

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION OF MEWAR STATE
FOR
YEARS 1940, 1941 and 1942

PRINTED AT
THE MADRAS LAW JOURNAL PRESS
MYLAPORE, MADRAS
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CHAPTER I.
GENERAL.

INTRODUCTORY.

The territory of Mewar known as Maidpat in Sanskrit literature lies between Latitude 23.49 and 25.28 and Longitude 73.1 and 75.45. The area of the State is 12,941 sq. miles. The State is bounded on the north by Ajmer-Merwara and Shahpura, on the west by Jodhpur and Sirohi States, on the south-west by Idar State, on the south by Dungarpur, Banswara and Partabgarh States, and on the east by Gwalior, Tonk and Kotah States. The origin of the word "Mewar" is obscure but an intelligent guess is that it means the "uplands" in contradistinction to "Marwar" which is the land of the sandy plains.

The area consists of an uneven tract of land intercepted by ranges of Aravallies rising to a height varying from 1,500 feet to 3,000 feet with the highest summit at Jargah 15 miles north of Gogunda reaching to a height of 4,315 feet. The hilly tract lies towards the south and the west and the east. The central portion is also a plain. The plain region is about double the size of the mountain region. With the exception of the Chambal no river is perennial. Other important rivers are the Banas, the Berach, the Gambhiri, the Kotesri, the Khari and the Kothari. About one-fifth of the total area of Mewar has been included in the forests situated on the outskirts of the Aravalli hills which at many places within the territory of the State enclose beautiful artificial lakes, like the Jaisamand—one of the biggest artificial lakes in the world.

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POPULATION.

The population of the State according to the census of 1941 was 19,26,698. Of these, Hindus including Jains numbered 18,60,492, Mohammadans 65,776 and others 430. The density of population for the State as a whole was 149 per square mile. The largest single community is constituted by the Bhils and Minas who are as many as 3,90,361 in number, the Brahmans come next with 1,60,121, third the Rajputs with 1,50,773 and fourth the Mahajans with 1,37,976. Unlike the Mahajans of Jodhpur, Jaipur and Bikaner, the better classes of the Mahajans do not engage in big business but are content with State service where several of them have risen to the rank of ministers. That is why Udaipur does not rejoice in the multi-millionaires who amass vast fortunes in Calcutta and Bombay and spend them on gorgeous weddings and munificent benefactions nearer home.

The depressed classes number in all 1,37,729. There are no fewer than eleven sub-divisions of them, but with the exception of the Bhangis, none of them is so "depressed" as the scheduled castes of Southern India. Of late special measures are being taken for their elevation.

The cultivating castes consist mainly of the Jats (92,551), the Gujars (97,188), the Gadris (53,969), the Dangis (47,713), the Malis (25,826), and the Dhakads (25,500). They are a bold and vigorous peasantry who attract affection by manfully standing up to the natural calamities which the hard and capricious climate of Rajputana throws up in their path.

A surprisingly small community is the Kayasthas who though only 1,601 in number occupy quite a large number of posts in the public service. Another small but enterprising community is the Bohras who take to trade as a duck takes to water, but very few of them have taken kindly to English education. Their most notable contribution in this respect is the first Chief Justice of the Mewar High Court established under Letters Patent. The Bohras do not concern themselves with political or religious reform movements, content with their temporal allegiance to His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur and with their spiritual allegiance to His Holiness the Mullaji of Bombay.

The number of villages in the State is 5,563. Udaipur the capital town is on a plateau 1,995 feet high and has a population of 59,648. The next important town is Bhilwara with a population of 15,169. The total number of houses in the State was recorded to be 3,42,963, that is, there were 26.5 houses to each square mile of area and the number of residents per house was 5.6.

The chief occupation of the people is agriculture, 75 per cent. of the population finding in it their most important means of support.

According to the census of 1941, the population classified according to the main occupations showed the following percentages:

S. No.	Occupations.	Percentage of persons engaged and dependent on
1	Exploitation of animals and vegetation	75.03
2	Exploitation of minerals	0.02
3	Industry	9.72
4	Transport	0.9
5	Trade	7.63
6	Public Forces	0.61
7	Public Administration	0.78
8	Professions and liberal arts	2.78
9	Persons living on their income	0.12
10	Domestic service	0.98
11	Insufficiently described professions.	0.63
12	Unproductive	0.58

HISTORICAL.

Founded in A D. 646 Mewar can claim by right of her antiquity alone the highest consideration from more extensive and modern powers. The Maharanas of Mewar trace their descent from Kush, the elder son of Lord Ram. The Hindus yield unanimous suffrage to the Ruler of Mewar as the legitimate heir to the throne of Ram and call him "Hindu Soorya" or the "Sun of the Hindus". Justly proud as they are of their immemorial lineage the Sisodia Rajputs base their pride with even more justice on qualities of valour and prowess. This dynasty has ruled for about thirteen centuries over Mewar.

The present ruler, Lt Col. His Highness the Maharana Sir Bhupal Singhji Sahib Bahadur, G.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., was born on February 22, 1884 and ascended the throne in July 1930 His Highness adopted Maharaj Kumar Bhagwat Singhji in February 1939. The latter was married to the granddaughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner in March 1940. A grandson was born on 22nd March, 1941. The Maharaj Kumar is now receiving training in the I.C.S. Course at Dehra Dun.

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CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION.

The administration of the State is carried on under the orders of His Highness the Maharana by a Council constituted under the Government Order No. 5837 dated the 28th December, 1939. The Central Government may be divided under three main heads:—

(a) *Executive*.—The State Council consists of the Prime Minister as its President and four Ministers as members. The Prime Minister is the Chief Executive Authority and hears the appeals against the orders of the Ministers.

(b) *Judicial*—*His Highness' Final Court of Appeal*: This consists of two Judges and a third who may either be a distinguished lawyer or a judge who 'humbly' advise His Highness on appeals preferred against the decisions of the High Court. The Ruler follows the practice of the Crown in the matter of the advice tendered by this Privy Council.

(c) *Legislative*.—(1) The Legislative Committee consists of 20 members all of whom are nominated. This Committee proposes and drafts legislation for the consideration of His Highness.

(2) The Central Advisory Board consists of official and non-official nominated members who advise His Highness' Government on matters of public interest.

The composition of the State Council at the beginning of 1940 was as follows:

Prime Minister and President.—Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, K.B.E.

Finance Minister.—Mr. Prabhash Chandra Chatterji.

Revenue Minister.—Mr. Tej Sinha Mehta, B.A., LL.B.

Judicial and Education Minister.—Pt. Rati Lal Antani, B.A.

Home Minister.—Major Rao Manohar Singh.

The composition of the State Council at the end of 1942 was as follows:

Prime Minister and President as before.

Finance Minister.—Rai Bahadur Prabhash Chandra Chatterji.

Home Minister.—Lt. Col. Rao Manohar Singh.

Revenue Minister.—Dr. Mohan Sinha Mehta, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D., Bar.-at-Law.

Minister-in-waiting.—Captain Ram Gopal Trivedi.

During the period under review Mr. Tej Sinha Mehta, retired and Dr. Mohan Sinha Mehta, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D., Bar.-at-Law, was appointed Revenue Minister on 3rd April, 1941.

Pandit Ratilal died on 4th July, 1942, and the post of the Judicial and Education Minister was abolished and a post of Minister-in-waiting was created. The Judicial and Medical Departments were put under the Prime Minister, Commerce and Industries under the Finance Minister, and Education under the Revenue Minister.

IMPORTANT ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES, 1940.

Rule of Law.

The most important item of reform was the introduction of regular codified laws in place of circulars, notifications and the equity and good conscience of individual magistrates and judges. To administer these laws in a spirit of judicial independence a High Court with powers of control and superintendence over the subordinate judiciary and of admission to the bar and disciplinary jurisdiction over the members was established by Letters Patent. A Court of final appeal composed of three judges was constituted statutorily in place of the old Ijlas-i-Khas.

All non-judicial or non-legal elements such as Ministers and Jagirdars were excluded from the Courts which were turned into strictly judicial bodies limited in number proceeding strictly on the legal merits of cases without reference to executive or other considerations. The principles on which the new Courts were to be constituted were explained in Government Resolution No. 3939 dated 9th September, 1940, as follows:—

(1) The executive Government will not interfere in the day to day administration of civil and criminal justice which will be entrusted to qualified magistrates and judges controlled by a High Court to be established under Letters Patent granted by His Highness the Maharana;

(2) the prescription of regular codes of law which will contain both the substantive and the adjective law in force in the State. At present both the actual law and procedure of the Courts which administer it are regulated by convention, precedents and notifications issued from time to time by the Government. It is desirable that these should be embodied in written Codes which will remove doubts and uncertainties, introduce a uniform system of administration which will be independent of the views of individual Magistrates and judges,

and be of educative value in making every subject of Mewar know what exactly are his legal rights and duties; and

(3) the abolition or reduction of excessive delays in inquiries and trials and the termination of unduly prolonged litigation.

On the occasion of the inauguration of the High Court on 3rd October, 1940, after the judges had been sworn in due form according to law, the authentic Letters Patent bearing the sign manual were presented by His Highness to the Chief Justice with the following speech: "The solemn ceremony that has just been performed marks a turning point in the history of Mewar. It opens a new chapter in the history of a country so rich with historical associations, where every hill top has a story to tell and where every turn of the road recalls stirring memories of the past. To-day I have inaugurated an institution fraught with immense possibilities for the future of an ancient State. The ancient Hindus like the ancient Romans and like the men who have built up the English common law had a vivid realisation of the importance of law in an ordered society. Manu in the Code which bears his name emphasises the place of law not only in holding up the State but also in holding together men in an organised community. The inauguration of this Court and of all the legislation that has accompanied it marks the commencement of the Reign of law.

"To you, Mr. Chief Justice, and to your honourable colleagues this occasion must be charged with solemn memories. With the delivery of the Letters Patent, new and grave responsibilities have been handed over to you. It is my earnest hope and desire that you will so conduct yourself in your high office that a shining example may be set to the public services of the State. To you much has been given. Much will be demanded of you. Your powers carry with them a great trust.

"The Letters Patent impose on you the responsibility for the right and efficient working not only of the High Court but of all the judicial Courts of the State. In this I trust that you will be assisted by the rise and development of a strong and independent legal profession. The power of admitting members to the Bar and of controlling their conduct has now been entrusted to you. I am confident that you recognise what a valuable element in the judicial machinery the members of the legal profession have been in all their long history starting from the days when the answers of the great jurists built up the foundations of Roman Law.

"I commit these Letters Patent into your keeping in the sincere and earnest hope that within these walls you and your successors in the years to come will so administer the law that

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men will say that justice in Mewar is rendered without fear or favour, that you will act as the protectors of the rights and liberties of my people, that the law will broaden down on right lines from precedent to precedent and that you will set up a high and honourable tradition that will endure from generation to generation."

The new Courts have established themselves firmly in public opinion and nothing can shake them. Between the executive Government and the subject they act as just and true arbiters as instanced by the civil suits now filed against Government. It cannot yet be claimed that legal equality between man and man has been established as the old customary privileges of noblemen and jagirdars both as parties and witnesses still persist, though the privileges of the official class have disappeared with the appearance of the Prime Minister twice in the witness-box. Old customs die hard in Rajputana. We are in the mud of the Berach, not in the Republic of Plato, not on the banks of the Thames, nor even of the Jumna.

DISTRICT REORGANISATION.

At the same time as the Rule of Law was established, the question of the reorganisation of districts with a view to the improvement of the efficiency of district administration was occupying the attention of the Government. Mewar consisted of seventeen districts. This was excessive for an area of less than thirteen thousand square miles with a population of less than two millions. The average area of a district in Madras was five thousand square miles, in the Central Provinces it was six thousand square miles, in Mysore it was three thousand and five hundred square miles. The number of districts in Mewar was reduced from seventeen to eight and the State was reconstituted as follows for the purpose of administration, the officers of the reconstituted districts being Deputy Collectors instead of Hakims:—

- (1) Girwa, headquarters Udaipur—consisting of the then Girwa district and the Niabat of Saira transferred from Kumalgarh district.
- (2) Kherwara, headquarters Kherwara—same as the existing district.
- (3) Sarara or Magra, headquarters Sarara—consisting of Sarara and Lasaria districts.
- (4) Rajsamand, headquarters Rajnagar—consisting of Rajsamand district, Kumbhgarh district *minus* Saira and the Raipur Niabat of the Saharan district.

(5) Kapsin, headquarters Kapsin,—consisting of Kapsin and Rashmi districts, and Saharan district *minus* the Niabat of Raipur.

(6) Bhilwara, headquarters Bhilwara—consisting of Bhilwara, Asind and Hurda districts.

(7) Chitor, headquarters Chitor—consisting of Chitor and Sadri districts.

(8) Jahazpur, headquarters Jahazpur—consisting of Jahazpur Mandalgarh and Kachola districts.

Districts (1) to (5) were constituted into a Collector's Division under a new officer to be termed as Collector stationed at Udaipur and districts (6) to (8) into another Collector's Division with headquarters at Bhilwara. The new scheme was based on the following main principles as explained in Government Resolution 3768 dated 27th August, 1940:—

(1) the separation of civil judicial functions from the executive;

(2) the entrusting of civil justice to a body of officers who were qualified by their legal knowledge to administer it efficiently;

(3) the improvement of executive and revenue administration by relieving revenue officers of their civil judicial functions and by prescribing compulsory minima of touring on the part of district officers;

(4) the introduction of a new supervising element under the name of Collectors. At the time between the Government and District officers there was no intermediate supervising body on the executive side.

(5) the reduction of superfluous staff and providing money for the improvement of the quality of officers and staff who will be provided with better rates of pay and higher starting salaries.

(6) the constitution of an organized service divided into grades, each grade having incremental scales of pay.

Under this scheme the civil judicial functions taken away from the district officers were transferred to a new body of officers called District Munsiffs. These were to be men with law degrees and would be entirely occupied with the work of trying civil suits.

CONSTITUTION OF SERVICES.

There was no regular gradation of officers. In order to provide a good quality of officers, competitive examinations were instituted and the system of patronage was done away.

with. All appointments except small clerical appointments were hereafter to be filled by open competitive examinations. The land revenue and judicial departments were reorganised. Gradation lists showing the rank of every member of the departments were published to give opportunities to aggrieved members to protest against their ranking and to insure regular seniority and promotion.

Advantage was taken of the reorganisation to weed out officers of doubtful efficiency and reputation. Other measures in the same direction were the introduction of pensions on scales analogous to those obtaining in British India and the fixing of an age limit for compulsory retirement. 60 was fixed as the age for superannuation. No fewer than 106 officers were retired under this rule. To enable a check to be exercised on illicit acquisitions, returns of landed property owned or acquired by gazetted Government servants were prescribed.

OTHER REFORMS.

The Police Department, comprising both the regular and irregular forces, was reorganised. The minimum pay of constables was raised to Rs. 11 and the pay of all grades of officers was improved. An armed police was formed with special training and better arms and with a higher grade of salaries than the ordinary police.

The minimum pay of clerks and peons was increased. A graded incremental scale of pay was introduced for clerks.

A Famine Insurance Fund was created with an initial contribution of rupees two lakhs. This and the accruals from it were to be set apart for the purposes connected with the prevention and cure of famines which unhappily are not infrequent occurrences in this distressful land of Rajputana.

The Municipality of Udaipur was given a non-official majority, the municipal franchise was broadened by lowering property and employment qualifications, the minimum age for voters was reduced and a new educational qualification which gave the right to vote irrespective of property or employment was introduced. The Municipalities of Chittor and Bhilwara were given the privilege of electing their Vice-President.

1941.

A committee was appointed to draw up a scheme for setting up a Legislative Assembly for the State with a large elective element.

All land revenue arrears prior to the current year were written off resulting in a loss of rupees two lakhs to the public revenue and immense relief to the cultivators.

The Batwali tax which was an impediment to trade and communications was abolished.

With a view to check child marriage and marriages between old men and young girls, the Undesirable Marriages Prohibition Act was passed under which marriages of boys under the age of 18 and of girls under the age of 13 were penalised. The marriage of a man over 50 years with a woman below 25 years was prohibited. That there was need for such a law is proved by the recent Census which shows that for every 1,000 of population, 7 males and 13 females are married under 5 years of age, and above 5 and below 10 as many as 44 males and 110 females are married. Infant marriage is least prevalent amongst Brahmans and most prevalent amongst non-Brahmans and Muslims.

A bewildering variety of all kinds of copper coin was in circulation in the State. A Copper Coinage Act was passed under which all except the standard Chittori coins and Kaldar copper coins were called in.

An industrial development committee was appointed to take stock of existing cottage industries and to suggest measures for developing them.

The scale of pay of Sub-Deputy Collectors which was graded at Rs. 60-5-75 was raised to Rs. 75-5-100 and 100-10-150.

A special officer to inspect courts and offices and report on their efficiency was appointed. He was asked to ascertain how far the new rules and regulations were carried out in practice.

A committee was appointed to report on the Ayurvedic side of the medical aid in the State. The Ayurvedic system is held in much esteem in the State and though naturally the Chief Medical Officer and his department looked askance at it, the State saw no reason why the monopoly of killing or curing should be restricted to the more modern branch of the medical art. There is a large manufacture of ayurvedic medicines in Udaipur; one of the manufacturers has as many as 1,216 agents throughout India with an annual sale to the value of two lakhs of rupees.

Two new dispensaries were opened.

The opening of a tuberculosis hospital was sanctioned.

A Mewar Medical Association was formed.

Four ward dispensaries in the City of Udaipur were opened.

The opening of a Maternity Hospital at Udaipur was sanctioned.

In order to improve the quality of the public service, under Government Resolution No. 611 dated the 12th November, 1941, the superior service was divided into two sections, the Mewar Civil Service and the Mewar Subordinate Civil Service. The rates of pay were revised and the rules for recruitment were codified. Recruitment to the Mewar Civil Service was to be entirely by competitive examination, and the standard of examination was to be high. The rate of pay was Rs. 150-10-250-EB-10-300. Recruitment to the Mewar Subordinate Civil Service was predominately by open competitive examination though occasionally a few posts could be filled by nomination. Both sections of the service were closed against non-graduates.

1942.

FORESTS.

The state of the forests attracted Government's attention. There had been a forest department in the state for over sixteen years, but it had in deference to vested interests and fear of popular clamour, lain low in a state of quiescent somnambulism. Government considered that the first step to take was to obtain an active and experienced superior officer to report on the forests and such a one was obtained through the good offices of the Madras Government. His report justified some of Government's worst fears but showed that even so it was not too late to mend matters.

There was no record of the extent of the forest of the State. But it was estimated at the least at two thousand and five hundred square miles, of which eight hundred square miles were in charge of the Forest Department, while the rest were under the Revenue Department. No data were available for either as the areas had never been surveyed or demarcated. There was no forest law in the State and hence strictly speaking there were no reserve forests though in British India a Forest Act was passed as long ago as 1882. The report pointed out that the State was, owing to the absence of reservation, losing an important source of revenue and that if Udaipur had followed British India and enacted a forest law and managed its forests on scientific lines, an asset of large value would have been created. Everywhere reckless felling was going on and wanton destruction was to be seen. The only thing that so far had protected the forests was the personal interest taken by the Ruler of the State in protecting certain areas for game preservation. The forests left by the Ruler to be managed by his Government had been mismanaged and ruined. When the town of Udaipur was founded, it was in the middle of thick jungles. Great lakes were formed by throwing embankments across the streams flowing down the

hills. This was three hundred years ago. Now Udaipur is surrounded by hills bare of vegetation. On these hills the soil is only a thin layer not more than 2 feet in depth. Rain beats hard on these bare hill sides and washes away the surface soil little by little year after year exposing the bare rocks. Thousands of tons of silt have been deposited in these lakes. There could be no doubt that in course of time these lakes would be silted up completely. This kind of denudation of the forest growth from the hill sides was going on not only in the capital, but everywhere in the State. The Forest Officer made a remarkable prediction which has been justified this year (1943) that the destruction of tree growth in the catchment area of the rivers was the reason for floods. As the Prime Minister stated to Mahasabha of Rajputs, noblemen and commoners, that if timely steps were not taken to preserve the forests the fair fields of Udaipur would in the course of the next generation be found deposited at the bottom of the Bay of Bengal.

On the above report a forest law was enacted and a scheme for forest reservation was approved and was put into effect. Survey and demarcation were started. Forest Settlement Officers were appointed and the jagir forests brought under control. A new set of Shikar and Fishing Rules was drawn up.

These measures naturally produced a large amount of bitter opposition amongst the ignorant cultivators and the agitation was fanned by the people in the cities who ought to have known better. It is feared that even some Government servants took part in this movement. Very often, though the voice of the protest was the voice of the Dangi and the Jat, the hand was the hand of the townsman, Government however declined to yield to the popular clamour and a firm policy of forest reservation has been embarked upon which in the course of another generation should restore some of its original prosperity to the countryside.

AGRICULTURAL RELIEF.

An important measure passed during this year was an Act for the relief of agriculturists from indebtedness. Like the rest of India, the agriculturist in Mewar is encumbered with debts. As the proverbial saying has it, the farmer is born in debt, his debt increases from year to year and he dies leaving a legacy of debts to his children. The Mewar law is based largely on legislation passed in the British Provinces but adopted to meet local conditions. The most important provision is the duty thrown on the court, where the creditor's claim is disputed, to go into the whole history of the transaction between the creditor and the debtor from the commencement of the transaction, to reopen the accounts between the parties from

the beginning and make an account according to fixed principles laid down in the Act. This Act is working successfully and it is computed that between 1st May, 1942 and 31st July, 1943, in 7801 suits the creditors' claims were scaled down from ten lakhs twenty-two thousand to two lakhs fifty-seven thousand rupees.

EDUCATION.

The triennium witnessed great educational activity. The number of schools increased from 312 to 415 and the amount spent on education from Rs. 1,92,000 to Rs. 4,30,000. Fuller details will be given in a separate chapter.

JAGIR COURTS.

There are 456 Jagirs in the State of which 23 are ranked in the first class, 33 in the second class and the rest in lower classes. The first class are entitled to exercise civil and criminal judicial powers with Police, Courts and Jails of their own. They are called Solah (originally 16 in number) or Umraos. The word "Umrao" has no connection with "Rao". It is a corruption of the Persian word "Omrah" (chief or nobleman) and like many other official words is borrowed from the Mughal Court. The second class are called Battis as they were originally 32 in number. The third and lower classes are called "Gole" as they sit in a circle in formal Darbars.

An important reorganisation of the Tikana Courts in the State was made. The result is embodied in legislation, the chief features of which were as follows:—

- (i) The Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes have been introduced in the Tikanas.
- (ii) The criminal powers of the Tikanas which till now were those of a Sessions Judge have been reduced to those of a First Class Magistrate.
- (iii) The civil powers of the Tikanas which till now were those of a District Judge have been reduced to those of a District Munsif.
- (iv) Hereafter the Umraos would not personally take part in conducting trials or delivering judgments. Judicial officers would be appointed and they would be responsible. The appeals lie to the District and Sessions Judges in the State Courts.
- (v) The minimum qualification for a judicial officer has been fixed as the possession of a law degree. A minimum qualification of two years' experience has also been prescribed, but this is subject to exemption by the Government.

(vi) The minimum pay of a judicial officer has been fixed at Rs. 100-10-150.

(vii) Protection is given against arbitrary dismissals of judicial officers.

(viii) Power has been given to Tikanas to combine contiguous areas together so as to have a common judicial officer.

SOCIAL REFORMS.

To improve the condition of the depressed classes and Bhils in the State, a capital fund of one and a half lakhs of rupees was created to which an additional annual contribution of ten thousand rupees was to be made. The income accruing from this fund was to be spent in enhancing the amenities of their daily life.

The Bhilwara Municipality which was wholly nominated was reconstituted and half the seats were thrown open to election. A non-official vice-chairman was also granted.

A committee was appointed to report on the question of compulsory education of the younger jagirdars.

The State Ghata cess which was an impediment to free movement of trade was abolished.

POLITICAL.

The relations of His Highness' Government with the British Government and the Governments of other Indian States were conducted by the Prime Minister who holds charge of the Foreign and Political Department and continued to be most cordial and satisfactory.

His Highness' Government entered into reciprocal arrangements with the following Government in the matter of extradition of accused under the Defence of India Act:—

- (1) Government of India.
- (2) Jodhpur.
- (3) Jaipur.
- (4) Bundi.
- (5) Kotah.
- (6) Karauli.
- (7) Tonk.
- (8) Bharatpur.
- (9) Kishengarh.
- (10) Sirohi.
- (11) Dungarpur.
- (12) Partabgarh.

- (13) Banswara.
- (14) Dholpur.
- (15) Jhalawar.
- (16) Danta.
- (17) Baroda.
- (18) Gwalior.
- (19) Indore.
- (20) Rewa.
- (21) Patiala.
- (22) Idar.
- (23) Ratlam.
- (24) Jaora.
- (25) Bijainagar.

The Hon'ble Sir A. C. Lothian, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., continued to hold the post of Resident for Rujputana up to 1st October, 1942. He was succeeded by Lt. Col. G. V. B. Gillan, C.I.E.

The following Political Agents were in charge of Mewar Agency:—

- Mr. W. Le B. Egerton, I.C.S.
- Mr. C.L. Corfield, C.I.E., M.C., I.C.S.
- Major N. S. Alington.
- Mr. H. J. Todd, I.P.
- Mr. H. Trevelyan, O.B.E., I.C.S.
- Lt. Col. G. B. Williams, M.C.
- Lt. Col. G. Kirkbride.

With a view to co-operate with the Government of India in preventing attempts to sabotage the railway line in the State territory, the Mewar Government put into operation the railway internal security scheme and additional police staff was engaged.

CURRENCY.

This State has its coin called Chittori. Its shape and size is like that of the Imperial coin. On one side of the coin is engraved the words चित्तूर उदयपुर and on the other side दोस्ति लघन with a replica of Chitor fort. The Kaldar or imperial coin is also a legal tender of the State. The exchange value of the local coin used to fluctuate in relation to favourable and unfavourable balance of trade. To obviate this difficulty the local currency was fixed at parity with British Indian Currency in the year 1942.

