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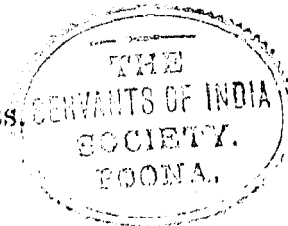
LT. COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS

MAHARAJA DHIRAJ MAHARAJAJI SHREE

SIR DOWLAT SINGHJI SAHEB BAHADUR, K. C. S. I.,

MAHARAJA OF IDAR.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,



In accordance with Your Highness' instructions, I beg to submit the following report on the Administration of Your Highness' State for the year 1926-27 covering the period of 12 months from 1st October 1926 to 30th September 1927.

I beg to remain,

Your Highness' most obedient servant,

Himatnagar, }

30th April 1928. }

H. B. Kotak.

Dewan, Idar State.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
IDAR STATE.

FOR THE YEAR 1926-27 ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1927.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

1. The State of Idar, popularly known as "Nani Marwar", is situated in the north-east of Guzerat lying between 23° 6' and 24° 30' north latitude and 72° 49' and 73° 43' east longitude. It is bounded on the north by the Native States of Sirohi and Mewar, on the east by the State of Durgapur and on the south and west by the British District of Ahmedabad and the territory of Baroda.
Position.
2. The extreme length and breadth of the State are 96 and 58 miles respectively. It has an area of 1,669 square miles and a total population of 202,811 souls, which gives a density of 122 persons per square mile.
Area,
Extent and
Population.
3. The average gross revenue and expenditure, inclusive of all alienations, worked out on the last five years and a half, is Rs. 16,47,379 and Rs. 13,01,314 respectively.
Average
revenue and
Expenditure.
4. The State pays an yearly tribute of Rs. 30,340 to His Highness the Gaikwar of Baroda under the denomination of Ghasdana while it annually receives Rs. 52,427 on account of Khichadi and other Raj Haks from its subordinate Jagirdars the tribute paying Talukas of the Mahi Kantha Agency and others.
Tribute.
5. The country is interspersed with hills and rivers, the principal of which are the Sabarmati, the Hathmati, the Meshvo and the Vatrak. The soil is rich and fertile excepting the hilly tracts on the north and on the east. The soil is black cotton or light sandy. The average rain fall of the State is about 35 inches and the principal products are wheat, rapeseed, methi, makki, all sorts of pulses and oil-seeds, rice, sugarcane and cotton. Mango and Mahura trees grow in abundant quantity throughout the State.
Physical
Features.

The State is noted for its sand stone which far excels in texture, fineness and durability the Porbandar and Dhrangadhra Stone. The granite rocks at Idar are ascertained to be of the best quality. Bhetali boasts of lime stone quarries, the lime prepared from which is noted for its quality. "Oos" or "Kharo" of a high quality for preparation of soaps abounds in Himatnagar and Bayad Talukas. On the west, white clay on the Sabarmati bank lends itself best for the preparation of sizing material. The State has also mines of mica, asbestos and steatite. It also abounds in rich forests where teak wood, bamboos, babul and khakhras grow in abundance

The State is connected with a railway line from Ahmedabad which passes through 34 miles of Idar territory, terminating at Khed Brahma which is noted for its celebrated temples of Ambaji and Brahmaji, the latter having the only largest idol of Brahma in the whole of India.

6. Among the historical places in the State may be mentioned the town of Idar, the former capital of the State, which is enclosed on one side by a brick wall now almost in ruins and on the other sides by a range of hills which formed a natural protection in old days. There are celebrated Jain temples situated on Idar hills drawing Jain pilgrims from nearly the whole of Gujarat. Khed Brahma and Shanlaji are among the principal places of pilgrimage and they attract Hindu pilgrims from Gujarat and other parts especially during the annual fairs. The Khed Brahma fair lasts from Maha Sudi 15th to Falgun Sudi 4th when traders from Mewar, Shirohi, Danta, Baroda and Ahmedabad gather in numbers for the sale of their wares. The fair at Shanlaji lasts from Kartik Sudi 11th to the end of that month and attracts a large number of people from adjoining States and British territory,

There is a leper asylum at Bhavnath which is another celebrated place of pilgrimage in the State. The waters of a Kund there are believed to be endowed with a healing property.

7. The present State of Idar was founded in 1729 A. D. by the two brothers, Maharajas Anand Singhji and Rai Singhji, Rathore Princes from Jodhpur, who acquired this territory by the valour of their arms and consolidated it. Since then the territory of Idar has, except for a very short period when it passed back in the hands of the Raos of Polo and Rehvars ultimately ending in the re-conquest by Maharaja Shiv Singh in A. D. 1751, continued under the sway of the Surya

Vanshi (Solar race) Rathore Clan, who have the proud privilege of being the direct descendants of the hero of the great epic Ramayan. They were originally known as Rashtra or Rashtric meaning country or ruler. Rashtra was subsequently by general use crystallised into Rathore. Their earliest mention is found in the edicts of Ashoka as rulers of the Deccan. When the Deccan Kingdom broke up, it appears that they carved out a new Kingdom in Central India making Kanauj as their capital. From there their descendants migrated into Western Rajputana and founded the principality of Marwar. In 1728 Anand Singh and Rai Singh, two brothers of the Raja of Jodhpur, accompanied by a few horsemen from Vamo and Palanpur and the Kolees of Godwara established themselves in Idar without much difficulty. The Rathod clan is said to be the last that effected a settlement in Gujarat by conquest. Anand Singh was the first Maharaja of Idar and the present ruler His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Maharajaji Lt. Colonel Sir Shree Dowlat Singhji Bahadoor, K. C. S. I., the ninth to succeed to the Gadi of Idar. His Highness was born at Jodhpur in May 1878, and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He received his military training in the Imperial Service Cavalry, Jodhpur, and subsequently worked there as Squadron Commandant and Adjutant for some years. He also acted as Military Secretary and Member of the Council at Jodhpur. He was adopted by His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Maharaja General Sir Pratap Singhji Saheb, on his accession to the Idar Gaddi in 1902 and was put in charge of the administration of the State, which he carried on successfully, till the latter abdicated in 1910.

His Highness accompanied his father Maharaja Sir Pratap Singhji to England in 1902 to attend the coronation of His late Majesty King Edward VII, and was there made an A-D-C to the present King-Emperor, then H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. His Highness again visited England as Maharaja of Idar on the coronation of His Imperial Majesty King George V, and took part in all official functions, appertaining to the happy occasion.

His Highness was formally installed on the Gadi on 21st July 1911, and attended His Majesty's Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in the same year.

At the out-break of the Great war, His Highness at once offered his personal services to the Government, and placed all the resources of the state at their disposal. With the Idar State Imperial Service Despatch Riders, His Highness saw active service in Egypt.

On return from Egypt, His Highness was promoted to the Honorary rank of Lt. Colonel in the British Army, and was later

on created Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India in 1920.

Besides the many concessions allowed to recruits, His Highness helped the Government with men, material and money to the extent of a sum of more than three and a half lacs.

8. His Highness has three sons. The eldest Maharaja Kumar Shree Himmat Singhji, who is the Heir-Apparant, is in his 29th year. He accompanied His Highness to Europe, when the latter went to attend the coronation of the King-Emperor in London, and acted as Page to His Imperial Majesty at the Coronation Durbar, held at Delhi in 1911. He received his education in the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he had a most distinguished career and stood first in the Diploma Examination among the successful candidates from all the Chiefs' Colleges in India, winning the Viceroy's Medal. In addition to his other qualities of head and heart, he is a keen sportsman, and excels in almost all manly games. True to the inborn military spirit of the Rathore clan, he takes exceptional delight in discharging the duties as Colonel-in-Chief, Idar Sir Pratap Infantry.

His Highness' second son Maharaja Kumar Shree Man Singhji is in his 22nd year. He is a promising young Kumar, sturdy in habits, genial and affable in manners. A keen sportsman like the heir apparent, he stands by him as Commandant, Idar Sir Pratap Infantry,

Maharaja Kumar Madan Singhji, the youngest son of the Maharaja, is 16 years of age. He is also a keen sportsman and is developing himself into an outspoken gentleman and is being trained in Idar Sir Pratap Infantry.

9. The State is comprised in the Province of Mahi Kantha, a political division of the Presidency of Bombay. It ranks third among the Native States of the Presidency and is the only First Class State in Mahi Kantha. Its Chief, who has the hereditary distinction of being styled as Maharaja, is entitled to a salute of 15 guns and enjoys plenary jurisdiction in matters both civil and political.

The relations of the State with the British Government and the neighbouring States and Talukas continued to be cordial and Satisfactory during the year under report.

10. His Highness' Maji Bhatiyaniji Sahiba passed off at Domestic Jodhpur on 18th January 1927 to the great events. sorrow of the Raj Kutumb and the general public. A son was born on 28-1-1927 to Maharaja Kumar Man Singhji.

11. His Highness went to Bombay and Poona towards the close of October 1926 and returned to the Capital on 24-11-1926. His Highness left for Ahmedabad on 6-1-1927 accompanied by the Dewan to attend His Highness' movements. the meeting held there in connection with the proposed Agricultural Show there. His Highness attended the annual Fair at Khed Brahma one of the most celebrated places of pilgrimage in this part of the country.

12. Among the State guests who visited the State during Distinguished Visitors. the year under report were the following.

No.	NAME OF VISITOR.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	DATE OF DEPARTURE.
1.	H. H. Rana Saheb of Barwani.	12-2-27	20-2-27.
2.	Major A. S. Meek, C. M. G. Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.	13-2-27	27-2-27.
3.	Colonel Hari Singhji of Bikaner.	22-2-27	26-2-27.
4.	Major A. S. Meek, C. M. G., Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.	7-9-27	10-9-27.
5.	Captain J. F. Marindin, Assistant Military Advisor, Gujarat Circle, Baroda.	15-9-27	27-9-27.
6.	H. H. Rana Saheb of Barwani.	27-9-27	30-9-27.

13. His Highness' birthdate was celebrated with great eclat on 12th May 1927 when, besides releasing a few prisoners, sweets were distributed to schools and six scholarships for imparting higher education in English and Vernacular of the total sum of Rs. 100/- a month were announced. All arrears of revenue dues from cultivators till the end of Sanwat 1975 were remitted and life pensions of Rs. 3/- each per month were granted to 15 deserving and destitute widows

14. The birthdate of His Majesty the King Emperor was His Majesty's celebrated with all eclat and pomp on 3rd June birthdate. 1927, observing it as a holiday throughout the State.

15. Rao Bahadur H. B. Kotak, B. A., LL. B., J. P., was appointed as Dewan with full powers and responsibility. Personnel of Administration. He took over charge on 21-12-26 and applied himself to the re-organisation of various State

departments. Consequently several important changes were made in the personnel of the heads of important departments (vide Appendix I).

16. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib was pleased to confer the privilege of wearing gold on the leg and the honour of double Tazim on Rao Bahadur Kotak on 1st February 1927.

17. In order to keep the officers and the general public acquainted with the various rules, regulations, circulars, orders, &c., passed from time to time, it was thought advisable to issue a State Gazette every month and consequently the publication of the Idar State Gazette was undertaken from 1st January 1927.

18. During the last week of July, Gujarat passed through a calamity which in the intensity and the extent of the damage caused was almost unparalleled and unheard of within the memory of living men. Fortunately however, the ravages caused by the inclement torrents of rain in our State were not so destructive as in other parts of Gujarat. The area most affected was the southern part of the country through which the storm marched off. Though the damage to the crops was not appreciable, the sufferings of the poor were intense as the inclement torrents rendered homeless a good many of them. This necessitated a prompt action on the part of the State and His Highness the Maharaja Sahib showed his genuine feelings of deep sympathy for his subjects by contributing Rs. 10,000 from the State and Rs. 2000 from his personal purse to the Relief Fund started by the Dewan in a meeting of all castes and creeds which he lost no time in convening for devising measures to afford immediate and necessary help to the homeless destitutes. The collections to the fund amounted to Rs. 18,000/- When the distress on this side was brought to the notice of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Chairman, the Bombay Central Fund Committee, immediate enquiries were set on foot by him through the indefatigable worker Bai Vahaliben of Vanita Vishram of Bombay as a result of which Rs. 17,000/- were sanctioned by the Committee and our grateful thanks are due in this connection both to Sir Purshotamdas and to Vahaliben, the latter again, regardless of her personal comforts and irksome travelling in the hilly tracts of the country, moved round and distributed necessary help to the needy in the shape of clothes, metal pots &c. It reflects the greatest credit on the State Relief Committee for agreeing to grant all help completely gratis and not as loans as formerly contemplated.

