

Address
OF THE
Dewan of Mysore

TO THE
Dasara Representative Assembly

7th OCTOBER 1916

PART I

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ADDRESS
OF THE
DEWAN OF MYSORE
TO THE
DASARA REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

7th OCTOBER 1916.

1.—Preliminary.

GENTLEMEN,

It is my privilege, under His Highness the Maharaja's commands, to extend a cordial welcome to you, the representatives of the people, to the thirty-third session of the Assembly, and in accordance with precedent, to place before you an account of the administration of the State during the official year ended 30th June 1916.

As in the past few years, Part I of the Address will deal with the essential features of the administration during the year 1915-16, and Part II, which will be taken as read, with the further details necessary to obtain a connected idea of the year's work.

2. The great war has entered upon the third year *The War.* of its destructive career and its effects are visible in many directions on the trade and finances of the country. The activities which depend on the import of foreign machinery and tools are somewhat hampered and a strict watch has to be maintained over all departments of State expenditure.

We continue to receive favourable reports concerning the Mysore Imperial Service Regiment which has been on active service for the last two years. The regiment has distinguished itself in more than one encounter with the enemy and three of its officers have earned recognition, at the hands of the Government of India, for gallantry and

distinguished conduct. The Imperial Service Transport Corps which has also been made available for active service will, we trust, acquit itself with equal credit. However small our contributions may seem when compared to the magnitude of the operations, they are the best practical expression we are able to give to the warmth of our devotion and our sense of Imperial obligation at this great crisis.

Seasonal Conditions.

3. The seasonal conditions of the past year have been favourable. The rains were ample and timely in all the districts of the State except Tumkur, Shimoga and Kadur, and even in these three districts, agricultural operations were not materially affected by the shortage of rainfall. Save in the case of the coffee crop in the Kadur District, the produce throughout the State came up to the normal. No complaints were received of dearth of fodder or of drinking water from any part of the State.

*Prospects of the
Current Monsoon.*

4. The prospects during the current monsoon are, on the whole, good. The rainfall in the *maidan* districts has exceeded, in July and August, the average of the previous ten years, the excess in the Kolar District being as high as 8 inches. On the other hand, the rainfall in the *malnad* districts of Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan fell short of the average, the deficiency in the first two districts being 9 and 12 inches, respectively, in July. Most of the tanks are full, fodder is abundant, and although the ragi crop has suffered somewhat on account of excess of rain, the agricultural operations may be said to be progressing satisfactorily and the indications are all in favour of a good harvest and a prosperous year.

2.--Administration—General.

*The Representative
Assembly.*

5. As announced at the last session, His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to accord to the members of this Assembly the privilege of discussing the State budget. I have no doubt that the members have studied the budget as well as the rules of discussion. For the convenience of those who are not acquainted with

English, abstracts of the budget have been prepared in Kannada and circulated.

Four hundred and fifteen subjects, in all, were discussed at the last session of the Assembly, out of which 279 have been finally disposed of and 136 are under consideration. Including the subjects of previous years, the number pending is 281.

6. The Legislative Council met five times during the year and considered 19 bills including the five pending from the previous year. The privilege of asking supplementary questions has been accorded to the members, and the total number of questions that may be asked at a single sitting has been raised from 12 to 20. *The Legislative Council.*

7. The seventh session of the Mysore Economic Conference was held in June 1916. The work done will be referred to in a future section of the Address. *The Economic Conference.*

8. Among the more important events of interest to our State, during the year, may be mentioned the confirmation by the Government of India, in March last, of the award of the Arbitration Committee appointed for settling the points of difference between the Government of Madras and the Government of His Highness the Maharaja, regarding the storage of the Cauvery waters. The final decision of the Government of India has enabled the Durbar to undertake the second stage of the reservoir project which, when completed, will bring under irrigation an additional extent of land of over 125,000 acres in the Mandya, Malvalli, Nagamangala and T. Narasipur Taluks. *The Cauvery Arbitration.*

9. There appears to be considerable misconception, particularly among the inhabitants of the Cauvery delta in the Tanjore and Trichinopoly Districts, regarding the effect of this award. Statements have been made in the press and at public meetings that the decision has been too favourable to Mysore and injurious to the interests of Madras. This view probably found currency with the public, partly on account of the technical character of the points involved in the dispute and partly because, owing to the delicacy of the situation, it was not possible to contradict earlier the one-sided agitation that has been going on in the Madras Presidency.

At present the total area irrigated in the Cauvery valley within Mysore territory is 115,000 acres. The corresponding area in the lower reaches of the river within the Madras Presidency is 1,225,500 acres; that is to

say, 92 per cent of the area irrigated by the river lies in the Madras Presidency, and only 8 per cent in Mysore.

Three-fourths of the total water supply of the river passes through the Mysore territory, but, as stated above, the benefits derived by the State are wholly incommensurate with the high proportion of the total flow contributed by Mysore.

A large surplus flow in the river goes to waste into the sea, year after year, after meeting the needs of both Mysore and Madras irrigation. The Mysore project is intended to store only a small portion of this surplus.

While the Mysore reservoir is intended to hold a storage of a little over 40,000 million cubic feet, proposals have been matured by the Madras Government for constructing a reservoir of double this capacity practically from the same catchment at a point within the Madras Presidency just outside the Mysore boundary.

The extension of irrigation proposed within the Mysore State is only 150,000 acres. The Madras project on the other hand contemplated the extension of the already large irrigation in that Presidency by 320,000 acres, that is to say, by more than double the area which will be irrigated by the Mysore reservoir.

10 These two facts, *viz*, that there is ample surplus water in the river and that the Madras Government had themselves proposed the construction of a storage reservoir of a capacity double that of ours and for the irrigation of more than double the area contemplated by us, afford unmistakable proof that, with suitable regulation of storage, the construction of our reservoir would in no way interfere with the existing irrigation. It is admitted on all hands that Madras is entitled only to as much water as is required to safeguard its existing irrigation.

11 The above bare statement of facts, from which legal and engineering technicalities are excluded, will perhaps suffice to show that we have not asked for, and certainly have not received, any special consideration in this matter. The construction of the reservoir will only enable us to utilise to a very moderate extent, the legitimate advantages to which Mysore is entitled by reason of its natural situation with reference to the river. This recognition of our rights, moreover, is accompanied by conditions which will be found to be very onerous as time goes on. For instance, we are required by the award to deliver a constant supply of 900 cubic feet per second

regularly in the hot weather, while the natural river flow is on occasions as low as one-tenth of that discharge. It is true our main contentions have been conceded but it is difficult to suppose that we have not paid a heavy price for success.

12. His Highness' Government are greatly indebted to the Government of India for having had this important question investigated and settled so promptly by an expert committee

3.—Finance.