WAR EFFORTS.

In order that public and the State may be made alive to their duties to take part in contributing towards the successful prosecution of war, a Central War Committee with sub-committees was formed in July 1941. False rumours and alarmist stories were counteracted. The lines of work on which the Sub-Committees were engaged were as follows:—

(i) Collection of voluntary contributions to the war purposes fund.

(ii) Organisation of entertainment and beneficial performances in aid of war front.

(iii) Counteracting false rumours.

(iv) The amount collected during the period under review in different heads amounts to Rs. 2,54,392-7-9.

In addition to money contribution His Highness the Maharana Sahib Bahadur has also presented valuable articles such as compasses, etc.

Women of Mewar also organised a work party for sewing and knitting articles which were sent to the Red Cross. They also organised a Hindi play in aid of Red Cross war work.

WAR LOANS.

The total amount invested under Saving Certificates, Defence Savings Bank and Defence Bonds is Rs. 3,87,710 and £4,375.

All Government servants getting a salary of Rs. 30 or more a month have been investing one day's pay every month in Defence Loans or Savings.

During the period under review, the Bhopal (Mewar) Infantry was placed at the disposal of the Government of India for active service outside the State. The Bhopal Infantry left Udaipur on 30th October, 1940, for training in India and left India for overseas on the 5th June, 1941.

To bring their pay more to the level of Indian Army, the Mewar Government granted to the personnel of Bhopal Infantry increased rates of pay with effect from 1st October, 1941. To ensure uniformity, with effect from 1st January, 1942, the pay of the personnel was raised to the level of the Indian Army rates under the grant in aid scheme introduced by the Government of India.

RECRUITMENT.

There has been a fairly large flow of recruits both to the State Forces and the Indian Army from Jahazpur and Bhim

districts. Scholarships and concessions in land revenue have been offered to new recruits.

PUBLICITY.

The war propaganda work in the State was mainly carried on by a Sub-Committee which published a weekly news bulletin (Jang ki Khabaren). Magic lantern slides prepared by the Government of India were exhibited. In April, 1942, publication of Jang ki Khabaren was stopped and a bi-monthly paper called "Vijaya" was started.

NATIONAL WAR FRONT.

The National War Front movement was inaugurated on 5th April, 1942. One Organiser and one Assistant Organiser were appointed and the meetings were convened at different places which were popular. Pracharaks and musicians were engaged to tour in the State.

In order to encourage State employees to join War services, Government have been pleased to grant the following concessions to all those who proceed on active service or join war appointments, which carry a liability to serve overseas:—

(a) their services for the period of the War will be treated as deputation from State service and they will be permitted to hold a lien on their substantive appointments in the State service;

(b) their services in the War will count towards pension in this State whether they draw pension or gratuity from the British India Army or not. They will, however, not earn leave rights in this State for service in the War;

(c) the period spent by a person in the active service after being attached to the Forces, shall be excluded for computing the age for recruitment for any service after the War;

(d) the Government of India Army reservists employed in the State when called to colours during the present War are also allowed to hold a lien on their civil appointments;

(e) In the case of educated persons, active service on the front will be reckoned as an additional qualification for future recruitment, provided they hold the required qualification for the post for which they offer themselves on return from the War.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The State maintains its own postal system called Brahmani Dak upon which Rs. 12,000 are annually spent. There are 40 Post Offices maintained by the Indian Posts & Telegraph Department.

DONATIONS.

In the period under review the following donations were received from the public-spirited people of the State:—

(1) Seth Shri Gopal Mehta donated Rs. 32,000 for a public park at Udaipur.

(2) Seth Govindram has given the following amounts:—

(a) the cost of a High School Building at Bhilwara,

(b) Rs. 75,000 for a Training College Building,

(c) Rs. 28,000 for a Badminton Court in the Field Club,

(d) Rs. 1,00,000 for a High School building at Udaipur.

(3) Seth Sobhagmal Lodha has given Rs. 1,00,000 for a hospital building at Bhilwara.

EVENTS OF AUGUST 1942.

No account of the year 1942 will be complete without a reference, however brief, to the events of August of that year. On the 21st August, the Mewar Praja Mandal, the ban on whom had been removed in 1940 and who had been encouraged by the State in 1941 and 1942 in their constructive activities, suddenly decided to follow the policy of the Indian National Congress and "to declare war against the Government". An "ultimatum" was delivered to His Highness in which he was asked to sever his connection with the British Government and to send away the Resident from the State. To so impudent a demand, there could only be one answer. At midnight of the same day, the leaders of the Praja Mandal were all arrested at their houses and lodged in the Central Jail. The agitation was on the whole more like a tempest in a tea pot. Though 205 people were arrested at the peak period, very little damage was done, the damage to State property being nil and the damage to private property being eight annas to a Mission Hospital window. The most effective weapon in the Government's armoury to meet this agitation was Rule 26 of the Defence of India Rules. It precluded spectacular trials and killed the agitation very quickly for want of publicity. At the end of 1942, by releases the number of political prisoners had fallen to 63 and at the end of August of this year, the number had fallen as low as 16. Looking back in retrospect, there is nothing to wonder at in the want of gratitude on the part of the Praja Mandal—there is no room for gratitude in public life—but it is to be regretted that in a State which is so full of opportunities for voluntary service they were all thrown away for the sake of a barren slogan.

CHAPTER II.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF LAND REVENUE.

Revenue Minister, Mr. Tej Sinha Mehta, B.A., LL.B., up to 2nd April, 1941, Dr. Mohan Sinha Mehta, Ph.D., M.A., LL.B., Bar.-at-Law, from 3rd April, 1941.

The system of land revenue in vogue in the State is ryotwari.

The following Departments were in the administrative control of the Revenue Minister at the end of 1942 :—

1. Land Revenue.
2. Land records.
3. Settlement.
4. Rural Development.
5. Agriculture.
6. Registration and Stamps Department.
7. Village Panchayats.
8. Court of Wards.
9. Irrigation.
10. Forests.
11. Veterinary.
12. Walterkrit Rajput Hitkarini Sabha.
13. Khatdarshan.
14. Jagir and Neg Purdali.
15. Education.

The Revenue Minister is assisted by the Chief Revenue Officer on the Revenue side. Mr. Lal Singh Saktawat, B.A., LL.B., continued to be the Chief Revenue Officer up to 5th December, 1940, when his services were lent to Ajmer-Merwara as Settlement Officer.

On the 5th December, 1942, the post of Revenue and Settlement Officer was separated and Mr. Madan Lal Rathi, B.A., LL.B., was appointed as the Chief Revenue Officer and Mr. Sawant Singh Chohan as the Settlement Officer.

The Revenue administration of the State was reorganised by Government Resolution No. 3768, dated the 27th August, 1940, quoted in Chapter I.

Collectors are also District Magistrates, hear appeals from 2nd and 3rd class Magistrates on the criminal side and also appeals from the Deputy Collectors on the revenue and executive side. Appeals from the Collectors on the criminal side lie to the Sessions Judge. Next below Collectors are

Deputy Collectors who are in charge of single districts (as distinguished from Collectors who are in charge of divisions which are groups of districts) and are usually created Additional District Magistrates without the power to hear appeals. Sub-Deputy Collectors after training as 3rd class Magistrates are invested with 2nd class powers. They are in charge of portions of districts known as sub-districts.

Government consider that the Collectors are a vital feature of the new scheme and hold them responsible for the efficiency and proper conduct of the district administration. They will tour for not less than sixty days in the half year and personally carry out a detailed inspection of the offices of Deputy Collectors and Sub-Deputy Collectors twice a year. Appeals from Collectors' executive decisions lie to the Government.

The Chief Revenue Officer co-ordinates the work of the Collectors and hears appeals from the Collectors on the revenue side. He is expected to inspect Collectors' offices at least once a year and pay surprise visits to districts. Notes of inspection should be submitted to Government.

An officer known as the Revenue Assistant is in charge of the office directly under the Chief Revenue Officer. He does not hear appeals or inspect district work.

A third Collector's division was created in the year 1942 and the Collector was put in charge of Bhim and Raj-samand districts with headquarters at Bhim. Thus the State is now divided into three divisions, 8 districts and 29 sub-districts. Mr. Madan Lal Rathi was the Collector of Bhilwara division up to 4th December, 1942. Mr. Bhanwar Lal Humad, B.Sc., LL.B, has since been working as the Collector of Bhilwara Division. Mr. Jaswant Singh Mehta has been in charge of Udaipur Division and Mr. Manohar Lal Mehta is in charge of Bhim Division since its creation.

The total number of villages in the State is 5,563, out of which 1,604½ are Khalsa villages.

In the years under report Khalsa arable land was 13,48,265 bighas and uncultivated land was 23,83,308 bighas excluding the Bhim district. A bigha is four-sevenths of an acre.

The total land revenue demand (fixed and fluctuating) was as follows:—

Year.	Demand.	Collection.
1940	.. 20,67,618	18,22,157
1941	.. 18,91,906	17,12,006

Locusts appeared in some districts of the State but no damage was done.

KRISHI SUDHARAK FUND.

This fund was established in Samvat year 1980 with a capital of Rs. 1,00,000. The fund is utilised to grant loans to agriculturists of Khalsa for affecting agricultural improvements. The loans are advanced at 3 per cent. In addition to this, Takavi loans are also advanced from time to time at 3 per cent.

RAINFALL.

During this period there was sufficient and timely rainfall throughout the State except in the district of Jahazpur and the sub-districts of Raipur and Asind.

The rainfall at important places was as follows:—

	1941.	1942.
Udaipur	24.05	18.96
Kherwara	34.52	28.19
Sarada	29.06	22.09
Rajsamand	13.66	14.85
Kapesin	13.61	24.64
Chitorgarh.	19.00	40.71
Bhilwara	13.83	34.43
Jahazpur	14.47	59.55
CROPS.		

The Kharif crops on the whole were good except in the district of Jahazpur and sub-districts of Raipur and Asind. Permission was granted for cultivation of opium in 1,000 bighas, out of which only 912 bighas and $9\frac{1}{4}$ biswas of land were utilised.

CATTLE AND GRASS.

There was sufficient grass and water. The condition of cattle was satisfactory.

ECONOMIC CONDITION OF CULTIVATORS.

The economic condition of the cultivators improved due to better prices of agricultural products.

IRRIGATION.

Investigation and Survey.

The Public Works Department which formerly worked in two departments, namely, Roads and Buildings and Irrigation was unified. Rai Sahib Sant Ram Sahgal, B.Sc. (Eng.), was placed in charge of the amalgamated departments. The expenditure so far incurred in the State under Irrigation can be roughly put under two heads, namely:—

- (a) Major schemes sanctioned as extra-ordinary works.

(b) Minor works (including construction and repair of small tank, and upkeep of all State tanks).

It is desirable that the Government should collect and store as much surface water as can practically be done, by way of insurance against famine and droughts. It is also obvious that all agricultural progress in a thirsty land like Rajputana depends upon the abundance of irrigation facilities. In a State like Mewar with rigid finances, ordinarily, big projects do not justify the large capital outlay that is necessary for their construction. Speaking generally they do not properly pass either of the two tests, namely, (a) satisfactory return or (b) any striking agricultural improvement. It was therefore, decided that as far as possible no new big projects (costing over Rs. 1,50,000) should be taken in hand. This would leave enough money for the construction of a number of dams across narrow streams year after year. This programme being much less expensive is likely to yield better results to the State and a large number of villages will be benefited directly (through irrigation) and also indirectly (through sub-soil supply to wells).

These dams will not result in tanks as they are commonly known and understood. The idea will be to put low but strong dams across streams without permanently or completely obstructing the flow of their water. The proposed dams will be available for irrigation by the simple methods of lifting water commonly used by villagers. They will also be a source of subterranean supply of water and moisture respectively to their wells and fields. Accordingly in the budget for 1941-42 Rs. 25,000 were provided for this new scheme and it is expected that the amount will be increased as finances permit.

INVESTIGATION AND SURVEY.

97 old and new sites were investigated during the period under review.

CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS.

Tanks at Chanwand, Intali, Salera and Kapasin were completed. Construction of masonry dam at Madar, Govta and Bharai was in progress. Repairs of Karanpuria, Bholi, Puraria, Lakhota, Lava Talai, Pahanda, Dhandan, Arni, Gura, Barasni, Karjali, Jali, Kheri, Bhagwanpura, Antalia, Atolia, Kamunia, Dhuvala, Amertia and Arjungarh tanks were completed.

Extension work to Bhopalsagar tank canals was in progress.

The area irrigated in 1940, 1941 and 1942 was 32,640; 52,117 and 43,267 bighas and the income was Rs. 99,000 and Rs. 1,26,711 and 1,16,315 respectively.

LAND RECORDS.

The Chief Revenue Officer was in charge of the Department. The proposal to introduce Jins Girdawari in the Khalsa villages was taken up in the year 1942 and it is expected that the scheme will be sanctioned and worked in the year 1943.

SOILS, CULTIVATION AND SETTLEMENT.

The character of the soil in the State varies a good deal, but the limits of each kind are marked with tolerable distinctness. To the south along the hills black cotton soil largely predominates, and in the Sadri sub-district in the south-east there is little else. It chiefly lies in wide level tracts; and where the surface of the country rises into undulations, it changes on the slopes to a brown or reddish loam, fertile with irrigation, but inferior otherwise to the black. Along the banks of rivers the soil is generally light and sandy, but possesses the greatest facility for irrigation; and consequently the best villages and most highly cultivated tracts are found in such localities. The Chitor sub-district (in the east) and Jahazpur sub-district (in the north-east) the surface is red and stony. In Mandalgarh sub-district the surface is very undulating, and the soil is often light and covered with loose stones. The central and more southern districts exhibit the greatest diversity. Here may be seen wide plains of black soil and then an undulating tract of poor and rocky ground, while, wherever a river flows, on both sides are broad stretches of light sandy loam rendered fertile by irrigation and manure and bearing the most valuable crops. The most productive of all is unquestionably the black soil of the level plains; but the red loam of the slopes and the light sand of the river banks, though inferior in natural fertility, yield a rich return to careful cultivation. The poorest and most unmanageable is the thin and stony soil of the undulations.

Agricultural operations are very simple, and in the open country are of the usual kind. In the south the gorges and slopes of the hills are embanked into successive steps or terraces, which, during the rains, become so many swamps, draining one into the other. On the hill sides, WALAR or shifting cultivation is practised by the Bhils. This consists of cutting down the woods and burning them on the ground, in order to clear room for a field which is manured by the ashes. The seed is scattered broadcast, and after a year or two, the soil is exhausted, and then another felling takes place. The system is most destructive to the forests and under the present forest administration steps are being taken to control it.

The autumn and spring harvests are, in Mewar, called SIALU and UNALU respectively. The principal crops in the former are maize, til cotton and sugarcane, while in the cold season the important staples are wheat, barley, gram and poppy. Poppy is now under international convention restricted in cultivation. The area allowed to this State is 1,000 acres for domestic consumption. Speaking generally it may be said that the most important yield of the first season is maize which is universally grown on every kind of soil from the best irrigated to the poorest stony ground. Similarly, the most important crop of the second season is barley which covers the largest area, wheat being sown specially where the presence of the real black soil dispenses with the necessity for irrigation.

No reliable agricultural statistics are available in the State proper as there are no Patwaris or other village staff. The usual village staff is however to be found in the Bhim district which is dealt with in a separate chapter. The collection of statistics being spasmodic is when necessary entrusted to *ad hoc* agencies such as the police.

The revenue settlement of the State was started by Mr. C. G. Chenevix Trench, C.I.E., I.C.S. in 1922. All Khalsa villages except Pal (unimportant Bhil) villages have been settled. The term of the settlement is 25 years except in Kumbhalgarh sub-district where it has been fixed at 15 years.

In 1930 it was laid down that gradually all Jagirs should also be settled to ensure stability of tenure and a separate department was created. Settlement is introduced in Jagirs in the following cases:—

1. on the Jagirdar's application, or
2. when a Jagir is under State management due to minority or mismanagement, or
3. when 60 per cent. of the cultivators apply in writing to have a settlement introduced, or
4. when the Government consider that in the interests of peace and tranquillity it is necessary to introduce a settlement.

The progress of work during the period under review is shown below:—

	No. of villages.	Revenue fixed.
Khalsa ..	86	Rs. 87,238.
Jagir ..	251	„ 4,34,143.

1,266 Khalsa and 1,264 Jagir villages have been settled up to date since the commencement of settlement.

The following kinds of tenure have been recognised in the Settlement:—

There are three kinds of tenure in the Khalsa area of the State, while in the Jagir area there are four kinds of it.

Of the three kinds of tenure in Khalsa, BAPI is the highest. As long as the Bapidar pays State dues, he has permanent occupancy rights as understood in British India. He can transfer his ownership by sale, mortgage, gift or any other form of transfer. The right is heritable and the succession is governed by the personal law applicable to the family.

MUSTAKIL SHIKMI. In the Jagir area, this right is acquired by continuous possession since Samwat 1956 (A.D. 1900) and in the Khalsa area by continuous possession for over twelve years. The cultivator enjoys permanent occupancy rights, but while the right of inheritance exists, there is no right of transfer.

SHIKMI. In this tenure, the cultivator is in the position of a tenant-at-will. He can be turned out at the pleasure either of the State or of the Jagirdar and there is, of course, no question of the right of transfer or of inheritance. A tenant under this form can acquire Bapi right by paying Nazrana, but this is purely a matter of grace, dependent on the pleasure either of the State or of the Jagirdar. This kind of tenant can be ejected at pleasure and no reasons need be given.

In addition to the above three forms of tenure, the Jagir area has a fourth form of tenure known as Khatedar or Kacha Bapi tenure. The tenant in this form has a permanent right of occupancy and the right is heritable, but his right to transfer his title is restricted. He has no right to sell or give the land by gift, but in some Jagirs he is allowed to mortgage it.

All land in Mewar, whether in the Khalsa or in the Jagir area, is settled on the ryotwari system. The cultivators pay their land revenue direct to the State or to the Jagirdar.

The rights of the cultivators in the Khalsa area are secured by circulars issued from the Secretariat from time to time. The question of codifying the law in the Khalsa and of securing it by legislation is under consideration.

As regards Jagirs, the rights of the cultivators are secured by convention and practice. A circular under which these rights are embodied in writing was issued under the name of the Kanun Bandobast Jagirat.

The percentage of Bapi in the Khalsa area of the State is not less than 95 per cent. In all probability, the actual percentage is higher. The Shikmi tenure in the Khalsa is rare.

As regards Jagir areas, only an approximate estimate can be made. The two kinds of Bapi, namely, Pucca Bapi and Kachha Bapi occupy probably 70 per cent. of the cultivated area and Shikmi and Mustakil probably occupy 30 per cent.

RATES OF ASSESSMENT AT SETTLEMENT.

For purposes of assessment, the land has been put in three categories:—

- (1) Well irrigated,
- (2) tank irrigated, and
- (3) unirrigated.

Well-irrigated land is divided into four classes, the assessment varying from Rs. 3 to Rs. 8 per bigha. Tank-irrigated land pays in addition to dry assessment water rate varying from eight annas to six rupees. Khaki or dry rates are eight in number and vary from one anna to Rs. 5½.

There is no irrigation from river-channels in the State. The rivers flow in too deep a valley to permit of it.

JAGIR, BHOM AND MUAFI.

The State is broadly classified into Khalsa which is the area directly administered by the Land Revenue Department of the State, Jagir, Muafi and Bhom. Owing to the absence of survey, it is difficult to say how much of the State is Khalsa, how much is Jagir and Bhom and how much Muafi. A common computation roughly puts one-third Khalsa, one-third Jagir and one-third Muafi. Another calculation divides the State into thirteen and a half parts of which seven is Jagir or Bhom, three is Muafi and three and a half Khalsa.

As the supreme authority in the State His Highness the Maharana alone can confer Jagir, Bhom and Muafi. All these three forms of estates are held on a derivative tenure.

In case of Jagir and Bhom both service and annual cash contributions are renderable. Jagirs are of two kinds:

- (1) Those in which Chhatoond and Chakri are levied. Such Jagirs are mostly held by Rajputs and Muhammadans.
- (2) In which no Chhatoond is levied but Chakri is taken in the shape of attendance at the Court. The holders of such Jagirs are Mutsadis and Paswans.

Generally speaking in Jagirs the eldest son inherits the major portion of the estate while the younger sons are granted land just enough for their maintenance called JIVIKA. In Bhom, the land is equally divided amongst the sons.

Muafi is of two kinds:

- (1) In which service is to be rendered, and

(2) In which there is exemption from service.

In Muafi, land is equally partitioned amongst the sons.

(A) JAGIR AND BHOM HELD BY RAJPUTS.

As a general rule, grant of a Jagir carries with it a levy of 6 annas of its total income. Out of this 6 annas one half is taken in cash as Chhatoond and the other half is taken in the form of service at the rate of two Sawars and four pedals (footmen) for a period of three months in a year. This service is commutable in money.

There are three classes of Jagirdars:—

- (1) The Umraos,
- (2) The Battis, and
- (3) The Gols.

each Jagirdars are to pay Chhatoond and Chakri which have been fixed at Rs. 192 per Rs. 1,000. Out of this sum a remission of Rs. 5 has been allowed to Umraos for the maintenance of Lawazima (paraphernalia).

(B) JAGIR HELD BY PERSONS OTHER THAN RAJPUTS.

Besides Rajputs Mutsadis (officials) and Paswans (Courtiers) hold Jagirs. Among the official class there are the Mahajans and Kayasths, and among the courtiers, Dhabais and Dhinkarias. These Jagirs are held on a tenure different from the Rajput Jagirs. They pay no Chhatoond but render personal service by attending the Palace, where their services are utilised by the Ruler for such purposes as he deems fit.

Under this tenure of Jagir the eldest son gets twelve annas in a rupee and the remaining four annas are shared equally by the younger sons.

(C) MUAFI.

There are two kinds of Muafis:—

- (1) Chakrana, in which the owner has to render service by personal attendance.
- (2) To which no service is attached.

MUAFIS TO WHICH NO OBLIGATION IS ATTACHED.

These consist of three classes:—

- (a) Sasnik,
- (b) Udak,
- (c) Pujnarth Muafi.

(a) Sasnik Muafi is more or less like a Jagir with the exception that the holder pays nothing to the State. Charans and Raos mainly come under this sub-head.

(b) Udak Muafi is one which is given in charity on some special occasion like an eclipse, death or recovery from serious illness of a prince. As a rule the grant is made by Sankalpa (libation of water) and inscribed in a tamba patra (copper plate).

(c) Muafi Pujnarth or Devasthan is one which is endowed to some temple or Sthan (a place held sacred being a seat of a godly ascetic) and the income of which is utilized for its worship and maintenance.

In addition to these, there are small Muafies pertaining to small village temples or Devras.

CHAKRANA MUAFIS.

(a) In cases of Chakrana Muafi the rule of Muris Ala applies. Muris Ala is the doctrine of lapse under which an adoption of a heir male not of the body of the original grantee is held to be invalid and the estate reverts to the State. This is held to be invalid and the estate reverts to the State. This applies to all grants, whether jagir or bhom or muafi. These muafis cannot be alienated or mortgaged. Sanction for adoption is necessary even though the adoption may have taken place before Samvat 1987 (A.D. 1931). The Muafi escheats if a grant deed is not produced or if a forged one is produced.

(b) Sasnik and Udak muafis are governed by the same rules as above except that mortgage is allowed and adoptions before Samvat 1987 are recognised even though they may be from heirs male not of the body of the original grantee.

(c) The Pujnarth Muafi is attached to a temple of a Sthan and a particular man or family or Sthandhari enjoys it as long as he discharges the duty assigned to him by the grant deed or by custom. The Sthandhari's "Chelas" are appointed with the sanction of the Government; permanent alienation or mortgage is not allowed. Except in special cases, if there is no grant deed, the muafi escheats to the State.

GENERAL TO ALL MUAFIS.

The practice which has been followed is that unless a genuine grant deed is submitted, long possession by itself does not help the holder and the Muafi right escheats to the State.

GENERAL TO ALL GRANTS, JAGIR, BHOM OR MUAFI.

No grantee is entitled permanently to alienate any land in his possession held by a derivative tenure. All transactions contrary to this rule are held null and void and the alienation

is treated as invalid without any consideration for the money advanced thereon.

Full information is not yet available as to the acreage of the different kinds of Muafi but from a summary enquiry it has been found that in all districts there are 502 villages and 2,36,255 bighas of land held in Muafi.

Escheat of Muafi during the period under review is shown below:—

Year.	Area in bighas.	Income. Rs.
1940	.. 1,899-9-0	1,201- 6-0
1941	.. 2,435-5-0	2,087-11-9
1942	.. 2,912-9-0	3,325- 1-6

During this period no Jagirs were escheated but under the doctrine of lapse the following Jagirs have been escheated in the past:—

Gadarmala, Chavand, Badesar, Asind and fifteen other small jagirs.

COURT OF WARDS.

Mr. Jagannath Singh Mehta continued to work as senior Superintendent and Maharaj Abhey Singh as junior Superintendent under the control of the Revenue Minister.

The work of the Court of Wards Department which is commonly known as Shishuhit Karni Sabha is carried on under circulars and orders issued from time to time. The estates under the Court of Wards are managed directly through the Munsarims. The work of the Munsarims is supervised by the circle inspectors and the officers in charge of the Department.

The estates are taken under management due to either:—

- (1) minority,
- (2) mismanagement, or
- (3) heavy indebtedness.

The expenses of management are met out of the Court of Wards fund which is constituted by contributions paid by the Jagirdars at the rate of 2 per cent. by those whose income is up to Rs. 5000, at the rate of 2½ per cent. by those whose income is between five to ten thousand rupees and at 3 per cent. by those whose income is over Rs. 10,000. In addition to this the cost of the revenue staff and the Munsarims in Jagirs is also realised from the estates. In case of first class Jagirdars with judicial powers the costs of judicial staff is also realised from the estates.

