.
- (2) 'Panch' means a member of a Panchayat constituted under this Act.
- (3) 'Panchayat Circle' means the local area under the jurisdiction of a Panchayat.
- (4) 'Village' includes all the area belonging to the village as shown in the settlement records.
- (5) 'Darbar' means the Dewas (2) Darbar.
- (6) 'Patel' means the person appointed Patel of the village by the Darbar, or, where there is more than one Patel the Patel nominated by the Darbar for the performance of duties under this Act.
- (7) 'Panchayat Officer' means the officer appointed by the Darbar to supervise the working of this Act.
- (8) 'Immoveable property' does not include growing crops of grass.
- (9) 'Stolen property' has the meaning assigned to that term by section 410 of the Indian Penal Code.

ESTABLISHMENT OF PANCHAYATS.

3. The Darbar may by notification establish a Panchayat in any village, or group of villages of the State and fix the number of Panchas to be appointed for each such circle. Such number shall not be less than five or more than 15.

4. Panchas shall be elected by the villagers concerned. They will hold office for three years and be eligible for re-election.

5. The Patel of the village will be ex-officio a Panch and will ordinarily be appointed Sar-Panch.

6. The Darbar may at any time by their own order suspend or remove from office any member of a Panchayat.

7. The office of a Panch will become vacant under any of the following circumstances :—

- (a) Death.
- (b) Conviction by any criminal court.
- (c) Insanity or any other disease rendering him unfit to work.
- (d) Absence without sufficient cause on three consecutive occasions when called on to officiate.

8. Any vacancy in the office of a Panch will be filled by election, the successor holding office only till the expiration of the term of membership.

9. The election of the Panchas shall be held in the presence of the Kamavisdar. The rayats of the village concerned will assemble at their village and will indicate to the Kamavisdar the persons they consider best fitted to sit on the village Panchayat. Where there is a conflict of opinion the Kamavisdar will decide.

CIVIL JURISDICTION OF PANCHAYATS.

10. The Panchayat shall be authorized to hear and decide the following civil suits, arising within its jurisdiction, up to the value of Rs. 20 :—

- (a) Claims for money due on contract.
- (b) Claims for moveable property or the value of moveable property.
- (c) Claims for compensation for wrongfully taking or injuring moveable property.

Provided that unless the Darbar otherwise direct no suit shall be cognizable by a Panchayat :—

- (1) On a balance of partnership account.
- (2) For a share or part of a share under an intestacy or for a legacy or part of a legacy under a will.
- (3) By or against a State servant.

11. No Panchayat shall try any suit or issue in which the matter substantially is pending for decision or has been heard or decided by a court or Panchayat of competent jurisdiction, in a former suit between the same parties, or those under whom they claim.

12. Unless the Darbar permit no suit cognizable by a Panchayat shall be instituted in or heard by any other civil court in the State.

13. It shall not be obligatory on a Panchayat to dismiss any suit on the ground of limitation, but where the plea of limitation is raised and is accepted by the Panchayat, the period thereof is fixed at 3 years for all suits.

14. Neither the Code of Civil Procedure or any other Act shall apply to proceedings before the Panchayats.

15. No legal practitioner shall be permitted to appear in any proceeding before a Panchayat or the Panchayat officer.

16. Any person wishing to institute a suit before a Panchayat shall apply to the Sar-Panch to assemble at least 3 Panchas before whom the Plaintiff shall state his case and the name of the defendants, at the same time paying a fee at the following rate:—

(1) If the value of the suit is under Rs. 10—Rs. 1.

(2) If the value of the suit is Rs. 10 or over—Rs. 2.

The Panchas can at their discretion waive the payment of this fee, if in their opinion the party seeking relief is too poor to pay it. If they remit the fee the Panchas must record the fact with their reasons for so doing:

The Panchas shall duly cause to be recorded in duplicate all the particulars stated by the Plaintiff in the Register of Civil applications (Appendix B), the duplicate being sent to the Panchayat Officer; and if they are of opinion that the plaintiff has a *prima facie* case shall fix a date for the appearance of the parties before the Panchayat with all their evidence directing the plaintiff then and there and the defendant through the village Chowkidar accordingly. The Panchas shall also determine the number of Panchas required to officiate at the hearing and the Sar-Panch shall arrange to summon them to be present at the appointed place and time. Such Panchas shall be selected in rotation, a roster being maintained by the Sar-Panch. If the Panchas are of opinion that the Plaintiff has no case he should be informed accordingly and no further action taken. It will then be open to the Plaintiff to file a suit in the ordinary courts of the State if he should wish to do so.

17. At the time and place fixed for hearing the Panchayat shall proceed to hear and try the case. The place of hearing shall be some place open to the village and the Panchayat shall conduct their proceedings openly.

18. A register to be called the Register of Civil Suits (Appendix B) will be maintained by the Panchayats in the form annexed, all entries being made in duplicate. No other record of the proceedings will be maintained. Copies of Panchayat orders will be given to parties applying for the same on the payment of 4 annas. The duplicate copy of the Panchayat proceedings shall be submitted to the Panchayat Officer.

19. For the hearing of every case 3 Panchas at least must sit in Panchayat. If after the hearing has commenced one or more of the Panchas is absent the case may proceed provided at least 3 members are present

who have been present throughout the hearing of the case. Should the Sar-Panch be absent the Panchayat shall elect a Sar-Panch for the day.

20. Every party has the right to object to any member of the Panchayat, and no member of a Panchayat, to whom either party has objected can sit as member of the Panchayat dealing with the case in question; provided that when there are only three members present, or when all but three have been objected to, such three members shall proceed to hear and decide the case. The defendant shall have the first right to object to any member of the Panchayat.

21. Decision shall, in the event of a disagreement, be in accordance with the opinions of the majority of the Panchayat. Should votes be equally divided the Sar-Panch shall have a casting vote.

22. Any plaintiff whose suit has been dismissed for default, and any defendant against whom an *ex parte* decree has been passed by the Panchayat concerned, may, within 15 days apply for a redecision on payment of the fee laid down in para 16 and the Panchayat may if it finds sufficient reasons, suspend, cancel or amend or alter its previous order.

23. Should any party to a Panchayat proceeding wish to challenge the correctness of a Panchayat's decision he should apply within one month to the Panchayat Officer, paying the usual fee laid down in para 16, for a review of the case. The Panchayat Officer will examine the proceedings of the case and if he sees no reason to differ with the findings of the Panchayat Court shall inform the applicant accordingly. Such decisions will then be final. In cases where the Panchayat Officer differs with the decision of the Panchayat Court he will record a Judgment accordingly whereupon the decision of the Panchayat Court will be suspended and it will be open to the party aggrieved, that is the party against whom the Panchayat Court has decided, to file an appeal within 3 months against such decision of the Panchayat Court in the court of the Kamavisdar. The decision of the latter court will be final. The usual Court fees will be levied in all cases of such appeals.

24. Execution of a Panchayat's order can be obtained within 6 months of the date of order of final decree by the party concerned applying on a stamp of 8 annas to the Panchayat Officer. The latter will forward the same to the Judicial Assistant to the Kamavisdar who will execute the same as if it were a decree of his own court.

25. In all cases where a plaintiff succeeds in his case costs shall be recovered from the defendant on the scale laid down in para 16 and shall be refunded to the plaintiff.

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION OF PANCHAYATS.

26. (1) If any of the offences mentioned in the next following sub-

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section is committed within the jurisdiction of a Panchayat, the Panchayat may on complaint made to it within 8 days, take cognizance of it and try any person accused thereof.

- (2) The offences referred to are—
- (a) Assault.
 - (b) Theft when the value of the property stolen does not exceed Rs. 5.
 - (c) Mischief when the mischief causes damage to an amount not exceeding Rs. 5.
 - (d) Criminal trespass.
 - (e) Drunkenness.
 - (f) Intentional insult.
- (3) A fee of Re. 1 may be levied on a complaint under subsection 2. If the accused is convicted the amount of such fee shall be recovered from him and be repaid to the Complainant.
- (4) If the Accused be convicted he may be sentenced to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10.
- (5) Proceedings under this section must be held in the presence of the complainant and the accused and in open court.
- (6) The offence out of which the proceedings have arisen may be compounded with the sanction of the Panchayat at any time before the Panchayat announce their decision.
- (7) Particulars of the proceedings shall be recorded in duplicate in the Register of Criminal Suits and a copy thereof forwarded to the Panchayat Officer for perusal. The latter shall take no action unless in his opinion the decision of the Panchayat is clearly objectionable and obnoxious to law. Failing any action within one month on the part of the Panchayat Officer the decision of the Panchayat shall be final. Should the Panchayat Officer consider the decision of the Panchayat objectionable he shall cancel the same and forward the case to a magistrate in the case of a non-compoundable case or refer the parties to him in a compoundable case.

DUTIES OF A PATEL.

27. Every Patel shall forthwith communicate to the nearest magistrate or to the officer in charge of the nearest police station, whichever is the nearer, any information which he may obtain respecting—

- (a) The permanent or temporary residence of any notorious receiver or vendor of stolen property in his village tract;
- (b) The resort to any place within, or the passage through, his village tract of any person whom he knows, or reasonably suspects to be a dacoit, robber, escaped convict, proclaimed offender or member of a criminal tribe;
- (c) The commission of, or attempt or intention to commit, any of the following offences, namely,
 - (1) Murder,
 - (2) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder,
 - (3) Dacoity,
 - (4) Robbery,
 - (5) Any offence respecting which the Darbar directs him to communicate information;
- (d) The occurrence in his village tract of any sudden or unnatural death, or of any death under suspicious circumstances.

28. Every Patel shall be bound to perform the following public duties, namely:—

- (a) To search for and arrest any person whom he has reason to believe to have been concerned in the commission or attempted commission of any offence referred to in para 27;
- (b) To arrest any person found lurking within the limits of the village tract who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself;
- (c) To forward, as soon as may be, to the nearest police station any person arrested by him or made over to his custody, together with any weapon or other article likely to be useful as evidence;
- (d) To collect and furnish, upon payment, of guides, supplies of food, carriage and means of transport for any servant of the Darbar travelling on duty;
- (e) To furnish labourers for making roads or other public works;
- (f) To collect revenue and other monies due to the State;
- (g) To perform any such other duties as the Darbar may from time to time direct.

29. If a Patel neglect to perform any of the duties imposed by paras 27 and 28 he may, by order of the Dewan, be fined up to the sum of Rs. 100 and may further by order of the Darbar be dismissed from his appointment.

DUTIES OF VILLAGERS.

30. Every person residing in a village tract shall be bound to perform the following public duties:—

- (a) To communicate forthwith to the Patel any information which he may obtain respecting the commission of, or attempt or intention to commit any offence with respect to which the Patel is required by para 27 to communicate information;
- (b) To report every birth and death occurring in his house;
- (c) To take measures ensuring that any house or land occupied by him is not kept in a filthy or insanitary condition;
- (d) To perform his share of keeping the village streets and lanes in a good and sanitary condition;
- (e) To maintain the village tracts in fair order;
- (f) To take such measures as may be prescribed for—
 - (1) The prevention of public nuisances,
 - (2) The cure or the prevention of the spreading of any contagious or infectious disease among human beings or domestic animals,
 - (3) The prevention and extinction of fires ;
- (g) Every other such duty as the Darbar may by notification in the Gazette impose upon them for the public welfare.

31. Any person refusing or neglecting to perform any of the duties referred to in para 30 may on complaint be summoned before the Panchayat and be called upon to show cause for his refusal or neglect. After hearing what the offender has to say the Panchayat may fine him up to Rs. 5 for the first and up to Rs. 10 for every subsequent such offence. All cases dealt with under this section shall be entered in Register D and a copy forwarded to the Panchayat Officer.

32. Powers similar to those referred to in para 31 are also conferred upon the Kamavidars and Dewan.

33. All fines to be recovered by the Patel as if they were arrears of land revenue and to be credited to the Panchayat fund.

FURTHER DUTIES OF PANCHAYATS.

34. In all villages where a Panchayat is established the following village duties will be assigned to them:—

- (a) The management of the Village School;
- (b) Control of the village Cattle Pounds;
- (c) Control of the village market;
- (d) The sanitary control of the village;
- (e) Any other duties that may be assigned to them by the Darbar.

PANCHAYAT FUND.

35. The Panchayat shall have assigned to them by the Darbar—

- (1) Fees on suits filed before it or on appeals to the Panchayat Officer;
- (2) All fines levied by the Panchayat;
- (3) Receipts from village cattle pounds or markets;
- (4) Special grants, if any.

36. The accounts of such funds shall be kept in Form E and shall be audited by the Panchayat Officer. Every entry of Receipts or Expenditure shall be initialled by the Sar-Panch who shall be responsible for the safe custody of the funds. The accounts shall be inspected weekly by an account committee of 3 Panchas appointed by the Panchayat Officer and shall be signed by them.

B. V. SAMARTH

Second Member of the Council
and
Panchayat Officer, Dewas State 2.

APPENDIX C.

Regulation relating a Town Panchayat at Dewas 2.

1. His Highness in Council has been pleased to establish a Bench of Honorary Judges for the town of Dewas.

2. The Bench shall consist of twenty-five members. Of these sixteen shall be elected by the residents of the town out of a list of persons approved by the Darbar and the rest shall be nominated by the Darbar.

3. The Bench shall have the following civil and criminal powers:—

Civil.

- (A) Powers of a Small Cause Court for the trial of suits not exceeding Rs. 50/- in value.
- (B) Powers to try all claims of a Small Cause nature not exceeding Rs. 100/- in value which both the parties agree in writing on a stamped paper of Re. 1/- to refer to the decision of the Bench.

Criminal.

- (A) The powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class under the Code of Criminal Procedure.
- (B) The Power to try all offences under the Municipal Act; the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act; the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act; Vaccination Act and Hackney Carriages Act. The trial will be summary.

4. Appeals against the Bench's decision shall lie to the Panchayat Officer, who will also be at liberty to cancel, on his own notion, any decision, civil or criminal, of the Panchayats. The appeals and applications shall be subject to the usual scale of court fees. The decision of the Panchayat Officer will be final.

5. The procedure will be the same as that followed by the ordinary Courts in small-cause and summary cases.

6. The Bench shall meet at least thrice every week punctually on fixed dates.

7. The work of arranging the Bench &c. shall be carried out by the Chairman of the Bench who shall be elected by a majority of votes by the Members.

8. Three of the members shall form a quorum but usually five shall take their seats by rotation.

9. The members shall hold office for two years but shall be liable to be removed by the Darbar at any time.

10. Consecutive absence at four hearings, unless for sufficient cause proved before the Panchayat Officer, will involve vacation of office.

11. Vacancy in the office shall be filled either by nomination or election as the case may be; the successor holding office only till the expiration of the term of the former member.

12. Suits, complaints and applications before the Bench shall be subject to the scale of Court Fees Regulation but all miscellaneous judicial applications shall be stamped with a Court Fee Stamp of as. 4 only.

13. Applications for execution of decrees will be stamped with a Court Fee Stamp according to the following scale:—

Amount of Decree.	Court Fee Stamp.
Rs. 1 to 25...	...Re. One
Rs. 26 to 50...	...Rs. Two
Rs. 51 to 100...	...Rs. Three

No further fees for processes shall be levied by the Courts provided that where the application is dismissed through the fault of the decree-holder, a renewal fee of Re. one will have to be paid each time.

14. The Bench shall have the power to excuse Court Fees in deserving cases. A list of such cases will be submitted to the Panchayat Officer every month.

15. Pleaders shall be at liberty to appear before the Bench and before the Panchayat Officer in appeals against its decisions.

16. The usual register shall be maintained by the clerk of the Sub Judge's Court and all plaints &c. shall be received by that office.

17. Decisions of the Bench shall be in duplicate, the copy being immediately submitted to the Panchayat Officer.

18. No Judge shall try a case in which he is personally interested or in which a close relation of his is involved.

19. Every party shall have the right to object to a Judge unless they are only three present.

20. The opinion of the majority shall prevail and the Bench shall sit in uneven numbers.

21. The levying of fines and the execution of decrees shall be carried out by the Sub Judge and the Sub Divisional Magistrate.

22. In spite of the admission of consideration by the defendant, the Bench shall be at liberty to examine the previous transactions and to satisfy themselves that the dealings have been fair and equitable.

23. In spite of an agreement to the contrary, the Bench shall be at liberty to reduce the rate of interest if the same is, in their opinion, unreasonable, provided that it shall not be reduced lower than nine per cent per annum.

24. The Bench shall be at liberty to order the payment of decrees in instalments without a formal inquiry in that connection.

25. The Bench shall have the power to certify the following transactions:—

- (A) Acknowledgments.
- (B) A balance of account struck and agreed to, by both parties.
- (C) Sales of movable property.
- (D) Contracts for the sale of or in connection with movable property.
- (E) Compromises of claims for money or movables.

26. No application for a certificate shall be received unless it bears a Court Fee Stamp of as. 4 for every twenty-five rupees subject to a maximum of Rs. 5/.

27. No application for a certificate shall be entertained unless it is made by both the parties to the transaction.

28. On the receipt of the application, the Bench shall examine and record the statements of both the parties and shall issue the certificate after having satisfied themselves that the parties have clearly understood the transaction and have voluntarily carried it out.

If they are not so satisfied they shall reject the application but such rejection shall not deprive a party from his remedy in the regular Court.

29. The Bench shall maintain such registers and submit such reports and returns to the Panchayat Officer as he may from time to time direct.

Dated 22-1-15.

B. V. SAMARTH

Second Member of Council,

Devas State 2.

APPENDIX D.

His Highness the Raja Saheb in Council is pleased to sanction the following regulation for the establishment in every Tehsil of the State of a Tehsil Panchayat.

1. A Tehsil Panchayat will be established in every Tehsil and will consist of

(a) A representative from every Panchayat in the Tehsil.

(b) The following ex-officio members:—

The Kamavisdar.

The Subordinate Medical Officer.

The Girdawars.

The Headmaster of the Tehsil Headquarters' Boys School.

The Sub-Inspector of Police.

The Daftardar of the Kamavisdar.

The Judicial Assistant to the Kamavisdar.

2. The Kamavisdar will be the Sar-Panch of the Panchayat.

3. The Tehsil Panchayat will hold an annual meeting before the 1st February in each year, at such place and time as the Kamavisdar may appoint.

4. On assembling the Tehsil Panchayat will proceed to elect 5 of their members to form with the Kamavisdar and the Girdawars the Working Committee of the Panchayat, the Kamavisdar being ex-officio Chairman of the Committee. Such Committee will hold office until the next election of Panchas under the Village Act.

5. At the annual meeting of the Tehsil Panchayats the Representatives of each Panchayat will lay before the Tehsil Panchayat.

(1) A list of any works of a public nature required in their villages.

(2) Any complaints the Village Panchayats wish brought to the notice of the Huzur regarding the working of any State orders or measures or regarding any matter of public interest.

After hearing all such Representatives the Panchayat will proceed to draw up a report to His Highness the Raja Saheb in Council containing

[a] The programme of village works approved by the Panchayat.

[b] Any complaints which the Panchayat consider deserve the attention of His Highness in Council.

Such reports to reach the Council before the 1st March in each year.

6. The programme of local village works after sanction and alteration if necessary, by the Council will be returned to the Working Committee of the Panchayat who will arrange for the carrying out of the works on the same lines as at present.

7. The Working Committee will meet at least 4 times a year and will, on the occasion of the annual meeting of the Tehsil Panchayat, submit to it a report of the work done by them during the past year.

Dated, 13-7-1914.

B. V. SAMARTH

Second Member of Council
and Panchayat Officer, Dewas State 2.

APPENDIX E.

Hints for the Inspection of a Panchayat

1. GENERAL.

1. *Place*.—Is it open and suitable? Is the building State or private?

2. *Furniture, Stationary, Forms &c.*—Have the Panchas the necessary furniture and stationary? Have they purchased any articles of costly furniture? Any gifts from the villagers of a lamp, jajam &c? Is the furniture well cared for? Who is in charge of it? Do the Panchas purchase petty items without the sanction of the Kamavisdar or do they still wait for such sanction? Have they all the necessary forms and copies of the Village Act?

3. *The Panchayat*.—

1. Any changes in the Panchas since election? If so what and why?

2. How many Panchas are literate? Of those how many have read and understood the Village Act, the Education Act, the Cattle-pound Rules and the Panchyat Circulars? Question those who have read the Acts, and find out how far they have understood the same. Do any of them read the Gazette regularly and are they acquainted with the important rules therein affecting the public?

3. How many Panchas have learnt reading and writing since the last Conference?

4. Of the literate Panchas, have they all got themselves acquainted with the main provisions of the Village Act; the Cattle pound Rules and the Education Rules as well as the Circulars? Can they say at once what civil and criminal cases they should try and what are the duties of the villagers in general? Can they distinguish between ordinary criminal cases and a case of breach of village duties? Can they say what is the scale of cattle-pound fees?

5. Have they kept a register of attendance? Check this with some of the cases taken at random? Are there any Panchas whose attendance is poor? Is there any satisfactory reason for this or is it slackness and nothing else?

6. Any indications of bad feeling among the Panchas themselves? What indications and when noticed? Has it affected their work or shaken the confidence of the villagers in them.
7. Do the Panchas mix freely among the villagers? Do they mix oftener than before on account of the Panchayat work *e. g.* education, sanitation &c.? Do they inspire confidence?
8. Are there any Panchas, who dominate the whole Panchayat? Have there been any complaints to that effect? How far are these complaints justified?
9. Any complaints as regards partiality or oppression by the Panchas? Note the result of the inquiry in connection with these?
10. Any instances in which Panchas have tried their own cases or the cases of their relatives?
11. Any instances in which there is room for suspecting that favour was shown to Panchas who were litigants in the Panchayat Court?
12. Do the Panchas observe some formality while trying cases? Are they properly and cleanly dressed? Are they courteous and considerate in their language? Do any of them abuse or threaten parties or treat them rudely and roughly?
13. Is the Panchayat always held at the place allotted for it? Have the public free access to it? Any instances of private sittings?
14. Do the Panchas see that outsiders do not take part in proceedings and that the parties and witnesses are well behaved while the work is going on?
15. Is there any complaint that the Panchas decide cases orally without recording the proceedings?
16. Are any of the Panchas of such a notoriously bad character that the prestige of the Panchayat would be affected in consequence, *e. g.* any who are great drunkards or lead a scandalously immoral life?
17. Do the Panchas exercise a preventive influence over litigation, civil and criminal? If so in what way?

2. JUDICIAL CASES.

1. Are the proceedings legibly and clearly written? Who writes them? If there are more than one literate Panchas, do they write by turns or only one Panch? If so, why? Do the others approve of the arrangement?
2. Have any of the pages from the Registers been removed? Have they been numbered consecutively or not?
3. Do all the Panchas who take part in decisions sign or only some?
4. Are marks or signatures of parties taken at each hearing and in every proceeding?
5. Are the statements clearly recorded? Send for some of the parties and witnesses and see if the statements recorded tally with those the parties had made.
6. Find out if admissions and compromises were really made. Any complaints that an admission was wrongly recorded?
7. Have the points in dispute in contested cases been rightly understood? Send for parties in some of these and inquire.
8. Have all the Panchas who take part in decisions understood the facts of the case or do they follow blindly any particular Panch among themselves? This can be done by having a talk with the Panchas about these cases and discussing the facts with them.
9. Any complaints among the Panchas that the opinion of the majority is not followed or that a Panch refuses to abide by it or refuses to sign?
10. Do the Panchas go into past accounts in civil cases?
11. Do they reduce the contract rates of interest? If so, on what grounds? Is this done with the consent of the plaintiff?
12. Do they grant time or instalments against the wishes of the creditor? Verify if instalments have been granted in deserving cases.
13. Any reason given for disbelieving witnesses or for believing them? Do the Panchas weigh the evidence?
14. Do they or do they not make use of their local knowledge in getting out the truth?

15. Do they indulge one party at the expense of the other in the matter of adjournments? Are the reasons for adjournments sound? Do they grant undue adjournments?
16. Do they understand what are *ex parte* proceedings? Do they record an order to that effect when the proceedings take place?
17. Any complaints that cases are wrongly dismissed in default?
18. Any complaint that all the evidence is not heard or recorded?
19. Any cases which have been wrongly tried by the Panchas? *e. g.* cases for malicious prosecution, for defamation, for compensation for wrongful restraint.
20. Any cases decided on special oath? Are the oaths repugnant to morals and do they imprecate harm on any person?
21. Any cases in which the other side has not been given a hearing or which have decided to the prejudice of a party without giving him notice.
22. Any criminal cases in which the burden of proving his innocence has been thrown on the accused or in which he has been convicted merely because he is a bad character although there is no evidence against him?
23. Have claims or complaints been dismissed merely because there are no witnesses although the plaintiff or the complainant is prepared to give his evidence on oath?
24. Are there any complaints that Panchas have tried serious criminal cases with a view to minimizing the offence *e. g.* a case of grievous hurt, intentional assault &c.

3 VILLAGE DUTIES.

1. Do the Panchas understand the distinction between ordinary criminal cases and cases of breach of village duties?
2. Have they any idea as to what these duties are?
3. How many cases of such breach have been tried by the Panchayat?
4. If so, are they really D class? If not, explain the mistake.
5. Do the Panchas see
 - (a) that houses occupied by villagers are not in a filthy or insanitary condition; note the condition of the Panchas' own houses first, especially that of the Patel,

- (b) that the villagers perform their share of keeping the village streets and lanes in good and sanitary condition,
 - (c) that they take measures for the prevention of infectious and contagious diseases among men and animals,
 - (d) that they take measures for the prevention and extinction of fires,
 - (e) do they see that the villagers duly supply the information noted under sec: 27; they can see to this by asking the Patel, the Patwari and the Chaukidar to bring instances of breach to their notice.
6. If there are no cases in the D register, find out if this is due to slackness and want of moral courage on the part of the Panchas or due to the co-operation of the people and their willingness to perform the duties allotted to them.
 7. Ask the people if there have been any births and deaths; any serious crime; any infectious disease and then see whether the information was duly conveyed.
Similarly go round the village and see if there are any insanitary places and ask the Panchas why no action was taken in such cases.
 8. Are there any fire arrangements in the village? What is done in the case of fires? Is there any supply of water kept close at hand? Any organised preparation for meeting such emergencies?

4 SANITATION.

1. A part of this would come under the head of village duties.
2. The main points to see are:—
 - (a) Whether a separate place has been allotted for the village refuse and whether it is not on the windward side;
 - (b) Do the villagers deposit their refuse in the village itself or at the place appointed?
 - (c) Is there good drinking water for the village? Have the Panchas done anything to see that it is not spoilt by washing and bathing?
 - (d) Is the village site spoilt by grown up persons and children answering the call of nature too close to it and at random in all sorts of places? Have the Panchas done anything in the matter?

3. Have the Panchas affected any improvements in sanitation? If so, what improvements? Has the Panchayat affected the habits of the people in the matter of sanitation?

5 CATTLE POUNDS.

1. Is there a Cattle Pound for the Panchayat? Is it private or state? If there is no cattle-pound suggest a place &c., and see that some arrangement is made.
2. Is the register carefully written and upto date? Check it with the Account Register.
3. Inquire from the villagers if there are any complaints
 - [a] that cattle are not received in the pound although the complainant insists,
 - [b] that cattle are let out without fines being levied,
 - [c] that all the cattle are not impounded,
 - [d] that there is difficulty in the matter of impounding cattle,
 - [e] that the cattle are not properly looked after or fed.
4. Do the Panchas let off the cattle without levying fines on the ground that the parties have come to terms. If so, explain the mistake to them.
5. Take from the register as many entries as possible and inquire from the persons concerned what they have to say about the fines. Does the amount paid tally with that entered in the register? Have the rates been correctly charged?
6. Do the Panchas go into the question whether the cattle did really trespass or not? So far as the pound is concerned such a question is irrelevant, nor can the Panchas try a suit of this kind. This should be explained to them.
7. Inquire from the villagers in general if any fines are levied without a receipt being passed. See if the fines are entered in the book or not.