13. According to the revised budget estimates, the total revenue for 1915-16 was Rs. 284.85 lakhs and the total ordinary service expenditure Rs. 260.98 lakhs showing a surplus of Rs. 23.87 lakhs. Including an extraordinary outlay on capital account works of Rs. 60.31 lakhs, the total expenditure came to Rs. 321.29 lakhs, or Rs. 36.44 lakhs in excess of the revenue. *Revised Estimate for 1915-16*

14. The State budget for 1916-17 was placed before the Legislative Council on the 29th June 1916 and discussed by that body on the 18th and 19th July last. As finally passed, it estimates for a revenue of Rs. 2,86,22,000, that is, Rs. 1,37,000 more than in the past year and provides for an expenditure amounting to Rs. 2,85,94,000 as against Rs. 2,60,98,000. The details are given in statement A. *Budget Estimate for 1916-17*

The assets and liabilities of the State as they stood on 1st July 1916 are set forth in statement B.

15. The expenditure of the State is regulated by means of triennial forecasts which are revised at the beginning of every year and which enable us to look ahead and calculate our resources and requirements three years in advance. The actual results compared with the forecasts have been uniformly favourable showing that our estimates are usually conservative.

16. As I have stated on various other occasions, we shall soon have to face the problem of financing our public works programme. We have in recent years spent over two

crores from our current revenues for creating property for the State which is already earning, or which will soon earn, much more than the ordinary rate of interest. A portion of this revenue may be well utilised for borrowing more money in order to complete with reasonable celerity the works of development necessary for the State. Such a course is followed in every civilised country as being not only safe but equitable, distributing as it does the burden of permanent and productive improvements over several generations who benefit from them. I revert to these considerations not because Government want to borrow immediately—I think there is no likelihood of any large loan being contracted in the current year or even in the next—but because it is desirable that the public mind should become familiar with the idea that the construction of public works from loan funds is a legitimate means of advancing the permanent interests of the State and that failure to do so, may reasonably bring on Government the accusation that it has not risen to its opportunities.

4.—Revenue Departments.

Land Revenue.

17. The land revenue collections of the year, including receipts from irrigation, amounted to about Rs. 1,04,50,000. The sorting and inspection of records have been receiving attention and a new system of registering and filing correspondence has been introduced in the offices of the Revenue Commissioner and of the Deputy Commissioners of districts. The Village and Taluk Manuals have been completed and are being scrutinised. Revised rules have been recently prescribed for recruitment to the Amildari service. The rules provide among other things for giving equal chances to subordinate officials in the several departments of Government, and for showing special consideration to officials belonging to communities not hitherto sufficiently represented in the public service of the State.

District and Taluk Conferences.

18. With a view to stimulate interest in the work connected with public measures in rural areas, the Deputy

Commissioners and certain heads of departments arranged for conferences in various parts of the State at which questions connected with the Economic Conference, Village Improvements and Co-operative Societies, and the wants of the people generally were considered and discussed. In some cases conferences were held also at the head quarters of *hoblis*. In all 95 conferences were held, as noted below :—

Provincial	....	....	2
District	....	...	4
Taluk	...	....	83
Hobli	....	....	6

Of these, 56 were convened by the Revenue Department and the Taluk Progress Committees, 20 under the auspices of Co-operative Societies, 16 by the Agricultural Department and 3 more by other agencies. These conferences have an educative value and they help the district officers to ascertain and catalogue local wants and to focus the activities of the people on specific measures of improvement.

19. Revised rates of assessment were introduced in the Belur and Maddagiri Taluks. In the former the settlement operations resulted in a net increase of 7 per cent in the revenue on occupied land while in the case of the Maddagiri Taluk, the increase amounted to 13 per cent. Proposals for revision settlement have been received, or are nearly ready, for Tarikere and the late Gudibanda and Banavar Taluks. Arrangements are being made for expediting the re-survey and settlement work in the State and the additional staff required has been recently sanctioned.

Survey and Settlement.

20. The committee appointed for the consideration of certain questions relating to inam villages, to which I made reference in my Address last year, was strengthened by the addition of a few members representing the raiyats and the scope of its enquiries was enlarged. The report of the committee has just been received and is under consideration.

Inam.

21. The gross receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 58,32,195 as against Rs. 58,12,880 in 1914-15, showing an increase of Rs. 19,315.

Excise.

With regard to the revision of the rules relating to inamdars' claims for excise revenue, draft rules have been published and orders will shortly issue.

Forest Department.

22. The chief event of interest connected with the operations of the Forest Department was the revival of the market for sandalwood which had collapsed in the early days of the war. Altogether, more than 2,000 tons of wood were sold during the year and a sum of Rs. 16,91,452 was realised. Taking all the sources of revenue into consideration, the earnings of the department amounted to nearly Rs. 32 lakhs and the expenditure was a little over Rs. 9 lakhs.

Owing to lack of communications and adequate staff, it has not been hitherto possible to work the interior forests of the *malnad* and of the Mysore District to their full capacity. The heavy district charges of Mysore and Shimoga have therefore been sub-divided and eleven new ranges have been formed in these and the Kadur District, the forest sub-divisions which formerly existed being abolished.

23. Among other events connected with the Department may be mentioned, the deputation of an officer to America to make a special study of forest subjects, the revival of the appointment of a full time Forest Settlement Officer, the compilation of a commercial guide to the forest products of Mysore and the preparation of a provincial map showing the State Forests notified up to the end of the official year 1914-15.

5.—Protection.

Judicial Department.

24. There were 27 civil courts (excluding village munsiffs' courts) and 130 criminal courts working during the year. As stated in my Address last year, the Munsiff's Court at Narasimharajapura has been revived, and sanction has been accorded to the continuance of the Second Munsiff's Court at Tumkur up to May 1918.

Police Department.

25. The strength of the permanent Police force on the 30th June 1916 was 870 officers and 5,206 constables. The statistics of crime show that 7,970 cognizable cases were reported during the year as against 6,826 in the year 1914-15. But the increase occurred mostly under public

nuisances and other minor offences. The cost of the department was about Rs. 10,61,000 against Rs. 10,84,000 in 1914-15.

26. The strength of the Cavalry and Infantry regiments and the Imperial Service Transport Corps at the end of the year 1915-16 was 1,300, 1,773 and 547, respectively, including officers and men. The work of the department was particularly heavy during the year in connection with the equipment of the forces for active service. *Military.*

27. The number of medical institutions working at the end of the year was 165. Three semi-itinerant dispensaries were started in the Shimoga District and one itinerant dispensary in the Hassan District. The question of reorganising the Sanitary Department is receiving close attention and Government hope to arrive at a final decision very soon. *Medical and Public Health Departments.*

6.—Progress, Moral and Material.