Adequate arrangements are made for the education of wards who are sent to the Mayo College, Ajmer, Bhupal Nobles' High School, Udaipur or to any other public institu-

tions. For wards who are not of school-going age, arrangements are made for their education at their homes. In 1940, 29 wards received education, in 1941, 31 and in 1942, 32 at different institutions which includes Sophia College, Ajmer, and Intermediate College, Udaipur.

Usually the Jagirs are released from the superintendence of the Court of Wards on the wards attaining the age of 21, or when the Government are satisfied that the Jagirdars have been sufficiently punished for their mismanagement or when the estates are free from indebtedness.

The following is a statement of the estates under the management:—

Year.	At the end of the previous year.	Thikanas taken under management.	Thikanas released.	Balance at the end of the year.
1940	164	13	6	171
1941	171	11	6	176
1942	176	13	7	182

Out of these 182 estates under management, 63 were taken under management due to minority, 94 due to indebtedness, 14 due to mismanagement, 5 due to disputes and 6 on the requests of the Jagirdars themselves.

The above estates classified in respect of their revenues are as under:—

Up to Rs. 1,000.	Above Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 5,000.	Above Rs. 5,000 and up to Rs. 10,000.	Above Rs. 10,000 and up to Rs. 20,000.	Above Rs. 20,000.
74	72	15	11	10

In the year 1942, the following first class Thikanas were under management:—

Bhindar, Bijolia, Gogunda, Begun, Bhensroargarh, Deogarh and Parsoli.

The receipts and expenditure during the period under review of the Court of Wards Fund were as follows:—

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
1940	Rs. 25,351	13,368
1941	.. " 30,708	18,877
1942	.. " 30,700	18,952

The balance on hand with the Court of Wards at the end of September 1942 was Rs. 19,000 under the Court of Wards' Fund.

The following is the statement of the amount paid by the estates under management towards public debts and private debts :—

Year.	Public debts.	Private debts.
1940	Rs. 16,009	Rs. 74,494
1941	.. .. 1,55,431	.. 70,045
1942	.. .. 1,77,846	.. 92,756

The closing balance of the account of the estates under management stood at Rs. 1,43,294 out of which Rs. 28,046 have been invested.

Out of the total of 182 estates, 58 estates have been surveyed and settled.

NATHDWARA.

Management of Tikana Nathdwara.

The shrine owes its celebrity to the image of Krishna, said to be the same that was worshipped at Muttra between eleven and twelve centuries before Christ and it is one of the most frequented places of pilgrimage in India. Krishna was proscribed by the Emperor Aurangzeb, and the idol was subsequently conducted by Rana Raj Singh of Mēwar, about 1671, from Muttra to Mewar. An omen decided the spot of his future residence as he journeyed through the capital, the chariot wheel sank deep into the earth and defied extraction, upon which the augurs interpreted it as the desire of the idol to dwell there. This incident occurred at an inconsiderable village called Siarh, in the fief of Delwara, one of the then sixteen first class nobles of Mewar. The Chief hastened to make a perpetual gift of the village and its lands, a grant which was speedily confirmed by the patent of the Rana. Nathji was removed from his car, and in due time a temple was erected for reception, when the hamlet of Siarh became the town of Nathdwara, which now contains nearly ten thousand inhabitants. The territory contains abundant space for the town, the temple and the establishments of the priests, as well as for the numerous resident worshippers and the constant influx of votaries, from distant places. Within the bounds is the sanctuary of Kanya, where the criminal is free from pursuit and where no blood, human or animal, can be spilt. The guardians of the shrine belong to the Vallabhacharya sect of the Vaishnavas from the Andhra districts of Madras and the present image of Shri Nathji is that which was worshipped by the founder of the Vallabhacharya sect himself. In addition to

this image there are seven other images in various parts of India established by the seven grandsons of the founder of the sect. These are called "Sath Sarup."

Shri Tikayat Goshwamiji Maharaj Shri Govind Lalji, who was born in 1927, is the guardian of the temple. Lalji is also the head of the Vallabhacharya sect of Brahmans. The present Goshwamiji succeeded his grandfather, Maharaj Govardhan Lalji, in 1933. His father Damodar Lalji on account of his contumacious conduct was debarred from the Tikayatship of Nathdwara. The present Tikayat, being a minor, the estate is managed by the State through a Munsarim under the Revenue Minister. The Mewar Government have also constituted an Advisory Committee to advise the Government on matters relating to the Thikana. This Committee consists of leading orthodox Vaishnavas of British India and Mewar.

The income and expenditure for the last three years is noted below:—

Year.	Income.	Expenditure.
1940	Rs. 8,95,818	Rs. 9,49,395
1941	" 8,84,501	" 8,94,288
1942	" 9,79,727	" 9,23,537

During this period the Chhota Mandir at Nathdwara, which was also under State management, was released from management. This houses the image of Vittalnathji and has nothing to do with the more famous temple.

There was a long standing civil suit pending in the Bombay High Court about the properties of the Thikana which was compromised during this year.

In the year 1941, the inventory of the personal property of the Tikayat Maharaj was undertaken by Rai Bahadur Prabhash Chandra Chatterji, Lt. Col. Thakur Gopal Singh of Badnor, Rao Bahadur Thakur Gamer Singh, Mr. Gopi Nath Ojha, Rao Sahib Pt. Yamunalal Dashora and Mr. Bindulal Bhattacharya, who were put in charge to carry out this work. This action of the Government was misunderstood by a section of the Nathdwara public and they tried to defy the State authority. The Government took necessary steps and the inventory was completed. Those people who tried to defy the State authority were arrested and were released after they had signed bonds for maintaining peace and order.

The total value of the property found at the inventory was Rs. 20,17,000. Of this, precious stones account for Rs. 11,34,000, gold for Rs. 4,25,000, silver for Rs. 28,000 and coins for the balance.

The tikana maintained a semi military force in Nathdwara which was substituted by a trained force lent to the Tikana from the Mewar State Forces.

Goswami Tikayat Maharaj maintained good health during the period and arrangements for his education were satisfactory.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Boundary Settlement Department was created in the year 1889 for settling disputes between Khalsa and Jagir villages and Jagir and Jagir villages.

In the year 1940 the original work was transferred to the Collectors and the appellate work was entrusted to the Boundary Settlement Officer.

In Udaipur division there were 296 original cases pending for disposal and 214 new suits were filed making a total of 512 in 1941, out of which 217 were disposed of leaving a balance of 295. In 1942 another 140 cases were filed bringing the total to 435 out of which 184 were decided leaving a balance of 251.

In Bhilwara division in 1941, 157 cases were pending and 63 were newly filed; out of this 64 were disposed of leaving a balance of 156. In 1942 another 97 new cases were added to the balance of 156 out of which 89 were disposed of leaving a balance of 164 at the end of 1942.

At the Central Office there were 85 old cases pending and 149 new cases were instituted during the period under review out of which 152 were disposed of leaving a balance of 82 cases at the end of the year 1942.

Mr. Ashwani Kumar Shukla continued to be the Boundary Settlement Officer during the period under report.

105 lines were demarcated on the Gwalior and Mewar Boundary during the period under review.

CHAPTER III.

BHIM AND BHOMAT.

A. MEWAR-MERWARA OR BHIM.

Merwara is a hilly tract situated on the north-west of Mewar and inhabited by a caste called the Mers. They recognised the suzerainty of the Mewar Government but were often a source of trouble. Armies had to be sent to keep them in order and coerce them to lead an honest life. In recent years they have taken to more lawful occupations and furnish a large number of recruits to the Army and the Police.

In 1823 Mewar-Merwara was handed over in trust to the British Government. It continued to be under their control up to 1938 when the area was handed back to the Mewar State on the following conditions:—

1. That laws, rules and regulations at present in vogue in the tract shall continue to be observed and will in no way be interfered with. If at any time a contingency arises requiring any addition, amendment or alteration in them, they will be given effect to only after obtaining the previous concurrence of the Crown Representative.
2. That the present revenue settlement will continue to remain in force till the expiry of its term and under no circumstances will it be interfered with. Prescribed remissions and suspensions will be granted in time. After its expiry a revised settlement if found necessary, will be conducted by a duly qualified Government-lent officer.
3. That the existing revenue staff, from Tahsildar down to Patwari, and the Police staff, from Inspector down to Constable, will be taken over by the State under the usual terms applicable to Government-lent servants and all who continue to serve satisfactorily will be kept in service till they are qualified for pension and their successors in office will also be duly qualified persons.
4. That any rule or regulation issued in future by the Central Government for the good of their subjects in the conterminous tract will also be promulgated by the State within these villages.
5. That no fresh 'lag' or cess will be imposed on, or any forced labour exacted from the ryots.
6. That all local and village industries will be fostered and encouraged.
7. That no such differential treatment will be accorded under the customs tariff as may prove prejudicial to local trade or industries.
8. That existing roads will be maintained and communication developed.
9. That all existing bunds and embankments will be kept in proper repair and means of irrigation developed.
10. That all existing schools and dispensaries and their buildings will be duly maintained.
11. That a British Officer shall be employed to administer the tracts, whose appointment will be terminable only with the concurrence of the Crown Representative.

12. That the Resident at Udaipur shall have the right to inspect the areas every half year or more frequently if he considers it necessary.

13. That if there are any more points requiring elucidation and settlement, they will receive the State's consideration and a satisfactory solution will be found in collaboration with the Resident for Rajputana.

The British Government servants then serving in the area were lent to Mewar State and it was agreed that when one of the existing members of the staff retired on pension, died or for other any good reason permanently vacated his post, his successor will be appointed by the Mewar State, as far as the Revenue and Police staffs were concerned. The Forest and Education staff were permanently handed over to the Mewar State.

Subsequently in 1940, it was agreed that the concessionary period during which the British Government should be at liberty to fill any vacancies resulting from the reversion by transfers to foreign service of another Government official for a period not exceeding the balance of service of the original incumbent should be ten years or such less period as may subsequently be agreed upon.

In November, 1941, it was agreed to do away with condition No. 11 of the agreement under which a British official was to be the Chief Executive authority of the area. On this, the area was constituted into a district of the State under the name of the Bhim district and a State Officer, Mr. Manoharlal Mehta was placed in chief executive authority of the district and called the Collector of Bhim. The powers which the Collector now exercises on the revenue and executive sides are narrated below :—

(a) For the purposes of revenue administration, he has all the powers of a Collector.

(b) As regards co-operation, he exercises the functions of a Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

(c) In regard to powers of appointment and disciplinary action, he has the powers which the Chief Executive Officer hitherto exercised.

(d) He is the Chairman of the District Board and of the Soldiers' Board.

(e) He is the controlling authority of Village Panchayats and Shamlat Committees.

(f) As regards income-tax, he exercises the powers of an Income-tax Officer.

(g) As regards registration, he exercises all the powers exercised by the Assistant Officer of Bhim who was the Assistant to the old Chief Executive Officer.

(h) Where no specific mention has been made, he, in the absence of orders to the contrary, exercises the powers hitherto exercised by the Chief Executive Officer.

As regards criminal judicial work, he exercises the powers of a District Magistrate. The sessions powers which were exercised by the Chief Executive Officer have been transferred to the Sessions Judge, Udaipur, who holds a circuit court at Bhim.

As regards civil judicial work, the Collector enjoys the powers exercised by the Assistant Officer. Appellate powers are vested in the District Judge at Udaipur.

The question whether all the villages which were handed over to the British administration in ~~1923~~ ¹⁹²³ have been retroceded or not is under investigation.

Major J. F. Maxwell worked as Chief Executive Officer of the area up to 14th November, 1941, when Mr. Manohar Lal Mehta succeeded him as Collector and District Magistrate.

The administration of the area was conducted on the lines in vogue in Ajmer-Merwara. Government tanks, roads and buildings were properly maintained.

Income for the years 1940, 1941 and 1942 was Rs. 51,030, Rs. 95,380, Rs. 96,973 respectively while the expenditure for the above period was Rs. 1,20,109, Rs. 1,56,354, and Rs. 1,38,747 respectively.

The rainfall during the period under review was universal and sufficient for agricultural purposes and tanks received plentiful supply of water. The economic condition of agriculturists gradually improved after the famine of 1939.

In the year 1939-40 due to the failure of monsoon, the Bhim District suffered the effects of a famine and Rs. 6,18,148 had to be spent on famine relief measures. Out of the total population of 50,422 over 32,000 were under relief. So far the area has been a liability to the State. Normally the budget is a deficit budget and when famine or floods occur several years' revenue is wiped out. The Bhim district has an area of 250 square miles and a population of 50,422 and the money spent on it is out of all proportion to its size or population.

The northern and eastern portions of the State consist of an elevated plateau of fine open undulating country sloping gradually to the north-east, while the southern and western portions are entirely covered with rocks, hills and dense jungle.

The whole of the mountainous country in the south-west was formerly known as hill tracts of Mewar and is now called the Bhomat. It embraces the wildest portion of the Aravalli hills. This range enters the State proper from Merwara at a height of 2,383 feet above sea level, and it is at first only a few miles in breadth, but continuing in a south-westerly direction along the Marwar border it gradually increases in height and extends over the south-western portion of the State where it attains a breadth of sixty miles. In this expansion it extends down to the valley of the Som and the Dungarpur border to the south-west and of the Mahi river and the Banswara border to the south and eventually merges into the hills forming a part of the Vindhya range near the valley of the Jakam to the south-east.

The only river of any importance in the Bhomat is the Sabarmati which takes its rise in the north near the sources of Banas and flows past Kotra into the Mahikanta and thence through Ahmedabad into the Gulf of Cambay, after a course of some 200 miles. The other streams are all tributaries of the Sabarmati. The banks of all the streams are low, their course tortuous and the beds very stony. The banks however are generally well wooded and the scenery is often very striking.

The Bhomat lies in the modern district known as Kherwara. Kherwara town is the headquarters of the Mewar Bhil Corps. It lies 51 miles south of Udaipur, 14 miles north-west of Dungarpur and 106 miles north-east of Ahmedabad. The cantonment stands on the banks of a small stream in a valley, but the adjacent hills are bare and rounded giving the place a somewhat arid appearance. The road slopes down from Udaipur which is at a height of 1,995 feet to Kherwara which is 1,050 feet. The disparity in the temperature between Udaipur and Kherwara towns is striking as the traveller goes to Kherwara.

The next important town in the Bhomat is Kotra which is situated in a small valley surrounded by high, well-wooded hills, 56 miles north-west of Kherwara and 54 miles from the Station of Mt. Abu. The road from Kherwara to Kotra is worthy of mention, chiefly on account of the scenery which is very picturesque and characteristic of the hilly tracts throughout. The first stage through Banda to Babalwara, 16 miles, passes through a beautiful defile, and then over country dotted with trees and presenting a park-like appearance. The second stage, 14 miles, has nothing particular to recommend it; the path is very tortuous, and the country more undulating; near the travellers' bungalow the scenery is very varied. To Manpur the third stage, 8 miles, the road runs down a pretty ghat, well-watered and wooded, and along a fertile valley. From the

summit of the ghat a beautiful view of the wildest and roughest part of the district is obtained. The hills are covered with jungle of bamboo and teak, with a dense growth of underwood. The last stage into Kotra, 18 miles, runs most of the way through a defile along the bed of the Wakal, which has to be crossed twelve times in as many miles. The jungle is very dense, the trees of good size, and the scenery particularly striking. Equally pretty views are obtained on the direct road from Udaipur to Kotra, *via* Gogunda and Juda (Merpur). The road climbs upto Gogunda 2,757 feet high by a pretty winding ghat and after Gogunda park lands which recall the downs on the Nilgiris with noble trees diversify the scenery. The road runs often either on the banks of streams or in the dry bed of streams overlaid with thick jungle.

There are 670 villages in the Bhomat with a population of 1,34,468. Of these villages 36 are khalsa, 652 are jagir, and two are muafi. The bulk of the population is composed of Bhils, Minas and Girasias. They generally confine themselves in the wilder portions of the hill tracts and live in Pals or collections of detached huts amongst the hills, each hut being situated on a small mound in the midst of a patch of cultivated lands. The Pals which consist sometimes of several hundred huts cover an immense area and are generally divided into a number of Paras or hamlets. With the exception of a few Jogis or religious devotees and waitis or drum-beaters no outsiders live in the Pals. The Bhils are divided into a number of clans or "gots" and the members of each live for the most part in separate Pals and do not intermarry. The chief exports from the Bhomat are catechu (which is made into a paste with chunam and chewed with pan leaves) honey, gum and wax. Charcoal burning is also encouraged by the Bohra contractors who exploit the country.

The name Bhomat is based on a misconception which prevailed in the old days that the nature of the land tenure was that of the Bhom which has already been explained as one of the Rajput tenures under which land is given to people for the purpose of village chowkidari. The Bhomat jagirdars occupy a much higher position than the village chowkidars and are rather in the position of the WARDENS of the MARCHES guarding the Mewar frontier against the neighbouring States in the bad old days. The prevailing tenure is really jagir and not B'hom. The Bhomat jagirdars call themselves Rajputs, but do not intermarry with the Rajputs of the plains. They marry among themselves and it is believed that intermarriage is confined to eight families in all. The population which was turbulent and was handed over to the British Administration between 1838 and 1930 was brought again under Mewar State

rule in the latter year when the area was retroceded. The following conditions were laid down:—

(1) Previous sanction of the Mewar Government should be obtained by the jagirdar in cases of adoption or succession. Pending their final orders, no religious or other ceremony indicative of either should be performed.

(2) After a term of twenty-five or thirty years the Mewar Government are entitled to revise the amount of Dasoond or tribute leviable on the jagirdars. As the term Dasoond indicates, the tribute amounted to one-tenth of the annual income of the Tikana.

(3) The jagirdars would be given such limited judicial powers as the Mewar Government may confer upon them. Laws, rules, regulations and executive orders passed by the Mewar Government shall be binding on the tikanedars.

(4) The jagirdars should use as their police that quota of the jagir contingent which they would have supplied to the Mewar Government in the ordinary course.

(5) All disputes between one Tikana and another shall be decided by the Mewar Government.

(6) Jagirdars will receive the amount of salt compensation as fixed by the Government in 1878.

(7) The Mewar Government will have the sole right to levy customs duties.

The following is the statement of judicial powers exercised by the Jagirdars of Bhomat:—

Tikana.	Powers.	
	Criminal.	Civil.
Jawas	*A	Rs. 5,000
Pahara	*B	3,000
Madri	*C	3,000
Thana	*C	1,000
Chhani	*C	1,000
Juda	*C	1,000
Panarwa	*A	1,000
Oghna	*B	5,000
Umria	*B	3,000
Patia	*B	3,000
Sarwan	*C	3,000
Nainbara	*C	1,000
	*C	1,000
	*C	1,000

*A. First Class Criminal Powers:

Sentence of imprisonment not exceeding two years and fine not exceeding Rs. 500.

*B. Second Class Criminal Powers:

Sentence of imprisonment not more than one year and fine not exceeding Rs. 300.

*C. Third Class Criminal Powers:

Sentence of imprisonment not more than six months and fine not more than Rs. 100.

During the period under review the jagirdars of Jura and Madri died and KAID-KHALSA was sent from the State and the usual Nazrana was charged.

The question of organising a more efficient police and judicial administration of the Tikanas is engaging the attention of the Government. But in Mewar, one has got to go slow, and in Bhomat slower still. One remembers the fate of the man who tried to hustle the East!

The Bhils have ceased to be a primitive tribe. They have now passed from the pastoral stage into the agricultural stage. Many of them are domestic servants in the towns, particularly in Udaipur and they are certainly not lacking in mental shrewdness or alertness. Their only weakness, apart from drink, is that they are liable to be worked upon by false rumours spread by mischievous and evil designing people from the towns.

CHAPTER IV. PROTECTION.

(A) LEGISLATION.

The Legislative Committee which was constituted in 1935, continued to function with Thakur Gopal Singh of Badnor as Chairman. There were in all 20 members. The Committee held six meetings during the period under review.

During the year under report the following bills received the assent of the Government and became laws. All these were also translated and published. They are as follows:—

ACTS PASSED IN 1940.

1. The Foreigners Act.
2. The Mewar Village Panchayat Act.
3. The Mewar Soldiers Litigation Act.
4. The Mewar Penal Code.
5. The Mewar Criminal Procedure Code.
6. The Mewar Civil Procedure Code.
7. The Mewar Evidence Regulation.
8. The Mewar Subordinate Civil Courts Regulation.

ACTS PASSED IN 1941.

1. The Undesirable Marriage Prohibition Act No. I.
2. The Mewar Copper Coinage Act No. II.
3. The Mewar Small Causes Court Act No. III.
4. The Cattle Trespass Act No. IV.
5. The Mewar Limitation Act No. VI.
6. The Societies Registration Act No. VII.
7. The Mewar Insolvency Act No. VIII.
8. The Administration of Pending Estates Act No. IX.
9. The Stamps Act No. X.
10. The Registration of Births and Deaths Act No. XI.

ACTS PASSED IN 1942.

1. The Anwal Protection Act No. I.
2. The Mewar Forests Act No. II.
3. The Agriculturists Relief Act No. III.
4. The State Dues Recovery Act No. IV.
5. Mewar Penal Code (Amendment) Act No. V.
6. The Mewar Prevention of Adulteration Act No. VI.
7. The Agriculturists Relief (Amendment) Act No. VII.
8. The Conversion of Decrees and Claims Act No. VIII.
9. The Village Panchayats (Amendment) Act No. IX.
10. The Administration of Pending Estates (Amendment) Act No. X.
11. The Mewar Currency Act No. XI.
12. The Mewar Negotiable Instruments Act No. XIII.
13. The Bankers Books Evidence Act No. XIV.
14. The Mewar Contract Act No. XV.
15. The Mewar Partnership Act No. XVI.
16. The Mewar Sale of Goods Act No. XVII.
17. The Specific Relief Act No. XVIII.
18. The Power of Attorney Act No. XIX.
19. The Mewar Companies Act No. XX.
20. The Thikana Courts Act No. XXI.
21. The Mewar Games and Fish Preservation Act No. XXII.
22. The Mewar Currency Regulation Act No. XXIII.
23. The Mewar Limitation (Amendment) Act No. XXIV.
24. The Mewar Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act No. XXV.
25. The Civil Courts Act No. XXVI.

In the year 1941, His Highness the Maharana Sahib Bahadur was pleased to appoint a Committee to report on the

enlargement of the Legislative Committee. The order in this connection is reproduced below:—

“On the auspicious occasion of his birthday, His Highness the Maharana is pleased to announce that it is his desire that a Legislative Assembly with a large elective element should be established for Mewar. Government will shortly appoint a Committee to draw up a scheme to give effect to His Highness's wishes.”

The following were appointed as members of the Committee:—

- (1) Thakur Gopal Singhji of Badnore, Chairman.
- (2) Mr. Justice Tayab Ali, Chief Justice, Convener.
- (3) Major Rao Manohar Singh, Member.
- (4) Mr. Hiralal Kothari, Member.
- (5) Mr. Hamirlal Murdia, Member.
- (6) Mr. Bansilal Pancholy, Member.
- (7) Mr. Bhagwat Singh Jat, Member.

Mr. Ranjit Singh Murdia, B.A., LL.B., Secretary, Central Advisory Board and Legislative Committee, was appointed Secretary to the Committee.

The report of the Committee was received on 15th July, 1941, and was published for public criticism. The report is now under the consideration of the Government.

There being no post of the Legal Remembrancer, the work was carried on in the Judicial and Education Minister's office till the post was abolished and subsequently the work was done in the Prime Minister's office.

Advocate-General.

The Judicial and Education Minister worked as the Advocate-General up to 7th July, 1942, and from the 8th July, 1943, the Prime Minister worked as the Advocate-General. The Advocate-General dealt with 5 cases in which permission to sue was asked for in connection with certain public trusts. Out of these 4 cases were disposed of.

(B) JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Minister-in-Charge Pt. Ratilal Antani up to the 7th July, 1942. Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, K. B.E., Prime Minister, from the 8th July, 1942.

HIGH COURT.

Mr. Tayab Ali, Bar.-at-Law, Chief Justice, from 4th December, 1940.

Mr. Jawan Singh Ranawat, M.A., LL.B., Senior Puisne Judge.

Pt. Piarey Kishan Kaul, B.A., Puisne Judge.

Mr. Shardool Singh Mehta, B.A., LL.B., Puisne Judge.

Mr. Man Singh Ranawat, Bar.-at-Law, was appointed Additional Puisne Judge.

The late Maharana Sajjan Singhji constituted a "Mahendraj Sabha" as the highest court of appeal. This court was changed into a Chief Court in the year 1937.

In October, 1940, the Chief Court was replaced by a High Court constituted under Letters Patent (*Sec* Chapter I).

The newly constituted court consists of one Chief Justice, three judges and one additional Judge. During the period under review Mr. Dal Chand Agarwal, M.A., LL.B., retired.

The Judicial work of the Khalsa area is regulated by Government Order No. 3678 dated the 27th August, 1940, relevant portions of which are reproduced below :—

"The Collectors will exercise supervision over the Deputy and Sub-Deputy Collectors on the executive, revenue and magisterial side. Collectors will have first class powers, hear appeals from 2nd and 3rd class Magistrates on the criminal side and also appeals from the Deputy Collectors on the revenue and executive side. Appeals from the Collectors on the criminal side will lie to the District and Sessions Judges. Both Collectors and Deputy Collectors will have 1st class powers, but appeal powers will be confined to Collectors. Sub-Deputy Collectors will be invested with 2nd class Magistrates' powers to obviate the necessity for parties to go to District headquarters.

On the judicial side a new body of District Munsiffs will be created, who will deal entirely with civil justice. The civil jurisdiction now exercised by Hakims, Deputy and Naib Hakims will be transferred to them. Detailed rules for the guidance of District Munsiffs' courts will be issued shortly. Appeals from their decisions will lie to the District and Sessions Judges.