6 EDUCATION.

1. Is there any school in the village?
2. How often in a month do the Panchas inspect it?
3. What do they see? Give them a note on the points they should observe.

4. Are there any Panchas who do not send their children of school-going age to the school? Who are they? Any good cause for that?

5. In connection with the school the following may be noted:—

[a] Is the place suitable? Is there sufficient light and ventilation?

[b] Is it clean? Is it in good repair? Is there dirt or refuse round about? Are the wells clean or do they show the marks of spitting or spilling of ink on them?

[c] Are the children clean? Any of them too weak to attend or are obviously short-sighted? Do they wash their mouths daily and have they clean teeth? Are any of them so poor as to be almost starving and unfit to attend school?

[d] Have all the children got books and writing materials? Are any of them too poor to have them?

[e] Is the attendance good? Has it been kept up or has it gone up or down? Any cause for this?

[f] Is the teacher regular in his attendance? Does he take interest in his work? What efforts is he making to improve the attendance? Does he content himself with merely asking the Panchas to improve the attendance or does he personally see the parents and induce them?

[g] Is he kind to the children? See as to his method of teaching. Is he well behaved himself? What sort of a reputation has he among the villagers? Is his own life clean? Does he mix in village intrigue? Does he foment factions or disputes? Is he courteous to the villagers? Is he respected by them? Is he fond of reading and improving his own knowledge? Are any books available? Does he want any?

Does he beat the children? Are there any complaints of the kind? Have they been made before? Have the Panchas noticed them and report them to the higher authorities? Beating of children should be strictly discouraged.

[h] Are the children taught manners; respect and obedience to elders; truthfulness; courage and manliness? Does the teacher attend to their moral education? Does he preach any sectarian religious doctrines? Is there any complaint about this?

- [i] Are there boys of the depressed classes in the school? Do they show progress? Are they treated properly?
- [j] Do they receive any encouragement? Is there any room for the boys to play in? Have any simple games been introduced? Can any be introduced?
6. Do the Panchas inspect the school-registers and monthly statements? Are they correctly written and upto date?
 7. Do the Panchas make a note of inspection? These, who are literate should be encouraged to do this. A book, for this should be maintained.
 8. Do they know the powers as regards fines &c. and have they prepared a statement of all boys of school going age?

7. ACCOUNTS.

1. Are the accounts written regularly and promptly?
 2. Is the balance regularly drawn?
 3. Is it signed by the Sar-Panch?
 4. Is the cash with the Sar-Panch alone and with no one else?
 5. Does it actually tally with the books?
 6. Do the Account's Committee check the accounts every week?
 7. Do the entries in the Civil and Criminal Registers and Cattle Pound Register tally? (Check as many as possible.)
 8. Do the fines, recovered in Criminal Cases, tally with the book and also with the amount actually paid by the person concerned? Send for some persons if possible and inquire.
 9. Is the expenditure authorised? Do all the Panches sanction it? Is the Kamavisdar's advice taken? Any objectionable items of expenditure?
 10. Is there a list of the articles purchased? Are the articles there? Have the Account Committee ascertained if they are worth the amount spent on them? Are there any receipts for the price paid?
 11. Do the Account's Committee know how to check the accounts? Give them a note on the point.
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No. 543 of 1910.

Jath, 19th July 1910.

FROM,

THE STATE KARBHARI OF JATH.

TO,

W. C. Shepherd, Esquire, B. A., I. C. S.

Political Agent,

BIJAPUR.

SIR,

In accordance with your No. C-Poll-38 dated the 13th July 1910 and Government orders received with your Memo No. Poll-C-5 of the same date to the address of the Chief, I have the honour to re-submit the two Budgets duly amended by him in the light of the remarks made by you and Government.

2. It will be seen that the total normal expenditure of the State comes to Rs. 2,47,125 which includes Rs. 57,625 on account of Government loan instalment and interest on Shrimant Soubhagyawati Rani Saheb's loan and Rs. 38,000 on account of Inam adjustment. This latter figure is merely a paper adjustment appearing on both sides of the Budget Account. When these two items are deducted, the net expenditure is reduced to Rs. 1,51,500 showing an excess of Rs. 1,500 over the prescribed limit. This excess which represents expenditure on account of pensions and gratuities to State servants—*Vide* item XIV-2—is only nominal. The expenditure on this account is met from the contributions levied from the State servants under the Pension Fund Rules introduced into this State with your sanction and not from the State revenue. It is a private money to which the State has no claim whatsoever. A separate account is kept of the Fund by opening a subsidiary register but the receipts are amalgamated with the State Treasury balance and hence for account purposes the transaction is shown in the Budget. The estimated receipts of the Fund are shown under Head XVI on the receipt side of the Budget from which the estimated expenditure of Rs. 1,500 is proposed to be met. Omitting this item, therefore, the total estimated normal expenditure amounts to Rs. 1,50,000. This amount again includes an item of Rs. 6,000 provided under Head XXV—for Tagai advances which, the Chief thinks, ought not, properly speaking, to form part of the normal expenditure. He desires me to bring this matter to your notice and is willing to abide by your decision.

3. The amounts provided in the Budget on account of the extension of the Chief's Bungalow and the purchase of Court fee labels, have been struck off as they are items of abnormal expenditure and a separate sanction for them has been applied for in this office No. 163 of the 13th March last.

4. The curtailment in the several items of expenditure has been effected with care and with due regard to the efficiency of the administration and the Chief trusts that the Budgets as now amended will meet with your approval and that they will be sanctioned by you at an early date.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
S. R. TIRÓDEKAR,
State Karbhari of Jath.

STATEMENT A

(*ABSTRACT.*)

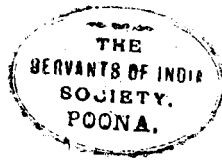
RECEIPTS

AND

EXPENDITURE.

BUDGET ESTIMATE OF THE PROBABLE RECEIPTS

HEADING.	Actuals in 1908-1909.	Estimate for 1909-1910.	Revised Estimate for 1909-1910.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Opening Balance	51,241	43,000	1,01,117
RECEIPTS.			
II. Land Revenue—			
1 Land Revenue proper—			
(a) Collections—			
(1) Former year's ...	22,361	1,16,000	1,60,000
(2) Current year's ...	92,861		
(b) Inam adjustment...	19,500	38,000	38,000
2 Miscellaneous	18,265	13,000	10,000
Total	1,52,987	1,67,000	2,08,000
III. Sayar Revenue	5,110	4,800	4,800
IV. Law and Justice—			
1 Judicial Fines	905	500	1,400
2 Civil Receipts	0	100	100
3 Miscellaneous	88	100	100
Total	993	700	1,600
V. Police	214	100	120
VI. Jail	0	0	0
VII. Registration	1,007	700	1,000



OF THE JATH STATE FOR 1910-11.

Estimate for 1910-1911.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.	
			On Revised Budget.	On the Estimate for 1910-11.
5	6	7	8	9
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1,16,249	15,132	0		
1,16,000	0	44,000	Estimated on actual receipts.	
38,000	0	0		
13,000	3,000	0	Do	
1,67,000	3,000	44,000		
4,800	0	0		
500	0	900	Do	
100	0	0		
100	0	0		
700	0	900		
100	0	20		
0	0	0		
700	0	300	Do	

BUDGET ESTIMATE OF THE PROBABLE RECEIPTS

HEADING.	Actuals in 1908-1909.	Estimate for 1909-1910.	Revised Estimate for 1909-1910.
1	2	3	4
VIII. Stamps—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Sales... ..	5,624	5,000	5,500
2 Fine and other Miscellaneous			
Total ...	5,624	5,000	5,500
IX. Interest on Tagai advances ...	3,529	2,000	5,600*
X. Forest	215	200	200
XI. Public Works ,	17	25	10
XII. Miscellaneous			
1 Recoveries of excess Payments	11	20	0
2 Other Miscellaneous	3,982	200	400
Total...	3,993	220	400
XIII. Local Funds—			
1 One-anna Cess... ..	8,900	8,800	8,800
2 Pound Fees	1,044	800	960
3 Miscellaneous	63	200	30
Total ...	10,007	9,800	9,790

OF THE JATH STATE FOR 1910-11.

Estimate for 1910-11.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.	
			On Revised Budget	On the Estimate for 1910-1911.
5	6	7	8	9
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
5,000	0	500		
5,000	0	500		
2,000	0	3,600	* Estimated on actual receipts.	
200	0	0		
20	10	0		
20	20	0		
200	0	200		
220	20	200		
8,800	0	0		
800	0	160		
200	170	0		
9,800	170	160		

BUDGET ESTIMATE OF THE PROBABLE RECEIPTS

HEADING.	Actuals in 1908-1909.	Estimate for 1909-1910.	Revised Estimate for 1909-1910.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
XIV. Khasgi—			
As per Khasgi, Deshmukhi and Khawaskhani Budget ...	32,638	27,800	37,572*
XV. Loans—	0	0	0
XVI. Pension Fund subscription levied from State servants ...	1,815	2,400	2,400
XVII. Advances	16,445	10,000	18,000
XVIII. Deposits	509	0	4,580
Total ...	2,35,103	2,30,745	2,99,572
Total with Balance ...	2,86,344	2,73,745	4,00,689

JATH,
1st July 1910. }

Estimate for 1910-1911.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.	
			On Revised Budget.	On the Estimate for 1910-1911.
5	6	7	8	9
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
32,650	0	4,922	* Vide remarks on Khasgi Budget.	
0	0	0		
2,400	0	0		
10,000	0	8,000		
0	0	4,580		
2,35,590	3,200	67,182		
8,51,839	0	0		

State Karbhari, Jath.

BUDGET ESTIMATE OF THE PROBABLE EXPENDITURE

HEADING.	Actuals in 1908-1909.	Estimate for 1909-1910.	Revised Estimate for 1909-1910.
1	2	3	4
EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Refunds	1,990	2,600	2,600
II. Administration—			
1 Political Agent's Office Est....	668	622	622
2 Chief's Huzur Office Est. ...	1,438	1,920	1,620
3 Miscellaneous... ..	176	100	100
4 State Karbhari	3,410	3,668	3,640
5 ,, Office Establishment ...	1,806	1,752	1,752
6 Miscellaneous	144	146	146
Total ...	7,642	8,208	7,880
III. Land Revenue—			
1 Pay of the Mamlatdar and 2nd Class Magistrate $\frac{1}{2}$...	600	600	600
2 ,, Head Karkun and 3rd Class Magistrate $\frac{1}{2}$...	220	240	240
3 Mamlatdar's Office Est. ...	4,637	4,578	4,540
4 Miscellaneous... ..	151	172	172
5 Allowances to Pargana Watan- dars $\frac{3}{4}$ rds ...	5,174	5,200	5,200
6 ,, to Village Officers ...	10,562	11,000	11,000
Total (Land Revenue) ...	21,344	21,790	21,752
IV. Law and Justice—			
1 Pay of the Mamlatdar and 2nd Class Magistrate $\frac{1}{2}$...	600	600	600

Estimate for 1910-1911.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.	
			On Revised Budget.	On the Estimate for 1910-1911.
5	6	7	8	9
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
2,600	0	0		
622	0	0		
1,392 ^P	372	0		^P One additional peon on Rs. 6 p. m. proposed and hence the increase.
100	0	0		
3,908 [†]	268	0		[†] The increase is on account of progressive pay of the State Karbhari as sanctioned by Government.
1752	0	0		
146	0	0		
8,520	640	0		
600	0	0		
270 ^P	30	0		^P Head Karkun's pay is raised from Rs. 40 to Rs. 45 and hence the increase.
4,578	38	0		
232 [*]	60	0		[*] Provision is made for giving dress to Patwals and hence the increase.
5,200	0	0		
11,000	0	0		
21,880	128	0		
600	0	0		

BUDGET ESTIMATE OF THE PROBABLE EXPENDITURE.

HEADING.	Actuals in 1908-1909.	Estimate for 1909-1910.	Revised Estimate for 1909-1910.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2 Pay of the Head Karkun and 3rd Class Magistrate $\frac{1}{2}$...	220	240	240
3 „ of Sub-Judge and 2nd Class Magistrate ...	1200	1200	1200
4 „ of Office-Establishment ...	1576	1644	1640
5 Allowances to Pargana Watan- dars $\frac{1}{2}$...	2587	2600	2600
6 Public Prosecutor ...	420	300	450 ^A
7 Bhatta to witnesses <i>for in C. C. cases</i> ...	435	300	350 ^B
8 Miscellaneous ...	0	0	0
Total ...	7038	6884	7080
V. Police—			
1 Police Establishment including the Sub-Inspector ...	8809	9356 ^S	9100 ^S
2 Miscellaneous ...	960	1460 ^P	1460 ^P
Total ...	9769	10816	10560
VI. Jail—			
1 Keeping and clothing of prisoners.	1394	1300	1256
2 Jail Establishment ...	472	504	504
3 Miscellaneous ...	83	120	120
Total ...	1949	1924	1880
VII. Medical $\frac{1}{2}$ —			
1 Establishment ...	800	846	846
2 Medicines ...	225	260	285 [*]
3 Miscellaneous ...	29	12	9
Total ...	1054	1118	1140

Estimate for 1910-1911.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.	
			(On Revised Budget.	On the Estimate for 1910-1911.
5	6	7	8	9
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
270	30	0		
1200	0	0		
1512	0	128		
2600	0	0		
300	0	150	A Rs. 200 were transferred from Head XXI (vide Pol. Agent's No. $\frac{144}{20-4-10}$). B Rs. 50 transferred from sub-head 7 (Vide chief's No. 13 dated 2-5-10).	† Provision is made for the purchase of law books and hence the increase.
300	0	50		
†160	160	0		
6942	190	328		
10336	1236	0			‡ An extra grant of Rs. 220 is sanctioned for the entertainment of 12 Police men for guarding Nana Masal (Vide Political Agent's No. $\frac{244}{11-6-09}$).
960	0	500		
11296	1236	500	† A special grant of Rs. 200 is sanctioned for giving rewards to the Special Police party that captured Nana Masal (Vide Pol. Agent's No. 292 dated 14-7-09). ‡ Do--Rs.300 for paying the cost of a horse newly purchased (Vide Pol. Agent's No. $\frac{46}{10-2-10}$).	
1300	44	0		
504	0	0		
120	0	0		
1924	44	0		
†852	6	0	† Rs. 50 were transferred from Head XXVII Plagus. (Vide .Pol. Agent's No. $\frac{509}{13-11-09}$).	† Dresser's pay has been raised from Rs. 8 to 9 and hence the increase.
300	15	0		
12	3	0		
1164	24	0		

HEADING.	Actuals in 1908-09.	Estimate for 1909-10.	Revised Estimate for 1909-10.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
VIII. Post—			
1 Village Postmen	205	252	252
2 Telegraph charges	14	40	28
3 Service Postage Stamps ...	150	200	200
Total ...	369	492	480
IX. Forest—			
1 Establishment	1,028	1,008	1,000
2 Remuneration to village Officers	465	500	500
3 Plantation	7	40	40
4 Miscellaneous	10	100	100
Total ...	1,510	1,648	1,640
X. Stamps—			
1 Establishment	160	180	180
2 Miscellaneous (purchase of papers for Stamps) ...	53	160	60
Total ...	213	340	240

Estimate for 1910-11.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.	
			On Revised Budget.	On the Estimate for 1910-11.
5	6	7	8	9
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
252	0	0		
40	12	0		
200	0	0		
492	12	0		
1,008	8	0		
500	0	0		
40	0	0		
20	0	80		
1,568	8	80		
180	0	0		
160	100	0		
340	100	0		

BUDGET ESTIMATE OF THE PROBABLE EXPENDITURE

HEADING.	Actuals in 1908-1909.	Estimate for 1909-1910.	Revised Estimate for 1909-1910.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
XI. Registration—			
1 Establishment	180	180	180
2 Miscellaneous	40	40	40
Total	220	220	220
XII. Education ½	3,487	3,827	3,800
XIII. Public Works—			
1 Repairs to State Buildings ...	796	800	800
2 Construction of Police Out-Posts	0	0	0
3 Do. of a new Kitchen to the Chief's Bungalow	0	3,200	†5,030
4 Extension of the Chief's Bungalow	0	2,000	170
5 Establishment ½	296	300	300
6 Chowries	763	800	800
7 Water-Supply	135	400	400
Total	1,990	7,500	7,500
XIV. Inams and Nemrks &c.--			
1 Inam adjustment	19,500	38,000	38,000
2 Pensions and Gratuities ...	542	1,500	1,500
3 Dewasthan and Dharmadaya...	2,769	2,700	2,700
4 Special Cash Allowance ...	1,922	1,900	1,900
5 Duraldars	160	200	200
Total	24,893	44,300	44,300

Estimate for 1910-1911.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.	
			On Revised Budget.	On the Estimate for 1910-1911.
5	6	7	8	9
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
180	0	0		
62	22	0		
242	22	0		
*4,148	348	0		
800	0	0		
†400	400	0		
0	0	50,30		
0	0	170		
300	0	0		
500	0	300		
800	400	0		
2,800	800	5,500		
38,000	0	0		
1,500	0	0		
2,700	0	0		
1,900	0	0		
200	0	0		
44,300	0	0		

* Two additional masters for English school one, on Rs. 20 and the other on Rs. 15 & 1 Master for Sonyal School on Rs. 8 P. M. are proposed.

† Provision is made for constructing Police out-post.

† Rs. 1830 transferred from sub-head 4 (Vide Chief's Ver. No. $\frac{141}{18-4-10}$) owing to the amount of Rs. 3200 for the Kitchen house being found insufficient.

HEADING.	Actual in 1908-1909.	Estimate for 1909-1910.	Revised Estimate for 1909-1910
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
XV. Assignments under Treaties and Engagements—			
1. British Government.			
(a) Commutation of service of Sowers	6,400	6400	6400
(b) Sar-Deshmukhi	4,847	4847	4847
2. Pant-Pratinidhi	958	958	958
Total ...	12,205	12,205	12,205
XVI. Local Funds—			
1 Building Dharmashalas, Schools etc.	2,996	3000	3000
2 Repairs to Roads	3,093	3000	3000
3 Water-Supply	470	500	500
4 Cattle on Local Fund Establishment	485	500	500
5 Remuneration to Village Officers	443	500	500
6 Do. to Pound-Keepers ...)			
7 Medical $\frac{1}{2}$	1,047	1118	1140
8 Vaccination	661	743	740

Estimate for 1910-1911.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.	
			On Revised Budget.	On the Estimate for 1910-1911.
5	6	7	8	9
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
6,400	0	0		
4,847	0	0		
958	0	0		
12,205	0	0		
1,000	0	2,000		
2,500	0	500		
500	0	0		
500	0	0		
500	0	0		
1,164	24	0		
720	0	20		

BUDGET ESTIMATE OF THE PROBABLE EXPENDITURE

HEADING.	Actuals in 1908-1909.	Estimate for 1909-1910.	Revised Estimate for 1909-1910.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9 Education $\frac{1}{2}$	3487	3827	3800
10 Grants to Municipalities ...	186	250	240
11 Establishment charges $\frac{2}{3}$...	592	600	600
12 Pay of Forest Ranger $\frac{1}{2}$...	0	150	150
13 Miscellaneous (including cattle breeding) ...	190	50	60†
14 Building Cattle-Pounds ...	0	0	0
Total ...	13,650	14,238	14,230
XVII. Miscellaneous	1077	1800	1800
XVIII. Liquidation of Liabilities--			
1 Payment of arrears of pay ...	0	0	0
2 Payment of Loan received from British Government ...	17,195	55,000	55,105*
3 Do. of interest of Loan re- ceived from the Rani- saheb of Jath	6,824	2,765	2,625
Total ...	24,019	57,765	57,730

Estimate for 1910-1911.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.	
			On Revised Budget.	On the Estimate for 1910-1911.
5	6	7	8	9
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
4,148	348	0		
0	0	240		
600	0	0		
150	0	0		
60	0	0		
200	200	0	† Rs. 10 transferred from sub-head 10 (Vide chief's No. 13 dated 2nd May 1910).	
12,042	572	2,760		
2,000	200	0		
0	0	0		
55,000	0	105	* Rs. 105 transferred from sub-head 3 (Vide chief's No. 13 of 2-5-1910).	
2,625	0	0		
57,625	0	105		

HEADING.	Actuals in 1908-1909.	Estimate for 1909-1910.	Revised Estimate for 1909-1910.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
XIX. Domestic Charges—			
1 Allowance to the Chief ...	9,600	9,600	9,600
2 „ to the two Sons of the Chief.	1,510	1,200	1,200
3 „ to Mai Saheb	3,600	3,600	3,600
4 „ to Aka Saheb	300	300	300
5 Provision for the marriage of the Chief's 2 Sons... ..	0	5,000	5,000
6 Delivery expenses of Shrimant Rani Saheb	0	1,000	1,000
7 Miscellaneous	0	700	*700
Total ...	15,010	21,400	21,400
XX. Khasgi—			
As per Khasgi, Deshmukhi & Khawaskhani Budget ...	20,220	22,843	22,553
XXI. Travelling expenses to persons bitten by rabid animals wish- ing to go to Kasauli ...	0	500	0
XXII. Famine Relief	1,509	5,000	0
XXIII. Famine Insurance Fund ...	0	5,000	5,000
XXIV. Contribution to the State Pension fund including interest	0	450	450
XXV. Advances, Tagai, &c... ..	9,095	10,000	8,000
XXVI. Deposits	4,974	0	0
XXVII. Plague	0	200	0
XXVII. Sinking Fund	0	0	30,000
Total ...	1,85,227	2,63,068	2,84,440
Closing Balance ...	1,01,117	10,677	1,16,249
Grand Total ...	2,86,344	2,73,745	4,00,689

JATH, 1st July 1910. }

Estimate for 1910-1911.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.	
			On Revised Budget.	On the Estimate for 1910-1911.
5	6	7	8	9
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
9,600	0	0		
2,400	1,200	0		
3,600	0	0		
300	0	0		
6,000	1,000	0		
1,000	0	0		
0	0	700		
22,900	2,200	700	° An Extra grant of Rs. 300, was sanctioned for payment to Dr. W. J. Wanless, Medical Missionary, Miraj (Vide Pol. Agent's $\frac{19}{15-1-10}$).	
25,287	2,850	116	*An Extra grant of Rs. 400 for payment to Shrimant Maisaheb on account of pilgrimage expenses was sanctioned by the Political Agent (Vide his No. $\frac{21}{22-1-10}$).	
200	200	0		
0	0	0		
0	0	5,000		
450	0	0		
6,000	0	2,000		
0	0	0		
200	200	0		
0	0	30,000		
2,47,125	5,774	47,089		
1,04,714	0	0		
3,51,839	0	0		

STATEMENT B

(*ABSTRACT.*)

RECEIPTS

AND

EXPENDITURE.

27

ABSTRACT OF BUDGET

HEADING.	Actuals in 1908-1909	Estimate for 1909-1910.	Revised Estimate For 1909-1910.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Opening Balance	51,241	43,000	1,01,117
<i>Receipts.</i>			
II. Land Revenue	152987	167000	208000
III. Sayar Revenue	5110	4800	4800
IV. Law and Justice	993	700	1600
V. Police	214	100	120
VI. Jail		0	0
VII. Registration	1007	700	1000
VIII. Stamps	5624	5000	5500
IX. Interest on Tagai Advances	3529	2000	5600
X. Forest	215	200	200
XI. Public Works	17	25	10
XII. Miscellaneous	3993	220	400
XIII. Local Funds	10007	9800	9790
XIV. Khasgi-as per Khasgi, Deshmukhi & Khawaskhani Budget	32638	27800	37572
XV. Loans... ..	0	0	0
XVI Pension Fund subscription levied from State servants...	1815	2400	2400
XVII Advances	16445	10000	18000
XVIII. Deposits	509	0	4580
Total	235103	230745	299572
TOTAL WITH BALANCE	286344	273745	400689

JATH,

1st Dec. 1910

1

ESTIMATE FOR 1910-1911.

Estimate for 1910-1911.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
5	6	7	8
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
116249	15132	0	
167000	0	41000	
4800	0	0	
700	0	900	
100	0	20	
0	0	0	
700	0	300	
5000	0	500	
2000	0	3600	
200	0	0	
20	10	0	
220	0	180	
9800	10	0	
32650	0	4922	
0	0	0	
2400	0	0	
10000	0	8000	
0	0	4580	
235590	20	64002	
351839	0	0	

State Karbhari Jath.

ABSTRACT OF BUDGET

HEADING.	Actuals in 1908-1909	Estimate for 1909-1910	Revised Estimate for 1909-1910
1	2	3	4
<i>Expenditure.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Refunds	1990	2600	2600
II. Administration	7642	8208	7880
III. Land Revenue	21344	21790	21752
IV. Law and Justice	7038	6884	7080
V. Police	9769	10816	10560
VI. Jail	1949	1924	1880
VII. Medical $\frac{1}{2}$	1054	1118	1140
VIII. Post	369	492	480
IX. Forest	1510	1648	1640
X. Stamps	213	340	220
XI. Registration	220	220	220 ²²⁰
XII. Education $\frac{1}{2}$	3447 ³⁴⁸⁷	3827	3800
XIII. Public Works	1990	7500	7500
XIV. Inams and Nennuks	24893	44300	44300
XV. Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	12205	12205	12205
XVI. Local Funds	13650	14238	14230
XVII. Miscellaneous	1077	1800	1800
XVIII. Liquidation of Loans and other Liabilities	24019	57765	57730
XIX. Domestic Charges	15010	21400	21400
Carried forward	149429	219075	218437

ESTIMATE FOR 1910-1911.

-5-

Estimate for 1910-1911.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
5	6	7	8
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
2,600	...	...
8,520	640	...	
21,880	128	...	
6,942	...	138	
11,296	736	...	
1,924	44	...	
1,164	24	...	
492	12	...	
1,568	...	72	
340	100	...	
242	22	...	X
4,148	348	...	
2,800	...	4,700	
44,300	...	...
12,205	...	...
12,042	...	2,188	
2,000	200	...	
57,625	...	105	
22,900	1,500	...	
2,14,988	3,754	7,203	

ABSTRACT OF BUDGET

HEADING.	Actuals in 1908-1909.	Estimate for 1909-1910.	Revised Estimate for 1909-1910.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward	149429	219075	218437
XX. Khasgi as per Khasgi, Deshmukhi and Khawaskhani Budget	20220	22843	22553
XXI. Travelling Allowance to persons going to Kasauli ...	0	500	0
XXII. Famine Relief	1509	5000	0
XXIII. Famine insurance Fund ...	0	5000	5000
XXIV. Contribution to Pension Fund including interest ...	0	450	450
XXV. Advances, Tagai &c. ...	9095	10000	8000
XXVI. Deposits	4974	0	0
XXVII. Plague	0	200	0
XXVIII. Sinking Fund	0	0	30000
Total...	185227	263068	284440
CLOSING BALANCE...	101117	10677	116249
GRAND TOTAL	286344	273745	400689

JATH,

1st July 1910.

ESTIMATE FOR 1910-11.

7

Estimate for 1910-11.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
5	6	7	8
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
214988	3754	7203	
25287	2734	0	
200	200	0	
0	0	0	
0	0	5000	
450	0	0	
6000	0	2000	
0	0	0	
200	200	0	
0	0	30000	
247125	6888	44203	
104714	0	0	
351839	0	0	

State Karbhari Jath.

STATEMENT C.

(*ABSTRACT.*)



RECEIPTS

AND

EXPENDITURE.

