THE BOOK WAS
DRENCHED

UNIVERSAL
LIBRARY

OU_172822

UNIVERSAL
LIBRARY

INDIAN STATES REGISTER AND DIRECTORY 1929

Edited by

A. N. SUDARISANAM, B.A.

With Foreword

by

SIR P. S. SIVASWAMY IYER, K.C.S.I.

INDIAN STATES REGISTER & DIRECTORY OFFICE

EGMORE, MADRAS.

1929

Price Rs. 5

PRINTED AT
THE HOGARTH PRESS,
MOUNT ROAD,
MADRAS.

FOREWORD

The Statutory Committee appointed to examine the working of the Indian Constitutional Reforms has concluded its investigation in India and returned to England. What changes in the constitution are likely to be introduced as a result of this enquiry is uncertain. But there can be no doubt that British India is on the eve of some Constitutional changes, whatever may be their extent and scope. How far these changes will affect the relations between British India and the India of the States is problematical. The introduction of the reforms of 1919 has not left the Indian States unaffected. The reforms have had their repercussions in the States and have led to the quickening of political life and aspirations among the subjects of the States. In the opinion of some of the Princes these aspirations are in advance of the growth of political capacity among their subjects. The Princes have been apprehensive that any further changes in the constitution of British India might have the effect of handing them over to the tender mercies of an aggressive democracy, and weakening their powers and prestige. They have therefore been anxious to cut themselves adrift from the Indian Legislature and maintain their individuality and integrity under the aegis of the British Crown through the Viceroy acting, not as a representative of the Government of British India, but of the British Crown. They have been anxious to establish

their relations with the Crown on this footing and this was one of the objects for which they secured the appointment of the Butler Committee. The Committee was also asked to report upon the complaints by the Princes and grievances in respect of the fiscal and economic relations between the States and British India. The people of British India are under the apprehension that the concession of the view-point put forward by the Princes will be an obstacle to the attainment of Dominion Status. The subjects of the States are anxious to move on parallel lines with British India and fear an increase of the antocratic power of the Princes and the withdrawal or restriction of the power of interference of the British Government in case of necessity. The Butler Committee has come and gone and made its report without hearing all the parties concerned. For the purpose of forming an opinion upon the points at issue between the various parties, it is necessary that the public should be put in possession of the cases put forward by the respective parties. This need is attempted to be met in some measure by the present compilation. Its publication at this juncture is both timely and useful. It furnishes much of the material necessary for forming their opinion. The recent decision of the Chamber of Princes to throw open their proceedings to the public indicates their willingness to take the public into their confidence and may lead to the publication from time to time of information regarding the progress of the States and the aims and achievements of their Rulers.

P. S. SIVASWAMY AIYAR.

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

PAGES

VICEROY'S SPEECHES IN INDIAN STATES (JULY 1927—DECEMBER 1928) ... ... 1—58

Mysore State Banquet 1
Mysore Municipality 5
Mysore University 6
Bahawalpur : Opening of Islam Headworks ... 7
Bikaner: Opening of Gang Canal ... 10
Cutch State Banquet 12
Cutch: Opening of Anjar-Kundla Railway ... 15
Jamnagar State Banquet 16
Jamnagar: Irwin Hospital 20
Porebunder State Banquet 21
Junagadh State Banquet 24
Rajkot State Banquet 26
Rajkot Durbar of Chiefs and Talukdars ... 29
Rajkot Rajkumar College ... 32
Kapurthala Golden Jubilee Celebration ... 36
Baria Hospital and School 39
Baria State Banquet 41
Rewa State Banquet 43
Jodhpur State Banquet 46
Udaipur State Banquet 49
Dholpur State Banquet 51
Patiala State Banquet 54
Ratlam Hospital 57

SPEECHES OF INDIAN RULERS (July 1927—December 1928) ... ... 59—180

H. H. Maharajah of Mysore at Banquet to Viceroy 5 9
H. H. Maharajah of Cutch at Banquet to Viceroy 61
H. H. Maharajah of Cutch: Anjar-Kundla Railway 63

PAGES

H. H. Jam Saheb at Banquet to Viceroy ... 66
H. H. Maharajah of Porebunder at Banquet to Viceroy 74
H. H. Nawab of Junagadh at Banquet to Viceroy 78
H. H. Maharajah of Kapurthala: Golden Jubilee Celebrations 80
H. H. Maharajah of Rewah at Banquet to Viceroy 87
H. H. Maharajah of Bikaner: State Legislative Assembly 89
H. H. Maharajah of Jodhpur: Banquet to Viceroy 102
H. H. Maharajah of Patiala: Banquet to Butler Committee 107
H. H. Maharajah of Dholpur: Banquet to Viceroy 111
H. H. Nawab of Bhopal: State Legislative Council 113
H. H. Maharajah of Patiala: Address in London 124
H. H. Maharajah of Bikaner: On Nehru Report 134
H. H. Nawab of Bhopal: Ministers Banquet. 170
NEHRU REPORT ON INDIAN STATES... ... 181
NEHRU COMMITTEE SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT ... 197
BRITISH LEGAL OPINION 202
Sir Leslie Scott and four other Counsel ... 202
Sir Leslie Scott and two other Counsel ... 206
Sir Leslies Scott's Letter to the *Law Quarterly Review* 222
HOUSE OF LORDS DEBATE ON INDIAN STATES ... 226
INDIAN LEADERS ON INDIAN STATES ... 248—265
Pandit M. L. Nehru on Princes Draft Scheme. 248
Sir T. B. Sapru on Bikaner Maharajah's Speech. 251
Sir P. S. Sivasawmy Iyer on British Legal Opinion 257

	Pages
State Peoples Memorandum to Butler Committee	265
Princes Conference in Bombay	293
Investitures in 1928	296—300
Udaipur (C.P.)—Chhota Udaipur—Sandur—Pudukottah	
States Peoples Conferences	301
All India Conference, Madras... ...	301
All India Conference, Bombay ...	303
Hyderabad Political Conference, Poona ...	306
Deccan State Subjects Conference, Bombay ...	307
Kathiawar Political Conference, Porebunder ...	311
Mysore State Congress	312
Rajputana States Peoples Conference ...	313
Janjira States Peoples Conference ...	314
December Decisions on Indian States ...	317
Liberal Federation	317
All Indian Convention	318
Indian National Congress	319
Nabha Affairs	320
Indian States in Parliament	323
Butler Committee	330
Constitution, Summary of Administration Reports of Indian States, etc.	339—558
Gazetteer of States	558—568
Extradition Laws	569
Postal Agreements	576
Indian States Railways	579
Salt Arrangements	585
Excise Arrangements	589
Table of Salutes	593
Chiefs Colleges	596
Glossary	599
Chamber of Princes	605

	Pages
Members of States Legislatures ...	607
Table of Salute States	622
Table of Non Salute States	635
Tributes by States to British Government ...	637
Payments by British Government to States ...	639
General Statistics	640
Index	641

INTRODUCTION

The nature and the occasion of this publication are too apparent to call for many words to usher it. When thought and action abound, means of expression inevitably follow and this stage which modern countries reached decades back and which British India did but two or three decades ago, may be said to have arrived in the Indian States during the past few years. The Press, the Platform, and the Legislatures, besides the more permanent forms of literature render the service of publicity to British India, but not till a few years ago were Year Books called to their aid. Their appearance signalised that the nation at large could reckon and record its annual progress in ampler measures than what the Secretariats were pleased to state in Administration Reports within regulation limits of a score or more pages. Year Books in British India thus have a message to convey and are not merely inevitable and lowly visitants—the product of a Publisher's adventure. Similarly it may be said that there are at present in and about the Indian States, much that is worthy of note and annual review, which till now did not exist or was ignored as of little concern to the general public. The spirit of reform has seized the Indian States and conditions true of one year may not be true a year or two hence. Methodical publicity based upon facts taken as a whole becomes important, specially since the ordinary means of public expression are not

fully developed in the States and in their absence particular aspects regarding them are portrayed at odd intervals and drive judgments into particular moulds. The object of this volume is to afford a steadier supply of authentic information. The book may be a reminder of what H. H. the Maharajah of Patiala would point out, that in the States, there are hospitals and schools besides duck shoot and big game hunting.

Further, the constitutional puzzle involved in the existence of Indian States, which was but a debating point a few years ago, is now a live practical problem. The question has now unfolded itself in full measure in the political sky. The first impulse is one of intense scrutiny, questioning, statement of different points of view and their elucidation. The year 1928 was noteworthy for the concentration of opinion in this manner. That we believe is but a beginning. A collection of these discussions in a convenient form must be helpful to those who would delve deeper into the problems as time passes on.

As the name of the book implies, the object of the undertaking is to record the important discussions and events of the past year as well as to furnish such information about the States as are commonly required. Along with these is an attempt to provide a glimpse of the existing arrangements between British India and the States, on matters of common interest. For all these sections materials had to be drawn from newspapers, periodicals, official publications and also direct from the various Durbars. Where the range of enquiry is so vast, the details so multitudinous, their sources scattered and obscure, one's original plans are not fully realisable and I am conscious of the omissions in the book and also of the defects in

presentation in the portions that actually appear. Even so it may be hazarded that where the book does not fully supply the information required, it would yet serve as a guide to further enquiry. The limits of space and time had also to be reckoned, but I hope that next year, these at any rate, will be no handicap.

It need not be too strongly urged that the publication is intended for use as much outside the Indian States as within it. It is to be a hand book for all those who have any sort of interest in India as a whole and for whom particulars about the Indian States are not readily accessible.

It remains for me to thank the Durbars and different friends who have supplied materials and advice for this volume. Not all the State Governments responded to requests or reminders. Such will, I hope, feel better inclined to help in the future, considering that the book supplies a badly felt want.

May I invite all readers of this book to favour me with their criticisms of the present volume and suggestions for the next volume which will be issued early next year.

A. N. SUDARISANAM.

NOTE.

1. The order in which the Sections and the States appear was decided according to the convenience of printing and indicates nothing else.

2. The succession lists in the Reports of the States are intended roughly to commence from about 1800 and do not go back to the origin of the States, which in many cases are some centuries old.

3. The italics in the above lists mark the periods when the States were under minority administration.

4. The treaties printed in Section IV are only general specimens of the arrangements that have been made between British India and Indian States.

H. E. THE VICEROY'S SPEECHES

IN INDIAN STATES.

JULY 1927—DECEMBER 1928.

MYSORE.

STATE BANQUET

The following is His Excellency the Viceroy's speech at the Mysore State Banquet held on 29th July 1927 :

Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Lady Irwin and I are deeply grateful to Your Highness for the welcome which you have given us and for the kind things you have said about us to-night. Throughout our stay in Your Highness' State we have been touched by the evidence of friendship and hospitality shown to us on every side. Your Highness has been good enough to make the most generous references to me in your speech. I am indeed glad that I have been able to visit Mysore at the beginning of the second year of my office and to make friends with Your Highness and Your Highness' people so early in the period of my Viceroyalty though I confess that the warmth of the welcome we have received here has made me feel from the beginning that we were old friends.

The kindly feeling that existed between Your Highness' grandfather and mine 65 years ago forms a fitting prelude to our friendship in the more peaceful but no less difficult times of to-day. I feel that this friendship is begun, I might rather say renewed, on the eve of a most auspicious occasion, the celebration of the 25th anniversary of Your Highness' accession to power. I take the liberty of offering Your Highness on behalf of Lady Irwin and myself the most sincere congratulations on Your Highness' Silver Jubilee. We have looked forward with keen anticipation to our first visit to Your Highness' territories. I was naturally attracted by the prospect of visiting a State which has played so large a part in the history of Southern India from remote times and which calls to mind so many interesting recollections of the first days of British Rule in India. I was anxious too to take an early opportunity of seeing for myself the proofs

of the efficient and progressive administration which I had always understood was a feature of the Government of this State. From the time of the Rendition, Mysore has fashioned her growing institutions on the model set by British India and has striven faithfully to carry into effect the principles of good government. I do not hesitate to say that all that I have seen here has confirmed my expectation of finding a contented people and a State wisely governed.

Your Highness has asked for my advice on two matters, the development of irrigation and agriculture, and your scheme for railway extension. As regards irrigation and agriculture, I may say that after reading the recently published "Report on the Progress of Agriculture in Mysore" I feel that there is little on which your agricultural department need ask for advice, but I can assure you as one who has been interested all his life in farming that anything that I can do to assist the lot of the agriculturists in India will be done with the greatest pleasure and readiness. I must, however, express my great admiration for the irrigation works which Your Highness' Government have recently taken in hand so energetically. I understand, that works have been sanctioned costing 16 lakhs of which nearly two thirds is to be spent during the next three years on the reconstruction and repairing of tanks. It is hardly necessary to emphasise the enormous importance of this problem in Mysore as in so many other parts of India. I notice in the report to which I have just referred that the value of land in the State appreciates 20 times the moment perennial irrigation water is assured to it. Further evidence does not seem to be required as to the gain which will accrue to the State from a wise policy of irrigation and I shall be keenly interested to hear of the progress of the scheme for constructing the high level canal which is intended to irrigate one hundred and twenty thousand acres.

I have heard, too, with great pleasure of the contemplated establishment of agricultural colonies for the depressed classes and also of the extensive organisation of preventive measures to combat epidemics among cattle. These measures afford further evidence of the extent to which Your Highness is alive to the importance of taking practical steps to promote the progress of your State.

The desire which Your Highness has expressed that the Mysore Railways should be properly connected with the great neighbouring railway systems is natural and laudable; and my

Government have been carefully considering the possibility of an extension towards the south and a connection with the metre gauge system of the South Indian Railway. As Your Highness is aware, the problem is not an easy one owing to the stretch of hilly country beyond the southern borders of Mysore and the expensive engineering works which the passage through these hills will entail. Surveys have, however, recently been made with a view to the connection with the South Indian Railway and until the results of these surveys have been examined and the financial implications properly assessed, it is not possible to promise that the necessary construction can be undertaken. It is, however, my hope that some solution of the problem may be found which will permit Your Highness' desire to be fulfilled.

Reduction in Subsidy

I now pass on to another subject on which there has been much correspondence between Your Highness' Government and the Government of India and to which Your Highness has referred to-night. As Your Highness is aware, after the fall of Seringapatam and the overthrow and death of Tippu Sultan in 1799, the British Government restored Mysore to your grandfather as the representative of the old Hindu ruling family and stipulated for an annual subsidy of 24 lakhs of rupees as the price of protection. The dangers, against which protection was required, were then hammering at your doors and, if, as a result of the protection extended, those particular perils have disappeared and Your Highness lives in the heart of profoundest peace, he would be a bold—and I would add—a foolish man who could assert that the need for the protecting hand was less great than it had ever been or that the dangers, if more remote, were any less great than it had ever been in the early years of the 19th century. In 1881, after 50 years of British administration, the State of Mysore was handed over to Your Highness' father and certain treaty obligations of the State were commuted on terms favourable to the Durbar for a further payment of 10½ lakhs. Your Highness' Government has made frequent representations to the Government of India in favour of some reduction of these payments. The Government of India, while not failing to appreciate your point of view, has always held, as it holds to-day, that having regard to the benefits conferred upon the State, the subsidy was not disproportionate. But there is room in the relations between a paramount power and those rulers who acknowledged its paramountcy for other qualities be-

sides strict justice. For many years we have watched and admired the maintenance and development of those high standards of administration which you have inherited from the great British administrators who nursed your State. We have not forgotten the noble services you have rendered to the British Government when the need for service was the greatest and we are not blind to what Your Highness personally has done to set an example of the fashion in which the Government of a great State should be conducted. But we have also felt that so long as the provincial contributions remained unliquidated, the provinces must have the first claim on any surplus we might enjoy. The analogy between the provinces and the States is not of course complete, but they are alike in one respect. Both have important work to do for the millions committed to their charge and both want money to enable them to do it. We have now been able to limit for this year, and I hope for ever, the contributions formerly payable by the provinces and we have been therefore more free to consider your representations no longer hampered by that particular impediment. Mysore has, perhaps, a longer tradition of progressive Government than any other State in India and the Government of India can feel assured that any relief which they may feel it in their power to give will enure to the benefit of the people of your State. Your Highness, the Government of India, reviewing all these and other considerations, have come to the conclusion that generosity may often be the highest statesmanship and have accordingly decided to remit in perpetuity with effect from the next financial year 10 lakhs out of the annual subsidy you now pay, thus reducing the amount to the sum originally fixed by the treaty of 1799. The remission I now announce might have come more appropriately three or four years hence on the 50th anniversary of the Rendition, but it is a matter of real pleasure to me to be able to announce on the occasion of my first visit to your State this practical recognition of the regard we have for the spirit in which Your Highness has maintained the traditions of Government to which you found yourself the heir. In this matter too we are not acting without precedent. This extra payment was at its first imposition out of consideration for the financial situation in the State, remitted for a period of years and as those responsible for the Government of India in that day decided to assist Mysore at the moment when those entrusted with its administration were on the threshold of their task, so we are inspired with the desire to

assist Your Highness to make further progress in the discharge of the trust committed to your hands.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I ask you to join with me in wishing all prosperity to the State of Mysore and to drink to the health of our distinguished host, His Highness the Maharaja.

MYSORE MUNICIPALITY

The following is His Excellency the Viceroy's speech in reply to the Mysore Municipality's address on 29th July 1927 :

Mr. President and Gentlemen,

It is with no ordinary pleasure and interest that Lady Irwin and I have been looking forward to our visit to the historic and beautiful city of Mysore ; and it is particularly gratifying to us both that our arrival should have so nearly synchronised with the celebrations, by his people, of the Silver Jubilee of His Highness the Maharaja. In the ordered loveliness of the Mysore city, the influence of the 25 years of his peaceful and beneficient rule is everywhere discernible. The natural beauties of your city, under the shadow of holy Chamundi Hill, have been improved upon until, as you have not unjustly claimed, a few workmen's huts have been transformed into a veritable garden-city.

In thanking you, gentlemen, most sincerely for the cordial address of welcome presented to us this morning, I cannot but remark that it must be in no small measure due to your forethought and enterprise that Mysore to-day presents so smiling, and so fair a countenance to delight the new-comer. The excellence of Mysore roads is well-known : and the perfection of your system of electric lighting is at once the envy and the despair of many a township in British India. I look upon this auspicious occasion as my formal introduction to Southern India: for, apart from a short visit to your sister city of Bangalore, I have, as yet, been only in the North. It is therefore with keen interest and expectation that I approach, for the first time, the immemorial civilisation of the Dravidian Peninsula and one of the most admirably administered of the Indian principalities.

Since the rendition of 1881, Mysore has been steadily earning the reputation of a model state. Two wise and merciful princes in the last half a century, aided by experienced officials, both Indian and British, and sustained by an enlightened popular opinion, have built, upon solid foundations, an edifice of good government, of which all of you must indeed be proud. This spirit has evidently spread widely over the field of local adminis-

tration, and it is a source of the utmost satisfaction to Lady Irwin and myself, to observe the rapid progress which is even now being made by the Municipality in the provision of the much needed social services. The extension of housing accommodation on modern lines for the poorer classes of your fellow citizens, the solution of the beggar problem, the prevention and cure of that dreadful scourge, tuberculosis, and the betterment of sanitation, are, I understand, among the laudable objects which you, the city-fathers, are at present labouring to achieve. May the highest success attend your efforts. In other directions the Mysore University, the State agricultural department, the Sivasamudram waterworks and the magnificent Krishnarajasagara reservoir, stand as permanent testimony to the vision and genius of the people of Mysore, who may thus be stimulated by the tradition of achievement, to keep burning the torch of enlightened progress.

Mr. President and Members of the Municipal Council, on behalf both of Lady Irwin and myself, I thank you most heartily for the loyal and open-handed welcome which you have extended to us to-day.

MYSORE UNIVERSITY

The following is His Excellency the Viceroy's speech on receiving the honorary degree of Doctor of Science from the Mysore University :—

I am conscious of the high honour which this University has done me, by conferring on me the honorary degree of a Doctor of Science ; and I value the words which you, Mr. Vice-chancellor, have been good enough to speak in regard to what you have termed my hereditary connection with the Indian Universities. I thank you, Your Highness, and you, Sir Brajendranath Seal, and the members of the University Senate, for having given my name a coveted place in the rolls of this great seat of learning. Degrees come to most of us by sheer hard work and study, by burning the midnight oil, by scorning delights and living laborious days. More of us, may, I say, achieve degrees, others more fortunate like myself have degrees thrust upon them, and I confess that, after reading the syllabus of the subjects required of a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Science, I am not sorry that, as your statutes put it, my eminent position has qualified me to take a short-cut and an easy path to my academic honours.