The District Munsiffs' courts will be created as follows:—

- (1) Girwa District outside Udaipur City, Headquarters Udaipur.
- (2) Udaipur City, one Judge of Small Causes and two District Munsiffs.
- (3) Rajsamand District, Headquarters Rajsamand.
- (4) Kapasin District, Headquarters Kapasin.
- (5) Bhilwara District, Headquarters Bhilwara.
- (6) Bhilwara Town, Headquarters Bhilwara.
- (7) Chitor District, Headquarters Chitor.
- (8) Jahazpur District, Headquarters Jahazpur.

In Kherwara and Sarara Districts the Revenue staff will continue to exercise civil jurisdiction as heretofore.

Two Districts and Sessions Judges will hold court respectively at Udaipur and Bhilwara. The former will deal with the Udaipur Collector's division and the latter with the Bhilwara Collector's division. An additional District and Sessions Judge will be located at Udaipur as hitherto."

A temporary post of additional District Munsiff, Chitor, was created to relieve congestion of work, in May, 1941, which was reduced at the end of November, 1942. A temporary post of additional District Munsiff with headquarters at Mavli was created in December, 1942, to relieve the District Munsiff, Girwa.

The first class tikanas of the State exercised judicial powers under the Kanun Kalambandhi which is reproduced below:—

JUDICIAL POWERS OF FIRST CLASS NOBLES' COURTS.

(1) Decisions and orders of Raj Shree Mahekma Khas and Mahendraj Sabha, supreme courts of the State, shall always be binding on the Tikana.

(2) Except in cases defined in section 3 and in those in which the Tikana is a party all other cases mentioned in the Mewar Penal Code occurring within the limits of a Tikana shall be enquired into, tried and decided by the Tikana.

In this section and the following sections, Tikana will not be considered a party to the suit where though the Tikana is complainant the other parties therein have no objection to the proceedings being conducted and the case being decided by the Tikana Court.

In cases detailed in this section all incomes derived from court-fees, fine, etc., as per law, would go to the Tikana.

(3) All cases of murder, culpable homicide, dacoity, robbery, thuggy, sati, slavery, counterfeiting coin and State documents, rape, forgery, offences against the State occurring within the limits of the Tikana shall immediately as they occur, be reported to Raj Shree Mahendraj Sabha and the nearest State Police station. Enquiry of such cases shall be conducted by the Tikana and the State Police jointly. Enquiry need not be held up pending the arrival of State Police.

The Tikana shall with their opinion commit to Raj Shree Mahendraj Sabha all cases mentioned above after the conclusion of the trial with the accused and the materials relating thereto. The income accruing from stamp, fine, etc., would go to the State.

(4) The Tikana courts are empowered to award imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding 3 years and fine up to Rs. 1,000.

(5) All cases excepting those in which the Tikana is a party, where the suit value does not exceed Rs. 10,000 or the suit value cannot be estimated and the plaintiff files a suit in the Tikana Court, will be heard by the Tikana provided that the defendant or one of the defendants resides within the limits of the Tikana Court (if there are more than one defendant) or the disputed property is situated within the limits of the Tikana.

(6) All civil cases excepting those in which the Tikana is a party and where the suit value is above Rs. 10,000 will be referred to Raj Shree Mahendraj Sabha with the opinion of the Tikana after due enquiry, provided they satisfy all conditions mentioned in section 5. Court-fees and other fees in such cases will go to the State.

In this and the preceding section the Tikana will not be considered a party when the opposite party has no objection to the case being tried and decided by the Tikana Court.

(7) According to the conditions laid down in sections 2, 5 & 6 all cases in which the Tikana is a party will be tried in the nearest Sessions Judge's Court.

(8) Where the Tikana is the plaintiff no court-fee would be charged at the time of instituting the suit but in case it is decided against the Tikana, court-fees would be charged, as per law, from the Tikana and in case it is decided in favour of the Tikana court-fees would be charged, as per rules, from the defendant.

(9) Applications presented by the Tikana would be accepted on ordinary paper.

(10) Appeals from the decisions and orders of the Tikana Court would lie to Raj Shree Mahendraj Sabha which will pass such orders as it deems necessary.

(11) Raj Shree Mahendraj Sabha is empowered to send for the file of any case pending in the Tikana Court and to pass such orders as it deems necessary. It is further empowered to transfer any case to Sessions and the District Judge for trial on sufficient grounds or try it in the Sabha itself.

(12) The right of receiving court-fees and fine in such cases shall be determined by sections 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7.

(13) Criminals punished by the Tikana Courts can be kept in their jails provided the arrangements and buildings are such as have been approved by the State.

(14) Any officer specially empowered can inspect the Tikana jails, and if they are found unsatisfactory reasonable time limit would be given to set them right.

(15) Tikana Courts shall be inspected by any officer specially deputed for the purpose.

(16) All orders, laws and circulars which have been or would be sanctioned by the State shall be binding on the Tikana Courts.

(17) Persons residing within the limits of the Tikana Court shall be summoned by the State and its Courts through the Tikana, but the State and its courts would summon them directly in case the Tikana fails to comply within a proper time limit. Persons residing within Khalsa or other Tikana limits can be summoned through the District Officers or Tikanas concerned.

(18) Fines imposed on residents of Tikanas shall be realized through them, while on those residing within Khalsa or other Tikana shall be realized through the District Officer or the Tikana concerned.

(19) All clerks holding enquiry, investigation or trial in civil or criminal cases should be competent and of good conduct.

(20) In cases where the State finds that the arrangements of the Tikana in regard to the exercise of the powers entrusted to them are not satisfactory, a judicial officer will be appointed by the State at the Tikana's cost. If there is interference or contumacy on the part of the Tikanas, His Highness shall pass such orders as he may deem necessary.

In 1942, in order to bring the judicial administration of the Tikanas in line with the judicial system of the Khalsa area, the Tikana Courts Act No. XXI was issued. The important features of the new law have been mentioned in Chapter I. It supersedes the Kanun Kalambandhi.

In 1932, for the first time a law of Limitation was introduced in the State and a period of 7 years' time was fixed for filing old suits which was further extended from time to time. In the year 1942, the period was not extended and many old suits were filed which entailed heavy work on the District Munsiffs.

The Mukhtiarship examination was not held during the period under review. It is superseded by the University Law Degrees.

18 persons were enrolled as legal practitioners in the years under review.

39 circulars were issued by the High Court for the guidance of the Subordinate Courts in the years under review. The total number of institutions and disposals in all the courts of the State was as under:—

Year.	Pending Balance.	Institutions.	Disposals.	Closing Balance.
1941	9,563	67,335	38,829	38,069
1942	38,069	51,712	53,327	36,454

The total number of cases, both civil and criminal, in the High Court, was as under:—

Year.	Pending Balance.	Institutions.	Disposals.	Closing Balance.
1941	1081	3,331	3,365	1,047
1942	1047	3,879	3,367	1,559

In 1941, out of 2,379 civil appeals disposed of, 574 were dismissed due to the absence of parties, 97 cases were compromised, 149 were returned to lower courts for further enquiry and the remaining 1,559 cases were disposed of.

In 1942, out of 2,214 civil appeals disposed of, 531 were dismissed due to the absence of parties, 115 cases were compromised, 115 were returned to lower courts for further enquiry and the remaining 1,453 cases were disposed of.

In 1941 and 1942, out of 219 and 145 criminal appeals disposed of, 115 and 71 appeals were dismissed in 1941 and 1942, respectively.

HIS HIGHNESS' FINAL COURT OF APPEAL.

In 1940, one session of Final Court was held and out of 119 pending, 9 were disposed of. In this session an eminent lawyer from Madras Mr. V. V. Srinivasa Ayyangar, acted as one of the judges.

In 1942, out of 159 cases, 91 were disposed of leaving a balance of 68 cases.

Due to certain unavoidable circumstances, no judge from outside could be called in the years 1941 and 1942.

The total number of institutions and disposals of cases in the Sessions and District Courts was as under:—

Criminal Original.

Year.	Opening Balance	Institutions.	Disposed of.	Closing Balance.
1941	97	114	171	40
1942	40	90	120	10

Civil Original.

Year.	Opening Balance	Institutions.	Disposed of.	Closing Balance.
1941	177	222	189	210
1942	210	188	159	239

Appeals (Criminal).

Year.	Opening Balance	Institutions.	Disposed of.	Closing Balance.
1941	33	129	156	6
1942	6	146	144	8

Appeals (Civil).

Year.	Opening Balance	Institutions.	Disposed of.	Closing Balance.
1941	290	1376	1316	350
1942	350	1089	1117	322

The following table shows the work done (both Civil and Criminal) by the courts subordinate to District and Sessions Judges:—

1941.

No.	Courts.	Opening Balance.	Institutions	Disposed of.	Closing Balance.
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Khalsa.

1.	Criminal Courts.	1,029	7,574	7,452	1,151
2.	Civil Courts.	2,587	35,371	14,914	23,044

Jagir.

1.	Criminal Courts.	687	2,387	2,549	525
2.	Civil Courts.	3,582	16,831	8,717	11,696

No.	Courts.	Opening Balance.	Institutions.	Disposed of.	Closing Balance.
1942.					
<i>Khalsa.</i>					
1.	Criminal Courts.	1,151	8,068	7,851	1,368
2.	Civil Courts ..	23,044	27,421	25,019	25,446
<i>Jagir.</i>					
1.	Criminal Courts.	525	2,436	2,507	451
2.	Civil Courts ..	11,696	8,395	13,043	7,048

The total value of suits instituted in the year 1942, was Rs. 29,97,792.

During the period under report, seven Civil suits were instituted against the Government.

During the years under report 43 applications were received for permission to appeal against the orders of acquittal passed by the various courts. Out of the total 43, 41 were disposed of leaving a balance of two applications only. Permission to appeal in 5 cases was granted.

The number of extradition cases and the accused dealt with through extradition proceedings are shown in the sub-joined table:—

1941					
Opening Balance.	Institutions.	Disposed of.	Closing Balance.	No. of accused persons extradited.	
				To Mewar.	From Mewar.
360	268	316	312	A. 91	B. 95
1942					
312	225	263	274	98	77

During the period under review all the civil and criminal courts were removed from inside the city walls to two large buildings in the Secretariat area thus increasing the conveniences of parties, pleaders, witnesses, and the judges.

A scheme to weed out old records was sanctioned.

The question of publishing Mewar Law reports engaged the attention of the Government.

Law books were supplied to the subordinate courts.

The High court has been supplied with library. During the period under review, 2,723 new books were added at a cost of Rs. 23,122.

The subordinate courts, both of Khalsa and Jagir, were inspected by the District and Sessions Judges.

The effect of the recent re-organisation has not been uniform. The younger officers have on the whole welcomed the new changes but have not fully adjusted to the changes.

It is expected that in due course of time they will adjust themselves to the changes. In all civil courts of original jurisdiction the effect of expiry of period of limitation for suits relating to old transactions has led to the filing of thousands of cases.

The years under review have been transitional years and as such it has pleased some and annoyed some which is natural but it is expected that in due course of time, things will settle down.

(C) ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Chief Commandant. Lt. Col. His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharana Sir Bhupal Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Aid-de-Camp to Chief Commandant. Lt. Col. Rao Manohar Singh of Bhopal-nagar, M.B.E.
Commandant. Lt. Col. I.O.B. Daunt, M.C., I. A. Retired.

(1) *Mewar Lancers*.—This was ^{raised} in 1908. It was re-organised as part of the Indian States Forces on the Indian Army establishment as a class "A" unit in 1938. The sanctioned strength was 142; at the end of 1942 there were 138 men.

32 horses were received free from the Government of India, Remount Department in March, 1941. No new horses were added in 1942.

8 mules were added for transport use,

(2) The SHAMBHU CAVALRY was disbanded in 1940.

(3) *Bhopal Infantry Termed Mewar Infantry*.—Raised on 1st July, 1932 and re-organised as part of the Indian States Forces on the Indian Army establishment as class "B" in the year 1933 and re-organised to a full battalion as a General service Unit in 1940. Sanctioned strength is 775 men.

The Mewar Infantry left for British India on 30th October, 1940. On the 5th June, 1941, they left India for overseas. The battalion was also accompanied by 5 per cent. reinforcement of officers and men.

The Mewar Infantry was brought on the Indian Army scales of pay with effect from 1st October, 1941. The following drafts were despatched to join them.

- (1) 111 Indian other Ranks in January.
- (2) 3 State Officers in March.
- (3) 46 Indian other Ranks and 8 Followers in April.
- (4) 1 State Officer in June.
- (5) 30 Indian other Ranks and 3 Followers in August.
- (6) 1 Indian Officer, 49 Indian other Ranks and 7 Followers in November.

The strength overseas is now 773 all ranks plus 40 per cent. reinforcement. The total of 1,082 all ranks as against a total strength of 662 which proceeded overseas in June, 1941.

Sajjan Infantry.—Raised on 1st July, 1942 and re-organised as Indian State Forces on Indian Army establishment as "B" class Unit on the 18th July, 1942. In 1942, it was re-organised to half a battalion as a State service unit.

The sanctioned strength is 329 men.

Training Unit.—The strength of the training Unit at the end of 1942 was 804 men of all ranks.

There was no deficiency of arms and equipment.

Health.—In 1941 there was a bad epidemic of fever. In 1942, the health of the force was quite satisfactory; they were given quinine twice a week.

1940

Training.—In 1940 a short tactical course was held by the Military Adviser, Rajputana States Forces in Udaipur which was attended by all junior officers. He also took a ten days' ground and formation class in Udaipur. The following certificates were obtained.

1st Class	9
2nd Class	21
3rd Class	71
Recruits class	184

1941

A tactical course for the Cavalry was held under the Assistant Military Adviser in September, 1941. One Indian Officer and 2 Indian other Ranks were sent to attend the Training

Team Course at Jaipur. Wireless personnel participated in a short tactical course held at Rajkot under the Military Adviser combined Kathiawar-Gujarat circle. 5 Cadets attended Circle Junior Cadets' Course of 5 weeks held under the Military Adviser, Rajputana States Forces, in April, 1941 in Jaipur. 7 Cadets attended or are under training at Mhow, Indore and Indian Military Academy Officers Training Schools.

Captain Jaswant Singh and Lieut. Ram Singh rejoined from Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun.

The following certificates were obtained.

2nd Class.	3
3rd Class.	2
Recruits Class.	76

1942

Continuous training was carried on in 1942 to—

(a) Train Recruits and on completion of their 6 months' training to give them a thorough grounding in the new weapons such as light Machine Gun, Anti-Tank Rifle, Rifle grenades 2" and 3" Mortars with which the Mewar Infantry overseas is armed so that they can proceed overseas when required as fully trained modern soldiers.

(b) Keep up the standard of the Sajjan Infantry and Mewar Lancers for the requirements of internal security.

(c) Training Motor Drivers for our unit overseas, which is now provided with Mechanical Transport.

To carry out (a) above the Training Company was reorganized for training purposes into 2 Units with effect from the 15th June, 1942. These consisted of a Reinforcement Company on the War Establishment strength of 126 all ranks. In this company were placed all men who were to be trained for reinforcements overseas under the best instructors available. The remainder of the Training Company was then composed of the Recruits proper with this instructor staff.

Mechanical Transport Training made great advances during the year and 8 lorries with an Ahmednagar trained staff was engaged in this training.

During this year 6 Cadets were passed out from the Officers' Training Schools and were recommended as being fit for Emergency Commission in the Indian Army as reinforcement to the Mewar Infantry—two from Mhow, three from Dehra Dun and one from Bangalore. There were 8 Cadets under training at the end of 1942.

Education.

(a) Following Certificates were obtained :—

2nd Class	7
3rd Class	15
Recruits Class	72

(b) The system of having a Central School as distinct from Units classes, which was introduced in 1941, was beneficial. Educational training here was handicapped by (a) lack of really good instructors and (b) the complete lack of education of the recruits available who have to be taught Roman Urdu 'ab initio' without previous knowledge of any Hindi or Urdu script.

(c) An English tutor was employed for instructing Cadets and young officers daily in English, Geography and General knowledge. Visits were paid in 1942 by the Military Advisory staff as under :

Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian States Forces, in December.

Military Adviser, Rajputana States Forces in March, May, October and December.

Military Adviser for Mechanical Transport, Indian States, Forces, in July and November.

Accommodation,

1940

(a) One Company barrack, Magazine, Bells of Arms for Mewar Infantry—completed.

(b) Store rooms of Mewar Infantry and married quarters started last year remained in course of construction,

(c) New Band Store-rooms, Gallery type range and more Indian Officers Quarters were built.

1941

(a) The Store-rooms of Mewar Infantry commenced in 1939 were finally complete.

(b) Stone flooring and pukka outside walls were put into the Sajjan Infantry Barracks and the work for the Mewar Infantry Barracks remained in course of construction. The inner Barracks walls of both Barracks were bug infested.

(c) During the heavy rains a number of buildings, including part of the hospital, the Indian Officers' Club, several Indian Officers' quarters, and other buildings suffered partial collapse.

1942.

- (a) One Indian Officer quarter was built.
- (b) A dining room for the Indian Officers' Club was in the course of construction.
- (c) Stone flooring was completed in all Barracks of the Infantry Lines. Plastering of the inside of Barracks was also taken in hand during this year and only 2 Barracks remained to be re-plastered. This was the very great improvement which was noted at the inspection by the Military Adviser-in-Chief in December last.
- (d) The collapse of buildings during the heavy rains of 1941 were made good.
- (e) Garages for M. T. remained under construction.
- (f) Stone dining room tables outside the Company Langars were under construction and 3 such were completed. This was a much needed want.

Discipline.—Discipline on the whole was satisfactory.

MEWAR BHIL CORPS.

Commandant.

Major J. F. Maxwell

The Mewar Bhil Corps was raised in the year 1838 and stationed at Kherwara. It was agreed in 1841 to divide the expenses between the Mewar State and the British Government. This contribution of Mewar Government was subsequently foregone in order to secure the Mewar Government's acquiescence in the arrangements whereby the administration of the Mewar Merwara remained with the British Government.

The Mewar Bhil Corps was handed over to the State on 1st April, 1938. Before the retrocession, the total strength of the Unit both at Kherwara and Kotra was 553 and the total annual cost of the corps was Rs. 2,34,900. This was reduced at the time of retrocession to 301 men and the cost was Rs. 75,354.

In the year 1942, as a temporary measure the strength of the corps was raised by one Indian Officer and 40 men. }

Accommodation was sufficient.

Arms and Ammunition were sufficient.

Health of the Force was satisfactory.

Discipline was satisfactory.

(D) POLICE.

Inspector-General of Police—Rao Sahib Maharaj Lachhman Singh up to 20th February, 1942, Rai Bahadur Chandra Bhan Pande from the 21st February, 1942.

POLICE REORGANISATION.

Before the reorganisation of 1931, the Police was under the Magistrates. In 1930, a separate Department was created with sufficient force to prevent and detect crimes and maintain peace and order. In 1940, the Police Department was again reorganised—*vide*: Government Resolution No. 85, dated the 7th October, 1940. The main features of the reorganisation are as follows:—

The Mounted Police was reduced from 374 sowars to 65. The horses and saddlery were to be provided by the State and not by the men themselves as was the rule. The pay was revised.

FOOT POLICE.

The strength of constables was reduced from 1,957 to 1,764 and their pay was raised from Rs. 9 and 10 to Rs. 11, 12 and 13.

HEAD CONSTABLES.

The strength of Head constables was reduced from 355 to 351 and their pay was revised from Rs. 12, 15 and 18 to Rs 15, 18 and 21.

SUB-INSPECTORS.

The strength of the Sub-Inspectors was reduced from 92 to 87 and the scale of pay was raised by Rs. 10.

INSPECTORS.

The strength of Inspectors was increased from 18 to 19 and their scale of pay was raised by Rs. 10.

The scale of pay of Assistant Superintendents and Superintendents of Police was also raised. That of the former was raised by rates varying from Rs. 25 to 50 and of the latter by rates varying from Rs. 25 to Rs. 100.

The Mounted Police, which was recruited under the Siledari system with hereditary and mortgagable rights in their offices, was abolished. As they possessed alienable interest in their offices, the Government decided to compensate everyone of them by paying a lump sum of Rs. 100 each and in case of widows and minors they were paid Rs. 4 a month for life in case of widows and to the age of majority in case of minors.

A Committee, composed of the Inspector-General of Police the Commandant, Mewar State Forces and a Medical Officer was appointed to select men for the Police Force.

The persons rejected by the Committee were retired and given pensions.

A new force, called the Armed Police, was constituted. 135 men were sanctioned in 1940. A regular programme of training was drawn up and they were well equipped. The strength was raised to 235 in 1942.

The total sanctioned strength of the constabulary force at the end of 1942 was 2,360, out of which 2,025 belong to Civil Police and 335 to Armed Police.

There were 54 stations and 119 outposts at the end of 1942 as against 61 stations and 140 outside posts at the end of 1939.

The recruitment during the period was slow, firstly, because there was misapprehension in the minds of people and secondly, because recruits for the army got much higher pay.

There were 4 deaths and 20 resignations. The number of officers and men punished departmentally was 332 and judicially was 19 during 1942.

Rewards in the form of money or certificates of commendation in the service roll numbered 46. Rewards were distributed on three occasions at ceremonial parades by the Prime Minister for good patrolling in the city, rounding up of Gundas and investigation work.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENTS.

War conditions, political and other internal agitations added considerably to the work of the C. I. D. and consequently staff was increased.

POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL.

The Police School continued to work and in 1942, 13 cadets were under training for Sub-Inspector's class and 14 for Head-Moharrir's class as compared with 27 and 19 in 1941. In the year 1942, the training of Sub-Inspectors was closed for some time as there were already 79 passed hands. The School will continue to impart instruction to literate constables for the post of Head-Moharrirs.

During the period under review, the strength of the clerical staff in the Police Department was raised by 18 clerks.

One new post of Office Superintendent for the I. G. P's office was created.

CRIME.

In the year 1942, the value of stolen property amounted to Rs. 2,09,362 and the recoveries amounted to Rs. 45,947 or 22 per cent.

The number of murder crimes was 26, dacoity 54, robbery 86, rioting 38, grievous hurt 63, theft 951, cattle theft 242,

burglary 1,209. Corresponding figures for 1941 were 24, 35, 72, 54, 60, 1,209, 362 and 1,183 respectively.

PREVENTIVE ACTION.

During the period under review, most of the Gundar were detained in the Central jail, Udaipur.

The work of finger-bureau was started in 1942. One Sub-Inspector and 34 Head constables were sent for training to Ajmer.

MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTRATION CASES.

In the year 1942, 263 Motor vehicles were registered as compared with 242 in 1941. There were very few cases of motor accidents. 88 cases under Motor Vehicles Act were sent up and the amount of fine recovered was Rs. 728.

The budget allotments for the years 1941 and 1942 were Rs. 4,83,678 and Rs. 5,76,375 respectively.

BUILDINGS.

No new building was constructed during the period under review.

GENERAL.

The Police Act was drafted during the year 1942 and is now under the consideration of the Government.

War conditions and reactions continued to dominate the general situation. The prices of foodstuffs went high. The activities of the Praja Mandal also added to the difficulties of the Police Department. Agitation against Forest Act and Marriage Act also contributed to public unrest. The gangs of dacoits headed by Laxman Singh, Ranjit Singh, Bherun Singh and others were a source of trouble to Mewar. The Police therefore had a difficult task and had to combat all these difficulties. The rising tide of prices added to the personal difficulties of the Police force, although measures were taken to improve their conditions of living by granting allowances to the Armed branch of the force. The strain was severe but the police came out of it successfully during the period under review.

There has been a marked improvement in the morale and efficiency of the Police force. The relations of the Mewar Police with other States and Ajmer-Merwara administration were cordial.

The following rules and regulations were framed during the period under review:—

- (1) Rules for Guards and Escorts.
- (2) Rules for the nomination, admission and training of cadets to the Mewar Police Training School.

Issue of a monthly crime report was introduced.

MEHKMA FAUJ OR IRREGULAR POLICE.

The following is a statement of the strength of Mehkma Fauj:—

(A) Stationed at headquarters.

S. No.	Name of Branch or Sub-head.	Sanctioned strength.	Vacancies.
1	2	3	4
1.	Foot Officers	..	..
2.	Sowars and Officers	21	3
3.	Ekka Officers	12	2
4.	Zarras (physicians)	16	3
5.	Sardars	3	..
6.	Biradari	18	..
7.	Paliwal	35	4
8.	Permanent Nokarias	6	..
9.	Fauj Sepoys	176	..
	Total	281	55
		568	67

Note.—In addition to these 568 men 200 Nokarias and 2 Bhisties and 13 other men on allowance are employed during winter season.

(B) Stationed outside headquarters.

S. No.	Name of Branch or Sub-head.	Sanctioned strength.	Vacancies.
1	2	3	4
1.	Sowars	..	..
2.	Sowars Nokari	74	3
3.	Foot Sepoys	12	1
4.	Mashakkat	128	8
5.	Mosal	50	5
6.	Aguas (Runners)	7	..
7.	M. F. Sepoys for Kailash-puri	52	14
8.	M. F. Sepoys for Char-bhuja	84	9
9.	M. F. Sepoys for Nathdwara	26	..
10.	M. F. Sepoys for Choki Chalavan	137	7
11.	M. F. Sepoys for City Temples	5	..
	Total	47	9
		622	56

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

The criminal tribes in Mewar consist of Mogias, Bavris, Sansis, Kanjars and Multanis. Most of Mogias and Bavris have now for some time past settled down as peaceful cultivators. It was in 1925 that an effort was made to settle the Sansis and Kanjars. By the year 1938, a scheme was prepared and they were settled in three colonies under the supervision and proper control. It is satisfactory to note that some men have sunk wells. In the year 1942 the number of criminal tribes in the colonies was as noted below:—

Kanjars	..	3125
Sansis	..	497
Mogias	..	1392
Bavris	..	829
Multanis	..	258

Total number of cattle owned was 10,441. Total land for cultivation under their possession was 8,389 bighas, out of which 1366 bighas was irrigated land.

During the period under review, 171 members of the criminal tribe were absconding and 89 were in different jails.

During the period under review, special steps were taken to educate children of the criminal tribes by increasing the staff in the Schools.