Work of Government Departments.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

28. I observed in my Address last year that steps were being taken to prepare a working scheme for the Mysore University. The scheme has since been considered and adopted and the University has started work from 1st July 1916. The construction of the necessary buildings and the requisite equipment are receiving attention. University entrance classes have been started under the scheme in the Government High Schools at Bangalore, Mysore and Tumkur, and, as soon as circumstances permit, it is proposed to start similar classes in the High School at Shimoga and the Maharani's College, Mysore. *The Mysore University.*

29. The number of public institutions in the State increased from 4,278 to 5,436 during the year and their strength from 191,132 to 214,597 or by 23,265. The increase in strength occurred in almost all grades of schools, and particularly in primary schools, and was due to the large number of grant-in-aid, village indigenous and *Educational Statistics.*

adult schools started during the year. The number of private schools was 1,822 and their strength 24,715. The total number of private and public institutions taken together was thus 7,258 with an attendance of 239,112 pupils as against 6,137 schools with 217,997 pupils at the close of the previous year. Of the total number of pupils 198,077 were boys and 41,035 girls. The percentage of boys at school to the total male population of school age increased from 41·7 to 45·8 and that of the girls at school to the female population of school age from 8·9 to 9·7. The percentage of both boys and girls under instruction taken together to the total population of school age rose from 25·5 to 27·9. Classifying the pupils according to the several grades of education, there were 206,179 under primary, 26,371 under secondary, 934 under collegiate and 5,628 under special instruction.

Primary Education.

30. Excluding 30 new schools sanctioned in connection with compulsory education, about 1,100 new primary schools were started during the year. The repair of village school buildings received special attention.

Compulsory Education.

31. The compulsory education scheme was brought into operation in 12 new centres during the year, making up a total of 27 compulsory centres. Thirty new schools have been started in this area and about 3,600 boys of the compulsory age were induced to attend school. Comparatively little compulsion was used, notices of warning being served only in 82 cases where parents had failed to send their boys to school. Considering the eager desire for education evinced by the people and the number of applications received for the introduction of compulsory education, the scheme bids fair to be a success, its expansion being limited only by the rapidity with which the necessary funds and supply of teachers could be made available. Sanction has been given to the extension of the scheme to 41 new centres during the current year.

Commercial Education.

32. Advanced classes in commercial subjects were opened in the Government Commercial School, Bangalore, and evening classes in commercial subjects were held in Chikpet, Bangalore City, for the benefit of men engaged in business. His Highness' Government have recently sanctioned the opening of commercial classes in four other taluk head quarter stations.

Technical and Industrial Education.

33. The opening of new Government industrial schools at all district head quarters except Mysore and Bangalore which have high grade institutions, was sanc-

tioned during the year and preparations are well in hand for starting the schools. The Chamarajendra Technical Institute at Mysore and the Mechanical Engineering School at Bangalore, were further developed. The engineering section of the former was reorganised and the courses of study were revised on the model of the Upper Subordinate classes of the Madras Engineering College.

34. Two additional district normal schools were started at Bangalore and Chitaldrug. *Normal Training.*

35. A donation of two lakhs and an annual recurring grant of Rs. 12,000 have been sanctioned for the Hindu University at Benares of which His Highness the Maharaja is the Chancellor. *Miscellaneous.*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

36. The more important features of the work done by the department during the year were the demonstration of improved methods and implements on lands belonging to raiyats, the distribution of large quantities of oil-cake as manure for sugar cane, and the supply of several good varieties of sugar cane and ragi seed. A scheme for imparting rural agricultural education in different centres throughout the State has been sanctioned and the details are under the consideration of Government.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

37. Though the activities of the department were hampered by the difficulty in obtaining machinery and plant on account of the war, a fair amount of work has been turned out. Chiefly through the exertions of Mr. Alfred Chatterton, C.I.E., Director of the Department, a sandalwood oil factory was established at Bangalore during the year. It is working successfully and it is proposed to establish a larger factory at Mysore. The experiments in connection with the manufacture of soap were continued and the purchase of a plant to manufacture the article on a commercial scale has been ordered. A steam heating plant for making jaggery has been installed at Agaram.

The schemes under consideration include, among others, the opening of a cotton mill at Mysore and a small woollen mill in the Tumkur District, the preparation of charcoal by wood distillation and the establishment of an industrial workshop.

The erection of plant and machinery for private persons continued to receive attention. The number of new installations started during the year was 32 which, together with the number of those previously undertaken by the department, makes up a total of 103.

The financial assistance rendered by the department, for industrial undertakings, was the grant of 14 hire-purchase applications for Rs. 40,270 and of 16 loans amounting to Rs. 76,000.

38. The Director of Industries and Commerce and the Director of Mines and Geology have referred to the help rendered in various investigations pertaining to their respective departments by some of the members of the staff of the Indian Institute of Science. His Highness' Government wish cordially to associate themselves with the acknowledgments made by these officers.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

39. One hundred and three new societies were registered during the year and the registration of 28 societies was cancelled. The actual number of societies working at the end of the year was 800. The membership rose from 53,267 to 64,293, the share capital from Rs. 16,36,465 to Rs. 20,26,489, the working capital from Rs. 30,85,747 to Rs. 44,21,688, the total transactions from Rs. 1,31,13,546 to Rs. 1,72,53,813, the net profits from Rs. 1,61,521 to Rs. 2,17,976 and the reserve fund from Rs. 96,669 to Rs. 1,59,626.

The increase in the number of societies was not so great in the year under consideration as during the previous year. This was due to the fact that attention was concentrated on the consolidation of societies as evidenced by the large increase in the working capital, such numerical expansion as has taken place being spontaneous. The year is also noticeable for the increase in the number of industrial co-operative societies which rose from 19 in 1914-15 to 29 in 1915-16 and for the establishment of a new Provincial Bank.

40. In view of the increase of work in the department and in order to afford some relief to the Registrar, four districts have been constituted into a separate subordinate charge under the Assistant Registrar, and a Personal Assistant has been given to the Registrar to help him in office work.

Economic Conference.

41. The Standing Committee of the Economic Conference held 9 meetings during the year at which the progress made by the Central Committees was reviewed and several important schemes were considered. *General Organisation.*

The District Committees met regularly and showed greater activity than in former years. The District Economic Superintendents were instrumental in enlisting the co-operation of the general public in the Conference work and helping them to start industries and agricultural developments. A mass of useful information and statistics relating to the districts were also collected by the Superintendents.

The formation of Progress Committees has been completed in all the taluks of the State and instructions defining their work have been issued.

A scheme for the appointment of Honorary Supervisors has been sanctioned in order to popularise Conference work in the taluks through non-official agency.