I too, however, in my time, have trodden the more difficult road, and we must all ask ourselves, as I am going to ask you, especially the younger among you, to think for a moment, what it means to us to have reached the end of our University career when the bachelor's hood and gown are at last thrown upon our shoulders. What do we feel they really represent? It should not merely be a feeling of relief that we have finished a series of troublesome examinations which have pursued us since boyhood; and if we think only of the material gain or position which our success is to bring, we have clearly been wasting the precious opportunities which a university education offers us. We no doubt derive legitimate satisfaction from the thought that the letters after our name are henceforth a token of intellectual achievement; but there are a few, I hope, to whom a degree means no more than this. To those at any rate who have taken with both hands what a university has to bestow, it ought to mean that they have learned to think things for themselves, have tested them in the great laboratory of truth, and have allotted to each its proper place in their scheme of life, that they can show in their culture and their character the twin stamp of all that is best in university training and that they are now going out into the world, determined to extend the frontiers of their knowledge and to repay the debt they owe to their university, by using to the best advantage the lessons it has taught them.

BAHAWALPUR.

OPENING OF THE ISLAM HEADWORKS

Of the total area of 8,000 square miles of soil to be irrigated under the Sutlej Valley Project 28,25,000 acres lie in Bahawalpur as against 1,942,000 in British India, and the remainder of 3,41,000 acres, in Bikaner. The two canals to serve Bahawalpur take off from the Sutlej above the Sulemanke Weir, sixty miles below Ferozepore. Two more take off from above the Islam Weir which H. E. the Viceroy opened on 24th October, 1927; and two more will flow from above the Weir to be constructed for Bahawalpur service only at Panjnad.

H. E. the Viceroy, in opening the Islam Headworks said:

Your Highness, Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen, Just a year ago when we had the pleasure of enjoying Your

Highness' hospitality, I had occasion to express my gratification at seeing something of your State at such an interesting stage in its history when the extension of the great Sutlej Valley Project was about to bring so vast a change over the face of Bahawalpur. It is a source of much satisfaction to me to be able to-day to identify myself with an important step towards the completion of that great and beneficent scheme. Lady Irwin and I deeply appreciate the warm and sincere welcome which His Highness has extended to us both on the present occasion also and I speak for her as well as for myself when I thank Your Highness most cordially for your thoughtful and generous hospitality.

I have during the last few days performed two similar ceremonies higher up on this system and have been, therefore, able to gain an idea of the immensity of the project. I do not think I need enlarge on the benefit which will accrue to Your Highness' State by the penetration of the waters of the desert branch into its waste places and by the improvements which will be made possible in the existing cultivation by the assured supply from above the Islam Weir. To Bahawalpur's lot has fallen a large share of the irrigation from the Sutlej Valley Project and I must again congratulate Your Highness on the wise decision to participate in a scheme which is destined to bring widespread prosperity to your subjects and increased importance to your State. I am glad to learn that the sales of colony lands are progressing satisfactorily and that the average prices realised show an improvement on those obtained last year.

GRANTS TO COLONISTS.

Your Highness, I am sure, will recognise the fact that, however good the land may be and however perfect the arrangements for irrigation, success can be achieved only by inspiring confidence in those areas from which you draw your colonists and that every effort should accordingly be made to maintain such a standard of impartial and efficient administration as may induce capitalists readily to invest large sums of money in the State. Your Highness' scheme of peasant grants of special concession rates to cultivating Zamindars who will reside in their holdings and till the soil in person has my unqualified approval. I understand that up-to-date no less than Rs. 16 lakhs have been deposited and that these civil granters will be further supplemented by a large number of serving or retired men of the Indian Army.

This scheme provides a virile population for the desert areas which will, as I hope and believe, form the backbone of the new colony. I know that owing to a variety of contributory causes the original estimate of the cost of this project was proved to be misleading and that Your Highness' Government has, in consequence, been called upon to meet a very considerable increase in expenditure. I recognise and fully sympathise with your Highness in the disappointment this wide variation from the earlier calculations must have caused you. But I feel no doubt that with such a prize in view the State will surmount all difficulties in their efforts to win it and I can assure Your Highness that you can always count on my friendly sympathy and advice in this matter.

Future Management

I feel confident, Your Highness, that this canal has a great future opening out before it and that one of your greatest interests will always be to see that it is maintained at a high level of efficiency. We are constantly reminded how wayward and fitful a maid is Nature. Trained and assisted by the intelligence of man she can be induced to yield her gifts in rich profusion. Unguided and uncontrolled, she readily relapses into license or sterility. Your Highness will not be slow to draw the moral of my parable. Without constant care and supervision this canal, like all man-made schemes, can, with difficulty, withstand the ravages of time and the assaults of fickle nature. It will be to the lasting honour of Your Highness and Your Highness' officials to make quite certain that the future organisation of your canals is worthy of the great Punjab Canal System of which it is a part. It is obvious that without a properly trained Engineering and revenue staff the full benefits of irrigation can never be obtained and I am glad therefore, to know that the Punjab Government is co-operating with Your Highness' Government in training your own State staff during the period of three years in which the Punjab Government will maintain the channels before making them over to Your Highness' charge but this by itself will not be enough. I am told that the State will require a staff of about 50 engineers apart from the revenue staff to maintain the canals on their proper level of efficiency. It is, therefore, satisfactory to know that others have been sent to colleges for training and they doubtless will in due course, become efficient and valuable officers. At first, however, they will necessarily lack practical

experience but I feel no doubt that Your Highness' Government appreciate the importance of this aspect of the case and will not fail to take adequate measures to deal with it.

It is fitting here to mention the names of three gentlemen to whom a meed of praise is due for their unremitting exertions in the furtherance of the work which I am to-day inaugurating. The first is the Agent to the Governor-General for Punjab States, Lieutenant Colonel St. John to whose foresight and experience Bahawalpur is so deeply indebted. The second is Mr. Barrow, whose expert knowledge of the inception and administration of Colonies in the Punjab has been of incalculable advantage to the State, and the third is Mr. Fitzpatrick, whose knowledge and experience will, I am glad to think, still be at the service of the Durbar in his new position. It is time now, Your Highness, that I should formally declare these headworks open. I speak for all the company present here to-day when I say that I most earnestly trust that they may fulfil the high hopes we build upon them. I know that Sir Malcolm Hailey is with me in assuring to Your Highness all the assistance that the Government of India and the Punjab Government can lend you in furthering the prosperity of this great scheme and one and all we wish long life and a smooth course to this canal which is destined to ensure lasting benefit to your Highness' administration and to your people.

BIKANER.

OPENING OF GANG CANAL

H. E. the Viceroy opened the Gang Canal in Bikaner State on 24th October 1927. In replying to H. H. the Maharajah's speech the Viceroy expressed his gratification at being invited to participate in the happiness of the occasion and continued:

Yesterday I had the good fortune to perform the opening ceremony of the headworks at Ferozepur, to which this Canal traces its source. We are now seated 85 miles as the water flows from that spot, and find the streams of the Sutlej guided safely by an infinity of skill and labour to the borders of Bikaner. As Your Highness has just pointed out, special efforts have been made that none should be lost by the way, and I trust that the extensive concrete lining which constitutes a unique feature of this canal may be found completely to serve its pur-

pose, and assure you a steady and adequate flow of water even at this great distance from the head of supply. The canal starts upon its mission of service under the happiest auspices, thanks to Your Highness' foresight. The land about to be irrigated has as you have just pointed out, already been sold to cultivators, who are, therefore, in a position to take advantage of the water as soon as it is delivered to them. I was interested to hear Your Highness refer to the favourable conditions of tenure on which settlers are to hold their land. I listened with much pleasure to the appreciative terms in which Your Highness referred to Mr. Rudkin's services in this connection.

I venture to forecast that ere long many of the unproductive districts of your State will have become a prosperous colony by Your Highness' enterprise. Again, the building of the canal loop of the State Railway, in anticipation of the completion of the Canal itself, should give cultivators the opportunity of finding an easy market for their produce without delay. The construction of the Canal itself has been greatly facilitated by Your Highness's cordial support and by the active assistance rendered by your State officials. It is with special pleasure that I heard you speak of the close co-operation between the State Railway and the Punjab Irrigation Staff, without which the difficulties of the work must have been much more formidable. It was, indeed, a great feat that all the materials for the concrete lining of the Canal should have been transported without a hitch by Your Highness's railway, and I appreciate how much credit is due to your manager, Mr. Fearfield, and the officers who have been working under him. Your Highness has mentioned others to whom we are indebted for the successful completion of the work. I wish to endorse every word of commendation which you have uttered, and will only add that your best assurance for the permanent success of this canal is that it should have been designed and constructed by the Punjab Irrigation Department.

It is an inalienable as it is an invaluable quality of human nature to reach constantly forward, and, therefore, I fully sympathise with Your Highness's anxiety that the Bhakar Dam scheme should, in due course, be carried into effect. Whether the exhaustive inquiry, which the Punjab Government are now making into the various matters connected with this project, will prove it to be practicable or not, I cannot at present say, but I shall await the result of the inquiry with deep interest.

Lost River Restored

And now, Your Highness, I think that all this company must be sharing my eagerness to see the waters at last rushing through these gates we see in front of us, and I must not detain you much longer. As I crossed the Sutlej 15 days ago nearly 300 miles above this point on my way from Simla to Kulu and watched its waters flowing freely and turbulently from the hills of far Tibet, I thought to myself, how little they know of the iron bonds of discipline to which human skill would shortly subject them. I also felt some solace in the thought that some part, at any rate, of the rain which makes life at times monotonous in our summer capital would henceforth find its way to the waiting plains of Bikaner and be welcomed by people who really appreciate it. Researches, I believe, have shown that centuries ago, a river flowed through Bikaner, and that much of what is now a parched and thirsty waste was once a green land of gardens. Long ago it disappeared and with it went the population of this country in a great emigration to the Indus valley. It is a strange and happy reversal of fortune that the lost river of the desert is now being restored to its ancient site and that once again, man will be able to live in comfort and plenty on its plains.

Your Highness, in now declaring the Gang Canal open, I offer you our most heartfelt congratulations on the consummation of this great achievement, and our fervent hopes that it may long endure to bring prosperity to the State of whose fortunes you have been so wise and capable a guide.

CUTCH.

STATE BANQUET

His Excellency the Viceroy spoke as follows at the State Banquet at Cutch on Tuesday, the 15th November 1927 :—

Your Highness, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

I thank Your Highness for the kind and friendly terms in which you have welcomed Lady Irwin and myself this evening. We appreciate them very much and are delighted to have this opportunity of accepting your invitation and visiting Your Highness in the capital of your State. I have always looked forward to seeing Your Highness' State of Cutch. It lies as you truly say, somewhat apart

from the usual track of tourists and Viceroys and as Your Highness has recalled, only Lord Curzon among my predecessors has been privileged to land at Mandvi and to arrive, shaken perhaps but indomitable, at your capital of Bhuj. I would assure Your Highness in this connection that the 27 years that have passed have clearly been good for the health of the road. For yesterday it gave a smooth and comfortable passage to our motor cars, to tread where only that great Viceroy had adventured and that was in itself an attraction, and apart from this the size and importance of Your Highness' State are such as to justify and even demand a closer attention and acquaintance on the part of the head of the Government of India.

Your historical record and associations were also a lure to me. I had heard that Cutch was great and prosperous in the earliest days of the East India Company, a State of flourishing and busy seaports with traders known for daring and enterprise along all the sea boards of the Indian ocean, while the Cutch artificers in gold, silver and enamel were famous throughout the length and breadth of India. I am sorry to learn that to some extent these happy conditions appear to have suffered an eclipse, that your harbours are silting up, that portions of your lands are going out of cultivation, that the trade of your silver workers is languishing and that many of your most successful and prosperous merchants have sought habitations elsewhere. Doubtless the long and lamentable record of famine and scarcity is responsible for these changes, and I am glad to hear that an expert engineer is exploring the possibilities of irrigation as a safeguard against the vicissitudes of the monsoons. The growing paralysis of Mandvi, both as a Port and Town, is, I am informed, due to the abnormal incursion of fine drifting sand which has begun to work up from the ocean bed within the last 30 years. Palliative measures seem difficult, and I am not surprised to learn that Your Highness is considering the development of other ports in your State where the opposing forces of nature are not so strong and insidious. I appreciate the kindness which has pushed on one of these enterprises to faciliate our journey to-morrow. Where Nature seems unkind and monsoons are fickle, it becomes all the more important to examine and remedy other causes which may contribute to the decline of a country's prosperity.

High Rate of Exchange

I have heard and Your Highness has also said that the high

rate of exchange is accused of for some of the temporary depression of Cutch, of the stagnation of its ancient industry and the departure of its more enterprising citizens. It is a commonplace of economics illustrated to a remarkable degree in the post-war history of Europe that a high rate of exchange tends to deprive local industries of their outside markets. Questions of currency are always difficult to laymen and require the earliest and best advice available. Nothing is more certain than that a mistaken policy in such a matter has an immediate and disastrous effect on the trade of any country far more potent than other errors of omission or commission, in the functions of Government.

THE ART OF GOVERNMENT

I am sure that Your Highness realises the danger of delay and am glad to be told that you contemplate early steps to investigate a question so vital to the interests of your State and subjects.

Your Highness is a statesman who has sat in the Councils of the assembled nations and does not need to be reminded that reports of experts and committees are of value as they lead to prompt decisions and early action. The art of Government becomes more complex as the world advances. What satisfied a previous generation may be insufficient for the present and will be less so for the next. For those of us who have to share the burden of direction and control, close personal attention and the assistance of adequate and competent officials are more and more demanded in the interests of those committed to our charge. The combination of too many functions in the hands of one or two officials is to be deprecated and in modern well governed States the higher judiciary is invariably separated from the executive. Your Highness and Cutch are perhaps happy in lying apart from the main current but all the stream is moving forward.

COMMUNAL DISSENSION

I would congratulate Your Highness on the absence of all communal dissension within your borders. The extension of this trouble in British India is a most serious menace to political progress in this country. I have appealed to all patriotic Indians to co-operate in eradicating the evil and although the progress made may seem disappointing, I hope and believe that good sense and moderation may at length prevail. I know that I can rely upon Your Highness and all the Indian Princes to assist with your influence and advice when opportunity offers. Your

Highness' attachment to the British Throne and Empire is well known and every word with which you have proposed the health of Their Majesties is instinct with the deepest loyalty and sincerity. In all times of difficulty and danger I am aware that the Empire can count on devoted support from Your Highness and your people. I thank Your Highness once again for your warm welcome and all the arrangements for our entertainment and comfort. Cutch needs no apology for the absence of famous show places. It has a charm, all its own, with its reroofed white house villages set in wide plains with the background of palms and the sea and the rugged hills that encircle your ancient capital. We are glad to have seen it all and we trust that the friendship with Your Highness will be cemented many times in Delhi and Simla. It will be great pleasure to meet again there and hear more from Your Highness of the success of your further efforts for the good of your administration and people. Ladies and Gentlemen, I now ask you to join with me in drinking good health and all prosperity to our distinguished host, His Highness the Maharao of Cutch.

OPENING OF A CUTCH RAILWAY

H. E. the Viceroy opened the Anjar-Kundla Railway in Cutch on 14th November 1927. He spoke as follows on the occasion :

" Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen—I am very glad to accept Your Highness' invitation to perform the ceremony of opening the Varsanedi-Kundla extension of the Bhuj-Anjar Railway to day. My pleasure is the greater since I understand that, if this railway had not been opened, I should have been required to leave Bhuj to-day at the earliest dawn in order to reach Jamnagar before nightfall. Kundla, where now, thanks to the efforts of Mr. Hemchand Mehta and Mr. Barry, we are to embark in happier circumstances, will be the first Port in Cutch at which steamers can arrive at all tides. The ceremony to-day, therefore, marks a new era of comfort for travellers to and from this interesting State. I congratulate Your Highness on this new development.

The provision of adequate communications is rightly held to be a proper function of all good governments, and few are more important in bringing economic prosperity and progress to any country. The facts and figures given by Your Highness are illuminating and the silting up of your chief port of Mandvi has evidently made the opening of this Kundla Port impera-

tive; for a State that is accessible from the sea and at high tide only must be severely handicapped in all its progress.

I have listened with great interest to Your Highness' statement of the reasons underlying your refusal hitherto to be linked up with the railway systems of India. They doubtless had force in the past but I am glad to understand that Your Highness recognises that conditions have now changed and that you look forward to connecting the Anjar-Bachau extension with the existing railways to the north and east of Cutch. I share Your Highhess' belief that such a connection cannot be other than advantageous to the social progress and economic prosperity of your country; and when the developments to which Your Highness has alluded have taken place, it will be possible for future Viceroys to reach Your Highness' State by land as well as by sea, and tides will become matters of less moment than they are at present. Your Highness will realise that so far as the other parts of India are concerned the existing interests in the matter of revenue and such safeguards as may be necessary for the preservation of internal security must not be overlooked. I have no doubt that Your Highness will be ready to co-perate with Government in these important matters. I have now much pleasure in declaring this Railway open ".

JAMNAGAR.

STATE BANQUET

H. E. the Viceroy delivered the following speech in reply to the speech of H. H. the Jam Saheb proposing the Viceroy's health at a banquet given on 18th November 1927 :—

Your Highness, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

I am grateful for the kind and eloquent terms, in which Your Highness has voiced Jamnagar's welcome to Lady Irwin and to myself this evening. We are delighted that it has been possible to visit the States of Western India thus early in my Viceroyalty and obtain the knowledge and sense of reality that can only come from personal contact and experience. As Your Highness has recalled, our first acquaintance began in Geneva some years ago when I, in common with the several delegates of the Nations of the world listened with admiration to the speech, with which you delighted the Assembly. I had of course long before that worshipped from

afar a name that used to appear with almost monotonous regularity at the head of the Sussex batting averages.

Since my arrival in India I have had other opportunities of observing and appreciating the acute intellect, wide and sober statemanship, and social charm that distinguish His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb. It has, therefore, been with feelings of keen anticipation that I have looked forward to visiting Nawanagar and observing so famous and forceful a personality in his own State and among his own people. My visit has been, alas, a brief one, but even within it I have been able to see something of the energy and enthusiasm for the development of the State and the progress and well-being of the people, which mark Your Highness' administration.

Agricultural Policy

I have listened with great interest to the detailed account of these many activities and improvements given by you this evening. I congratulate Your Highness upon them very warmly. Your agricultural policy appears to me to be wholly admirable both in your encouragement of wells and other facilities for irrigation, of which I saw something yesterday and in granting a tenancy right to your farmers. No measure is more important than this, for without it no agriculturist will trouble to improve his holdings. I confess I am surprised to understand that this enlightened policy is the exception rather than the rule in Kathiawar. I trust that those, who have not yet followed Your Highness' lead in this matter, may speedily do so. I was particularly pleased as you took us out to camp to be able to observe the quality of so much of the farming ; the cleanness of the land and the crops upon it. It struck me as being as good as any farming I have seen in India and I feel certain that this is also largely due to Your Highness' interest and encouragement.

I have been much impressed also by the success of Your Highness' experiments in town improvement and planning, which have transformed cramped and insanitary houses and narrow lanes into the fine buildings and the wide thoroughfares, through which we drove two days ago. In olden times a ruler, dissatisfied with his surroundings, would transport the whole population to a new site and a city, selected and built by himself. These are less spacious days and the complications of modern civilisation have in some ways accentuated the saying of Adam Smith that of all baggage man is the most difficult to

move. So Your Highness has had to face and has successfully solved the far more difficult problem of adapting an ancient city to the needs of new conditions and ideas.

You have your reward in the improved health of your people, to which also your generous policy in extending medical relief must have contributed. In all branches of your State administration, I find the qualities, which my previous acquaintance with Your Highness had led me to expect. I am sure that the people of Nawanagar must also recognise and appreciate Your Highness' efforts for their welfare and that your rule is broadbased on their esteem and affection. I am glad to learn that Your Highness has by constituting an Advisory Council given them opportunities of expressing their needs and sentiments. Each ruler must decide for himself, having regard to local conditions, how and when it is right to associate his people more closely with himself in the burdens of Government. A strong central authority must always be maintained in the interests of the people themselves, but when this is secured it can generally be said that the more freely they can express their wishes and aspirations the better ; the final justification for all rule is the happiness and contentment of the governed, and an identity of understanding between a ruler and those committed to his charge must be the secret of all successful personal rulers. That secret, I feel little doubt, you have been fortunate enough to discover, for without such contract and mutual understanding the most benevolent ruler may often be in danger of mistaking the necessities of those whom he governs.

COMMUNAL QUESTION

Your Highness has touched on two questions, which are of present and vital interest to the wider world of all India and all the Indian States, the exacerbation of communal feeling between Hindus and Moslems and the future relations of the States and British India. You are fortunate in having no communal trouble in Nawanagar and you share this happy position with most of the Indian States. It may be that, as suggested by His Highness of Alwar on a recent occasion, religious animosities are accentuated by struggles for political power and influence in the State's patronage does not depend on numbers and votes and you may be reaping some advantage from these conditions. Whatever be the causes in British India, the present widespread cancer of communal strife and bitterness is fraught with grave danger to the body politic. It is axiomatic that a compromise of

tolerance and readiness to abide by the law are the essential preliminaries to success in all democratic Governments and it is accordingly the first duty of every patriotic Indian, whether Hindu or Moslem, to strive his utmost to root out this great and growing evil, to counteract the preachings of intolerance and fanaticism and to imbue a more reasonable spirit among the masses of his co-religionists.