**PROPOSITION STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRESENT
IN THE JATH STATE**

PRESENT SCALE.			PROPOSED.
Designation.	Monthly pay.	Annual cost	Designation
1	2	3	4
I ADMINISTRATION.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	I ADMINISTRATION.
<i>1 Political Agent's Office.</i>			<i>1 Political Agent's Office.</i>
1 Clerk	30 0 0		1 Clerk
1 Peon	8 0 0		1 Peon
Pension contribution...	5 8 0		Pension Contribution...
Travelling Allowance...	...	100 0 0	Travelling allowance...
Total ...	43-8-0	622-0-0	Total ...
<i>2 Huzur Office Establishment.</i>			<i>2 Huzur Office Establishment.</i>
1 Chitnis	100 0 0		1 Chitnis
2 Karkun	25 0 0		1 Karkun
1 Naik	9 0 0		1 Naik
1 Peon	6 0 0		2 Peons at Rs. 6 each.
1 Menial servant ...	5 0 0		1 Menial servant ...
Travelling allowance...	...	60-0-0	Travelling allowance...
Contingencies... ..	10 0 0	60-0-0	Contingencies ...
Total ...	155-0-0	1920-0-0	Total ...

AND THE PROBABLE SCALE OF ESTABLISHMENT
FOR 1910-11.

3

SCALE.		Annual Increase.	Annual Decrease.	REMARKS.
Monthly pay.	Annual cost			
5	6	7	8	9
Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	
30 0 0				
8 0 0				
5 8 0				
...	100 0 0			
43-8-0	622-0-0	0	0	
100 0 0				
25 0 0				
9 0 0				
12 0 0				
5 0 0				
...	60 0 0			
10 0 0				
161-0-0	1992-0-0	72-0-0	...	

**PROPOSITION STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRESENT
IN THE JATH STATE**

PRESENT SCALE.			PROPOSED.
Designation.	Monthly pay.	Annual cost	Designation.
1	2	3	4
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
<i>3 State Karbhari's Office.</i>			<i>3 State Karbhari's Office.</i>
State Karbhari			State Karbhari.
Pay ... Rs. 240-0-0	} 305-10-0		Pay .. Rs. 260-0-0
Travelling allowance ,, 50-0-0			Travelling allowance ,, 50-0-0
Pension Contribution ,, 15-10-0			Pension Contribution ,, 15-10-0
1 Shirastedar... ..	30 0 0		1 Shirastedar... ..
1 Karkun	22 0 0		1 Karkun
1 do.	20 0 0		1 do.
1 do.	18 0 0		1 do.
1 Naik	9 0 0		1 Naik
3 Peons at Rs. 6 each.	18 0 0		3 Peons at Rs. 6 each.
2 Menial servants at Rs. 6 each	12 0 0		2 Menial servants at Rs. 6 each
Contingencies... ..	12 0 0		Contingencies... ..
Travelling allowance to establishment at Rs. 10 p. m. for 6 months ...	0	60-0-0	Travelling allowance to establishment at Rs. 10 p. m. for 6 months ...
Total ...	446-10-0	5419-8-0	Total ...

AND THE PROPOSED SCALE OF ESTABLISHMENT
FOR 1910-11

SCALE.		Annual Increase.	Annual Decrease.	REMARKS.
Monthly pay	Annual cost			
5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
325 10 0				
30 0 0				
22 0 0				
20 0 0				
18 0 0				
9 0 0				
18 0 0				
12 0 0				
12 0 0				
0	X 60-0			X
446-10-0 466-10-0	5659-8-0	240-0-0	...	X

*PROPOSITION STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRESENT
IN THE JATH STATE*

PRESENT SCALE			PROPOSED.
Designation	Monthly pay.	Annual cost	Designation.
1	2	3	4
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
II LAND REVENUE.			II LAND REVENUE.
Mamledar			Mamledar
Pay ... Rs 80-0-0	} 100 0 0		Pay ... Rs. 80-0-0
Travelling allowance ,, 20-0-0			Travelling Allowance ,, 20-0-0
1 Head karkun ...	40 0 0		Head karkun
1 Karkun	30 0 0		1 Karkun
2 do. at Rs. 25 each	50 0 0		2 do. at Rs. 25 each
3 do. do. 20 each	60 0 0		3 do. do. 20 each
4 do. do. 15 each	60 0 0		4 do. do. 15 each
2 do. do. 12 each	24 0 0		2 do. do. 12 each
2 do. do. 10 each	20 0 0		2 do. do. 10 each
Travelling allowance to four Bhag karkuns at Rs. 5 each per month	20 0 0		Travelling allowance to four Bhagkarkuns at Rs. 5 each per month.
1 Naik	8 0 0		1 Naik
1 Book-binder ...	8 0 0		1 Book-binder ...
6 Peons at Rs. 6 each.	36 0 0		6 Peons at Rs. 6 each.
9 do. 5-3-0 each	49 8 0		9 do. 5-3-0 each
Contingencies... ..	16 0 0		Contingencies... ..
Total ...	521-8-0	6258-0-0	Total ...

AND THE PROBABLE SCALE OF ESTABLISHMENT
FOR 1910-11

7

SCALE.		Annual Increase.	Annual Decrease.	REMARKS.
Monthly pay.	Annual cost			
5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
100 0 0				
45 0 0				
30 0 0				
50 0 0				
60 0 0				
60 0 0				
24 0 0				
20 0 0				
20 0 0				
8 0 0				
8 0 0				
36 0 0				
49 8 0				
16 0 0				
526-8-0	6318-0-0	60-0-0		

*PROPOSITION STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRESENT
IN THE JATH STATE*

PRESENT SCALE.			PROPOSED
Designation.	Monthly pay.	Annualcost.	Designation.
1	2	3	4
III LAW & JUSTICE.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	III LAW & JUSTICE.
1 Sub-Judge	100 0 0		1 Sub-Judge
1 Nazir	20 0 0		1 Nazir
1 Karkun	20 0 0		1 Karkun
1 do.	12 0 0		1 do.
1 do.	10 0 0		1 do.
1 Naik	7 0 0		1 Naik... ..
3 Peons at Rs. 8 each.	24 0 0		3 Peons at Rs. 8 each
4 do. at Rs. 6 each.	24 0 0		3 do. at Rs. 6 each
1 Kamathi	5 0 0		1 Kamathi
Contingencies... ..	10 0 0		Contingencies... ..
Total ...	232-0-0	2784-0-0	Total ...

AND THE PROPOSED SCALE OF ESTABLISHMENT
FOR 1910-1911.

9

SCALE.		Annual Increase.	Annual Decrease.	REMARKS.
Monthly pay.	Annual cost			
5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
100 0 0				
20 0 0				
20 0 0				
12 0 0				
10 0 0				
7 0 0				
24 0 0				
18 0 0				
5 0 0				
10 0 0				
226-0-0	2712-0-0	0-0-0	72-0-0	

the
PROPOSITION STATEMENT SHOWING PRESENT
IN THE JATH STATE.

PRESENT SCALE.			PROPOSED.
Designation.	Monthly pay.	Annual cost	Designation.
1	2	3	4
IV. POLICE	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	IV. POLICE.
1 Police Sub-Inspector	} 69-6-0		1 Police Sub-Inspector
Pay ... Rs. 50-0-0			pay ... Rs. 50-0-0
Travelling allowance Rs. 15-0-0			Travelling allowance Rs. 15-0-0
Pension contribution Rs. 4-6-0			Pension contribution Rs. 4-6-0
1 Jamadar	20-0-0		1 Jamadar
1 do	18-0-0		1 do.
1 Chief Operator.	15-0-0		1 Chief Operator ...
3 Hawaldars at Rs. 15 each	45-0-0		3 Hawaldars at Rs 15 each
3 Naiks at Rs. 12 each	36-0-0		4 Naiks at Rs. 12 each
4 Lance Naiks at Rs. 10 each	40-0-0		4 Lance Naiks at Rs. 10 each
16 Constables at Rs. 8 each	128-0-0		18 Constables at Rs. 8 each
16 Constables at Rs. 7 each	112-0-0		18 Constables at Rs. 7 each
30 Constables at Rs. 6 each	180-0-0		36 Constables at Rs. 6 each
3 Sowars at Rs. 20 each	60-0-0		1 Dafedar on ^D Swara...
1 Camel driver ...	15-0-0		3 Sowars at Rs. 20 each
3 Recruits at Rs 4 each	12-0-0		1 Camel driver ...
2 do do 3 each	6-0-0		3 Recruits at Rs. 4 each
Contingencies	5-0-0		2 do. do 3 each
			Contingencies... ..
Total...	761-6-0	9136-8-0	Total ...

AND THE PROBABLE SCALE OF ESTABLISHMENT
FOR 1910-1911.

11

SCALE.		Annual Increase.	Annual Decrease.	REMARKS.
Monthly pay.	Annual cost			
5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
69 6 0				
20 0 0				
18 0 0				
15 0 0				
45 0 0				
48 0 0				
40 0 0				
144 0 0				
126 0 0				
216 0 0				
22 0 0				
60 0 0				
15 0 0				
12 0 0				
6 0 0				
5 0 0				
861-6-0	10336-8-0	1200-0-0	0	

*PROPOSITION STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRESENT
IN THE JATH STATE*

PRESENT SCALE.			PROPOSED
Designation.	Monthly pay.	Annual cost	Designation.
1	2	3	4
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
V. JAIL.			V. JAIL.
1 Jailor	15 0 0		1 Jailor
2 Warders at Rs. 7 each	14 0 0		2 Warders at Rs 7 each
2 Do. at Rs. 6 each.	12 0 0		2 do. at Rs. 6 each...
Contingencies	1 0 0		Contingencies
Total ...	42-0-0	504-0-0	Total ...
VI. MEDICAL.			VI. MEDICAL.
1 Medical Officer ...	100 0 0		1 Medical Officer ...
1 Compounder... ..	20 20 0 0		1 Compounder... ..
1 Dresser	8 0 0		1 Dresser
1 Peon... ..	6 0 0		1 Peon... ..
1 Scavenger	3 0 0		1 Scavenger
Contingencies	4 0 0		Contingencies... ..
Total ...	141-0-0	1692-0-0	Total ...
VII POST.			VII POST.
3 Peons at Rs. 7 each...	21 0 0	252 0 0	3 Peons at Rs. 7 each...

AND THE PROPOSED SCALE OF ESTABLISHMENT
FOR 1910-11

13

SCALE.		Annual Increase.	Annual Decrease.	REMARKS.
Monthly pay.	Annual cost			
5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
15 0 0				
14 0 0				
12 0 0				
1 0 0				
42-0-0	504-0-0	0	0	
100 0 0				
20 0 0				
9 0 0				
6 0 0				
3 0 0				
4 0 0				
142-0-0	1704-0-0	12-0-0	0	
21 0 0	252-0-0	0	0	

*PROPOSITION STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRESENT
IN THE JATH STATE*

PRESENT SCALE.			PROPOSED.
Designation,	Monthly pay.	Annual cost	Designation.
1	2	3	4
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
VII. FOREST.			VIII. FOREST.
1 Forest Ranger			1 Forest Ranger
pay ... Rs. 25 0 0	} 30 0 0		pay ... Rs. 25 0 0
Travelling allowance Rs. 5 0 0			Travelling allowance Rs. 5 0 0
1 Guard	10 0 0		1 Guard
2 do at Rs. 8 each ...	16 0 0		2 do. at Rs. 8 each ...
3 do. at do. 7 each ..	21 0 0		3 do. at Rs. 7 each ...
3 4 do. at do. 6 each ...	18 0 0		3 do. at do. 6 each ...
Contingencies... ..	1 8 0		Contingencies
Total...	96-8-0.	1158-0-0	Total ...
IX. REGISTRATION.			IX REGISTRATION ...
1 Sub-Registrar ...	14 0 0		1 Sub-Registrar ...
Contingencies	1 0 0		Contingencies... ..
Total...	15-0-0	180-0-0	Total...

AND THE PROBABLE SCALE OF ESTABLISHMENT 15
FOR 1910-1911.

SCALE.		Annual Increase.	Annual Decrease.	REMARKS.
Monthly pay.	Annual cost.			
4	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
30 0 0				
10 0 0				
16 0 0				
21 0 0				
18 0 0				
1 8 0				
96-8-0	1,158-0-0	...	...
14 0 0				
1 0 0				
15-0-0	180-0-0	...	...

*PROPOSITION STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRESENT
IN THE JATH STATE*

PRESENT SCALE.			PROPOSED.
Designation.	Monthly pay.	Annual cost.	Designation.
1	2	3	4
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
X PUBLIC WORKS.			X PUBLIC WORKS
1 Sub-Overseer.			1 Sub-Overseer
Pay Rs. 40-0-0	} 55 0 0		Pay Rs. 40-0-0
Travelling allowance Rs. 15-0-0			Travelling allowance Rs 15-0-0
1 Karkun	12 0 0		1 Karkun
1 Peon... ..	6 0 0		1 Peon
Contingencies... ..	1 0 0		Contingencies... ..
Total	74-0-0	888-0-0	Total...
XI LOCAL FUNDS			XI. LOCAL FUNDS
<i>Vaccination—</i>			<i>Vaccination—</i>
Allowance to the Government Vaccination Inspector. ... ..	...	25 0 0	Allowance to the Government Vaccination Inspector
2 Vaccinators at Rs. 18 each	36 0 0		2 Vaccinators at Rs. 18 each
2 Peons at Rs. 6 each..	12 0 0		2 Peons at Rs. 6 each...
Contingencies... ..	1 0 0		Contingencies
Total	49-0-0	613-0-0	Total ...

AND THE PROPOSED SCALE OF ESTABLISHMENT
FOR 1910-1911.

17

SCALE.		Annual Increase.	Annual Decrease.	REMARKS.
Monthly pay.	Annual cost.			
5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
55 0 0				
12 0 0				
6 0 0				
1 0 0				
74 0 0	888 0 0			
	25 0 0			
36 0 0				
12 0 0				
1 0 0				
49 0 0	613 0 0			

*PROPOSITION STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRESENT
IN THE JATH STATE*

PRESENT SCALE.			PROPOSED
Designation.	Monthly pay.	Annual cost	Designation.
1	2	3	4
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
XII. EDUCATION.			XII. EDUCATION.
Allowance to the Deputy Educational Inspector	25 0 0		Allowance to the Deputy Educational Inspector
1 Karkun	12 0 0		1 Karkun
1 Peon	7 0 0		1 Peon
MASTERS.			MASTERS.
1 Master	50 0 0		1 Master
1 do	30 0 0		1 do
2 do. at Rs. 20 each...	40 0 0		3 do. at Rs. 20 each...
2 do at Rs. 15 each...	30 0 0		3 do, at Rs. 15 each...
1 do. ... 14 ...	14 0 0		1 do.
1 do. ... 13 ...	13 0 0		1 do.
4 do. at Rs. 12 each...	48 0 0		4 do, at Rs. 12 each...
5 do. at Rs. 11 each...	55 0 0		5 do Rs. 11 each...
6 do, at Rs. 10 each...	60 0 0		6 do. do, 10 each...
8 do. at Rs. 9 each ...	72 0 0		8 do do. 9 each ...
Carried forward ...	456-0 0		

AND THE PROBABLE SCALE OF ESTABLISHMENT
FOR 1910-1911.

19

SCALE,		Annual Increase	Annual Decrease,	REMARKS.
Monthly pay.	Annual cost			
5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
25 0 0				
12 0 0				
7 0 0				
50 0 0				
30 0 0				
60 0 0				
45 0 0				
14 0 0				
13 0 0				
48 0 0				
55 0 0				
60 0 0				
72 0 0				
491 0 0				

*PROPOSITION STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRESENT
IN THE JATH STATE*

PRESENT SCALE.			PROPOSED.
Designation.	Monthly pay.	Annual cost	Designation.
1	2	3	4
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Brought forward ...	456 0 0		Brought forward ...
14 Masters at Rs. 8 each	112 0 0		15 Masters at Rs. 8 each
1 Veda Shala Master...	7 0 0		1 Veda shala master ...
1 Tailor woman ...	5 0 0		1 Tailor woman ...
1 Menial Servant ...	5 8 0		1 Menial Servant ...
1 Menial Servant ...	4 8 0		1 Menial Servant ...
1 Female servant ...	2 0 0		1 Female Servant ...
Contingencies	23 8 0		Contingencies
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	196 0 0	Miscellaneous
Scholarships	6 0 0		Scholarships
Total ...	621 8 0	7654 0 0	Total ...
Grand total of Hedings I. to XII. ...	...	39081 0 0	Grand total of Headings I. to XII ...

JATH,
1st July 1910.

**AND THE PROPOSED SCALE OF ESTABLISHMENT
FOR 1910-11**

21

SCALE.		Annual Increase.	Annual Decrease.	REMARKS.
Monthly pay.	Annual cost			
5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
491 0 0				
120 0 0				
7 0 0				
5 0 0				
5 8 0				
4 8 0				
2 0 0				
23 8 0				
...	262 0 0			
11 0 0				
669-8-0	8296-0-0	546-0-0	...	
...	41235-0-0	2226-0-0	72-0-0	

S. R. TIRODEKAR.

State Karbhari Jath.

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF
BENARES STATE

10

For the year 1333 F. (1925-26 A.D.)

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RESOLUTION.

The Annual Report on the Administration of the State for the year 1333 Fasli has been perused by me with great interest.

The year was on the whole a good one but the prevalence of small-pox almost throughout the State has caused anxiety and the continued depression in the carpet trade in the Bhadohi district cannot be viewed without concern. General prosperity has, otherwise, been well maintained, however.

I fully endorse the remarks of the Chief Secretary Mr. S. Ahmad Hasan on the loss which my State has suffered by the death of the late Chief Secretary Col. Vindheshwari Prasad Singh. His outstanding administrative abilities and his whole-hearted devotion to my person and my State cannot be forgotten.

I was also sorry to lose the services of an officer like Mr. Pilditch by his reversion to his own service under the British Government. The success achieved by him in administering three important departments, *viz.*, Police, Jail and Excise, his high sense of duty infused with tact and sympathy and his readiness to lend a helping hand in any other work in which he could make himself useful had made him a valuable asset in the State administration and were responsible for the popularity he enjoyed all round. These departments have been extremely fortunate in having the services of two such able officers as Mr. Roe and Mr. Pilditch successively.

The excellent work of the District officers in collecting the State demands cent per cent has become a feature of the administration for which they deserve to be congratulated and the good work of their assistants merits recognition.

I am glad to see that my observations made in some previous years on certain points in connection with the work of the judicial courts are receiving due attention but ever since these courts came into existence I have marked with satisfaction that my judicial officers have always kept a high standard of justice and efficiency before them.

The interesting reports submitted by Mr. Pilditch on the working of the Police, Jail and Excise departments indicate signs of improvement but his remarks that "the relations between the Police and the Public still tend to improve and no effort is spared in the continuous endeavour to foster the growth of a feeling of mutual trust" are particularly gratifying. The lack of confidence of the public in the police which unfortunately cannot be denied is often a source of troubles and difficulties which would have been obviated on many an occasion had there been mutual trust. This mistrust is no doubt the result of old and deep rooted prejudices and if the subordinate ranks and file at times give cause to confirm it, it is also unjustifiable on many occasions. The importance of cultivating good relations with the public and earning their confidence cannot be too strongly impressed on the subordinate members of the force and with the growth of education and sense of citizenship it may be hoped that the state of affairs will improve.

The reference to the fall in the consumption of liquor and opium in the Excise report is interesting but it is too early to draw any definite conclusion from it though I should like to share the hope of the Superintendent that it is a sign of a general inclination to give up intoxicants of all kinds.

The marked ability with which the Accounts department has continued to be administered by the Accountant-General has always been highly appreciated by me.

The report on education is a record of steady progress and the wide popularity of the Medical institutions redounds to the credit of the Chief Medical Officer and his able assistants.

I note with particular pleasure that the relations with the neighbouring districts of British India have continued to be satisfactory.

RAMNAGAR: }
August 5th, 1927. }

PRABHU NARAIN SINGH,
Maharaja Benares.

To

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS

MAHARAJA SIR PRABHU NARAIN SINGH BAHADUR,

LL D., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.,

Ruler of Benares State.

YOUR HIGHNESS,

I would respectfully crave permission to lay before Your Highness, a compiled and condensed Administration Report of the Benares State for 1333 Fasli (1925-26) for Your Highness' gracious perusal. All the reports submitted by the different heads of departments have been incorporated in it.

I have the honour to be,

Your Highness' most obedient servant,

SAIYID AHMAD HASAN,
KHAN BAHADUR,

Chief Secretary.

FORT RAMNAGAR: }
July 20th, 1927. }

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE BENARES STATE for the year 1925-26 (1333 Fasli).

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL.

His Highness the Maharaja and the Maharaj Kumar Bahadur as well as the other members of the family continued to enjoy good health. His Highness paid visits to different parts of the State from time to time but no journey outside the State was undertaken. The Male and Female wards built by two philanthropic citizens of Bhadohi for indoor patients in the Hospital there, were opened by His Highness in November 1926.

A number of notable visits took place in the course of the year :

His Excellency Sir William Marris paid a three days' visit to Benares early in January 1926 and was His Highness' guest. Then followed the second and last visit to Benares of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reading who also made a short trip to His Highness's charming country house at Latif Shah in the Chakia district. The Rt. Hon'ble Viscount and Viscountess Lee came towards the end of January and stayed at the Nandesar House till the 3rd February and H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore was the State guest later in the same month. His Highness the Maharaja of Sirguja paid two short visits once in February and again in May and Their Highnesses of Danta and Charkhari were State guests in May and June 1926, respectively.

Public health was satisfactory except for the small-pox epidemic which raged throughout the State as in the neighbouring British districts and the slump in the carpet trade which has hard hit the residents of the Bhadohi district has continued with little prospect so far of a revival.

This chapter cannot be closed without a reference to the great loss which the State has suffered by the death of the late Chief Secretary Col. Vindheshwari Prasad Singh, B.A., C.I.E. It really took place on January 25th after the close of the year but it is only fitting that reference should be made to it in this the first Annual Administration report brought out since. Suitable references were made to his great qualities of head and heart in the Obituary notice which appeared in the State Gazette of February 1927, and it may only be observed that the late Chief Secretary has left indelible marks of his abilities as an administrator on almost all the important departments of the State and his memory will remain green for many years to come.

Mention may also be made of the loss to the State of a valuable officer by the reversion of Mr. D. Pilditch to his own service. He had the administration of three important departments of Police, Jail and Excise and carried it out with marked success. He was moreover an officer of many sided abilities and rendered valuable advice and assistance to various departments with which he was not ordinarily concerned.

Temporary changes also took place among the Political agents. Mr. E. F. Oppenheim, I.C.S., was officiating at the commencement of the year but Mr. C. A. Mumford returned from leave soon after. In May 1926 he again proceeded on leave this time preparatory to retirement and was again succeeded by Mr. Oppenheim.

CHAPTER II.
ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE.

The State comprises of three districts, *viz.*, Bhadohi, Chakia and Ramnagar. Khan Bahadur Mr. S. Ahmad Hasan was in charge of the Bhadohi district during the year until July 24th when he went on leave for three months and B. Rup Narain Sahib, the Deputy Collector, officiated for him. B. Nihal Singh Anand, Tahsildar of Gyanpur West, officiated as a Deputy Collector and Munshi Sheo Prasad, Sub-Registrar, officiated as Tahsildar West. Chakia and Ramnagar continued under the charge of Thakur Shamsher Bahadur Singh Sahib and B Sirish Chandra De Sahib, respectively as in the previous years.

Collection.—The Statement of Demand and Collection both of Land Revenue and Cesses appended to this report gives all necessary information on the subject. The collections in the districts of Bhadohi and Chakia were cent. per cent. but in the Ramnagar district a sum of Rs. 8-3-0 as against Rs. 2-8-9 of the last year, remained unrealized.

GENERAL.

Rainfall.—The monsoon broke out by the middle of June 1925. The following table will show the amount of rainfall as compared with that of the previous year:—

Year.	Bhadohi.	Chakia.	Ramnagar.
1332 	37·60	45·64	43·85
1333 	42·11	41·37	41·04

Crops.—In Bhadohi the rainfall was well distributed both with regard to amount and time and gave on the whole really good kharif crops. In the Ramnagar district some damage was caused to Bajra and Urd, by excess of rain. The Rabi was also damaged towards the end.

Prices.—The crop out-turn during the year under report was good on the whole with the exception of Juar and Bajra which suffered owing to the excessive rain in the earlier part of the season. There was a rise in the prices as compared with the year before all round, it being rather marked in the case of gram, peas, Juar and Bajra.

Public Health.—Plague was mild in parts of the Bhadohi district but small-pox raged almost throughout the State and throughout the year causing some mortality. Otherwise public health was satisfactory.

CHAPTER III. PROTECTION.

POLICE.

Mr. D. Pilditch was in charge of the Police Department throughout the year.

The sanctioned strength of the force stood at the figure noted in last year's report, namely 2 inspectors, 16 sub-inspectors, 15 head-constables and 211 constables. At the close of the present year there were three vacancies in the rank of constable; these have since been filled by the enlistment of suitable recruits.

The sanctioned strength of constables, shown above includes 50 men in the Armed Police. This number has remained stationary, for more than a decade, notwithstanding the fact that the range of duties tends always to expand. The provision of a guard for the Ramnagar distillery, a permanent escort for the Post Office mails from Gyanpur to Gopiganj station and back and the heavier demand for escorts for prisoners to and from Chakia are constant factors in the calls on this force. There have been occasions when it has been found necessary to relieve men on standing guards by substituting half trained recruits, in order to collect the force required. During the hearing of a recent Sessions case at Gyanpur, all leave for the Armed Police had to be cancelled, owing to the number of men available for escort duty being insufficient to guard the number of prisoners to be daily produced in court. The Superintendent of Police thinks that the force needs to be increased by 15 to 20 per cent.

The existing allocation of men in the Civil Police branch has, with two exceptions, proved adequate. The condition of Gopiganj circle, referred to in last year's report, has improved to some extent, but upto the close of the year under report it was not found possible to withdraw the four constables posted there in excess of the normal strength. This circle is unwieldy both in shape and area, and it seems at present probable that the additional force may have to remain there permanently. The other police circle requiring an increase is Gyanpur where the villages clustered around the district courts and headquarters offices in close proximity are expanding year by year, with a resultant steady growth in the population within a concentrated area. The need for an increase of staff here will be carefully examined during the cold weather tour.

Cost.—Expenditure on the department shows a decline of Rs. 1,126 from Rs. 1,40,070 to Rs. 1,38,944. Certain items of extraordinary expenditure noted in last year's report did not recur, and this absence has materially contributed to the present year's satisfactory result. It is to be noted, nevertheless, that contingent charges have been reduced in varying proportions under the majority of sub-heads, while a system of closer scrutiny of travelling allowance applications has effected a further appreciable saving. Sub-heads showing an abnormal increase of expenditure are those relating to the purchase and repair of tents and office and miscellaneous expenditure. In the case of the former the increase is due to the purchase of a new tent to replace one that had to be condemned as unserviceable, while an enhancement of telephone rates is in the main responsible for the increase under

miscellaneous charges. As in previous years, economy, in so far as it has been possible to effect it without impairing the usefulness or efficiency of the department, has received the fullest consideration.

Discipline and Casualties.—The general standard of discipline prevailing in the force continued to be satisfactory, and, following the removal of a certain constable whose intrigues to create a spirit of disloyalty and unrest among the rank and file ultimately came to light, there has been a wholesome improvement during the latter half of the year. Casualties by dismissal numbered four, all of the rank of constable, two for serious misdemeanours affecting discipline, one for negligence in allowing an accused to escape from his custody, and one on the grounds of immorality and general inefficiency. Three recruits were discharged at various periods in their course of training as unsuitable and not likely to become useful members of the Force.

In addition to the above, death accounted for the loss of one head-constable, two constables, and a clerk; one sub-inspector and one constable retired on pension and twelve constables resigned. The number of resignations is unusually large, and although the reason given in almost every instance was the same—difficulties at home—there can be little doubt that the subversive influence of the constable referred to above was largely responsible.