19. An old standing dispute pending for the last 20 years before the Agency between this State and Gabat Settlement with in re the fourth share of Vaje and Vase in the Agency Talukas. village of Vasadra under Idar, was referred back

to the Dewan for being gone into and settled satisfactorily whereupon after going through the full record a satisfactory settlement was reached on 17th February 1927 and notified to the Agency which expressed itself gratified at it.

Similarly a dispute between Ambaliara and the State of nearly 10 years' standing was satisfactorily disposed of and reported to the Agency which acknowledged the Settlement with much pleasure.

Lastly a still older dispute of over 30 years pending before the Agency and characterised by the Political Agent as typical of unsatisfactory conditions existing in respect of such claims between the Taluka of Magodi and this State was amicably disposed of on 15th September 1927 and reported to the Agency which subsequently informed the State of Government's sanction thereto, with an expression of a desire from Government to settle other claims in a similar manner.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of Land.

20. The charge of the Revenue Department remained with Mr. Raisinghji till 7th January 1927 when he having resigned, Mr. Keshavlal O. Joshi was appointed as Revenue Commissioner of the State. He took over charge of the Department on 26th January 1927.

Mr. Gokuldas Devchand who was appointed as Assistant Revenue Commissioner, took over charge of his office on 24th January 1927. He worked in the office of the Revenue Commissioner till 19-5-27 when he was stationed at Idar.

21. The Idar State is divided into six Mahals for administrative purposes. Last year there were 9 Mahals which were for the sake of convenience reduced to six in the year under report and each Mahal was placed in charge of a Mamlatdar. Two Mahals viz. Idar and Vadali were placed under the direct supervision of the Assistant Revenue Commissioner.

22. The total number of villages in the State exclusive of petty hamlets was 923 of which 383 are Khalsa, State villages:- 494 alienated, 1 disputed and 44 co-shared during the year of report as against 328 Khalsa, Khalsa, alienated and 550 alienated, 1 disputed and 44 co-shared last co-shared. year, showing an increase of 55 in Khalsa and consequent decrease in alienated as these villages were resumed from the Jagirdars who were allowed to draw a fixed monthly allowance during their life time on condition of service in lieu of the resumption of their villages by the State.

23. The cash assessment system which has found favour with the cultivators is in vogue in the State in most of the Khalsa villages. It was in force in 247 villages at the end of the year while the Bhagbatai system—a share in kind system—was in force in 93 villages. Revenue demands in six villages were recovered by actually measuring the land under cultivation and levying a fixed amount on acreage and in 37 villages the revenue demands were collected by fixed sums or Ankdas. The increase in the number of villages where land assessment prevailed during the year under report is due to the fact that there was Vighoti system already in force in some of the villages resumed by the State from Jagirdars and also to the introduction of cash assessment system in some Khalsa villages in lieu of the share in kind system.

The Vighoti system was in force in 37 alienated villages out of 494 during the year of report. The decrease in the number of villages where Vighoti system obtained is responsible to the fact that 13 such villages became Khalsa while the Bhagbatai system prevailed in 457.

Out of 44 co-shared villages, Vighoti obtained in 26 villages and Bhagbatai in 16 while revenue demand was recovered in 2 villages by actually measuring the soil under cultivation at a fixed rate of acreage.

24. The subjoined statement shows the work of the Survey Department during the year under report:—

Villages.	Survey.		Classification.		Introduction of cash.	
	Completed in.	Remaining incomplete in.	Completed in.	Remaining incomplete in.	Assessment completed in.	Remaining incomplete in.
Khalsa	13	44	17	7	5	16
Co-shared..	1	2	2	—	—	—
Alienated...	7	17	3	—	30	3
Total...	21	63	22	7	35	19

As the work of the Survey Department was going on slowly owing to inadequate staff, it was thought necessary to strengthen it during the year under report by appointing new and experienced Mojnuidars and Classers. A new Survey Superintendent was also appointed as the post was vacant.

25. The total area of culturable land under Khalsa Villages was 2,41,000 acres and under co-shared villages 37,000 acres, grand total being 2,78,000 acres of which 1,56,000 acres of land was occupied in Khalsa villages and 22000 acres in co-shared villages, leaving respectively 85000 acres of land in Khalsa and 15000 in co-shared villages as unoccupied during the year of report.

Land leased out during the year of report was 44271 acres as against 17134 in the last year and acreage of land relinquished was 10183 as against 9865 in 1925-26. This shows a satisfactory progress as regards the leasing out of unoccupied culturable land. Efforts are being made to bring in outside cultivators as there is a vast expanse of land lying unoccupied. Liberal terms are offered to cultivators intending to come and reside in the Idar State.

26. Land revenue demands of the State amounted to Rs. 7,13,864 during the year under report owing to resumption and increased occupation of land as against Rs. 6,63,073 out of which Rupees 7,04,934 were collected as against Rs. 6,45,604 last year. This shows a steady increase in the land revenue of the State.

27. There is only one Hazur Treasury at Himatnagar and no Sub Treasuries in Mahals. The necessity of opening the same in different Mahals is felt and the subject is under consideration. The opening of Sub Treasuries is likely to afford greater facilities in receiving and making payments and speed up the account work. Till the Sub Treasuries in the Mahals are opened a system of accounts suitable to the new requirements is introduced from the ensuing year in the Mahals that would serve the useful purpose of checking revenue demands and their proper recoveries.

28. Remissions granted during the year under report amounted to Rs. 12,928 as against 2,110 last year, leaving the total land revenue arrears to the extent of Rs. 1,97,884 at the end of the year as against Rs. 2,01,882 last year which shows a decrease in the amount of arrears over the last year's figures.

29. During the year under report 418 notices were issued as against 396 last year but in no case the property of the defaulters had to be attached. Coercive measures for recovery. This is really satisfactory as no recourse had to be resorted to adopt any coercive measures.

30. The arrears of Taccavi advances and loans given from the Agricultural Bank amounted at the end of the last year to Rs. 4,393 and the amount of fresh advances and loans given during the year of report was Rs. 2,330 which with Rs. 127 on account of interest accruing due in the year brought the figure to Rs. 6,850. Taccavi advances and loans from Agricultural Bank. Out of this, only Rs. 267 were recovered, leaving Rs. 6,583 outstanding at the end of the year.

31. During the year under report 47 acres and 1 guntha of land was resumed from Barkhali lands against 9 acres and 7 gunthas last year.

32. There were 30 estates under State management at the close of the previous year. During the year of report 13 estates were placed under attachment while 7 were relieved from it, leaving the number of attached estates at the end of the year at 36. The grounds for attachment of these estates were (1) minority of the present holders in 17 cases, (2) encumbered condition of the estate in 12 and (3) disputed succession or title in 7.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

(a) LEGISLATION.

33. The proscription against Hindustan, Prajamat and Saurashtra papers and the order which necessitated in the case of a few Idarites previous permission to enter the State limits were abrogated soon after taking charge of his office by the Dewan. Existing rules regarding intestate succession were modified so as to make it optional for first fourteen heirs of the deceased to obtain an heirship certificate and a reduction of 50 per cent was made in the scale of fees levied in the case of agnates. In this connection it was further enacted that cognisance of such cases should be taken by judicial courts only.

34. With a view to secure uniformity and certainty of the prevailing laws and the procedure obtainable in various matters of litigation, the following British laws were introduced from 1st May 1927 mutatis mutandis:—

- (1) Criminal Procedure Code, Act V of 1898 with subsequent amendments.
- (2) Civil Procedure Code, Act V of 1908 amended upto date.
- (3) Indian Penal Code, Act XLV of 1860 amended upto date.
- (4) Indian Contract Act, Act IX of 1872 amended upto date.
- (5) Limitation Act, Act IX of 1908, amended upto date.

In this connection it was further notified that future amendments in case of the above mentioned laws would be applicable in State limits and that in other matters the spirit of British laws will be followed as far as possible.

The enactments that are in force in the State are specified in Appendix II.

There are separate rules also regarding opium, extradition and Border Court in force in the State.

35. It is much to be regretted that unwholesome activities of a few busybodies brought about a temporary prohibition of political meetings. It was confidently hoped at the time that better sense among the people would soon prevail resulting in cancellation of this measure and the measure was ultimately cancelled by orders issued soon after the close of the year.

(b) MILITARY.

36. The Idar Sir Pratap Infantry consists of one Company Class B (4 Platoons and Head Quarters) with Organisation. the total sanctioned strength of 150.

37. The strength of the Infantry at the close of the previous year was 108. During the year under report, 2 Strength. died, 2 were discharged on medical grounds, 19 at their own request, 7 as unlikely to become efficient soldiers and 9 on disciplinary grounds; 5 were tried by a Summary Court Martial and dismissed, 5 were struck off the strength for being absent without leave and 5 deserted; while 2 Indian Officers and 78 fresh recruits were enlisted. Thus the total strength at the close of the year came up to 134.

The Infantry is armed ~~with~~ Rifles short E. Y. 303 and Sword-Bayonets P/88-1-P.

38. No. 52 Naik Rughnathsingh, No. 90 L/Naik Maur Singh and No. 93 L/Naik Chander Singh were Courses of instruction. sent to attend the preliminary Command Course of Physical Training at Poona but they all

failed to attain the standard required for students selected to go in for a qualifying course at the Army School of Physical Training there.

No. 39 L/Naik Richpal Singh attended the preliminary course of physical training at the Southern Command Gymnasium, Poona, and attained the standard required for candidates selected to attend a qualifying course at the Army School of Physical Training, Ambala. He attended the 2nd I. S. F. Physical Training Course on 24-9-1927 at the Army School of Physical Training, Ambala, but failed.

A party of 4 N. C. O's. and 14 Sepoys attended a general course of training for five months with 10th Bn. 6th Rajputana Rifles, Nasirabad.

39. Major M. E. M. Mead, Assistant Military Adviser, Gujarat Circle, inspected the Infantry in March 1927 and offered very good remarks an extract from which is as under:—

“ Every thing has and is being done to start this Unit on a sound basis. Both the Maharaja Kumar and his brother take a keen personal interest in it. I have every confidence that this Unit will within a year reach a high state of smartness and efficiency.”

Captain J. F. Marindin, the present Assistant Military Adviser, Gujarat Circle, inspected the Infantry in September 1927 and made the remark that the training was being carried out on excellent lines and that the men were well up to standard.

Major A. S. Meek, c. m. g., Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, inspected the Infantry in September 1927 and was very much pleased at the efficiency of the Unit.

40. The cost of the Infantry during the year under report
Cost. was Rs. 62,559 as against Rs. 38,822 in the preceding year.

Over and above the increased expenditure after the Infantry as shown above, Rs. 28,728/- were spent after building Military Lines and Officers' Quarters in the year.

(c) POLICE.

41. The services of Mr. T. B. Bhatt, Police Inspector in the Bombay District Police, were secured from the Inspector General of Police, Bombay, to fill up the post of the Superintendent of Police. Mr. Bhatt took over charge on 14-2-1927. The task before him was arduous both because the existing material in police force had to be re-organised and the finances of the State were not strong enough for the purpose. But yet a monthly

increment of Rs. 2500 was given to the State police with a view to increase its efficiency.

Mr. Moolsingh Jodha, the ex-magistrate, was appointed as Assistant Superintendent of Police and Mr. B. M. Pobaru, who had passed the police examination at Nasik School with credit, was appointed as an additional Inspector of Police.

Within a few months of his appointment i. e. in May 1927 Mr. Bhatt, assisted as he was by the just, fair and active help of Major Broughton, Assistant Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar, succeeded by tact and arduous labours in quelling the murderous feud between the Bhils of Poshina and Mewar. This incessant work for about a fortnight in the trying heat of the sun at Poshina unfortunately brought on him an attack of sunstroke from the effects of which he could not fully recover and therefore, much to our regret, had to retire soon after the end of the year.

42. The State police force in the year under report consisted of 19 Officers and 398 foot police, making a strength & cost of total of 417 of which 340 were able to read State Police. and write in the vernacular.

The cost of the State police in the year amounted to Rs. 93,830/- as against Rs. 76,209/- in 1925-26, showing an increase of Rs. 17,621/- i. e. 23.1 per cent over the previous year.

43. The strength of the police in the Pattas of the subordinate Jaghirdars exercising magisterial powers granted by the Durbar was 7 Fojdars, 17 Sowars and 95 footmen and the cost of maintaining them amounted to Rs. 12,684.

44. The village police comprised 429 mukhis and 128 Cho-Village police. kiyats of whom 294 were paid in cash, 237 by award of Baharkhali lands, and 26 partly in cash and partly by award of Baharkhali lands.