Future of Indian States

The problem of the future relations of your States with British India, where the conditions of rule are slowly but surely changing, is not an easy one. You desire and naturally, both to retain the internal autonomy secured to you by your engagements and treaties and at the same time to have a voice in the questions, which owing to the growing complexity of modern conditions, must necessarily affect India as a whole. Although at first sight these two positions may appear difficult of reconciliation, I trust that time and a full examination, in consultation with all parties concerned, will lead us to the discovery of the true solution. I believe that I can rely on the wisdom of far-sighted rulers like Your Highness, who can appreciate the best interests not only of your States but of India as a whole to use your influence with your brother Princes towards this end.

I thank Your Highness for the kind things you have said about Lady Irwin. It is true that she is keenly interested in all that tends to the welfare of Indian womanhood and she rejoices to think that she has the sympathy and support of Your Highness, whose liberal and progressive views on the subject are well-known. From us both, as from all Your Highness' guests, the warmest acknowledgments are due for the cordiality of our welcome and the most charming arrangements made for our comfort and entertainment.

I appreciate the courtesy, which has avoided reference to matters of controversy between the Nawanagar Durbar and my Government. Differences must sometimes occur, but with goodwill on both sides they should seldom be incapable of being brought to a just and reasonable settlement. The generous instinct, which has prompted Your Highness to leave these matters on one side during our visit, is one with the sportsmanship, which has always distinguished you. It made the name of Ranji a household word to generations of cricketers and it still assures Your Highness an affectionate welcome wherever sportsmen are gathered together. Whether you are catching

sea trout on the west coast of Ireland or shooting patridges on the west coast of India your chief pleasure lies, I know, in offering good sport to your guests and we shall not soon forget our wonderful shoot at Rozi.

It will remain among our happiest Indian memories. I need not say that it would be a great pleasure to visit Nawanagar again and see more of Your Highness and the accomplishments of your administration, but you know well how many claims there are upon my time. India with Burma is a mighty continent and five years are all too short to fulfil one's desires. I thank Your Highness again for the truly delightful time you have given us. My one regret is that my visit should have been the occasion for a mishap to Your Highness' yacht, the " Star of India," a mishap for which there should have been no occasion but for your generous solicitude for our comfort. The event has shown what I believe Astronomy teaches that even the best regulated stars are liable to meet unexpected bodies in their appointed course, but for the future we shall wish her the more firmly such a dispensation of prosperity as may compensate her and you for this unkind stroke of fortune.

But you will perhaps derive a measure of consolation from the fact that the untoward incident has attached you to the company of distinguished rulers, who through history in the persons of the Egyptian Pharaoh or King Canute of England and now yourself have had perforce to recognise the supremacy of the stormy seas, relentless tides, and the shifting sands. Ladies and gentlemen, I now ask you to join me in drinking long life, good health and prosperity to our distinguished and generous host, His Highness the Maharaja Jam Sahib of Nawanagar.

IRWIN HOSPITAL

After laying the foundation stone of the Irwin Hospital, on 16th November 1927, the Viceroy said:

Your Highness, Your Highnesses, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

We all offer you our congratulations, Your Highness, on this occasion which typifies, as you have said, the progressive policy of the Durbar and which also testifies to the sympathetic care which Your Highness has always shown for all classes of your subjects. I accepted with great pleasure Your Highness's invitation to perform this ceremony and I must thank you for the compliment you have paid me by naming the hospital after me. When I look back, as I often shall in years to come, on my visit

to Jamnagar I shall never fail to think of the building that is to bear my name and of the part it will then be playing in alleviating sickness and suffering in your Highness's state.

Your Highness has given us a graphic description of the evolution of medical and surgical practice in Jamnagar. It shows clearly the many difficulties you must have had to surmount in the way of old fashioned and deeply rooted prejudice though I daresay there are some of Your Highness's villagers who vanish into thin air on the arrival of the doctor. But the picture you have drawn sufficiently proves what a long felt want this hospital will fill and I trust that its construction will proceed with all the speed for which Your Highness' other building operations have been conspicuous.

You are building an expensive and modern hospital well-equipped and well founded. Given an efficient staff it must succeed. I have sometimes seen cases where the first promise of institutions such as this has failed of fulfilment through inadequacy of the staff to run them. I feel little anxiety, however, that Your Highness will permit such a thing to happen or if I may transpose a familiar saying, give the tools the reason to complain of the workmen. I know what a keen personal interest you take in this institution and that this is enough to assure its success. It has been a great privilege to me to lay the first stone of this building. May those who receive succour within its walls remember with gratitude the name of Your Highness to whom it owes its rise.

POREBUNDER.

STATE BANQUET

The Viceroy, who visited Porebunder on 19th November, 1927, replied thus to the speech of His Highness the Maharajah at the State Banquet:

I thank Your Highness for your cordial welcome to Lady Irwin and myself. It is a far cry to Kashmir and we count it fortunate that our meeting with Your Highness at Srinagar in April last has led directly to our presence here to-day. There can surely be few greater contrasts from that land of mountains, lakes and valleys than is offered by the Porebunder State with its wide plains swept by the breezes from its extensive sea board. I congratulate Your Highness on your city which has a beauty all its own. I have heard it likened to Port Said and

with its white buildings above the yellow sands, the lines of palms and casuarinas along its wide roads and the dazzling blue blackground of the sea, I can appreciate the resemblance to that link between the West and the East. We ought perhaps to have come to your maritime state from the ocean side but it seemed more convenient and possibly more prudent to take advantage of the railway system which traverses Kathiawar in every direction. The sea wears to-day her most friendly aspect but I can well imagine that when the monsoon is active the winds can drive the mighty rollers in thundering approach far up your breaches.

I have listened with interest to your account of your ancient house and the valour and tenacity with which it has maintained its sway. It is a great tradition the Maharajah Sahib and it must be an inspiration to you in bearing the burden of rule received from your forefathers. From what you tell me of your State I gather that it is so and that your aim is to justify the famous past by a policy of progress and improvement in the present. That is the right way to use tradition for to rest on past laurels is to run the risk of becoming merely the shadow of a mighty name. The record of your activities given us this evening would show that Porebunder is in no such danger at present and it is clear that Your Highness realises that the best way to command success is to deserve it.

You tell us of movement and progress in all directions commercial, industrial, and agricultural and I have myself seen something of your port development in the interests of your traders. With an open roadstead unapproachable in the monsoon you are faced with considerable difficulties ; but energy and perseverance can conquer many of them and I have every hope that the port of Porebunder under Your Highness' auspices will have its due share of the growing trade of India. This is perhaps hardly the time or the place to touch on railway questions which my experts on the Railway Board assure me are in Kathiawar thorny and difficult beyond belief. I am told that solution might be easier, the comfort of ordinary passengers be enhanced and that difficulties would largely disappear if they were treated more as business proposition and not so much as matters of state's prestige and rivalry. They are perhaps the only class of cases in which the compromise and co-operation, on which Lord Reading laid so much stress in 1924, have not yet been fully realised.

I am glad to learn that three years' experience of direct relations with the Government of India has satisfied you with the success of the new arrangements. It comes with especial force from Your Highness who has given so generous a measure of acknowledgement to the Bombay Government and the Bombay Governors for the progress and well-being of your State in the past. Changing times, however, bring changing needs and I am convinced that the general policy of bringing the Indian States into closer relation with the Viceroy and the Government of India is in the present right. I would not willingly give up the wider and more intimate knowledge of the States which it has brought to me as Viceroy. I take the keenest and most friendly interest in your historic past, in your present problems and in your future developments. I must thank Your Highness for recognising this so warmly in your kind words this evening. As you have pointed out our ancestral associations should have made me a friend of the Indian Princes and I confess that in my case the memory of my grandfather is reinforced by a natural bias in favour of ancient and honourable institutions.

No man can to-day foretell with certainty in what precise fashion as time goes on British India and the States are likely to be enabled best to take their appropriate part in working together for the good of this great country. That such closer collaboration will be the result of powerful forces which know no territorial or political boundaries, I can hardly doubt and I feel no less sure that in this regard the States have both a great opportunity and a great responsibility which must impel rulers to be true to themselves and those ideals of good Government of which they must all be aware. Good communication, cheap and expeditious justice, public health, education, all that can be included in unselfish devotion to their people's interests—if these are present no State can be in danger, for the greatest security to any ruler lies in the love and contentment of his people. I am glad to know Maharajah Sahib that you appreciate and strive to realise these ideals in Porebunder. The knowledge that it is so, has added much to the pleasure of our brief visit to your State.

Last, but not least, I must thank you for your kind reference to Lady Irwin who shares all my interests in this most interesting land. In special she welcomes all movements tending to the greater health, happiness, and welfare of the women

of India and she is assured that in this cause that she has at heart, she can count always on the sympathy and help of Your Highness. Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you now to drink with me long life and every prosperity to our kindly host, His Highness the Maharajah Rana Sahib of Porebunder.

JUNAGADH.

STATE BANQUET

His Excellency the Viceroy visited Junagadh on 20th November 1927. At the State Banquet held in his honour, the Viceroy spoke thus :—

Your Highness, Ladies, and Gentlemen:—I have to thank you, Your Highness, in the first place on behalf of Lady Irwin and myself for the kind way in which you have just proposed our health and the rest of the company here to-night for the cordiality with which they have drunk it. We all owe a deep debt of gratitude to Your Highness for the hospitality you have showed us and for the arrangements you have made for our comfort and entertainment. I have long looked forward to the pleasure of meeting Your Highness in your ancient and historic capital and it is an interesting reflection as you have just pointed out that this is the first occasion of its kind for more than a quarter of a century. Your city is indeed one that has many things to make it famous, the grim Umerkot guarding it from above, the wonderful mass of the Girnar with its rocky paths worn smooth by the feet of countless pilgrims and its Asoka stone with memories of the earliest days of Indian history. I have heard much of the ancient and honourable Babi House of Junagadh and of the steady loyalty and good faith which have marked all its dealings with the British Government.

I congratulate Your Highness on your traditions and am confident that you will do your best not only to maintain them but to give them added lustre. You have a great heritage, Nawab Saheb, involving heavy responsibilities. The position of rulers in these days is not easy and if it is to be held with credit in the eyes of the world, it demands considerable personal attention and self-sacrifice. All power should rightly be accompanied by a sense of its responsibilities and unless it is so tempered and controlled, it will certainly be misused and in due course, bring its own retribution. To select and support able and trustworthy

officials is perhaps the most important factor in successful government, but the personal example shown by the Ruler and the interest he himself takes in the welfare of his subjects, are the real and only stable foundation of the high position in which his birth has placed him.

I am delighted to learn that you have had a good monsoon and that your people are contented and happy. Here as elsewhere in India the agriculturist is the vital factor in the country's prosperity and Your Highness wisely recognises this in the special care you take for his welfare. It gave me much pleasure to listen to Your Highness' account of the efficiency of your department and the steady progress that is being made by them in developing your State's resources. I may say that all that I have seen myself and have heard from my Agent and from others, bear out what Your Highness has just said on this subject. I would wish to congratulate Your Highness in particular on your State forces, both Lancers and Infantry, which are reported by the Military Adviser to be a model and example to all Kathiawar. Your Highness realises that if the help which is so freely offered to the Empire in times of crisis is to be of real value, the equipment, training and discipline of your troops must be beyond criticism.

I can assure you that Lady Irwin and I share to the full Your Highness' regret that we have had to cut short the period of our visit.

We had hoped very much to see more of your State and especially to visit the Gir jungles and meet the Indian lion in its last stronghold. I have read that the cause of their disappearance from the jungles of Nawanagar was the sound of cannon fired at rebels in the sixties of last century. I trust that the sound of my 31 guns to-morrow morning may not reach the ears of Your Highness' lions and have a similar effect on them. I was glad to hear the other day that their numbers are not declining though I confess that I had hoped that during my visit, their numbers might have declined at least by one.

It is a pleasure to be assured by Your Highness that my new Political Secretary had won Your Highness' friendship during his tenure as my Agent in the Western India States and I am glad to know that one who is now to be my adviser in all that concerns the Indian States, should have the confidence of the rulers, whose fortunes he will now watch over in another capacity. I am certain that Your Highness will find an equally

firm friend and wise counsellor in Mr. Kealy. I thank Your Highness again for your warm welcome and kind hospitality.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you to drink with me long life and all prosperity to our noble host, His Highness Sir Mahabat Khan of Junagadh.

RAJKOT.

STATE BANQUET

A state banquet was held at Rajkot on 22nd November in honour of the Viceroy. Replying to the toast His Excellency the Viceroy said :

Nawab Sahib, Your Highness, Chiefs and Talukdars, Ladies, and Gentlemen :

On behalf of Lady Irwin and myself I thank you very warmly for your cordial welcome to us this evening and the kind terms in which our healths have been proposed. It has been a great pleasure to us to have the opportunity of visiting the Western India Agency within the second year of my Viceroyalty and of realising at first hand the interest and importance of the states in political relations with my Agent. What I have seen and learned can now be of value to me during the greater portion of my tenure of office. Even a brief visit can be effective in enabling one to view the local questions in a truer perspective. For many years you were connected with the Bombay Government and your aspirations and difficulties were not so directly known as they are now in the charge of the Viceroy and the Imperial Government. But certainly since I assumed office in April 1926, I have not been allowed to forget Kathiawar and some at least of your problems have been insistent in their claims on my attention. It is not surprising therefore that I have seized an early occasion of coming to see for myself a group of States presenting such a variety of interesting aspects.

You have rightly, Nawab Sahib, laid stress on the many claims of your province to be visited by the Viceroy. I have heard of the ancient and honourable history of your ruling houses and of the steadfast loyalty to the British Crown and friendly co-operation with its officers which have marked your relations with the British Government during over 100 years. Your fine traditions will be an incentive to future progress and I am assured that in all times, whether good or evil, His Majesty

the King-Emperor can count on the devotion of all the Princes and Chiefs of the States of Western India.

Other States may call to the artist, the sportsman and antiquarian by the beauty of their scenery, the wild density of their hills and jungles, their ruined cities and historic past. While you have these also you can more fully justify your invitation by your modern and progressive administrations and your intimate association with problems of vital and present interest to India as a whole.

As a great cotton-growing country you are closely linked with one of India's most important industries. Your wide plains have favoured the rapid development of an extensive system of railways. Your merchants and traders have been for generations in touch with the life and energy of the great ports of Bombay and Karachi. It is not, therefore, remarkable if your administrations reflect and respond to modern ideas more fully than where these conditions are non-existent. It is possible that the conditions while making your problems more vivid also make them more troublesome to the Government of India and the Political Secretary will bear me out, when I say that the Western India States' Agency occupies quite its full share of the time of the Central Secretariat. This is partly inevitable and due to the complexity of interests involved in the many interlacing jurisdictions that mark this province. I am glad to understand from my Agent that the States as a whole have responded to my predecessor's appeal for compromise and arbitration. But there still appears to be a residum of cases which are not amenable to such settlement. I trust that that they will grow fewer as time passes and that future Viceroys may enjoy the charming friendship of the cultured Princes of Kathiawar without the painful necessity of giving constant decisions that cannot satisfy one at least of the contending parties.

I would have wished that my time among you had been longer so that I could have visited more of your States ; Bhavnagar for whose administration during the minority of the young Maharajah we are responsible, Dhrangadhra with its new industries, Morvi and Gondal the pioneers of railway and other enterprises, Palitana with its hill of which I have heard almost too much and many others. In these days a Viceroy's time is greatly occupied and it is impossible for him to visit all the places he would wish to. I have however seen enough to realise your importance and to understand the position given to you by common

repute as among the vanguard of the progressive Princes of India.

I know well that in all your endeavours to maintain the high standard of your administration you have had a whole-hearted supporter in the late Agent to the Governor-General, Mr. Watson and that you will continue to have a firm friend and wise adviser in Mr. Kealy. It has been a great pleasure to me throughout my recent tour to find on all sides evidence of the mutual friendship and esteem which exist between my new Political Secretary and the Princes of the Western India States. Such feelings will not fail to be of the greatest assistance to him in the responsible duties which now devolve upon him.

Along with all other thoughtful members of your order you are now anxious and deeply concerned about the question of your constitutional position in regard to and your future relations with the Government of British India. It is a political puzzle of the utmost difficulty and one to which I do not attempt here and now to give any final answer. I would only say that in my view the more your administrations approximate to the standards of efficiency demanded by enlightened public opinion elsewhere, the easier it will be to find a just and permanent solution. Your rights, dignities and privileges under your treaties and sanads have been frequently reaffirmed and I am certain that no British Government will fail to maintain them nor even apart from them would any change affecting your position be likely to be proposed without the fullest possible consideration being given to your views and sentiments.

In my conversations however on this general question with many of the Princes I have become aware of a strong body of opinion in favour of an early exploration of some of the more technical ground by which it is surrounded. Whatever may be found to be the ultimate solution of the wide problem of the States viewed in relation to developments in British India there is I think force in the contention of many of the Princes' order that there are meanwhile certain practical questions which may profitably be examined without delay. It has therefore been decided by the Secretary of State to appoint a small expert committee firstly to report upon the relationship between the Paramount Power and the States with particular reference to the rights and obligations arising from the treaties, engagements and sanads and usage, sufferance and other causes and secondly to enquire into the financial and economic relations between British

India and the States and to make any recommendations that they may consider desirable or necessary for their more satisfactory adjustment.

The personnel I trust will be announced shortly and it is hoped that the committee will assemble in India in order to commence its enquiry in the near future. I have little doubt that it will command the confidence of the States and meet with all the assistance it may require at the hands of the members of Your Highness' order.

I of course share the regret felt by all of you that it has recently been found necessary to reimpose a customs line at Viramgam. Such a line must I recognise in some ways be an inconvenience. The disadvantages are however being reduced to a minimum by the successful efforts that are being made to work in co-operation with the States. The circumstances which have led to the measure have been involved and difficult and I and my Government have to guard the interests of British India while doing justice, to the best of our judgment, to the legitimate claims of the maritime States.

I am glad to be told that your experience has justified the transfer of your States to direct relations with the Government of India and its officers. The change was made before I reached India and I find it difficult to realise conditions in which so large and important a group of States did not share in the common policy and methods of the Political Department directly under the Viceroy. All systems have their drawbacks, but it is my hope that you will continue to be satisfied with the present arrangements and will find at the hands of the Viceroy and his officers not less sympathy, consideration and attention than you had from the Government of Bombay.

I hope to meet many of you again at the Chamber of Princes in Delhi and at Simla if ever you travel to that overcrowded mountain top. I thank you once more for the kind things you have said about Lady Irwin and myself. We shall both cherish the most pleasant recollections of our visit to Kathiawar and of your welcome to us this evening.

DURBAR OF CHIEFS AND TALUKDARS

The following is His Excellency the Viceroy's speech at the Durbar at Rajkot on the 22nd November 1927 :—

Chiefs and Talukdars of Kathiawar,

It is a great pleasure to me to address you here to-day as the third Viceroy who has seen Kathiawar since your States first

came into touch with the British Government nor after the last twelve days in which I hope that I have gained some little insight into your especial needs and problems, do I in any way regret my decision to visit the Kathiawar States thus early in my Viceroyalty.

In November 1924 when my predecessor Lord Reading on an occasion similar to the present announced the creation of a Western India States' Agency and the establishment of direct contact between the Rulers and Chiefs of Western India and the Central Government, he expressed the opinion that some of you might be inclined to fear that formal and official relationship was about to take the place of the cordial and unfailing goodwill that had previously subsisted between your States and the Government of Bombay. I think I may now safely say that if this was the case then, the intervening three years have amply proved that there was no foundation for any such apprehensions and we may confidently assert that the rapid advances made by Kathiawar along every avenue of progress in recent years are a sure indication of the success of this great reform.

I am also glad to observe that in the large majority of cases that have come under my notice the advice of Lord Reading to inaugurate also a new period of mutual toleration, compromise and real co-operation in your relations with each other has been taken to heart and loyally acted upon by you. In these changing times, Gentlemen, you are faced by the same problems as confront the greater States, but you have your own special difficulties also in that smaller units may find it hard to reach the standard of administration demanded by modern opinion or to keep pace with the progress shown by their larger neighbours. I am not here to advocate what is impossible or to place before you ideals that are obviously beyond your reach. But I would ask you all to realise that the principal justification of all rule is that it should be good rule, that you are the custodians of your people's interests and that their welfare rather than selfish enjoyment should be your principal and constant aim I am glad to understand that many of you appreciate this but it is so important that none should lag behind that. I feel myself justified in bringing it specially to your notice on this occasion. The provision of independent courts of justice, the provision of good schools and the maintenance of roads and communications are functions of Government which I would especially commend to your attention.