Nine constables appeared in the course of the year for examination in First Aid and all passed the tests successfully.

Chaukidars.—The sanctioned allocation of village chaukidars remained unchanged throughout the year. The work of the chaukidars reveals the average standard of usefulness attained in past years, with the same bright instances of devotion to duty, which continually keep alive the hope that the village watchman may yet return to that niche in rural politics which he occupied a dozen years or so ago. In the State, it is not infrequent that considerable difficulty is experienced in obtaining any candidate at all to fill a vacancy, and more often than not the right type of man is not procurable. In the Bhadohi district particularly, the situation is rendered all the more intricate from the fact that more than half of the chaukidari force are members of the *pasi* caste, a community that on account of its admitted disposition to commit crime has been subjected to the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act. It is possible that, were the old local importance and privileges of the post still obtaining as in former days, or new attractions in the form of higher pay or increased authority were to be introduced, a better type of recruit might be forthcoming. Present conditions of service are a most effective bar to improvement.

Relations with neighbouring districts.—Relations with neighbouring districts were maintained throughout the year on the most friendly basis. Assistance of every kind was both given and taken without question, and with the best results.

Buildings.—During the year the extension to the headquarters office building was completed, thus enabling all departments, with the exception of the Superintendent's personal office room, to be concentrated under one roof. The well at Naugarh has also been brought into use, and is giving satisfaction. In the new year's budget allotment, funds have been placed

at the disposal of the department to improve the accommodation of the Gyanpur Station house, and to carry out annual repairs to all police buildings in the Bhadohi district. Responsibility for the latter work was transferred to the Police department owing to repeated complaints entered against the work done by contractors employed under the supervision of the Public Works Department: Funds were expected to be allotted for the building of the Elia outpost and married quarters for the head-constables and constables, at Ramnagar. Other buildings urgently needed are married quarters for constables at Suriawan, Bhadohi and Oojh.

Reforms.—The administration of the department was carried out, as in previous years, on the model of the United Provinces police, with only such modifications as the limited facilities at the command of the State imposed.

The most important reform effected during the year was the introduction of the U. P. revised system of surveillance of bad characters.

CRIME.

The present position in respect of the prevention and suppression of crime in the State shows a slight improvement on the conditions prevailing in 1332 Fasli. As before, the deciding factor in the year's results was the Bhadohi district, where the bulk of the population and wealth of the State is accumulated. The agricultural conditions of the year were not unfavourable, notwithstanding the unsatisfactory character of the 1925 rains, but the carpet industry experienced no improvement in either the home or foreign markets, and many workers of the weaving class were forced to return to the less profitable occupation of field labour, or to migrate to the mill centres at Cawnpore, Bombay and Ahmedabad. It is, however, the degree of prosperity of the classes dependent on agriculture, of whom the population mainly consists, that chiefly affects crime statistics, and it is therefore in accordance with the economic character of the year that the improvement referred to above should have occurred. In last year's report Bhadohi and Gopiganj circles were singled out as being responsible for a very large proportion of the crime in the State; this year Gopiganj, although recording fewer crimes than in the previous year, bears the burden alone. To what extent this circle is culpable can be realised from the fact that out of 350 reports of housebreaking for the whole State, Gopiganj has to acknowledge 111. Steps have been taken to remedy this state of affairs.

Notwithstanding the above, true reports of crime declined from 670 to 580. Cases instituted on complaint before Magistrates, on the contrary, show a marked increase being 194 as compared with 118 in the previous year. The final result for the year, therefore, is 776 cases, as against 788 in 1332 Fasli.

Investigation.—Excluding 12 cases expunged as false, the number of cognizable cases reported to the Police was 580, out of which those investigated numbered 370. This figure represents approximately 64 per cent. of the total, a regrettable decline from the better results noted in last year's report. In this respect also, Gopiganj is the arch-offender; figures received from the rest of the State show a steady improvement. Of the cases investigated, 209 remained undetected as against 286 in the previous year.

Conviction of cognizable cases.—The number of police cases decided in the courts during the year was 131, the ratio of cases convicted to cases sent up for trial being just over 90 per cent. This figure represents approximately the standard attained last year, and reflects credit on the investigating and prosecuting staffs.

Acquittals.—With a decline in the number of cases sent to court, a corresponding decline in the number of acquittals is only to be expected. The prosecution cannot always be held at fault in the event of a case being unsuccessful, but it is undoubtedly true that a well prepared and well put up case will be less likely to fail than a badly presented case. Clear thinking, patient application, and the methodical recording of observations by the investigating officer, and the careful preparation of as complete a brief as possible by the prosecuting agency are constantly being urged as the means to success in case work.

SPECIAL OFFENCES.

Murder and attempts.—Including one case left for disposal from the previous year, there were three cases of murder, and one case of attempted murder. In two cases of murder the accused were arrested and sent for trial, but since in both cases circumstantial evidence, although strongly corroborated, was the main basis of the prosecution story, the accused received the benefit of doubt and were released. The case of attempted murder was a brutal attack on a sleeping man, and as there was no definite evidence as to the identity of the assailants the case was not sent to court.

The case of murder shown as pending at the close of the year is that left over from the previous year; the accused is still under medical observation in jail.

Culpable Homicide.—Of the three cases of culpable homicide reported, one ended in conviction, one was acquitted, and one remained untraced.

Grievous hurt.—The number of cases registered under this head show an increase of seven over the figure for the previous year. Of the 21 cases recorded, one was investigated and ended in conviction. Investigations by the police in cases of this description are now not made unless there is likelihood of a further breach of the peace, or the complainant actually needs police assistance in order to obtain redress. The misuse of the discretionary powers accorded to investigating officers of granting or refusing an enquiry has not been the subject of complaint, but there still seems room for reasonable doubt whether these powers are not improperly exercised. What is required to check this form of crime appears to be not so much intervention by the police as a sterner view of the offence by the courts, and the infliction of deterrent punishments.

Dacoity and Robbery.—Three cases of dacoity were reported, two in the Naugarh circle and one, a technical offence only, in Gopiganj town. The Naugarh cases were both committed at places close to the Shahabad border, and one of them at least is laid to the charge of men from across the border. In the second, the complainant named certain persons as accused, but afterwards withdrew his statement. In neither case was it found possible to institute court proceedings. The Gopiganj case, the result of a renewed outburst of Kooliganism, was pending in court at the close of the year.

Only one case of robbery was reported as compared with five in the previous year. In this case a woman gathering wood in the Chakia jungles was attacked by two unknown men and relieved of her ornaments. The culprits were not traced.

Burglary.—The number of true reports of house-breaking declined from 424 to 347. This result is satisfactory, and denotes a return to almost normal conditions. In Gopiganj the number of cases, although appreciably less than in the previous year, still invites attention, and now that matters are quieter in the town more attention will be given to the rural tracts. In this connection it may be noted that a small domiciled community of the *nat* tribe hitherto unsuspected of house breaking has now been definitely implicated, and proceedings to restrict their activities by the application of the Criminal Tribes Act have been set on foot. The number of cases investigated and the number of convictions obtained are considerably less than in the previous year, and point to failure by the investigating staff to realise the preventive value of local enquiries.

Theft.—True cases of common theft show a further decline from 72 to 67, of which a very large proportion refer to petty thefts of crops and grain from fields and threshing floors. Of the 47 cases investigated 15 were sent to court, and 13 ended in conviction. These results, although acceptable in that they attain the average of a normal year, fall far short of the previous year's record and are disappointing.

Cattle theft.—Including two cases of recovery of stolen cattle the number of reports under this head declined from 15 to 7. Two cases were sent to court and ended in conviction; the remainder were not worked out. Cattle theft has always been most prevalent in the Chakia district, where extensive jungles and the existence across the Shahabad border of agents for the speedy disposal of animals driven over to them make success in enquiries difficult of attainment. Something has, however, been done to mark down some of these agents, with the result that the number of cases has declined.

Recoveries.—The value of property stolen in the course of the year was Rs. 21,564, an increase of Rs. 8,350 over the figure for the previous year. Of the total, more than Rs. 10,000 is represented by the value of property alleged to have been taken in two cases of very doubtful authenticity. In one the complainant, when called on to produce evidence of his alleged wealth to satisfy his prospective father-in-law, reported the theft of all his goods instead; the other, a mahajan to obtain a hold over the owner of a house, who would not part with it, magnified the undoubtedly real petty pilferings of his servants into a theft of the first magnitude, and laid the charge at his rival's door. Leaving aside these doubtful cases, the year's total shows a satisfactory improvement on the previous year's result. The value of property recovered discounting recoveries of over Rs. 3,000 in value in the Mahajan's case amounted to Rs. 3,429 or Rs. 1,164 more than in 1332 Fasli.

Rioting.—The three cases shown as pending from the previous year all ended in conviction. Of the seven cases reported during 1333 Fasli, two ended in conviction, two were pending in court at the close of the year, two were expunged as false, and one was not investigated. One of the cases convicted deserves mention. The Aunrai police, hearing of gambling taking place in a village in the circle, surrounded the locality and pitched

battle ensued. The police were out-numbered and fared badly, and such persons as they managed to arrest were rescued. The accused numbering some 20 persons remained in hiding for some time in order to arrange for their defence, but latterly gave themselves up, and all except four or five were sentenced.

The decline in the number of true reports under this head from 10 to 5 is encouraging.

Escapes.—Two cases of escape occurred, one in connection with the above noted riot case, and one of an accused in burglary case while on his way under escort from the police station to Court. In the former the accused were convicted; in the latter the accused is still at large. Two constables, against whom culpable negligence was proved, were punished departmentally with dismissal and reduction.

Counterfeiting.—No case of counterfeiting was registered during the year.

Miscellaneous.—Offences classed under this head comprise for the most part public nuisance 31, and Criminal Tribes Act cases 24, (including 8 pending cases). In addition, 24 cases under special Acts were registered and dealt with as follows :—

Under the Excise Act 5 cases, 4 convicted, and one acquitted; under the Arms Act 8 cases, 6 convicted, one acquitted, and one pending trial at the close of the year; under the Gambling Act 11 cases, 10 convicted and one acquitted. These results are satisfactory. In the matter of gambling, firm handling of what had developed into a difficult situation in Gopiganj and Bhadohi towns has resulted, for the time being at any rate, in the total suppression of this evil.

PREVENTION.

The number of persons dealt with under the bad livelihood sections of the Criminal Procedure Code included 10 under section 109 and one under section 110. In all of these security was demanded. Work in respect of section 109 has been good, and the arrest of three dangerous criminals by Bhadohi police unquestionably saved the district from an outbreak of serious crime. A more extended use of section 110 is desirable in certain localities, and this is receiving attention.

Previous conviction.—Persons convicted of offences specified as those in respect of which previous convictions should be proved numbered 67 as compared with 65 in the previous year, and previous convictions were proved in 25 of these. In eight cases long term sentences ranging upto five years were awarded by Sessions Courts, and of two applications for revision preferred in the Chief Court, one resulted in enhancement of sentence and the other was rejected.

Absconders.—The number of absconding offenders remaining on the Police registers at the close of the year was 30 as compared with 28 in the previous year. During the year 7 fresh names were added: 3 were expunged on the absconders concerned being arrested, and two for reasons other than arrest. Of the 30 persons now remaining, 15 are wanted for

offences committed within the State, 8 are residents of the State whose arrest is required for offences committed elsewhere, and 7 owe their entry to their being related to residents in the State.

Criminal Tribes.—Registered members of proclaimed criminal tribes numbered 215 at the close of the year, the same figure as in the previous year. Six new registrations were made and one registered criminal was received on transfer, from Mirzapur district. Seven names were expunged, two owing to permanent transfer of residence to British India and five on account of death.

Cases sent to court for trial numbered 13, all under section 22 of the Act. In 12 of these convictions were obtained, and one was acquitted. It is satisfactory to note that the slightly heavier sentences awarded by the courts, and the abandonment, with one exception of the practice of inflicting a fine as punishment, has had some effect in reducing the number of cases reported during the year.

At the close of the year 11 cases remained undecided pending the arrest of the accused.

General.—The State has once more been fortunate in enjoying a year of freedom from any serious outbreak of crime, or troubles of a political or communal colour. That the people as a whole are happy and contented there can be no question, and this is no more plainly evident than in their general attitude of friendly good will towards those placed in authority over them. Relations between the police and the public still tend to improve, and no effort is spared in the continuous endeavour to foster the growth of a feeling of mutual trust.

The work of the department for the year contains nothing at all of sensational nature, and must be regarded for the most part as a record of patient effort. There have been disappointments in results, some undeserved, and there have been lapses from the high standard of conduct so earnestly striven for, but the final estimate points to a very real progress in the right direction, and reveals prospects of further improvement in the future.

The Superintendent of Police acknowledges the ready assistance afforded by all departments of the State encountering difficulties as they arose, whether executive or administrative.

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION.

The Judicial department was controlled by Rai Chandra Shekhar Malik Bahadur, B.A., throughout the year.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

The total number of original cases instituted in the State courts, during the year under report, was 1,649 as against 1,763 of 1332 Fasli. Of these 433 were Civil suits, 1,201 were small cause court cases, and 15 ejectment suits filed in the court of the Judge of Bhadohi. In 1332 these were 491, 1,056 and 216 cases respectively. Adding 746 cases pending from last year and 18 cases received on remand or otherwise, the total for disposal was 2,413. Out of these 2,066 were disposed of and 347 remained pending. In the previous year there were 2,244 cases for disposal out of which 1,498 had been disposed of and 746 had remained pending.

In the exercise of its original jurisdiction the Chief Court had, from the town of Ramnagar, and its appurtenances 56 cases for disposal, out of which 53 were disposed of including 32 contested cases.

The Bhadohi Judgeship disposed of 1,676 civil cases out of which 249 were contested. In the previous year there were 167 contested cases out of a disposal of 1,276.

The Judge of Chakia decided 114 cases of which 23 cases were contested, as against 108 and 20 respectively of the year before. The cases before the Judge of Chakia were all small cause court ones.

Out of the ejectment cases numbering 223, the Judge of Bhadohi decided 172, with 8 cases after contest, and transferred the remaining 51 cases to the file of the Collector who has been given jurisdiction by order of His Highness to try these suits. Among the cases left pending at the close of the year 1333 Fasli, 168 were regular civil suits and 179 were small cause court ones.

The following comparative table will show the average duration of cases in both the judgeships:—

		Regular Suits.		Small Cause Court Suits.		Ejectment Suits.	
		1924-25.	1925-26.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1924-25.	1925-26.
Bhadohi Judgeship. District Judge.	Contested ...	243	281	73	89	378	225
	Uncontested ...	108	102	58	51	76	70
Additional Judge.	Contested ...	...	35	...	...	...	...
	Uncontested ...	...	31	...	...	...	...
Dist. Judge, Chakia.	Contested ...	...	...	55	80	...	...
	Uncontested ...	...	...	36	33	...	...

As compared with the preceding year the average duration of cases in the Bhadohi Judgeship, in spite of the appointment of an Additional Judge there for the last three months of the year, is still not low but has increased. The District Judge submits that it is due to adjournments owing to the delay in the service of summons outside the State and also to the examination of a large number of witnesses tendered in some big and important cases.

During the year under report, among Civil institutions, there were 58 suits of value between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000, two of the value between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000, and one of the value exceeding Rs. 10,000. The rest were valued at Rs. 1,000 or under.

Civil execution applications.—There were 1,548 civil execution applications before the State courts for disposal of which 1,070 were disposed of, 496 having been wholly or partly satisfied and 574 infructuous while 478 applications remained pending at the close of the year. In 1332 Fasli the number of such applications was 1,509.

Rupees 1,01,103-13-6 were realised by the execution of civil decrees, out of which Rs. 97,478-12-0 belonged to the Bhadohi Judgeship, Rs. 1,264-2-3 to the Chakia Judgeship and the rest to the Chief Court. In the preceding year this amount was Rs. 71,139-15-1.

Civil appeals.—There were 70 regular Civil appeals before the Chief Court for disposal as against 62 of the previous year. Of these 67 were disposed of and 3 were left pending. Out of the disposals 33 decrees were confirmed, 12 modified, 16 reversed, 5 remanded and one appeal was dismissed for default. The percentage of decrees upheld was 49.

Civil revisions.—There were 38 civil revisions before the Chief Judge this year, of which 25 related to Bhadohi and 13 to Chakia, of these 37 were disposed of.

Miscellaneous.—Besides the above civil cases, there were 75 miscellaneous cases in the Chief Court 691 in the Bhadohi Judgeship and 26 in the Chakia Judgeship, making a total of 792 cases for disposal. Out of these 747 were disposed of leaving 45 as pending, two before the Chief Judge, 40 before the Judge of Bhadohi and 3 before the Judge of Chakia.

The Judge of Bhadohi decided the following applications under the Acts mentioned below :—

Acts,	No. of applications.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Provincial Insolvency Act	4	2	2
Probate or Letter of Administration	1	...	1
Guardian and Wards Act	2	2	...
Under Regulation V of 1799	4	3	1
Indian Succession Act	6	6	...

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

There were 2,422 persons as against 2,491 of the preceding year, brought to trial before the criminal courts of the State during the year under report. Out of these 522 were discharged, 1,352 acquitted and 373 convicted. Among the latter 111 were imprisoned and 313 fined and imprisoned. In the preceding year the numbers were 504, 1,422 and 398 respectively.

The amount of fine imposed was Rs. 14,639-12-0 and the realisation was Rs. 13,147-11-3. In 1,332 these amounts were Rs. 11,555-8-0 and Rs. 9,268-3-9 respectively.

The Chief Court had 4 Sessions cases during the year and all of them were disposed of. In 3 cases all the accused were convicted and in one case some convicted and some acquitted. In the preceding year there had been 6 such Sessions cases.

The Sessions Judge of Bhadohi had 9 sessions cases for disposal during the year under report. He disposed of 7, leaving 2 as pending at the end of the year. All the cases before the court resulted in conviction.

At Bhadohi 7 persons were ordered to be bound down for good behaviour as against 9 of the preceding year, and all of them were imprisoned in default. At Ramnagar 8 persons as against 5 of the preceding year had to furnish security for good behaviour. Out of these 4 were imprisoned in default. At Chakia there was no such case.

Criminal appeals.—There were 80 criminal appeals for disposal during the year as against 91 of the last year. 76 were disposed of leaving 4 as pending.

In the Chief Court there were 29 appeals against the orders of the subordinate courts of which 28 were disposed of with the following result:—

The Court appealed against.	No. of appeals.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Pending.
Sessions Court, Bhadohi ...	4	3	...	1	...
Dist. Magistrate, Chakia ...	13	5	3	5	...
Dist. Magistrate, Ramnagar	11	8	1	1	1
Spl. Magistrate, Ramnagar	1	...	1	...	...
Total ...	29	16	5	7	1

The Sessions Judge of Bhadohi had 20 appeals for disposal against the orders of the subordinate magistracy there. He disposed of 27 leaving 2 as pending.

The District Magistrate of Bhadohi and Chakia had, respectively, 19 and 3 appeals for disposal. The former disposed of 18 leaving 1 as pending and the latter disposed of all the 3 appeals. The District Magistrate of Ramnagar had no appeal cases in the year under report.

The average duration of criminal appeals were as follows:—

Chief Court ...	...	...	...	19 days.
Sessions Court, Bhadohi ...	...	...	...	18 "
District Magistrate, Bhadohi ...	...	...	...	34 "
District Magistrate, Chakia ...	...	...	...	56 "

Criminal revisions.—There were 56 criminal revisions before the State courts for disposal, of which 54 were disposed of during the year. The following table will show the revisions decided by the Chief Court:—

The court against whose order the revisions were filed.	Number of revisions.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Pending.
Sessions Court, Bhadohi ...	10	7	2	...	...	1
Magistrate, Bhadohi ...	12	9	2	...	1	...
Deputy Magistrate, Bhadohi	6	2	1	2	1	...
Tabsildar Magistrate, Bhadohi	1	1	...	...	...	...
Magistrate, Chakia ...	12	9	2	1	...	...
Magistrate, Ramnagar ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	42	29	7	3	2	1

The Sessions Judge and the Magistrate of Bhadohi both had 7 criminal revisions each for disposal. The former decided all, and the latter 6, leaving 1 as pending.

No capital sentence was passed and the highest sentence of imprisonment awarded was for 7 years.

The number of persons waiting trial at the close of the year was 137 in which

13	were before the Sessions Court, Bhadohi.
28	„ District Magistrate, Bhadohi.
49	„ 2 Tahsildar Magistrates, Bhadohi.
1	was before the Deputy Magistrate, Bhadohi.
16	were before the District Magistrate, Chakia.
25	„ Tahsildar „ „
5	„ District „ Ramnagar.

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The District Magistrate of Bhadohi decided 29 cases summarily as against 37 in the year before.

The number of cases pending before the various courts for more than six weeks was 71 as against 76 of the preceding year.

The average duration of criminal cases in the courts of the District Magistrate of Bhadohi, Chakia and Ramnagar was 19, 15 and 10 days respectively. It was 25 in the court of the Deputy Magistrate of Bhadohi and ranged from 15 down to 2 days in other courts.

The number of Panchayat courts, at Bhadohi, during the year remained the same as in the previous year, and they dealt with 27 cases (Criminal) and 45 suits. Among the former 5 cases ended in conviction, 2 in compromise and 20 in dismissal. On the civil side 21 decrees were awarded and 17 suits were dismissed while 7 were pending at the end of the year. No complaint of any deliberate miscarriage of justice was reported.

The suits and applications under the Rent and Revenue Acts, in the 3 districts before the Collectors were as follows :

	BHADOHI.		CHAKIA.		RAMNAGAR.	
	Disposed of.	Pending.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Arrears of rent ...	...	...	34	2	3	...
Assessment of rent ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Enhancement of rent ...	6	1	2	6	...	...
Ejectment under section 58, Tenancy Act.	97	115	43	112	5	...
Determination of tenure ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Resumption of grant ...	7	...	...	...	...	...
By co-sharer for profit, etc. ...	2	...	...	...	1	...
Mutation ...	6	...	44	6	5	1
Partition ...	6	5	...	...	...	...
Boundary ...	65	...	13	1	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	119	17	84	2	6	...

Besides the above the Deputy Collector of Bhadohi having the powers of an Assistant Collector of the 1st class and the 2nd class Assistant Collectors of that district, viz., the 2 Tahsildars and a Naib-Tahsildar together disposed of 101 arrears of rent suits out of 112 and 638 out of 662 respectively, while the Tahsildar of Chakia and Ramnagar disposed of 114 out of 125 and 8 out of 8 respectively, of the total number of arrears of rent suits 941. In all the courts only 106 were contested.

The Chief Court also disposed of 4 Rent and Revenue Miscellaneous applications.

The disposals by the appellate courts were as follows :—

Court.	No. of appeals.	Confirmed.	Reversed, modified, remanded or dismissed.
Chief Court	36	16	17
Judge, Bhadohi	28	15	9
Collector of Bhadohi	26	11	11
Total	90	42	37

RENT AND REVENUE REVISIONS.

The Chief Court had 13 rent and revenue revisions for disposal, and it disposed of all of them. In 4 revisions the orders of the lower courts were confirmed, in 2 they were modified, in 2 reversed and 5 cases were remanded.

EXECUTION OF RENT AND REVENUE DECREES.

There were 733 applications for execution of decrees as against 568 of the year before.

The work in the Rent and Revenue Execution department will be known from the following comparative table :—

Court.	Number of applications for disposal.	DISPOSED OF.	
		Partly or wholly satisfied.	Infructuous.
Judge, Bhadohi	10	9	1
Collector,	82	70	..
Deputy Collector, Bhadohi	119	66	31
2 Tahsildars and 1 Naib-Tahsildar, Bhadohi	345	228	82
Collector, Chakia	88	70	10
Assistant Collector, Chakia	76	47	23
Collector, Ramnagar	11	8	3
Tahsildar, Ramnagar	2	1	1
Total	733	499	151

HIS HIGHNESS' COURT OF REVISION.

The number of applications filed in the Revisional Court of His Highness against the judgments of the Chief Court, was 44 (Civil 29, Rent Revenue 9 and Criminal 6) against 66 of the year before. The orders of the Chief Court were confirmed in 38 cases and reversed in one. One case was remanded and four were pending at the end of the year.

Ten applications were also filed for the review of orders passed by His Highness. Three were rejected and seven were pending when the year closed.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. D. Piiditch, the Controlling Officer, held charge of the department throughout the year.

At the beginning of the year the number of convicts undergoing imprisonment was 90 and 123 were received during the year for imprisonment making a total of 218 prisoners in all. In addition to these, there were 12 persons under trial at the beginning of the year, and in the course of the year 112 more persons were admitted for custody pending the disposal of their cases. The number of civil prisoners rose from 24 to 28 and at the close of the year there were 5 such persons in confinement.

The total number of prisoners of all kinds, therefore, amounted in the course of the year to 370, as against 377 in the previous year, and 318 in 1331 Fasli.

Prisoners discharged numbered 265 in all, leaving 105 persons in custody at the close of the year.

Of the convicts 130 were released, 3 by the customary act of clemency on the occasion of His Highness' birthday, 65 on the termination of their sentences, 23 by earning concessions under the remission rules, and 39 as a result of successful appeals. On the last day of the year, the total number of convicts in the jail was 84. In addition to these, 14 convicts transferred from the State jail were undergoing long terms of imprisonment in British Jails.

An examination of statement No. XV will show that the proportion of short-term prisoners received for confinement increased from about 75 to 81 per cent., only 24 prisoners having been sentenced to terms exceeding a year.

Prison discipline was maintained at a satisfactory standard throughout the year and major punishments were inflicted only when absolutely necessary. There was no case of escape or attempted escape.

The total cost of the department amounted to Rs. 17,722 a sum less by Rs. 610 than the figure for the previous year and the net reduction of charges on the year's working sufficiently demonstrates the care with which expenditure is incurred. Dietary charges were again high owing to the increase in jail population, and to the continued high price of grain. The average daily cost of maintenance of each prisoner was approximately Re. 0-2-6 as compared with Re. 0-2-5 in the previous year.

Factory.—The working of the jail factory was quite satisfactory. The net profit on manufactured products amounted to Rs. 1,335-15-11, which represents a further increase by Rs. 295 on the improved results of the

previous two years. The actual cash turnover was Rs. 2,719 as compared with Rs. 3,066 in 1332 Fasli and at the close of the year raw materials to the value of Rs. 336 remained on hand. Orders continue to be received in sufficient numbers to keep all available convicts in work, and the jail products, being of a good standard, are deservedly popular. In addition to the above receipts the sale of surplus garden produce in the local market realised Rs. 333 and vegetables to the value of Rs. 205 were included in the diet of prisoners. Thus the total credits to the State (excluding the value of vegetables supplied to prisoners) amounted to Rs. 3,052 giving an aggregate clear profit of Rs. 1,669 as compared with Rs. 1,258 in the previous year.

Vital statistics.—The year was a good one from the view point of health, and the daily average of sick persons was only half that of the previous year. In an average daily population of 92 only 2·2 were under treatment as compared with 4·4 in 1332 Fasli, and the total number of cases for the year fell from 123 to 78. One death occurred from dysentery.

Lunatics.—The two undertrial prisoners reported as being under observation last year were still receiving treatment at the close of the present year. Six non-criminal lunatics were admitted for treatment during the year and were made over to the care of relatives after being treated for varying periods.

Accommodation.—The barrack and cell accommodation of the jail remained unaltered. During the year proposals were formulated to add an extra ward containing a barrack for undertrial prisoners and five segregation cells for lunatics, and to transform the present undertrial ward and barrack into accommodation for habitual criminals. The plans and estimates, involving an expenditure of some Rs. 11,000 were passed, and funds would have been allotted in the new year had it not been for heavy unforeseen demands in other directions. The real need for additional accommodation cannot be denied.