42. In my speech at the last session of the Conference, I referred in detail to the activities of the three Central Committees of the Conference and it is unnecessary to go over the same ground again. I shall only touch on a few salient features of the work done by the Committees. *Work of the Committees.*

43. Sericulture continued to receive the attention of the Agricultural Committee till the arrival of Signor Mari when the work was placed directly under him. The Committee devoted particular attention to the encouragement of fruit culture and the scheme submitted by them has been tentatively sanctioned. *Agricultural Committee.*

44. The main questions which engaged the attention of the Education Committee were the preparation of a scheme for agricultural instruction in rural schools, the opening of commercial classes in taluk stations, the extension of the scheme of rural libraries and the development of the public libraries in Bangalore and Mysore. The Committee have been entrusted with the work of starting special classes for industrial and other subjects with the aid of a special Government grant. *Education Committee.*

45. The Industries and Commerce Committee continued investigations regarding the manufacture of soap, tiles, paper pulp, wood distillation, etc. They also co-operated in the formation of a Chamber of Commerce *Industries and Commerce Committee.*

which has had a successful start under the guidance of Mr. W. C. Rose, its first President. A Home Industries Institute has been established and is working under the direction of the Chairman of the Education Committee.

Units of Work

46. In order that economic activities may be organised uniformly and on a more systematic basis, a scheme has been prepared under which the State is divided into 100 unit areas, consisting of the several taluks, the two cities of Mysore and Bangalore and certain important towns. The taluk units were required to select places and persons for carrying on individual items of work. Arrangements on these lines have been completed in respect of 62 units and steps are being taken to bring the remaining units shortly under the operation of the scheme.

7.—Technical Departments.

Public Works.

47. The total expenditure on public works from all sources, including local funds, amounted to about Rs. 66½ lakhs during the year as against Rs. 70¼ lakhs in the preceding year. This expenditure is made up of Rs. 39¼ lakhs on ordinary public and local fund works and Rs. 27¼ lakhs on the Cauvery Reservoir and channels.

Storage Works.

48. The Cauvery Reservoir dam has now risen to a height of 60 feet in the river bed and 75 feet at the flanks. The storage available at present is sufficient to guarantee the supply of 9,321 electric H.P. to the Kolar Gold Mines under the first three installations and of about 5,000 H.P. under the fourth installation. As a result of the construction of the dam an additional revenue of Rs. 5,69,800 has been secured, partly on account of the higher rates charged for electric power in view of the guaranteed supply, and partly on account of additional supply of power made available with the aid of the reservoir. An annual expenditure of about Rs. 50,000 for conservancy operations in connection with the power works has been saved and the development of sugar cane cultivation under the existing canals has been rendered possible. The outlay on the construction of the dam

during the year was Rs. 20,93,170, the total expenditure up to the end of June 1916 being Rs. 92,39,373.

49. The investigations into the loss of capacity of major tanks due to silting are proceeding. Measures for the scientific regulation and economic distribution of water have been introduced under eight selected tanks, one in each district, with results which are reported to be satisfactory.

50. In the workshop of the Public Works Department at Bangalore, a beginning was made during the year in the manufacture of agricultural implements and machinery for industrial concerns. *The Workshop.*

Electrical Department.

51. The fourth installation of the Cauvery Power Scheme, designed to meet the additional requirements of the mining companies under the new agreement, was completed during the year. Interruptions in the power and lighting service have been minimised by the erection of new overhead wires along the transmission line. To meet the growing demand for the supply of power, an estimate amounting to Rs. 3,63,188 for a fifth installation was sanctioned during the year for a 4,000 H.P. unit at Sivasamudram. When this work is completed, the total output of power will be 22,650 H.P.

52. The capital outlay on the Cauvery Power Scheme during the year amounted to Rs. 3,37,100 and the total outlay inclusive of the expenditure on the fourth installation, to end of June 1916, aggregated Rs. 1,06,87,000 in round figures. The gross earnings amounted to Rs. 24,28,100 against Rs. 18,58,300 during 1914-15 showing an increase of Rs. 5,69,800 which, as already stated, is due to the fact that the supply of power to the mines has been increased and guaranteed as a result of the construction of the Cauvery Reservoir. The working expenses, including a sum of Rs. 2,98,200 credited to the depreciation fund, amounted to Rs. 7,21,000. The balance which amounts to Rs. 11,37,200 (excluding the portion of the revenue due to the Reservoir) represents a return of 10.64 per cent on the outlay as against 14.29 in the previous year.

Railway Department.

53. The year's results of the working of the State lines by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway

Company show that the gross earnings amounted to Rs. 38,28,833 which is about Rs. 2 lakhs more than in the previous year. The net return was Rs. 9,82,379 or 4 per cent on the outlay. As stated in my last year's Address, a portion of this return goes back to the railway itself, that is, for improvements to the open lines worked by the company. The net result of the year's transactions for the State is a return of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the outlay.

54. *Mysore-Arsikere Railway*.—The construction work on the Mysore-Arsikere Railway has been progressing satisfactorily. Plate laying is being pushed on from both ends and the erection of girders on the Lakshman-thirtha bridge near Sagarkatte, which is the longest and highest on the line, will be started early. Owing to delay in getting the underframes and materials from England, and other unforeseen difficulties, the line could not be opened by the dates previously fixed. At the present rate of progress it may be possible to run through trains between Mysore and Arsikere by about June 1917.

Other Railways.—The Kolar-Chintamani Section of the Kolar District Board Railway was opened for passenger traffic on the 6th March 1916. The portion from Chintamani to Chikballapur is expected to be ready for passenger traffic next month. The line from Tarikere has been completed up to Narasimharajapura. On account of heavy rains in the *malnad*, passenger traffic has been temporarily stopped but will, it is hoped, be resumed in December 1916 when the line will have been brought up to standard.

Surveys.

55. Preliminary investigations were made about the possibility of a harbour at Bhatkal and further detailed investigations are under consideration. A reconnaissance survey is being made for locating a railway line down the Kogaru Ghat to Bhatkal. The work will be continued next working season.

A preliminary survey for a line on the metre gauge to connect Coorg with the Mysore railway system has been carried out and four alternative routes were carefully investigated. One of the lines will be shortly selected for carrying out a detailed survey.

Summary.

56. The results of the railway operations in the State may be summarised as follows :—

The total mileage open for traffic up to the end of 1911 was 411.17 miles and the capital cost of those lines was Rs. 2,51,64,185. Since then a Railway Depart-

ment has been organised. The total length of lines taken up for construction is 231 miles and the outlay incurred thereon, up to the end of June 1916, was Rs. 85,72,401. The amount of money raised from the public for the smaller feeder lines is a little over Rs. 14 lakhs.