(E) PRISONS.

During the year under report the State had one Central Jail and 28 district lockups. This number excludes the lockups in Jagir areas, where the Jagirdars enjoy judicial powers.

The proposal to have a District Jail at Bhilwara was sanctioned and the building is under construction. It is expected that the building will be ready in the year 1943.

The following is the scale of diet issued to the prisoners. Barley flour 12 Chhataks, Dal 2 Ch. or vegetable 4 Ch. alternately, salt 1/4 Ch. Chillies 1/30 Ch. Turmeric 1/60 Ch. oil 1/10 Ch. and fuel 8 Ch.

Wheat flour 10 Ch. is issued to each prisoner on Monday instead of 12 Ch. barley.

The total number of prisoners in the Central Jail was 576. The daily average number of prisoners was 418.47. The number of female prisoners was only 20.

The general health of prisoners was good; there have been no serious illness. Total number of patients treated at the Jail Hospital Udaipur in 1942 was 390.

Clothing is issued to prisoners on the following scale:—

In summer—One Gazi Kurti, one Dhoti, one Gazi cap, one blanket and one Tat Patti for bedding.

In winter—One wadded coat, one wadded Topa, one Gazi Dhoti, two blankets, one Tat Patti for bedding.

One extra Kurta is issued to each prisoner during the year.

MANUFACTURES.

Various cotton, woollen and jute goods are manufactured in the Central Jail, chiefly carpets, durries, blankets, coating and shirting cloths, gazi cloth, charkhana, towels and jharans.

The curing and tanning of skins, shoe making, embroidery and drawn thread work, tailoring and carpentry are also carried on in the Jail.

All winter and summer clothing for the prisoners is made in the Jail.

205 political prisoners were arrested in August, 1942 and they were kept in the Central Jail. Leading men amongst them numbering 30 were transferred to Iswal, a place seven miles from Udaipur where an old residence was converted into a prison. The Iswal Jail was in existence from 7th September till the end of the year.

Lt. Col. J. P. Huban held charge of the Central Jail from 1st October, 1940 to 2nd December, 1940. Dr. Chhagan Nath has been in permanent charge from 19th May, 1941.

CHAPTER V.

MEDICAL RELIEF AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

(A) MEDICAL RELIEF AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

The department was under the Judicial and Education Minister up to 13th July, 1942. On the abolition of the post of the Judicial and Education Minister, it was transferred to the Prime Minister.

Lt. Col. J. P. Huban, O. B. E., I. M. S., held charge of the department from 1—10—1940 to 2—12—1940. Rai Bahadur Dr. Chhagan Nath officiated as Resident Surgeon and Superintendent of Hospitals and dispensaries from 3—12—1940 to 5th April, 1941.

Major K. H. A. Gross I. M. S. held charge from 6th April, 1941 to 18th May, 1941.

With effect from 19th May, 1941 the post of the Resident Surgeon and Superintendent of Hospitals and dispensaries was abolished and a new post of the Chief Medical Officer and Public Health Officer was created and Rai Bahadur Dr. Chhagan Nath was appointed who continued to hold this office till the end of 1942.

The treatment on allopathic and ayurvedic systems in general and on certain special lines in particular continued to be available. Free medical service and free supply of medicines continued to be at the disposal of the public in all medical institutions maintained by the Government. The system of Medical grants-in-aid was also continued.

At the beginning of 1940, the staff consisted of 4 Assistant Surgeons (including one lady Doctor) and 29 Sub-Assistant Surgeons (including one lady Doctor) and at the end of 1942, the staff consisted of one Surgeon, four Assistant Surgeons (including one lady doctor) and 35 Sub-Assistant Surgeons (including one lady doctor).

Dr. B. N. Sharma M. B. B. S., Zo, Oz, was appointed as Medical Officer in charge Lansdowne Hospital on the 28th February, 1942.

The number of medical institutions was as detailed below:—

		1939	1942
Hospitals	..	5	5
Dispensaries	..	21	26
Lunatic Asylum	..	1	1
		27	32
	Total.		

Patients.—The total number of indoor and outdoor patients treated in all the Hospitals and dispensaries was as follows:—

Patients.	1940	1941	1942
Outdoor	.. 5,08,412	5,07,913	6,37,761
Indoor.	.. 4,122	5,151	5,160

Surgical Operations.—The total number of operations was as follows:—

Operations.	1940	1941	1942
Total	.. 19,127	19,111	22,053
Major	.. 2,385	1,607	2,923
Minor	.. 16,742	17,504	19,130

Of these following were performed in the Lansdowne Hospital:—

Total	..	3,785	3,290	4,092
Major	..	475	465	1,542
Minor	..	3,310	2,754	2,550

The total number of beds available for treating the indoor patients was 108 of which 60 were in the Lansdowne Hospital.

Mental Hospital.—The number of patients treated during the period under review is as below:—

1940	1941	1942
82	76	41

Out of this number 66 were cured, 14 were released, 9 were discharged otherwise, 39 died. The expenditure on this institution was Rs. 2,842.

Medical Education—In 1940 the cost of training of 6 students at the King Edward Medical School, Indore was borne by the Mewar Government. In 1941, no new nominee was sent; but one student who was already under training at his own expense was treated as a State nominee. The number of State nominees was five in 1941. In 1942 the number was 3. In addition to these, scholarships were given to two medical students.

A girl student was sent to the Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi in 1942, as a State nominee.

During the period under review, one Sub-Assistant Surgeon was deputed for receiving training in tuberculosis.

With a view to have better supervision of district dispensaries, a proposal to divide the State into divisions was sanctioned and to start with a post of Superintendent for Khermara division was created and an Assistant Surgeon was appointed to take charge of it.

Expenditure.—The statement of expenditure is as follows:—

1939	1940	1941	1942
Rs. 1,94,213	1,93,204	2,18,563	2,72,428

Anti-rabic treatment.—In addition to Udaipur centre, a second centre was opened at Bhilwara on 1st May, 1 42. The cases treated are as follows:—

1939	1940	1941	1942
121	174	155	190

The Chief Medical Officer inspected all the dispensaries during the period under review.

In addition to the dispensaries and the hospitals mentioned above, some of the First Class Jagirdars like Banera, Badnora and Deogarh maintain dispensaries. The question of bringing them in line with the State dispensaries is engaging the attention of the Government.

(B) PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Dr. Suraj Mal M.B.B.S., D.P.H., continued to be the Deputy Superintendent, Public Health upto 30th September, 1942 when this post was abolished and the department was put directly under the Public Health Officer.

Vaccination:—Number of vaccinations done was as follows:—

1940	1941	1942
53,020	49,461	47,444

Epidemics:—In the year 1940 there were no outbreaks of plague or cholera. Small pox in a mild form prevailed in certain parts of the State and necessary steps were taken to combat it. A few cases of typhoid were also recorded. Malaria prevailed in epidemic form in some of the districts of the State and a special anti-malarial officer was appointed who visited villages and distributed medicines. This had the desired effect.

In 1941 there was no plague but cholera was imported in June, 1941 in Parsola Tehsil from the neighbouring states. The infection also spread to Sarara, Salumber, Bhainsrodgarh and Rakhabdev. Doctors were specially deputed on anti-cholera duties and 14,410 inoculations were done in the affected area. Wells and baories were disinfected. The result was that by the end of July, the epidemic disappeared. Seizure and deaths reported were 618 and 113 respectively. A few cases of small-pox were reported in the city of Udaipur during the beginning of the year and necessary precautions were taken. Malaria prevailed in certain parts of the State and special doctors visited the affected area and distributed quinine.

In 1942 two cases of cholera were reported from Choti Sadri in August, 1942. A special doctor was deputed. He inoculated 5,922 people. Similarly two cases of cholera were reported from Chittorgarh and anti-cholera measures were taken by deputing a special doctor. The total deaths from cholera were 4 only.

On the occasion of the important fairs at Rakhabdev in March, Matrikundia in May and Charbhujia in September, the usual sanitary and medical arrangements were made and no case of any epidemic disease was reported. The Health visitor was also deputed to these fairs where the magic lantern demonstrations were displayed on sanitation and hygiene.

In 1942, the Mewar State was divided into 4 circles with one inspector, with a view to have better control for the vaccinators.

(C) AYURVEDIC SYSTEM.

In view of the popularity of the Ayurvedic system of treatment and the financial practicability of introducing it much more widely than allopathic system, His Highness the Maharana was pleased to order the opening of an Ayurvedic Hospital with beds for inpatients, a pharmacy for the manufacture of drugs and an Ayurvedic School at Udaipur where the system will be taught. Details of the scheme have been worked out and it is expected that in the next financial year it will be put in force.

It was also decided that a plan should be drawn up under which every Khalsa village in the State with a population of not less than 1500 will have an Ayurvedic dispensary. In the years of 1941 and 1942, fifteen Ayurvedic village dispensaries were opened in the districts.

CHAPTER VI.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The Judicial and Education Minister was in charge of this department upto 13th July, 1942, when the department was transferred to the Revenue Minister on the abolition of the former post.

Education is imparted in (i) English, (ii) Indian languages spoken in the State, and (iii) classical oriental languages. Hindi language with the Devanagari script is the principal medium of instruction in the primary and middle classes. Urdu is also taught in places where the population of Mussalmans or Kayasths is sufficiently large to justify the appointment of Urdu teachers.

All education up to the highest grade is free throughout the State for Mewar subjects. Co-education is permitted freely.

All State schools as also recognised private schools are under the supervision of the Director of Public Instruction, Rao Sahib Laxmi Lal Joshi, M.A., LL.B., who is assisted by the Assistant Director, an Inspector and two Deputy Inspectors. Educational effort is mainly governmental. Some Jagirdars of the State also maintain schools but they rarely satisfy the needs of the population within their jurisdiction. Private effort in the field of education is small, with the notable exception of the Vidya Bhawan School at Udaipur, largely denominational, and confined to the capital city and a few villages or towns.

Government are always readily willing to encourage private enterprises by granting substantial grants-in-aid to

deserving institutions. The amount of grants-in-aid has risen from Rs. 14,094, in 1939 to Rs. 52,140, in 1941 and 1942.

The importance of imparting education in the native language has been fully realised by the Government and no efforts are spared to enlarge the sphere of its influence.

Due to the liberal and progressive policy pursued by the Government, there has been an all round development and advance in the educational activities of the State. There has been a large increase in the total number of educational institutions in the State during the period under review. The number of State, private and aided institutions rose from 313 in 1939 to 415 in 1942.

Education is encouraged among the backward classes by granting special concessions, scholarships and other facilities. The amount of scholarships was raised from Rs. 12,502, to Rs. 14,909. Special day and night schools have been opened for Harijans. They are supplied with free mid-day meals and books and slates. Expenditure on this item has risen from Rs. 688 to Rs. 2,254.

The post of Director of Public Instruction has been graded and a new post of Assistant Director of Public Instruction was created.

The inspecting staff has been increased by two Deputy Inspectors and their scale of pay revised.

The minimum salary of primary school teachers has been raised from Rs. 10 a month to Rs. 15.

The scale of pay of teachers in the High Schools and the College have been revised.

Medicine boxes were provided to 40 schools containing simple medicines for ordinary ailments.

The total expenditure on education department amounts to Rs. 4,30,000 in round figures as compared with Rs. 1,95,417 at the end of 1939.

At that time, out of the total population of 19,26,698 only 94,934 that is 4.9 per cent. were literate and the number of school going children was only 3.4 per cent. of the total estimated number of 5,11,000 children of the school going age. The percentage of literate women of their total population was .75 per cent. and of girls at school of the girls of school going age was .64 per cent. It was, therefore, necessary to intensify the efforts for the spread of education during recent years. The population has responded to this Government effort, but the zeal for education in this part of India still lacks warmth.

New schools have been well attended and the attendance of the old schools has also risen as will appear from the following table:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Teachers.
At the end of 1939 ..	16,723	1599	376
At the end of 1942 ..	19,351	2035	558

MAHARANA'S INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE.

Mr. S. C. Bose, M.Sc., continued to be the Principal of the Maharana's Intermediate College with a staff of 29 teachers including the principal and the demonstrators.

The number of students at the college was 501 at the end of 1942.

Education is imparted upto the Intermediate standard. The subjects taught in the Intermediate sections are English, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, History, Geography, Persian, Sanskrit, Economics, Civics, Hindi and Drawing. In the High School classes the subjects taught are English, Mathematics, Physiology, History, Geography, Hindi, Urdu, Drawing, Science, Sanskrit, Persian and Agriculture.

The institution is financed and managed by the State.

During the period under review the Science students visited Bombay and Baroda and History students visited Alwar. Mr. G. N. Sharma attended the All India Political Science Congress and Mr. K. L. Bhatnagar was sent to Kashmir to attend the All-India Educational Conference.

The College participated in the Rajputana Inter-collegiate and other local tournaments and won some trophies.

6 bighas of land were acquired for the Agricultural Farm. Thus the Farm now possesses 17 bighas of land with 3 wells.

The opening ceremony of the new College Hall and extensions was performed by the Prime Minister. On this occasion an Old Boy's Association was also inaugurated.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

There are at present 4 High Schools in the State. Two of these, the Vidya Bhawan High School and the Bhupal Nobles' High School are aided by the Government. The High School at Nathdwara is maintained by the Tikana and the fourth is the new Government High School at Bhilwara. The Maharana's High School has now been fully equipped and staffed. A building for a new High School is under construction. The cost of the building was donated by Seth Govind Ram Seksaria.

The Bhupal Nobles' High School is meant for the nobles and other Rajput Jagirdars of the State. The School has been in existence for years.

The Vidya Bhawan High School is a private school run mostly by public subscriptions and was started in the year 1932 by Dr. Mohan Sinha Mehta who is the President of the Vidya Bhawan Society. The School is a remarkable institution of unique quality, run on modern lines, and has made good progress during this short period.

The number of students in these High Schools is as follows:—

Name.		Number of scholars.
1. Bhupal Nobles' High School	..	164
2. Vidya Bhawan High School	..	204
3. Goverdhan High School, Nathdwara	..	522
4. Maharana's High School, Bhulwara	..	592
		<hr/>
	Total ..	1482
		<hr/>

MIDDLE AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

In Anglo-Vernacular Schools English is taught as a compulsory subject, while in Hindi Middle Schools English is optional. There are six English Middle Schools with 2061 students and fifteen Hindi Middle Schools with 3128 students. Special English Middle Schools with arrangement for tuition of optional subjects were attached to 3 Hindi Middle Schools at Jahazpur, Kapasin and Bhim.

RAISING OF TWO UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS TO

HINDI MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

Hindi Upper Primary Schools at Reimagra and Pur were raised to Hindi Middle Schools.

BOARDING HOUSE.

To provide hostel accommodation to students coming from villages, two Boarding Houses were opened at Jahazpur and Kapasin.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Almost every village in the State with a population of 1,000 or more has a primary school. Many villages with a population of less than 1,000 also have Lower Primary Schools.

There are 342 primary schools of which 42 are for girls (attended by 2035 girls).

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Physical instructors were appointed in English Middle Schools. A wrestling ground (Akhara) was also started at the Hindi Middle School, Jahazpur.

HARIJAN SCHOOLS.

There are now three Harijan schools at Udaipur, one at Bhilwara, one at Dhuleo, and one at Chittorgarh.

ORIENTAL EDUCATION.

Government maintains a Sanskrit College called the Fateh Bhupal Brahma Vidyalaya. It was taken over by the State during the period under report. There is also a Sanskrit Pathshala in Bhilwara maintained by the State. The former prepares scholars for the Shastri and Acharya Examinations in Sanskrit Grammar and Literature and the latter for the Prathama. A couple of private Pathshalas teaching Sanskrit upto Prathama are aided.

There is no regular Arabic or Persian school or college. Persian is taught in English schools and in the Intermediate College as an optional subject. Private Muslim schools, most of which are aided, impart rudimentary knowledge of Arabic.

AYURVED VIDYALAYA.

The number of students receiving instructions in the Ayurvedic College at Udaipur was 15 during the year under report. 22,938 out-door patients received medical aid from its dispensary. This rise was due to better provision for medicines. The average daily attendance of patients was nearly 62. The scheme of the organisation of the Ayurvedic Vidyalaya and for having an Ayurvedic Central Dispensary is under the consideration of the Government and it is expected that the new scheme will be put in force in the year 1943.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

The Tailoring class continued to be held in the Maharana's Middle School, Udaipur. Photography and Type-writing classes also continued to be held in the Maharana's College. Carpentry was started in the Kanwarpada Middle School. The work of the Agriculture class in the Maharana's College was satisfactory. Vocational training to the students of the Newar-Merwara Retroceded Area in wood-work and Agriculture continued to be imparted in the Government Secondary School, Uhim.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

A start was made in the year 1935 in this direction by opening a training class in Agriculture for primary school teachers. In 1938 this training class was abolished and a normal school was opened. The progress of the normal school being unsatisfactory, the old agricultural class was re-started and the school abolished in 1940.

In 1942 a scheme to start a normal school by training teachers for the primary class was sanctioned. A Training College for training teachers of the English Middle High Schools was started by the Vidya Bhawan Society and this institution has received encouragement from the State. A grant-in-aid has also been given. The building for the Teachers' Training College, which has been named as Vidya Bhawan Govind Ram Seksaria Training College, is being constructed from a donation given by Seth Govind Ram Seksaria.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

There is only one public library maintained by Government. It is situated in Udaipur in the Sajjan Niwas Gardens and called Victoria Hall Library. It maintains a Reading Room which is open to public. All other libraries in Udaipur and the Districts are run by private effort. Their number is approximately 50.

There is a fairly good library in the Maharana's College. A scheme for rural and circulating libraries is under the consideration of the Government.

BOY SCOUTS AND GIRL GUIDES.

The Baden Powell Scout Movement in Mewar was started in the year 1938 with about 200 Scouts, Rovers and Cubs. Ever since it has been making a steady progress. The number of Scouts, Rovers and Cubs was 515 and that of the scouters 44. The scouts and scouters have rendered useful social service.

There is no Girl Guide movement. Prospects for starting such a movement are in sight.

STATEMENT SHOWING EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Institutions.	State.	Aided.		Thikana.		Total.	
		Boys.	Girls.	B.	G.	B.	G.
1. Colleges	..	2	..	1	..	1	..
2. High Schools	..	1	..	2	..	1	..
3. Eng. Middle Schools.	..	6	..	1	..	..	4
4. Eng. Lower Middle Schools	1	..	..	..	4
5. Eng. Upper Primary Schools	1	..	..	..	7
6. Hindi Middle Schools.	..	2	..	5	..	3	3
7. Hindi Upper Primary Schools	..	13	..	2	..	7	14
8. Hindi Lower Primary Schools	..	67	9	8	2	6	18
9. Day and Night Schools	..	64	24	9	1	34	81
10. Night Schools for adults	..	40	..	..	..	..	107
11. Aushadhalayas	..	23	..	1	..	..	40
Total	..	11	..	2	..	..	24
Unrecognised Schools	..	229	34	31	4	55	13
Total	..	55	3	..	..	4	315
Total	..	284	37	31	4	55	430

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS AND THE NUMBER OF PUPILS FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

	37-38	38-39	39-40	40-41	41-42
No. of Schools	.. 223	.. 312	.. 316	.. 354	.. 415
No. of Scholars	.. 16,774	.. 18,006	.. 19,918	.. 20,590	.. 21,386

INSPECTION.

The deficiency in the Inspecting Staff was made up during this period by the appointment of two new Deputy Inspectors.

TEACHING STAFF.

The total number of teaching staff in all kinds of institutions in the State rose to 558 from 376. The number of trained teachers in these schools is 125.

GAMES, DRILL, TOURNAMENTS AND RED CROSS.

Hockey, football and cricket are generally played in the city and District Eng. Schools and the Maharana's College, Udaipur, while country Games and Drill are common in Hindi schools of all types. Three whole-time Physical Instructors were appointed for Maharana's High Schools, Bhilwara, Kanwarpada

Middle School and one part-time for Lambardar Middle School, Udaipur.

Training in First Aid is given to the students of Eng. Middle and Higher Classes according to the course prescribed by the Red Cross Society.

MAYO COLLEGE.

Mr. Damodar Lal Khaldelwal, B.A. LL.B., continued to be Motamid during the period under review. There were 11 students from Mewar at the end of 1942. All of them got through in the examination and did fairly well in other college activities. The total expenditure on the Udaipur House was Rs. 5,209-10-3 for the year 1942.

CHAPTER VII. PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

(A) EXCISE.

The Excise and Customs Departments were under the control of the Finance Minister. Rao Sahib Kesri Singh Ranawat, B.A., was Excise and Customs Commissioner during the period under review. The excise revenue is derived mostly from the manufacture and sale of country liquor and opium.

LIQUOR.

In 1937 the five existing small distilleries were abolished and a big distillery was established in Udaipur. The building was constructed by the State at a cost of about Rs. 2,00,000. The plant, apparatus and appliances have been installed by the contractor. The spirit distilled is free from ferfurel, fusel oil, and other injurious ingredients. The distillery supplies the whole of Mewar through 18 warehouses located at convenient places. It is the biggest in Rajputana and Central India. The liquor is distilled at the distillery on the supply contract system. The supply rate of plain and spiced liquor is Rs. 0-13-6 and Re. 1 per proof gallon respectively. Licenses are supplied with liquor from warehouses. In some hilly parts of the State the pot-still-system still continued. The number of such stills at the end of 1942 was 360. The total number of licensees at the end of 1942 was 1,534.

Liquor continued to be manufactured and supplied at 5 U. P., 10 U. P., 25 U. P. and 60 U. P. and the selling rates of these were Rs. 1-9-0, 1-3-0, As. 10 and 5 respectively.

In the city of Udaipur, there were four retail shops and the liquor was sold by the shop-keepers for which they were given an allowance which came to less than 3 pies. (0-0-3) per rupee of the liquor sold.

The total sale of country liquor during the period under review was as follows:—

Year.	Proof Gallons.	Rupees.
1940-41	1,28,882.7	6,29,254-4-9
1941-42	1,04,124.8	5,85,319-7-3
1942-43	1,45,636	7,55,576-13-0

In pursuance of the excise policy of the Government, which is to enhance taxation to the highest point possible without stimulating illicit production and without driving people to substitute injurious drugs for alcohol, the retail selling price of country-liquor was raised from As. 8 per bottle to As. 10 per bottle of 25 U. P.

In 1930, a Committee was appointed to consider the question of granting compensations for abolishing all the stills in the area under Jagir and limiting the number of Bhattis allowed to the Jagirdars. The recommendations of the Committee which are approved by the Government in 1931 were as follows:—

COMPENSATION.

(1) Compensation was to be given to Umraos only and not to any other Jagirdars.

(2) The amount fixed for compensation should be in multiples of ten. It would be the duty-checked and attested income received by the Thikana in the Samwat year 1980 *plus* 20 per cent. The amount so fixed would be given by half-yearly instalments from the Excise Department or District Office whichever is nearer to the Thikana concerned.

(3) In calculating the amount of compensation, the Abkari income of Shikmi Jagirdars would neither be calculated nor compensated. But in case Tikanas desire, they can issue liquor to Shikmi Jagirdars on ceremonial occasions from the fixed Bhattis allowed to them.

(4) Only Umraos may distil 100 Bhattis in a year for their private use under excise supervision, the weight of one Bhatti being one maund of Mandi. Umraos can send liquor by way of present to one who is authorised to distil Bhattis, provided the quantity is very limited. But information of such presents should be given to Excise Department and a copy of the invoice should be sent with the bearer.

(5) On ceremonial and like occasions a certain reasonable quantity of liquor may be supplied to the Umraos at original cost or permission may be given to distil Bhattis under Excise supervision.

(6) If in any Tikana due to certain causes the income derived from the sale of liquor be 50 per cent. less than the Excise income of the Tikana in Samvat year 1980 on which compensation was fixed the State will revise the fixed amount of compensation.

(7) If on any account the income derived by the State from sale, distribution and preparation of liquor ceases to accrue, the concessions and compensations herein allowed would automatically cease.

The compensation to the Jagirdars was paid on the above lines during the period under review

There were two foreign liquor shops at the end of 1942 which sold 1200 bottles of European spirit in 1942.

OPIMUM.

The area actually put under poppy was 545 Bighas yielding 58 Mds. 32 Srs. 8 Chataks in 1942.

In the year 1942, 25 Mds. 6 Srs. 7½ Chataks of old opium were purchased for remanufacture. This opium was purchased at Rs. 5793-15-0. The total consumption of opium in the State for this year was 75 Mds. 39 Srs. 7½ Chataks. This brought an income of Rs. 1,13,026-5-3 to the State. The opium Warehouse is at Chittorgarh. Biscuit opium for local consumption is manufactured here.

There were 161 retail shops for sale of opium at the end of 1942. Majum, Gulkand, Bukni, Ganja and Bhang was auctioned for Rs. 4,297-8-0, in the year 1942. The following figures show the quantity of Ganja and the income derived from it:—

Ganja. 30 Mds. 3¾ Srs. Rs. 15,792-3-0. The cultivation of Ganja is prohibited. Ganja and Bhang can only be sold through license holders. Sale of Charas and Cocaine is prohibited in the State.

The number of excise cases investigated was 880 out of which 874 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 6 cases at the end of 1942.

(B) CUSTOMS.

Inland customs form as in northern Indian States an important part of the State revenue. The policy of the Government regarding the enforcement of this system has been to keep taxation most nearly proportioned to the means of individuals, and to tax only those commodities which may supply adequate funds for the public services and at the same time which may be easily assessed and collected. Duties, though not revenue-yielding, have also been imposed to protect local industries, and to reserve necessary supplies for home consumers.