General.—In general, the work of the department has been carried out in a manner that provides few grounds for dissatisfaction. The duties of the staff, at no time light, have been cheerfully and loyally accomplished, and the existing system of control and administration has always proved equal to the calls made on it.

REGISTRATION.

The Registration department remained in charge of the Chief Judge Mr. Chandrashekhar Malik, Rai Bahadur, as Registrar. The total number of documents registered went up from 9,292 in 1332 to 9,586 and the receipts from Rs. 28,243 to Rs. 28,515 while the expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 6,028 as against Rs. 5,784 of the year before.

The aggregate value of immovable property affected by registration and that of documents registered in Book No. 4 (relating to movable property) was Rs. 31,05,000 and Rs. 88,000 respectively in round figures.

The documents registered included 8 wills, one deed of adoption and 699 leases for cultivation of land.

The Sub-Registrar of Bhadohi refused to register 40 and that of Chakia one.

MILITARY.

The administration of the Military department remained under the immediate charge of Captain now Major Girija Prasad Singh as the Commanding Officer of the regular force of the State, subject to the general control of the Commander-in-Chief, the Maharaj. Kumar Bahadur.

The forces consist of 1st Benares Infantry, 2nd Benares Cavalry Troop and 3rd Benares Camel Despatch Riders. Attached for matter of discipline was also a small force styled Auxiliary Force which is armed with obsolete weapons and is responsible for watch and ward in the Fort and supply of armed escort to Their Highnesses the Maharanis when they go out.

In the 1st Benares Infantry, there was no increase in the strength and efficiency and discipline were up to mark. Three students were sent for training to the Army school and came out successful. The Military Adviser inspected the Unit twice, the Military Adviser-in-Chief once and the General Officer Commanding, Allahabad Brigade, three times. They were well pleased with the work and approved of the methods of training and rules for discipline in force. Crime was very low and no need for an assembly of Regimental or District Court Martial arose. The health of the men was far from satisfactory. Dysentery and Malaria prevailed. This, the Commanding Officer says, was mostly due to bad water-supply and want of proper drainage. Battle practices and extensive training could not be carried out, it is reported, for want of ground.

2nd Benares Cavalry Troop.—This unit remained unorganised at the beginning of the year and the quality of N.-C.O's., men and animals was below par. The Commanding Officer says that the N.-C.O's. and men were mostly untrained, poor in physique and with no discipline or system about them. The animals were, it is reported old, infirm and badly nourished. Attempt was made during the year to organise them and give them training and to do away with useless animals. The Inspecting Officer was not pleased with the work and impressed the necessity of the improvement all round. The old animals are now being done away with and new ones being purchased in their place. Captain Murli Singh, the Officer Commanding the Crops died of Phthisis in January, 1926.

3rd Benares Camel Despatch Riders.—This small corps was well disciplined, trained and mounted. The inspecting officer was pleased with the work.

Housing.—The barrack accommodation is insufficient, bad and primitive. The roofs are low, ventilation is wanting and drainage is a crying need. The Officer Commanding complains that no attempt was made by the P.W.D. to keep the barrack in good repairs.

Water-supply and Lighting.—The water supplied from the pipes is reported to have been defective and insufficient. The wells were uncared and uncleaned. Departmentally two wells were cleaned but the Commanding Officer says that the P.W.D. did nothing to maintain this mode of water-supply. The lighting arrangement is said to have been good but expensive. The barracks occupied by the 2nd Benares Cavalry are not lit by electricity nor those for the 3rd Camel Despatch Riders and the 4th Platoon of the Infantry. This extension of lighting arrangement is badly required but has not been carried out apparently for want of funds.

Sanitation.—The sanitation of barrack area is bad and primitive. No latrines and urinals have been provided.

General.—The year on the whole has been progressive and there has been change for better in the personnel of the Forces. The officers are reported to have done good work and the Officer Commanding is to be congratulated on all the progress and improvements he has effected in spite of certain drawbacks.

CHAPTER IV. PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

FOREST.

The forest remained in the immediate charge of Pandit Ramugrah Pande, the Forest Officer, throughout the year. No alteration took place in the boundaries of the forest lands and the number of ranges remained the same, *viz.*, 9. But the whole of the forest has been divided into "reserved" and "protected" and the necessary rules and notifications were to be issued.

The income rose from Rs. 27,932 of 1332 to Rs. 32,790 and the expenditure fell from Rs. 22,746 to Rs. 21,972.

Two prosecutions were made under the Forest Law in the course of the year. One of them was however subsequently drawn and dealt with departmentally when the accused paid Rs. 50 by way of compensation but the other ended in conviction.

PUBLIC WORKS AND IRRIGATION DEPARTMENTS.

The roads and buildings in Ramnagar including buildings in Benares and the Imlak properties of His Highness in Allahabad, Mirzapur, Ghazipur and Jaunpur remained under B. Madho Prasad Sahib, the State Engineer. He reports that he spent Rs. 1,71,454 as against the budget grant of Rs. 1,71,644. No details have been furnished by him and as the preparation of the annual report is being expedited it will not probably be convenient for him to furnish details but they will be obtained in future. His staff consists of an Assistant Engineer B. Bhagwati Prasad and two Works Inspectors besides.

The roads and buildings in the Bhadohi and Chakia districts remained with B. Sadho Ram Sahib the Irrigation Engineer of the State under the general supervision of the Executive Engineer of the Mirzapur Irrigation. Mr. Clough, the Executive Engineer of Mirzapur, was transferred early in the year and was succeeded by Mr. Nand Lal Bhattacharya, I.S.E., who remained in the district to the end of the year.

The total expenditure on roads and buildings incurred in the Bhadohi district was Rs. 51,273 and in Chakia Rs. 15,567. The original works consisted of—

- (a) Additions and alterations to the Bonded Warehouse at Gyanpur.
- (b) Completion of the Lovett High School Boarding House costing altogether Rs. 52,114.
- (c) Completion of the Outhouses and motor garage in the Rest House at Gyanpur.
- (d) Part construction of the Post Peon's quarters in the Bhadohi Sub Post office.
- (e) Completion of the Indoor patients ward in Chakia, and
- (f) Completion of stables attached to H. H.'s country residence in Chakia.

Besides the usual repairs to the various buildings in the Bhadohi district costing Rs. 3,411 special repairs were carried out in the married quarters in the Aurai Police Station and alterations and additions were

made to the quarters of the Circle Inspector of Police at Gyanpur both costing Rs. 4,706 but the latter works were not completed before the end of the year under report.

Under the head of communications special mention may be made of the completion of the bridge over the Morwa river on the road between Gyanpur and Bhadohi. This appears to be a fine piece of work and has removed a long felt want. The road has been diverted to the bridge but has not yet been metalled as it was necessary to allow the earthwork to thoroughly settle down. It cost about Rs. 19,000.

A sum of Rs. 20,550 was spent over the metalled roads in the Bhadohi district and they have been considerably improved. A sum of Rs. 6,000 spent on the Chakia-Moghalsarai road but that amount did not prove adequate and much more money will be required to put it in proper condition.

Irrigation.—Little water having been left in the Latifshah reservoir at the end of 1332 and the monsoons being late in coming and ending a little earlier than usual there was great demand for water for the rice crop. This was fully met with the result that we had a very good rice crop while the neighbouring pargana of Majhwar in the Benares district suffered badly. The Bhainsura reservoir helped to give good supply; the Latifshah reservoir got to the Reduce Level of 280.1 which meant 8 feet of water in it. An area of 1,496 acres of Rabi and 467 of Kharif was irrigated.

The supplementary reservoir at Bhainsura was nearing completion when the year closed and has, it may be mentioned, been completed now.

A lot of work was done in the distributaries to repair the damages caused by the abnormal floods in the Karmnasa in the preceding year when the Gobindipur and Tiara distributaries situated in the two banks of the Karmnasa were almost completely washed away.

The four tanks in the Naugarh Taluqa mentioned in last year's report irrigated 29 acres of Rabi and 1,044 acres of Kharif crops assessed to Rs. 1,586 while Chamer and Bairgar bunds were kept free only Rs. 22-2-0 having been recovered on account of the former for 4 acres of land in the submerged area. In Chaubisa the three tanks, *viz.*, Gulal Bund, Ganeshpur and Parbhunrainpur irrigated 1,625 acres of Rabi land and 41 acres of the submerged area, the total assessment being Rs. 3,096.

The Patharwa Bund has been completed and irrigation for the two villages of Garla and Parsotampur has been secured but other lands lying between the Karmnasa and Chandraoti Nala will benefit when a canal is constructed from the Patharwa Bund to the Duhi-Suhi village. The construction of the canal which will be 2 miles 2 furlongs long is contemplated.

The total assessment for the year under report was Rs. 40,596 but almost the whole of the area is assessed at the reduced rate of Re. 1 per bigha. The agreement relating to the assessment extends to the end of 1335 Fasli but when proper rates are applied as will be now that the Bhainsura reservoir has been completed and there is every reason to hope that the necessary supply of water will be available it is roughly estimated that the above mentioned assessment will be enhanced to the neighbourhood of Rs. 90,000.

The total cost on irrigation was Rs. 94,213, *viz.*, Rs. 69,454 on works, Rs. 20,462 on the staff and Rs. 866 for contingencies.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

Babu Bhola Nath Sahib, the Accountant-General of the State, continued to hold the office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies during the year. The supervising staff consisted as in previous years, of an Assistant Registrar, two Inspectors and nine supervisors. The designation of one of the supervisors has, however, been changed to that of an auditor and he is now exclusively employed on audit work connected with the societies. The office of the Assistant Registrar is held by Babu Shiva Swarup who is an experienced officer and has been in the department for over 12 years.

Fifteen new societies were formed during the year and one was dissolved at the request of its own members. The total number of societies (which are all primary credit societies) was 341 of which 291 were agricultural and 50 non-agricultural. All the societies in the Ramnagar district are of the latter description.

The societies which did not work satisfactorily numbered ninety in the preceding year. As a result of the efforts made by the supervising staff however, the number of such societies does not exceed seventy now and it is hoped that it will be possible to reduce this number further in the current and future years.

The subjoined statement compares the position of the Co-operative movement in the State during the last three years. The number of societies, the number of members, and the amount of share capital show a steady increase.

Fasli year.	Number of societies.	Number of members.	WORKING CAPITAL.				
			Share capital.	Deposit.	Loan from the State Bank.	Total.	
1331	...	317	4,861	Rs. 35,545	...	Rs. 1,85,522	Rs. 2,21,067
1332	...	327	5,240	36,693	...	1,84,063	2,20,756
1333	...	341	5,354	38,207	...	2,18,070	2,56,277

Damage to the kharif crops in certain parts of the Bhadohi district reflected itself in the comparatively large balances which remained unrealised there. The collections in the Chakia district were, however, satisfactory. The Chakia circle proper where the percentage of collections to the realisable demand was 97 deserves special mention.

The comparative table given below will show that all the principal castes are fairly represented and the numbers have improved except in the case of Brahmins and Banias.

Caste.	Number in 1332 Fasli.	Number in 1333 Fasli.
Brahmins ...	1,188	1,131
Kshatriyas ...	394	419
Ahir ...	618	645
Chamar ...	437	448
Koiry ...	323	335
Bania ...	258	200
Kewat ...	241	243
Nonian ...	216	240
Other Hindus ...	1,039	1,361
Mahommedans ...	318	332
Total ...	5,240	5,354

CHAPTER V.
ACCOUNT AND FINANCE.

Babu Bhola Nath Sahib, B.A., continued to be in charge of the Accounts and Audit department throughout the year under report.

2. The statistics of the work done in the department during the year under report are compared with similar particulars for the preceding year in the following table :—

	1332 Fasli.	1333 Fasli.
Number of files instituted	1,844	1,796
Do. do. disposed of	1,867	1,771
Do. pending files	692	717
Do. bills received for audit	17,933	18,510
Do. do. audited	17,680	18,691
Do. remaining unaudited	681	500
Amount of objections raised	451,723	302,685
Do. do. settled	421,963	327,374
Do. do. outstanding	231,861	207,173
Number of communications received	15,071	15,912
Do. do. despatched	10,097	9,622

3. The accounts of the departments specified below were audited on the spot by the outside audit staff during the year under report :—

- (1) Electric department, Ramnagar.
- (2) Medical department, Ramnagar.
- (3) Palace Controller, Ramnagar (cash checked and accounts reviewed).
- (4) Weaving School, Ramnagar.
- (5) Hindi and Sanskrit Library, Ramnagar.
- (6) Urdu and Persian Library, Ramnagar.
- (7) Town Area, Ramnagar.
- (8) Conservancy Establishment, Ramnagar Municipality.
- (9) Sadar Treasury, Ramnagar.

Two miscellaneous accounts were also specially examined by the auditors.

4. The reserve balance increased during the year under report by two lakhs and a half, as the following figures will show :—

		Rs.
Reserve fund on 30th September 1925		11,59,594
		+ 275 Gold Mohurs
<i>Add—</i>		
(1) Nominal value of the U. P. bonds purchased during 1333 Fasli	2,52,000	} 2,53,111 + 11 G.M.
(2) Paid in cash to the credit of the reserve fund during the year	1,111 + 11 G.M.	
Balance on 30th September 1926		14,12,705 + 286 G.M.

5. The liabilities of the State at the end of the year under report are compared with those for the preceding year in the following table :—

Particulars of liabilities.	Amount out- standing on 30th September 1926.			Amount out- standing on 30th September 1925.			
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Due to Charitable Fund Committee ...	2,39,000	0	0	3,00,000	0	0	
Due to Imperial Bank of India ...	17,72,101	3	4	16,47,523	9	4	
Total ...	20,11,101	2	4	19,47,523	9	4	
Amount of unpaid deposits—							
(1) Revenue deposits ...	3,45,321	6	3	3,43,763	10	7	
(2) Criminal deposits ...	5,223	10	9	163	15	0	
(3) Civil deposits ...	*24,332	8	8	47,872	11	8	
Total ...	3,84,877	9	8	3,91,800	5	3	
Balance at credit of personal ledger accounts—							
(1) Cash order ...	5,098	12	2	6,390	6	0	
(2) Remittance transfer receipt ...	1,082	6	9	1,140	3	0	
(3) Town area fund ...	†4,200	2	10	6,353	15	4	
(4) State Bank, Sadar ...	7,13,911	13	0	3,55,946	10	7	
Do. Gyanpur branch ...	1,341	10	5	2,955	5	10	
Do. Chakia „ ...	1,174	6	5	283	5	3	
(5) State Press ...	2,679	9	6	2,571	5	3	
(6) Accountant-General ...	17,466	3	7	36,502	1	9	
(7) Charitable Fund ...	1,513	8	3	142	10	8	
(8) Remittance between treasuries ...	...	...	...	311	0	0
(9) Excise Officer, Gyanpur ...	408	0	0	465	12	0	
Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.			
*Chief Court deposits ...	613	7	6	†Bhadohi ...	723	1	1
Bhadohi „ ...	32,749	11	11	Gyanpur ...	180	10	8
Chakia „ ...	969	5	3	Gopiganj ...	1,869	10	4
				Chakia ...	1,403	8	9
				Ramnagar ...	23	4	0
Total ...	34,332	8	8	Total ...	4,200	2	10

5. The liabilities of the State at the end of the year under report are compared with those for the preceding year in the following table :—(contd.)

Particulars of liabilities.	Amount outstanding on 30th September 1926.	Amount outstanding on 30th September 1925.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(10) Superintendent, Excise, Ramnagar ...	585 12 0	439 8 0
(11) Babu Hari Madho Datt Singh ...	1,024 3 0	994 3 0
(12) District Board, Bhadohi ...	5,618 1 5	13,638 4 4
(13) Municipal Board, Ramnagar ...	8,637 4 11	...
Total ...	7,64,741 14 4	4,28,134 11 0
Deposits which lapsed to the State and have not yet been refunded (as far as could be ascertained) ...	*1,97,252 7 11	(1,97,586 3 10)
Grand Total ...	33,57,973 3 3	29,65,044 13 5
Deduct amount of the closing cash balance (omitting gold mohars) ...	1,97,885 2 11	1,11,884 7 1
Net liabilities ...	31,60,088 0 4	28,53,160 6 4

	Rs. a. p.
* Balance on 30th September 1925 ...	1,97,586 3 10
Lapsed during the year ...	13,670 7 9
	<u>2,11,256 11 7</u>
Refunded during the year ...	14,004 3 8
Unpaid on 30th September 1926 ...	1,97,252 7 11

6. The important variations in the actuals for the year under report as compared with those for the previous year and the budget estimates are explained below :—

(1) II.—Receipts from Government under treaties and engagements—

	Rs.
Actuals for 1332 Fasli ...	1,23,981
„ 1333 „ ...	1,40,856
Difference ...	+16,875
Budget for 1333 Fasli ...	1,20,419
Actuals for 1333 „ ...	1,40,856
Difference ...	+20,437

The surplus revenue of ceded territory is recoverable from Government on the first date of the Hindi lunar months of Chait, Asadh, Kuar and Poos. During the year under report, the first of Chait fell twice and

consequently five instead of four instalments of Rs. 25,000 each were received from Government. The sum of Rs. 4,563 on account of compensation for the Abkari of the city of Benares recoverable from Government, however, remained unrealised.

(2) III.—*Stamps*—

			Rs.
Budget estimates for 1333 Fasli	...	...	1,13,145
Actuals for 1333 Fasli	...	...	1,25,202
		Difference	+ 12,057

Larger receipts from the sale of court fee stamps in the Bhadohi district chiefly accounts for the increase.

(3) IV.—*Excise*—

			Rs.
Actuals for 1332 Fasli	...	...	3,40,122
" " 1333 "	...	...	2,71,531
		Difference	- 68,591
Budget for 1333 Fasli	...	...	3,14,050
Actuals for 1333 "	...	...	2,71,531
		Difference	- 42,519

Smaller receipts from country spirits, opium and drugs are responsible for decline in income under this head.

(4) VI.—*Forest*—

			Rs.
Actuals for 1332 Fasli	...	...	28,319
" " 1333 "	...	...	33,001
		Difference	+ 4,682

The increase has occurred under a number of minor heads such as "grazing dues," "stone mahal," "Lahi and lasa shops" and "Bardwani."

(5) X.—*Law and Justice, Courts of Law*—

			Rs.
Actuals for 1332 Fasli	...	...	13,403
" " 1333 "	...	...	17,707
		Difference	+ 4,304
Budget for 1333 Fasli	...	...	9,384
Actuals for 1333 "	...	...	17,707
		Difference	+ 8,323

Larger receipts under heads "court fees realized in cash" and "general fees, fines and forfeitures" are chiefly responsible for the increase.

(6) XVII.—*Nazar and Nazrana*—

			Rs.
Budget for 1333 Fasli	...	...	10,700
Actuals for 1833 "	...	...	16,339
		Difference	+ 5,639

Income from this head is of a fluctuating nature, and no particular reason can be assigned for the increase.

(7) *XVIII.—Recovery of debts—*

			Rs.
Actuals for 1332 Fasli	...	...	2,06,045
" " 1333 "	...	...	12,168
		Difference	... -1,93,877

The figures for the year 1332 Fasli include the value of U. P. bonds for two lakhs returned by the late Col. Vindhreshwari Prasad Singh. No abnormal recovery of this kind was made during the year under report.

(8) *XXV.—Other extraordinary receipts—*

			Rs.
Actuals for 1332 Fasli	...	...	15,64,738
" " 1333 "	...	...	1,25,730
		Difference	... -14,39,008

As the name of the head indicates, the receipts exhibited under it are of a non-recurring and abnormal description and do not therefore, admit of a comparison with the figures of the preceding year. U. P. bonds of the face value of Rs. 2,52,000 were purchased during the year under report. This necessitated the borrowing of about a lakh and a quarter from the Imperial Bank. The amount so borrowed is included in the figures shown under this head for the present year.

(9) *Excess deposits and personal ledger receipts over repayment—*

			Rs.
Actuals for 1332 Fasli	...	...	...
" " 1333 "	...	...	3,29,515
		Difference	... + 3,29,515

The receipts and payments appertaining to deposits and Personal Ledger accounts vary considerably from year to year.

EXPENDITURE.

(10) *5.—Excise—*

			Rs.
Actuals for 1332 Fasli	...	...	76,887
" " 1333 "	...	...	65,277
		Difference	... -11,610
Budget for 1333 Fasli	...	...	75,634
Actuals for 1333 "	...	...	65,277
		Difference	... -10,357

The compensation due to Government for the quarter ending 30th September 1926, was not paid during the year under report and the quantity of opium purchased was also comparatively smaller. Hence the decrease both as compared with the actuals and the budgeted figures.

(11) *8.—Interest—*

			Rs.
Budget for 1333 Fasli	...	...	1,90,000
Actuals for 1333 "	...	...	1,57,286
		Difference	... -32,714

The decrease is chiefly due to the circumstance that a smaller amount had to be paid to the Imperial Bank on account of interest on loan than was estimated at the time of the preparation of the budget estimate.

(12) 9.—General administration—

				Rs.
Actuals for 1332 Fasli	...	...	...	90,222
" " 1333 "	...	...	...	84,357
			Difference	- 5,865

The actuals for the previous year included expenses incurred in connection with an important case. No such expense had to be incurred during the year under report.

(13) 17A.—Industries—

				Rs.
Actuals for 1332 Fasli	...	...	...	4,178
" " 1333 "	...	...	...	...
			Difference	- 4,178

The weaving school and the weaving factory have now ceased to exist. Hence the decrease.

(14) 20A.—Irrigation—

				Rs.
Actuals for 1332 Fasli	...	...	...	49,117
" " 1333 "	...	...	...	98,046
			Difference	+ 48,929

The improvement trust having now ceased to exist, the expenditure on works which were financed by it is now charged to the State. Hence the increase.

(15) 22A.—Workshop—

				Rs.
Actuals for 1332 Fasli	...	...	...	5,836
" " 1333 "	...	...	...	18,313
			Difference	+ 12,477

The actuals for the year under report include charges incurred in connection with the lighting of the Ramnagar Town and the military barracks. Hence the difference.

(16) 25A.—Army (Regular)—

				Rs.
Actuals for 1332 Fasli	...	...	...	1,80,849
" " 1333 "	...	...	...	2,19,581
			Difference	+ 38,732

The excess is mainly due to comparatively larger sums having been spent under the following heads:—

- I.—Clothing for Infantry, Cavalry and Camelry.
- II.—Mess charges of Cavalry and Camelry.
- III.—Feeding of horses.
- IV.—Other charges, prominent amongst which are—
 - (a) Supply of store by Allahabad Arsenal.
 - (b) Purchase of remounts.
 - (c) Purchase of saddle for Cavalry.

(17) 33.—Miscellaneous—

				Rs.
Actuals for 1332 Fasli	...	...	...	2,04,135
" " 1333 "	...	...	...	20,992
		Difference	...	- 1,83,143
Budget for 1333 Fasli	...	...	...	5,172
Actuals for 1333 "	...	...	...	20,992
		Difference	...	+ 15,820

The actuals of the previous year included value of U. P. bonds for 2 lakhs which were redeposited in the Imperial Bank on their return by the late Col. Vindheshwari Prasad Singh, while the actuals of the year under report include State's subscription of Rs. 17,000 to the Ramnagar Municipality.

(18) 42A.—Repayment of loan (principal)—

				Rs.
Actuals for 1332 Fasli	...	...	...	6,77,922
" " 1333 "	...	...	...	61,000
		Difference	...	- 6,16,922

The following are the details of payments made during the year under report and the preceding year :—

To whom paid.	Paid in 1333 F.		Paid in 1332 F.	
	Rs.		Rs.	
His Highness	...	...	4,24,657	
Imperial Bank	...	...	2,53,254	
Charitable Fund Committee	61,000	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	11	
Total	61,000	...	6,77,922	

(19) Contribution towards His Highness's civil list—

				Rs.
Actuals for 1332 Fasli	...	...	...	5,53,591
" " 1333 "	...	...	...	3,80,270
		Difference	...	- 1,73,321

To secure an equilibrium between the civil list receipts and civil list expenditure, a contribution has to be made by the State to His Highness's civil list. The amount of this contribution varies with the difference between the receipts and the expenditure in question with which the present report has no concern.

STATE ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT.

The Electric Power House remained under B. Sita Ram as Electrical Engineer but was latterly found to have been grossly mismanaged. He has now been removed from the State service and further reference to the Power House may be made more appropriately in next year's report.

The three Wiesel engines of 100, 50 and 45 horse power as well as the water works plant are reported to have worked well. The 25 horse power Ruston engine did not work after the 22nd March 1926 as the dynamo was out of order.

The ice factory did not work throughout the season as the Ice tanks needed replacement and the new ones were not received in time.

The total expenditure was Rs. 37,903.

WORKSHOP DEPARTMENT.

B. Mahabir Prasad remained in charge throughout the year.

The electrification of an important portion of the town road was completed in the course of the year under report but otherwise the report on the working of the workshop is disappointing. Various causes contributed to its failure chief among them being the smallness of orders and the fall in the price of raw material.

The figures of receipt and expenditure are as follows :—

Receipts.	Expenditure.
Received from the State Bank including sums received in previous years but exclusive of amounts spent on buildings, purchase of machines and payment of interest ...	Paid back to State Bank ... Rs. 17,733 Outstanding „ 124,211
... Rs. 95,839	

EXCISE.

Charge of the Excise department was held by Mr. D. Pilditch throughout the year.

Administration.—With the exception of a radical change in the drugs control system, as foreshadowed in last year's report, the department has continued to be administered on the lines obtaining in previous years.

The new drugs system, introduced from April 1st, 1926, imposes on the State complete responsibility for the good conduct of its drugs trade, and ensures for it the fullest degree of control and freedom of action. In brief, the system may be described as follows :—

The State, acting as its own importing agency, takes drugs under bond in bulk from the Benares warehouse to the State warehouse at Gyanpur, for storage and issue as required. At Gyanpur, a packet contractor, working under the supervision of the Excise department takes issues of drugs in bulk from the warehouse according to his requirements and makes them up into sealed packets of fixed weights after depositing sums on account of duty and surcharge in the local sub-treasury. He then deposits the prepared packets in the warehouse for retail vend to the shop licensees. Sale prices at shops are fixed, and the packet contractor, who himself realises the sale values of packets taken by the shop licensees, arranges with the latter the proportions in which the difference between the sums credited into the State sub-treasury and the shop fixed selling rates are to be divided between them. For every stage in the system adequate precautions have been taken to ensure accuracy in accounts and to guard against fraud.

This system is simple in conception, and imposes no extra burden of expenditure on the State; moreover the advantages of sale in sealed packets as a check on adulteration and other forms of abuse are obvious. The system has been found to work very well in practice, and the result of its working will be set forth in a subsequent paragraph. Since its introduction, complaints of State drugs being illegally transported into the surrounding British territory have entirely ceased.

The figure for the year's total consumption of country spirits represents a drop of 33 per cent. from the previous year's figure and about 21 per cent. from that of 1331 Fasil. The bulk of the decrease is attributable to Ramnagar district, where, in order to counter the activities of smugglers, the retail price was raised to the Benares city level. Bhadohi district also shows smaller sales, probably as the result of the continued depression in the carpet trade, as there has been no enhancement of price there. Chakia district again produces a nominal increase. Apart from the local influences tending to effect consumption, it is certain that public opinion is slowly but surely hardening against the drink habit, and it is not improbable that sales will continue to decline until all but those persons irrevocably wedded to strong drink have been induced to adopt total abstinence.

The year's opium consumption figures reveal a drop of only one seer in the aggregate as compared with the previous year. The decline is entirely due to a reduced demand in the Bhadohi district where 17 seers less were sold. It may not be unsafe to summarise that there is an inclination to give up the use of intoxicants of all kinds. In the Ramnagar district sales increased by 4 seers and in the Chakia district by 12 seers, the increase being entirely due to the closing down of poppy cultivation in the Chakia district.