45. Thus the total strength of both the regular and village police came up to 1093 which gives a ratio of the total force to the total population and area of the State of 207.09 persons and 1.5 square mile to a policeman.

46. Appendices V, VI and VII show the details concerning Work. the working of the police during the year under report as compared with those of the preceding year.

47. The number of offences reported to the Police in the year of report was 253 and the number of offenders traced out and apprehended by them was 362 as against 160 and 205 respectively in 1925-26. The number of persons sent up for trial was 362 which with the 130 persons sent up last year whose cases

were disposed of in the year under report, made up a total of 492 of which 196 were convicted and 205 were acquitted or discharged as against 81 and 102 respectively in the previous year. The percentage of convictions to the number of persons sent up for trial was 39.8 against 39.5 in 1925-26.

48. Among the 253 offences reported to the police in the year under report, there were 23 heinous offences as against 21 in 1925-26 as shown below:-

Description.	1925-26.	1926-27.
Murders	7	10
Culpable homicide	2	3
Attempts to murder... ..	1	1
Robberies	9	4
Dacoities	2	5
Total... ..	21	23

49. The value of the property stolen during the year was Rs. 22,172 against Rs. 13,229 in 1925-26. Of this, property worth Rs. 6,459 was recovered as against Rs. 1,859, the percentage of property recovered to the property stolen being 29.1 against 14.05 in 1925-26.

(d) CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

50. In consequence of the Dewan being empowered to exercise the powers of a High Court, it was necessary to appoint an able and a competent hand as a Sessions Judge and a Judge of the First Appellate Court. A loan of the services of Mr. Ichhashanker K. Pandya, B. A, LL. B., with an experience of the judicial line, was therefore asked for from the Western India States Agency, the Junagadh State where he was serving as a Sar Nyayadhish having kindly agreed to spare his services. Mr. Pandya took over charge as Sar Nyayadhish here on 20-3-1927.

The number of magisterial courts in the State at the

close of the year under report was 14 as against 15 in the previous year. The continuance of a Second Class Magistrate's court at Himatnagar side by side with a First Class Magistrate's court being found superfluous, the same was abolished and the District Magistrate's powers were vested in the Sar Nyayadhish. The First Class Magistrate's court at Himatnagar was manned with a qualified L.L.B. The status of the court of the Sabalpur-Bayad Taluka was raised from the grade of a Second Class Magistrate to that of a First Class Magistrate and a qualified L.L.B. was selected to fill up that post. The convenience and the needs of the people at and about Idar necessitated the opening of a court at Idar and a First Class Magistrate's court with civil powers of a First Class Subordinate Judge was established early in the year and like the courts at Himatnagar and Sabalpur, a qualified L.L.B. was also appointed there. The Magistrate at Bhiloda who exercised 3rd Class jurisdiction during the previous year was invested with 2nd Class powers with a view to enhance the facilities of the general public. As the practice of appointing a public prosecutor for each sessions case and appeal entailed hardship, a permanent post for the same was created, and a qualified High Court pleader was selected to fill up the post from among the local bar.

The number of courts exercising magisterial jurisdiction referred to above are as detailed below:—

(a) STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES.

- 1 District Magistrate.
- 3 First Class Magistrates at Himatnagar, Idar and Sabalpur with powers to commit cases to the Court of Sessions.
- 2 Second Class Magistrates at Bhiloda and Vadali.

(b) HONORARY MAGISTRATES.

4. First Class Magistrates (Rajas of Chandarni and Kukadia, Raoji of Pal and the Jadecha of Dehgamda)
2. Second Class Magistrates (the Maharaj of Suvar and the Jadecha of Samera.)
2. Third Class Magistrates (Thakor of Derol and the Vaghela of Poshina.)

51. There were 60 cases involving 172 offenders awaiting trial in the several courts at the close of the previous year. 304 fresh cases involving 678 offenders were received during the year as against 153 cases and 375 offenders in 1925-26, making a total of 364 cases with 850 offenders for trial, of which 312 cases concerning 723 offenders were disposed of by the end of the year, leaving a balance of 52 cases with 127 offenders at the close of the year.

A reference to Appendix VIII will show that out of 723 offenders whose cases were disposed of in the year, 214 were convicted, 286 were acquitted, 164 were discharged, 31 were committed to the sessions and 28 transferred, died etc. leaving 127 persons for trial at the end of the year.

52. There were 3 cases of opium smuggling involving 1 Opium cases. offender in each. In two of them, the offenders were convicted and in one the accused got an acquittal.

53. There was one case with one accused pending before the sessions court at the commencement of the Sessions work. year. 16 cases with 31 accused came up during the year, as against 10 cases with 15 offenders in the previous year. Out of the 17 cases dealing with 32 accused, 13 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 4 cases involving 13 prisoners at the close of the year. Out of 19 prisoners tried before it, 9 were convicted and 10 were acquitted. The average duration of the sessions trial was 38 days as against 83 days in the previous year.

54. Out of 17 criminal appeals filed during the year before Criminal the Sar Nyayadhish Court, 11 were disposed of and 6 remained in balance.

There was one appeal preferred against the Sar Nyayadhish' decision to the Mahakma Khas involving 3 prisoners during the year. This was disposed of confirming the decision of the lower court.

(e) CIVIL JUSTICE

55. The number of courts exercising civil jurisdiction at the commencement of the year was 6, including Civil Courts. the courts of the Rajajis of Chandarni and Kukadia from whom civil powers were withdrawn during the year under report. An additional court was opened at Idar with the result that there remained in all 5 civil courts exercising jurisdiction shown against each in the table given below:—

Name of the Court.	Jurisdiction to hear suits
(1) Sar Nyayadhish Court	Unlimited.
(2) Munsiff Court at Himatnagar	Suits upto Rs. 5,000/-.
(3) Idar Munsiff	" " " 1,000/-.
(4) Sebalpur Munsiff	" " " 1,000/-.
(5) Bhiloda Munsiff	" " " 100/-.

56. The year commenced with a balance of 171 suits. 826 were filed during the year, as against ³³³ last year making a total of 997. Out of these 859 were disposed of as against 361 during 1925-26, leaving a balance of 138 suits at the end of the year.

Of the said 826 suits, 7 related to landed property, 699 to monetary transactions and 120 to other rights.

The total value of the suits filed in the year amounted to Rs. 1,54,874/ against Rs. 85,050 in the preceding year.

The particulars relating to the disposal of 859 suits are shown below:—

Disposed of exparte	262.
Compromised	234.
Struck off the file	196.
Disposed of otherwise	167.
	<hr/>
	859.

57. There were 201 execution applications in arrears at the beginning of the year. 707 fresh ones were filed during the year as against 168 in 1925-26, making a total of 908, of which 679 were disposed of, leaving 229 in arrears at the end of the year.

The amount recovered in execution proceedings in the year aggregated to Rs. 63,479 as against Rs. 16,184 in the previous year.

58. The Mahekma Khas had 5 appeals in arrears at the commencement of the year. Of these, 4 were disposed of and 1 remained in balance. In 3 of the appeals disposed of, the decision of the lower court was confirmed and 1 was dismissed due to absence of the parties. There was no fresh appeal filed during the year.

The Sar Nyayadhish Court received 4 appeals during the year which with 1 in balance totalled 5. Out of these, 2 were disposed of, leaving 3 in arrears as the same were filed on the last day of the year. In both the appeals disposed of, the decisions of the lower courts were reversed.

(f) CIVIL POLITICAL SUITS AND APPEALS.

59. During the year under report the Sar Nyayadhish Court was the original court for civil political suits except with regard to boundary disputes and cases of Baharkhali lands which were heard and disposed of by the Survey Superintendent and the Revenue Commissioner respectively.

Appeals against the decisions of the above courts were entertained and disposed of by the Mahekma Khas.

60. The following table shows the original work done by the said courts in the year under report as compared with that in 1925-26.

Courts.	Pending at the beginning.	New admissions.	Total.	Disposed of	Balance at the end.
Sarnyadhish Court					
1925-26	28	6	34	5	29
1926-27	29	9	38	10	28
Survey Supdt.					
1925-26	113	4	117	2	115
1926-27	115	1	116	9	107
Revenue Commissioner					
1925-26	—	—	—	—	—
1926-27	—	—	—	—	—
1925-26 Total.	141	10	151	7	144
1926-27 „	144	10	154	19	135

61. The Mahekma Khas had 8 appeals standing over from the previous year, out of which 3 were disposed of, leaving 5 in arrears at the close of the year. There was no fresh appeal preferred to it in the year.

62. The number of persons made over by the State to the British and other Native State authorities during the year was 1 and 16 in 1 and 8 cases against 5 and 12 in 1 and 7 cases in 1925-26, while the number of surrenders made to the State by the above authorities during the year was 15 and 14 persons in 6 and 5 cases respectively as against 7 and 3 persons in 4 and 3 cases in 1925-26.

63. The system of extradition does not obtain fully between the Idar State and the neighbouring States of Rajputana as it does between this State and the British Districts and Native States under the Bombay Presidency. Consequently cases arising between this State and the States of Mewar, Shirohi and Dungarpur are disposed of by Border Courts composed of the

Political Officers on either side. It will not be out of place to remark that the Border Court system has outlived its time. The perpetrators even of the most heinous offences are according to present Border Court rules visited with a very light punishment and it is high time for all the border States to combine for devising a uniform extradition code. Negotiations with Mewar and Dungarpur Darbars are in progress and it is hoped that with the efficient co-operation of the British Officers concerned on both sides, a uniform agreement will not be difficult of obtainment.

Two Border Courts were held during the year under report one at Abhapur in February 1927 and the other at Kotra in May 1927. The former was presided over by Major A. S. Meek, Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, and Major G. Broughton, Assistant Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar, and the latter by Mr. A. M. Kadri, Senior Deputy Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, and Major Broughton from Kotra. The work disposed of by these courts is summarised in the subjoined table.

	Number of claims filed.	Number of claims with drawn.	Number of claims dismissed.	Number of cases in which decree was passed.	Amount decreed.	Number of cases otherwise disposed of.	Number of cases postponed to next Border Court.	Remarks.
Claims of Idar against Dungarpur.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	By the Border Court held at Abhapur.
Claims of Dungarpur against Idar.	5	—	1	2	34-0-0	1	1	
Claims of Idar against Kherwara (Mewar)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Claims of Kherwara (Mewar) against Idar.	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Claims of Idar against Kotra (Mewar)	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	
Claims of Kotra (Mewar) against Idar.	12	5	2	2	173-0-0	2	1	
Claims of Idar against Kotra (Mewar)	33	—	1	32	10664-0-0	—	—	
Claims of Kotra (Mewar) against Idar.	4	—	—	4	690-0-0	—	—		By the Border Court held at Kotra.

(h) PRISONS.

64. As shown in Appendix XIII, there were 14 Jails and Lock-ups in the State during the year under report, including the Central Jail at Himatnagar. The Sar Nyayadhish is ex-officio Jail Superintendent.

65. The building of the Central Jail being found unaccommodating and insanitary and hardly worth the name of a jail, the construction of a new one was a sheer necessity. Two blocks each measuring 80 ft. by 20 ft. and four other cells for the exclusive use of female, under-trial and civil prisoners, together with separate arrangements for kitchens etc. were ordered to be newly built. But as the finances of the State could not permit all the expenditure at a time, one block was built during the year and it was arranged that the remaining plan should be executed early in the next year.

66. With a view that the sanitation and food arrangements of the inmates of the Central Jail may be properly looked after and that they may have a free scope to ventilate their grievances, if any, a Committee consisting of the marginally Sar Nyayadhish noted officers was appointed on 8-6-1927 and Chief Medical Officer it was ordered that the Committee should meet in the Jail premises once every three months and report deficiencies and suggestions Superintendent of Police. for improvement.

67. Uptil now the prisoners were employed in cutting wood, grinding corn etc. This needed a revision. It was necessary that some such training should be imparted to them as would make them more useful citizens and pursue better professions on their liberation. Arrangements were therefore made to teach them cane work. Moreover a small garden was laid out where they can have some insight in gardening and agriculture, the main stay of the people of the country.

68. The number of prisoners remaining at the end of 1925-26 was 33 and 290 prisoners were admitted during the year under report, making a total of 323 as against 161 in the previous year. Of these, 266 were released or discharged, leaving 57 in the jails at the close of the year.

The average daily attendance of prisoners in the Central Jail was 168.5 against 131.4 and the total daily average in all the jails came upto 233.3 against 217.1 in 1925-26.

69. The cost of maintaining the prisoners in the Central Cost. and other Khalsa Jails, exclusive of guard expenses, amounted in the year under report to Rs. 11,655 against Rs. 8,882 in the preceding year.