The following were the changes made in the Customs tariff during the period under review:—

- (1940-41.)
- (1) Import duty on matches was levied at 1 anna per Rupee.
 - (2) Import duty was levied on Indian-made foreign liquor at 2 annas per rupee.
 - (3) Import duty of Re. 0-1-6 per maund (standard weight) was levied on molasses.
 - (4) Import duty on motors, machineries, cycles was raised from 9 pies to 1 anna per rupee.
 - (5) Import duty on rice was changed from 4 annas per Mandi Maund to 1 anna per rupee.
 - (6) Import duty on petrol, turpentine and phenyle was raised from 9 pies to 1 anna per rupee.
 - (7) Import duty on dry fruits was raised from 6 pies to 1 anna per rupee.
 - (8) Import duty on gota and kinari was raised from 6 pies to 1 anna per rupee.
 - (9) Import duty on tobacco was raised from Rs. 2 per mandi weight to Rs. 2-8-0 per mandi weight.
 - (10) Import duty on country-made shoes was levied at 1 anna per rupee.

(1941-42.)

- (1) Import duty on matches was levied at 6 pies per rupee.
- (2) Import duty on ornaments and jewellery was abolished.
- (3) Export duty on hides was changed from Rs. 1-4-0 per hide to Rs. 2-8-0 per Mandi Maund.
- (4) Import duty on Sarkis was reduced from 1 anna per rupee to Re. 1 per cent.
- (5) Import duty on wet coulor was fixed at 3 pies per rupee.
- (6) Import duty on refined coconut oil was fixed at Rs. 5 per maund.
- (7) Export duty on peanuts was fixed at 4 annas per maund.
- (8) Export duty on copper, brass and other metals except iron was changed from Rs. 1-14-0 per Mandi Maund to 9 pies per rupee.

(1942-43.)

Import duty on sugar was abolished.

The total imports into the State were valued at Rs. 1,31,25,000 in 1940-41 and Rs. 1,20,35,000, in 1941-42.

The total exports from the State were valued at Rs. 1,80,24,954 and Rs. 1,40,50,000 in the years 1940-41 and 1941-42.

It will therefore appear that during these two years the exports exceeded the imports by Rs. 48,99,954 and Rs. 20,15,000.

On the export side, cotton showed the largest decrease during the period under review. Our cotton is short stapled, the major part of which is consumed outside India and the trade in which has been stopped by the War. On the import side, there was no large increase or decrease under any one item.

The Umraos of the State are exempt from payment of customs duty on articles imported for their personal use. But to avoid disputes regarding classification of commodities whether they fall under Tikana use or personal use, it was decided with the consent of Umraos that articles amounting to ten per cent. of the average annual income of an Umrao may be imported by him without payment of Customs Import duty. (*Vide* Government Order No. 855 dated 12-2-1938).

The total number of cases instituted are enumerated below:—

Year.	Balance.	Institutions.	Disposals.	Balance.
1940-41	178	1897	2029	46
1941-42	46	1826	1859	13

During the period under report the cess known as 'Lagat Chowkies' was abolished.

The system of "Kasauti" or assay of ornaments of gold and silver is in force in this State. This system became necessary because gold and silver ornaments are put on almost by all the women in Rajputana irrespective of their caste. The quantity of the ornaments in each case varies according to the monetary position of the wearer. A certain amount of alloy is essential in making ornaments of gold and silver. But it is difficult for a layman to find out the exact quantity of alloy

mixed in gold or silver jewels. It is only when the ornament is broken and offered for sale that the purchaser finds that the gold or silver in the ornament is almost half of what he had paid for it. The "Kasauti" system had its origin in the need to control this unlawful loss to the public. "Kasauties" have been established in all the towns and most of the big villages of the State. There is a "Tapaidar" and a customs clerk at each 'Kasauti'. The Tapaidar heats the ornament and finds the fineness of the gold and silver of the ornament. If the alloy is as scheduled, a certificate on the strength of this assay is given by the customs clerk to the purchaser after realisation of a nominal cess. If the quantity of alloy more than that scheduled, a case is registered against the maker who made the ornament. In cases in which chithis have been issued and it is later on found that the alloy is more than the scheduled amount, the loss so caused to a purchaser is recovered by the State from the goldsmith who made the ornament or from the assayer who heated it and is returned to the purchaser.

The cess produced Rs. 45,926, Rs. 44,006 and Rs. 49,724 in the years 1939-40, 1940-41 and 1941-42 respectively.

MATCH FACTORY.

The earnings were Rs. 1,21,937, Rs. 1,37,748 and Rs. 1,70,909 in the years 1939-40, 1940-41 and 1941-42 respectively.

SUGAR FACTORY.

Before 19th June, 1942 only a royalty at 1-9-0 per cent. on the sugar manufactured in the sugar factory situated at Bhopalsagar was charged. The income under this head amounted to Rs. 33,064 in 1941-42. The question was raised in the year 1942 of levy of an excise duty and it was agreed to levy excise duty on the sugar manufactured in the State, the scale fixed being Rs. 1-8-0 per cwt. for sugar consumed in the State and Rs. 3 or whatever the British Indian rate may be for the sugar exported outside the State.

The Customs Commissioner was on tour for 63 days, 65 days and 74 days in the years 1940, 1941, and 1942 respectively.

The income of the Customs Department amounted to Rs. 23,33,696, Rs. 26,87,994 and Rs. 23,54,585 for the years 1939-40, 1940-41 and 1941-42 respectively.

(C) FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Conservator of Forests. Bhai Charan Das was Conservator of Forests upto 31st October, 1941, Rao Sahib E. V. Padmanabha Pillai who was appointed as Conservator of Forests from

the 1st November, 1941, continued to hold this office during the remaining period under review.

In the year 1940, it was considered necessary to take steps to preserve the forests of this State and accordingly on the recommendation of the Madras Government, Rao Sahib E. V. Padmanabha Pillai was appointed as Special Forest Officer to report on the conditions of the forests of Mewar. He joined on 20th September, 1941. His first report was submitted on the 26th September, 1941 and the final report on the 20th October, 1941. In these reports he brought to the notice of the Government that all the forests of the State were being destroyed except the hunting reserves of His Highness the Maharana Sahib Bahadur. He suggested that a Forest Act should be enacted and reservation of the hill forests should be taken in hand. The recommendations were accepted by the Government and Mewar Forest Act II of 1942 was passed. A forest settlement party was appointed.

REACTION TO THE NEW FOREST POLICY.

During the rainy weather of 1942, the villagers living within a radius of 10 miles of Udaipur assembled in large numbers at Udaipur to demonstrate their protest against the new forest policy. By tactful handling of the situation the people dispersed without great trouble. Under the orders of His Highness, the Revenue Minister, Home Minister and Conservator of Forests visited most of the villages and enquired into their grievances. They inspected the sites and made changes wherever ~~it was found~~ necessary.

FOREST SETTLEMENT.

Thirty eight blocks, comprising an area of about 69,781 bighas have been taken up for reservation and the work is in progress, Agitation against the new Forest Policy retarded the progress considerably. Total expenditure under this item was Rs. 6,059.

FINANCE.

Total income of the Department for the year ending September, 1942, was Rs. 2,35,012 against Rs. 2,26,485 of the previous year. Total expenditure, including Forest Settlement was Rs. 1,30,714 against Rs. 1,26,718 of the previous year. Total net income was Rs. 1,04,298 against Rs. 99,767 of the last year. A few interesting items of the revenue are given below:—

Revenue from grass amounted to	Rs.
Grazing revenue was	87,710
of which camel contributed Rs. 24,496.	30,508
Revenue, contributed by Jagir Forests was	13,297

<i>Anwal Bark</i> gave (this is a new item).	Rs.
<i>Lac</i> gave (this is another new item).	4,009
<i>Nakas.</i> There are 87 <i>Nakas</i> , which contributed..	59
TRAINING OF OFFICERS FOR FUTURE SERVICE.	
The Government sanctioned the deputation of two candidates every year for the next six years to the Forest College at Dehra-Dun and two candidates were selected for deputation.	58,667

UDAIPUR FUEL SUPPLY.

With the object of abolishing the permit-system, as soon as possible, a tentative scheme for the systematic working of the Forests, under the control of the Forest Department around Udaipur was prepared, coupes were laid out and sold. This yielded Rs. 4,000 in 1942. Contractors were new to this system and hence they were not ready to offer more. Now that they have understood the system and have made a handsome profit, the State has realised since the writing of their report treble the revenue.

KUMBHALGARH RANGE FUEL & BAMBOOS.

A tentative scheme for systematic working of the forests of this Range was prepared, and coupes were sold for the first time. About Rs. 10,000 for firewood and Rs. 2,000 for bamboos were realised during the first sale. Here also this revenue is certain to increase year after year. Since writing that report the income had already doubled.

A scheme was prepared to supply firewood to the Special Jail at Deoli, from Jahazpur Range. This year's revenue from this source is expected to be about Rs. 3,000 and this will be an increasing revenue every year.

A scheme for the supply of firewood from Government Forests of Bhadesar to the Cotton Factory at Kapasin will yield a net revenue of Rs. 5,500 every year.

This year's *Katha* (*catechu*) sales on Government Forests have realised Rs. 5,779 more than the past average.

GREEN GRASS SUPPLY.

Green grass supply to Army horses and other Government animals at Udaipur was being done by the Department without any check or system. This was systematised, and this resulted in a net increase of revenue by Rs. 6,803 over the past average revenue of Rs. 1,707 though the wages paid to labourers were increased.

DRY GRASS SUPPLY.

Dry grass supply was being done by the Department. This used to bring in a net average revenue of Rs. 7,777. This work gave endless trouble to the Department throughout the year. This was given on contract for Rs. 10,000 for a period of ten months. The Ghasghar was given for a rental of Rs. 500 in addition. The Department used to spend Rs. 68,000 and get a revenue of Rs. 75,000. By this contract system, the Government will be enabled to utilise this amount of Rs. 68,000 elsewhere. Formerly the Department was not able to supply grass to the public, whereas the contractor after meeting all the requirements of Government is now able to sell grass to the public. The contractor is not allowed to reduce the rate paid to the labourers, nor is he permitted to sell grass to the public over a fixed rate.

LAC.

Lac is one of those natural substances which has defied and survived changes of taste and scientific inventions. In its early history, the interest was concentrated on its dye. Later on it shifted to the resin, back again to the dye and finally once more to the resin. In more recent years whenever the price of the natural lac rose, it was threatened by a synthetic compound. But it has survived it all.

Lac cultivation was done for the first time in 1942. It has proved a success and promises to be a great asset to the State in the future. A beginning was made with the lac found on trees in Udaipur town. Over 1100 Ber trees (*Zizyphus Jujuba*), the South Indian Elanthai or Regu trees, have been successfully inoculated at Naharmagra. Lac has now been introduced over other trees elsewhere in this State principally *Ficus Religiosa* (pipal or arasai), *Ficus Bengalensis* (banyan), *Ficus Glomerata* (Dumur or Atti), and the *Butea Frondosa* (the Bastard teak or Palas). A revenue of Rs. 59 was realised in the year. This is only a small beginning and large incomes may be looked for in the future.

ANWAL (*CASSIA AURICULATA*).

Anwal (the awaram or the tangedu of Southern India), the Tanner's Cassia, a tall shrub with yellow flowers grows plentifully in Mewar and covers an area of over a thousand square miles. It flourishes on dry stony hills and on black soils. The bark is largely used in tanning and gives a buff coloured leather much prized by curriers and is considered to be one of the finest tanning materials of the world. The economic value of this plant was not realised till the present Conservator came. He pressed for an Anwal Law which was passed and

the shrub brought in a revenue of over Rs. 4,009, in 1942. It is a growing income and will probably more than double itself in the next two years.

JAGIR FORESTS.

Several Jagir Forests were inspected and systematic tentative plans have been prepared or are under preparation for future management.

S. No.	Name of Jagir.	Past average Revenue.	Revenue as per new scheme.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	
1	Badnor.	Nil	5,000	
2	Deogarh.	Nil.	10,000	
3	Roopnagar.	Nil.	1,640	
4	Gogunda.	1,300	12,000	
5	Nathdwara.	Nil.	1,000	
6	Bijaipur.	5,039	14,570	
7	Begun.	7,504	15,324	More is expected this year.
8	Parsoli.	250	1,380	
9	Bhansrogarh.	1,931	8,595	More is expected this year.

Plans for Kurabar, Dhariyawad and some other Jagirs are under preparation, and this will bring in more revenue to Jagirdars.

(D) STATE GARDENS.

Mr. So'haram continued as Superintendent of Gardens. He was in charge of all gardens excluding Sahelionki-Badi and Champa Bag gardens. There were in all 22 gardens 9 of which were palace gardens.

The most important garden in the State is the Sajjan Niwas Garden. Fruits and Vegetables were grown extensively.

A new public park at the capital was under construction from a contribution made by Seth Shrigopal Mohta.

Flowering and fruit plants were available for sale at the Central Nursery in Sajjan Niwas Garden and English and Indian vegetables were available for sale at the Garden.

The total receipts and expenditure of the gardens were Rs. 23,631 and Rs. 86,867 respectively in 1942.

(E) VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

The department was recognised in 1941 with a Central Hospital at Udaipur and a laboratory. At the end of 1942 there were five district dispensaries.

The Central Hospital with a staff of 3 doctors treated 21,522 animals and the district dispensaries 8,095 animals in 1942.

One student was sent to Madras for taking the degree course in veterinary science. Provision was also made to send doctors to refresher's courses elsewhere.

(F) AGRICULTURE.

In the year 1940 the Agricultural Department was abolished and only one agricultural farm was kept at Udaipur which continued to supply to the cultivators seeds supplied by the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore. During this period sugarcane varieties Nos. 213, 312 co., 419, 421 and C. A. No. 9 were tried. Nos. 419, 421 and 9 gave good results and were in good demand.

The Extension Officer of the Institution of the Plant Industry, Indore, visited Mewar and magic lantern demonstrations were arranged in different parts of the State.

A scheme for the establishment of a new Agricultural Department was sanctioned towards the end of 1942.

(G) CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

Except in the District of Bhim there is no co-operative movement in the State.

The total number of societies in the Bhim District were 117 and the total number of members was 2115. The Collector of Bhim was Registrar of Co-operative Societies, and there were one Inspector, one Auditor and 4 Supervisors under him.

No new societies were registered during the period under review.

The Bhim Banking Co-operative Union Ltd., worked satisfactorily. The Mewar Government continued to advance loans at the rate of 4½ per. cent. to finance the Union.

(H) MINES.

A Mining Department has been in existence since 1932. Mr. Onkar Lal Joshi continued to work as Mining Engineer.

The rock formations of the whole State are broadly divided into three classes, *viz.*, Aravallis, Vindhyan and Delhis. Minerals of economic importance have been discovered and worked in Aravallis and Delhis, while Vindhyan formations have supplied good building materials, the important centres being Mandal-

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garh and Chittorgarh. Important minerals discovered are mica, soapstone, beryl, asbestos, manganese, calcite and minerals of rare earths.

Mica.—Mica deposits were first discovered in the districts of Bhilwara, Saharan, Kumbhalgarh and Jahazpur. Mines of Bhilwara and Saharan were worked at a few places in the beginning by a local man, but with little success. The first important contract was given to Messrs Duduwalla & Co. of Calcutta in the year 1934 for a period of five years on a royalty of 10 per cent. on the sale of mica with Rs. 15,000 as a minimum guarantee. The lease was further extended for a further period of ten years in the year 1939 on an increased scale of royalty of 12½ per cent. on the sale value of mica. Later on further mica mines were discovered in the districts of Hurda, Rashmi and Asind, and the mining lease of these with those of tikanas Baneda, Badnore, Kachhola, Deogorh and Amet was given to Messrs Govindram Seksaria of Bombay for a period of five years in the year 1937. The lease was later on transferred in the name of Seth Pusalal Mansinghka of Bhilwara and it was also extended for a further period of ten years in the year 1942. Mica deposits were also discovered in the villages of tikanas Nathwara, Kankroli and Sardargarh, and the mining lease of these mines with those of districts Kapasin and Chittorgarh, being given to the Mewar Mineral Co. of Udaipur on 16 per cent. royalty in the year 1940. A licence to prospect for mica in the Bhim district was first given in the year 1940 to Mr. Rameshwarlal Dedraj of Calcutta for one year, and in the year 1942 the licence was issued to the Mewar Mineral Co. for one year. Messrs Gajadhar Sitaram of Bhilwara were given mining lease of the mica deposits of Mandalgarh district in the year 1941, and a licence for the same area was renewed in 1940. A license to prospect for mica in the districts of Sadri, Girwa and Lasadia with some tikanas was given to the Mewar Mineral Co. in the year 1940; it was further extended for one year. The working, however, was unsuccessful in this area.

The mica taken out from the mines by the above parties is saleable here in the State and then sent to Kodarma and Girdih, the Indian Centres of Mica market for sale, where it is purchased by mica merchants and then exported to foreign countries.

Soapstone.—The soapstone mines of Chewaria and of Jahazpur district were leased in the year 1941 for a period of thirty years on a lump sum royalty of rupees 30,000 to the Udaipur Mineral Development Syndicate. The Syndicate is erecting a soapstone powdering mill at Bhilwara.

Beryl.—This mineral has recently come into importance, being used in the manufacture of alloys. It has been discovered

in various districts of the State, the important places are in Saharan and Bhilwara sub-districts. It is found in very limited quantities. The mines have been leased out in the year 1937 for a period of five years to Messrs N. Futehally & Co. of Bombay, on a royalty of Rs. 15 per ton with a minimum guarantee. The lease was extended for ten years in the year 1942.

Asbestos.—Deposits of this mineral have been discovered in Rajsamand, Asind and Kherwara districts and Deogarh tikana. The Rajsamand mines were first worked by a local party, but the working had to be discontinued due to the poor quality of the stuff. The Kherwara deposits were given on license in 1941, and on a lease of five years in the year 1942 to a local party, Mr. Akbarali Teyabali Alimiyajiwala of Udaipur. The party has a sales and manufacturing department in Bombay. A fixed scale of royalty is charged at the rate of three annas per maund of asbestos exported.

Calcite.—This mineral is found at various places in the State, the most important place of production being Medta near Udaipur. These mines were given on a prospecting license to Messrs Atmaram & Co. of Benares in the year 1941. The party continued to work with little success.

Limestone and Sandstone.—Formations of these stones occur on a very wide area in Chitorgarh and Mandalgarh districts, places of importance being Chitorgarh, Khodip, Bandrawa, Bijolia and Rawarda. The mines of Chitorgarh have been given on a contract for five years on a royalty of Rs. 10,651 to Mr. Harnarayan Deendayal of Neemuch in the year 1938. The Khodip quarries were given on contract for a period of five years in the first case to Mr. Harsaya in the year 1934, and to Messrs Jagannath Moolchand of Khodip for a period of five years on a royalty of Rs. 7701 in the year 1939. A concession for polishing, sawing and manufacturing tiles from the Vindhyan limestones of Chitorgarh was given in the year 1940 for a period of seven years to the Mewar Marble Stone Manufacturing Company.

Prospecting licenses.—The lead, zinc and silver mines of Zawar were given on prospecting license in the year 1940 for a period of two years to the Mewar Mineral Co. of Udaipur. In the year 1912 these mines have been given on license and lease to the Government of India on surrender by the first lessee.

A license to prospect manganese near Lakarwas, a place about ten miles east of Udaipur has been given in the year 1942 to Messrs N. Futehally of Bombay, on a royalty of 5 per cent. on the sale value.

A license to prospect for emerald in the Bhilwara district has been given to Messrs Pusalal Mansinghka of Bhilwara for a period of three years in the year 1941. The party has done some prospecting work near Pur but with little success.

A license to prospect for Talc has been given to Mr. Ismail Ibrahim of Udaipur for Deogarh tikana in the year 1942.

In addition to the minerals already leased good deposits of iron ores and minerals of less importance are still available.

The following is a statement of the income and expenditure of the department:—

Year.	Income.	Expenditure.
1940-41 ..	Rs. 4,32,812-6-1	Rs. 10,362-1-3
1941-42 ..	3,37,290-11-6	10,511-3-6.

(J) PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Rai Sahib Sant Ram Sahgal continued to be in charge of the department under the supervision of the Home Minister.

The Public Works Department comprises the following:—

(i) Public Works Department proper which deals with buildings, roads, irrigation and drainage, (ii) the State Workshop, (iii) the State Godown.

The department was reorganised in the year 1941. Upto the end of May 1941, there was only one gazetted officer to assist the State Engineer which resulted in lack of efficient supervision. The work of the department having extended partly as a result of the policy of making new roads and a large number of small tanks and partly as a result of the Government Order under which the execution of all works in every department costing over rupees five hundred was entrusted to the Public Works Department instead of the departments themselves, the Chief Engineer was given three gazetted Assistant Engineers. One of them was put in charge of Udaipur City, the second of the Udaipur Collector's division excluding Udaipur City, and the third of the Bhilwara Collector's division with Bhilwara as headquarters. The pay of the clerical and subordinate establishments was revised and graded. The accounts and audit sections were reorganised.

Important works undertaken were,

(1) Maharana's Intermediate College:—The main hall and other works were completed at a cost of Rs. 67,892.

(2) The extension of Secretariat building.

(3) The new hospital was still under construction and Rs. 2,55,518 were spent.

(4) The construction of new jail at Bhilwara was taken in hand and Rs. 41,665 were spent in 1942.

(5) The construction of a new Tuberculosis Hospital at Bari on which Rs. 31,205 were spent in 1942.

(6) Rs. 24,430 were spent on military buildings through the Public Works Department.

(7) Construction of a new bungalow for the Prime Minister was taken in hand.

(8) Two State bungalows for State Officers were extended.

Roads.—In the year 1941, the road programme was taken in hand and it was decided to connect Udaipur with Deoli. This road when completed will connect Dungarpur in the south with Ajmer in the north. *via* Kherwara, Udaipur, Eklngji, Nathdwara, Kankroli, Mandal, Bhilwara, Kotri, Jahazpur and Deoli. So far Rs. 1,29,674 have been spent.

The length of metalled roads in the State at the end of 1942 was 353 miles.

Irrigation.—Irrigation works have been dealt with in Chapter III.

State Godown.—The State Godown and Workshop continued to work satisfactorily.

The receipts and expenditure of the department during the years 1941 and 1942 were as under :

Years.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1941 ..	44,156	8,67,530
1942 ..	47,657	9,04,151

Several schemes of improvements both to roads and buildings have been held up on account of the difficulty of getting materials due to the war. Roads could not be tarred, new roads could not be made for want of road rollers which have been lent for national purposes. The schemes for a water supply and for drainage to Udaipur City have been held up for want of pipes.

(K) COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

There were five State Cotton Pressing and Ginning Factories and eleven private factories in the State at the end of the year 1942. There was no addition during this period.

The following is the statement of Gins and Presses at each factory:—

Serial No.	Name of Factories.	No. of Gins.	No. of Presses.
1	Bhilwara.	77	1
2	Kapasin.	58	1
3	Gulabpura.	88	1
4	Chitorgarh.	50	1
5	Sadri Khurd.	50	1

PRIVATE FACTORIES.

Serial No.	Name of Factory.	Name of Proprietor.	No. of Gins.	No. of Presses
1	Asind	Har Chand Rai	24	..
2	Sahara	Gurhan Das, Mandsoore.	50	..
3	Uncha	Sukh Deo Champalal, Gangapur.	40	..
4	Fatehnagar	Kanak Mal Lodha, Gangapur.	44	..
5	Mohna Patte Bhainsrorgarh.	Roshan Lalji Chatur, Udaipur.	4	..
6	Rajsamandra	Thikana Bhainsrorgarh.	6	..
7	Banera (Padam)	Amba Lal Madrecha, Rajsamandra.	7	..
8	Banera (Anand)	Thikana Banera.	3	..
9	Amet	Shiv Narainji Derasari, Banera.	44	1
10	Gangapur	Shri Eklingjika Bhandar, Devasthan, Udaipur.	40	1
11	Mewar Textile Mills, Bhilwara.	Seth Sobhag Malji Lodha, Ajmer	24	..

The total income of the State Factories was Rs. 3,29,280 in the year 1940.

The total capital invested in the State Factories amounted to Rs. 17,65,365. This brings in a dividend of 18.6 per cent.

The Department was under the General Manager, Factories and Mr. Khem Raj continued to hold office.

Textile Mills. There was one Textile Mill at Bhilwara called "The Mewar Textile Mills Ltd." This mill was constructed in 1938 and was given a monopoly for 5 years which will expire in October, 1943.

Sanction was given for the construction of a new private Mill at Bhilwara which will function after the monopoly period of the Mewar Textile expires in October, 1943. The work of construction started in the year 1942, the Prime Minister laying the foundation stone.

Match Factory. In 1942 a Match Factory at Fatehnagar was started, the opening ceremony of which was performed by the Prime Minister

Sugar Factory. The Karera Sugar Factory continued to work satisfactorily. In addition to royalty, an excise duty at one half the British Indian rate is now levied on the sugar consumed in the State and at full rate for the sugar exported outside Mewar.

Cottage Industries. Steps were taken to encourage people to start small industries by advancing loans wherever necessary. Two shoe factories, a small factory to manufacture paper and a small factory to manufacture pen holders were started.

Permission has also been given for the construction of an oil Factory at Karera.

An Industrial Development Committee was appointed to report on the developments of cottage industries in the State. The Committee's report is still awaited.

Permission was given to two banks on modern methods to start work. Till now only shroffs of the old type have been working.

(L) RAILWAY.

The route mileage of the Railway is 145.74, the track mileage including sidings being 167.32.

The line runs entirely in Mewar territory except for a distance of 4.17 miles in Jodhpur State near Phulad Junction.

The Railway exercises running power for 1.44 miles over the B. B. & C. I Railway between Berach and Chitorgarh stations.

Organisation. The number of staff employed at the end of March, 1942 was 1280.

Mr. M. H. Irens, the Manager proceeded on leave in February, 1941, preparatory to retirement. Mr. C. S. Mehta, the Traffic Superintendent held charge of the administration of the Railway for the remaining period and Mr. S. C. Chatterji officiated for him as the Traffic Superintendent.

For the recruitment of subordinate staff other than technical, a competitive examination was held.

Financial. The expenditure incurred on Capital Account during the year 1942 amounted to Rs. 13,430, and capital was credited with Rs. 81,090.