The following projects are ready for construction and their length and estimated cost are as noted below:—

Name of Railway	Length	Estimated cost
	Miles	Rs.
1. Chikjajur-Chitaldrug line ...	21	8'55 lakhs.
2. Kadur-Chikmagalur line ...	28	16'60 ..
3. Chikmagalur-Hassan line ...	37	17'48 ..
4. Bangalore-Hosur line ...	30'69	12'75 ..

The projects under investigation are the Mysore-Coorg connection, the Shimoga-Bhatkal and Mysore-Kakankote lines, the Narasimharajapura-Sringeri extension and the Thadasa-Hebbe tramway.

57. During the year, the offices of the Engineer-in-Chief and the Agent were combined with that of the Secretary for Railways. The Railway Board have kindly allowed Mr. G. Richards, Superintending Engineer, now employed in the investigation of railways to the west coast ports, to work as our Consulting Engineer.

Changes in the Department.

Department of Mines and Geology.

58. The reorganization scheme sanctioned in February 1915 came fully into effect during the year. Special attention was paid to the exploration and investigation of minerals of economic value. A bulletin on the geology of Mysore with a map giving a summary of the results arrived at by the geological survey, was prepared and issued. Another bulletin on the mineral resources of the State, their modes of occurrence, methods of mining and extraction and possibilities has also been published for the use of the local public interested in mining work. A Kannada edition of this bulletin will shortly be ready.

The output of bar gold during 1915-16 was 558,381 ounces of an approximate value of Rs. 3,11,32,760 as against 570,886 ounces of a value of Rs. 3,28,65,540 in 1914-15. The royalty for 1915-16 was approximately Rs. 18,69,931 against Rs. 19,15,803 in 1914-15.

8.—Miscellaneous Departments.

Efficiency Audit.

59. The Efficiency Audit Branch of the Secretariat continued to devote attention to measures having for their object the systematization of work in Government offices and departments. Special attention was paid during the year to the Secretariats. A number of useful compilations of rules and standing orders have been prepared and a comprehensive scheme has been drawn up for ensuring the speedy preparation of manuals and for keeping them up-to-date. Considerable progress has been made in standardising inspections, preparing record rules, and in other directions. The officers of the Efficiency Audit Branch have also been employed, generally at the request of heads of departments and other senior officers concerned, for inspecting offices and investigating serious irregularities. Sanction has been given to the issue of a quarterly journal containing a summary of the more important Government orders and publications issued from time to time and furnishing information, on matters of departmental technique, etc., likely to be of use to officers in the discharge of their duties.

Muzrai Department.

60. The proposals for improving the administration of the Muzrai Department were further considered during the year, and orders are expected to issue in a few weeks.

The work done in the Government Press and other minor departments will be referred to in Part II of the Address.

9.—Local Self-Government.

Municipalities.

61. The income and expenditure of all municipalities in the State during the year amounted to about Rs. 12,96,800 and Rs. 12,56,100, respectively. The constitution of periodical municipalities has been sanctioned as a tentative measure in certain places in the Shimoga District where large annual *jatras* are held. In the Bangalore City, the number of *ex-officio* members on the municipal council was reduced from three to one. A non-official Vice-President was appointed for the Tumkur

Municipal Council and a full time official Vice-President was appointed for the Shimoga Municipality.

The question of improving the water supply of Chitaldrug by pumping water from the Katharahal tank, a distance of about eight miles from the town, has been approved. Government have promised a liberal contribution and arrangements have been made to finance the scheme by a loan to be raised, as far as possible, within the district itself.

62. The total income and expenditure under District Funds were approximately Rs. 12,27,618 and Rs. 9,78,266, respectively. The special features of the Local Boards administration during the year were the levy of a railway cess in the Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts and the amendment of the Local Boards Regulation authorising the levy of shop tax in Unions. *Local Boards.*

63. In last year's address, I outlined the principal reforms in connection with municipalities and district boards then under contemplation and I also stated that the proposals involved a very appreciable contribution from State revenues, and required further consideration before Government were able to accept them. The question is now ripe for orders which Government hope to issue very shortly. *Reforms*

10.—Schemes of Rural Improvement.

64. At the close of the last official year, 8,171 village committees were working in the several districts as shown below :— *Village Improvement Scheme.*

Districts	No. of village committees
1. Mysore	1,580
2. Tumkur	1,249
3. Kolar	1,072
4. Bangalore	1,050
5. Hassan	999
6. Chitaldrug	853
7. Shimoga	846
8. Kadur	522
Total	8,171

The population served by the committees was 4,514,244 or roughly three-fourths of the entire population of the State. The system of devoting half-a-day's labour every week for tidying up village sites and carrying out works of

communal benefit has been followed by 3,825 committees representing a population of 2,069,453. Village libraries have been started or newspapers are being subscribed for, by 3,670 committees. The amount spent for works of permanent improvement such as wells, roads, etc., was Rs. 96,159, out of which a sum of Rs. 46,563 was sanctioned as Government grants-in-aid, the remainder being contributed by villagers either in cash or by labour. The improvement of village cart-tracks has received considerable attention and it is reported that a length of 750 miles has been laid out or repaired since the scheme came into operation. The progress made in this direction in the Bangalore District is particularly marked. Tree planting formed a special feature of the work done in the Chitaldrug District.

65. I made a special inspection of some parts of the Districts of Tunkur, Mysore and Hassan to examine the working of the scheme and I noticed that everywhere a considerable amount of useful work was being done. It rests with the Deputy Commissioners and Amildars and the leaders of the people to see that the work done is consolidated and extended.

*Tank Panchayet
Scheme.*

66. At the end of 1914-15, the total number of tank panchayets sanctioned was 53 and 20 panchayets were ordered to be constituted during the year 1915-16, of which, 17 were in respect of tanks in the Tunkur District. The panchayets in the Kolar, Mysore and Kadur Districts are reported to be doing some practical work by attending to the annual repairs and regulating the distribution of water.

Village Forests.

67. Nineteen village forests covering an area of 9,487 acres were formed during the year, and the constitution of 17 forests with an area of 8,149 acres has been since notified making a total of 36 village forests covering an area of nearly 18,000 acres.

Village Courts.

68. One hundred and twenty-eight Village Munsiff's Courts commenced work during the year.

*Minor Tank
Restoration Scheme.*

69. Six hundred and forty-seven tanks were taken up for restoration during the year and 186 were completed at an outlay of Rs. 86,130. Considering the large lapses in allotments, the progress made has been somewhat disappointing. Arrangements are being made to train educated villagers to enable them to undertake the construction of minor tanks and a manual of instructions has been prepared for their guidance.

70. To ensure better progress under the rural water supply scheme inaugurated in January 1915, the purchase of a set of boring tools and the employment of a special staff consisting of one overseer and three or four maistries have been sanctioned for each district. The State grant of Rs. 1,00,000, and the contribution of half a lakh each from the village improvement fund and district fund respectively, are being continued. A set of instructions for sinking drinking water wells together with type designs has been circulated to all the District Boards.