(i) REGISTRATION.

70. Appendices XIV and XV give a comparative statement of the registration statistics for 1925-26 and the year under report. They will show that there were 26 documents pending registration at the end of the previous year. 351 new documents were presented for registration during the year under report as against 287 in the previous year. Out of the total of 377 documents, 347 were registered, registry was refused in 6 cases, and 24 remained unregistered at the close of the year.

The aggregate value of the registered documents during the year amounted to Rs. 1, 43, 763 against Rs. 1, 35, 942 in 1925-26.

There were three registration appeals preferred against the decisions of Sub Registrars, and all of them were disposed of.

The registration fees realized during the year amounted to Rs. 1431 as against Rs. 1125 in the preceding year.

71. A careful perusal of the several figures will show an abnormal increase in the various branches of litigation. This is due to the increasing faith of the people in the newly re-organised judiciary and the facility provided for seeking redress for their grievances. The figures themselves are eloquent enough and need no further comment.

(j) MUNICIPALITIES.

72. There were 5 Municipalities in the State during the year under report as in 1925-26 viz those at Himatnagar, Idar, Vadali, Bhiloda and Badoli. all of which are at present being worked by State Officials. Both conservancy and lighting arrangements were in force at the first 3 places while the municipal work at the last 2 places was confined to conservancy alone.

The receipts and expenditure of the above municipalities in the year under report as contrasted with those of 1925-26 are shown in Appendix XVI.

 CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

73. The rainfall measured at different centers of the State during the year under report as contrasted with the average

rainfall of the last five years is shown below:—

Place.	Rainfall during the year under report.	Average rainfall of last five years.
Himatnagar	44.55	33.87
Idar	54.65	44.90
Vadali	42.71	37.76
Bayad	39.91	34.92
Meghraj	41.41	34.54
Bhiloda	47.56	41.48

It will be seen from the above statement that the rainfall during the year was far above the average, which was due to the abnormal downpour accompanied by severe storm in the latter part of July. These stormy rains did some damage to the standing crops. Much damage however was done to houses especially in the districts of Bayad and Sabalpur. The ravages wrought by the rains were fortunately considerably less as compared with the same in the adjoining districts of Gujarat particularly the Kheda District.

74. The monsoon as usual set in quite in time i. e. by the 20th of June but before the Khariff sowings were finished we had heavy and stormy rains in the latter part of July which damaged the young sproutings in several places. The principal crops affected were Bajree, cotton, til and paddy but cotton and paddy were re-sown by the ryots and the damage was thereby greatly minimised. The damage was also more than compensated by the Rabi crops such as wheat, rape-seed and gram all of which were sown extensively and which thrived well as the soil long retained moisture and the irrigation wells were full.

WAGES AND LABOUR.

75. There was no marked change in the scale of skilled and unskilled labour during the year of report and there was sufficient work for the labourers.

76. The prices of staple food grains as they obtained in the different months of the year are shown in Appendix XVIII from which it will be seen that a tendency towards lower prices has commenced.

FORESTS.

77. The area of the reserved forests of the State is approximately 30000 acres. The forest produce chiefly consists of teak, which is not of superior quality.

The income of the Forests amounted to Rs. 5,630 during the year under report and the expenditure to Rs. 5,091 as against Rs. 7,148 and Rs. 5,755 respectively last year.

78. Mr. J. V. Patel, who is experienced in forestry and lac cultivation, was appointed Forest Officer during the year under report. He was asked to study the local conditions and submit the working plans. There are many Babul, Khakhra and Bore trees in the kharaba lands and some of the forests of the State which have been upto now used as fuel wood. The scheme is prepared to introduce lac cultivation and with this view a small experiment has been made during the year of report to attach lac insects to Babuls, Khakhra and Bore trees and if the experiment proves successful, and it is hoped it will, the trees considered useless at present and fit only for fuel wood will be utilised for lac cultivation extensively and made to yield a better return.

79. It is proposed to have a Forest Nursery wherein plants of Sandal, Eucalyptus, Kaju, Teak, Kokam and such other precious trees will be reared and planted at different places in the State Forests in suitable blocks and only those trees which find the soil and climate of the country congenial to their healthy growth will be propagated.

80. Upto now no systematic cutting was done when trees were felled and any and every useful tree used to become a victim to the axe of a wood cutter. Many precious trees have thus been cut off and sold in the market as fuel wood. This sort of cutting at random has been now stopped and a coup system will be introduced.

81. The forests that still contain precious trees will be strictly reserved and it is under contemplation to have the forests demarcated for which a Surveyor is appointed.

82. The wood cutters are warned to resort to systematic cutting based on improved method as approved by the Forest Department of the British Government and efforts are being made to develop the Forests of the State side by side with agriculture as both these industries afford great scope and possibilities of future development.

INDUSTRIES.

83. Agriculture is the chief and most important industry of the State and as such, its development requires the foremost attention as there is great scope for its development in the direction of extensive and intensive cultivation.

84. Efforts were made during the year of report to introduce a new variety of wheat Pusa No. 4 and No. 12 on a small scale. This wheat claims to be immune from rust and the experiment though made on a small scale proved to be quite satisfactory and successful. 480 lbs of wheat pusa No. 4 and No. 12 was ordered out from the Imperial Botanical Economist from Pusa, Bihar and

the seed was supplied to some enterprising cultivators. Country wheat was sown side by side with the result that while country wheat was attacked with rust, the above-mentioned varieties remained immune. As wheat is largely grown in the State if more seeds could be available from Pusa and if cultivators will take to it, they will be much benefited, the crops being practically insured against damage by rust.

85. Some seeds of English vegetables such as cabbages, knol-khol, cauli flower, tomatoes, chillies &c. were ordered out and supplied to cultivators and to Himatnagar and Idar State gardens. All these vegetables flourished well and yielded a satisfactory crop and found the soil congenial to their healthy growth.

86. The soil of the State is very fertile and all sorts of fruit trees can be grown here such as lemons, sweet or sour, oranges, citrons, mangoes of rich varieties, chikoo, pomgranates, sitafalis &c.

INTRODUCTION OF IMPROVED IMPLEMENTS OF AGRICULTURE.

87. Efforts were made to introduce improved iron ploughs such as BT2 and Kirlosker ploughs. To begin with 5 ploughs and 1 chaff cutter were ordered out during the year of report. Cultivators are allowed to make free use of these ploughs. To suit different kinds of soil different kinds of ploughs with suitable spare shares have been ordered out. These ploughs are given to enterprising cultivators with a view to demonstrate their working. The working of the chaff cutter was also demonstrated at Himatnagar to cultivators of the adjoining villages. They were quite satisfied with its working. We hope to order out more iron ploughs and other time and labour saving implements during the next year according as the demand is created. The cultivators of the Idar State are very backward in comparison with their neighbouring brothers of Gujarat as regards methods of cultivation and conservative in habits as they are, it will take some time before they will seriously take to improved methods of cultivation to which the Revenue Department is now devoting its attention.

88. Cattle breeding is an allied industry to agriculture and it also affords a great scope of improvement. According as the financial condition of the State improves, steps will be taken to develop this industry as well.

89. The industry which should first arrest attention of enterprising merchants is the establishment of oil presses in view of a large scale of growth of rapeseed and other oil seeds and also of an abundance of Mahura seeds.

90. Another industry that is almost dead and which is akin to agriculture is the weaving industry in the State. This

industry is in the hands of weavers principally Dheds who in competition of mill industry are struggling hard to keep up the industry. Introduction of improved fly shuttle hand looms and monetary help can save the industry from its present deplorable state.

91. The noticeable feature of the year under report was to encourage the erection of one Ginning Factory at Jadar and one Ginning Factory and a Pucca Press at Himatnagar. An application to erect Ginning Factories and Pucca Press in the Idar State limits was received from one Mr. G. P. Vyas during the year of report which was followed by applications from Ahmedabad and Bombay whereupon all of them and also the owners of the Ginning Factories on the borders viz those of Vaktapur and Mahadevpura were called to discuss the terms of monopoly without which none came forward to erect the factory. After several meetings and full discussion the terms of the monopoly were settled and then the bid was taken by auction with a view to bring down as much as possible, the rates of ginning and pressing and thereby to afford advantage to the cultivators on the specific condition that no bidder for the factory would be at liberty to purchase cotton seeds and cotton in the State. Lowest bid was offered by Mr. Vyas resulting in the benefit to the cultivators who had to pay much higher rates to outside factory owners and his application for monopoly was consequently sanctioned. A provision in the terms of the monopoly was made to the effect that 1/3 of the share capital can be subscribed by the Idar State subjects if they wished to do so and that the proprietor of the monopoly should publish a notice to that effect in the State Gazette. The work of erection of ginning factories and press was at once commenced by the monopolist during the year of report. The old ginning factory at Himatnagar was lying idle for several years past owing to keen competition and other causes and none had cared to start the industry in State limits.

92. The other industry in the State which needs mention here is stone quarrying industry. The stone of Himatnagar quarries is of very good quality but owing to the prevailing rates of royalty as it could not compete with Dhrangadhra stone in Ahmedabad and Bombay, the scale of rates of royalty had to be revised during the year of report as shown here below:—

	PREVIOUS RATES.		REDUCED RATES.
Khara Stone	0-6-0	per c. f.	0-3-0
Pillars... ..	—	per each	0-1-3
Rubble	2-0-0	per 100 c. ft	1-8-0

Rubble	...	...	...	0-3-0	per two bullock cart load	0-2-0
„	...	...	...	0-6-0	per four bullock cart load	0-4-0
White metal	...	...	...	1-1-0	per 100 c. f.	1-0-0

The income from this source amounted to Rs. 28,602 during the year of report as against Rs. 34,178 last year. There is all round slackness in traffic and the demand for stone is also affected by the general slump as well as by cement competition.

CUSTOMS.

93. During the preceding year an experiment was tried to amalgamate the Customs with the Revenue Department with a view to economise expenditure after Nakadars or the collecting agency. As a result of the experiment it was found that the State had suffered a severe loss in income owing to the disappearance of an agency which was properly responsible for the collection. The Departments were therefore separated in the beginning of January 1927 with the result that within a few months of the separation there was an appreciable revival in the realisations.

94. The Taluka of Bayad, interspersed as it is with Agency and British areas, felt itself much handicapped in the development of trade and commerce by the existing system of collection of customs for import and export commodities. The cultivators and merchants of that Taluka made a personal demand to convert this levy into a fixed annual payment to be paid by cultivators on land, and by traders in a lump sum on an average of the preceding ten years' realisations, which request of theirs was granted to the satisfaction of all classes of people residing in that Taluka. But subsequently on the complaint of old cultivators that by the change the new cultivators were better off, the rate in the case of the former was lowered.

95. The principal articles of export in the year under review were Wheat, Maize, Til, Rapeseed, Castor-seeds, Methi, Tobacco, Gram, Mahura-seeds and flowers, Ghee, Gum, Cotton and cotton seeds while the principal imports were Jaggery, Sugar, Rice, Yarn, Cloth, Salt, spices, Coconuts Tin, Iron, Copper and brass vessels.

96. The fairs at Shamlaji and Khed Brahma which are held annually were held in the year under report as usual and both were well attended, by pilgrims and others. The former commenced on 15th November 1926 and lasted for 24 days while the latter opened from 16th February 1927 and continued till the 9th of the following month.

PUBLIC WORKS.

97. The Public Works Department needed a qualified hand and to secure a competent and energetic man to work as Chief Engineer, applications were invited. Out of the candidates who applied for the post, Mr. Rangildas H. Kothari, B. E., was selected as the best of the lot and appointed to the post. After his taking over charge on 1-4-1927, the Department was re-organised and the supervising staff adequately increased.

98. A provisional programme of Public Works is prepared wherein precedence has been given to useful new works. A scheme for the regular repairs to roads in the State has also been prepared and it is being carried out.

99. The total expenditure on Public Works during the year amounted to Rs. 89,548 as against Rs. 65,567 in the preceding year. The various details of the expenditure will be found in Appendix XIX.

Among the new works constructed in the year may be mentioned (1) Infantry Barracks with Kitchen and Dining Room, (2) Infantry Jamadars quarters, (3) A. V. School at Himatnagar, (4) Central Jail Block and Ward at Himatnagar, (5) Jail at Vadali, (6) Quarters for Civil Officers, (7) Chhapar for grass depot, (8) Customs Room at Vadali, aggregately costing Rs. 56,715. The repairs executed to the existing schools, Hospital and Dispensaries, Thana Buildings, Customs Nakas, Utaras and other State buildings including the Palaces cost Rs. 17,162 while the important road from Himatnagar to Idar which was first taken up for repairs during the year of report entailed an expenditure of Rs. 4,658.