The prosperity of the cultivating classes is another important factor making for contentment and I am told that in many States this is hampered and improvement is stayed because the cultivator is a mere tenant-at-will liable to ejectment at a moment's notice. A right of tenancy has been found elsewhere to be an indispensable incentive for better agriculture. I know there are difficulties and that measures are required to prevent the right falling into the hands of the money-lenders. But when dangers can be foreseen they can be avoided and I would strongly direct your attention to the far-reaching benefits inherent in the security of tenure to the cultivator to the country's side and ultimately to the ruler of the State or taluka himself. For his people's interests are in reality his own and he need not doubt that any improvement in their general conditions will be later on reflected in the public revenues. I trust that the findings of the Royal Commission on Agriculture may produce much of interest to the land-owners in this province. I would recommend all of you who can do so to visit the agricultural show which will be held next year by the Bombay Government at Ahmedabad. You will not fail there to learn much of value to your tenants in new methods of agriculture and improved varieties of crops though I am well aware that in the matter of horse breeding and the rearing of live stock, some of the farmers of Kathiawar have won for themselves a position of pre-eminence.

As the representative of the King-Emperor, I have been distressed beyond measure by the terrible havoc that has been wrought by the recent floods in some parts of Kathiawar and I know that many of you here to-day have undergone heavy losses although the damage has happily not been so serious as in the neighbouring country of Gujerat. To those of you who have suffered I offer my sincere sympathy but it is perhaps some consolation after the drought and famine that you have sometimes experienced in former years, to know that the water-level in rivers and wells must have risen to its maximum, assuring success to the winter crops and providing the copious vegetation which may bring good rain again next year. In 1926 also the monsoon was plentiful and I trust, we may now stand at the commencement of a cycle of good years and an era of progress and prosperity for all of you in Kathiawar.

Chiefs and Talukdars, I am sincerely glad to have met you here to-day as Viceroy and Governor-General. I have a special care for the interests of all Indian States both great and small·

and I should have felt my visit to the Western India States' Agency incomplete without this opportunity of greeting you personally and making your acquaintance. I would wish to assure you as has already been done by my predecessor that you can count upon the friendly help and sympathy of myself and my officers in your troubles, upon our advice in your difficulties and upon our encouragement in all measures taken by you for the improvement of your administration and your people's good.

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE

His Excellency the Viceroy speaking on the occasion of prize-giving at the Rajkumar College on 22nd November 1927 said :

Princes and Chiefs of the Western India States, Mr. Principal, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

It gives me the greatest pleasure to preside at this prize-giving to-day and I should like to begin by congratulating all those Kumars to whom I have just handed the coveted rewards of hard and successful work. I must also offer my thanks and congratulations to those who have just given us such excellent recitations. I wish to thank you too, Mr. Principal, for the kind way in which you have referred to my visit in the speech to which we have just listened. I can assure you that Viceroys find great satisfaction in the fact that their visits to Kathiawar can now be more frequent than they were in the past and I wish that the intervals between them could be even further reduced. However, the world changes and we change with it and with the perfecting of modern means of transport, I fancy that a term has been set to the comparative isolation of Kathiawar imposed upon it by its somewhat remote position on the map of India.

You have referred briefly, Mr. Principal, to the anxiety which has recently been felt by those who take an interest in Chiefs' Colleges. You are aware that their future has been receiving the attention of my Government and that tentative proposals have been made for their reconstitution. Though it is premature for me at this moment to forecast the judgment on those concerned in these proposals, I am convinced that the colleges have done and are doing work of high importance to India and I am personally anxious to do everything that I can to extend the sphere of their utility.

I do not propose to detain you with a long speech. There are only a few things I wish to say to you. Firstly to the

Princes and Chiefs who are here to-day and secondly to the Kumars who are members of this College. To the first I speak not so much as to Princes and Chiefs but rather as to old boys and old friends of the Rajkumar College. As you, Mr. Principal, have pointed out this College is a great co-operative effort started and very largely maintained by the Princes and Chiefs of the Western States. They have reason to be proud of it. That they should have combined with this object more than 50 years ago is an example of what India to-day chiefly needs; viz., the will to work whole-heartedly and for a common purpose with people of whom one personally perhaps knows little and with whose point of view one may not at all times feel agreement. It is unnecessary for me to remind you of how much the Princes have it still in their hands to do for this College and particularly of the part which old boys may play, in maintaining the high standards and lofty tradition of their old school.

I think that perhaps in the case of some schools in India this feature is not so noticeable as in our English public school life but here at Rajkot where the thread of long family tradition runs happily through the school life, you have special opportunities to exert this kind of beneficial influence. Your old boy is perhaps the best critic that his school can have. He may be at times rather inclined to play the role of *laudator temporis actise puero*, to mistrust innovations and to complain that things are not as they were in his day. That is a weakness to which most of us succumb with advancing years. But the old boy is your most faithful champion of the good name of the school, jealous of its best traditions, keenly desirous of its success in the classroom and on the playing field, and in his interest and affection for his old school you have a firm foundation for its future welfare.

As you, Mr. Principal, have pointed out we see plenty of evidence around us of the generosity of old members of this College and I hope that this fine spirit will continue to find many who are keen to emulate it. There is or ought to be no boy who does not owe an unpayable debt to his old school. It has made him what he is and he can discharge a part of his obligation by becoming, as it were, a trustee for its good name and success.

To the Kumars of this College I can probably say little that has not often been said to them before. You will have, when you leave the College to fill great and responsible positions and

your lives here may exert great and enduring influence upon how you acquit yourselves in them later on. Your people will rightly expect to find their rulers possessed of those qualities of intellect and character which will enable them to fulfil the duties that birth has brought them. You have here the means of training intellect and moulding character. Use these wisely and you will be storing for yourselves treasures of permanent worth in your after life. Neglect them and you will, when too late, regret your wasted opportunities.

You are here making friendships which will endure through life and may in future mean a potent bond between two States. But let me also ask you to look for a moment across wider spaces. When you come here you have probably seen very little of Kathiawar and you have perhaps taken little interest in anything outside your own homes. That is the experience of most English boys. Also as you grow older and make friends, the play of mind on mind begins to implant wider interests and you come to think of yourselves as members of a College that includes Kumars from all over Kathiawar and beyond. Later, as you become more senior you realise that each of you is concerned in anything that concerns India even if it may not appear directly to affect you. India again, is a part of a wider organisation. This country and you along with it, cannot disregard anything of importance that may happen in the British Empire; for whatever touches the Empire touches India and what touches India touches you. But in these days we cannot even rest our eyes finally upon the Empire. Each part of the world has become in the last 100 years more dependent on the others than our ancestors would have dreamed possible, more dependent even than is generally realised to-day. This has given great opportunities to the leaders of nations but it has also brought great dangers. To take advantage of the opportunities and if possible to avert the dangers, an organisation has been formed that is without parallel in the world's history. India belongs to the League of Nations and the members of the order of Princes have been among her most active and valued representatives. They have set you a good example and I hope that you will make a special study of recent developments in the history of the world.

I am not suggesting that you should not keep the first place in your thoughts and in your affections for your own States. On the contrary, I would urge you before all to work

loyally for them. But there is a foolish idea abroad that one can only serve one's own unit, be it a State or nation, province or Empire, by refusing to consider anything beyond it. Yet the truth is that loyalty is not essentially narrow. The true interests of a nation or State cannot be discovered without looking beyond its boundaries and the interests cannot be served without working for the whole, of which it forms a part. It has always been easy to arouse the patriotism of a people by appealing to their jealousies or their fears and that has given rise to the idea that a patriot is necessarily hostile to a foreigner and that patriotism is the spirit of self-assertion. This is a profound mistake. Even self-interest demands consideration for others and this applies to communities as to individuals. But the man of ordinary education and opportunity may not have the time or the interest to look beyond his own narrow circle. It is, therefore, to you Kumars that he must turn for guidance and, if you would guide your States wisely, you must look beyond them and know something of other States of the Empire and of the world. This will be brought home to you more clearly when you leave the College, but it is not too early for you now to form opinions on big issues. Your opinions at present may not be well-founded or of much importance to other people. Yet to yourselves they will, as your first political judgments, be of great value, though you may revise them later. Let them be based on an effort to understand the facts.

I think that the value of education is principally to be found in the acquisition of a sound judgment, well-trained and capable of distinguishing between what is true and what is specious, what is sound coin and what is counterfeit and inasmuch as we can never hope to make ourselves masters of all the subjects with which, as administrators, we may have to deal, we must seek to gain the faculty of so judging men that we can know whom to mistrust and to whom to give our confidence. This surely we learn at school, as here we also come to test our judgments by those of others and learn from the class of thought. I would ask you therefore to think over the dictum of a modern historian, that no man is entitled to express an opinion upon any controversial question until he can understand how men, as able and honest as himself, can hold opinions widely different from his own.

That is all I have to say. I wish you, Mr. Principal, with your Staff and all the Kumars present and future all success,

happiness and prosperity in your work and games and life during the many long years to come.

KAPURTHALA.

GOLDEN JUBILEE OF MAHARAJAH'S RULE

At the banquet held in Kapurthala during the Golden Jubilee celebrations of H. H. the Maharajah of Kapurthala's reign, H. E. the Viceroy spoke as follows on 26th November 1927:

This is indeed a rare occasion and I rejoice that Your Highness' hospitality has enabled me and so many others to be present at it. I must begin by asking Your Highness to allow me as spokesman for all your guests to say how warmly we wish you many and happy returns of the birthday, which we so auspiciously celebrate to-day. The fiftieth anniversary of any event in the life of any ordinary man is apt to find him nearing the end of his active career or in mellow retirement. We are delighted to think, Your Highness, that your golden jubilee as ruler should come while your natural force is still unabated and you are able still with full energy to devote yourself not only to the affairs of your State but also to wider and imperial politics.

If I may be allowed for once at a State banquet to make a remark on our host's personal appearance, I would say that nobody looking at His Highness to-night would readily believe that half a century has passed since he took his seat upon the *gadi*. May I, while I am on this topic, go one step further and echo His Highness' satisfaction that whereas since he came of age, the figure of his State's revenue has doubled, that of his own person has decreased by half.

Your Highness has just spoken in the kindest terms of Lady Irwin and myself and we both warmly appreciate all you have said. I would also ask you to believe how grateful we are for the hospitality with which you have entertained us and for all the trouble which you and Your Highness' officials have taken to make our stay in Kapurthala so comfortable and pleasant.

The brief sketch you gave us to-night of the progress in internal administration during the last 50 years was enough to indicate the vast improvements which your rule has brought to the State. It is not for me to follow you in detail through them but I know both from my own personal observation and from what I have heard from my advisers, that Kapurthala ranks high

among the Indian States in the quality of its administration. This I have no doubt is largely due to the sound principles upon which that administration is based, to the keen interest which Your Highness has always taken personally in State affairs and to the attention to detail, which you apply in a remarkable degree too, to all that comes under your supervision.

Among the most valuable qualities in any ruler are the faculty to choose wisely those to whom he entrusts responsibility and the capacity to trust those whom he has so chosen. I know very well how much, as you have said, the State owes to the ability and efficiency of your Chief Minister, Khan Bahadur Abdul Hamid, who has enjoyed Your Highness' confidence and filled this responsible post with success and credit for the last 12 years. To this high standard in the public service we must largely attribute the peace and contentment, which continue to prevail in your State and the harmony which exists among the various sections of your subjects.

He is indeed a happy man in India to-day who can say that in his part of the country no discord exists between the two great communities and I know that Your Highness will do everything in your power to preserve this happy state of affairs. It is a great pleasure to me to hear of the close co-operation which has always existed between Your Highness and the British authorities. A striking example of this was seen in 1923 when the storm centre of the Akali trouble was not far from your borders and the police of Kapurthala played an important part in combating sedition and worked whole-heartedly in conjunction with the Punjab police in putting down forces of lawlessness and disorder.

I sincerely hope that troublous days are past never to return but I know that if need be, we may always rely on Your Highness' traditional friendship to Government and loyalty to His Majesty the King-Emperor.

It is a matter of great satisfaction that Your Highness' State troops continue to maintain their high reputation. The report I receive of them are excellent and speak of the fine quality of the troops and specially of the proficiency they have attained in signalling. I was greatly impressed by the turn-out and the general appearance of the Guards of Honour and escort which I had the pleasure of seeing yesterday. Great credit is due to the Durbar and to Your Highness personally for the attention you have bestowed on this important part of your administration and

I have no doubt that any future contingency that may arise will find your State troops as ready and fit to take the fields as they have been in the past.

The question which Your Highness has touched upon, of the future relations between the Government of India and the Indian States is as you know of deep concern to me and I can assure you that I am most anxious if I can, to pave the way for a solution of this difficult problem in such a fashion as may be to the satisfaction and the benefit of both the parties. Your Highness has no doubt noticed the announcement I made a few days ago at Rajkot that the Secretary of State has decided to appoint a small expert committee which will be able to explore some of the more technical ground by which this question is surrounded. I am satisfied that Your Highness is right in believing that the necessity of good internal administration is perhaps more vital to the States to-day than it has ever been before and I rejoice to know that Your Highness so faithfully puts into practice the principles you have enunciated to-night.

I have referred to the part Your Highness has played in international politics. In a letter which I lately received from Lord Lytton, the leader of the Indian Delegation to the recent Assembly of the League of Nations, he spoke in the highest terms of the value of Your Highness' presence at Geneva this year. As you have just said your familiarity with European life and politics stands you in good stead on such occasions and India has been fortunate in having as one of her representatives at Geneva for two successive years one who could dispense such sound sense within the Assembly Hall and such princely hospitality outside.

It is now with very real and sincere pleasure that I am able to announce publicly that His Majesty the King-Emperor has been graciously pleased to confer on you the Grand Cross of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (G.B.E.). I congratulate you most heartily and with my own congratulations, I know that I can associate those of the whole company here to-night. It adds to my pleasure that I should further be authorised by His Majesty to announce this evening that your Private Secretary, Sardar Muhabba Rai and your Military Secretary, Sardar Jarmani Dass, whose services at Geneva were, I know, of the greatest value have been appointed Officers of the same most Excellent Order (O.B.E.).

I am glad to think that your long and successful period of

rule no less than the services you have rendered in the cause of world peace, should have been recognised by such a high distinction and I am particularly gratified that it should have been possible for me to make this announcement on so memorable and auspicious an occasion as your Golden Jubilee.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you to rise and drink the health of our distinguished host, His Highness the Maharajah of Kapurthala and with the toast, to offer him your congratulations on the well-won honour I have just announced.

BARIA.

HOSPITAL AND SCHOOL

The Viceroy, in opening the Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital and laying the foundation stone of the Sir Ranjit Singhji High School, Baria, on the 8th December, 1927 said:

The nature of the double ceremony which Your Highness has asked me to perform to-day has a significance which, in these progressive times, it is hardly necessary for me to emphasise. It is a happy symbol of Your Highness' continuity of purpose that as one building is completed, the foundation stone of another is laid and the fact that one building is a hospital, and the other a school, is in itself sufficient evidence of Your Highness' constant solicitude for the physical and intellectual well-being of the inhabitants of Baria State. I am glad of this opportunity of complying with Your Highness' request, and of being intimately associated with institutions which will perpetuate the names of Your Highness and of His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson whose unfailing interest in medical relief has been of such benefit to the Bombay Presidency during the past four years. I most heartily congratulate Your Highness on the successful completion of a new and well-equipped hospital.

The growing popularity of medical institutions in this State is a clear and welcome indication, not only that the distrust of modern medicine is steadily diminishing, but also that Your Highness' hospitals and dispensaries are being rightly and efficiently administered for the peoples' good. This hospital, which I have no doubt will claim Your Highness' constant and watchful interest, cannot fail to remedy a sorely-felt need in your State; and I know that many sufferers, who would previously have been left to languish and to die, will have cause in the future to be

deeply grateful to the enlightened benefactor who is their ruler.

I am gratified to learn that the philanthropy of Colonel Maharaj Naharsinhji and Mr. Harilal Parekh is to be commemorated by the thoughtful action of Your Highness in associating for all time two wards of the hospital with their memory.

I am well aware that Your Highness' efforts, in the direction both of healing the bodies and training the minds of your subjects, have been hampered at every turn by unusual obstacles—the vagaries of the climate, the inaccessibility of many districts of the State, the conservatism of your general population, leading them to view new departures with suspicion—which have made the introduction of modern medicine and progressive education an ideal difficult of attainment. It is all the more creditable to Your Highness that you have so far accomplished your desires. Indeed the building of which I am to-day by Your Highness' indulgence to be privileged to lay the foundation stone will be the second High School in Baria State. I hope and believe that in due course the onward sweep of education will lead to a demand for yet more high schools and that Your Highness will have occasion still further to add to their number at no very distant date in future. I am interested to learn that education, both primary and secondary, is free in Baria and that there are also scholarships provided for deserving students. Your Highness' valuable scheme for giving to primary education an agricultural tinge, is the seed of a policy which will prove its merit increasingly as time goes on.

Education is principally intended to fit a man to make the best of his environment, and I feel convinced that vocational training of the type that Your Highness has inaugurated is of exceptional importance in an agricultural country like India. The conception of the scholar ploughman is far removed from the old traditional hierarchy of mediæval India with its high caste landlord and low caste tiller of the soil, but it is a conception which is more in keeping with the ideals of modern democracy than many arbitrary distinctions between man and man that exist to-day. I think perhaps one of the chief contributory causes of the middle class unemployment which is one of the most disquieting features of Indian life to-day, is the refusal of the young man of education, to return to his old village and use his knowledge of the land and I am glad to see that Your Highness realises the necessity of equipping the young men in your State with a sound knowledge of the theory of farming. I am,

pleased to hear, that the consequence of transferring the control of educational institutions to the State ten years ago, has been to stimulate the Durbar to great efforts in this direction. Baria has done well in accepting the option offered to all the major States in the Agency of assuming their own responsibilities of school inspection, and I trust that Your Highness' officials will continue to prove themselves worthy of the confidence that has been reposed in them. I will now ask Your Highness' permission to proceed to declare open the Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital and to lay the foundation stone of the High School which is to have the honour of bearing Your Highness' name.

STATE BANQUET

In replying to the toast proposed by H. H. the Maharaja, at the State Banquet H. E. the Viceroy said:

Your Highness, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

It has given Lady Irwin and myself, Your Highness, the greatest pleasure to make the acquaintance of your State and its people, and the interest of our visit here is enhanced by the knowledge that this pleasure and privilege have fallen to the lot of no previous Viceroy. We thank you gratefully for the cordial welcome you have extended to us and for the kind terms in which you have just spoken. I particularly value the assurance Your Highness has given of the continued loyalty and devotion of yourself and your people to His Majesty the King-Emperor—a loyalty which has been proved in the past and will, I know, not be found wanting in the future.

I am indeed, Your Highness, not unaware of the history of your ancient House, of its conquest and rule of Champaner, its struggle against invaders and neighbouring enemies and of the heroic deeds of your ancestors of whom the chronicler has said that they were no unworthy scions of a race to which has been assigned the palm of martial intrepidity, among all the Royal Houses of India.

A hundred and twenty-five years have passed since the Baria State first came into contact with the British power. By that date Your Highness' House had indeed lost some of its old material possessions and no longer held sway over the wide territories it had ruled in the past, but it had lost none of its old independence and still carried its head high even as it does to-day. Baria troops readily took the field in company with the British against their common antagonists, and the assistance.

they eagerly rendered during that troublous period was acknowledged to be of the greatest value. That tradition still stands firm. Your Highness' two platoons of infantry and troops of cavalry form a highly efficient force, well run, and keen on their work. Their turnout is reported to be excellent and I am glad to hear that they have made such a favourable impression when joining in neighbouring manoeuvres with units of the Indian army.

I am glad to know that we can trust to Your Highness to turn out, if need be, such an efficient body of men, and I have reason to believe that in the event of trouble Your Highness and Your Highness' brother would be found at the head of your armed forces. Your Highness has referred to the scheme you have in mind to extend the cultivation of your State by the construction of irrigation and I need hardly say that I shall be keenly interested to hear whether your investigations show that this is feasible. You have also urged the necessity of building further feeder lines of railways. You may be aware that the question of railway construction and development in the whole area in question is under examination by the Railway Board, and an officer deputed by them for this purpose has recently visited the Agency. My Government is fully alive to the value of opening up the country by means of railways, but you will realise that rival claims have also to be considered. In the meantime, however, it is satisfactory to know that sanction has recently been given to the construction of a line from Piplod to Devgad Baria.

I have seen a long list, Your Highness, of the progressive measures which you have carried out in your State during your period of rule. I have referred earlier to-day to your achievements in the realms of education and medical relief. That you also have the agricultural prosperity of your subjects at heart is proved by your system of taxation, your institution of a savings bank for agriculturists, and your grant of occupancy rights in agricultural lands to cultivators. Your interest in the promotion of industries and commerce and in the improvement of your towns and villages is patent too to the observer. I am particularly pleased that Your Highness should have seen fit to mark the occasion of my visit by further action which will in due time enure to the benefit of your subjects. I have no doubt that you will reap the reward of all these labours in the gratitude and increased happiness of your people.

Of Your Highness' personal services to Government there is

also much to say. In all emergencies you have given proof of your practical loyalty and anxiety to serve the King-Emperor. You served in the Great War and if you had had your way you would have been found with our recent defensive force in Shanghai. In all ways, indeed, when opportunity offers, I know that the British Government can always count upon your valuable assistance. Our stay in Baria has been regrettably short and we would willingly have devoted more of our time if it had been possible to gaining a better acquaintance with Your Highness' State. We thank you sincerely for the hospitality you have shown us to-day, and we shall often look back with pleasure to our visit. Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you to rise and drink to the health and prosperity of His Highness the Raja of Baria.