Rural Water Supply Scheme.

71. The scheme for the improvement of the *malnad* was sanctioned in February 1914 and has been in operation for over two years. The progress achieved since the beginning may be summarised as follows:—

Malnad Improvement Scheme.

Rank vegetation has been cleared in 570 villages. The value of the work done under this head by the raiyats is estimated at Rs. 26,531 the contribution from Government being Rs. 3,042. Construction of wells has been proposed in 107 villages and 54 wells have already been completed. A beginning has been made in opening minor village roads. Greater facilities have been afforded to the people for obtaining sites and supplies of timber for building houses for themselves.

Large quantities of quinine tablets have been distributed to the people and it is reported that the use of the tablets is becoming popular. The propaganda work included the distribution of leaflets on sanitation and hygiene and the exhibition of lantern slides depicting the health conditions of the *malnad* and the precautions to be taken by the people resident in the area. A disease survey has been commenced on a small scale in the Sagar Taluk. Increased facilities have been provided for affording medical relief.

In May 1916, a scheme was sanctioned for granting facilities to persons intending to settle down in the *malnad*. A commencement has been made in promoting industrial education in different centres. The adoption of measures on an adequate scale, for relieving the indebtedness of the *malnad* raiyats, is engaging the attention of Government.

With a view to popularise the scheme, Taluk conferences were held during the year at Channagiri, Shikarpur, Sagar, Kallurkatte and Tirthahalli.

11.—Development Work in the Coming Years.

72. I have reviewed the routine work of the administration and also referred to all the more outstanding questions of public interest which received attention during the past year. I will now briefly invite your attention to the existing circumstances of the country and to the reforms and developments demanded by the rapidly changing conditions of the present time.

73. In previous Addresses, particularly last year's, I drew attention to the low earning power, low standard of living and low ideals of aspiration and effort, which are such an unsatisfactory feature of the economic and social life of this country.

It is only by comparative study, by making an inventory of our resources in materials and men, that we shall know where we stand and realise our deficiencies. I am never tired of quoting statistics to show the relative position of our people economically, as compared with more progressive nations. I trust you will bear with me if I place before you a tabular statement giving this comparison.

No.	Main heads of progress	In advanced countries	In Mysore	Standard to aim at in Mysore in the near future
1	Percentage of literates to total population.	Over 80	8	60
2	Percentage of pupils at school to total population.	United Kingdom ... 20 Canada ... 20 Australia ... 14·7 Japan ... 14·8	4	10
3	Production from agriculture—Value per head of population.	Canada ... Rs. 842 Australia (including pastoral, dairying). ... 372	Rs. 24	Rs. 45
4	Annual income per head of population.	United Kingdom ... 720 Canada ... 555 Australia ... 495	31	60
5	Estimated wealth per head of population.	United Kingdom ... 6,000 France ... 4,875 Italy ... 1,986 Canada ... 4,440 Australia ... 3,960 Japan ... 1,087	264	500
6	Total revenue per head of population.	United Kingdom ... 62 Canada ... 50 Australia ... 66 Japan ... 18	5	10
7	Savings Bank deposits per head of population.	Canada ... 40 Australia ... 252 United States of America. ... 1,817	1	10
8	Total trade per head of population.	United Kingdom ... 886 France ... 282 Italy ... 106 Canada ... 480 Australia ... 495 Japan ... 40	26	50

74. I have given in the last column of the table certain modest figures, under each head, to serve as standards to aim at in the near future. I call them standards with a view to place concrete ideals in some form before you but it is open to the leading public men of the country to suggest alternative standards after carrying out the necessary investigations themselves. Till then, perhaps, these figures might be allowed to stand.

The table shows how poor the country is in all that the world prizes as material wealth. It shows too that, in point of capacity and skill, or what economists would call 'personal wealth', the country is woefully deficient.

We know very clearly that lack of education, of science, of world knowledge, is answerable for the present condition of our people.

Priding as we do on our ancient civilization and past traditions, it hurts us no doubt to be told that we are very low in the scale of nations in point of capacity and prosperity. But the best proof we can give that we realise our position is to make an energetic effort to develop the country at least to the level of the standard figures indicated in the table.

Developments in Administration.

75. The work before the country may be divided into three main heads, *viz.*, (1) developments in administration, (2) economic development, and (3) development of civic and social life. I will first deal with reforms in the sphere of public administration.

76. Improvements in the system of work in Government departments are receiving attention. I have already referred to the work of the Efficiency Audit Branch in the Secretariat which consists of a small staff whose duty, among other things, is to systematise the work of all departments and to help to correct anomalies and irregularities.

An attempt is being made, under what is known as organization and development work, to bring under investigation, with a view to ultimate practical action where necessary, the more important defects and needs of each department in the order of their urgency and importance.

In connection with Government departments and offices, a system of surprise inspections is contemplated

so that the work done may be seen in its normal condition and not as it is made up on receipt of notice of inspection.

77. Improvements are being effected in the *personnel* of the service. We have many capable officers and the general level of integrity is high. But their efficiency might be further improved if European business habits became more common among them and if the officers exercised more power of initiative and imbibed stricter habits of discipline.

In some of the departments, a beginning has been made to train officers to make original investigations and to specialise in the technical subjects connected with their duties. To broaden the outlook of officers, facilities are being afforded to encourage foreign travel.

78. There is an enormous increase of work in the Government departments, especially in connection with the expansion of railways, extension of Cauvery Irrigation Works, enlargement of the hydro-electric scheme, development of forest and mineral resources, new industries, improvement of tanks, etc. These have brought on new responsibilities on Government which they will be ill-prepared to discharge without a more efficient system of work, without additional establishment and greater public co-operation.

79. Referring to the co-operation of the public, the late Dewan, Mr. Rangacharlu, in his Dasara Address of 1882, spoke of the 'crushing influence of officialdom' which, according to him, kept the population ignorant and denied it any power of initiative. Things have changed now and it is beginning to be recognised that one of the essential duties of every Government officer in a responsible position is to train the people, to make them more and more self-reliant and enlist their co-operation in public work. It is important that the people should be emancipated from the habit of petitioning Government for every small want and every petty grievance. The truism bears repetition that the efficiency of an administration depends, in the last resort, on the energy, capacity and vigilance of the people.

Economic Development.

80. In the field of economic development, some substantial work, in the way of training the people and associating them in public work with Government officers

has been begun through the agency of the Economic Conference and its committees. As our organization is improving in efficiency from year to year, my reference to developments under this head need only be very brief.