The Capital at charge as on the 31st March, 1942, is Rs. 1,27,91,56 exclusive of Rs. 1,74,573 invested in the Stores Suspense Account. The latter has increased by Rs. 9,279 over last year, as it was considered expedient to stock extra material owing to the prevailing uncertain conditions. Still by selling off surplus stock which had remained undisposed of for a number of years, the Suspense Account figures have, comparatively speaking, remained low. Incidentally the material lying under Custody and Suspense Stock was sold at very favourable prices owing to the general rise in prices.

The earnings and the working expenses are as follows:—

	1940-41.	1941-42.
	Rs.	Rs.
Gross earnings ..	9,59,295	10,23,183
Working expenses ..	6,08,367	5,49,973
Net earnings ..	3,50,928	4,73,210
Working percentage ..	63.42	53.75
Return on Capital excluding Suspense ..	2.73	3.70
Return on Capital including Suspense ..	2.69	3.65

The gross earnings of the Railway have been the highest on record so far, and it shows an increase of Rs. 63,888 as compared with last year, with a reduction in working expenses of Rs. 58,394 in spite of the high cost of operation owing to the war time conditions. A return of 3.65 per cent. has been obtained on the present outlay.

Engineering. The Assistant Engineer Mr. Brahma Singh was raised to the post of the Executive Engineer from the 24th July, 1940.

The programme of relaying 5 miles of Udaipur-Chitorgarh section could not be undertaken as the sleepers were not available. For the present joints have been squared up between Kapasin and Mavli Junction stations to maintain the track in good working order. On the whole the Permanent Way was maintained in good condition during the year.

All other works, *viz.*, the Service Buildings, the Staff Quarters, Bridge Tunnels, and the Station Machinery were in excellent condition throughout the year.

Locomotives. There were 17 Locomotives in use on this Railway, *viz.*, 5 'G' Class, 4 'O' Class, and 8 'F' Class. Out of these, 5 'G' Class and 2 'O' Class are superheaters.

Coaching Stock. The Coaching Stock has been maintained in very good condition, the number of vehicles in use being 75 at the end of 1942. Two more vehicles, one double Second Class and one Brake Van, are being built in the Workshop and are expected to be ready for use shortly.

The colour scheme for painting vehicles was standardised during the year, and a programme for a thorough overhaul has been drawn up. This, it is hoped, will result in longer life to vehicles and greater efficiency in working.

Goods Stock. There were 124 wagons in use at the beginning of 1942. Out of these 12 covered Z 4 type and 4 open have been contributed to the Government of India.

Workshops. The machines, other equipment and plants were maintained in a fairly good order during the year. A welding plant had been transferred to the Shops from the Public Works Department some time ago, but owing to the drop in the voltage of electric power, it could not be profitably used. Heavy expenditure had therefore to be incurred on welding done by an outside firm, to save replacement of parts that are now difficult to procure.

It was decided to close the Workshops on Sundays in order to allow the workmen one day off in a week.

Traffic. The old line passes mostly through an agricultural area, while the country around the new line is hilly and has not yet fully developed.

In course of time it is hoped, it would be possible to develop trade and industry by establishing 'Mandis' in this part of the country. With the increase in the volume of cross traffic the new line forms part of an important through route.

The Goods earnings for the year 1942 amount to Rs. 3,81,374 which is a decrease of Rs. 3,032 as compared to last year. The sugar-cane traffic, cross traffic in military stores and pressed cotton were good but the grain traffic fell off considerably. Traffic in miscellaneous commodities was fairly satisfactory. There was very little traffic in unpressed cotton and kapas which is normally a good source of income.

Owing to the very limited number of wagons owned by this Railway the debit balance with the Wagon Pool considerably increased resulting in heavy charges by way of hire. Restrictions had to be imposed on their use by the staff, but care was taken not to impose any restriction on the public traffic.

The Coaching traffic earnings for the year 1942 amount to Rs. 6,18,979, an increase of Rs. 55,321 over that of the previous year in spite of the fact that there was no tourist traffic at all.

A representative body known as Traffic Staff Committee was formed during the period with the undermentioned aims and objects:—

1. To afford easy access to the officers and opportunity to represent their views in matters affecting their welfare.
2. To create a spirit of fellowship amongst themselves.
3. To obtain redress of genuine grievances and
4. Generally to advise the Traffic Superintendent in matters concerning the working of the department.

Audit. The traffic audit work of the Railway which was performed by the B.B. & C.I. Railway at their Ajmer Office, was taken over from the 1st April, 1941. Mr. C. G. Spurgeon was appointed as the Auditor.

From the 1st November, 1940, the General Audit work so far amalgamated with the Manager's Office was transferred under the Auditor.

It is worth remarking that the control exercised by the General Audit branch is a wholesome check on waste and stimulates all round economy and general efficiency.

Medical. There are two railway dispensaries, one situated at Udaipur and the other at Khamblighat.

Accidents. There were no serious accidents on the Railway. A few minor accidents occurred in which four persons received slight injuries.

There were 26 cattle accidents.

Staff Benefit Fund. For the welfare of the Staff, a "Staff Benefit Fund" was established during the year 1940. The state sanctioned a contribution of Re. 1 per head of Revenue staff of the Railway per annum towards the Staff Benefit Fund. This fund is administered by a committee presided over by a senior official of the Railway, and is utilised for such purposes as the education of the children of the staff, relief of the indigent or sick members and ex-members of the staff, maternity benefits, recreation etc. This fund fulfils a long felt need in the betterment of the staff.

Railway Institute. The old Railway Sports Club at Udaipur Station was reorganised and reconstituted as the Railway Institute, with its branches at different stations on the line.

Circulating Library. A Circulating Library was organised, and was located at Mavli junction. Books are circulated to the staff at roadside stations through a special arrangement. A large number of the staff are benefited by this institution.

Advisory Committee. An Advisory Committee consisting of eight leading members from the mercantile community and three members of the staff was formed to advise the Railway in matters of movement, rating, carriage of goods and passenger traffic etc., and to represent the grievances and the point of view of the travelling public and merchants. The success of this experiment will depend largely on the interest taken and the sense of responsibility shown by the members.

CHAPTER VIII.

FINANCE.

Finance Minister : Rai Bahadur Prabhash Chandra Chatterji.

The total revenue during the years 1940, 1941 and 1942 was estimated at Rs. 71,42,115, Rs. 83,36,937 and Rs. 85,35,889, respectively while the provision for expenditure against the same was made at Rs. 74,25,209, in 1940, Rs. 83,16,863, in 1941 and Rs. 89,18,920, in 1942. The actual realisation, however, came to Rs. 78,38,511, Rs. 87,53,153 and Rs. 80,81,164, while the actual expenditure for the years 1940, 1941 and 1942 was Rs. 87,60,864, Rs. 83,03,418 and Rs. 78,19,585, respectively.

The tables given below compare the actual figures of Receipts and Expenditure of the year 1940 with those of the year 1942.

RECEIPTS.

S. No.	Budget Head.	1939-40	1941-42.	Difference.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Palace ..	3,000	3,000	.....
2	Land Revenue ..	22,75,508	20,94,584	- 1,80,924
3	Excise and Customs ..	21,29,574	21,03,714	- 25,859
4	Salt ..	2,04,150	1,05,075	- 99,075
5	Forests ..	1,38,357	2,17,471	+ 79,114
6	Cash in lieu of service ..	2,61,070	2,50,000	- 11,070
7	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	General Administration..	24,662	1,25,517	+ 1,00,855
9	Stipendary ..	.....	.....	.....
10	Law and Justice ..	46,226	49,475	+ 3,249
11	Stamps ..	1,24,681	1,26,750	+ 2,069
12	Registration ..	22,030	19,612	- 2,418
13	Police ..	9,585	12,596	+ 3,011
14	Army ..	384	.....	- 384
15	Education ..	5,239	5,533	+ 294
16	Medical ..	61,236	47,049	- 14,187
17	Public Works Depart- ment.	1,19,787	44,439	- 75,348
18	Railway ..	10,20,520	10,75,558	+ 55,038
19	Factories ..	2,97,867	7,91,767	+ 4,93,900
20	Irrigation ..	1,05,740	1,07,699	+ 1,959
21	Tributes ..	1,90,347	1,78,107	- 12,230
22	Succession ..	8,759	26,143	+ 17,384
23	Mining ..	2,03,362	3,35,319	+ 1,31,957
24	Power House ..	67,027	78,622	+ 11,595
25	Politicals ..	.....	.....	.....
26	Gifts ..	.....	.....	.....
27	Karkhanas ..	1,500	915	- 585
28	Guests ..	.....	3,285	+ 3,285
29	Interests ..	28,980	4,935	- 24,045
30	State Bank ..	30,548	30,735	+ 187
31	Mint ..	.....	12,679	+ 12,679
32	State Press ..	20,049	11,750	- 8,299
33	Jails ..	7,826	6,408	- 1,418
34	Gardens ..	22,118	15,345	- 6,773
35	Religious and Charitable endowments.	.....	76	+ 76
36	Municipal Board ..	45,367	40,341	- 5,026
37	Boundary Settlement ..	19,048	13,736	- 5,312
38	Settlement ..	.....	.....	.....
39	Museum and Library ..	.....	.....	.....
40	Pension ..	1,297	3,590	+ 2,293
41	Refund ..	.....	.....	.....
42	Miscellaneous ..	1,94,766	20,471	- 1,74,295
43	Unforeseen ..	41	.....	- 41
44	Famine Relief Work ..	82,883	.....	- 82,883
45	Famine Relief Fund ..	.....	.....	.....
46	Coin changes ..	64,957	.....	- 64,987
47	Capital works ..	.....	1,18,868	+ 1,18,868
	Total ..	78,38,511	80,81,164	+ 2,42,653

EXPENDITURE.

S. No.	Budget Head	1939-40.	1941-42.	Difference.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Palace ..	6,94,073	7,08,870	+ 14,797
2	Land Revenue ..	4,72,933	3,78,120	- 94,813
3	Excise and Customs ..	3,93,486	3,09,318	- 84,068
4	Salt ..	3,405	178	- 3,227
5	Forests ..	75,053	1,38,663	+ 63,910
6	Cash in lieu of service ..	.....	.....	.....
7	Payment to the Government of India	2,00,000	1,00,000	- 1,00,000
8	General Administration..	2,06,515	2,25,365	+ 18,850
9	Stipendary ..	1,72,097	1,39,027	- 32,470
10	Law and Justice ..	1,21,531	1,64,199	+ 42,668
11	Stamps ..	4,454	4,688	+ 234
12	Registration ..	6,503	6,619	+ 116
13	Police ..	5,06,556	5,33,678	+ 27,122
14	Army ..	9,54,493	8,29,866	- 1,25,627
15	Education ..	1,81,961	2,74,130	+ 92,169
16	Medical ..	1,86,554	1,92,587	+ 6,033
17	Public Works Department	6,28,562	10,11,755	+ 3,83,193
18	Railway ..	7,10,259	6,04,473	- 1,05,786
19	Factories ..	1,76,481	4,24,395	+ 2,47,914
20	Irrigation ..	90,631	1,46,342	+ 55,711
21	Tributes ..	.....	.....	.....
22	Succession ..	33	.....	- 33
23	Mining ..	9,708	10,394	+ 686
24	Power House ..	1,71,156	1,40,022	- 31,134
25	Politicals ..	15,485	2,073	- 13,412
26	Gifts ..	52,039	26,759	- 25,280
27	Karkhanas ..	5,58,124	4,93,077	- 65,047
28	Guests ..	29,798	27,983	- 1,815
29	Interests ..	13,973	23,910	+ 9,937
30	State Bank ..	3,484	3,608	+ 124
31	Mint ..	.....	7,031	+ 7,031
32	State Press ..	14,069	17,435	+ 3,366
33	Jails ..	95,911	58,159	- 37,752
34	Gardens ..	76,805	75,746	- 1,059
35	Religious and charitable endowments.	1,77,197	1,58,530	- 18,667
36	Municipal Board ..	66,810	81,292	+ 14,482
37	Boundary Settlement ..	43,007	36,270	- 6,737
38	Settlement ..	13,814	13,473	- 341
39	Museum and Library ..	4,681	4,654	- 27
40	Pension ..	29,981	56,494	+ 26,513
41	Refund ..	14,562	11,455	- 3,107
42	Miscellaneous ..	482	3,263	+ 2,781
43	Unforeseen ..	3,60,352	96,519	- 2,63,833
44	Famine Relief Work ..	11,97,504	.....	- 11,97,504
45	Famine Relief Fund ..	.....	2,00,000	+ 2,00,000
46	Coin changes ..	.....	.....	.....
47	Capital works ..	25,442	78,265	+ 52,823
	Total ..	* 87,60,864	78,19,585	- 9,41,279

* This is inclusive of Rs. 11,97,504 spent on Famine Relief.

Summary of the financial transactions for the four years 1940, 1941 1942 and 1943 with opening and closing balances is given in the statement given below:—

Opening Balance.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
Cash	Rs. 27,48,584	Rs. 17,89,626	Rs. 32,04,044	Rs. 36,76,154
Stores	22,12,008	24,53,186	23,81,071	25,58,422
Advances	46,44,041	52,86,751	54,66,510	34,98,432
Total	96,04,633	95,29,563	1,10,51,625	97,33,008
Less deposits	26,06,107	35,43,390	46,15,717	30,35,521
Net	69,08,526	59,86,173	64,35,908	6,97,487
Plus income	78,38,511	87,53,153	80,81,164	
Total	1,47,47,037	1,47,39,326	1,45,17,072	
Less expenditure	* 87,60,864	† 83,03,418	‡ 78,19,585	
Closing Balance	59,86,173	64,35,908	66,97,487	

Note.—The figures for 1942 are subject to change on the final closing of the amounts.

The statement shows that the total cash balance at the end of 1942 increased by Rs. 9,27,570 as compared with the opening balance of 1940, in spite of the fact that about Rs. 12 lacs were spent on famine relief in 1940. The revenue proved equal to the demand for expenditure in the departments of public utility and administration in general without necessitating the imposition of any new taxes in spite of the fact that substantially increased grants were made to the nation-building departments.

A special Famine Relief Fund has been started to which Rs. 2,00,000, are added each year. This Fund will be available to meet expenditure on famine relief should the State have the misfortune to be visited by a famine again as in 1940 and the ordinary revenues for that year prove insufficient to meet the additional expenditure. Thus the financial position of the State can safely be said to be stable and satisfactory.

ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Accountant General. Rai Bahadur Sukh Dayal. Additional Accountant General. Mr. Harnath Sinha Mehta, B.A.

* Includes Rs 11,97,503 on account of special Famine Relief Expenditure and Rs. 75,442 on account of Capital expenditure, and Rs. 3,09,080 on account of Maharaj Kumar Sahib's marriage.

† Includes an investment of Rs 2,00,000 on account of Famine Relief Fund started this year and Rs 7,450 on account of capital works expenditure and Rs. 2,05,932 on account of Bhanwarji Baoji Raj's Birth.

‡ Includes an investment of Rs. 2,00,000 on account of Famine Fund and Rs. 78,265 on account of capital works expenditure.

The Accountant General's office was re-organised during the period under review. The pay of the staff was revised and graded. In order to improve the accounting system and ensure better check, the staff was also increased and accounts and audit circulars were issued from time to time.

Several irregularities in various departments including a number of embezzlements were noticed and necessary orders were issued with a view to stop their recurrences and punish the offenders.

The Stationery department continued to be under the Accountant General and carried on its duties smoothly.

CHAPTER IX.

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT.

The first seed of local self government was planted in the City of Udaipur in 1923 when a Municipality for the city was constituted. The second step in this direction was taken with the establishment of a Legislative Committee in 1938. The next step was taken in 1939, when Village Panchayats were started. In 1940 a Central Advisory Board and District Advisory Boards were instituted.

(A) *Municipalities.*

(i) Udaipur Municipality: Udaipur Municipality was started with entirely nominated members in 1923. In 1939 it was reconstituted with ten elected members and ten nominated members. In 1940 the following reforms were made:

(1) The number of elected members was raised from ten to twelve providing a clear elected majority.

(2) If election did not produce a Harijan and a woman these were to be nominated.

(3) The minimum age qualification for voters was lowered from 25 to 20.

(4) The property qualification for a voter was lowered from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 500.

(5) The rental qualification was reduced from Rs. 60 to Rs. 30.

(6) Pensioners in receipt of not less than Rs. 10 a month were given the right to vote.

(7) Persons who had passed atleast the Mewar Middle School Examination or an equivalent examination were given the right to vote irrespective of other qualifications.

Rao Sahib Priya Lal continued to be the President of the Board.

A Cattle Trespass Act was passed in 1940 and the Prevention of Adulteration of Food Act in 1942.

The Municipal Board held 30 meetings in 1940, 32 in 1941 and 30 in 1942. The Building and Sanitation Sub-Committee met 53 times in 1940, 52 times in 1941 and 36 times in 1942.

The question of relieving congestion in the city occupied the attention of the Government. It was decided that the least expensive and at the same time most convenient course to the inhabitants would be to open out areas outside the fort walls where building plots would be made and sold to the public. The purchasers would have to build houses on approved plans. Under this scheme, agricultural land between Chogan and Field Club on one side and Sahelion-ki-Bari and the road leading to Eklingji has been acquired for building sites. Land near Hazarshwar Mahadev was also acquired and plots have been sold. Other lands have also been acquired. To improve the living conditions of the sweeping and scavenging staff of the Municipality, land has been acquired to construct residential houses for them. Favourable leave rules have been introduced for the Municipal sanitary staff.

(ii) Bhilwara Municipality : The post of the Vice President of the Bhilwara Municipality has been thrown open to non-officials.

Land has been acquired for the extension of Bhilwara town and plots have been sold. In this area land has also been reserved for public offices, for a new hospital and a High School building which is now under construction.

(iii) Other Municipalities : Chitor and Rajnagar are managed by nominated municipalities.

(B) *Legislative Committee.*

This consists of 20 nominated members whose function is to frame laws for the consideration of Government. A detailed account of the committee has been given in a previous chapter. The question of enlarging the functions of the Committee has been engaging the attention of the Government. An *ad hoc* Committee of Enquiry has reported on the subject.

(C) *Village Panchayats.*

The Panchayats first worked under the District Officers. The growth of the Panchayat movement was very small, only

56 Panchayats having been constituted, out of which 31 did not function. In 1941 Village Panchayats were constituted into a separate department and Rao Sahib Lakshmi Lal Joshi, the Director of Public Instruction, was put in charge of the Department as Registrar of Village Panchayats. An amended Village Panchayats Act was passed in 1939 with the following reforms:

- (1) The Panchas were to be elected by the villages and not nominated by Government.
- (2) The rate of court-fees to be levied by Panchayats in civil suits was reduced from 6 pies to 4 pies and in criminal cases from 8 annas to 4 annas.
- (3) The income from court-fees was transferred from Government to Panchayats.
- (4) The surplus of the income after meeting the routine expenditure was transferred to Panchayats to be spent for the benefit of the villages.
- (5) The monetary jurisdiction in civil suits was raised from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50.
- (6) Criminal jurisdiction was given to specially empowered panchayats in simple cases, with power to fine upto Rs. 5 in some cases and upto Rs. 11 in others.
- (7) Clerks were allowed to Panchayats, Government paying the salaries in cases the Panchayats could not afford to pay them.

Under the new Act, 79 new Panchayats were established, 43 old ones were reorganised and 12 which were utterly incompetent were abolished. At the end of 1942, there were 123 Panchayats functioning in the State, serving 2,695 villages with a population of 6,31,488. That the civil jurisdiction of the Panchayats is popular is proved by the fact that during the short period the Act has been in operation 16,237 suits involving an aggregate value of Rs. 3,02,203 were instituted and court-fees to the value of Rs. 8087 were realised. 669 criminal cases were filed and Rs. 121 realised as court-fees.

(d) *Central Advisory Board.*

The Central Advisory Board was inaugurated on 22nd May, 1940. It consists of 35 nominated members of whom 12 are officials and 23 are nominated non-officials. In the triennium, the Central Advisory Board met six times and passed 93 resolutions. Every one of these resolutions is considered by Government and a note is circulated at subsequent meetings telling the members what action has been taken on their resolutions.

CHAPTER X.
RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE DEPARTMENTS.

(a) *Dezasthan.*

Mr. Mathura Nath Pancholi was in charge of the department.

The department was created in the year 1937. It has under it twelve important temples of which the Shiva temple of Eklingji at Kailashpuri and the Jain temple of Rishabhdeoiji at Dhulev are of all-India importance. The Vishnu temple of Charbhujia at Gadhbhor and the Jagdish temple at Udaipur come only next in importance. Eklingji is famous as the State deity; traditionally he is the owner of the whole State, His Highness the Maharana being his vicegerent and Diwan.

The department in addition to controlling the affairs of the above twelve temples manages the villages which have been granted to them from time to time as endowments. There are one hundred and eleven such villages besides muafi land endowed in Khalsa and Jagir villages. These villages yielding an annual income of Rs. 1,51,000 constitute a district known as the Deosthan district of which the Deosthan Hakim is the Collector and District Magistrate. Civil judicial powers which were exercised by the Hakim and his subordinates were taken away from them and transferred to the District Munsiffs of the adjacent State areas in 1940. The question of transfer of criminal jurisdiction is under consideration.

The total income and expenditure of this department under all heads were as follows:

Years.	Income.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1940	4,20,705	4,59,316
1941	4,02,720	3,87,416
1942	4,54,838	3,88,248

At 6 of the 12 temples free petias (gifts of food) are given to the poor. In addition, the department maintains an allopathic and an ayurvedic dispensary at Dhulev and an ayurvedic dispensary at Kailashpuri. A Bhil Ashram for the education of Bhil children with a free hostel and a Middle School was established in 1942.

It will be noticed that the two Vishnu temples of all-India importance in the State one at Nathdwara and the other at Kankroli are not under the department.

(b) *Benares.*

The State has property in Benares, the income from which about Rs. 4,000 a year is utilised in different charities in

Benares city. A grant of Rs. 2,000 has been given to it from Deosthan and a smaller grant from the State.

(c) *Dharamsabha.*

Mr. Fateh Singh was in charge of this department.

This department deals with the charities and worship of the smaller temples which are not under the Deosthan Department. It is also the function of this department to distribute alms to the poor on specific State occasions. The total expenditure of the department in the triennium was as follows:

	Rs.
1940	1,21,772
1941	1,49,159
1942	1,36,572

CHAPTER XI.

KARKHANAS

The word "Karkhana" includes a much wider range of departments than its literal technical meaning connotes. There being no Comptroller of Household in the State, the Home Minister deals directly with them and supervises their working. Roughly they may be divided into three classes;—

(1) Those Karkhanas which are the ruler's personal stores and offices, *c g*, Nij Kharach, Khasa Rasora and Sardaron ka Rasora.

(2) Those which are maintained for State ceremonies, processions, darbars etc.

(3) Those which are essentially administrative Departments. Important ones are:—

(a) *Shikar Khana.* This has been thoroughly reorganised. A well paid whole time officer has been put in charge of the Department and the Mewar Game and Fishes Preservation Act, 1942, has been enacted.

The important Shikarghas in the State are Jaisamand, Naharmagra, Chitor, Mandargarh and Kuakhera. Tigers are mostly found in Chitor, Kumbhalgarh, Kuakhera and Jaisamand; Mandargarh, Kuakhera and Kumbhalgarh provide panthers and sambhars. The sambhars of Kumbhalgarh are of a very good species.

In addition there are many spots for bird shooting and some lakes have been reserved for duck shooting.

Khoki in Kuakhera and Bokda in Chitor are admirably suited for Shikar photography.

(b) *Zoo*.—This was separated from the Shikar Khana and put under the Garden Superintendent, thereby terminating the dual control in the garden area.

(c) *The Saraswati Bhandar*.—This is a personal library of the Rulers. Its origin goes back to the time of Maharana Jagat Singhji I (1628-52) when it was called Rajgranthalaya. It was remodelled by Maharana Swaroop Singhji (1842-61) who named it Saraswati Bhandar by which name it is called to this day. This library contains some very old and rare manuscripts. Another library "Sajjan Vani Vilas" founded by Maharana Sajjan Singhji, has now been amalgamated with the Saraswati Bhandar.

Among those who made use of these books, mention may be made of Col. James Todd who used the library for his famous work "The Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan". Kaviraj Shyamal Dan also used the library for his famous history of Mewar, the Vir Vinod. The library has a small but useful collection of 2900 manuscripts of antiquarian value. A list of these has been published by the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland in their Journal (June 1940). Out of these about forty Sanskrit works were till then unknown to the scholarly world.

There exist in this library the oldest manuscripts of three well known Hindi Works, the Sur-Sagar, the Bihari Salsai and the Raj Vilas.

The reorganisation of the library has engaged the attention of the Government. A competent librarian has been engaged and a complete catalogue has been prepared. Free access to it has been allowed to scholars and historians and the library is being made use of by several research workers.

(d) *Farrash Khana*.—This is quite an important Department of the State. Furniture, crockery, cutlery and tents etc., of the value of over a million rupees are stored under the charge of the Farrash Khana Superintendent who is a second class head of a Department.

(e) *State Motor Garage*.—The Superintendent of the Garage is a second class head of a Department.

Mr. V. N. Mudaliar continued to be the Superintendent.

The following is a statement showing the total number of Cars, Passenger Lorries and Loading Trucks garaged in the State Motor Garage upto the end of September, 1940, 1941 and 1942.

Serial No.	Motor Vehicles.	Sept. 1940.	Sept. 1941.	Sept. 1942.
1	Cars for personal use ..	15	15	15
2	Other cars ..	54	60	57
3	Passenger Lorries ..	24	27	26
4	Loading Trucks ..	16	19	14
	Total ..	109	121	112

MOTOR VEHICLES OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS IN THE GARAGE.

Serial No.	Motor Vehicles.	Sept. 1940.	Sept. 1941.	Sept. 1942.
1	Cars ..	3	..	..
2	Passenger Lorries ..	3	4	3
3	Loading Trucks ..	13	14	13
	Total ..	19	18	16
	Grant Total ..	128	139	128

Rs. 94,008 were spent in the year 1942.