POST OFFICES.

100. The number of letters and articles carried by the Durbar Postal Service during the year under report was 69,141 as against 53,031 in 1925-26 and the cost of the Postal Department amounted to Rs. 6,253 against Rs. 4,873 in the previous year, giving an average of 17.3 pies per postal article irrespective of its weight.

The number of Government Post Offices working in the State during the year was 16 as against 14 in the preceding year. Of these the two at Himatnagar and Idar are combined Post and Telegraph Offices while the rest are branch Post Offices only.

GENERAL CONDITION.

101. Owing to the favourable monsoon in the preceding year the economic condition of the people during the year under report showed signs of improvement. The cattle also fared well, there being plenty of fodder in the country.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

102. Mr. Sadashiv J. Dave who had served in the Account Department of the Ahmedabad Municipality was appointed as Treasury Officer in the beginning of January 1927.

103. A detailed statement of the total receipts and disbursements of the State for the year under report as compared with those for 1925-26 is given in Appendix XXII.

104. It may here be stated that there was an opening balance of Rs. 1,112 at the commencement of the year and when in December the Dewan took over charge, the cash balance in the Treasury amounted to Rs. 5,067 whereas the salaries of the staff were in arrears for the preceding six months which with the outstanding dues to be paid to creditors and others amounted to Rs. 4,95,446. In this tightwaded condition of the State's finances no improvement was possible unless a sum was available to pay off the salaries of the entire staff in the first instance and the previous debts. Accordingly a loan of rupees two lacs was requested from Government which, through the active sympathy and support of the then Political Agent Major Meek, was promptly granted. The receipt of the loan, together with the recovery of revenues enabled a regular and systematic payment of salaries every month and it also enabled the State to clear away a large and substantial portion of its outstanding debts.

105. The year under report commenced with a balance of Rs. 1,112, The total gross receipts in the year from all heads of revenue amounted to Rs. 14,40,274 while the receipts on account of loan, deposits etc amounted to Rs. 4,90,386 which, with the opening balance of Rs. 1,112 made up a total of Rs. 19,31,772 on the credit side. The expenditure of the State in the year aggregated to Rs. 11,70,275 and the payments on loan, deposits and advance accounts to Rs. 5,67,196 making a total of Rs. 17,37,471 on the debit side and leaving the closing balance of the year at Rs. 1,94,301. Deducting the deposits etc of others included in this balance, the actual balance at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 1,07,984.

106. The revenue arrears at the close of the previous year amounted to Rs. 2,98,211 out of which Rs. 97,584 were realised and Rs. 12,063 were remitted in the year under report, leaving the balance of the past arrears at Rs. 1,88,564. Adding to this the arrears of the year under report amounting to Rs. 96,246, the total revenue arrears on 30-9-1927 aggregated to Rs. 2,84,810.

The other outstandings i. e. those due on account of advances and loans stood at the end of 1925-26 at Rs. 1,14,109. This was reduced by subsequent adjustments and cash receipts to Rs. 77,706. The fresh advances and loans given during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,70,332 which brought up the total of these outstandings on 30-9-1927 to Rs. 2,48,038.

CHAPTER VI.

Medical relief and Vital Statistics.

(a) MEDICAL.

107. Dr. S. C. Sen L. M. & S., who was in charge of the Medical Department of the State having resigned his service in the State, Mr. Keshavlal V. Thakkar, L. M. & S., (Bombay) was appointed in his place as Chief Medical Officer of the State. He took over charge of the Department on 1-2-1927.

There are in all five medical institutions in the State viz the Civil Hospital and the Palace Dispensary at Himatnagar and the Dispensaries at Idar, Vadali and Bayad. All these institutions are maintained by the State. The staff at Himatnagar consists of the Chief Medical Officer, one Sub Assistant Surgeon and six compounders, while each of the Dispensaries at Idar, Vadali and Bayad has one Sub Assistant Surgeon, and one compounder on its staff.

108. The total number of patients treated at all the institutions in the year under report was 15,560 outdoor patients and 45 indoor patients as against 12,018 outdoor and 58 indoor patients during the preceding year. The daily average of outdoor and indoor patients was 157.94 as compared with 149.23 in 1925-26. Of the total 15,560 patients treated in the year, 6,963 were treated at the Civil Hospital and Palace Dispensary at Himatnagar and 8,597 at the three Dispensaries in the districts. All the 45 indoor patients were treated at the Himatnagar Civil Hospital which has an accomodation for 6 in-patients. (Vide Appendix XXIII).

109. In the year under report there were 252 operations as Surgical against 290 of the preceding year. Of these Operations. operations two were major and 250 were minor as against 4 and 285 respectively in 1925-26.

262,811

110. The total number of postmortem examinations held in the year under report was 18 as against 5 in the preceding year. Of these 18 examinations 7 were done at the Himatnagar Civil Hospital, 5 at the Idar Dispensary, 3 at the Vadali and 3 at the Bayad Dispensary.

111. The principal prevailing diseases during the year were malaria, diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhoea and dysentery, skin affections and diseases of the eye and the ear.

112. There were no cases of plague or cholera during the year under report but there were 60 cases of small pox in the State of which 35 recovered and 25 proved fatal. No other infectious disease was prevalent during the year.

113. A sum of Rs. 500/- was provided in the budget of the year under report for sending indigent persons bitten by rabid dogs for treatment to the anti-rabic centre at Ahmedabad but a limited advantage seems to have been taken of it and steps have been taken to give a wider publicity to the facilities provided by the Durbar in this behalf.

Lander Brunton's snake-bite lancets have been obtained and supplied to all the Dispensaries as well as to the Mamlatdars and school-masters in the State to afford relief in cases of snake bite. All the Dispensaries have moreover been supplied with a stock of Antivenene (snake-bite serum) ordered out from the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli.

114. The total expenditure of the Medical Department exclusive of vaccination charges, amounted in the year under report to Rs. 21,954-8-1 as against Rs. 21,206-8-3 in the previous year. The increase is due to the purchase of new Medical instruments and books and journals useful to the Medical Officers of the Department.

(b) SANITATION.

115. The towns of Himatnagar, Idar and Vadali and the villages of Badoli and Bhiloda have their own Municipalities and the sanitary arrangements in these places are supervised by their respective Municipal Officers. In villages of Bayad and Choila, the sanitation is looked after by the people themselves, who maintain an adequate number of sweepers to keep the villages clean.

In all other villages, the local police officers and Mukhi Patels have orders to get the house refuse and sweeping removed outside the villages and keep the villages clean.

The supply of drinking water during the year under report was ample at all the places. All the wells at Himatnagar, Idar, Vadali, Bayad and other principal villages were permanganated before and after the rains as a precautionary measure against cholera.

(c) VACCINATION.

116. The vaccination Department is under the supervision Staff. of the Chief Medical Officer and had on its staff one Inspector and 4 Vaccinators as in the preceding year.

Only the glycerine lymph made at the Vaccine Institute of Belgam is used for purposes of vaccination.

117. The number of persons primarily vaccinated in the Work done. year under report was 6,239 and of re-vaccinated 29 as against 5,925 and 3 respectively in the previous year, showing an increase of 36½ in primary and of 26 in re-vaccinations.

Of the 6,239 primary vaccinations, 6,267 were successful and 22 unsuccessful while of the 29 re-vaccinations 27 were successful and the results in the remaining 2 were not verified.

118. The expenditure of the Vaccination Department during Cost. the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,464-9-9 against Rs. 2,116-10-0 in the previous year.

(d) VITAL STATISTICS.

119 The birth and death registration returns for the year under report as given in Appendix XXIV will show that there were 1201 births and 788 deaths registered in the year as against 1202 and 758 respectively in the preceding year.

The birth and death ratios per mille come to 5.3 and 3.4 as against 5.3 and 3.3 in 1925-26.

In view of the unwillingness of the wild Bhil population to supply information under this head due to prevalence of silly superstitions amongst them, the above figures cannot be regarded as quite accurate.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

120. Mr. L. L. Mankad., B. A., worked as Educational Officer for a short period. As he was called by the Rajkot State, he having resigned the post, Mr. G. R. Palsule, B. A., B. Sc., L. T., was appointed as Educational Officer in May 1927 and the Department has remained under his charge since then.

121. The inspection of the State schools which, upto the end of the last year, was being done by the Deputy Educational Inspector, Mahi Kantha Agency, having been entrusted to the State in order to carry out the work of inspection satisfactorily, the Educational Officer has been given an assistant, who works as a travelling Educational Inspector. The Department has thus been trying to get more efficiency, diffusion and development of education in the Idar State by making regular inspections and giving proper directions.

122. Before increasing the number of State schools it was found necessary to equip the existing schools in a better way and so the number of State schools, in the year under report, remained practically the same, as in the previous year. The 52 schools maintained by the State can be classified as under:—

English School teaching upto Std. VI	...	...	1
English School teaching upto Std. IV	...	...	1
Anglo Vernacular school teaching upto Std. III			1
Primary schools preparing students for			
Vernacular Final Examination	...	...	15
Rural schools teaching upto Std. V	...	...	30
Girls schools	...	...	4

 52

123. The School has been making a gradual progress and, at present, education upto the sixth standard is being imparted in this institution. With a view to make it a complete High School, His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to sanction a liberal sum for the purpose. For want of spacious building and adequate number of boys in the higher classes, the idea of opening a High School had to be postponed last year. This year we have sufficient number of boys, who will be before long in the Matriculation class and also the extension at a cost of nearly

Rs. 20,000 of the building, will be completed by the end of May 1928. In June 1928 a complete High School with full equipment will be thrown open. The staff of the school is being replenished and competent graduates are being recruited to fill the vacancies. Two new graduates have already been appointed and qualified teachers will be added to the staff at an early date.

124. This school which was teaching only upto Std III has been sanctioned, under orders of His Highness Himatnagar to teach upto Std IV, by making adequate English School. improvements in the staff and other equipments. A new building worth Rs. 10,000 for this English School has also been built.

125. There are four girls' schools at Idar, Vadali, Choila and Bayad, and all of them did good work. Girls' Schools. The total number of girls studying in these 4 schools was 287 against 174 of the last year. Opening of two more girls' schools at Himatnagar and Tintoi has been sanctioned.

126. The total number of students studying at present in various institutions in this State is ~~3612~~ 3142⁰ Attendance. 3408 of the last year and 3137 of the year before last, vide Appendix XXV. Out of 3612 students 3325 were boys and 287 were girls. The gradual increase in the number of students clearly shows that the people have begun to realize their responsibility of educating their children. 11.5

Their average daily attendance remained at 2833 as against 2614 of the last year. The percentage of the school going children as compared with the total population was 10.87. This percentage is rather low, but in course of time there is every reason to hope that it will be on the upward grade.

127. The total expenses of the Department, during the year Cost. under report, came to Rs. 32,330-10-7 against Rs. 30,860 last year.

Over and above these expenses the State has spent Rupees 13,000 over the construction of new school buildings and repairs to existing school buildings.

With the existing financial position of the State, it was not possible at once to go in for many more schools, but on a general review of the situation, when it was found that the quality of education imparted was not such as it should be, both because the schools were undermanned and the staff lowly paid, it was thought necessary more to concentrate on quality than on quantity by engaging more hands and improving the salaries of the staff.

It was also found necessary to equip the schools with necessary materials and also to improve such of them as were badly out of repair.

During the year under report furniture (including maps and books) worth Rs. 1,210 was purchased for the use of the schools and the same was supplied to schools that stood in good need of it.

In order to encourage education among his subjects His Highness has been kind enough to provide for free education both in Vernacular and English schools.

128. With a view to maintain discipline and enforce regular attendance an imposition of nominal fines for irregular attendance and re-admission has been improvised. The fines and fees thus realized are spent solely for the purpose of games and amusements of the school boys.

129. For want of a High School in the State in order to help deserving students desiring to go for School Scholarships. Leaving Examination, and for higher education both in English and Vernacular, scholarships worth Rs. 2,100 were sanctioned for the year. Out of the students that passed English VI Standard, four students desired to go for further studies and three of them were given a monthly scholarship of Rs. 15/- each. A scholarship of Rs. 25/- per month was given to a student attending the Gujarat College at Ahmedabad. A teacher who was serving in this Department was given a monthly scholarship of Rs. 15/- and sent to Premchand Raichond Training College, Ahmedabad. One female candidate was given a monthly scholarship of Rs. 15/- but unfortunately she could not get admission in the Mahalaxmi Training College and so she had to postpone her intention of going to the Training College.