81. In respect of education, we look forward to further rapid expansion of primary education and to enlisting more public support for educating the adult population in the districts. Technical education also wants a great deal more attention than we have been able to give it hitherto. The work of the University recently started has to be consolidated. The extension and publication work has to be vigorously pushed through. It is pleasing to notice the keen interest which many leading men, both Europeans and Indians, are taking in developing the work of the new University.

82. Under agriculture, intensive cultivation, closer association between agriculture and science and development of rural industries have to be encouraged. The cultivators should be given an insight into modern conditions of business and encouraged to practise forethought and thrift. Agricultural credit must be more systematically organised.

83. Under industries and commerce, money has to be spent liberally to train the people and to give them financial and other help till they are better able to look after themselves. A few large industries will be pioneered by Government. The prosecution of smaller industries by co-operative effort, by partnership or joint stock enterprise, should be specially encouraged.

Development of Civic and Social Life.

84. The principal civic and social activities requiring attention may be considered to fall under the following heads :—

- (1) Public and municipal administration and social service.
- (2) Social elevation.
- (2) Science, literature, art, religion, morals.
- (4) Raising standards of business conduct, thoroughness and finish in practical life.

85. A central committee for Bangalore or Mysore and at least one person for each town might be entrusted with the responsibility of developing each of these activities. In the work of investigation and enquiry, the

duties of the central committee should be to maintain lists of leading workers interested in the subject, to gather and spread information, to collect funds, appoint lecturers, convene meetings and conferences, issue leaflets and publish a consolidated report of progress at the end of each year.

86. The general public should be encouraged to make a serious study of public and municipal administration. The duties of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council are growing. A revised scheme of local self Government is expected to issue in a few weeks. A system of conferences has been inaugurated in the districts, taluks and even *hoblis* to ascertain the wants and wishes of the people and enlist their co-operation in public work.

We are now utilising the services of the rural population in a small way in village improvement work and in connection with minor tanks, water supply and other local works. The co-operation which the village people have shown is very creditable to their sense of public spirit; and, with a proper organization, many useful works can be carried out to promote public convenience and material prosperity in rural areas.

87. I referred to the necessity of civic and social progress in the Dasara Address of 1914 and I refer to it again here as part of a complete scheme of development work for the State. The subject of civic and social duties does not of course fall within the sphere of public administration. The work has to be done by the people themselves.

Work of Investigation.

88. All these subjects which affect the prosperity and enlightenment of the country must come under investigation and enquiry by a few enthusiasts at first and a wider circle of workers afterwards.

The number of subjects which come under the domain of investigation is very vast. All persons competent and willing to co-operate should have work assigned to them according to their capacity and aptitude and kept thinking and working.

Investigation will gradually bring to light the defects which require remedy, improvements which demand attention and opportunities which can be availed of with profit.

These proposals in effect amount to a scheme of research, on a small scale, into all the principal activities of civilized life. If people are kept thinking, investigating and working on any subject, standards and ideals will be gradually evolved, leading ultimately to decisions and practical action.

12.—Conclusion.

89. A great economic change is impending in the world in consequence of the war and it is certain that industrial and trade competition will be very much keener after its close. It is stated, with authority, that His Majesty's Government are considering the outlines and the basis of a post-war policy, both social and industrial, and that a State scheme of assistance to scientific and industrial research is in course of creation. Our late Viceroy, Lord Curzon, recently stated that 'to meet the situation, new schemes, new plans, new policies will have to be devised and a new adjustment will be called for of many of the basic principles upon which public life has hitherto rested.' The same spirit is evinced in France, in Australia and in Canada.

90. When nations so incomparably richer than ourselves, who already possess a connected scheme of national life, are thinking of reconstruction, are we—who have no prosperity at all worth mentioning—to sit still? Shall we remain content with our low standard of life and work, or, adopt a policy of development and progress? If the latter, are the standards I have indicated too ambitious in the present circumstances of the country, or, are they reasonable and practicable? If the answer to this question be also in the affirmative, you will agree that the present drift and traditional inaction should give place to a reasoned policy and a courageous initiative.

We must begin work at once with a changed outlook and new ideals. In these days of open-door, free communications, world competition, it would be unpardonable neglect on our part to omit to organise the resources and working power of our people in every walk of life.

M. VISVESVARAYA,

Dewan of Mysore.

STATEMENT A.
BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1916-1917.