All three kinds of intoxicating drugs show a sensible reduction in the amounts consumed. In the first half of the year the farmer was induced, under pressure, to raise his retail sale rates with a view to placing a check on the wholesale smuggling into British territory which was then rife. In the second half of the year the State assumed absolute control of the trade and imposed regulations to fix the retail prices at figures having a definite relation to the prices obtaining in British territory. The effect of these measures on revenue is dealt with below.

Collection and demand.—All arrears outstanding from the previous year were realised and there were no complaints from licensees of difficulty or hardship in meeting their obligations. The only instance of default was that of the Ramnagar *tari* licensee who disappeared without notice, leaving a debt of Rs. 178-15-0, which subsequently had to be written off. The shop was resold for the remainder of the year on favourable terms.

Settlement.—Settlement of all shops, except the Chakia *tari* license (which dates from September 1926) was concluded for one year from April 1st, 1926. The distillery area liquor shops and the opium shops were settled, as in previous years, with approved candidates under the surcharge system; license fees realised from these shops therefore varied in proportion to the amounts sold by each vendor. In the Ramnagar district the surcharge rates were enhanced from Rs. 2-6-0 and Re. 1-11-0 to Rs. 3-2-0 and Re. 1-14-0 per gallon respectively for 25 U. P. and 50 U. P. strengths

in order to raise the selling price to the level of the Benares city rate, and so eliminate any remaining inducement for smuggling. The increase in price in Ramnagar of Re. 0-3-0 a bottle of 25 U.P. and Re. 0-2-0 a bottle of 50 U. P. in the course of two years had the effect of reducing consumption very considerably, but at least there is the satisfaction of knowing that, even if the Ramnagar consumers have suffered, there is now no longer any reason for supposing that State spirit finds its way into Benares city. In the Bhadohi and Chakia districts the rates of surcharge and duty remained unaltered, and opium rates throughout the State were the same as in the previous year.

The figures for the settlement of shops for *tari* and out-still area spirit were—

			Present year.	Previous year.
			Rs.	Rs.
Outstill spirit	...	...	6,425	7,090
Tari	...	...	1,937	1,785

Settlement of the drugs shop was made in so far as possible with the licensees who had held the shops under the old farming system.

Allocation of shops.—The only change in the number and allocation of shops was the opening of a new drugs shop at Horilla in the Chakia district to meet the requirements of consumers living in an area usually isolated during the monsoon period from the rest of the district by the Karmnasa river.

Revenue and Expenditure.—Statement No. XXIV shows details of receipts and expenditure of the department during the year. Revenue from all sources dropped from Rs. 3,39,651 to Rs. 2,75,825. Lower receipts from country spirits, opium and drugs have all contributed to this decline; but the bulk of the loss is due to the smaller demand for country spirits and the present contraction of receipts from this head may be expected to continue.

In the matter of drugs it is interesting to note the results of the new system as compared with the old. The first half of the year coincided with the last six months of the farming contract, the period during which the farmer was compelled to raise his rates for reasons already stated. The effect on consumption was most marked, and the revenue for the period fell short of the budget estimate by nearly 50 per cent. Since the introduction of the new system the results, calculated on the basis of a normal average consumption in which smuggling is discounted, reveal the following changes: consumption of ganja has declined by 6½ per cent. charas by 27 per cent. and bhāng by 20 per cent. but the gross revenue from these three commodities has increased by 2 per cent. under duty and 41.4 per cent. under surcharge. In a full normal year it is estimated that the aggregate yield from surcharge and duty will be not less than the total realised in 1332 Fasli, when smuggling was at its zenith.

Expenditure declined from Rs. 76,834 to Rs. 65,351 being due to the lower compensation paid to Government and smaller purchases of opium. Charges on account of contingencies were further reduced by effecting economies, and the only increase occurred under the head pay in which normal annual increments are responsible. From the figures given above it will be seen that revenue exceeds expenditure by Rs. 2,10,473 as compared with Rs. 2,62,816 in the previous year. Added to this, there were at the

close of the year sums on account of refund of duty on opium due from Government and the value of the balance of opium in stock at sub-treasuries and of spirit in the Gyanpur bonded warehouse, amounting in all to Rs. 23,890. Thus the total nett receipts were Rs. 2,34,363 as against Rs. 2,70,257 in 1332 Fasli.

CRIME.

Statement XXV relates to breaches of the Excise laws. Of the 16 cases, one relates to the illicit possession of cocaine, one to the illicit distillation of spirit, one to the possession of ganja in excess of the prescribed limit, one to the illicit cultivation of the hemp plant, one to the illicit cultivation and possession of opium, and the remainder to the importing of contraband outstill spirit into the distillery area and minor breaches of the conditions of license. Particularly good work was done by the Ramnagar Police in the detection of the cocaine and the illicit distillation cases. Bhadohi district shows a clean record for the year, and, in so far as crime in respect of opium and drugs is concerned, it is not improbable that this claim to virtue is deserved. It is, however, not so probable that illicit distillation is not carried on; the present high price of licit country spirit holds out every inducement to reap the rich harvest to be obtained by this means. The risk of detection is small, and no stone should be left unturned to eradicate what is a menace alike to the State revenues and the social and moral condition of the people.

Relations with the Excise department, United Provinces, and with the district Excise officers of surrounding territory have continued to exhibit all the cordiality and desire to co-operate that have been so frequently acknowledged in the past. This spirit of frankness and mutual trust has been the means of solving every difference in policy and opinion, and has materially contributed to the smooth working of the department.

Mr. Pilditch expresses his gratitude to the Excise officers of the districts in the State for the ungrudging assistance they have at all times given. He also expresses his thanks to B. Thakur Prasad, the Excise Inspector of Gyanpur for the very valuable assistance he rendered in matters involving technical experience.

CHAPTER VI.
MEDICAL AND SANITATION.

The Medical department was under the charge of Captain S. K. Choudhri, M.B.E., B.A., M.B., throughout the year except for six weeks when he was on privilege leave. Dr. G. P. Das Gupta, M.B., acted during that period.

Medical Staff.—At the close of the year the medical staff consisted of a Pathologist, five sub-assistant surgeons, eighteen compounders, and two midwives.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

General.—The following table shows the work done in each of the hospitals and dispensaries of the State and the District Board during the year as compared with that of the past two years :—

Institutions.	No. of patients treated.		Daily average.		Operations.		REMARKS.
	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	
Lovett Hospital, Ramnagar ...	1,612	22,440	70.43	153.87	1,146	1,446	Under the Bhadohi District Board.
Sir Harcourt Butler Hospital, Gyanpur ...	265	20,017	10.70	97.14	88	760	
Bhadohi Hospital ...	147	20,146	6.65	100.90	48	385	
Campbell Hospital, Chakia ...	82	18,900	3.40	115.41	33	610	
Jail Hospital, Gyanpur ...	87	1,588	5.09	10.39	14	13	
Police Hospital, Gyanpur ...	71	510	2.28	4.43	6	4	
Hostel Dispensary, Meston High School, Ramnagar ...	...	739	..	2.38	...	...
Hostel Dispensary, Lovett High School, Gyanpur ...	...	889	...	5.00	...	6
Total ...	2,264	85,229	104.55	487.14	1,335	3,814	
1923-24 ...	1,811	82,438	80.56	532.52	615	3,138	
1924-25 ...	2,242	87,453	102.79	530.43	1,358	3,610	
1923-26 ...	2,294	85,229	104.55	487.14	1,335	3,814	

Special.—Kala-Azar treatment was continued at the Lovett Hospital, Ramnagar. 84 patients were treated as in-patients and 146 as out-patients. The onrush of a large number of patients coming from the neighbouring and far off British districts for the treatment of this disease continued as usual. On a small scale the district and branch hospitals have also begun this work.

Pathological Department.—The work done in the laboratory is exhibited in the appended statement No. XXXA which compares favourably with the work done in the previous years. The income of the laboratory during the year was Rs. 509-6-0. This increase as compared with the year 1922-23, when it was first opened shows that the work done in this laboratory is appreciated by the public and the profession alike.

A Gas plant has been installed and all the wards have been connected. A great deal of economy in the recurring expenditure for purchasing methylated spirit has been effected.

X-Ray Department.—Replacement of considerable number of old parts of the apparatus by new and improved pattern has increased the efficiency of the department and radiography is becoming popular.

Medical Circulating Library.—It is working satisfactorily. Additions of new books and periodicals are being made every year as funds permit.

BUILDINGS.

The male and female wards of Campbell Hospital, Chakia, have since been opened for the reception of patients. This addition has filled a long felt want in the midst of jungles.

A formal opening ceremony was arranged by the donors Sahu Ram Prasad and Haji Muhammad Idris of the male and female wards built by them at Bhadohi Hospital on 13th November 1926 and His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur very kindly performed the ceremony.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The recorded number of births and deaths for the whole of the State was 11,394 and 5,624 the ratio per mille of population being 31.41 and 15.50 respectively.

EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

Malaria.—The free distribution of quinine and cinchona febrifuge was continued to the infected areas. The incidence of Malaria was as usual.

Plague.—The disease was very mildly prevalent in the Bhadohi district and 1,260 inoculations were performed. As far as it could be ascertained no one out of the inoculated persons was attacked by or died of plague.

Cholera.—There was no cholera reported from any of the districts.

Small-pox.—The State shared the same fate as the neighbouring areas in British territories. All possible steps were taken for the furtherance of vaccination and re-vaccination of the whole population. There is still a great deal of prejudice against it, specially in rural areas of the State where most of the inhabitants are illiterate and superstitious.

Much publicity work is required in this connection as a severe pandemic is feared in the year 1930 according to a forecast made in one of the provinces.

VACCINATION.

The staff consisted of an Assistant Superintendent of Vaccination and nine vaccinators including those placed under the Bhadohi District Board.

The work done during the year under report as compared with the last two years is exhibited in the following table :—

Year.	No. of persons vaccinated including re-vaccination.	Average No. of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	No. of persons vaccinated per mille of population.	Inspections performed by the Asst. Superintendent.	REMARKS.
1923-24 ...	10,294	1143.77	28.38	4,978	
1924-25 ...	9,409	1045.44	26.49	4,995	
1925-26 ..	9,157	1144.62	25.24	5,015	

The Chief Medical Officer inspected the work of all the vaccinators and performed 828 inspections.

CHAPTER VII. EDUCATION.

Khan Bahadur Mr. Syed Ahmad Hasan, B.A., Director of Education, remained in charge of the Department till July 24th when he went on leave and B. Rup Narain Sahib officiated for him.

ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

There are two High schools in the State: Meston High School at Ramnagar, and Lovett High School at Gyanpur.

There was only one change in the staff of the Meston High School owing to the resignation of one of the assistant masters B. Rajendra Prasad who left the school to practice at the Bar. B. Ram Badan Lal was transferred from the Lovett High School to fill the vacancy.

There were several changes in the Lovett High School. Owing to repeated attacks of cholera, the Head Master was obliged to take leave twice and the senior assistant B. Raghunath Prasad officiated for him. Three assistants took leave for various terms and one of them B. Jagarnath Prasad ultimately resigned on securing a post in the Co-operative department of the United Provinces. B. Daya Shanker, a failed B.A., was appointed in his place. Mention has already been made of the place made vacant by the transfer of B. Rambadan Lal to the Meston High School. His place was filled up by the appointment of B. Bholanath Rai, B.Sc., a resident of the Bhadohi district. The Drawing Master who had been on leave at the end of 1332 returned about the middle of November 1925.

The enrolment in the Meston High School rose from 283 as on the 30th September 1925 to 296 and in the Lovett from 268 to 314. Almost all the classes in the latter school were full and in some of them admissions were made by the Head Master over the prescribed number with the permission of the Inspector of Schools. There were two sections in Class VIII in the Lovett High School as in the year before.

The result of the Meston High School in the High School Examination was poor as out of 16 boys who appeared only 5 passed, 4 in the 2nd and one in the 3rd division. The Lovett High School did better comparatively getting 10 passes out of 15 boys sent up. Seven of them were placed in the 3rd division, three in the 2nd. This result can only be termed fair but an obvious explanation of this may be found in the several changes which occurred in the staff particularly the enforced absence of the Head Master on leave owing to ill health. The Head Master of the Meston High School has offered no explanation in his report.

Three boys were sent up for the High School scholarship examination from the Lovett High School and one of them passed and secured the scholarship awarded by the State.

In the House annual examinations 251 boys sat in the Meston High School and 112 passed but another 74 were promoted. In the Lovett High School 199 boys were promoted out of 248 who sat for the annual examinations. It seems to me that undue leniency has been observed in both the schools in giving promotion and the number of the boys who had not completely passed and were promoted was rather large. In his inspection of the latter school the Inspector of Schools also noticed the leniency and I shall issue suitable orders on the subject.

Libraries.—Additions were made to the number of books in both the schools and the totals at the end of the year under report were 2,511 in the Meston and 1,743 in the Lovett High School.

Discipline, Health and Games.—Discipline is reported to have been quite satisfactory in both the schools and the boys kept good health. They were periodically examined by the Medical Officers.

The Lovett High School again sent up boys for the Mackenzie school certificate examination and out of 32 who sat 23 were declared successful.

Games were played as usual and received due attention. Matches were played with outside teams and teams were also sent up to take part in the Benares State Hockey tournament. I was told by Mr. Pilditch who had watched the games that although unfortunately the Lovett High School team was matched against a very strong team and lost, it did remarkably well.

Scouting has received a good deal of attention since it was revived under the Seva Samiti system in the Lovett High School and in most of the vernacular schools of the State about the end of 1932. A number of teachers were sent up for training given in Benares and on their return troops were formed and a course of training started. There were about 90 scouts in the Lovett High School and smaller numbers in most of the secondary and primary vernacular schools.

Debating Society and Vidyarthi Sahaek Sabha.—Both of these have flourished in the Lovett High School. The Sabha gave pecuniary aid to 17 students to the aggregate amount of Rs. 190 and had a closing balance of Rs. 447 at the end of the year. Shriman Maharaj Kumar Bahadur was pleased to donate a sum of Rs. 100 to its funds.

Hostels.—The completion of the building of the Lovett High School Hostel was a great step and has met a long and keenly felt want. Nothing could prove it better than the fact that within a few days of its occupation the number of boarders went up to 75 while there is really accommodation for 57. A number of applications for admission had to be refused for want of accommodation, and the Head Master remarks that "the building soon looked small for our needs." The improvement in the living is quite apparent and boys are able to strive to lead a healthy life and acquire clean habits. The Mess system which was suggested by the Head Master appears to have been kindly taken to by the Hindu boys and appreciated. With the rise in the number of boarders and introduction of proper Hostel systems the work naturally increased and an Assistant Superintendent had to be appointed.

In the Hostel of the Meston High School the number of boarders was almost the same as in the year before being 45 against 46.

Building.—The Science block so urgently required for the Lovett High School since some years is still to be built but a sum of Rs. 5,000 has been provided for it in the budget.

There is also press for accommodation in the main building of that school but in the face of more pressing requirements it seems to be useless to broach the question of an addition to it at present.

Work of the staff.—Both the Head Masters have continued to discharge their duties with their usual zeal and ability and have received the loyal co-operation of their assistants. It is rather unfortunate that the Meston High School has not shown satisfactory results in the High school examination and the matter will be looked into.

and Receipts expenditure.—The figures for receipts and expenditure were as follows :—

	RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	1833.	1932.	1833.	1932.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Meston	3,139	2,823	23,934	23,092
Lovett	2,829	2,250	23,745	22,818

General.—The prize distribution of the Lovett High School was held in February 1926 and was presided over by Shriman Maharaj Kumar Bahadur. The remarks which he was graciously pleased to make in the course of his speech were extremely encouraging to the staff of the school. In honour of the occasion Babu Prem Bahadur Singh Baghel announced a silver medal and a Hockey challenge cup—the latter to be known as "B. Indar Bahadur Singh Baghel Hockey Challenge Cup." Thakur Brij Bhushan Singh of Serwa presented a sum of Rs. 48 for a scholarship also in honour of the occasion.

VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

The number of vernacular schools in the Chakia and Ramnagar districts has remained the same as in the year before but there has been an increase in the number of scholars in all kinds of schools as will appear from the following statement :—

Class of Institution.	1832.		1933.	
	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.
Secondary	1	86	1	108
Primary (Boys)	13	1,244	13	1,372
Aided	5	139	5	167
Primary (Girls)	1	61	1	63
	20	1,530	20	1,710
Sanskrit Pathshelas, Chakia and Gyanpur	2	57	2	59

In pursuance of persistent demand for some arrangement for teaching English made chiefly by the State officials of Chakia a teacher was appointed at the end of July 1926 and 24 boys of Class V of the Middle School took English as an optional subject. These are charged a fee of 8 annas per student but the rest of the vernacular education continues to be free throughout the State.

Examinations.—The Middle School (Chakia) sent up 21 boys for the vernacular final examination and 14 were successful. This indicated some improvement over the previous year but the result was not as good as it used to be in this school in former years. In the House annual examinations 49 students passed out of 61 and were promoted as against 43 and 50 of the year before.

The Chakia Sanskrit Pathshala sent up 12 students for the Madhyama and Prathama examinations of the Government Sanskrit College (8 for the different parts of Madhyama and 4 for the Prathama) and half of them came out successful. The Gyanpur Pathshala sent up 5 boys and all of them passed.

All the teachers possess the necessary qualifications and the scale of pay of almost all the trained teachers was revised during the year and promotions were given to them.

The cost of vernacular education under report including building was Rs. 24,156 as against Rs. 18,872 of 1932.

The Deputy Inspector of Schools Babu Lalita Prasad held his office throughout the year and carried out his duties with his usual zeal and ability. His work has considerably increased particularly since the creation of the District Board in Bhadohi and the question of appointing a Sub-Deputy will have to be taken up before long.

CHAPTER VIII.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

NEW LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

The Act II of 1926 (an Act further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898) was adopted in the State in the course of the year.

The following important Rules and Notifications were issued during the year under report:—

1. Rules under the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act (VIII of 1873).
2. Byelaws under section 187 of N.-W. P. and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1900.
3. Notification proclaiming certain portions of the State Forest as protected forest under section 10 B. S., Forest Act.
4. Notification declaring certain portions of the State Forest as Reserved Forest under the B. S. Forest Act, 1921, and appointing the Collector of Chakia as Settlement Officer.
5. Notification exempting "Kripans" of the size of 9 inches for the Sikh community from the operations of the Arms Rules,

APPENDICES.

STATEMENT I.

Statement showing the collection of Land Revenue in the Benares State for the year 1925-26 (1333 Fasli).

Kind of demand.	DEMAND.			DEDUCTIONS.					BALANCE.		
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Remission.		Postponement.		Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.
				Arrears.	Current.	Arrears.	Current.				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
				BHADOHI (TAHSIL WEST).							
1. Mansuri ... ..	...	32,207 12 5	32,207 12 5	...	8 8 9	...	...	8 8 9	...	32,199 3 8	32,199 3 8
2. Mustajri	59 15 5	16,408 4 3	16,463 3 8	...	...	...	...	...	59 15 5	16,403 4 3	16,463 3 8
3. Sasawals (stipendary) ...	1,025 15 6	2,44,642 11 8	2,45,668 11 2	...	309 6 7	...	...	309 6 7	1,025 15 6	2,44,343 5 1	2,45,359 4 7
4. Raiyatwari Patwaris ...	141 11 6	57,369 13 7	57,511 9 1	...	443 12 7	...	...	443 12 7	141 11 6	56,926 1 0	57,067 12 6
5. Raiyatwari Sasawals... ..	261 4 5	1,13,329 13 11	1,13,591 2 4	...	126 2 8	...	...	126 2 8	261 4 5	1,13,203 11 3	1,13,464 15 8
Total	1,488 14 10	4,63,953 7 10	4,65,442 6 8	...	887 14 7	...	...	887 14 7	1,488 14 10	4,63,065 9 3	4,64,554 8 1
				BHADOHI (TAHSIL EAST).							
1. Mansuri ... ..	...	30,731 12 10	30,731 12 10	...	41 9 0	...	...	41 9 0	...	30,690 3 10	30,690 3 10
2. Mustajri	1 0 0	24,630 10 4	24,631 10 4	...	1 14 6	...	...	1 14 6	1 0 0	24,628 11 10	24,629 11 10
3. Sasawals	409 7 4	1,40,189 5 8	1,40,598 13 0	...	104 9 8	...	...	104 9 8	409 7 4	1,40,084 12 0	1,40,494 3 4
4. Raiyatwari Patwaris ...	181 15 6	77,930 14 6	78,112 14 0	...	10 12 9	...	...	10 12 9	181 15 6	77,920 1 9	78,102 1 3
5. Raiyatwari Sasawals ...	89 9 6	27,477 14 7	27,517 8 1	...	...	...	...	...	89 9 6	27,477 14 7	27,517 8 1
Total	632 0 4	3,00,960 9 11	3,01,592 10 3	...	158 13 11	...	...	158 13 11	632 0 4	3,00,801 13 0	3,01,433 12 4
GRAND TOTAL	2,120 15 2	7,64,914 1 9	7,69,035 0 11	...	1,046 12 6	...	...	1,046 12 6	2,120 15 2	7,63,867 5 3	7,65,288 4 5

STATEMENT I.

Statement showing the collection of Land Revenue in the Benares State for the year 1925-26 (1333 Fasli)—(continued).

Kind of demand.	COLLECTIONS.				UNREALISED.			REMARKS
	Arrears.	Current.	Surplus.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	
BHADOHI (TAHSIL WEST)—(conold.).								
1. Manzuri ... ..	...	32,199 3 8	70 12 3	32,269 15 11	...	...	...
2. Mustajri	59 15 5	16,403 4 8	0 1 3	16,463 4 11	...	...	...
3. Sasawals (stipendary)	1,025 15 6	2,44,333 5 1	1,897 8 1	2,47,256 12 6	...	...	...
4. Baiyatwari Patwaris	141 11 6	56,926 1 0	52 5 9	57,120 2 8	...	...	...
5. Baiyatwari Sasawals	261 4 5	1,13,203 11 3	120 11 1	1,13,585 10 9	...	...	...
Total	1,488 14 10	4,63,065 9 3	2 141 6 5	4,66,695 14 6	...	...	...
BHADOHI (TAHSIL EAST)—(conold.).								
1. Manzuri ... ..	...	30,690 3 10	14 4 3	30,704 8 1	...	...	...
2. Mustajri	1 0 0	24,628 11 10	...	24,629 11 10	...	...	...
3. Sasawals	409 7 4	1 40,084 12 0	304 1 7	1 40,798 4 11	...	...	...
4. Baiyatwari Patwaris	181 15 6	77,920 1 9	51 14 7	78,153 15 10	...	...	...
5. Baiyatwari Sasawals	39 9 6	27,477 14 7	16 8 0	27,534 0 1	...	...	...
Total	632 0 4	3,00,801 14 0	386 12 5	3,01,830 8 9	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	2,120 15 2	7,63,867 5 3	2,528 2 10	7,68,616 7 3	...	...	...

STATEMENT I.

Statement showing the collection of Land Revenue in the Benares State for the year 1925-26 (1333 Fasli)—(continued).

Kind of demand.	DEMAND.			DEDUCTIONS.					BALANCE.		
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Remission.		Postponement.		Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.
				Arrears.	Current.	Arrears.	Current.				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
CHAKIA.											
1. Mukarrari ... ..	...	4,896 0 0	4,896 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,896 0 0	4,896 0 0
2. Mustajri ... ..	...	7,228 0 0	7,228 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,228 0 0	7,228 0 0
3. Kham	739 0 0	3,46,386 0 0	3,47,125 0 0	...	2,000 0 0	...	649 0 0	2,619 0 0	...	3,44,476 0 0	3,44,476 0 0
Total	739 0 0	3,58,510 0 0	3,59,249 0 0	...	2,000 0 0	...	649 0 0	2,649 0 0	...	3,56,300 0 0	3,56,600 0 0
BAMNAGAR.											
1. Mustajri ... ..	...	2,823 8 0	2,823 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,823 8 0	2,823 8 0
2. Kham	249 14 4	16,562 2 6	16,812 0 10	204 14 0	3,276 8 3	...	...	3,481 6 3	45 0 4	13,285 10 3	13,330 10 7
Total	249 14 4	19,385 10 6	19,635 8 10	204 14 0	3,276 8 3	...	...	3,481 6 3	45 0 4	16,109 2 3	16,154 2 7
GRAND TOTAL	3,109 13 6	11,42,809 12 8	11,45,919 9 9	204 14 0	6,323 4 9	...	649 0 0	7,177 2 9	2,145 15 6	11,36,676 7 6	11,38,742 7 0

STATEMENT I.

Statement showing the collection of Land Revenue in the Benares State for the year 1925-26 (1333 Fasli)—(concluded).

Kind of demand.	COLLECTIONS.				UNREALISED.			REMARKS.
	Arrears.	Current.	Surplus.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
CHAKIA—(conold.).								
1. Mukarrari ... ..	...	4,896 0 0	...	4,896 0 0	...	...	...
2. Mustajri ... ..	...	7,228 0 0	...	7,228 0 0	...	...	...
3. Kham	157 0 0	3,44,319 0 0	...	3,44,476 0 0	...	...	...
Total	157 0 0	3,56,443 0 0	...	3,56,600 0 0	...	...	...
RAMNAGAR—(conold.).								
1. Mustajri ... ..	...	2,823 8 0	...	2,823 8 0	...	...	...
2. Kham	38 1 7	13,284 6 0	...	13,322 7 7	6 14 9	1 4 3	8 3 0	
Total	38 1 7	16,107 14 0	...	16,145 15 7	6 14 9	1 4 3	8 3 0	
GRAND TOTAL	2,316 0 9	11,36,418 3 3	2,528 2 10	11,41,262 6 10	6 14 9	1 4 3	8 3 0	

STATEMENT II.

Statement showing other incomes from Cesses, etc., in Benares State during the year 1925-26 (1333 Fasli).

Serial No.	Class of income.	DEMAND.			Amount received during the year under report.	Balance.	Remission.	Balance.	REMARKS.
		Arrears.	Current.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
BHADOHI DISTRICT.									
1	Local rates ...	...	66,756 0 11	66,756 0 11	66,756 0 11	...	...	...
2	Patwari cess ...	...	24,258 1 3	24,258 1 3	24,258 1 3	...	...	...
3	Other cess ...	...	72 14 5	72 14 5	72 14 5	...	...	...
4	Behra cess ..	...	484 4 11	484 4 11	484 4 11	...	..	...
5	Chares ...	...	684 2 9	684 2 9	684 2 9	...	..	...
6	Bayai ...	...	1,919 0 0	1,919 0 0	1,919 0 0	...	...	...
7	Jhari ...	...	298 14 6	298 14 6	298 14 6	...	...	...
8	Kargahi ...	...	154 8 11	154 8 11	154 8 11	...	...	...
9	Ghardwari ...	...	1,147 11 11	1,147 11 11	1,147 11 11	...	...	...

10	Fish	163 13 0	163 13 0	173 13 0	Includes Rs. 10 received in Collectorate treasury.	
11	Singhara	...	...	923 13 6	923 13 6	923 13 6	...	...	..
12	Rent of Grove	...	..	988 4 10	988 4 10	988 4 10	...	...	...
13	Peri	...	...	16,417 7 4	16,417 7 4	16,417 7 4	...	...	..
14	Wood	928 15 3	928 15 3	1,772 14 3		Includes Rs. 44-15-0 received in Collectorate treasury.
15	Fruits	...	...	79 0 6	79 6	127 4 6	...	...	...
16	Nonar	649 0 0	649 0 0	649 0 0		Includes Rs. 48-4-0 received in Collectorate treasury.
17	Lahi	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Kankar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Nazrana	2,956 4 3	2,956 4 3	11,874 9 6		Includes Rs. 8,918-5-3 received in Collectorate treasury.
20	Ferry receipts	..	...	1,053 8 0	1,053 8 0	1,053 8 0	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	1,19,935 14 3	11,9,935 14 3	1,29,756 6 6	...	...	...
CHAKIA DISTRICT.											
1	Local rate cess	...	...	21,083 0 0	21,083 0 0	21,083 0 0	...	...	...
2	Patwari cess	...	...	10,374 0 0	10,374 0 0	10,374 0 0	...	...	...
3	Other cess	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Canal cess	...	5,414 0 0	43,467 0 0	48,881 0 0	44,178 0 0	..	4,703 0 0	...		
	Total	...	5,414 0 0	74,924 0 0	80,338 0 0	75,635 0 0	..	4,703 0 0	...		
	GRAND TOTAL	...	5,414 0 0	1,94,859 14 3	2,00,273 14 3	2,05,391 6 6	...	4,703 0 0	...		