130. Besides making education completely free, liberal help was given in the year under report to deserving poor students studying in the English School at Idar, for defraying their expenses at the Kesari Boarding House at Idar. The Kesari Boarding House has been managed by the Idar Prajakiya Vidyotejak Fund Committee and it received an annual grant of Rs. 420/- from the State. His Highness has been pleased to increase this grant from Rs. 420/- to Rs. 720/- since September 1927.

131. The boys in the Primary Schools also are made to take regular exercise and they generally play Physical Indian out-door games. Sanction has been Education. given to supply all the schools freshly with materials necessary for daily exercise.

132. The Department has paid no less attention to the scout movement which is now unanimously acknowledged to be very serviceable in all stages of life. During the year under report boys in English schools were trained in scouting and a teacher from the English School was specially given a scholarship for receiving training at the Scout Master's Class. Very soon we hope to have a scout-troop and every care is being taken to see that our troops will be a model Scout troop, that will be of great use on all occasions, whenever its services will be required and later on it is contemplated to have a similar troop of Girl Guides.

133. During his tour for inspection the Educational Officer tried to impress upon the minds of students, teachers and guardians of students that education without character is absolutely useless and childhood is the time for forming character. Teachers have been instructed to take special care of this side of education. Short and interesting stories from Ramayan and Mahabharat, bearing upon some good moral principle, are generally related in classes.

134. The distinctive features of the Educational Department of the State has been a steady effort made in various directions to improve the quality of education imparted in the various State schools. By way of encouragement teachers, whose work is found to be satisfactory, have been awarded prizes by the Department. It is hoped that such prizes will inspire other teachers to work more strenuously and to compete for the prize.

135. The Examination results and the visitors' remarks go to show clearly that the work done in the vernacular and English schools during the year under report was quite satisfactory. It may be mentioned here with a sort of pride that during the last Vernacular Final Examination, out of 13 students sent from the various State schools, 10 students have come out successful, one of them standing first amongst all the successful candidates in the whole of the Northern Division.

136. The Annual Examination of the State schools were conducted by the Educational Officer assisted by the Educational Inspector and by the Head Master, Gabat A. V. School. The results of the examinations were on the whole satisfactory.

During the course of the year under report, several respectable gentlemen paid visits to different State schools and sweets and prizes worth Rs. 125 were distributed by them.

137. In September 1927, a prize distribution ceremony of the State Schools was held at Idar under the presidency of the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, Major A. S. Meek, C. M. G., who after giving away the prizes to the students, delivered a very interesting address as under:-

" I have listened with interest to the speech of the Educational Officer and it is with much pleasure I say a few words in reply.

First of all I would say how greatly I regret that His Highness has been prevented by a slight attack of influenza from being present today, indisposition from which I hope, as we all hope, that he will speedily recover. I am particularly sorry that His Highness is not here with us for I felt very strongly a wish to show him here in public this afternoon my very keen sympathy with the work of progressive administration which he has initiated and is carrying on. His Highness has been subjected to malign and ungenerous attack, in certain quarters. That is a matter with which His Highness will deal in his own good time and I have no wish to examine it here; but I do wish today to show in public that as Political Agent I feel strongly for the Maharaja Sahib in this matter and that I stand with him. Whatever it be that we see published in certain newspapers we here all know that His Highness is carrying on an ordered and right administration which has the confidence of Government and of responsibly minded people who know anything of the facts. The State has as its Dewan an Officer with a fine record of achievement in State business and he is served by a band of qualified assistants. I was greatly impressed yesterday by the fine appearance and performance of the new company of State Infantry, young and full of promise for the future; and as is this unit of the Imperial State Forces so is the picture I have in mind of the Idar State—embarked on a career of promise and of high usefulness.

To revert now to things scholastic which have been the theme of the Educational Officer's report I note with great pleasure the decision of the Durbar that a High School will be established. The State is a State of the country and of villages and possesses no large towns such as make particular demand for higher education. Nevertheless it is right that the Durbar should give facility for such higher education to those requiring it and its decision in this matter will be widely welcomed. I claim credit for the fact that the State has now its own complete control of its educational affairs in which formerly the Agency had concern, and I hope that under the new arrangements there will be a steady advance made. Much however cannot be immediately achieved, for educational facilities can only be extended as the financial position of the State permits; and the Jagirdars and the people must recognise this fact and learn to associate themselves with the Darbar in educational progress.

I am glad to see reference made to the Bhils who form an important element in the population of the hilly tracts. The

Bhils are still very backward but in Idar and neighbouring States there is strong evidence of advancement among them and I have found in my own special enquiries a steady progress in civilization among this primitive and attractive people who are gradually becoming more efficient husbandmen and taking to more settled life. I must express a hope that education to be imparted to them may not eradicate in them the good qualities which they possess. Here I would refer to the good work done by the Christian Missionaries in Idar Bhil country and to the broad minded attitude which has always marked the conduct of the Durbar in its relationship with this side of educational activity.

The attention being given to the training of boy scouts and to physical drill and games is all to the good and I hope that these features will in future be strongly prominent in the educational scheme. I would suggest to Maharaja Kumar Himat Singh who has shown such keen interest in the State Infantry that these are subjects in which he is specially competent to take a controlling hand. I would ask the Durbar to keep a close watch on progress being made elsewhere in finding a right form of instruction for the purely rural schools.

I conclude by assuring the Durbar of the interest and sympathy of the Agency in its educational work and I ask you to give three hearty cheers for His Highness in recognition of his announcement of the establishment of a High School."

138. Besides the State schools there were in the year under report 8 Sanskrit Pathshalas, 1 Anglo Vernacular School, 2 Madresas, and 5 Mission Schools. All these institutions were conducted by means of private funds and had 720 pupils on their rolls during the year.

139. The number of Kumars from subordinate Jaghirs of the State attending the Scott College at Sadra during the year of report was 9 as against 1 in the preceding year.

The number of Kumars taking education in the various State schools in the year was 52.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

LIBRARIES.

140. There are two libraries in the State, one being the

Wodehouse Library at Idar, which is free to the public and the other being the Durbar Library in the Palace at Himatnagar, which contains a large number of useful books on literature, science, history, philosophy and arts in English, Gujarati, Sanskrit and Hindi.

PRINTING PRESS.

141. There was only one private printing press working at Himatnagar in the year under report, owned by Mr. Gunvantrai Maeklal Vyas. It did the printing work of the State Gazette, State forms and circulars and other State work mostly in English and Gujarati as also other job work.

142. Our sincere thanks are due to Major A. S. Meek, Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, for the interest he took in the year under report in matters concerning the well-being of the State and also to our Departmental heads and staff for their cordial co-operation.

HIMATNAGAR. }
30th April 1928. }

H. B. Kotak.
Dewan, Idar State.

APPENDIX I.

Names of Principal Civil and Military Officers in the Idar State
on 30-9-1927.

Name of Officer.	Substantive Post held in the year.	Date of entering State service.	Date of appointment to present post.	Remarks.
CIVIL.				
1. Rao Bahadur Harjiwan B. Kotak, B. A., LL. B., J. P.	Dewan.	21-12-26	21-12-26	
2. Ichhashanker K. Pandya B. A., LL. B.	Sar Nyayadhish.	21-3-27	21-3-27	
3. Keshavlal V. Thakkar, L. M. & S.	Chief Medical Officer.	2-2-27	1-2-27	
4. Keshavlal O. Joshi	Revenue Com- missioner.	26-1-27	26-1-27	
5. Valabhram A. Trivedi B. A.	Political Secretary	1-1-1901	23-12-26	
6. Harilal P. Bhatt	Private Secretary	11-4-1903	11-9-26	
7. Tripurashanker B. Bhatt	Police Suprin- tendent.	14-2-27	14-2-27	
8. Rangildas H. Kothari B. E.	Chief Engineer.	1-4-27	11-3-27	
9. Sadashiv Jaykrishna	Treasury Officer.	21-1-27	5-1-27	
10. G. R. Palsule, B. A., B. sc, L. T.	Education Officer.	10 5-27	18-4-27	
MILITARY.				
1. Lt. M. K. Man Singhji	Commandant, Idar Sir Pra- tap Infantry.	20-2-24	17-2-26	
2. 2nd Lt. M. K. Madan Singhji	Company Officer, Idar Sir Pra- tap Infantry.	6-12-27	6-12-27	
3. Subedar Gulam Mohmad	Adjutant and Quarter Master, Idar Sir Pratap Infantry.	25-3-26	25-3-26	

APPENDIX II.

List of laws in the Idar State during the year 1926-27.

Description.	Whether adapted from British India Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks	
Registration.	Adapted from the corresponding British Acts on the subject with such modifications as suited the peculiar conditions of the population.			
Stamp Act.				
Customs Rules.				
Rules for cutting or breaking defective silver coins.				
Arms and Ammunition Rules.				
Court Fees Act.				
Explosive Substances Act.				
Excise Rules.				
Law, Regulations & Rules relating to Opium and Intoxicating Drugs.				
Alienation Settlement Rules.				
Rules relating to sale of girls in marriage.				
Municipal Rules.				
Indian Penal Code Act XLV of 1860.			These laws made applicabale during the year under report.	
Contract Act IX of 1872.				
Criminal Procedure Code Act V of 1898.		These laws as current in British India with up to date amendments made applicable <i>Mutatis Mutandis</i> during the year under report.		
Civil Procedure Code Act V of 1908.				
Limitation Act IX of 1908.				

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the military forces in the Idar State during the year 1926-27.

At the beginning of the year.		Recruited.		Total	Casualties.								At the close of the year.			Total Cost on account of pay, allowance and equipment of the units including followers for active service.	Arms on Charge.			
s. os.	l. os.	l. os.	Other Ranks.		Died.	Discharged on medical grounds.	Discharged at own request.	Discharged as unlikely to become efficient soldiers.	Discharged on disciplinary grounds as their services not required	Tried by a s. c. m. & dismissed from the service.	Struck off the strength for being absent exceeding 60 days.	Deserters.	Total decrease.	s. os.	l. os.		Other Ranks.	Total	Rifles 303" Service E. Y.	22" R. & F.	Pistols.
2	3	103	2	78	188	2	2	19	7	9	5	554	2	5	127	134	62559-5-9	111	4	3

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Idar State for the year 1926-27.

Discription.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Monthly total expenditure.	Punishment.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By Promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
Police Superintendent	1	350	350	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Assistant Police Superintendent (with horse allowance)	1	130	130	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Inspectors ... Do. ...	2	90	180	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
Foujdar ... Do. ...	1	70	70	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Do. ... Do. ...	3	50	150	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	
Do. ... Do. ...	1	45	45	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Do. ... Do. ...	4	40	160	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	
Do. ... Do. ...	3	35	105	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	
Do. ... Do. ...	1	30	30	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Police Prosecutors ... Do. ...	2	50	100	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
Jamadar ... Do. ...	1	19	19	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Do. ... Do. ...	2	21	42	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	

Do.	...	...	...	8	16	128	...	...	...	...	8	...
Havaldar	(with allowance.)	...	...	1	15	15	...	...	...	...	1	...
Do.	...	...	...	20	13	260	...	...	...	...	20	...
Naik	(with allowance.)	...	...	1	14	14	...	...	...	...	1	...
Do.	...	...	...	42	12	504	...	...	...	...	42	...
Sepoys	(with allowance.)	...	...	25	12	300	...	...	...	...	} 211	68
Do.	...	...	...	254	10	2540	...	...	...	...
Drill Instructor	...	...	...	1	25	25	...	...	...	...	1	...
Pagi	...	...	...	1	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhisti	...	...	...	1	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Police Office	Shirastedar...	...	...	1	50	50	...	...	...	...	1	...
Clerk	...	...	...	1	22	22	...	...	...	...	1	...
Do.	...	...	...	1	16	16	...	...	...	...	1	...
Do.	...	...	...	1	15	15	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total...				380	1183	5303	...	...	...	...	310	68
Jail Guard.												
Havaldar	...	...	...	1	23	23	...	...	...	...	1	...
Naik	...	...	...	1	21	21	...	...	...	...	1	...
Sepoys	...	...	...	5	18	90	...	...	...	...	5	...
Do.	...	...	...	20	16	320	...	...	...	...	13	...
Total...				27	78	454	...	...	...	...	20	...
Body Guard.												
Do.	...	...	...	1	100	100	...	...	...	...	1	...
Do.	...	...	...	7	30	210	...	...	...	...	7	...
Do.	...	...	...	2	25	50	...	...	...	...	2	...
Total...				10	155	360	...	...	...	...	10	...
Grand Total...				417	1416	6117	...	...	...	...	340	68

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Idar State during the year 1926-27.