REWA.

STATE BANQUET

His Excellency the Viceroy speaking at the State Banquet at Rewa on the 9th January 1928 said :

Your Highness, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

I must thank Your Highness very warmly for the cordial welcome you have just offered to Lady Irwin and myself, and it is my privilege also to acknowledge the sentiments of loyalty to His Majesty the King-Emperor to which Your Highness has given expression. It has also given me great pleasure to be assured by Your Highness of the friendly assistance which you have always received from the officers of the Government who have been associated with your State.

We have listened to a most interesting speech. I always welcome surveys such as Your Highness has given us of the administrative history of Indian States for they lend me an added meaning to much that I see and hear during my visits and give me, as Your Highness has said, an insight into the aspirations and difficulties of the ruler himself.

I know well that Your Highness' task as the Ruler of Rewa is no light one. The vast area of the State, the backwardness of many portions of it, and the comparatively small revenue available are factors in a problem which is by no means easy of solution. One great difficulty, is I know, the mistrust shared by many of your people, of many of those new elements in modern life which may mean the gradual disappearance of old customs

in a State, the disturbance of the placid contentment of its people and the loss of isolation and aloofness from the outer world. It is seldom that any one views without regret the passing of the old order of things, and I know that Your Highness has sometimes to make a difficult choice between respect for ancestral ways of life and the relentless logic of modern progress. But you have, I believe, marked out for yourself the course of obvious wisdom, to welcome and encourage the forward movement in your State, and to lead it circumspectly along lines suited to its environment. In approaching your task you have youth, intelligence and physical energy on your side and I think that we have every ground for hope that your reign will be a most memorable one in the annals of Rewa and that you will guide the fortunes of your State successfully through the difficulties which must always be associated with a period of awakening and development.

I am well aware of the personal interest Your Highness takes in the administration of your State and of the example you set by hard work and simple living, and I know that if I offer Your Highness advice on one or two aspects of your duties as a Ruler, you will appreciate that it is given with the sole purpose of assisting you to achieve the objects which you have already set before yourself. In particular, I wish to stress the importance of maintaining the efficiency of the public services in your State, whether administrative or judicial. Over-centralisation, in any sphere of public life, seldom stands the test of time: and perhaps the most solid framework a State can have is a well-qualified and well-paid personnel in its public services, fit to be given a full measure of responsibility and who may be entrusted to give their orders, their decisions or their advice, without fear or favour and with a single eye to justice and fairplay. It is not always easy to find this material ready to your hand. I believe that hitherto, owing perhaps to lack of educational facilities, the local supply of competent officials in Rewa has been insufficient to meet the demands of your public service. From this point of view alone, Your Highness will realise the importance of encouraging education of the right sort within your territories. Some time, I know, must elapse before educational facilities in Rewa can reach the standard already attained in most other parts of India, but I feel sure that much, in the meantime, might be done to stimulate educational progress among your subjects and to associate them more closely with the

higher branches of the administration, by sending some of the most promising of them for education and training in British India.

Most countries have learnt by experience the value of a generous system of State scholarships, and I think it possible that Your Highness would find expenditure in this direction well repaid by the result.

Your Highness has spoken tonight of the possible development of the mineral resources of your State. I am in full sympathy with this desire and I can assure you that if expert advice is required the Government of India will be prepared to help in every possible way. At the same time, we have to guard against the delusion that mineral wealth has only to be tapped to bring prosperity and improvement to the whole countryside and I know that Your Highness will not put too great a trust in the prospect of sudden and easy enrichment. More important, more permanent and in this sense, I might say, a better investment than the development of material resources, is the development of your human resources, and I have no doubt that Your Highness is alive to the necessity of pursuing a policy which will lead to the progress and contentment of your people as a whole. Your State like the great majority of India, is so largely dependent upon agriculture that a sound agricultural policy will probably be of more benefit than anything else to the people ; and in a sound agricultural policy, I include the improvement of cattle, an object which must carry a very special appeal to the heart of every Hindu Ruler.

I can assure Your Highness that the Government of India sympathise with your anxiety for the development of railway communications in your State, and it was a matter for regret that it was not possible to find a suitable route for the Central India Coalfields Railway within Your Highness' territory. As Your Highness knows, new alignments have now been proposed from Katni to Sangholi through the coalfields and from Maihar to Manganj through Rewa and an estimate has been made of the cost of engineering surveys of these lines. Before incurring this expenditure however, the Railway Board have decided that it is necessary to make an investigation into the traffic prospects of these lines, in order to see what return would be likely on the cost of constructing them. The result of this enquiry is still awaited.

Before I conclude I must pay a tribute to the measure of

achievement which has already been accomplished by Your Highness, particularly the improvement of communications, the reorganisation of the police and medical departments, and the building up a reserve fund. If this rate of progress is continued, Your Highness will be able to look back on a truly remarkable career of usefulness and service to India and to the people committed to your charge.

JODHPUR.

STATE BANQUET

His Excellency the Viceroy replying to the toast proposed by H. H. the Maharajah at the State Banquet on 24th January 1928 said :

Your Highness, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

Lady Irwin and I thank Your Highness warmly for the cordial welcome you have extended to us and for all the care and forethought which has been taken to make our stay in Jodhpur so happy and enjoyable. Especially do I welcome the opportunity, which this visit affords of gaining a more intimate acquaintance with the princes and peoples of Rajputana and of seeing for myself, a country so famous in history and so charming in its scenery. I doubt whether in any part of this great continent, the contrast between the past and the present creates a more vivid impression upon the mind. Here in Jodhpur, the Rose-red fort stands. a romantic and picturesque sentinel over the plains of Marwar, its massive architecture reflects the stubborn spirit of its builders and every stone speaks of the brave deeds of Your Highness' ancestors in the wars which fill so many pages in the history of this countryside. Below it, the eye travels over the town of which it was once the protector, but which has now spread far beyond the circle of its guardian walls and whose railway, electric power house, schools and hospitals are visible signs of a modern progressive administration.

Over a century has passed since Your Highness' ancestor first entered into treaty relations with the British Government and in the years that have elapsed, as Your Highness has reminded me, the Jodhpur house has maintained its reputation for unswerving loyalty to the Crown. I prize most highly Your Highness' renewed assurance of fidelity to the traditions of your house. Practical expression was given to these traditions in the

Great War by the assistance rendered by the fine regiment of Lancers, which I had the pleasure of reviewing to-day. Of the honourable distinction then gained by it, Your Highness has good reason to be proud and I have no doubt that, should occasion ever arise, the Battalion of Infantry, which your Highness has lately raised under your personal supervision, would give an equally good account of itself. The name of Sir Pertab Singh, who took the Jodhpur Lancers first to France and then to Palestine is a household word throughout the British Empire and it is not necessary for me here to recall the services he rendered to the Jodhpur State or his lifelong devotion to the British Crown.

Your Highness has refrained from any attempt to survey the administration during the four years, which have elapsed since you were invested with ruling powers, but happily the veil, which your modesty has drawn over your achievements, has been lifted for me and I have learnt with pleasure that these four years have been marked by commendable activity in all branches of the administration. Many new primary schools and an excellent high school have been added to the educational institutions of the State. I much regret that time would not allow of my paying a personal visit to the latter and to the Rajput School at Chopasni, which has done and is doing such notable work for the education of Rajputs. Considerable progress has also been made with the construction of a new hospital, which, when finished will, I understand, challenge comparison with any institution of its kind in India. At the same time, by spending large sums on extensions and improvements to the State Railway, Your Highness has shown that you recognise what a valuable asset good railway communications are, both in facilitating the work of administration and in promoting the social and economic development of the State. Not only has it been unnecessary to finance these projects by raising a loan, but despite this considerable expenditure the invested funds of the State have actually been increased. I congratulate Your Highness on this record of progress and on the careful administration which has maintained your State in such a sound financial position.

I sympathise with Your Highness' anxiety lest your railway system which has been built up with foresight and energy should be adversely affected by the construction of a broad gauge connection between Karachi and Agra. This important scheme

is now again to be examined. Much will of course depend on the alignment eventually selected. Should the project materialise, Your Highness may rest assured that every endeavour will be made to reconcile the conflicting interests and to evolve a scheme which will provide the facilities demanded by a growing port like Karachi without neglecting the rights of existing railway systems.

Your Highness' reference to the agricultural conditions in Marwar touches a subject in which I am deeply interested. I have learnt with great satisfaction of the energetic measures which are being taken for the improvement of the methods of agriculture in Marwar and I was much impressed by the show of horses and cattle, especially of the famous Nagore breed which I saw on Monday afternoon. In a country which by its nature is pastoral rather than arable, experiment and research with the object of developing the best breeds of sheep and cattle will, I feel convinced, repay the trouble and money expended on them. I trust that the labours of the Royal Commission on Agriculture will result in the introduction of more scientific methods in an industry which is the central economic factor of life in India and the importance of which Your Highness has recognised in your philanthropic proposal to endow a Chair of Agriculture at the Benares Hindu University and scholarships for the study of veterinary and agricultural science. I accept with the warmest pleasure Your Highness' suggestion that the Chair and scholarships should be endowed in my name.

Your Highness has referred to the geographical and economic links which bind together British India and the Indian States and to the reactions which constitutional advance in British India may have on the position of the States. Your Highness is aware that a Committee under the chairmanship of Sir Harcourt Butler is now enquiring into certain aspects of the relationship between the Paramount Power and the States and I hope and believe that this enquiry will provide us with a sound basis on which we shall be able in due time to build. In the meantime I will only say that I believe with Your Highness that, if there be on both sides good will and a common desire to find for the various problems, a solution which will conduce to mutual prosperity and progress, we can face without anxiety, whatever the future may have in store.

I feel that I cannot let this occasion pass without making

reference to Your Highness's generous support of the Army in India Polo Team in their endeavour to retrieve the International Polo Cup from America. But for Your Highness's loan of some of your finest polo ponies, apart from your financial assistance, it would have been difficult to send a team to America at all. Though they did not meet with the success we had hoped for, we all admire the gallantry of their effort against opponents, who on the play would appear to have been invincible.

I desire in conclusion to express my gratitude to Your Highness for your appreciation of my endeavour as Viceroy to gain an intimate personal acquaintance with the Ruling Princes of India and their States, their problems and aspirations. In the short time I have been in Jodhpur, I have seen ample evidence, that Your Highness' solicitude for the welfare and prosperity of your subjects, has already won for you an assured place in their affection and esteem. This should be alike the pride and the reward of every ruler who has the interest of his State at heart.

With the rapid spread of education, the problems which the Princes of India have to solve are daily becoming more complex, criticism of their administration more and more insistent, and the highest standard of Government more generally demanded by public opinion. It is wise to recognise and not to ignore the forces which are at work and to realise that a prince who neglects to discharge with humanity and justice the sacred trust which he has inherited, is not only sacrificing the interests of his subjects and his State, but is weakening the position of the order to which he has the honour to belong and is failing in his duty of co-operation for the moral and material advancement of India as a whole.

UDAIPUR.

STATE BANQUET

The following is His Excellency the Viceroy's speech at the State Banquet at Udaipur on the 27th January, 1928 :

Your Highness, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

I rise to offer my cordial thanks to Your Highness on behalf of Lady Irwin and myself, for the kind terms in which you have proposed our health and to my fellow-guests for the way in which they have honoured it. Udaipur and the Mewar State are places of which, one may truly say that their fame has gone

out into all lands. Nobody who has heard of India, has not heard also of the picturesqueness of Your Highness' State and the beauty of your capital, or of the fame of its Ruling House in the annals of Indian History. Nobody who visits India would think his visit complete were he not to see for himself this home of ancient Rajput chivalry. It was, therefore, with peculiar pleasure that I received Your Highness' invitation, because it gave me an opportunity not only of seeing for myself this famous city, but also of drawing closer my personal relations with a Ruler who is held in deep respect by the Princes and peoples of Rajputana. It was a further pleasure to me that, as Your Highness has said, my visit should coincide with an year of excellent monsoon, which has ensured plenty and contentment for the ensuing season.

In these last two days, the charm of Udaipur has indeed cast its spell upon us. In surroundings such as these, pictures of its ancient glories, stories of its old struggles and triumphs come up easily before the mind ; and we look forward with keen anticipation to seeing the scene of some of its most famous exploits when we visit Chittor on Sunday. The story of Chittor and of Your Highness' House covers many pages of Rajput History ; and great must be your pride to reflect that after the vicissitudes of 12 centuries, the fortress still remains in the hands of a direct descendent of the ancient royal house.

Your Highness' lot has fallen in less warlike times, but that the old spirit is still undimmed is clear from the unabated zest shown by the sportsman of nearly four score years, who is still able to endure the rigors of an Indian summer day with the youngest of his staff, and to bring down his tiger at the end of it.

Your Highness has alluded to the friendship of Maharana Sarup Singhji. We shall never forget the steadfast loyalty of Your Highness' great predecessor at that critical time, perhaps the most critical which Britain and India have ever had to face. I rejoice to think that the cordial relations then subsisting between my countrymen and Mewar continue firm to this day.

Let me step, Your Highness, for a moment from the past to the present. Changes are taking place in the India of to-day so rapidly as to demand most careful vigilance and statesmanship on the part of all who who are responsible for the adminis-

tration of any portion of this continent. I feel confident that Your Highness, while preserving all that is best in the old, will, with the wellknown loyalty of your House, do all that is in your power to assist in the solution of the many difficult problems that loom on the horizon.

'I will not detain Your Highness longer except to thank you cordially for your princely hospitality and to give you an assurance of our deep appreciation of your kindness. Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you to join with me in drinking to the health of our most distinguished host, His Highness the Maharana Sir Fateh Singhji Bahadur of Udaipur.

DHOLPUR.

STATE BANQUET

His Excellency the Viceroy spoke as follows at the Banquet held in his honour at Dholpur on 1st March, 1928:

Lady Irwin and I are indeed grateful to Your Highness for the very cordial welcome you have given us on our first visit to Dholpur. It is a visit to which we have long looked forward, not only because I welcome every opportunity of extending my acquaintance with the Indian States, but because we were to be the guests of one, whom we are glad to feel we may count and of whom we naturally think, among our personal friends. We had also heard much of Dholpur tigers and of the luxurious almost demoralising conditions of their daily life and wished to see more exactly for ourselves how far rumour had outrun reality. We, therefore, thank Your Highness for the enjoyment and new experiences you have given us during the last four days and I know that my fellow guests would wish me, on their behalf, to express their sincere thanks to Your Highness for all your hospitality.

I greatly appreciate the kindly allusions to myself which Your Highness has made this evening. I need hardly say that Your Highness is right in thinking that I shall always continue to take the closest personal interest in all that affects the Indian States and that it is my constant desire to study at first hand the problems which now engage the serious consideration of the members of your order. I earnestly hope that the report of the Committee of Experts which is now examining some of these questions will be the means of removing any doubts or uncer-

tainties which may exist as to the legal position of the States *vis-a-vis* the Government of India and the Crown or as to certain economic and financial questions which concern the interests of both the States and British India. On the broad view between the interests of the States and British India, there should be no fundamental contradiction, for they are each parts of a wider whole which is India; and the development of India will depend in a vital degree upon the wisdom with which both the constituent parts can be brought to active and purposeful co-operation. I shall, therefore, gladly welcome any arrangement which may tend to consolidate and develop mutual confidence and friendship.

I have listened with interest to the brief history which Your Highness has recounted of all the changes and improvements which have taken place in Dholpur since Your Highness was invested with ruling powers. It is a record in which Your Highness may surely take legitimate pride and I am not deceived by your characteristic modesty in giving all the credit to your officials and advisers, though I have no doubt they have fully justified the confidence which Your Highness reposes in them. I will not refer in detail to the many forms in which Your Highness' beneficent activities have found expression. I have had the opportunity of seeing something of them for myself during my visit and have been allowed the privilege of identifying myself with one or two of them which will undoubtedly affect the comfort and prosperity of your people. Lady Irwin and I would like to thank you once more for the kindly thought which prompted you to identify the Electric Power House with our youngest son. I trust it may be an association of good omen to them both.

Though I do not, however, refer in detail to all that has been done in the way of extension of such matters as education, sanitation, railways and roads, electricity and irrigation, I desire for a moment to dwell on one feature of Your Highness' rule which in my view contains the root of the whole matter to which detailed reforms are auxiliary and without which the most grandiose schemes dwindle to a hollow shell—I mean the spirit in which these measures are conceived. Your Highness has set before yourself and has followed a high ideal of duty which is manifest in the genuine care and interest with which you watch over the welfare of your subjects. If this spirit animates the Ruler, it will percolate through all ranks and classes in the State.

and then only can full benefit be derived from the increased expenditure on the thousand activities which absorb the attention of a Government to-day. That Your Highness is rewarded by the personal affection of your people is well-known and was indeed clearly demonstrated by the spontaneous outburst of popular rejoicing on Your Highness' return to your State after your unlucky encounter with a mad jackal last year which necessitated a prolonged absence from your home. Your Highness knows how anxiously your many friends hoped for your recovery and I rejoice in common with your subjects that you were spared to preside, as I trust, for many years over their destinies.

Your Highness has alluded to the happy relations which subsist between your State and the Province of British India on your borders. The breaking up of the marauding gangs of Kanjas which had become the terror of the country side was a source of the greatest satisfaction to me as to Your Highness and the co-operation between the police of British India and those of Your Highness and other States by which alone the destruction of these robbers was made possible is of the happiest augury for the future. I note with satisfaction and fully share Your Highness' appreciation of the good work done by Mr. Young, work which to the malefactors, whom he pursued, must seem uncomfortably energetic and resourceful. It only remains to acknowledge Your Highness' fervent assurance of the continued loyalty and devotion of your house to the person and throne of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

Your Highness referred this evening to the interesting fact that your House was the first in Northern India to be in friendly alliance with the British Power and it is good to think that now 150 years later its old traditions of loyalty should be in the keeping of one whose friendship we know to be unswerving and sincere. I am glad to have this opportunity of acknowledging the services rendered by Your Highness in the War to which you have alluded. The loyalty of Your Highness and your brother Princes burnt with a steady flame in those dark days. Younger generations are rapidly growing up to whom these happenings are now merely history, but those of us who lived through them may sometime be able, if we half close our eyes, to recapture from what then seems to us as yesterday, the thoughts and feelings which for four years were all our life. At such moments the sacrifice, the heroism and the loyalty which pass before us

in retrospective picture stand out more clearly and we are proud to know that the ties which bound us together before that great calamity have stood the firmer for the strain. I now ask you all to join me in drinking to the health, long life, and happiness of His Highness the Maharajah Raja of Dholpur.

PATIALA.

STATE BANQUET

His Excellency the Viceroy replying to the toast proposed by H. H. the Maharajah at the State Banquet at Patiala in March 1928, said:

Your Highness, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

Your Highness prefaced your speech this evening with some very kind and graceful remarks about Lady Irwin and myself which we much appreciate and in thanking Your Highness for the hospitable welcome you have given us in Patiala, I would only add on Lady Irwin's behalf as well as my own, that it always gives us the keenent pleasure to be either the guests or the hosts of the many Indian Princes whom we are glad to call our friends.

I will follow Your Highness for a moment into the past of which you spoke just now. Since the early years of last century, the friendship of this great Sikh State has meant much to the British Power in India. It has been tested in critical times and has never wavered under the strain. The active assistance which Your Highness' ancestor, as you have just said, gave to the British on the outbreak of the mutiny was indeed invaluable and led the British Commissioner of that time to write that the support of Patiala at such a crisis was worth a brigade of English troops to us. I believe that all the existing units of Your Highness' forces bear the scrolls of the mutiny of 1857 and Delhi on their colours. In many other fields, Patiala soldiers have played their part; and above all in the Great War, when so many of them laid down their lives. Your Highness' own personal services in the Great War and at other times are well-known to all here to-night and I need not do more than acknowledge in the full assurance that it comes from your heart, Your Highness' expression of unchanging loyalty to His Majesty, the King-Emperor. I have had the privilege during my visit, to review Your Highness' State forces and I am glad to have seen the fine turnout and bearing of your men. I can wish them

nothing finer than that they should be true to the martial traditions of their race and I know that we can always rely upon Your Highness to maintain them in a complete and soldier.like condition.

Your Highness mentioned this evening a sketch which I drew not long ago of the principles of good administration and Government. I may remark that it was at the instance of His Highness himself that I put down certain ideas in this subject on paper and it is a source of gratification to me that so many Princes have at His Highness' suggestion asked for a copy of my memorandum which, I may mention, reflected only my personal views and was not intended to apply to Indian States any more than to any other part of the world. I do not know how far it will carry conviction tc those Princes who have read it, but the fact that so many should have been interested to see it is, I think, a sure proof that the Rulers of Indian States feel no uncertainty as to the obligation to ensure good administration in the territories over which they rule. My fellow guests here to-night need not be nervous lest I should embark on a disquisition on political science. But there is a small portion of my note which I think I may be allowed to quote as they are not my own words but those of Bacon : "Think it more honour to direct in chief than to be busy in all embrace and invite helps and advices touching the execution of thy place and do not drive away such as bring thee information as medlers, but accept them in good part." I do not think many will deny that, perhaps, the principle necessity for a personal ruler is that he should be able to choose wise counsellors and having chosen them that he should trust them and encourage them to tell the truth, whether or not it is palatable. That Your Highness accepts this as a political maxim, is, I think shown by all that you have told us to-night.