STATE
Benares State for the

Return of Cognizable Crime.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offences.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported during the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (4 + 5 - 6).	Number expunged as false or non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	TRUE CASES.				
									Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected.	Total true cases (6 + 10 + 11 + 12).	Total Magistrates true cases.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.												
1	115, 117, 118, 119 120, B (1) ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ... Cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, Safety and Justice.											
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the Army ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Ditto Coin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	255 to 263A ...	Ditto Stamps ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Ditto Government Promissory Notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Ditto Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216 and 216A.	Harbouring an offender ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225B and 226.	Other offences against Public Justice	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	2	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158 and 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	3	7	1	9	2	2	5	...	...	6	3
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
		Total	...	8	10	1	12	2	3	7	...	9	3
		CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.											
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ...	1	2	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	2	...
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	1	3	...	4	...	...	1	1	1	3	...
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	5	...	5	1	...	2	...	2	4	...
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...

STATE
Benares State for the

Return of Cognisable Crime.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offences.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported during the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (†+6-6).	Number expunged as false or non-cognisable.	Number pending at end of year.	TRUE CASES.				Total Magistrate's true cases.	
									Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected.	Total true cases (6+10+11+12).		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
SECTION 5 OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.														
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335.	Grievous hurt ... ..	...	21	20	1	...	...	1	...	...	21	8
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	327, 330, 332, 324.	Hurt	1	12	9	4	1	...	...	...	2	11	3
21	323 to 329 and 371 to 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	1	...	...	1	...	...	( ) 1	...	...	1	2
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
24	304A, 333	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			...	4	46	29	21	2	1	7	3	6	45	13
CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property or against property only.														
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dakaiti and preparation and assembly for dakaiti.	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	2	2	...
26	392 to 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 439 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	10	10	3
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452	Lurking house, trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	3	350	190	163	3	...	7	...	153	350	5	
30	331, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dakaites, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			...	4	364	190	178	3	1	7	...	167	364	13
Carried over			...	11	420	220	211	7	5	21	3	173	418	29

MENT III.

year 1925-26 (1333 Fasli)—(continued).

Return of Persons.

Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (134 1/2).	REMARKS.	Persons in custody or on bail pending trial or investigation at beginning of year.	Arrested by Police, during the year.	Released under section 109, C. P. C.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail.	PERSONS CONCERNING MAGISTRATE'S CASES.			REMARKS.
												Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
2	29	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	23	2	21	
...	
...	14	1 withdrawn ...	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	
...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	4	...	4	
...	
...	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
2	58	2 withdrawn ...	18	16	4	10	20	12	7	...	1	39	2	37	
...	2	...	...	12	...	...	12	...	...	2	12	...	...	...
1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	
...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	
1	356	...	2	5	...	...	7	7	...	1	...	6	1	5	
...	
2	377	...	2	17	...	...	19	7	...	4	12	25	2	23	
5	447	2 withdrawn ...	40	86	4	10	113	59	18	7	34	83	7	76	1 died.

STATE
Benares State for the

Return of Cognizable Crime.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offences.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported during the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (4+5-6).	Number expunged as false or non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.					Total Magistrate's True cases.
									Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected.	Total true cases (6+10+11+12).		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.	Brought forward ...	11	420	220	211	7	5	21	3	173	418	29	
		CLASS IV.--Minor offences against the person.												
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	374 ...	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		CLASS V.--Minor offences against property.												
34	379 to 382 ...	Theft { of cattle ordinary	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	5	...
			...	67	20	47	2	...	13	2	30	66	49	
35	406 to 409 ..	Criminal breach of trust	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
36	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property { of cattle ordinary	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...
			...	10	...	10	...	...	8	2	...	10	5
37	419, 420 ...	Cheating	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	5
38	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	61
39	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	1	80	21	69	5	...	25	4	35	85	
		CLASS VI --Other offences not specified above.												
40	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 285, 286, 287, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	...	...	31	...	31	...	29	2	...	31	42
42	...	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	...	35	...	35	...	1	32	2	...	34	...	
43	...	All offences under the Criminal Tribes Act (11 of 1911).	...	8	16	...	24	...	11	12	1	13	...	
		Total	...	8	82	...	90	...	12	73	5	78	42	
		GRAND TOTAL FOR 1333	...	20	592	242	370	12	17	119	12	298	194	
		GRAND TOTAL FOR 1332	...	20	675	215	480	5	20	154	15	286	116	

MENT III.

year 1925-26 (1333 Fashi)—(concluded).

Return of Persons.

Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (137-14.)	REMARKS.	Persons in custody or on bail pending trial or investigation at beginning of year.	Arrested by Police during the year.	Released under section 169, C. P. C.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail.	PERSONS CONCERNING MAGISTRATE'S CASES.			REMARKS.
												Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
5	447	2 withdrawn ...	40	88	4	10	112	59	18	7	34	83	7	76	1 died.
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	114	...	...	21	...	...	21	18	3	...	...	129	8	121	...
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...
...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	15	...	...	10	...	...	10	8	2	...	...	5	3	...	2 committed.
...	6	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	13	...	13	...
2	62	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	206	2	203	...
...
11	208	...	...	35	...	...	35	30	5	...	...	357	18	342	2 committed.
...
82	73	...	...	31	...	...	31	29	2	...	...	55	42	13	...
...
...	34	...	...	115	...	...	115	100	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	13	...	...	14	...	...	14	12	1	10	1	...	...	...	...
32	120	...	...	160	...	...	160	141	18	10	1	55	42	13	...
48	776	2 withdrawn ...	40	281	4	10	307	230	41	17	35	495	62	431	1 died, 2 committed.
29	788	...	19	323	...	3	339	247	51	9	41	317	40	277	...

STATEMENT IV.

Statement showing the number of Civil Suits preferred disposed of and pending in the State Courts during the year 1925-26, as compared with the preceding year.

Detail.	1924-25.	1925-26.	REMARKS.
Total number of suits for disposal	976	943	
Ditto disposed of without trial	108	183	
Ditto do. without contest...	272	422	
Ditto do. on reference to arbitration.	2	6	
Ditto do. with contest	108	164	
Ditto pending at the close of the year.	486	168	

STATEMENT V.

Statement showing the number of Small Cause Court suits preferred, disposed of and pending in the State Courts during the year 1925-26 as compared with the preceding year.

Detail.	1924-25.	1925-26.	REMARKS.
Total number of suits for disposal	1,268	1,470	
Ditto disposed of without trial	269	302	
Ditto do. without contest...	632	847	
Ditto do. after contest	107	139	
Ditto do. on reference to arbitration.	...	3	
Ditto pending at the close of the year.	260	179	

STATEMENT VI.

Statement showing the number of suits and applications filed and disposed of in the Civil Courts, Benares State, during the year 1925-26.

Detail.	Total for disposal.	Total disposed of.	Pending at the close of the year.	REMARKS.
<i>Civil Suits—</i>				
Chief Court ...	8	7	1	
Bhadohi Judgeship ...	935	768	167	
Total ...	943	775	168	
<i>Small Cause Court Suits—</i>				
Chief Court ...	48	46	2	
Bhadohi Judgeship ..	1,301	1,131	170	
Chakia Judgeship ...	121	114	7	
Total ...	1,470	1,291	179	
<i>Civil execution applications—</i>				
Chief Court ...	68	64	4	
Bhadohi Judgeship ...	639	475	164	
Chakia Judgeship ...	...	...	...
Total ...	707	539	168	
<i>Small Cause Court execution applications—</i>				
Chief Court ...	...	...	...
Bhadohi Judgeship ...	748	456	287	
Chakia Judgeship ...	98	75	23	
Total ...	841	531	310	
<i>Civil Miscellaneous applications—</i>				
Chief Court ...	75	78	2	
Bhadohi Judgeship ...	691	651	40	
Chakia Judgeship ...	26	23	3	
Total ...	792	747	45	

STATEMENT VII.

Statement showing the number of persons under trial, and result of trial in various courts of the Benares State during the year 1925-26.

Name of Court,	Under trial during the year.	Discharged.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed.	Referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the close of the year.	REMARKS.
Chief Court ...	13	1	...	12	...	...	...	..
Sessions Court, Bhadohi	23	...	5	5	..	...	...	13	
District Magistrate, Bhadohi.	136	17	21	58	12	...	...	28	
Deputy Magistrate, Bhadohi.	509	196	174	127	10	...	1	1	
B. Nihal Singh, Magistrate, 2nd class.	258	92	144	22	...	...	..	...
S. Mohamad Said, Magistrate, 2nd class.	232	50	167	14	...	...	1	...	
M. Sheo Prasad, Magistrate, 2nd class.	116	5	85	...	...	...	...	26	
M. Bisheshar Prasad, Magistrate, 2nd class.	43	...	42	1	...	...	...	...
M. Amba Charan, Magistrate, 3rd class.	233	32	177	1	..	...	...	23	
M. Ahmad Ullah, Magistrate, 3rd class.	164	25	133	6	...	...	...	...
District Magistrate, Chakia.	266	56	139	44	10	...	1	16	
M. Narbada Prasad, Magistrate, 2nd class, Chakia.	212	25	146	16	...	...	...	25	
M. Anrup Lall, Magistrate, 3rd class, Chakia.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
District Magistrate, Ramnagar.	90	10	40	32	2	...	1	6	
B. Bijai Prasad Singh, Magistrate, 1st class, Ramnagar.	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
B. Mahanarayan Singh, Magistrate, 2nd class, Ramnagar.	100	9	64	27	...	...	...	...
Special Magistrate, Ramnagar.	23	4	14	5	...	...	...	..
Total ...	2,422	522	1,352	373	34	...	4	137	

STATEMENT VIII.

Statement showing the number of appeals and revisions preferred, disposed of and pending in the Benares State Courts during the year 1925-26 as compared with the preceding year.

	Preferred.		Disposed of.		Pending.		REMARKS.
	1924-25.	1925-26.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1924-25.	1925-26.	
<i>Appeals—</i>							
Chief Court ...	30	29	30	28	...	1	
Sessions Court, Bhadohi	26	29	26	27	...	2	
District Magistrate's Court, Bhadohi.	32	19	29	18	3	1	
District Magistrate's Court, Chakia.	3	3	3	3	...	...
District Magistrate's Court, Ramnagar.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	91	80	88	76	3	4	
<i>Revisions—</i>							
Chief Court ...	46	42	46	41	...	1	
Sessions Court, Bhadohi	6	7	6	7	...	...
District Magistrate's Court, Bhadohi.	10	7	10	6	...	1	
District Magistrate's Court, Chakia.	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Magistrate's Court, Ramnagar.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	62	56	62	54	...	2	

STATEMENT IX.

Statement showing the number of appeals and applications for revision preferred, disposed of and pending during the year 1925-26 in the State Courts, as compared with the preceding year.

	Total for disposal.		Disposed of.		Pending.		REMARKS.
	1924-25.	1925-26.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1924-25.	1925-26.	
<i>Appeals—</i>							
Civil	62	70	61	67	1	3	
Rent and Revenue	77	96	73	79	4	11	
<i>Revisions—</i>							
Civil	16	*39	16	37	...	2	
Rent and Revenue	17	13	17	13	...	...

*This also includes the review before the Chief Court.

STATEMENT X.

Statement showing the number of rent suits preferred, disposed of and pending in the Revenue Courts of the Benares State, during the year 1925-26 as compared with the preceding year.

Detail.	1924-25.	1925-26.	REMARKS.
Total number of suits for disposal ...	1,951	1,822	
Ditto disposed of ...	1,805	1,495	
Ditto do. without trial ...	195	244	
Ditto do. without contest ...	1,167	996	
Ditto do. on reference to arbitration.	152	10	
Ditto do. with contest ...	301	245	
Ditto pending at the close of the year.	146	327	

STATEMENT XI.

Statement showing the civil suits before the Panchayats in the district of Bhadohi during the year 1925-26.

Serial No.	Name of Panchayat.	Suits pending from last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Decreed.	Dismissed.	Pending at the end of the year.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Ugapur ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	..
2	Suriawan, Patti Zorawar Singh	...	4	4	3	1	...	
3	Suriawan, Patti Achal Singh ...	...	7	7	4	1	2	
4	Jangiganj ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Chauri ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Mondh ... ..	...	13	13	6	7	...	
7	Naudhan ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Digh ... ..	...	1	1	...	1	...	
9	Lakhno ... ..	...	4	4	2	2	...	
10	Abholi ... ..	...	1	1	...	1	...	
11	Madho Singh	1	14	15	6	4	5	
	Total	1	44	45	21	17	7	

STATEMENT XII.

Statement showing the criminal cases before the Panchayats in the district of Bhadohi during the year 1925-26.

Serial No.	Name of Panchayat.	Pending from last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Conviction.	Compromised.	Dismissed.	Pending at the end of year.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Ugapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Suriawan, Patti Zorawar Singh.	...	5	5	...	...	5	...	
3	Suriawan, Patti Achal Singh.	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
4	Jangiganj...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	
5	Chauri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Mondh ...	...	4	4	...	...	4	...	
7	Naudhan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Digh ...	...	10	10	2	...	8	...	
9	Lakhno ...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...
10	Abholi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Madho Singh	...	4	4	2	...	2	...	
	Total	...	27	27	5	2	20	....

STATEMENT XIII.

Statement showing distribution of prisoners of all classes confined in State Jail, 1333 Fashi.

Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoner.	Remained at commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Grand total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average of each.			Total daily average of whole year.			REMARKS.
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
Gyanpur	Convicts	99	...	90	122	6	128	212	6	218	129	5	134	88	1	84	78.26	1.35	79.61				
	Under trial	11	1	12	101	11	112	112	13	124	97	11	108	15	1	16	8.51	3.52	9.03	90.40	1.87	92.27	
	Civil	...	..	...	28	...	28	28	...	28	28	...	28	5	...	5	3.63	...	3.63			
	Total	101	1	102	251	17	268	352	18	370	249	16	265	103	2	105	90.40	1.67	92.27	90.40	1.87	92.27	

STATEMENT XVI.

Statement of Expenditure for 1332-1333 Fasli.

Name of sub-heads.	EXPENDITURE.	
	1332 Fasli.	1323 Fasli.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Salary and travelling allowance	6,281 12 0	6,346 6 0
Maintenance charges in British Jails	1,811 13 0	1,779 0 6
Dietary charges	5,849 11 11	5,813 12 0
Clothing and bedding of prisoners	619 5 0	487 5 0
Sanitation charges	17 3 9	20 12 0
Charges for moving prisoners	193 5 6	196 5 0
Miscellaneous	599 4 0	453 8 6
Office contingencies	626 10 3	806 0 8
Petty construction and repairs	129 15 4	402 3 6
Extraordinary charges	30 12 0	10 2 6
Factory	2,173 2 8	1,407 0 2
Total	18,332 15 5	17,722 7 10

STATEMENT XVII.

Statement showing the result of the employment of convicts in the Jail in Benares State for 1333 Fasli.

Jail		Credits.							Debits.							Profit.	Loss.
		Average number sentenced to labour	Cash in hand at the end of 1332 Fasli.	Manufactured articles at the end of 1332 Fasli.	Raw materials at the end of 1332 Fasli.	Amount of outstanding bills due by the Jails at the end of 1332 Fasli.	Amount of outstanding bills due to the Jails at the end of 1332 Fasli.	Amount drawn from Treasury, 1333 Fasli.	Total.	Cash in hand at the end of 1333 Fasli.	Manufactured articles at the end of 1333 Fasli.	Raw materials at the end of 1333 Fasli.	Amount of outstanding bills due by the Jail at the end of 1333 Fasli.	Amount of outstanding bills due to the Jails at the end of 1333 Fasli.	Amount paid in to Treasury by cash or invoice during the year 1333 Fasli.			Total.
Gyampur ...	7901	Rs	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	...	...	121 8 9	336 4 9	...	...	1,407 0 2	1,864 13 8	...	239 0 2	232 16 10	...	...	...	2,718 13 7	3,200 13 7	1,336 15 11

Note—

(a) Vegetables etc. sold, in the market ... Rs. a. p. 333 4 10
 (b) Vegetables and chillies supplied to prisoners ... 205 7 4
538 12 2

STATEMENT XVIII.

Statement showing sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes in State Jails during 1333 Fasli.

Name of Jail.	Class of prisoners.	Daily average strength.			Daily average number of sick prisoners.			Remained in Hospital on the last day of the past year.			Admitted in Jail Hospital.			Total of col. 4 and 5.			Discharged and cured from Hospital.			Discharged otherwise.			Died.			Total.			Remained in Hospital on the last day of the year.			REMARKS.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27				
Gyanpur ...	Convict	78-26	1-35	79-61	1-828	0-043	1-871	1	1	64	2	66	65	2	6	56	2	58	...	...	1	...	1	57	2	59	8	...	8			
	Under trial ...	8-51	0-52	9-13	0-204	0-085	0-69	...	...	8	8	11	8	8	11	8	8	11	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	11	...	...	...
	Civil ...	3-63	...	3-63	0-024	...	0-024	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	
	Total ...	90-40	1-27	92-27	2-056	0-108	2-164	1	...	1	73	6	78	74	5	79	65	5	70	...	...	...	1	...	1	66	5	71	8	...	8	

Comparative statement of actual and estimated Receipts and Expenditure

Major heads.	RECEIPTS.		
	Actuals for 1332 Fasli (1924-25).	Budget estimates for 1333 Fasli (1925-26).	Actuals for 1333 Fasli (1925-26).
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land Revenue and Cesses ...	12,16,798	12,12,781	12,12,052
II. Receipts from Government under treaties and engagements.	1,23,981	1,20,419	1,40,856
III. Stamps	1,24,132	1,13,145	1,25,202
IV. Excise	3,40,122	3,14,050	2,71,531
V. Income-tax	25,442	24,860	22,515
VI. Forest	28,319	32,491	33,001
VII. Sayar manorial dues	13,235	11,332	13,047
VIII. Registration	28,243	26,885	28,515
X. Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	13,403	9,384	17,707
XI. Law and Justice—Jails	3,366	2,500	3,156
XII. Police	2,138	1,682	2,362
XIII. Education	5,093	4,750	6,027
XIV. Medical	176	250	304
XV. Industries	30,000	30,000	30,000
XVII. Nazar and Nazarana	14,749	10,700	16,339
XVIII. Recovery of debts	+ 9 G. M. 2,06,045	3,196	+ 4 G. M. 12,168
XVIII A. Recovery of Takavi advances ...	1,062	897	820
XIX. Receipts from P. W. D.	981	1,923	330
XX. Irrigation	47,378	40,647	45,573
XXI. Miscellaneous	1,25,253	1,02,445	1,01,154
XXIII. Recovery of advances made ...	202	...	235
XXV. Other extraordinary receipts ...	15,64,738	...	1,25,730
Total receipts of the State C. O. ...	39,14,856 + 9 G. M.	20,64,337	22,08,624 + 4 G. M.

MENT XIX.

under all heads for the year ending 30th September 1926 (1333 Fasli).

Major heads.	EXPENDITURE.			
	Actuals for 1332 Fasli (1924-25).	Budget allot- ment origin- ally sanction- ed for 1333 Fasli (1925-26).	Budget allot- ment as it stands after re-appropri- ation for 1333 Fasli (1925-26).	Actuals for 1333 Fasli (1925-26).
5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2. Tribute paid to Govern- ment.	2,19,000	2,19,000	2,19,000	2,19,000
3. Land Revenue ...	1,77,521	1,81,559	1,84,075	1,81,328
4. Stamps ...	2,986	3,963	3,463	2,767
5. Excise ...	76,887	75,634	75,634	65,277
6. Forest ...	8,968	8,030	8,688	8,286
7. Registration...	5,784	6,519	6,519	6,026
8. Interest ...	1,57,019	1,90,000	1,57,623	1,57,286
9. General administration ...	90,222	87,105	87,179	84,357
10. Sadar treasury ...	11,341	11,472	11,531	11,281
11. Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	75,685	73,675	75,920	74,187
12. Law and Justice—Jails ...	18,333	18,546	18,546	17,722
13. Law expenses ...	4,907	5,100	5,000	4,249
14. Police ...	1,40,960	1,44,492	1,44,629	1,40,342
15. Education ...	62,310	67,330	67,080	64,698
16. Medical ...	58,027	348	55,408	55,402
17A. Industries ...	4,178	...	...	...
18. Pension ...	17,521	19,720	19,770	18,308
19. Religion and Charity ...	...	55	55	...
20. P. W. D. ...	2,09,395	1,92,454	2,23,230	2,21,010
20A. Irrigation ...	49,117	84,078	1,09,225	98,046
21A. Civil Works under Civil Officers.	2,472	6,900	7,150	7,377
22A. Workshop ...	5,836	18,012	18,321	18,313
25A. Army (Regular) ...	1,80,849	2,34,346	2,34,346	2,19,581
25B. Army (Irregular) ...	26,862	27,488	27,488	27,103
26. Stables (Veterinary) ...	5,090	4,623	4,623	4,147

Comparative statement of actual and estimated Receipts and Expenditure

Major heads.	RECEIPTS.		
	Actuals for 1332 Fasli (1924-25).	Budget estimates for 1333 Fasli (1925-26).	Actuals for 1333 Fasli (1925-26).
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total receipts of the State B. F. ...	39,14,856 + 9 G. M.	20,64,337	22,08,624 + 4 G. M.
Excess deposits and personal ledger receipts over repayments.	...	...	3,29,515
Total receipts of the State ...	39,14,856 + 9 G. M.	20,64,337	25,38,139 + 4 G. M.
Opening balance ...	1,22,340 + 23 G. M.	1,11,884 + 22 G. M.	1,11,884 + 22 G. M.
GRAND TOTAL ...	40,37,196 + 32 G. M.	21,76,221 + 22 G. M.	26,50,023 + 26 G. M.

MENT XIX.

under all heads for the year ending 30th September 1926 (1333 Fasli)—(contd.).

Major heads.	EXPENDITURE.			
	Actuals for 1332 Fasli (1924-25).	Budget allot- ment origin- ally sanction- ed for 1333 Fasli (1925-26).	Budget allot- ment as it stands after re-appropri- ation for 1333 Fasli (1925-26).	Actuals for 1333 Fasli (1925-26).
5	6	7	8	9
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
29. Festivals	1,187	1,391	1,391	1,387
	+ 11 G. M.	+ 11 G. M.	+ 11 G. M.	+ 11 G. M.
33. Miscellaneous ..	2,04,135	5,172	21,640	20,992
34. Refunds	6,954	6,010	7,074	5,636
36. Unforeseen Expenses ...	..	60,000	74	..
37. Purchase of promissory notes.	1,54,155	..	..	2,70,135
38. Advances	287	..	..	480
40. Loans made by the State other than Takavi.	..	..	..	5,321
42. Permanent advance ...	50	..	35	35
42A. Repayment of loan (prin- cipal).	6,77,922	50,000	50,000	61,000
43. Miscellaneous	13,501	930	985	789
Contributions towards His High- ness' Civil List.	5,53,591 —1 G.M.	1,84,765	..	3,80,270 —1 G.M.
Excess deposits and personal ledger repayments over receipts.	7,02,259	..	..	..
Total expenditure of the State	39,25,311 + 10 G.M.	20,38,717 + 11 G.M.	..	24,52,138 + 10 G.M.
Closing balance	1,11,885 + 22 G.M.	1,37,504 + 11 G.M.	..	1,97,885 + 16 G.M.
GRAND TOTAL	40,37,196 + 32 G.M.	21,76,221 + 22 G.M.	..	26,50,023 + 26 G.M.

STATEMENT XX.

Statement showing consumption of Excise Commodities in the Benares State during the year 1333 Fasli and the last two years.

Serial No.	Year.	Liquor in gallons. 25 and 50 U. P.		Opium in seer.	BRANCH OF EXCISEABLE COMMODITIES.									REMARKS.
		25 U. P.	50 U. P.		Ganja.			Bhang.			Charas.			
					Md.	Sr.	Ch.	Md.	Sr.	Ch.	Md.	Sr.	Ch.	
1	1331 Fasli	8,679	371	422	23	19	8	183	10	0	32	4	12½	
2	1332 Fasli	10,117	192	409	26	34	3	193	38	1	31	22	6½	
3	1333 Fasli	6,837	127	408	21	13	12½	154	1	7	19	28	5	

STATEMENT XXI.

Statement showing Demands, Collections and Balances against head license fees of Excise Revenue for the year ending 30th September 1926 (1333 Fasli).

Serial No.	Branch of exoisable commodities.	Demand of year.	Arrears outstanding.	Total Demand.	COLLECTIONS MADE DURING, THE YEAR AGAINST TOTAL, IN COL. 5.		Gross realizations in the Revenue years, Cols. 6 and 7.	REMARKS.
					Current.	Arrear.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Liquor—Distillery ...	15,050 7 6	...	15,050 7 6	15,050 7 6	...	15,050 7 6	
2	Liquor—Outstill ...	5,462 0 0	*1,189 0 0	6,651 0 0	5,462 0 0	1,189 0 0	6,651 0 0	*Rs. 53 arrears of last year realized in the current year and Rs. 1,136 on account of advance deposits of last year credited under head license fees in current year.
3	Opium ...	12,050 0 0	...	12,050 0 0	12,050 0 0	...	12,050 0 0	†Advance deposit of last year credited under head license fees in the current year. Out of total demand the sum of Rs. 178-15-0 has been remitted by order of His Highness as no trace of the licensee could be found.
4	Tari ...	1,748 0 0	†20 0 0	1,768 0 0	1,589 1 0	20 0 0	1,589 1 0	
5	Drugs ...	71,242 7 9	...	71,242 7 9	71,242 7 9	...	71,242 7 9	

STATEMENT XXII.

Statement showing consumption of country spirits, license fees and still-head duty and incidence of license fees for the year ending 30th September 1926.

Serial No.	District.	Population.	Rate of still-head duty in force per gallon 25 and 50 U. P. liquor.	Consumption in 25 and 50 U. P. gallons.		Incidence of consumption per 1,000 of population.	Amount of license fees.	Incidence of license fees per gallon L. P.	Incidence of license fees and still-head duty per gallon L. P.	Incidence of total receipts (license fees plus still-head duty) per 1,000 of population.
				25 U. P.	50 U. P.					
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10
							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Bhadohi ...	275,764	Rs. 7-12-0 per 25 U. P. gallon. Rs. 5-4-0 per 50 U. P. gallon.	2,622	55	9.70	4,657 4 0	2 5 4	12 10 10	91.62
2	Chakia ...	62,484	Rs. 8-12-0 per 25 U. P. gallon. Rs. 4-8-0 per 50 U. P. gallon.	579	...	9.26	638 0 0	1 7 0	11 2 6	79.12
3	Ramnagar ...	12,652	Rs. 9 per 25 U. P. gallon. Rs. 6 per 50 U. P. gallon.	3,636	72	293.07	9,755 3 6	3 8 5	15 8 7	3393.53

STATEMENT XXIII.

Statement showing incidents of receipts for the year ending 30th September 1926.