State.	Number of Offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 3 & 5).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remark.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Idar ...	160	253	205	362	205	362	81	196	102	205	39.5	39.8	39.5	39.8	The number of persons sent up last year whose cases were disposed of in the year under report was 130.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries made in the Idar State during the year 1926-27.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Idar	Rs. a. p. 13228-15-10	Rs. a. p. 22172-4-7	Rs. a. p. 1859-5-9	Rs. a. p. 6458-14-4	14.05	29.1	

Attempt to Murder, sec. 307	2	2	4	...	2	6	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	4	2	
Attempt to commit suicide sec. 309 ...	...	2	2	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Voluntarily causing hurt secs. 324-332...	4	22	26	9	24	46	14	1	2	...	3	8	...	14	28	...	...	2	2	2	4	2
Wrongful confinement secs. 341-342 ...	4	7	11	2	8	32	5	...	...	1	1	3	...	5	16	...	...	1	...	1	11	3
Criminal force and assault, sec. 353 ...	1	8	9	4	7	15	4	...	1	1	1	1	...	4	9	...	...	2	...	1	2	2
Kidnapping, secs. 363-366 ... ..	...	5	5	1	3	12	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	2	...	...	1	1	1	7	2
Rape, sec. 376 ...	2	...	2	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Theft, secs. 379-82 ...	13	40	53	19	47	123	58	4	8	3	18	25	...	58	55	...	1	23	4	4	2	9	6
Robbery, sec. 392 ...	2	2	4	5	4	7	6	...	3	...	3	...	...	6	1	...	...	4	1	1	...	...
Dacoity, secs. 395-397.	...	3	3	2	2	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	6	1
Criminal breach of trust, secs. 406-409.	1	1	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Receiving stolen pro- perty, secs. 411-414.	...	3	3	2	3	13	11	...	...	...	3	8	...	11	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Cheating, sec. 420 ...	...	3	3	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1

APPENDIX VII.—Continued.

Statement showing the number of cases sent up, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Idar State for the year 1926-27.

Description of offences.	Number of cases.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.				No of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons confined being insane	No. of persons died during or before trial.	Terms of imprisonment.										Awaiting trial.	Cases pending.				
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Simple.	Imprisonment.	Rigorous.	Simple.				Imprisonment and fine.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.	Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 7 to 12 months.			From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.
Mischief, secs. 428-436.	2	9	11	8	10	19	3	...	1	2	...	3	13	...	1	1	2	11	1	3	3	1
House trespass, secs. 447-462	4	35	39	15	33	83	37	1	8	4	15	9	...	37	26	...	1	11	2	11	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	19	6
Total...	42	165	207	83	173	492	196	6	26	9	53	102	...	196	205	...	2	44	13	9	15	4	4	3	1	1	...	89	34	

APPENDIX. VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the Magisterial Courts in the Idar State during the year 1926-27.

Courts.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.	Brought to trial in 1926-27.					Total.		Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Remaining at the end of 1925-26.	Arrested by police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Received by transfer from another court.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
(A) STIPENDIARY.																	
District Magistrate. ...	...	6	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	1	38	1	27	9	1	...	...
1st Class Magistrate, Himatnagar...	61	48	89	45	...	...	...	...	26	207	160	35	45	44	5	...	31
Do. Idar...	...	76	...	84	79	31	...	...	...	...	194	41	73	31	11	...	38
Do. Sabalpur. ...	25	53	28	78	5	13	14	...	...	107	138	31	43	46	12	2	4

2nd Class Magistrate,																	
Himatnagar...	25	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	24	...	...	...	...	24	...
Do. Vadali	19	36	22	24	11	47	1	...	...	57	105	18	62	17	1	...	7
Do. Bhiloda	12	33	3	61	5	16	...	...	...	36	85	16	31	13	1	...	24
(B) HONOURARY																	
1st Class Magistrates	8	18	4	15	14	2	...	...	...	18	35	6	2	25	...	2	...
2nd Class Magistrates	...	4	...	...	...	11	1	...	...	...	12	1	...	8	...	...	3
3rd Class Magistrates	3	30	2	17	...	40	...	...	...	3	59	15	3	21	...	...	20
Total...	133	304	172	362	114	160	16	...	26	507	850	164	286	214	31	28	127

APPENDIX X.

CIVIL WORK—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Idar State during the year 1926-27.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during the present year.							Suits disposed of during the year.							
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Nature			Amount.				Exparte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	Remarks.
												Suits re-landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100. and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1000 and under Rs. 5000.								Number of suits above Rs. 5000.
Sar Nyayadhish.	79	71	99	116	178	187	107	124	71	63	37573	...	...	116	39	58	14	5	...	...	...	...	124	40037	0-9-8
State Munsiff.	98	92	198	206	296	298	204	263	92	35	50298	...	204	2	75	87	34	10	..	61	45	122	35	62220	0-4-2
Idar Munsiff.	...	...	...	106	...	406	...	371	...	35	58866	6	399	1	215	173	18	..	...	178	152	37	4	48419	0-2-13
Bayad-Sabalpur Munsiff	3	...	7	58	10	58	10	55	...	3	6199	1	56	1	39	18	1	..	...	14	19	22	...	5734	0-1-23

Bhiloda	Do.	...	4	25	36	25	40	21	38	4	2	1194	...	36	...	36	...	...	...	...	9	18	10	1	12170-2-18	
Aroda	Do.	12	4	9	1	21	5	17	5	4	...	24	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	925	...
Chanderni	Munsiff.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kukadia	Do.	2	...	...	3	2	3	2	3	...	...	720	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	720	...
Total...		194	171	338	826	532	997	361	859	171	138	154874	7	699	120	406	338	67	15	...	262	234	196	167	159272	...

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Idar State during the year 1926-27.

Stations.	Number of prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of present year.	Total cost of Jails and prisons.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jails.
		Remaining from past year	Admitted during present year.	Total.		Past year.	Present year.				
				Past year.	Present year.						
Central Jail at Himatnagar	1	27	73	69	100	131.4	168.5	26	} 11,655	156.26	There were 3 deaths in the year under report.
Other Khalsa Jails (at Idar, Bhiloda, Sabalpur, Bayad, and Vadali)...	5	4	144	88	148	84.3	57.6	8		13.0	
Sardari Jails and Lock-ups:- Pal, Chandarni, Kukadia, Degamada, Samera, Soor, Posina, and Derol	8	2	73	4	75	1.4	7.2	23		831-0-0		3.13
Total ...	14	33	290	161	323	...	233.3	57	...	...

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Idar State during the year. 1926-27.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Idar...	287	351	25	54	233	266	20	20	4	1	5	10	293	347	135942	146763	...	6	26	24	

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receipts on account of Registration in the
 Idar State during the year 1926-27.

Description.	Past year.			Present year.			Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of Property.	Fees realised.	Number of deeds.	Value of Property.	Fees realised.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages...	28	27890-0-0	81-4-0	53	33653-0-0	244-0-0	
Sale deeds...	236	103185-0-0	944-13-3	263	112583-4-0	1039-0-0	
Wills... ..	25	3391-0-0	89-0-0	22	101-0-0	106-0-0	
Money bonds	4	1476-0-0	7-0-0	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	3-12-0	9	425-6-6	42-0-0	
Total...	293	155942-0-0	1125-13-3	347	146762-10-6	1431-0-0	

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the

Idar State during the year 1926-27.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st October 1926.	Receipts.		Total in the current year.	Expenditure		Balance on the 30th September 1927.	Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.		
Himatnager...	1036	2730	3109	4145	2857	3882	263	
Idar... ..	3833	3182	3789	7622	2205	3228	4394	
Vadali	3509	980	1,024	4533	805	1098	3435	
Bhiloda... ..	485	40	69	554	...	48	506	
Badoli ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	8863	6932	7991	16854	5867	8256	8598	

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of Rainfall in the Idar State during the year 1926-27.

Station.	October 1926	November 1926	December 1926	January 1927	February 1927	March 1927	April 1927	May 1927	June 1927	July 1927	August 1927	September 1927	Total	Total of 1925-26	Average of past five years and a half.	Remarks.
Himatnagar ...	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-30	0-0	0-0	0-2	1-86	29-31	11-99	1-4	44-55	36-73	33-87	
Idar	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-37	0-0	0-0	0-10	2-15	29-88	20-67	1-48	54-65	54-14	44-90	
Vadali... ..	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-25	0-0	0-0	0-0	2-16	23-8	16-3	1-19	42-71	47-26	37-76	
Bayad... ..	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-52	1-21	31-45	6-17	0-62	39-97	42-34	34-92	
Bhiloda	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-6	0-0	0-0	0-35	2-10	27-61	12-44	5-0	47-56	55-71	41-48	
Meghraj	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	2-1	27-21	9-47	2-72	41-41	42-8	31-54	
Khed	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	1-13	21-25	13-17	2-60	38-15	50-40	36-07	
Raigadh	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-75	25-90	9-20	0-60	36-55	42-45	35-21	

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains in the Idar State during the year 1926-27.

Months.		Seer per one rupee (= 80 tolas).						Remarks.
		Wheat.	Bajri.	Maize.	Pulses.	Jawari.	Rice.	
October	1926... ..	6½	9	10	3	7	4	
November	1926... ..	7	9	11	5	11	5	
December	1926... ..	7	9	12	5	12	5	
January	1927... ..	6¼	9	12	4	9	4½	
February	1927... ..	6¼	9	12	4	9	4½	
March	1927... ..	6¼	9	12	4	9	4½	
April	1927... ..	9	9	12	4	9	4½	
May	1927... ..	9	9	12	4	9	4½	
June	1927... ..	9	9	12	4	9	4½	
July	1927... ..	9	12	12	5	9	4	
August	1927... ..	9	11	12	5	9	4	
September	1927... ..	9	11	12	5	9	4	

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of Rainfall in the Idar State during the year 1926-27.

Station.	October 1926	November 1926	December 1926	January 1927	February 1927	March 1927	April 1927	May 1927	June 1927	July 1927	August 1927	September 1927	Total	Total of 1925-26	Average of past five years and a half.	Remarks.
Himatnagar ...	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-30	0-0	0-0	0-2	1-86	29-34	11-99	1-4	44-55	36-73	33-87	
Idar	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-37	0-0	0-0	0-10	2-15	29-88	20-67	1-48	54-65	54-14	44-90	
Vadali... ..	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-25	0-0	0-0	0-0	2-16	23-8	16-3	1-19	42-71	47-26	37-76	
Bayad... ..	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-52	1-21	31-45	6-17	0-62	39-97	42-34	34-92	
Bhiloda	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-6	0-0	0-0	0-35	2-10	27-61	12-44	5-0	47-56	55-71	41-48	
Meghraj	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	2-1	27-21	9-47	2-72	41-41	42-8	34-54	
Khed	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	1-13	21-25	13-17	2-60	38-15	50-40	36-07	
Raigadh	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-75	25-90	9-20	0-60	36-55	42-45	35-21	

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains in the Idar State during the year 1926-27.

Months.		Seer per one rupee (= 80 tolas).						Remarks.
		Wheat.	Bajri.	Maize.	Pulses.	Jawari.	Rice.	
October	1926... ..	6½	9	10	3	7	4	
November	1926... ..	7	9	11	5	11	5	
December	1926... ..	7	9	12	5	12	5	
January	1927... ..	6¼	9	12	4	9	4½	
February	1927... ..	6¼	9	12	4	9	4½	
March	1927... ..	6¼	9	12	4	9	4½	
April	1927... ..	9	9	12	4	9	4½	
May	1927... ..	9	9	12	4	9	4½	
June	1927... ..	9	9	12	1	9	4½	
July	1927... ..	9	12	12	5	9	4	
August	1927... ..	9	11	12	5	9	4	
September	1927... ..	9	11	12	5	9	4	

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works in the Idar State during the year 1926-27.

Description of work.	State funds.			Local funds.			Remarks.
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total	
1. Additions and alterations to palaces.	...	6,553	6,553				
2. State Buildings.							
A. Idar Sir Pratap Infantry.							
(a) Infantry Barracks	12,431	305					
(b) Jamdar Qrs.	13,126						
(c) Kitchen & dining Room.	2,634						
	28,191	305	28,496				
B. Schools							
A. V. School Himatnagar	7,462						
Other School repairs	...	5,352					
	7,462	5,352	12,814				
C. Central Jail Block & ward	7,051						
D. Jail at Vadali	2,156						
E. Officer's Quarters	9,995						
F. Chhapar for grass Depot	1,089						
G. Vadali Customs Room	771						
H. Hospital & Dispensaries	...	1,073					
I. Thana Buildings, Customs Rooms, Uttaras & other State buildings.	...	1,0432					
	21,062	11,505	32,567				
Grand Total	56,715	17,162	73,877.				
3. Roads & Communications	...	4,658	4,658				
4. Office establishment		4,460	4,460				
Grand Total	...		Rs. 89,548				

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Idar State during the year 1926-27.