I had already had the advantage of reading a note in some detail on the administration of this State and I am glad to find the evidences of Your Highness' keenness in modernising the administrative machinery and in improving every branch of public services, especially perhaps the departments concerned with the maintenance of law and order. The re.arrangement of the system of recruitment for the public services ought, I am sure, to have valuable results and I am particularly glad to hear of the improvements effected in the working of the Police and Judicial Departments. which have shown a result in a much

quicker disposal of cases and speedier justice. It is also satisfactory to know that Your Highness has under serious consideration the necessity of improving the jail accommodation in your State and to be assured that the need for increasing it is due to the tightening of discipline and the infusion of vigour and energy among the Police and the Judiciary, rather than to any growth of lawlessness among Your Highness' people.

I will not digress further into the details of the various functions of Your Highness' Government except to say, that I am glad to learn that your people are showing a growing realisation of the benefits of education as is evident by the many spontaneous requests they have made for village primary schools and their readiness to contribute financially so far as their resources permit.

I had occasion only a week or two ago in the presence of your brother Princes to congratulate Your Highness on the way you had carried out your duties as Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes during the past year and I am glad to have this more public opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the energy and efficiency that have marked Your Highness' tenure of this high and responsible office. During the last year several intricate and important problems have arisen for discussion between the Indian States and the Government of India and as Chancellor, Your Highness was thrown into fairly constant official contact with my advisers and myself. I am very grateful for the advice which I have at all times received from Your Highness and I congratulate you heartily on your re-election for the current year by what I think I may term an overwhelming majority. Not only in India, but in the wider Councils of the Empire and the Nations of the World has Your Highness represented the order to which you belong and at Geneva, Your Highness discharged with much credit and distinction, the onerous duties of a member of the Delegation to the League of Nations Assembly. It only remains for me, Your Highness, to thank you again for the very pleasant time you have given us here, for the interesting things you have shown us and the sport you have provided. The fields trials which we saw yesterday were an item of particular interest and amply prove the value of the Gun Dog League of which Your Highness is so ardent a supporter. We all wish Your Highness, a safe and pleasant journey to England this summer and your speedy return will be eagerly awaited by a host of friends in India.

RATLAM.

NEW HOSPITAL

His Excellency the Viceroy in laying the foundation stone of the new Hospital at Ratlam on the 3rd August, 1928 said:

Your Highness, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

I feel that a special interest attaches to my visit here to-day from the fact to which Your Highness had alluded, that over half a century has passed since a Viceroy came to Ratlam but there are so many States eager to show their traditional hospitality and to offer a loyal welcome to His Majesty's representative that a Viceroy has perforce to refuse many cordial and generous invitations, which he would desire to accept. I wish indeed that my visit to-day could have been longer and could have given me time to see something more of a State so famous in the history of Central India, for although the material possessions of the Ruler of Ratlam are now, through ancient misfortunes, no longer as extensive as they once were, there are to-day few names better known to the world in general than that of His Highness the Maharaja of Ratlam. I would like to take this public opportunity of again congratulating Your Highness on the birth of a son, heir to an ancient line, for whom I can wish nothing better than that he should follow in his father's footsteps.

Your Highness's reputation as a soldier and a fearless horseman is familiar to all and your services to India and the Empire, both in Great War and in Afghan War of 1919, will not readily be forgotten. It has given me the greatest pleasure, Your Highness, to accept your cordial invitation to visit your State and to lay the foundation stone of your new hospital and I recall with pleasant memories the occasion on which Your Highness was among those who first greeted me on my arrival in India. Before laying this stone, I would wish to say what gratification it gives me to know that Your Highness is taking such interest in the development of your State and is showing so warm a solicitude for the welfare of your subjects. In the course of my visits to many States, I have been glad to note the serious attention which is being paid to the provision of medical relief and have been struck by the high standard of hospital building and equipment. I congratulate Your Highness on your decision to erect a new hospital on this well chosen site and I know that you will do all in your power by appointing an adequate and efficient staff and

by taking a personal interest in its administration to ensure its success. It will bring to Your Highness the double satisfaction of being the happy means of commemorating your mother's name and of securing health and happiness to the sick and suffering.

I will now ask Your Highness' permission to lay the foundation stone and in doing so, I wish this new institution a long and useful life.

SPEECHES OF INDIAN PRINCES

JULY 1927—DECEMBER 1928.

THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

BANQUET TO VICEROY

A State Banquet was held at Mysore on 29th July, 1927, in honour of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin.

H. H. The Maharajah proposing the toast of Their Excellencies said:

Your Excellencies, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

I esteem it a proud honour and privilege to welcome Your Excellencies to Mysore tonight and to wish you the very best of health and success, both now and throughout the term of your Viceroyalty.

The motto of Your Excellency's House runs, "I like my choice." I want to say that we in India like your choice too. With everything at your feet in political life in England, you have chosen five years of absence, (I will not say of exile) in India, to devote your time, your experience, your great talents, your deep earnestness and your most human sympathy, to the service of a country that, whatever may appear on the surface, is at heart profoundly responsive to such devotion.

We like your choice in other matters too. Most Viceroys visit us towards the end of their term of office, and we always like to feel that a visit to Mysore is regarded as a fitting climax to their journeying. But we take it as a much greater compliment that Your Excellency has come to see and know us in the first year of your rule, and we mean to do our very utmost to make you so welcome on this occasion that your visit shall be repeated, not once, but several times.

I have a personal and family interest in fostering such a friendship, for was it not Your Excellency's grand-father who wrote to mine in the troubled times of sixty-five years ago:

"For more than sixty years you have been the faithful ally of the British Government, who felt assured, when trouble recently overtook them, that as Your Highness was the oldest, so would you be the staunchest of their friends"?

I pray that in our case the friendship of which this visit lays the foundation, may steadily increase in staunchness as the years go on.

We like Your Excellency's choice in another matter. You do not, as I fear some of your predecessors did, follow the motto of Her Excellency's House and hasten slowly. I and my brother Princes have long felt that one of the most urgent, if not the most urgent problem in India to-day, is the place the Indian States are to fill in the constitution of the future. We have felt, until Your Excellency's advent on the scene, that there was a disinclination to grapple with a problem that seemed to present innumerable difficulties. Your Excellency has attacked it with characteristic energy and willingness to place all the cards on the table that makes the difficulties far less formidable than they at first sight appeared. And we sincerely hope that, as a result of the conversations which Your Excellency is inaugurating in this matter, and with the aid of your wise statesmanship, a way may be found in which it will be open to us to play an honourable part as partners with the British Provinces in whatever from of federal Government may hereafter be decided upon.

I do not wish to trouble Your Excellency to-night with Mysore difficulties but I would remark in passing that one of the chief obstacles which stand in the path of our progress is the present state of our finances. Your Excellency's predecessor, speaking in this hall 2½ years ago, told us that, though the Government of India and the Secretary of State had been unable to accept in its entirety our request for a reduction in the amount of the subsidy, it was to be open to us to claim a partial remission, which he anticipated would materially benefit the revenues of the State. For reasons which I need not explain here, that benefit has not as yet materialised, but we continue to hope that some means may be found of affording us at least temporary relief.

There is much more to which I should like to invite Your Excellency's attention, and much in the State which I should like to seek your advice. To mention two matters; We would greatly value your expert advice on the developments we have in irrigation and agriculture and the further developments we have in progress. The other matter is our scheme of railway development, whereby, for instance, we hope to see our capital city placed on a direct route from Bombay to Colombo.

But I shall weary Your Excellency if I proceed. I will

therefore only pause to add how very great a pleasure it has been to welcome with you Her Excellency, Lady Irwin. I trust that Your Excellencies' visit will be a very enjoyable one, and that it will be the first of many, and I hope that Mysore will have some new developments to show you at each of them.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you to drink to the health of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin.

MAHARAJAH OF CUTCH.

BANQUET TO VICEROY

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin visited Cutch on 14th and 15th November, 1927. A State Banquet was held on the night of the 15th. His Highness, proposing the health of Their Excellencies, said :

This is the second occasion on which Cutch has had the honour of welcoming on its shores the representative of His Majesty. Twenty-seven years ago, His Excellency the late Lord Curzon came here to the delight of all my people and myself. Twenty-seven years is a longish time, and on casting my mind back over that bridge of time to the welcome we were able to give to Lord Curzon—at a time when we were seriously handicapped by the effects of that terrible famine of Chhapan, I can hardly believe that we have been round the sun twenty-seven times. Lord Curzon humourously referred to the uneasiness of the road from Mandavi to Bhuj ; but I am trusting that Your Excellencies did not find the present form of that road quite so bad. Lord Curzon suggested a light railway along it. Motors were then hardly born ; we were a hardier race then. Anyhow we have substituted a daily motor service. Since Lord Curzon was here, the port of Tuna has been joined to the capital by a railway. The engineering difficulties to be overcome in that direction were less than those involved in the connection with Mandavi. Also the Tuna line offered better prospects of return and was calculated to be useful for passenger traffic all the year round—which advantage the Mandavi line could not claim, as steamer communication with that port stops during the monsoon.

Now after getting expert advice from England regarding my ports, I have decided to develop a new port for Anjar in place of the present port at Tuna, where steamers drawing 32

feet will be able to come alongside the wharves at all states of the tides—a thing impossible in Mandavi and also at Tuna, the present terminus of the railway. This work is being pressed on and the way leading to this new port. One has to go slow in these matters for even fine harbour works designed by experts, such as those at Mandavi originally were, have by the arising of unforeseen factors proved to be costly failures. My expert adviser has told me that Mandavi will never be of any good except as a shelter for sailing boats.

Lord Curzon dwelt on the general healthy appearance of the Cutchis. I am myself a believer in the ordinary healthy out door life of an agricultural community. My people are in the mass, agriculturists and to the best of my belief they have the makings of real happiness as such. True, we are constantly visited by famines and scarcities. The monsoon frequently forgets that there is a land of about 8,000 square miles called Cutch, and the State has frequently to suspend its import dues, to open up relief works and to lose its share of the crops, for we take our land revenue not in yearly cash but in a moderate share of the produce. The question of famine is serious enough. Previous to 1926 we had four very bad years in succession. Parts of Cutch had to be abandoned. The assistance given by outside Cutchis in such times of distress is very marked—and to me very gratifying. But we need some safety valve. It was remarkable how well the subsoil water held out in many parts even up to the close of that bad period. In order to improve the supply of water, I have engaged for some three years an irrigation engineer of much experience, who is still at work planning the possibilities of saving the surface water and of simplifying the raising of subsoil water and I hope that his labours will improve matters. And again one must remember that when good rain does come it is at times very irregularly distributed over the State or is untimely. A 16 anna crop is rarely known to Cutch.

Great things are hoped for from the visit of the Agricultural Commission. But Your Excellency has fields to deal with which are quite as vast and important as the agricultural of India. This vast sea of communal rancour has been a very serious disease to deal with. I don't boast—he would be a foolish man who should boast—but the fact that these discords have, generally speaking, not yet affected—and I trust never will affect—the ordinary peaceable social life of the two com-

munities in the States, may perhaps lead to the clue as to the origin of the trouble. I am not conversant enough with the affairs of India generally outside my State to diagnose the case myself or to suggest remedies. Your Excellency has made the most appealing calls on the common humanity of all the inhabitants of India, to unite in stopping these broils—and I may say that I and my brother Princes will feel only too glad if the masses of the people respond to Your Excellency's call.

It would be out of place for me to mention in detail all those other vast interests with which Your Excellency is dealing. But I may say that all of us in the States wish Your Excellency all good success and good fortune in all that you undertake. It is always a very great pleasure to me to be present at the Council of Princes in Delhi where I have opportunities of meeting the Viceroy, and of cementing valuable friendships. I trust that Her Excellency Lady Irwin will find some charm and pleasure in this old, and, I may say out-of-the-way State. We are out of the way of the streams of sight-seers ; our people are simple and friendly ; we have no great show-places ; but there is the quiet village life with its temple and its mosque ; its herds of goats and cattle, and the great wide expanses of Nature lying open to the skies. We have our simple hospitals for the sick, and our schools for the young, but nothing showy or startling. I trust that Your Excellency will carry away with you kindly thoughts and kindly wishes towards this land of Cutch, in the same way in which we here shall note with the most respectful and friendliest feelings all those activities by which Your Excellency is ever fulfilling the manifold charities and duties which are so constantly your care in India.

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN CUTCH

H. E. the Viceroy opened the Anjar-Kundla Railway in Cutch during his visit to the State, in November 1927. His Highness the Maharajah in requesting the Viceroy to perform the ceremony said.

I have invited Your Excellency to come to Anjar to perform the ceremony of opening this new line of railway connecting Anjar with the new port at the Kandla Creek ; and I wish here to express to Your Excellency my sincere thanks for the kindness with which you have undertaken to do us this honour. Such acts as these mark the epochs of our quiet history, and it will be a great honour to us to be able to connect this ceremony with the name of Your Excellency.

Before I proceed to a few reflections on the policy underlying this new move, I must give a few facts and figures about the present construction. The new Port of Kundla, on the construction of which operations are now commencing, is estimated to cost a little over 17 lakhs. The new line connecting Anjar with Bhachau, the centre of our best cotton districts is to be 25 miles long. Four of this are already laid up to the village of Varsamedy. From Varsamedy the branch of Kundla takes off, running for 12 miles S. S. E. to Kundla. Hence the new railway mileage will be 37 miles and is estimated to cost 15 lakhs. The embankment and bridges have been built of the width and strength to carry a metre gauge line if such should be required in the future. The Railway which I am asking Your Excellency to open to-day has been built under the supervision of Mr. Hemchand R. Mehta who has been with us 5 months and has pushed on the work with commendable vigour in order to have it ready for the inaugural ceremony to-day. I may mention that suitable bonuses and rewards will be given to the Railway construction staff and principal contractors who have by their energies brought about the speedy completion of the line.

After all due preparations, the Harbour Works at Kundla have just recently been begun. The Engineer in charge of this is Mr. E. Barry who only recently built and completed the fine pier and harbour work at Port at Okha in Baroda territory on the south of the Gulf. Mr. Barry came here first in 1921 to do all the needful marine surveys of the Cutch. Ports under the advice and guidance of Messrs. Meik and Buchanan ; and Sir George Buchanan after also visiting the harbours with myself framed his report. Knowing Sir George as well as I do, and having full confidence in him and in our Engineer here, Mr. Barry, I have made up my mind to follow the advice laid down by Sir George Buchanan in the matter.

Now I want to take this opportunity of putting forward my considered opinions about the railway policy which will be most beneficial to the State which has been handed down to me from my ancestors. Cutch has on the whole a poor soil and poor rains. The revenue from land is a very uncertain and variable factor. The main source of supplying the needs of the administration is the customs revenues, and the receipts from this source supply about half of the State revenue, often much more than half. Some

years ago the clamour for building a railway from Gujarat via Kathiawar to Sindh, through Cutch, was considerable. I opposed this scheme as I foresaw that it would mean the competition of Kathiawar ports and of Karachi with my ports for the trade of Cutch. At that time the Kathiawar ports had entered into no arrangements like those at present known as the Customs Union; hence they were free to raise or lower their Customs tariff at their will in their bid for the capture of the Cutch trade, and this would have served to ruin Cutch ports and livelihood of great numbers of my people besides most injuriously interfering with the State revenue derived from Customs and the prosperity of our seaport towns.

This was not the only obstacle in the way of my concurring with the proposal. There was also the question of jurisdiction, and other difficulties connected with the construction of a railway through 200 miles of Cutch territory—over which the Durbar had no control. All these considerations were set out in detail before Government in 1899 and 1905.

The primary object of this present development of railway and harbour is for the facilitation of the internal trade of Cutch itself. Having a port to which steamers can come at all tides and in all seasons should greatly help this trade. Our ultimate ambition is to restore the old import and export trade which we used to have with the countries to the North and to the East of Cutch, by linking up Cutch with the now existing railways to the North East of Cutch. In old days before the British Indian railways and ports were developed, Cutch was the natural outlet for foreign trade for vast areas situated in Rajputana, Malwa, etc. Our ports were busy and prosperous, and our wealth was considerable. But with the advent of Karachi and of steamer services, as well as with the development of railway communication near to our borders, we lost our old trade of Lakhpat and a great deal of that of Mandavi. In short the ultimate object of our embarking on a programme of constructing expensive harbour works and railways is to restore some of the old trade to its natural lines of least resistence.

We Princes have naturally to consider the welfare and prosperity of our own dominions, and it is for this reason that we desire to push forward the development of such enterprises as we believe will lead to the wealth and prosperity of our people, and will contribute to better administration—as much as all other Governments do.

I have referred to our distant aims and objects in order that Your Excellency may get acquainted with them from the Cutch point of view. One of the advantages, if I may venture to say so, of visits like the present from Your Excellency is the opportunity they afford to the Head of the Government in India of acquiring personal knowledge concerning problems of local importance. It is an act of kindness on Your Excellency's part to have permitted us to detain you here in the course of your journey to Jamnagar; but I will now no longer delay that journey, and I beg to conclude, by requesting Your Excellency to declare open the Anjar-Varsamedy-Kundla Railway.

THE JAMSAHEB.

At the banquet at the Vibha Vilas Palace on the 15th November 1927, in proposing the toast of Lord and Lady Irwin H. H. the Jamsaheb said:

I deem it a great privilege to accord Your Excellencies, a very warm welcome, on behalf of my State;—my people, my officers and myself on your visit to Jamnagar. That Your Excellency has found time, from the multifarious and exacting duties of the exalted office that Your Excellency adorns, to travel to the westernmost corner of the Indian Empire, is a great honour which we appreciate very much. We look upon it as an eloquent earnest of your regard, for the States of Western India, that this should have occurred in the earlier part, and not relegated to the end of the term of office, as has been the precedent, so far as we in Kathiawar are concerned. The Princes of Kathiawar have reason to be grateful for this change; it enables them to greet Your Excellency in their homes, in the early period of your career, and to wish Your Excellency eminent success in the noble work, which Providence has placed in your hands at the present moment.

It needs no prophetic vision to say that the world is passing through a very critical period, and India shares to the very full, all the anxieties of a transition stage, rendered particularly acute by the communal troubles that are agitating the public mind and putting great obstacles in the peaceful solution of those pre-eminent problems, to the adjustment of which, Great Britain has laid her hand since the close of the World War. At this period it is India's good fortune that a statesman

of Your Excellency's sterling abilities and talents, and may I say, noble character, is at the helm of affairs, so that she lacks nothing in the most sincere and skilful piloting that is possible, in the troubled waters through which she is wading her difficult path to her destined position within the Empire. While history is being written in letters indelible and fateful, we pray Almighty God, to inspire and guide Your Excellency's Counsels, and to portion out happiness and health in full measure to Your Excellency and Lady Irwin, so that India may have the fullest benefit of your illustrious association with her affairs.

I take this opportunity of respectfully congratulating Your Excellency on the very telling and generous appeal recently made by Your Excellency to the leaders of Indian thought for the eradication of communal hatred and dissensions—an appeal, which no one can read without being moved. I feel sure that it will receive a warm response from those to whom it is addressed, and will help in removing this blot from the fair name of India.

We have another prayer to make on this occasion. Your Excellency will know at first hand, several States in Kathiawar in the course of ten days which are assigned for this visit: it is a crowded programme and does not give sufficient time for a close acquaintance with the States and their affairs. It is a selfish wish—but it is an earnest wish on my part, that another change may be made in this practice, allotting individual States, a longer period of the honour of Your Lordship's visit, so that we may have better and ampler opportunities for the entertainment of Your Excellencies and for better knowledge of our people, affairs, our hopes and aspirations.

Your Excellency's inspiring speeches delivered during the first year of your arrival in India amply testify to the interest Your Excellency is taking in our affairs, and of the prominent place Your Excellency has given to the problem of the States in the scheme of Reforms which is on the anvil and is engaging the best brains in England and India just at present.

Our position in the new India that is being evolved, needs to be thoroughly safeguarded, and whatever form the future constitution will assume, our existence as political entities, distinct from, and independent of, the neighbouring parts of British India, will demand an adjustment, which while recognising and meeting modern conditions, will not ignore history and traditions and will fully uphold our dynastic prestige, pre-

rogatives, and treaty rights. No one can shut his eyes to modern conditions—conditions, symbolised by the wireless and airship.