(f) *Nagina Wari*. This is a fairly big Department of the State. It comprises horses, buggies, tongas, brakes, transport carts, mules, Snikrams, camels, elephants, Miyanas and Palkies.

The following is a statement showing the number of transport vehicles, and animals from the year 1940 to 1942.

Serial No.	Name of Vehicles and animals	1940.	1941.	1942.
1	Buggies ..	80	81	81
2	Ekkas ..	29	29	28
3	Tongas ..	8	8	8
4	Shikrams ..	17	17	16
5	Chariots ..	7	7	7
6	Transport Carts for grain and Ganga Jal.	8	8	9
7	Horses ..	265	250	248
8	Bullocks ..	55	43	42
9	Riding camels (Sandiyas) ..	17	21	38
10	Elephants ..	23	21	19

Rs. 81,666 were spent in the year 1942.

(g) *Bakshi Khana*. Contains records of Jagir Muafi and Khat Darshan.

(h) *Jawahir Khana*. (Pandeji ki Ovri). State Jewellery and ornaments.

- (j) Kothar. Food store.
 (k) Kapda ka Bhandar. Cloth store for sending Sarpavs to other States etc., and supplying cloth to the State Departments.
 (l) Silhc Khana. Armoury.
 (m) Kharkana of State Painters and Photographers.
 (n) Sangit Prakash.
 (o) Navka Karkhana (boats).

New inventories and ledgers of all the State Departments were made. The general tone of efficiency has increased and many minor reforms have been introduced.

CHAPTER XII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(a) Sarkari Dukan (State Bank).

This was established in the year 1845 with an initial advance of Rs. 9001, from the State Treasury. At the end of the year 1942, Rs. 7,07,788, were on advance. The Dukan mostly advances loans to officers and jagirdars. The total income in 1942 was Rs. 31,140, the expenditure was Rs. 3,911.

The amounts at the credit of the Railway Provident Fund and other similar funds were transferred from the State Treasury to the State Bank for investment in 1942.

Mr. Tej Singh Kothari continued to be in charge of the Dukan.

(b) Registration.

The department is under a Chief Registrar. Mr. Tej Singh Kothari was in charge at the end of 1942. The Deputy Collectors, Judicial Officers of the Thikanas and Sub-Deputy Collectors are Registrars and Sub-Registrars in the districts and sub-districts respectively.

In the city of Udaipur, 645 cases came up for registration in 1942, as against 663 of the previous year. In the districts 5400 cases were registered in 1942, as against 5716 of the last year. Thus the total number of registrations during the year 1942 were 6045. Total valuation of the cases in the City proper was Rs. 7,533 in 1942 as against Rs. 8,321 in the previous year. In the districts it was Rs. 12,763 in the year 1942, as against Rs. 13,246 in the previous year. The total valuation in the year 1942 came to Rs. 20,296.

(c) Stores Purchase Committee.

A Stores Purchase Committee was established in the year 1938. The requirements of the State are purchased through this Committee, the only departments exempted from its operation being the Army and the State Motor Garage.

The Committee consists of the Finance Minister as the Chairman and nine other members. The Additional Accountant General is the Convener. The Committee has a technical assistant to give technical advice.

In the year 1942 the Committee purchased goods worth twenty lakhs of rupees.

(d) Electrical Department.

The Electrical Department is under the control of an Engineer. Mr. T. A. Janes was the Engineer till 27th March, 1942, when he was granted leave to join the Indian Army. Mr. Amar Singh Mehta is officiating. The total expenditure in 1942 amounted to Rs. 1,38,521 which included additions and improvements to the plant. The revenue was Rs. 83,940

The present plant is just sufficient to meet present requirements. No new connections are now being allowed. The demand for new connections is great and it is necessary to instal a new plant after the war. The number of consumers in the year 1942 was 943 permanent and 224 temporary.

The automatic telephone system installed five years ago continues to work satisfactorily inspite of the fact that the exchange is of German manufacture and no spares are available. The number of subscribers is 33 and no new connections can be given during the war.

The stores of the Department amounted to a value of one and three quarter lakhs of rupee.

There was no accident during the year 1942.

(e) Guest Houses.

Two guest houses are maintained by the State, the Satkaralaya serving the needs of guests who live in Indian style and the Anand Bhavan those who live in European style. Recently, arrangements have been made to have the Anand Bhawan thrown open to paying guests.

In addition to the above two houses, the building known as the Fateh Memorial constructed in memory of His late Highness the Maharana Fateh Singhji at a cost of Rs. 1,73,409, affords facilities to the more modest travellers. Sanitary fittings for the first class rooms have been installed,

The number of guests who stayed in 1942 was as follows:

Satkaralaya	..	140
Anand Bhavan	..	159
Fateh Memorial	..	20,922

(f) *Price Control Department.*

With a view to fall in line with the policy of the Government of India in control measures and to keep down prices of essential articles, the Price Control Department was created in 1942 under the supervision of the Revenue Minister Dr. Mohan Sinha Mehta. He has also been elected as the Chairman and Convener of Supply Committee of the Transport, Supply and Price Board for Rajputana of which the Hon'ble the Resident for Rajputana is the President.

APPENDIX I.
LIST OF IMPORTANT TREES, SHRUBS AND CREEPS
FOUND IN THE FORESTS OF MEWAR.

Serial No.	Local Name.	Other names.	Botanical name.
1	Achar, Charoli	Chironji	<i>Euchanania latifolia</i>
2	Arua (Bada)	Maharakh, Pedda	<i>Ailanthus excelsa.</i>
3	Al	Indian mulberry or Togari wood.	<i>Morinda tinctoria.</i>
4	Akra	Milk bush, erukkam	<i>Calotropis gigantea.</i>
5	Akas-nim	Nim Chameli	<i>Millingtonia hortensis.</i>
6	Am, Amba	Mango	<i>Bauhinia indica.</i>
7	Amaltas, Karmala	Indian laburnum, Konnai.	<i>Cassia fistula.</i>
8	Amarbela	Akas-bel	<i>Cuscuta reflexa.</i>
9	Amra	Hog-plum, ambalam	<i>Spondias mangifera.</i>
10	Amta	Korala	<i>Bauhinia malabarica.</i>
11	Anantmul or Indian Sarsaparilla	Nannari	<i>Hemidesmus indicus.</i>
12	Awla	The Emblic Myrobalan, usirikkal.	<i>Phyllanthus emblica.</i>
13	Apta	Palan	<i>Baubinia recemosa.</i>
14	Khirni (Arjun)	Myrobalan or vellai marudu.	<i>Terminalia Arjuna.</i>
15	Aritha	Soap-nut or Puvandi.	<i>Sapindus emerginatus.</i>
16	Arandi	Castor-oil plant, amannaku.	<i>Ricinus communis.</i>
17	Arusa (Chota)	Adathodai	<i>Adhatoda vasica.</i>
18	Anwal	The tanner's or avaram.	<i>Cassia auriculata.</i>
19	Amti	Bhingi, ambuti	<i>Embelia robusta.</i>
20	Anjir	The fig, Athi	<i>Ficus carica.</i>
21	Ashok	Devidari, putragivi	<i>Polyalthia longifolia.</i>
22	Babul	Gum arabic Karuvel	<i>Acacia arabica</i>
23	Bahera	Beleric myrobalan, elupav.	<i>Terminalia belerica</i>
24	Baibira	Nununta, ambuti	<i>Embelia robusta.</i>
25	Bakain	Bastard cedar, Persian lilac, malai venubu.	<i>Melia azedarach.</i>
26	Banda	Kaurak, badanike	<i>Loranthus longiflorus.</i>
27	Batwhasi, Banahar	Banch hui	<i>Flemingia semialata.</i>
28	Bans (Pila)	Female bamboo	<i>Bambusa vulgaris.</i>
29	" (Bara)	Worra	<i>Bambusa gigantia.</i>
30	" (Nal)	The spiny bamboo	<i>Arundo donex.</i>
31	"	The male bamboo	<i>Dendrocalamas strictus.</i>
32	Bar	The banyan	<i>Ficus bengalensis.</i>
33	Bairola, Baroia	Kaval, avima	<i>Cardia vestita.</i>
34	Bakar	Lammar, ganhila	<i>Premna barbata.</i>
35	Baranga	Puli, bellaka, pandiki	<i>Kydia calycina.</i>
36	Bilasi	Maralingam	<i>Crataeva religosa.</i>
37	Bel	The bael fruit, bilwa	<i>Aegle marmelos.</i>

Serial No.	Local Name.	Other names.	Botanical names.
38	Bor, Ber	.. The Indian jujabe,	<i>Ziziphus jujuba.</i>
39	Khat-Bor	.. clanthai.	
40	Bhilawa	.. Ghargurei, kurka tura.	<i>Ziziphus oxyphylla.</i>
41	Bilati-Kikar	.. The marking nut tree.	<i>Semecarpus anacardium.</i>
42	Bhukambi	.. Cassie flower or	<i>Acacia Farnesiana.</i>
43	Bejasal	.. pomade, kasturi.	
44	Bistendu	.. Vakumbha	<i>Careya herbacea.</i>
45	Barkal	.. Vengai, the Indian	<i>Petrocarpus marsu-</i>
46	Bud-Gunda	.. kino tre.	<i>pium.</i>
47	Budmajun	.. Jagalaganti	<i>Diospyros montana.</i>
48	Banafsha	.. Kakra, bharati, danti	<i>Gymnosporia montana.</i>
49	Chimpa	.. Dengan, godela, pedda	<i>Cordia latifolia.</i>
50	Chiltai Chhoti	.. Weeping Willow	<i>Salix Babylonica</i>
51	Chiltai Badi	.. Hill violet flower	<i>Viola odorata.</i>
52	Chirol	.. Champak	<i>Michelia champaca.</i>
53	Chandan	.. The shemabark	<i>Acacia pennata.</i>
54	Chirmu	.. Papri, tapassi, avali	<i>Acacia caesia.</i>
55	Chitrok	.. Sandal wood	<i>Holoptelea integrifolia</i>
56	Chabuk-Bet	.. Crab's eye, gunjiha	<i>Santalum album.</i>
57	Datrangi	.. The caoutchouc shrub.	<i>Abrus precatorius.</i>
58	Dhaman	.. Koda, pogadi, kappura	<i>Plumbago capensis.</i>
59	Dhokelan	.. Pharsa, khesla	<i>Cryptostegia grandi-</i>
60	Dhaura Safid	.. Shukri	<i>flora.</i>
61	Dhokra	.. Vella nagai	<i>Ehretia Laevis.</i>
62	Dhawali	.. Vella nagai	<i>Grewia tiliaefolia.</i>
63	Dhobin	.. Dhaura gum	<i>Grewia villosa.</i>
64	Dikamali	.. Shisham	<i>Anogeissus latifolia.</i>
65	Dudhi	.. Yerra bikki	<i>Anogeissus pendula.</i>
66	Dudhi-khirmi	.. Pala, kodmurki	<i>Woodfordia flori-</i>
67	Dudhi-bel	.. Pal kurwan, tella pal.	<i>bunda.</i>
68	Dhaura Dhak	.. Kinbot gyi	<i>Dalbergia paniculata.</i>
69	Frangni	.. Mochi-wood, madar,	<i>Gardenia lucida.</i>
70	Ghogar	.. parijata,	<i>Wrightia tinctoria.</i>
71	Gurar	.. Pisangaw, tegali	<i>Vallisneria spiralis.</i>
72	Gursaki	.. Kaikar, g h a r r i,	<i>Erythrina suberosa.</i>
73	Dhak Bel	.. garuga.	<i>Grewia pilosa.</i>
74	Gulmohar	.. Gauj, maudh	<i>Garuga pinnata.</i>
75	Godal	.. Kyettayaw	<i>Milletia auriculata.</i>
76	Gondi	.. Bastard Teak, palas	<i>Grewia hirsuta.</i>
77	Gonda	.. Nirangi, sunkeswar	<i>Butca superba.</i>
78	Gundi	.. badanarayana.	<i>Poinciana regia.</i>
79	Gunda (Bara)	.. Liar, gundi	<i>Wodaina wodaiar.</i>
80	Gular	.. Rasalla, vidi, vira-	<i>Cordia rothii.</i>
81	Haldu	.. sham.	<i>Cordia myxa.</i>
82	Harsingar	.. Atti, umbri	<i>Cordia augustifolia.</i>
		.. Heddi, rudrakadapa	<i>Cordia latifolia.</i>
		.. hettiga.	<i>Ficus gloomerata.</i>
		.. Parijata, k r i s h t i,	<i>Adina cordifolia.</i>
		.. kharasli.	<i>Nyctanthes arbores-</i>
			<i>tis.</i>

Serial No.	Local Name.	Other names.	Botanical name.
83	Hiwar	.. Safed Kikar, vel vel-lam.	Acacia leucopholia.
84	Imli	.. Tamarind, puli, chinta.	Tamarindus indica.
85	Jamrasi	.. Morindu, tamruj, Karuvali	Elaeodendron glaucum.
86	Jaman	.. The Rose-Apple	Eugenia jambolana.
87	Jamani (Choti)	.. Jambu nagai.	Eugenia heyneana.
88	Jhau	.. The jaman plum	Tamarix ericoides.
89	Jeapute	.. Jhaura, sarub	Putranjiva Roxburghii.
90	Pili Kaner	.. Putranjiva, kuduru,	Putranjiva Roxburghii.
91	Kachnar	.. Karupale.	Thevetia neriifolia.
92	Kachnari	.. Koliar, Koiral, mandari.	Bauhinia purpurea.
93	Karwa Timru	.. Mahahlega bagu	" acuminata.
94	Kakai	.. Makur Kendi, Kavikattai.	Diospyros embryopteris.
95	Kaith	.. Kaikum, tamlat, gapra	Flacourtia Ramontchi.
96	Klani	.. Elephant or wood-apple.	Feronia elephantum.
97	Kaner	.. Kalamb, rattaganapa	Stephegyne parviflora.
98	Karanji	.. Oleander	Nerium odorum.
99	Karonda	.. The pungam tree	Pongamia glabra.
100	Karondi	.. Kasamarda	Cassia spinanum
101	Kasai	.. Kaj, monj, mullu marudu.	Cassia carandas.
102	Katabas	.. The spiny bamboo	Brideha retusa.
103	Kakar	.. Kharpat, garuga, kudak.	Bambosa arundinacea.
104	Khair	.. Pegu Cutch, Kasi	Garuga pinnata.
105	Khair Safed	.. Katti.	Acacia catechu.
106	Relia	.. Pale Cutch, Kath Sanatta, Kharata, bandari.	" ferruginea.
107	Khatua	.. Manchi pulleri	Dodonea viscosa.
108	Khirni	.. Ranjana, palla	Antidesma squarrosus.
109	Walaiti Kikar	.. Mimosa	Mimusops hexandra.
110	Karazya	.. Gutu, Kanrai	Inga dulcis.
111	Kumbhi	.. Gadava, argama	Sterculia urens.
112	Komita	.. True gum Arabic, Kumta.	Careya arborea,
113	Kusum	.. The Lac tree	Acacia senegal.
114	Kanaj	.. Papri, karanji, avali..	Schleichera trijuga.
115	Kankera	.. Bakal, bharati, danti	Ulmus integrifolia.
116	Katanj	.. Saras, siris, ulipi	Celastrus senegalensis.
117	Khakra	.. The bastard tea, kino	Grewia salvifolia.
118	Khejra	.. Jand, sumri, saunder, jambu.	Butea frondosa.
119	Kumta	.. East India Gum	Prosopis spicigera.
120	Kumal	.. Arabic.	Acacia senegal.
121	Lendia	.. Kumbul, Kumpoli,	Acacia Shagal.
122	Lamkhana	.. Bondara, chenangi	Lagerstroemia parviflora.
123	Maharukh	.. Kaj, monj, mullu marudu.	Brideha retusa.
124	Mahua	.. Pedda, manu	Ailanthus excelsa.
		.. Iluppai, ippa	Bassia latifolia.

Serial No.	Local Name.	Other names.	Botanical name.
125	Mahul	.. Malghan, jam, lama ..	<i>Bauhinia vahlii.</i>
126	Madia lakri	.. Maida	<i>Litsaea sebifera.</i>
127	Main phal	.. Mindhal, m a n g u, madukarai.	<i>Randia dumetorum.</i>
128	Mal Kangni	.. The black-oil plant ..	<i>Celastrus paniculata.</i>
129	Marora phal	.. Kapasi, nuradsing, karva.	<i>Helicteres Isora.</i>
130	Medsing	.. Dudga, chitti woddi ..	<i>Dolichandrone falcata.</i>
131	Mokha	.. Ghant, mokkalapa, Kalgante, m o g a - linga.	<i>Schrebera swietenoides.</i>
132	Moyan	.. Kaimal, Jhingan, gol, udi, uthi.	<i>Lannea grandis.</i>
133	Molsari	.. owli, pogada, bakul, mahuzham.	<i>Mimusops elengi.</i>
134	Munga	.. Drumstick, murungai	<i>Moringa oleofera.</i>
135	Mendal	.. Mangu, mangari, madukarai.	<i>Randia latifolia.</i>
136	Mowai	.. Kaimal, jhingan, gol, udi, uthi.	<i>Odina wodier.</i>
137	Nagbel	.. Dudhi, karanta.	<i>Cryptolepis Buchananii.</i>
138	Nagphani	.. Prickly pear, naga-thali.	<i>Opuntia dillenii.</i>
139	Neem	.. Margosa, Veppai ..	<i>Melia indica.</i>
140	Nirguri	.. Ningori, vavili, lakki, nochi.	<i>Vitex negundo.</i>
141	Danda Thor	.. Indian Jalap, Chittarattai.	<i>Opuntia dillenii.</i>
142	Padar	.. Patalo, padri	<i>Stereospermum sua veolens.</i>
143	Pakar	.. Palash, safed kabra ..	<i>Ficus infectoria.</i>
144	Pipal	.. Asvatha, aras	<i>Ficus religiosa.</i>
145	Paras Pipal	.. Jangli pipal	<i>Ficus cordifolia.</i>
146	Phansi	.. White sal	<i>Dalbergia lanceolaria.</i>
147	Phalsa	.. Khesla	<i>Grewia villosa.</i>
148	Ram Datun	.. Seinnabow	<i>Smilax macrophylla.</i>
149	Ratanjot	.. Teyrar	<i>Clausena pentaphylla.</i>
150	Runjha	.. Vel-vellam, t e l l a - tuma.	<i>Acacia leucosloea.</i>
151	Rohan	.. Indian red-wood	<i>Soymida febrifuga.</i>
152	Rohira	.. Lahura, lohero	<i>Tecoma undulata.</i>
153	Sagwan	.. The teak	<i>Tectona grandis.</i>
154	Saj	.. Margosa, Maru	<i>Terminalia tomentosa.</i>
155	Salai	.. Frankincense, Sambh-rani.	<i>Boswellia serrata.</i>
156	Semal	.. Bamboo	<i>Bombex malabaricum.</i>
157	Shataoti	.. Satrawal, sat-muli	<i>Asparagus racemosus.</i>
158	Kali Shisam	.. Blackwood	<i>Delbergia latifolia.</i>
159	Bhuri Shisam	.. Shisham	<i>" sissijo.</i>
160	Sindi	.. The Date	<i>Phoenix acaulis.</i>
161	Saris Safed	.. Siris, vaghe	<i>Albizia procera.</i>
162	Sinduri	.. Kamela, Kumkum	<i>Mallotus philippinensis.</i>
163	Saris Kala	.. Siris (of the Bud-dhists).	<i>Albizzia lebbek.</i>
164	Sitaphal	.. Custard Apple	<i>Amona squamosa.</i>
165	Sewan	.. Gambhar, s h i v a n, gummadi, kumbli,	<i>Gmelina arborea.</i>

Serial No.	Local Name.	Other names.	Botanical name.
166	Sonpakar	..	<i>Ficus tomentosa.</i>
167	Surjana	.. Horse, radish tree ..	<i>Moringa auriculata.</i>
168	Tendu	.. Ebony. Karungali ..	<i>Diospyros melanoxylon.</i>
169	Tinsa	..	<i>Fugenia dalbergioides.</i>
170	Toon	.. The Indian Mahogany.	<i>Cedrela toona.</i>
171	Unalu	..	<i>Tephrosia candida.</i>
172	Kakra	.. Barkal, vingar, bharati danti, tandrasi.	<i>Gymnosporia montana.</i>
173	Dasni	.. Wild varnish tree ..	<i>Rhus Mysorensis.</i>
174	Umbi	.. Ome, gonda palaso, hessare.	<i>Saccopetalum-tomentosum.</i>
175	Gugal	..	<i>Balsamodendron Mukul.</i>

APPENDIX II.

LIST OF BIRDS AND ANIMALS FOUND IN MEWAR.

MIGRATING BIRDS.

Duck.—From 1st October. Except Comb duck, Cotten Teal, Spot bill and whistling teal.

Snipe.—From 1st September.

Florican.—1st July to end of October. They migrate to breed mostly in flat grass jungles. Only lesser florican migrate in Mewar, specially Bhilwara and Raj Samand side.

Rain Quail.—1st September to end of December. Mostly in flat grass jungles.

Great Indian Bustards.—End of October to end of February in plains only.

1st November to end of February. Very few in Bir jungles. After rains cease in Marwar.

Flamingocs.—1st October to end of March.

Geese.—1st October to middle of April. Grey legged ones are found from 1st November to end of February.

Pin Tail Sand Grouse.—1st October to end of March.

Damsel Crane.—1st October to end of March.

BIRDS.

Duck.—Comb duck, Cotten Teal, whistling teal and spot bill.

Partridge.—Grey and painter.

Bush Quail.

Quail.

Jungle fowls.—Spur and ordinary.

Rock Grouse.

Green Pigeon.

Horn bill.

APPENDIX III.

LIST OF ANIMALS FOUND ALL THE YEAR ROUND IN MEWAR.	
Tiger	Four horn deer.
Panther.	Black buck.
Bear.	Blue bull.
Wild bear.	Hare.
Chital.	Hyena.
Sambar.	Fish.
Chink.	Wild dogs.
Barking deer.	

APPENDIX IV.

HEIGHTS ABOVE SEA LEVEL OF IMPORTANT PLACES IN MEWAR.

1. Udaipur:	(a) Railway Station	Feet.
	(b) Palaces	.. 1,850
	(c) Machhla Magra	.. 1,950
	(d) Neemuch Mata Hill	.. 2,469
	(e) Sajjangarh Hill	.. 2,631
2. Gogunda:	(a) Table-land	.. 3,065
	(b) Range of mountains rising north of Gogunda towards Kumbalgarh.	.. 2,757
3. Kumbalgarh		4,009 to 4,315
4. Jaisamand	—top of hill in the lake	.. 3,568
5. Chitorgarh:	(a) Railway Station	.. 1,773
	(b) Fort	.. 1,343
	(c) Hills east of the fort	.. 1,835
6. Mavli		.. 2,000
7. Kapasin		.. 1,640
8. Bhopalsagar		.. 1,502
9. Berach		.. 1,478
10. Nathdwara		.. 1,325
11. Charbhujia Road		.. 1,808
12. Deogarh		.. 1,922
13. Khambhlihat		.. 2,088
14. Mile 66 ³ —submit of the Ghat on the Mavli-Marwar line		.. 2,121
15. Phulad Junction		.. 2,158
16. Fatehnagar		.. 1,155
17. Kherwara		.. 1,615
18. Top of Hill north of Kherwara		.. 1,050
19. Top of Hill Saira North		.. 1,797
20. Top of Hill south-west of Bhim		.. 3,101
		.. 2,190

21. Hurda	Feet.
22. Jahazpur town	.. 1,312
23. Hill south of Jahazpur	.. 1,070
24. Sadri	.. 1,730
25. Mandalgarh top of hill	.. 1,621
26. Bhilwara	.. 1,783
27. Hamirgarh	.. 1,382
28. Pander	.. 1,519
29. Gangapur	.. 1,080
30. Raila	.. 1,727
31. Asind	.. 1,425
	.. 1,573

APPENDIX V.

TEMPERATURE RECORD OF UDAIPUR CITY FOR THE YEAR 1942.

Months.	Minimum.	Maximum.
January	.. 47	82
February	.. 58	85
March	.. 68	96
April	.. 74	103
May	.. 68	104
June	.. 76	105
July	.. 73	100
August	.. 71	90
September	.. 71	92
October	.. 70	98
November	.. 58	89
December	.. 48	88

APPENDIX VI.
RETURN OF THE MONTHLY RAINFALL IN THE MEWAR STATE FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1942.

Monthly Rainfall for 1942.

Serial No.	Name of Districts.	Monthly Rainfall for 1942.												Total	Remarks.		
		Jany.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Scptr.	Octr.	Novr.	Decr.				
1	Bhilwara ..	13.88	..	..	..	..	2.05	16.60	12.58	3.25	..	..	..	..	..	34.48	
2	Chitorgarh.	19.	.75	..	..	.65	2.80	14.20	17.11	5.05	..	..	..	..	..	40.71	
3	Jahazpur ..	14.47	.70	..	.40	..	6.32	26.38	23.55	2.	..	..	..	..	..	59.55	
4	Kapasin ..	13.61	1.05	.31	..	..	2.62	9.70	7.71	3.25	..	..	..	..	..	24.64	
5	Kherwara..	34.52	..	..	..	..	5.83	8.50	10.11	3.45	..	..	..	..	..	28.19	
6	Rajsamand.	13.66	.65	..	..	..	2.88	4.63	4.89	1.80	..	..	..	..	..	14.85	
7	Sarada ..	29.6	..	..	..	..	5.49	6.61	7.99	2.	..	..	..	..	..	22.9	
8	Udaipur ..	24.5	..	..	..	..	5.13	4.42	8.43	.98	..	..	..	..	..	18.96	
9	Bhim ..	7.76	..	..	..	..	1.94	7.92	5.17	2.74	..	..	..	..	..	17.77	

Rainfall from 1st Jany. 1941 till the end of Decr. 1941