HEADS OF RECEIPTS	Accounts, 1914-1915.	Revised Estimate, 1915-1916.	Budget Estimate, 1916-1917.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Accounts, 1914-1915.	Revised Estimate, 1915-1916.	Budget Estimate, 1916-1917.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A—Principal Heads of Revenue—				A—Direct Demands on the Revenue—			
I Land Revenue ...	1,01,82,269	1,04,50,000	1,05,50,000	1. Refunds and Drawbacks	1,92,873	1,96,000	1,95,000
II Forest ...	22,67,240	29,84,000	26,68,000	1A. Assignments and Compensation ...	73,195	95,000	1,01,000
III Excise ...	55,34,027	55,00,000	55,01,000	Charges in respect of Collection, viz.—			
IV Assessed Taxes ...	2,59,948	2,60,000	2,60,000	2. Land Revenue ...	18,23,089	19,16,000	20,11,000
VII Stamps ...	10,88,886	11,80,000	10,87,000	3. Forest ...	11,78,882	9,26,000	9,40,000
VIII Registration ...	2,02,937	2,10,000	2,00,000	4. Excise ...	3,49,011	3,50,000	3,56,000
Total ...	1,95,29,752	2,05,34,000	2,02,61,000	8. Stamps ...	49,501	48,000	69,000
				9. Registration ...	90,571	93,000	96,000
				Total ...	37,57,072	36,24,000	37,62,000
AA—Mining Revenue—				AA—10. Charges against Mining Revenue ...	2,05,923	2,19,000	2,44,000
IX Mining Royalty and Leases ...	18,84,417	19,00,000	18,95,000	BB—Interest—			
				11. Interest on Ordinary Debt	83,550	1,70,000	3,85,000
				12. Interest on other Obligations ...	3,60,952	3,76,000	3,84,000
				Total ...	4,44,502	5,46,000	7,69,000
B—IXA Surplus Revenue of Bangalore Assigned tract ...	9,22,940	1,10,000	1,50,000	C—14. Palace ...	23,27,067	23,50,000	23,50,000
				D—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—			
BB—Interest—				15. General Administration	10,22,463	10,79,000	11,62,000
X Interest ...	15,52,414	10,24,000	10,65,000	16A. Law and Justice—			
				Courts of Law ...	8,56,971	8,79,000	9,11,000
D—Receipts by Civil Departments—				16B. Law and Justice—Jails ...	1,29,675	1,23,000	1,42,000
XIIIA Law and Justice—				17. Police ...	10,78,926	10,85,000	11,19,000
Courts of Law ...	63,043	65,000	60,000	18. Education ...	15,16,710	18,53,000	23,56,000
XIIIB Law and Justice—				18A. Agriculture ...	1,20,386	1,42,000	5,06,000
Jails ...	29,854	30,000	26,000	18B. Industries and Commerce ...	79,122	1,75,000	1,59,000
XIII Police ...	24,077	36,000	34,000	19. Muzrai or Religious and Charitable Institutions	3,61,193	3,53,000	3,58,000
XIV Education ...	2,21,387	2,35,000	2,27,000	20. Medical ...	6,33,602	6,35,000	7,45,000
XIVA Agriculture ...	3,189	6,000	83,000	20A. Sanitation and Vaccination ...	1,69,353	1,86,000	1,29,000
XIVB Industries and Commerce ...	.....	.....	77,000	21. Scientific and other Minor Departments...	2,99,488	3,08,000	1,45,000
XV Medical ...	1,04,700	1,19,000	1,25,000	Total ...	62,66,488	68,18,000	77,34,000
XVA Sanitation and Vaccination ...	14,122	15,000	16,000	E—Miscellaneous Civil Charges—			
XVI Scientific and other Minor Departments	76,825	70,000	15,000	22. Civil Furlough Allowances ...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,37,197	5,76,000	6,63,000	23. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements ...	86,258	86,000	84,000
E—Miscellaneous—				24. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions ...	7,76,224	7,76,000	8,17,000
XVII Receipts in aid of Superannuation Allowances and Pensions ...	2,909	12,000	14,000	25. Stationery and Printing	2,53,448	2,89,000	3,53,000
XVIII Stationery and Printing ...	14,571	14,000	15,000	25A. Grants for Public Improvements and Development ...	...	...	9,75,000
XIX Miscellaneous ...	2,05,054	1,77,000	1,78,000	26. Miscellaneous ...	7,47,545	7,28,000	1,38,000
Total ...	2,22,584	2,08,000	2,07,000	Total ...	18,64,475	18,79,000	23,67,000
G—Military Receipts—				G—Army and Defence—			
XX Army ...	63,072	61,000	89,000	27. Army ...	62,86,854	13,21,000	15,83,000
XXA Military Works ...	6,368	5,000	5,000	27A. Subsidy to British Government ...	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000
Total ...	69,440	66,000	44,000	27B. Military Works ...	88,174	66,000	80,000
				Total ...	98,74,028	48,67,000	51,63,000
				F—Famine Relief and Insurance—			
				28. Famine Relief ...	57	...	...
				29. Reduction or Avoidance of Debt ...	3,33,333	3,33,000	3,33,000
				Total ...	3,33,390	3,33,000	3,33,000
				H—State Railways—Revenue Accounts—			
				30. State Railways worked by the M. & S. M. Railway Company ...	6,59,794	7,20,000	7,20,000
				30A. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure ...	62,440	1,47,000	1,64,000
				Total ...	7,22,234	8,67,000	8,74,000
				J—Irrigation—			
				31. Major works ...	2,71,459	4,74,000	5,45,000
				32. Minor works ...	1,75,225	3,31,000	3,51,000
				K—Public Works—			
				33. Civil works ...	22,45,541	22,98,000	21,24,000
				Total ...	26,94,228	31,03,000	30,20,000

STATEMENT A.—BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1916-17—concl'd.

HEADS OF RECEIPTS	Accounts, 1914-15.	Revised Estimate, 1915-16.	Budget Estimate, 1916-17.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Accounts, 1914-15.	Revised Estimate, 1915-16.	Budget Estimate, 1916-17.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
H—Railways—Revenue Account—				KK—Capital outlay on State Railways—			
XXI State Railways worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company	14,46,263	15,65,000	15,65,000	34. Open lines worked by M. & S. M. Railway Company, etc. ...	22,033	3,51,000	4,00,000
XXIA State and State-sided Railways worked by Government ...	...	10,000	39,000	L—Cauvery Power Scheme—			
				35. Revenue Account ...	7,05,890	7,15,000	7,14,000
				36. Capital Account ...	75,484	4,06,000	8,64,000
Total ...	14,46,263	15,75,000	16,04,000	Total ...	7,81,374	11,21,000	15,78,000
				Total Expenditure ...	2,92,91,814	2,60,98,000	2,86,94,000
K—XXII Public Works ...	3,19,455	2,28,000	2,38,000	Surplus ...	...	23,87,000	28,000
				Grand Total ...	2,92,91,814	2,84,85,000	2,86,22,000
L—XXIII Cauvery Power Scheme ...	17,44,349	22,74,000	25,00,000	N—Capital outlay not charged to Revenue—			
				37. Cauvery Reservoir and Allied Works ...	32,56,187	30,00,000	21,00,000
Total Revenue and Receipts...	2,82,23,761	2,54,85,000	2,86,22,000	38. Capital outlay on State Railways and Steam Tramways ...	38,22,938	24,16,000	16,15,000
Deficit ...	10,63,053	.....	.....	39. Subsidised or Aided Railways ...	8,01,243	2,75,000	2,00,000
				40. Bangalore Electric Tramways ...	15,677	...	...
				41. Cauvery Power Scheme ...	9,95,218	3,40,000	1,67,000
Grand Total ...	2,92,91,814	2,84,85,000	2,86,22,000	Total ...	88,91,263	60,81,000	40,82,000

STATEMENT B.

Statement showing the Assets and Liabilities of the State as they stood on 30th June 1915 and 1916.

(In thousands of rupees.)

Serial No.	Heads of Account	30th June 1915 as per final accounts	30th June 1916 as per preliminary accounts	30th June 1916 better + or worse— than 30th June 1915
ASSETS.				
1	Cash Balance	72,27	82,06	+ 9,79
2	Investment (less depreciation).	2,45,83	2,21,05	— 24,78
3	Loans and Advances ...	29,13	23,58	— 5,55
4	Departmental and Other Advances	13,14	11,97	— 1,17
	Total	3,60,37	3,38,66	— 21,71
LIABILITIES.				
1	Savings Bank Deposits	68,63	64,93	+ 3,70
2	State Life Insurance and other Service Funds.	32,83	37,03	— 4,20
3	Endowments for Charitable, etc. Purposes.	6,23	6,39	— 16
4	Permanent Debt ...	20,33	20,33	.....
5	Local and Other Funds	32,40	34,58	— 2,18
6	Deposits	20,40	29,28	— 8,88
7	Cauvery Power Scheme Depreciation Fund.	31,20	33,85	— 2,65
8	Famine Insurance	18,00	20,00	— 2,00
9	Miscellaneous	9,34	9,39	— 5
	Total	2,39,36	2,55,78	— 16,42
	Government Balance	1,21,01	82,18	— 38,13
	Grand Total	3,60,37	3,38,66	— 21,71