The Princes are, I hope, credited with the full significance, of the changing time: and this I can assert with knowledge, that they have full sympathy with the aspirations of their countrymen beyond their frontiers. Such a feeling can—and in fact does—co-exist with the natural instinct of self-preservation: we have no desire to interfere in affairs in British India and do not wish that there should be outside interference in our domestic affairs; but there exists a common platform for co-operation in matters of Imperial and mutual concern. These aspects of our inter-relation with British India, and our position vis-a-vis the Paramount Power in the new India that is forming at present present an array of problems, which though baffling in their diversity, are certainly not beyond the ken of true statesmanship. We are indeed grateful, that Your Excellency has been devoting anxious thought to these supreme matters, and I express a fervent hope that before Your Excellency lays down the reins of your exalted office, a workable synthesis of the most essential principles will be outlined under your Lordship's able guidance: so that the future can be envisaged with a measure of confidence by the Order of the Ruling Princes of India.

The Conference convened by Your Excellency at Simla in May last, marks an auspicious beginning of those labours which are inevitable under the circumstances and are even insistent. May they result in a settlement which will vouchsafe to the States, the integrity of their position and ensure for them a dignified place in the Federated India of the future. Your Excellency's keen interest in our problems and your statesman-like efforts to find a solution hearten us in this hope. They have already lightened our burden of anxiety and filled us with a cheerful anticipation.

With Your Excellency's permission I would here strike a personal note and refer to my humble association with Your Excellency as a co-worker at Geneva in 1923, where I came to understand and admire those qualities of simplicity and openness of heart, which have already endeared yourself to millions in India. That early association was revived and grew stronger in Simla, where I had the honour of experiencing, Your Excellency's kind hospitality in May last. The graceful ways of the Viceregal Lodge and the simple dignity and warmth of reception

with which we were greeted there touched and charmed all the guests and enhanced our regard and respect for His Imperial Vicegerent in India.

Your Excellency—may I permit myself a further personal allusion? I can say just as the Maharaja Saheb of Bikaner said on a similar occasion that my presence here to-night has something to do with the fact, that Your Excellency's grandfather Viscount Halifax was the sponsor, along with the then Viceroy, of that measure of Imperial Grace, which recognised adoption among the Ruling Princes and led to the distribution of Sanads of Adoption in 1862. One of the recipients of these Sanads was my revered uncle the late Jam Shri Vibhaji who exercised it in my favour in 1880. Your Excellency thus inherits a solid interest in the States and their continuity within the Empire and this I regard as a very auspicious asset at the present moment, when the position of the Indian States in the future policy is under consideration.

Coming to my own State, we have nothing of especial interest to show to Your Excellencies. Nature is niggardly in her bounties on this side. No high mountains or perennial rivers break the monotony of our soil which lacks the fertility of Gujarat, or even the quality of neighbouring tracts under Gondal and Junagadh. Our water-sheds send out small rivers into the sea, where they discharge a moderate overflow in monsoon months and present a dry aspect for more than half the year. Our average rainfall is about twenty-two inches and we were in the throes of a dry cycle until about two seasons ago. Since 1907 I have had ten bad years including four famines. Thus there is no scope for big irrigation schemes in my State, but I have not neglected to do what little is possible in this direction.

From the day of my accession in 1907, I have felt that agriculture needed careful looking after and that difficult as is the task of growing two blades where only one was growing, a steady policy of encouraging well irrigation and saddling the rivers with dams at all convenient places, was a great necessity. My Revenue Department is making a free gift of Rs. 125 for each well sunk by the tenant, and I am glad to say that the number of wells has risen from 6,000 to more than 15,000 within the last twenty years. About two lakhs and a half are spent under this head. Over and above this standardised assistance, tenants are given free loans for deepening their wells. Fifty new

dams were constructed within the last ten years costing about thirty lakhs. These dams hold up water which besides being used directly for irrigating land, distribute itself by percolation within a wide radius of wells and tanks.

My Public Works Department has taken in hand the construction of the Ganga Sagar Tank to the south of Jamnagar for which an advance estimate of rupees fifteen lakhs was sanctioned as early as 1920. The work is progressing and when complete will be the largest tank in Kathiawar. It has a catchment area of 106 miles and a basement area of three miles and a half.

The total expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department since my rule, on building and works of public utility including railways and ports, comes to over three crores of rupees giving an average of fifteen lakhs per year.

The farmer class has been receiving constant attention from my Government. The holdings are measured and assessed on a light scale, and the levy in kind is exchanged for a fixed payment; this transformation ended in 1917. In 1918 an Act was passed with the specific object of giving legal relief, to indebted cultivators, by providing a special judicial machinery, at once cheap and expeditious. In 1919, all tenants were given the right of free and unfettered disposition of their occupancy rights, by will, sale, mortgage or gift; they were permitted to adopt an heir and widow's succession and collateral succession to the seventh degree, were recognised. Thus from being a tenant-at-will he is now as complete an owner of his holding as possible, with formal seigniorial rights of the Durbar over his head. Even in the collection of assessed revenue we do not stick to contractual terms, but relax them in favour of the farmers. We always remit the dues in bad years. I have as a rule, preferred remissions to suspensions, and have followed the policy of writing off assessment dues which are too heavy for the farmer in years of famine. The total of remissions comes to nineteen lakhs of rupees during my rule.

Having put the farmer in a secure position with a sympathetic legislation for his relief and famine funds for his help in times of distress, I am now initiating measures for his scientific education. Four students, three of whom are my nephews, are being trained in Europe and America in important branches of agriculture. On their return active steps will be taken for the improvement of manure and methods of cultivation; it is a matter of common knowledge, that the farmer is by nature, cau-

tious and conservative and what is necessary is, in my opinion, mass education in the primary stage specially directed to train his mind. My Education Department is instructed to prepare a series of agricultural readers for use in rural schools, and I hope that a successful way will be found to liberalise scientific knowledge of improved agriculture among the farmer class. Similar books are also being prepared dealing with Trade, Commerce, Industry and Moral and Religious welfare in both primary and secondary schools.

One hundred and eleven new schools have been opened during my rule, and education both primary and secondary is made entirely free. I have long in mind, a technical school for vocational training, but I have to defer this measure to better times and bigger finances.

I inherited a system of 52 miles of Railway ; I have added 66 miles already and am looking forward to carrying the line from Salaya to Bhanwad via Kambhalia—another 44 miles—from our own finances for which we have recently received sanction from Your Excellency's Government. During the last seven years my State has spent about forty lakhs of rupees on the development of our railways.

We have tried to move with the times in Jamnagar. I established an Advisory Council some years ago, in which leaders of my people are invited to deliberate and advise on matters of public or general interest. If it be the desire of my subjects to progress on the lines of British-India, they will not find me behind hand in an enthusiastic response to their aspirations. I shall be prepared to grant them in the administration, a share adequate to their capacities. Should such a measure find favour with Your Excellency it will hearten and embolden me in taking steps for initiating it in right earnest.

Before concluding I may allude to the late War ; the memories of the trial, the strain and the horrors which attended its terrible progress for four disastrous years are happily fading away. I will make a passing mention of our share in the great effort that the Empire put forth, not because it needs any repetition at this day, but because it fills a bright page in our history of which we are justly proud. In our history of about 400 years no event is calculated to afford my people and my House more satisfaction than the humble services we were jointly privileged to perform in the cause of justice and humanity and under the banner of our beloved King-Emperor.

We did what little we could,—my subjects and I—hand-in-hand. May I say that the efforts were not unworthy of our resources limited as they were ; whereas in the zeal and loyalty which were at the back of our efforts we were second to none in the whole of India.

I was privileged to serve at the Front in France for over a year. Four of my nephews were in the fighting line in various parts. One was killed in Flanders ; one was wounded in East Africa and two did service in Egypt and Mesopotamia. My Imperial Service Troops did garrison duty for full five years at Karachi and spent one year in continuation on the North-West Frontier at Loralai in the Afghan War.

Our contribution to the Relief and Red Cross Funds exceeded four lakhs of rupees. I made a contribution of three lakhs of rupees in 1918 for war purposes. A fairly equipped hospital for Officers at Staines cost me over eight lakhs. We gave a lakh for aeroplanes and I was able to secure the gift of a motor ambulance fleet from Kathiawar, thanks to the generosity of my brother Princes. Nawanagar lent its motors, tents, horses and camels to the various War fronts and the investments of my State and my subjects in the war loan exceeded one crore of rupees.

Your Excellency Lady Irwin,

I am grateful for the honour of your visit to my State. Your Excellency has already earned great popularity in India by your noble leadership in those activities which directly affect Indian womanhood ; and what is more necessary at present than ceaseless endeavours, for the uplift of our women—as mothers and girls they need, the best the West can teach and impart, and it is their good fortune that your Excellency has espoused their cause in right earnest.

We have tried to make Your Excellencies' stay pleasant and cheerful in these prosaic surroundings of ours ; but I am conscious of many shortcomings in our arrangements. For these, I ask Your Excellencies' generous indulgence.

Notwithstanding our secluded position and absence of nature's gifts of a striking kind, I make bold to request Your Excellencies, to renew your honoured visit to my State.—I have not fettered by conditions of a crowded programme,—before the close, of Your Excellency's tenure of office. Time forbids any detailed reference about our work and progress. The visit is indeed so short, that in our endeavour to place the salient features of my rule before Your Excellency with its limited compass, nothing

much beyond window-dressing can be achieved. I should indeed prefer, that the more solid side of our work should receive prominence during Viceregal visits. I therefore hope that my capital will again be honoured and receive a longer visit from Your Excellencies.

In our own spheres and in our policies we are bound to have differences—genuine differences—with the representatives of Your Excellency's Government. But whatever those differences and whatever their gravity,—and however sore and stricken we may feel, in consequence at times—the Viceroy may always rely on our individual and collective loyalty to His Imperial Majesty and the Empire—our solidarity as faithful allies of the British Crown under all conditions.

It has been my endeavour to avoid references to controversial topics during this visit. There should be no work and no worry while we are being honoured with Your Excellency's gracious and esteemed company. If we have, in any small way, succeeded in entertaining Your Excellencies and making your stay enjoyable in our midst, my people and I will be more than happy.

I am indeed grateful for the presence here to-night of the distinguished guests and the members of Your Excellency's brilliant staff. It is a great pleasure to us that they have accompanied Your Excellencies and I extend to each of them as indeed to all my guests—British and Indian—a very warm welcome.

Here may I single out one name for particular mention—my friend the Honourable Mr. Watson who visits us this time as Your Excellency's Political Secretary. Already known to us as an able and versatile officer, he came to Kathiawar three years ago, as the first Agent to the Governor-General charged with the duty of initiating and cementing new relations with the Government of India.

By a career of great sympathy, directness of purpose and high sense of justice, he has enhanced his popularity and won a place in the hearts of the Princes and Chiefs of this Agency. The Province has seen peace and tranquillity in his time. His decisions are marked by deep understanding and impartiality. I wish him all success in the wider sphere of work to which he is called and where he succeeds another personal friend—high in my esteem and regard, Sir John Thompson. I rejoice in the thought that those gifts and talents which earned him such high regard.

and admiration in our midst, will now have for their exercise, an ampler field of usefulness, which in fact embraces all the States in India.

I must express my grateful thanks to my brother Princes and Chiefs who have graced this auspicious occasion by their presence and have enabled me to give a fitting welcome to their Excellencies in my Capital.

Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen—

I ask you now to drink to the health of His Excellency Lord Irwin, Viceroy and Governor-General of India and it gives me much pleasure to couple with this toast the name of Her Excellency Lady Irwin, whose personal charm and kindness to all who are privileged to know her have won our deep respect and admiration.

MAHARAJAH OF PORBUNDER.

STATE BANQUET

In proposing the health of Their Excellencies, the Viceroy and Lady Irwin at the State Banquet at Porebunder, on 9th, November 1927, His Highness Maharana Natwarsinghji of Porebunder said:

I rise to express my sense of pride and gratitude at the presence here to-night of His Majesty the King Emperor's representative—pride in the fact that this is the first occasion that my State has been so honoured and gratitude for the circumstance that the honour has been done in spite of a very crowded programme. Your Excellency, by honouring me to-day with your exalted presence, you are doing honour to one of the oldest ruling Houses of this Province. The annals of Porebunder, as an anceint and sacred City, touched the very dawn of history. In the Skanda Puran, an ancient book of the Hindus, it is mentioned as a golden city. Coming down to comparatively modern history, Porebunder can lay claim to be one of the most ancient Houses of the Rajputs and one of the earliest conquerors of Kathiawar. The obscurity, in which the history of Kathiawar is shrouded after the destruction of the Yadavas, is lifted by the conquest of the western portion of Kathiawar about two thousand years ago, by my illustrious ancestors, the most notable among whom was Nagarjun Jethwa. They conquered a large portion of the peninsula from the Chav-

das and the Chudasmas and by establishing a firm Government, brought peace and prosperity to this Province. Then, through succeeding centuries, the small clan of the Jethwas stubbornly and successfully resisted with great valour the attacks of succeeding invaders of Gujerat down to the time of Col. Walker, who entered Kathiawar in 1807 A. D. and extended to us on behalf of the British Government a guarantee of protection to maintain intact our possessions and power as they then existed. And, therefore, it is in no spirit of vanity or undue elation that I venture to assert that, while tendering to Your Excellency my respectful greetings and genuine welcome, with a request to convey to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor my sense of deep loyalty to his august Person and Throne. I stand before Your Excellency with a record and with traditions as age-long and honourable as those of any ruling House throughout the length and breadth of India.

Your Excellency, we regard it as a happy augury that you should have been called to office at the present juncture. I say this not merely because of Your Excellency's reputation for broad sympathies and fairmindedness, but also because of your family traditions. The States generally, and in particular those of Kathiawar, have every reason to cherish with a peculiar reverence the memory of your illustrious grand-father who, as Secretary of State for India, wrought for the good of this country, never forgetting to assign to the States their due importance and to concede to them their just rights. It fills our hearts with most sanguine hopes to realise that Your Excellency means to tread in the foot-steps of the eminent first Lord Halifax, and I venture to say that of this resolve we have already had sufficient proof. It is this belief, no less than the recollection of your ancestor's high ideals, which adds, and naturally so, peculiar warmth to the welcome which it is my privilege to extend to Your Excellencies this evening.

I trust I may recall with sincere admiration, and indeed, real gratification, the highly encouraging words Your Excellency uttered with a striking ring of sincerity when Your Excellency first landed on the shores of India. Your Excellency said, 'One thing, for myself, I can unreservedly declare that you have today welcomed an earnest and sincere well-wisher of India at her gate.' These words have touched the heart of India: these words have strengthened the faith in the hearts of the Princes of India, as well as the British Indian subjects of His Majesty, that in the

just and satisfactory solution of their problems, in the delicate adjustment and reconstruction which lie ahead, Your Excellency will bring to bear the same lofty ideals of statesmanship which guided the policy of your noble ancestor, the first Lord Halifax at an important juncture of the British connection with the Indian States.

It is no small satisfaction to the States that Your Excellency has sought knowledge at close quarters about the Indian States, their difficulties and their handicaps. That these exist will not be denied, but unfortunately, there also seem to exist, on the one hand, considerable misunderstanding of the real intentions and aspirations of the State, and on the other, ignorance of their silent efforts to ameliorate the lot of their subjects. It is the wise policy of trust and respect for the internal autonomy of the States—a policy most wisely and sympathetically administered by statesmenlike Viceroys like Your Excellency and by capable officers of the Political Department imbued with a spirit of high statesmanship – that has made Britain justly proud of its success in the admittedly difficult task of welding the Indian States within the British Empire as its most ardent supporters and loyal co-workers.

After referring to His Excellency's interest in agriculture, still the staple industry of India, and the important work he was doing to promote agriculture, cattle-breeding, dairy-farming and encouraging ghee-trade for which Porebunder was famous and the efforts made to save agriculturists from the ravaging usury of money-lenders, by the establishment of a Bank, the Rana Sahib proceeded to state :

While illiteracy among the masses is being combated by the maintenance of the village schools and the provision of secondary education, the State also encourages those subjects who show special aptitude for higher education and technical training by granting scholarships for the pursuit of studies in India and abroad. I am proud to say that one of our State Scholars is a member of the Indian Civil Service while two others are studying Surgery and Painting in London and Paris respectively.

We are fortunate in the commercial instinct and the trading zeal of our people which are the product of our peculiar situation. While the other Maritime States of Kathiawar have territories extending far inland, we run practically along the coast and thus by far the most exclusively Maritime State in this region. So much so is this the case that the extreme inland point of Pore-

bunder is only twenty-four miles from the sea-board. Improvement of the Port, therefore, and of the communications for conveying the traffic of the port along the railway were the two important questions that faced me on my accession. As regards the Port, such great administrators of my State as Sir Frederic Lely, Sir William Morrison, Colonel Snell, and Major Hancock had done a great deal. I went therefore, along those lines for improving the equipment of our port and providing better facilities for trade, by dredging the creek and putting up large godowns for warehousing the merchandise at an expense of approximately a million rupees. Nor has trade been slow in responding to these facilities. Rice, Sugar, Timber, etc., are being directly imported and the trade of the port has been going apace. I am very sanguine about the future as I feel sure that with the steady resourcefulness and enterprise of my merchants, I shall be able to preserve and foster the trade of my port and to feed my railway with adequate traffic.

As regards the railway, every endeavour has been made by me to place the management on an efficient basis in the face of many difficulties naturally attendant upon the independent working of a line truncated owing to the application of a new principle unfortunately applied to the railwey line under my proprietorship. I might say that a company has been floated for the manufacture of high class furniture and I am informed to my great pride and satisfaction that this institution has already had the honour of doing some work for Your Excellency.

While deriving, I trust, legitimate satisfaction from these activities of the State, I own to still greater satisfaction from the fact that we also contribute our modest quota to the defence of of India by the maintenance, at a cost of over a hundred thousand rupees per annum, of a small body of State Forces. But if I may say so, my greatest satisfaction lies in the consciousness that my subjects are with me. Your Excellency, I can honestly say that I have striven to make their interests my own. The provision of their wants is my chief desire and I owe it to them to acknowledge that they have given me their ample trust. If I have any other ambition than the betterment of the fortunes of my subjects, it is to continue unimpaired the loyal tradition of my House which binds me to the Royal House of Windsor; and I feel that this tie renders it all the more imperative for me as for all my Brother Princes that we should consistently with a true conception of loyalty, unflinchingly discharge our duty

to our subjects by standing up respectfully but also firmly for our rights which are ultimately the rights of our subjects.

H. H. THE NAWAB OF JUNAGADH

STATE BANQUET

In proposing the toast of H. E. the Viceroy at the State Banquet at Junagadh on 20th November 1927, H. H. the Nawab said :—

I consider this occasion as one of the happiest and most joyful in my career, when I rise with pride and overwhelming pleasure to greet Your Excellencies, on behalf of my subjects and myself, with a warm and cordial welcome to the capital of my State, which is not only the premier State in Kathiawar, but can also be proud of its position as one of the leading Muslim States in India. Words fail me to express truly my deep sense of gratitude, or to adequately thank your Excellency and Lady Irwin for so graciously accepting my humble invitation, in spite of the heavy and responsible duties attached to the office Your Excellency holds.

But it is a matter of heartfelt regret that, owing to more important public business, Your Excellency was forced to deprive us at a late hour, of the pleasure of entertaining Your Excellencies for more than one day, as had been our original hope. However, I know I shall not be hoping in vain when I say that I shall look forward with sincere pleasure to my State being given the honour and privilege of entertaining Your Excellencies again in my capital, and the Gir forest at some future date during Your Excellency's Viceroyalty.

We know Your Excellency to be a distinguished statesman of noble character who can be trusted to guide the destinies of India wisely in critical times. All the Princes recognise your sympathetic attitude towards States, and rejoice to feel that they have a true friend and well-wisher in Your Excellency. I need scarcely add that the visit is made all the happier by the presence of Her Excellency Lady Irwin, whose personal charm and kindness have won the deepest respect and admiration of all those who are privileged to know her.

This memorable visit, Your Excellencies have honoured us with, is the first of its kind since the time of Lord Curzon in the year 1900 and the visit of Your Excellency's immediate

predecessor, Lord Reading, in 1924 cannot be described as having been of the same nature, as unfortuuately my State was then in mourning on account of the sad demise of my beloved sister, which prevented me from giving Lord Reading an official welcome. Moreover, the programme had to be changed whereby the visit to my capital was abandoned.

It need hardly be mentioned that the house of Babi rulers, to which I have the proud privilege to belong, has ruled over the ancient city of Junagadh since the fall of the Moghul Emperors of Delhi which dates back as far as 1748 A D. And, I can, without hesitation or exaggeration, say that in the whole of our history we have been ever loyal to the British Crown and a faithful ally to the British Empire. And may this tradition never change whatever be the circumstances.

In view of the long and busy day Your Excellencies have been pleased to spend, I would not wish to detain Your Excellencies too long, but I would be failing in my duty if I did not make a brief reference to the present administration of my State, as I am fully convinced that Your Excellency takes a keen and genuine interest in the advancement and welfare of Indian States and their people. Your Excellency will, I know, be pleased to hear that in the affairs of my State, my first thought is always for my subjects, of which the most important part consists of cultivators, and on whom the State has to depend for the main portion of its revenues. And therefore, great importance is always attached to the Revenue Department for bettering the prospects of the cultivator, and to the improvement of the methods of agriculture. And it is hoped, that in days to come a higher standard of efficiency will be reached.