State.	Year	Horses and cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load Carrying.	
				Male.	Female										
Idar	1926-27	59240	68087	10612	36828	741	550	24886	2979	42115	18467	..	280	3280	

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Idar State during the year 1926-27.

Name of State	Country spirit.		Opium.		Bhang & Ganja		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Idar	211	1,97,171	36	18082	39	8290	...	..	286	2,23,543	

APPENDIX XXII.
RECEIPTS
&
DISBURSEMENTS.

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing Receipts of the Idar State, for the year 1926-27.

RECEIPTS.							
Name of Demand.	Demand.			Collections during the year 1926-27.	Collections during the year 1925-26	Remissions during the year 1926-27.	Balance.
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.				
Cash balance at the commencement of the year.							
A. Land Revenue.							
1 Fixed	93,455	3,89,579	4,83,034	3,85,560	3,39,522	8,470	89,004
2 Fluctuating	1,04,695	2,79,877	3,84,572	2,76,331	2,57,721	4,364	1,03,877
3 Miscellaneous	3,732	44,408	48,140	43,043	48,361	94	5,003
Total...	2,01,882	7,13,864	9,15,746	7,04,934	6,45,604	12,928	1,97,884
B. Forest Revenue.							
1 Jungle produce	80	5,165	5,245	5,165	6,671	...	80
2 Miscellaneous	5	465	470	465	477	...	5
Total...	85	5,630	5,715	5,630	7,148	...	85

C. Customs and Excise Revenue.

1	Opium license fee	6,570	18,082	24,652	17,349	14,709	48	7,255
2	License fee of poisonous drugs ... ..	...	548	548	548	411	...	...
3	Contry liquor and English liquor license fee	8,716	1,97,171	2,05,887	1,98,331	1,90,117	...	7,556
4	Bhang and Ganja license fee	20,044	8,290	28,334	19,766	2,076	352	8,216
5	Duty on sale of Bhang and Ganja }	...	1,683	1,683	1,683	1,423	...	...
6	Arms and ammunition license fee ...	...	1,683	1,683	1,683	1,423	...	...
7	Customs duty	1,244	3,34,042	3,35,286	3,33,450	3,30,590	1,009	827
8	Miscellaneous	58,306	55,419	1,13,725	51,554	49,247	569	61,602
	Total...	94,880	6,15,235	7,10,115	6,22,681	5,88,573	1,978	85,456

D. Stamps Revenue.

1	Sale proceeds of adhesive stamps ...	19	2,205	2,224	2,224	1,739	...	...
2	Sale proceeds of Court fee and other impressed stamps	245	24,664	24,909	24,909	16,300	...	...
3	Stamp duty on plaints shortly stamped or unstamped... ..	...	225	225	225	342	...	...
	Total...	264	27,094	27,358	27,358	18,381	...	...

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing Receipts of the Idar State, for the year 1926-27.

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Name of Demand.	Demand.			Collections during the year 1926-27.	Collections during the year 1925-26	Remissions during the year 1926-27.	Balance.
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.				
Cash balance at the commencement of the year.							
A. Land Revenue.							
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2 Fluctuating	1,04,695	2,79,877	3,84,572	2,76,331	2,57,721	4,364	1,03,877
3 Miscellaneous	3,732	44,408	48,140	43,043	48,361	94	5,003
Total...	2,01,882	7,13,864	9,15,746	7,04,934	6,45,604	12,928	1,97,884
B. Forest Revenue.							
1 Jungle produce	80	5,165	5,245	5,165	6,671	...	80
2 Miscellaneous	5	465	470	465	477	...	5
Total...	85	5,630	5,715	5,630	7,148	...	85

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3	Contry liquor and English liquor license fee	8,716	1,97,171	2,05,887	1,98,331	1,90,117	...	7,556
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5	Duty on sale of Bhang and Ganja }	...	1,683	1,683	1,683	1,423
6	Arms and ammunition license fee ...	1,244	3,34,042	3,35,286	3,33,450	3,30,590	1,009	827
7	Customs duty	58,306	55,419	1,13,725	51,554	49,247	569	61,602
8	Miscellaneous
	Total...	94,880	6,15,235	7,10,115	6,22,681	5,88,573	1,978	85,456

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2	Sale proceeds of Court fee and other impressed stamps	245	24,664	24,909	24,909	16,300
3	Stamp duty on plaints shortly stamped or unstamped... ..	...	225	225	225	342	...	...
	Total...	264	27,094	27,558	27,358	18,381	...	...

APPENDIX XXII—Continued.

Statement showing Receipts of the Idar State, for the year 1926-27.

RECEIPTS.							
Name of Demand.	Demand.			Collections during the year 1926-27.	Collections during the year 1925-26	Remissions during the year 1926-27.	Balance.
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.				
E. Judicial Receipts.							
1 Sale proceeds of unclaimed property	575	575	575	833	...	...
2 Sale proceeds of intestate property	3,820	3,820	3,820	3,803	...	...
3 Process servers' fee realised in cash	11	11	11	8	...	...
4 Civil forfeitures
5 Criminal forfeitures...	64	64	64	112	...	...
6 Civil Court fines
7 Criminal Court fines	5,529	5,529	5,529	2,193	...	...
8 Other fees, forfeitures and fines	1,118	1,118	1,118	685	...	...
Total...	...	11,117	11,117	11,117	7,634	...	...
F. Miscellaneous Ordinary Receipts.							
1 Garden receipts...	510	510	510	125	...	...
2 Jail manufactures	784	784	600	1,124	...	184
3 Hide and bone license	110	724	834	734	486	...	100
Total...	110	2,018	2,128	1,844	1,735	...	284

APPENDIX XXII—Continued.

Statement showing Receipts of the Idar State, for the year 1926-27.

RECEIPTS.							
Name of Demand.	Demand.			Collections during the year 1926-27.	Collections during the year 1925-26	Remissions during the year 1926-27.	Balance.
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.				
I. Debts.							
1 Deposits ... ..	...	...	...	71,424	70,519	...	...
2 Government Loan... ..	...	...	...	2,00,000	...	...	...
3 Advances recovered	35,924	2,08,812	2,44,736	2,13,799	2,62,708	3,950	26,987
4 Loans recovered	78,185	1,53,820	2,32,005	5,163	9,763	5,791	2,21,051
Total...	1,14,109	3,62,632	4,76,741	4,90,386	3,42,980	9,741	2,48,038
Total of heads A to I...	4,12,320	18,04,436	22,16,756	19,30,660	16,65,248	24,672	5,32,848
Adjustments ... ..	...	...	...	2,39,773	63,464	...	...
Grand total including the balance...	...	...	...	21,71,545	17,29,824	...	...

Statement showing Disbursement of the Idar State, during the year 1926-27.

DISBURSEMENTS.					
Name of Expenditure.	Budget estimate.		Actual expenditure.		Remarks.
	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	
A. Tribute	30,340	30,340	30,340	30,340	
B. Refund ... ..	...	...	...	812	
C. Administrative					
1 General Department	1,10,425	64,522	1,11,383	85,444	
2 Treasury Office... ..	8,889	6,137	8,046	4,881	
3 Judicial Department	20,188	13,214	18,290	10,205	
4 Revenue Department including Japti ...	66,333	55,397	62,651	46,622	
5 Record Room	1,124	892	1,122	669	
6 Survey Department	17,421	17,888	11,157	9,239	
7 Process Department	606	606	606	606	
8 Police Department	1,04,695	84,655	93,830	76,209	
9 Idar Sir Pratap Infantry	66,744	48,412	62,559	38,822	
10 Jail Department	12,476	9,158	11,655	8,882	
11 Postal Department	6,335	5,402	6,753	4,873	
12 Forest Department	5,417	6,186	5,091	5,755	
13 Customs Department	20,486	6,181	18,163	17,036	
14 Excise Department	52,046	46,795	36,801	36,112	
15 Gazette Department... ..	263	...	254	...	
Total...	4,93,448	3,65,445	4,47,861	3,45,355	

APPENDIX XXII—Continued.

Statement showing Disbursement of the Idar State, during the year 1926-27.

DISBURSEMENTS.					
Name of Expenditure.	Budget estimate.		Actual expenditure.		Remarks.
	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	
D. Education Department... ..	37,018	32,270	32,331	21,089	
E. Medical Department	24,478	17,840	24,419	23,323	
F. Domestic charges including Festivals etc	3,56,509	3,56,833	3,98,940	4,85,439	
G. Religious charges	2,789	740	1,719	579	
H. Public Works Department					
1 Office establishment	1,24,960	59,823	4,460	2,665	
2 Original Works and repairs			85,088	62,902	
Total...	1,24,960	59,823	89,548	65,567	
I. Stamp Department.					
1 Purchase of stamps	2,222	1,321	2,087	960	
2 Discount paid on the sale of stamps }					
Total...	2,222	1,321	2,087	960	

J. Pensions	29,974	2,006	29,455	1,711
K. Fixed cash Payments				
1 Vol Giras	5,507	4,585	11,920	4,111
2 Cash allowances	18,562	18,254	13,598	9,615
3 Chanda Falo &c	25	25	25	2,554
4 Miscellaneous	77	31	124	30
Total...	24,171	22,895	25,667	16,310
L Miscellaneous.				
1 Copying charges ... ..	...	...	...	...
2 Experimental cultivation ... ..	...	...	...	...
3 Unforeseen charges	24,000	25,000	29,794	1,65,495
4 Interest ... ..	...	...	...	...
5 Electric charges	30,247	28,000	30,131	42,732
6 Municipalities	12,307	...	8,256	...
7 Travelling expenses	30,000	...	19,727	...
Total...	96,554	53,000	87,908	2,08,227
Total of heads A to L...	12,22,163	9,42,563	11,70,275	11,99,712
M. Debts.				
1 Payment towards Government Loans...				
(a) towards principal ... ..	...	...	...	...
(b) towards interest ... ..	...	...	...	...
2 Payment towards past debts	1,99,347	1,43,170	2,23,109	1,11,722
3 Repayment of deposits ... ..	...	...	1,24,900	80,215
4 Advances made ... ..	...	...	2,08,812	2,54,997
5 Loans given ... ..	...	...	10,375	18,602
Total...	1,99,347	1,43,170	5,67,196	4,65,536

APPENDIX XXII—Continued.

Statement showing Disbursement of the Idar State, during the year 1926-27.

DISBURSEMENTS.					
Name of Expenditure.	Budget estimate.		Actual expenditure.		Remarks.
	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	
Total of all cash transactions...	14,21,810	10,85,733	17,37,471	16,65,248	
Remissions in the year	24,672	3,026	
Adjustment of accounts	2,39,774	63,464	
Total..	2,64,446	66,490	
Surplus at the end of the year	1,94,301	1,112	
Grand total...	21,96,218	17,32,850	

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APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Idar State during the year 1926-27.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Result of Indoor patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average	Remarks.
	Outdoor.	Indoor.	Dis- charged.	Absented	Died.	Remain- ing under treatment			
Himatnagar Hospital ...	6963	45	22	20	3	...	16,075-10-4	54.1	
Idar Dispensary	3782	...	...	...	...	...	2,367-0-0	49.39	
Vadali Do	2654	...	...	...	...	...	1,899-9-0	28.8	
Bayad Do	2161	...	...	...	...	...	1,612-4-9	26.46	
Total...	15560	45	22	20	3	...	21,954-8-1	...	

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Idar State during the year 1926-27.

Name.	Population.		Births.		Deaths.		Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.				
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Births.	Deaths.	Past year.	Present year.					
Idar State	2,26,351 according to the Census of 1921.		1902	1201	...	1	758	788	30	...	5.5	5.3	3.3	3.4	
					Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Idar

State during the year 1926-27.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools	Number of pupils on the rolls.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	
46	45	Vernacular Schools for boys.	3042	3052	2365	2424	...	...	19238	
4	4	Vernacular Schools for girls.	174	200	108	128	...	...	1747	
2	2	Middle Schools.	46	224	34	161	...	2993	...	
1	1	English School teaching six standards	146	136	107	120	...	4189	...	
53	52		3408	3612	2614	2833	...	7182	20985	
Direct expenditure of Schools...									28167	
Indirect expenditure ...									4164	
Total...									32331	