Serial No.	District.	Population.	EXCISE RECEIPTS PER 10,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION TO NEAREST RUPEE.			Net excise revenue from all sources per 10,000 of total population.	REMARKS.	
			From spirits and fermented liquor.	From opium.	From drugs.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Bhadohi	275,766	944 0 0	1,084 0 0	} 5,928 0 0	} 7,965 0 0		
2	Chakia	70,411	722 0 0	296 0 0				
3	Ramnagar	12,652	34,459 0 0	6,797 0 0				

STATEMENT XXIV.

Statement showing Excise receipts and charges for the year ending 30th September 1926 (1333 Fasli).

Serial No.	Revenue.	Amount.		Total.	Expenditure.	Amount.	
		Rs.	a. p.			Rs.	a. p.
1	Liquor distillery—License fees	15,050	7 6	...	Compensation to Government	22,790	4 0
	Still-head duty... ..	58,095	12 0	73,146 3 6	Purchase of Opium	29,400	0 0
2	Liquor outstill—License fees	6,651	0 0	6,651 0 0	Departmental expenditure for 1333 Fasli—		
3	Opium—License fees	12,050	0 0	...	Rs. a. p.		
	Refund of duty from Government	10,400	0 0	...	Pay	9,610	5 0
	By sale at sub-treasuries	28,560	0 0	51,010 0 0	T. A.	899	15 6
4	Tari—License fees	1,589	1 0	1,589 1 0	Contingencies	2,576	11 0
5	Drugs—License fees	71,242	7 9	...	Refund	74	4 0
	Duty	70,082	7 6	1,41,324 15 3		13,161	3 6
6	Fines and Miscellaneous	2,097	13 6	2,097 13 6		65,351	7 6
7	Process fees	5	7 8	5 7 8			
	Total ... ..	...	...	2,75,824 8 11			
	Deduct Expenditure ... ..	...	...	65,351 7 6			
	Net Profit ... ..	...	...	2,10,473 1 5			

Note.—The net revenue will be increased by Rs. 16,170 by balance of Opium at sub-treasuries, Rs. 6,080 by balance of liquor at Gyanpur Warehouse and Rs. 7,200 by refund of duty from Government.

STATEMENT XXV.

Statement showing conviction and rewards under Excise Act during the year 1333 Fasli.

Serial No.	District.	No. of cases challaned and tried.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases acquitted.	No. of persons challaned and tried.	No. of persons convicted.	No. of persons acquitted.	SENTENCE.		Fines realized.	No. of men rewarded.	Amount of reward.	REMARKS.
								Fined.	Imprisoned.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Bhadohi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Rs. ...	
2	Chakia ...	9	7	2	9	7	2	...	...	242	7	44	6 cases challaned by Excise Inspector and 3 by the Police, 5 under section 60(a) of Excise Act and 1 under Opium Act. 8 cases under section 60(a) of Excise Act.
3	Ramnagar ...	7	7	...	11	11	...	4	7	281	...	25	5 cases challaned by the Excise Inspector and 2 by the Police, all the cases under section 60 of the Excise Act.

STATEMENT XXVI.

Statement showing the Births registered in the Benares State during the year 1925-26 (1333 Fasli).

Circles.	MONTHS.												Total.	REMARKS.
	October 1925.	November 1925.	December 1925.	January 1926.	February 1926.	March 1926.	April 1926.	May 1926.	June 1926.	July 1926.	August 1926.	September 1926.		
Gopiganj	345	254	340	242	200	200	185	182	141	142	286	291	2,838	Population—362,735. Ratio per milli of population 31.41.
Do. Town ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gyanpur	82	85	54	70	52	65	53	44	37	67	93	97	799	
Bhadohi	114	137	172	221	102	72	85	138	93	21	141	147	1,570	
Do. Town ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suriawan	162	304	295	115	100	172	95	82	48	141	144	183	1,841	
Aurai	119	148	306	130	65	91	93	108	59	137	151	135	1,542	
Chakia	348	230	125	156	88	164	177	65	91	218	196	206	2,064	
Naugarh	16	51	40	42	16	28	41	26	34	46	26	19	385	
Ramnagar	15	18	5	8	8	3	10	4	5	13	9	17	115	
Do. Town	30	16	23	21	13	23	13	9	8	18	27	39	240	
Total	1,231	1,243	1,360	1,005	644	848	752	658	516	903	1,073	1,161	11,394	

STATEMENT XXVII.

Statement showing the Deaths registered in the Benares State during the year 1925-26 (1333 Fasli).

Circle.	MONTHS.												Total.	REMARKS.
	October 1925.	November 1925.	December 1925.	January 1926.	February 1926.	March 1926.	April 1926.	May 1926.	June 1926.	July 1926.	August 1926.	September 1926.		
Gopiganj	116	101	126	104	106	122	148	146	133	83	155	177	1,517	Population—362,735. Ratio per milli of population 15.50.
Do. Town ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gyanpur	25	28	19	28	17	28	41	26	25	41	28	38	344	
Bhadohi	32	50	44	51	42	24	59	95	64	88	36	151	736	
Suriawan	64	81	130	108	81	116	94	82	55	92	84	79	1,066	
Aurai	40	57	104	71	31	48	42	61	52	131	78	64	679	
Chakia	82	74	53	49	37	82	64	36	51	81	85	84	778	
Naugarh	12	26	17	31	23	11	21	14	19	33	10	13	230	
Ramnagar	2	22	10	8	4	3	4	2	7	7	8	6	83	
Do. Town	10	2	12	3	12	15	20	21	14	7	39	36	191	
Total	833	441	515	453	353	449	493	483	420	563	523	648	5,624	

STATEMENT XXVIII.

Statement showing the number of in-door and out-door patients treated in the hospital and dispensaries of the Benares State during the year 1925-26 (1333 Fasli).

District.	Name of dispensary.	Of what class.	IN-DOOR PATIENTS.																
			TOTAL TREATED DURING THE YEAR.					Number cured.	Number relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Ratio of deaths per cent of total treated.	NUMBER OF BEDS AVAILABLE.		DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER.				
			Men.	Women.	Children.		Total.						Men.	Women.	Children.			Total.	
					Male.	Female.									Men.	Women.	Male.		Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ramnagar	Lovett Hospital, Ramnagar ... ..	...	1,173	375	54	10	1,612	1,133	120	310	65	4.03	57	18	56.29	16.87	2.42	.85	76.48
Bhadohi	Sir H. B. Hospital, Gyanpur ... ..	...	198	51	14	2	265	134	95	33	12	4.53	12	8	8.86	1.54	.29	.01	10.70
Do.	Bhadohi Hospital, Bhadohi ... ..	...	125	20	2	...	147	123	29	6	...	...	3	2	5.35	1.22	.08	...	6.65
Chakia	Campbell Hospital, Chakia ... ..	...	61	14	7	...	82	62	15	3	5	6.9	8	4	2.56	.42	.42	...	3.40
Bhadohi	Jail Hospital, Gyanpur ... ..	...	83	4	...	...	87	80	...	...	1	1.04	8	...	4.98	.11	...	...	5.09
Do.	Police Hospital, Gyanpur ... ..	...	71	...	...	...	71	68	1	...	...	...	8	...	2.28	...	...	...	2.28
Ramnagar	Hostel Dispensary, Meaton High School, Ramnagar.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhadohi	Hostel Dispensary, Lovett High School, Gyanpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Combined Provincial Total	...	...	1,711	464	77	12	2,264	1,600	260	353	83	15.69	96	32	30.32	20.16	3.21	.86	104.55

STATEMENT XXVIII.

Statement showing the number of in-door and out-door patients treated in the hospital and dispensaries of the Benares State during the year 1925-26 (1333 Fashi)—(concluded).

District.	Name of dispensary.	OUT-DOOR PATIENTS.												Total number of patients treated both in-door and out-door.
		NUMBER TREATED.							AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE.					
		Attended personally.	Represented by friends.	Total treated.				Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.		Total.	
				Men.	Women.	Children.								
Male.	Female.					Male.	Female.							
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Ramnagar ...	... Lovett Hospital, Ramnagar ...	22,114	826	14,080	3,917	2,667	1,866	22,440	97.53	25.47	18.80	12.67	153.67	24,062
Bhadohi ...	... Sir H. B. Hospital, Gyanpur ...	19,455	562	12,687	3,094	2,537	1,649	20,017	57.95	15.93	14.14	9.12	97.14	20,282
Do. ...	... Bhadohi Hospital, Bhadohi ...	19,940	206	13,125	2,667	3,113	1,241	20,146	61.47	14.84	17.34	7.25	100.90	20,298
Chakia ...	... Campbell Hospital, Chakia ...	18,539	361	11,135	3,131	2,984	1,050	18,900	62.32	22.39	18.68	11.54	115.41	18,982
Bhadohi ...	... Jail Hospital, Gyanpur ...	1,598	...	1,471	82	14	21	1,588	9.74	.46	.09	.10	10.39	1,675
Do. ...	... Police Hospital, Gyanpur ...	510	...	433	33	27	17	510	3.67	.25	.32	.19	4.42	581
Ramnagar	... Hostel Dispensary, Weston High School, Ramnagar.	739	...	739	...	...	...	739	2.38	...	...	...	2.38	739
Bhadohi ...	... Hostel Dispensary, Lovett High School, Gyanpur.	889	...	889	...	...	...	889	5.00	...	...	...	5.00	889
Combined Provincial Total.	...	83,774	1,455	54,569	12,924	11,292	6,444	85,229	300.56	79.34	68.85	40.77	489.52	87,493

STATEMENT XXIX.

Statement showing the diseases, etc., of the in-door patients treated in the hospitals of the Benares State during the year 1925-26 (1333 Fasli).

District.	Name of dispensary.	NUMBER OF BEDS.		INFECTIVE DISEASES.																	
		For males.	For females.	Cholera.		Dysentery.		Enteric fever.		Gonorrhoea.		Kala Azar.		Leprosy.		Malaria.		Plague.		Pneumonia.	
				3	4	5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		18
Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.
Ramnagar	Lovett Hospital	57	18	1	1	87	2	...	...	4	...	92	11	...	...	45	2	...	...	19	5
Bhadohi	Sir Harcourt Butler Hospital	12	8	...	...	4	1	1	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	11	1	...	...	2	...
Do.	Jail Hospital	8	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Police Hospital	8	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Bhadohi Hospital	3	2	...	...	13	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Chakia	Campbell Hospital	3	2	1	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	...
	Total	91	30	2	1	72	5	2	...	11	...	97	11	...	...	117	3	...	...	25	5

STATEMENT XXIX.

Statement showing the diseases, etc., of the in-door patients treated in the hospitals of the Benares State during the year 1925-26 (1333 Fasli)—(continued).

District.	Name of dispensary.	INFECTIVE DISEASES—(concluded).														OTHER GENERAL DISEASES.					
		Pyrexia of uncertain origin.		Rheumatic fever and Rheumatism.		Small-pox.		Syphilis (Primary and Secondary).		Tubercle of the lung.		Other tubercular diseases.		All other infective diseases.		Anæmia.		Diabetes.		Scurvy.	
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23										
1	2	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.
Ramnagar ...	Lovett Hospital ...	...	...	35	...	...	...	30	...	16	1	84	2	10	1	1	1	1	...	...	...
Bhadohi ...	Sir Harcourt Butler Hospital	...	...	8	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Do. ...	Jail Hospital ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. ...	Police Hospital ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. ...	Bhadohi Hospital...	...	...	5	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Chakia ...	Campbell Hospital...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	48	...	1	1	44	...	20	1	38	2	15	1	8	1	1	...	...	...

STATEMENT XXIX.

Statement showing the diseases, etc., of the in-door patients treated in the hospitals of the Benares State during the year 1925-26 (1333 Fasli)—(continued).

District.	Name of dispensary.	OTHER GENERAL DISEASES—(conold)						SYSTEMIC DISEASES.													
		New Growth						Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system	All diseases of the respiratory system except Pneumonia and tubercle of the lung.	Dyspepsia.							
		Non-malignant.	Malignant.		All other General Diseases.																
1	2	24	25		26		27	28	29	30	31	32	33								
		Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.				
Ramnager ...	Lovett Hospital ...	20	1	9	...	...	...	57	3	490	...	...	...	1	...	21	2	11	...	6	...
Bhadohi ...	Sir Harcourt Butler Hospital	6	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	7	...	2	...
Do. ...	Jail Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. ...	Police Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. ...	Bhadohi Hospital	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Chakia	Compbell Hospital	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Total	26	1	12	...	...	...	55	3	500	...	...	...	2	...	23	3	22	...	8	...

STATEMENT XXIX.

Statement showing the diseases, etc., of the in-door patients treated in the Hospitals of the Benares State during the year 1925-26 (1333 Fasli)—(continued).

District.	Name of dispensary.	SYSTEMIC DISEASES—(continued).																			
		Diarrhœa.		Abscess of the liver		All other diseases of the liver.		Appendicitis.		All other diseases of the digestive system.		Inflammation and suppuration of lymph glands.		Goitre.		Bright's disease.		All other diseases of the urinary system.		Hydrocele.	
		34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43										
1	2	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.
Ramnagar ...	Lovett Hospital ...	4	2	...	...	38	3	5	...	49	...	18	...	...	...	20	2	25	8	173	1
Bhadohi ...	Sir Harcourt Butler Hospital ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	18	...	9	...
Do. ...	Jail Hospital ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Do. ...	Police Hospital ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. ...	Bhadohi Hospital ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	15	...	1	...
Chakia ...	Campbell Hospital...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...
	Total ...	13	2	1	...	39	3	6	...	81	...	20	...	...	...	27	2	55	8	184	1

STATEMENT XXIX.

Statement showing the diseases, etc., of the in-door patients treated in the hospitals of the Benares State during the year 1925-26 (1333 Fasli)—(continued).

District.	Name of dispensary.	SYSTEMIC DISEASES—(concluded).											
		Other diseases of the generative system.		Diseases of the organs of locomotion.		Diseases of the connective tissue		Ulcers.		Other diseases of the skin.		All other local diseases	
1	2	44		46		46		47		48		49	
		Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.
Ramnagar	Lovett Hospital	34	1	7	..	194	9	88	2	11	..	..	..
Bhadohi	Sir Harcourt Butler Hospital	1	..	..	..	24	..	12	..	4	..	..	..
Do.	Jail Hospital	..	..	..	..	16	..	2	..	3	..	..	..
Do.	Police Hospital	1	..	..	..	6	..	8	..	2	..	..	..
Do.	Bhadohi Hospital	9	..	..	..	31	..	4	..	1	..	..	..
Chakia	Campbell Hospital	..	..	..	..	15	..	4	1	..	..	..	..
	Total	45	1	7	..	288	9	68	3	21	..	..	..

STATEMENT XXIX.

Statement showing the diseases, etc., of the in-door patients treated in the hospitals of the Benares State during the year 1925-26 (1333 Fasli)—(concluded).

District.	Name of dispensary.	GENERAL AND LOCAL.						LABOUR.				Total number of in-door patients.		Operations.	
		Injuries (general and local.)		Poisoning				Normal.		Abnormal.					
				By opium.		By other poisons.									
1	2	50		51		52		53		54		55		56	
		Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Total treated.	Deaths.
Ramnagar	Lovett Hospital	61	8	...	...	2	1	6	...	7	1	1,612	65	1,146	14
Bhadohi	Sir Harcourt Butler Hospital	113	8	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	...	265	12	88	...
Do.	Jail Hospital	11	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	87	1	14	...
Do.	Police Hospital	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	6	...
Do.	Bhadohi Hospital	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	...	48	...
Chakia	Campbell Hospital	25	1	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	82	5	83	...
	Total	231	17	...	...	9	2	9	...	15	1	2,284	83	1,835	14

STATEMENT XXX.

Statement showing the diseases of the out-door patients treated in the hospital and dispensaries of the Benares State during the year 1925-26 (1333 Fasli).

District.	Name of dispensary.	INFECTIVE DISEASES.															
		Cholera.	Dysentery.	Enteric fever.	Gonorrhoea.	Kala-Azar.	Leprosy.	Malaria.	Plague.	Pneumonia.	Pyrexia of uncertain origin.	Rheumatic fever and Rheumatism.	Small-pox.	Syphilis (Primary and Secondary).	Tubercle of the lung.	Other tubercular diseases.	All other infective diseases.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Ramnagar	... Lovett Hospital ...	18	546	...	59	845	47	2,957	...	72	...	1,102	...	154	120	81	164
Bhadohi	Sir Harcourt Butler Hospital, Gyanpur ...	9	218	19	49	82	34	4,944	7	26	1	713	10	145	19	21	88
	Bhadohi Hospital ...	6	245	8	186	12	1	3,046	79	35	...	784	...	252	2	24	4
Chakia	... Campbell Hospital ...	10	425	8	22	66	25	4,214	2	30	...	806	13	43	40	38	50
Bhadohi	Jail Hospital ...	...	38	...	3	...	2	185	...	1	...	166	...	22	...	...	7
	Police Hospital ...	...	11	...	4	...	...	79	...	...	...	49	...	7	...	...	...
Ramnagar	... Hostel Dispensary, Meston High School ...	...	7	...	...	...	...	90	...	2	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
Bhadohi	... Hostel Dispensary, Lovett High School ...	...	16	...	...	...	...	61	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	48	1,505	30	333	505	109	15,576	88	166	1	3,633	23	623	181	164	318

STATEMENT XXX.

Statement showing the diseases of the out-door patients treated in the hospitals and dispensaries of the Benares State during the year 1925-26 (1333 Fasli)—(continued).

District.	Name of dispensary.	OTHER GENERAL DISEASES.							SYSTEMIC DISEASES.										
		Anemia.	Diabetes.	Scurvy.	New Growth.		All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	All diseases of the respiratory system except Pneumonia and Tubercle of the lungs.	Dyspepsia.	Diarrhoea.	Abscess of the liver.	All other diseases of the liver.	Appendicitis.	All other diseases of the digestive system.
					Non-malignant.	Malignant.													
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Ramnagar	... Lovett Hospital	63	24	...	59	38	2	748	2,753	1,600	60	31	1,210	514	420	...	118	3	1,957
Bhadohi	Sir Harcourt Butler Hospital, Gyanpur	84	18	...	9	2	2	449	1,237	2,005	114	8	1,651	928	237	6	18	3	1,895
	Bhadohi Hospital	108	...	...	...	...	9	259	1,646	2,460	18	...	1,116	858	275	...	37	...	1,933
Chakia	... Campbell Hospital	35	7	...	27	2	12	400	1,859	1,728	78	10	1,114	519	242	2	60	4	1,677
Bhadohi	Jail Hospital	9	...	...	...	...	...	58	14	26	12	...	164	68	15	...	...	...	118
	Police Hospital	3	...	...	...	...	...	19	27	13	10	...	44	9	8	...	...	...	37
Ramnagar	... Hostel Dispensary, Meston High School.	...	...	...	...	...	3	38	37	29	...	...	43	6	6	...	...	...	26
Bhadohi	... Hostel Dispensary, Lovett High School.	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	14	7	...	...	103	111	...	...	...	...	22
	Total	302	49	...	95	42	28	2,011	7,587	7,866	292	49	5,451	2,519	1,203	8	333	10	7,165

STATEMENT XXX.

Statement showing the diseases of the out-door patients treated in the hospital and dispensaries of the Benares State during the year 1925-26 (1333 Fasli)—(concluded).

District.	Name of dispensary.	SYSTEMIC DISEASES—(concluded)											GENERAL AND LOCAL.			Total number of out-door patients.	Operations.
		Inflammation and Suppuration of lymph glands.	Goitre.	Bright's disease.	All other diseases of the urinary system.	Hydrocele.	Other diseases of the generative system.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Ulcers.	Other diseases of the skin.	All other local diseases	Injuries (general and local).	Poisoning.	By opium.			By other poisons.
1	2	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
Ramnagar	Lovett Hospital	834	7	90	94	230	215	33	1,461	1,381	2,584	...	739	...	1	22,440	1,446
Bhadohi	Sir Harcourt Butler Hospital, Gyanpur	84	1	16	46	97	361	7	1,146	805	2,365	7	464	1	116	20,017	750
Bhadohi	Bhadohi Hospital	797	...	22	7	260	102	1	558	2,569	2,608	...	266	1	143	20,146	985
Chakia	Campbell Hospital	270	...	19	10	96	145	14	541	547	2,865	5	724	..	87	18,000	610
Bhadohi	Jail Hospital	36	...	...	...	1	46	...	44	187	251	1	110	...	9	1,588	13
Bhadohi	Police Hospital	20	...	...	...	2	1	...	16	80	42	...	28	...	1	510	4
Ramnagar	Hostel Dispensary, Weston High School.	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	267	87	80	...	...	...	...	739	...
Bhadohi	Hostel Dispensary, Lovett High School...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	4	106	...	322	...	1	889	6
	Total	1,500	8	147	166	689	870	65	4,102	5,680	10,901	13	2,663	2	358	85,229	3,814

STATEMENT XXXA.

Comparative statement of the laboratory work done in the Pathological Laboratory of the Lovett Hospital, Ramnagar, Benares State, during the years 1924-25 and 1925-26 (1333 Fasli).

Name of the specimen examined.	IN-DOOR.		OUT-DOOR.		FREE.		PAYING.		TOTAL.		SUM RECOVERED AS FEE FOR THE PAYING EXAMINATIONS.				REMAINS.
	1924-25.	1925-26.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	
											Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
No. of specimen of Urine examined ...	723	1,126	235	283	948	1,382	15	27	963	1,409					
Do. Blood do. ...	215	234	55	70	247	285	23	19	270	304					
Do. Sputum do. ...	36	44	31	58	60	91	7	11	67	102					
Do. Stool do. ...	31	46	7	18	37	61	1	3	38	64					
Do. Pus do. ...	2	23	1	10	3	33	...	...	3	33					
Do. Scraping do. ...	...	1	...	4	...	4	...	1	...	5	135 0 0	216 0 0	216 10 0	509 0 0	
Do. Vomit do. ...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1					
Do. Spleen puncture do. ...	...	3	..	..	...	3	...	...	...	3					
Do. liver abscess fluid do. ...	...	3	..	...	...	3	...	...	...	3					
Do. Blood-sugar do. ...	...	5	...	1	...	5	...	1	...	6					
Doses of auto-vaccine prepared ...	...	48	...	24	...	54	..	18	...	72					

STATEMENT XXXI.

Return of vaccination in the Benares State for the year 1925-26 (1333 Fasli).

Number.	Name of Vaccinator.	Name of Station or Circle.	PRIMARY VACCINATION.														RE-VACCINATION.					INCREASE OR DECREASE IN COMPARISON WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR.							
			Sex.			Class.				Result.				Age of successful case.			Sex.		Result.			Total of successful primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations for the present year.	Total of successful primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations of the previous year.	Increase.	Decrease.				
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Christians.	Muhammadians.	Hindus.	Other classes.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Absent.	Total.	Under one year.	One and under six years.	Six years and upwards.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.					Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Absent.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	Baijnath ...	Gopiganj ...	976	1,000	1,976	1	139	1,146	690	1,976	1,944	70	2	2,018	1,070	813	61	1,944	8	3	11	6	5	11	1,950	1,948	2	...	
2	Raghunandan Singh ...	Chakia ...	611	613	1,224	...	68	1,166	...	1,224	1,169	73	7	1,254	793	336	40	1,169	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,169	1,265	...	96
3	Kedar Nath (I) ...	Naugarh ...	570	494	1,064	...	47	744	273	1,064	1,011	81	...	1,092	626	353	32	1,011	...	...	...	...	...	1,011	946	65	...	
4	Kedar Nath (II) ...	Ojh ...	326	300	626	...	43	508	75	626	580	46	...	626	217	305	58	580	7	1	8	8	...	8	588	873	...	285	
5	Khicheho Lal ...	Bhadohi ...	762	623	1,385	...	339	610	436	1,385	1,314	70	1	1,385	425	763	146	1,314	...	...	...	...	...	1,314	1,206	108	...	
6	Ram Dular ...	Suriawan ...	1,008	842	1,850	...	249	984	667	1,850	1,747	87	16	1,850	390	952	405	1,747	...	...	...	...	...	1,747	1,745	2	...	
7	Baqar Husain ...	Rambagar ...	228	223	450	...	83	325	42	450	430	37	...	467	154	258	18	430	26	10	36	35	1	36	465	497	...	32	
8	Ahmad Ali ...	Aurai ...	533	434	967	5	161	676	122	967	913	50	4	967	113	663	137	913	...	...	...	...	...	913	929	...	16	
		Total	5,014	4,528	9,542	6	1,132	6,099	2,305	9,542	9,108	519	30	9,657	3,768	4,443	897	9,108	41	14	55	49	6	55	9,167	9,409	177	429	

STATEMENT XXXII.

Statement showing selected Surgical Operations showing the number of each performed by individual officers of the Benares State Medical Department for the year 1925-26 (1333 Fasli).

Name of Operator.	Excision of tumours (all kinds).	Excision of joints (partial or complete).	Operations on bones.	AMPUTATIONS.		Extraction of lens.	Abdominal section for any purpose other than obstetrical.	Abscess of liver (any operation).	REMOVAL OF VISUAL CALCULI.		Obstetric operation.	Operations on kidneys and Ureters.	Operations on the bladder and prostate.	Operations for the relief of Hernia.	Excision of rectum.	Ligation of the larger blood vessels.	Oesophagotomy.	Operations for cleft palate.	Operations on Larynx and trachea.	Removal of tongue (partial or complete).	Parasitiasis of the pericardium.	Drainage of pleura for empyema.	Harelip.	Hypo and epispadias.	Ectropia vesicae.	Cicatrices.	Vaginal hysterectomy.	Lumber Colotomy.	UMBILICOTOMY.		Operations on gall-bladder.	Operations for radical cure of Hy drocele (noe injection of Iodine).	Extirpation of the eye ball.	Rhinoplasty.	Total.	
				Through and above metatarsus.	Through and above metatarsus.				External.	Internal.																										
Captain S. K. Chaudhari	20	...	17	5	...	264	8	5	2	3	87	4	...	418
Dr. B. B. Mukerjee	17	2	52	2	...	87	4	2	49	1	...	216
Dr. H. P. Bhatnagar	7	...	30	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	56
Dr. A. C. Bhattacharya	6	...	23	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Dr S. K. Sharma	...	1	...	15	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	25
Dr. S. N. Adhicary	...	4	...	10	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	23
Mrs. S. K. Roy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Total	55	2	147	10	2	362	1	3	12	2	12	...	5	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	778

STATEMENT XXXIII.

Statement showing the number of in-door and out-door patients, according to class and sex, treated in the hospitals and dispensaries of the Benares State during the year 1925-26 (1333 Fasli).

District	Name of dispensary.	EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS.				HINDU.				MUHAMMADANS.				OTHERS.				Total treated.
		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Ramnagar	Lovett Hospital	...	...	...	...	12,680	3,218	1,854	1,248	2,670	1,077	767	628	13	2	...	...	24,053
Bhadohi	Sir Harcourt Butler Hospital, Gyanpur.	...	...	...	...	11,034	2,510	2,069	1,287	1,468	348	446	302	383	287	80	62	20,282
	Bhadohi Hospital, Bhadohi	...	...	...	...	6,261	1,144	1,365	399	6,373	1,198	1,568	767	616	345	164	85	20,298
Chakia	Campbell Hospital, Chakia	...	...	...	...	8,713	2,187	2,081	1,018	1,664	564	613	417	819	394	297	215	18,982
Bhadohi	Jail Hospital, Gyanpur	...	...	...	...	1,239	68	6	6	123	14	4	14	192	4	4	1	1,675
	Police Hospital, Gyanpur	...	...	...	...	319	9	5	...	185	24	22	17	...	...	...	...	581
Ramnagar	Hostel Dispensary, Meston High School, Ramnagar.	...	...	...	...	739	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	739
Bhadohi	Hostel Dispensary, Lovett High School, Gyanpur.	...	...	...	...	765	...	...	...	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	889
	Total	...	...	...	...	41,650	9,181	7,080	3,958	12,607	3,225	3,418	2,135	2,023	1,032	671	363	87,493