I will not trouble Your Excellency with details about the internal affairs of my State, but I can say with pride that the people as a whole are loyal, content, and happy and there has never been one instance, which in any way points towards disloyalty or disobedience, towards myself or the British Government. I should like to make a general reference to the working of other departments, such as railway, state forces, education, public works, etc., which are all in a state of very satisfactory progress.

We have spent a considerable sum of money in constructing a harbour at the port of Verawal, which, had it not been for the unavoidable change in Your Excellency's programme, I was going to request Your Excellency to inspect on the way to

the GirForest, but perhaps, on some future occasion, I may have the pleasure of showing to Your Excellency.

There now remains only one matter which I would especially like to mention, and that is we see amongst us to-night the Hon. Mr. Watson, who has been chosen as Your Excellency's Political Secretary, a choice which in my opinion, or I should say in the opinion of all who know him, could not have been a better one. We are proud to see him to-day as Your Excellency's Political Secretary, yet may I be permitted to say that there has been one really unhappy and regretful day I have witnessed since the transfer of the Kathiawar States to the Central Government, and that was the day Mr. Watson left Rajkot for his new office. Your Excellency, it is no flattery or exaggeration when I say that in Mr. Watson, I always found a sincere and true friend ever ready to help and give sound and candid advice.

I fear I have now taken up more time than I ought to have done, for which, I must ask Your Excellencies to forgive me. May I now ask you Ladies and Gentlemen to rise and drink with me to the very good health, welfare, and prosperity of our charming guests, Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin, whom it has been the greatest pleasure to entertain.

MAHARAJAH OF KAPURTHALA.

GOLDEN JUBILEE CELEBRATION BANQUET

H. H. the Maharajah of Kapurthala spoke as follows at the State Banquet on the occasion of his Golden Jubilee Celebrations on 26th December 1927.

Your Excellencies, Your Highness, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

It is with feelings of pride and pleasure that I rise to offer a hearty welcome to my most distinguished guests Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin. When I was staying as Your Excellencies' guest at Delhi last November, I mentioned to you that I intended celebrating my Golden Jubilee this year, and that I would consider the celebrations incomplete without Your Excellencies' presence. Not only did Your Excellency express a feeling of friendly interest at the idea of my Jubilee, but you also most readily promised to pay a visit to Kapurthala at this time accompanied by your gracious Consort who, I may say without fear of contradiction, has already won a place in the

hearts of the Princes and people of India by her profound sympathy and her devotion to the cause of Indian womanhood and child welfare and other beneficent acts. I thank Your Excellencies warmly for having taken the trouble to come all the way from Delhi, notwithstanding your numerous pre-occupations, to grace the occasion with your presence.

It is a happy moment in my life, and unique in the history of our dynasty and State, that Providence has spared me to witness this day and celebrate the Jubilee of my fifty years' reign. It must be seldom indeed that a man is privileged to celebrate an occasion of this sort at an age when the celebration is not a burden to him.

Perhaps Your Excellency will allow me to give as briefly as possible a short account of this half a century of my life and reign, mentioning some of the important events which have happened during that period.

It was on the 5th of September 1877 that my revered father breathed his last at the age of 28 after a short reign of seven years. He left as his successor his only son, a child of under 5 years. It was decided that the best arrngement, under the circumstances, would be that the British Government should lend the services of its able officers as Superintendents, who would be my guardians, and, assisted by a Council of the old State officials, would carry on the Government during my minority. I and my State are much indebted to these officers who took such keen interest in the administration of the State, and also looked after my education. I have great pleasure in mentioning their names, *i. e.*, Sir Lepel Griffin, Sir Charles Rivaz, Sir Mackworth Young, Sir Frederick Cunningham, Sir Frederick Fryer, Sir Denzil Ibbetson, Colonel the Hon'ble G. C. Napier, and Colonel C. F. Massey.

These names revive in me the memories of grateful respect and admiration, and I am glad to observe that most of them rose to very high positions, such as Lieutenant-Governors of the Punjab and other Provinces. Amongst the State Councillors, I must not omit to mention the names of Diwan Ram Jas, Diwan Mathura Das, Diwan Bhagwan Das, and Diwan Aziz Bakhsh, and of Sirdar Bhagat Singh, Sirdar Gulab Singh, Sirdar Nabi Bakhsh, Sirdar Hari Chand, and Sirdar Dhuma Mal, the last of whom is the only one alive to-day.

In the absence of any Chiefs' College at the time and as the idea of sending a young Ruler to England was considered out of

the question, it was agreed that I should remain in the State and receive my education under an English tutor, my old friend, Mr. A. R. Wood who, without undue leniency, inspired an affection which I shall always feel, and who to my great pleasure is present here to-night to witness this memorable occasion in my life.

I hope that the anxiety of my guardians was not unduly heavy in those days. But possibly it would have been less heavy if I myself had been lighter. Anyone who has only known me in later years might find it hard to believe that I weighed 12 stone at the age of 12 and over 21 stone at 18. Fortunately the process did not continue at the same rate, and later assumed a contrary direction. A kind provision of nature eventually removed the disadvantage. I was given practical administrative training under the English Superintendents and some State officials, and several efficient administrative measures and useful public works were carried out during this period of minority. In 1890, when I completed my 18th year, I was considered fit to take over the administration of the State, and it was on the 24th November of the same year, when Sir James Lyall, the then Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, came to Kapurthala to be present at the ceremony of the assumption of my full Ruling Powers. Although a raw and inexperienced youth of 18, I never swerved from the diligent application of certain sound principles which my guardian and instructors had inculcated in me, and which, I am glad to say, I have followed for the last 37 years, and if I have attained any measure of success it is entirely due to them. Perhaps it may be found interesting to mention just a few of them :

1. Absolute impartiality and even balance between different sects and religions; 2. No favouritism of any kind; 3. Suppression of all intrigues as far as possible; 4. Respect for the honour and protection of the life and property of my subjects; 5. Friendly relations with my Brother Princes ; 6. The employment as far as possible of sons of officials and subjects of the State, in accordance with their capabilities ; 7. Avoidance of any drastic or whimsical changes in the Government and the continuance of the administration on established lines under officials, most of whom have been educated for different technical works in Europe at State expense. And above all, devout and fervent loyalty to the King-Emperor and fullest co-operation and cordial friendly relations with the British Government and its officials.

It would not be inappropriate to indulge in a cursory retrospect of the various phases of internal progress of the State during the last 37 years. Briefly, this long period has witnessed the growth of civic and representative institutions, the introduction of the Co-operative Credit movement and the adoption of other measures for the welfare of the agriculturists, materialization of important judicial reforms, a liberal expansion of beneficent departments, development of communications, a generous provision of urban amenities and facilities for trade, the construction of buildings of public utility, a complete re-organization of State Troops and a steady development of the resources of the State.

The three principal towns now possess Municipal Committees, with elected majorities and non-official Presidents. A rural Board comprising a large agricultural element looks after village sanitation, village communications and rural arboriculture. The State Assembly, which was established in 1916, brings the representatives of the people into contact with the administration and provides a constitutional medium for the ventilation of popular opinion on matters affecting the general welfare of my subjects. The Assembly, over which the Chief Minister presides, includes an elected majority.

The Co-operative Credit movement has gained a firm foothold in the State. We have now 271 societies operating in rural areas. A little over ten years ago when the movement was in its infancy, the few societies that existed were financed directly by the State but the latter has lately been replaced by the Central Co-operative Bank as the financing Agency. Agricultural associations have been formed at the headquarters of Tehsils to act as a link between the activities of the recently established Agricultural Department and the agriculturists. A Central Demonstration Farm is doing most excellent demonstration and propaganda work. Small agricultural farms have been established by the State at important rural centres recently. Village Panchayats dispose of civil cases of a small value and dispense cheap and speedy justice. A scheme for securing to the tenants in State-owned villages a fixity of tenure by the grant of occupancy rights has been recently implemented.

A complete bifurcating of executive and judicial functions has been brought about and a regularly constituted judiciary administers justice in accordance with up-to-date Codes of Civil and Criminal Law.

Educational institutions have multiplied within recent times

The cost of this department has risen from Rs. 22,000 in 1890 to over 2 lakhs in 1927. The system of medical relief has also considerably expanded. The total cost has trebled.

Communications have greatly improved. A network of metalled and unmetalled roads intersects State territory. The three principal towns possess grain markets, the one at Phagwara being in a particularly flourishing condition.

The Capital boasts of a modern system of water-works and drainage constructed at considerable cost, electric light, fine roads and well-laid out public parks. In other towns also there is a decided improvement in the drainage system, sanitation and water supply arrangements.

There has been a great increase in the number of Public Buildings, new buildings housing Educational Institutions, Dispensaries, Veterinary Hospitals, Police Stations, and Courts of Justice.

The problem of social uplift has not been neglected. As a first step in this direction a Central Girls' School was established in the Capital. The School is highly popular now and the public prejudice, the institution encountered at the outset, has gradually vanished. Girls' Schools have come into existence in other towns as well.

Recently a law has been enacted forbidding child marriages.

The income of the State is now double the figure of 1890. It may, however, be remarked that this result has been achieved without saddling the people with abnormal and illegitimate burdens. Land Settlements have been conducted with scrupulous fairness and light and equitable assessment has been the keynote of our settlement policy.

Last but not least, the State Troops have only lately been re-organized. We are spending approximately 20 per cent of the income of the State proper on the Troops and the result is a high standard of efficiency to which the British officers associated with the Troops as Military Advisers have repeatedly borne testimony.

The War record of my Troops is so well-known that I need hardly expatiate on it. During the last 37 years they have served the Empire in various theatres of hostilities. The Tirah Campaign of 1897, the Great War, the last Afghan War and the Mesopotamian Campaign found them in the field fighting the Empire's enemies shoulder to shoulder with their comrades of the Imperial Army, and Your Excellency may rest assured

that the future would find them equally ready and enthusiastic in defending the Imperial cause, should such an occasion arise.

During my extensive travels in the four Continents, and over many countries of the world, I have always tried to go with my eyes open to observe and pick up whatever might be useful and practical for my State and its people. Although my insatiable zeal for travels may be open to criticism, yet it may be permitted for me to say, without the imputation of vanity, that with all the experience gained abroad I have been able to bring some good to the State and tried to do whatever was possible for the advancement and prosperity of my people, and to make my State a model according to its means and resources Certainly my acquaintance with European and other foreign States and with their Sovereigns and statesmen has been an asset to me on the occasions when I have had the honour to be one of the representatives of India at the Assembly of the League of Nations;—an honour which is reflected upon my State. I hope that I have been able in the course of my travels, and especially during my visits to Geneva, to correct the false impressions which sometimes prevail in foreign countries on the subject of the Indian States.

The most difficult question of the day is the position of the Princes and the future of their States, and how it is to be adjusted in relation to the Government of India after the constitutional reforms have been developed a little further. This is a question which is most widely discussed, but for which no acceptable solution, which could be agreeable to all parties concerned, has yet been suggested. The position of Ruling Princes in virtue of their treaties and engagements and the independent powers which they enjoy in their States is unique. According to a long tradition they have followed a system of paternal government often with conspicuous success. The doctrines on which this system has rested have been to some extent shaken by more modern conceptions of society and the altered conditions of to-day require that modifications should be made. The process should be gradual and careful and it is a necessary preliminary to a re-adjustment of the States with reference to the Indian Empire as a whole that the States themselves should put their own houses in order by removing all out-of-date features and by bringing their administration into conformity with current ideas. I am an optimist by nature and have full confidence in the

future. Knowing the sympathetic personal regard of Your Excellency towards our sentiments and aspirations, I have every hope that this constitutional problem will be handled in consultation with the Chamber of Princes in such a manner as to remove our anxieties and to produce a solution satisfactory and acceptable to all parties.

Another problem of the utmost gravity which is engrossing the attention of all peaceful and rightthinking people in India at the present moment is the fierce antagonism between the Hindus and Mohammadans. No one could have done more than Your Excellency, as all right-minded Indians recognise, to reduce this lamentable cause of dissension. Its solution is a question of time and the present tragedies are a passing phase in the evolution of India, and Your Excellency will allow me to join you in imploring the responsible leaders of these two important communities not to defile the name of religion, which should be the harbinger of peace and harmony in the world, and not of terror and destruction. I am happy to say that such communal feelings have never existed in my State, and I pray God they never will. Perhaps it will interest you all to hear that, for the benefit of my Mohammedan subjects, I am building a mosque which will, when it is completed, be one of the finest in India, and which has been designed by an eminent French architect in Moorish style after the famous Kutabia mosque of Marakesh.

I can never forget the great kindness and consideration which I have always received from the Sovereigns of England since I first visited England in 1893. Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, the late King Edward, and Their Imperial Majesties the King Emperor and the Queen Empress, have in turn been most gracious and sympathetic to me on all occasions.

From successive Viceroys—beginning with the Marquess of Dufferin—I have always received marks of the greatest friendship and kindness. They have helped me with their wise counsels and several of them have honoured me by visits to my State.

It is a matter of thankfulness that in my eldest son, the Tikka Raja, I have had a willing coadjutor, who has always shown me the greatest affection and loyalty and a ready and devoted consideration for my wishes in every way. My younger sons, who are holding important posts, are running their departments most creditably and are a source of grear help and

strength to me and my Government.

I must take this oppotrunity of saying that I have been helped during this period of 37 years by officials, most of whom are alas no more, but whose sons are serving me loyally in different capacities—amongst them my worthy Chief Minister, Diwan Abdul Hamid, who has been occupying his responsible and important post for over 12 years and has dicharged his duties to my entire satisfaction.

I am deeply indebted for all the favours and honours that I have received from time to time from the Paramount Power, not the least of which was the entire remission of the State's annual contribution of Rs. 1,31,000 in commutation for its military services—an event which was highly appreciated by the State, and which will always remain memorable in the annals of Kapurthala.

In commemoration of my Jubilee I have set aside a sum of rupees 2 lakhs for the construction of a thoroughly up-to-date Memorial Hospital, the foundation stone of which, His Excellency was pleased to lay this morning and with which he has been kind enough to allow the association of his distinguished name.

MAHARAJAH OF REWAH.

STATE BANQUET

The following is a summary of the speech which H. H. the Maharajah of Rewa delivered at the State Banquet held at Rewa in honour of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin on the 9th January 1928.

The Maharajah, in welcoming the guests of the evening, said that he was deeply touched by the fact that notwithstanding the serious indisposition from which the Viceroy had so recently been suffering, he had placed upon himself the burden and inconvenience of so long a journey and had thus given them the honour and pleasure of entertaining him.

In giving expression to his feelings of loyalty and devotion to the Throne and Person of His Majesty the King, the Maharajah said this loyalty was a tradition of his house. To the Viceroy, as the illustrious representative of the King-Emperor in India, it was at once his right and duty to offer the most sincere sentiments of friendship and co-operation. He wished to acknow-

ledge freely and fully the debt he owed His Excellency and his distinguished predecessor, to Mr. Glancy, the Agent to the Governor-General, and to Mr. Fitze, the Political Agent and to his predecessors in that office for the valuable help and advice they had always given so unstintingly and for the sympathetic understanding of his difficulties which they had always displayed. It was very largely due to their unvarying support that he had been able to achieve what little he might have done for the betterment of his people.

In his references to his accession to the gaddi, the Maharajah said he had often thought that to the poorest subject of the Rewa State he was as much a minister as to the greatest of them he was a master. It was with such an ideal before him that for the last five years he had striven to do something for the State, the ancient Bandhava Gaddi of his forefathers.

He then gave a very brief account of his administration of the State. There were heavy arrears, mainly due to famines against cultivators and smaller landholders when he assumed the administration and he took the earliest possible opportunity to make liberal remissions. These remissions together with remissions of some debts due to the State, amounted to approximately Rs. 17 lakhs, and he proposed to make further remissions at an early date. A well considered scheme of improvement and extension of communications in the State had been sanctioned. The two great barriers to easy and through communications in the State were the Son River and the Kaimur Range of the Vindhyas. The scheme provided for the improvement and construction of new roads and of ghats or passes on the Kaimur Range, and the construction of bridges over the Son River and lesser streams. He also hoped that an aerodrome and landing place for aeroplanes would be constructed at or near Rewa, about which he had already addressed the Government of India.

The development of the industrial and mineral resources of the State was another matter engaging his attention. The State already possessed three colieries,, two worked departmentally and one through a company, and negotiations for further developments were in progress. He had recently appointed a mining engineer as technical adviser, who would, it was hoped, improve the position of the collieries and be of assistance with regard to the mineral development ot the State.

Sound finances meant conservation of energy and the staying

power of the State and it was only when that was secured that they could undertake to launch forth on fresh schemes of development of the State and amelioration of the condition of the people. The finances of the State during the past five years had been well conserved. With increased expenditure on beneficent departments, they had a balance of Rs. 40 lakhs in place of the Rs. 2,80,000 when he took over administration of the State.

Survey and settlement on a large scale were begun during the Regency and had cost the State about Rs. 27 lakhs and would cost another Rs. 2 to 3 lakhs. A beginning was being made in the introduction of co-operative credit societies in the State and a small sum had been advanced by the Durbar without interest to the Co-operative Bank. The services of an irrigation expert had been asked for, to say if and how for a beginning could be made in this direction. The permit and customs revenue of the State had largely increased during the past five years, being Rs. 11 lakhs for the year ending September 30, 1927 as compared with Rs. 6 lakhs in 1921—22. This was a very good index of the prosperity of the people. Customs statistics showed that the volume of trade in those five years had increased in value from approximately Rs. 150 lakhs to Rs. 200 lakhs.

Primary education was another matter which had shared the Maharajah's special attention, and he believed, with some success. More money was spent on education and the number of pupils was greater than it had been five years previously. As a matter of fact, both the cost and number of scholars were more than three times what they were nine years before. The State Public Health and Medical Departments had improved in efficiency. Substantial dispensaries were being built in the districts and their number had increased by four. The Maharajah felt, however, that he should not take credit personally for such advance as had been made, that the credit really belonged to his late father, since he knew that most, if not all, of the measures that he had taken were nnder his father's consideration, and it was largely due to his inspiration that they had been carried out.

MAHARAJAH OF BIKANER.

BIKANER LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The following are extracts from the speech delivered by His Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner on the 20th January, 1928 proroguing the Bikaner Legislative Assembly :

In the interval since we last met some very important things have happened, and are still happening. Besides the advent of the Sutlej waters, which promise to affect materially the internal aspects of the State, other events are influencing its external relations as well. As you are aware, His Excellency the Viceroy announced a little while ago the appointment of an Indian States Committee which is to report upon the relationship between the British Government and the States with particular reference to the rights and obligations arising from our treaties, engagements and sanads and from political usage, etc.; and the Committee is secondly to enquire into the financial and economic relations between British India and the Indian States and to make any recommendations that it may consider desirable and necessary for the more satisfactory adjustment of such relations. The Princes of India had for long been desirous of seeing their political relations with the British Government widely understood and appreciated in their correct constitutional and historical aspects, and of having their fiscal relations with British India carefully examined and adjusted in a manner equitable and just both to British India and the Indian States.

The request for a proper enquiry into these matters of such momentous importance to the Rulers, Governments and people of the Indian States was put forward on behalf of the States at a Round Table Conference held at Simla last May, which was presided over by H E. the Viceroy and was attended by some high officers of the British Government and some Princes and Ministers representing the States. I had put forward the proposal for the urgent necessity of convening such an informal Conference nearly 8 years ago when I was Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes; and it has been consistently and strongly urged ever since. I should, therefore, not only be failing in my duty but would also be erring against the well-known qualities of our race—grateful response to sympathy manifested and gratitude for good done—if, for the appointment of the Indian States Committee as well as for convening the Round Table Conference, I did not take this opportunity of publicly giving expression to the feeling of deep indebtedness of the Princes and States to H. E. Lord Irwin, our popular and noble Viceroy, who—notwithstanding some ill-informed and ill-advised criticism appearing in a section of the Press, which I honestly consider to be as unjustifiable as it is unfair to H. E.—has, in the comparatively short time that he has been Viceroy of India, already

given various practical proofs of his generous feelings, sympathy and friendship for the Princes and States of India. It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of the work which will be undertaken by the Indian States Committee, or of the most far-reaching consequences to the States which are likely to result from its labours and recommendations. Indeed, in certain aspects, it is no exaggeration to add that the very existence of our States in the future may be, both directly and indirectly, affected thereby.

It is true that the scope of the inquiry is not as complete or wide as we should have wished, in that the future position of the Indian States in a self-governing India in days to come is not covered by the present terms of reference. But with an equitable and just appreciation and recognition of the constitutional relations of the States with the British Government, and a fair adjustment of our financial and economic relations with British India, the path, it is to be hoped, will be paved, and the task rendered easier, of ensuring that the Indian States shall find and take their rightful place in the future policy of India; and the corollary to the present investigation must, in my opinion, be that in days to come—and I think in the near, rather than in the distant future—a further investigation will have to be made with a view to safeguarding the just rights of the Princes and people of the States as a politically separate and constitutionally independent unit of the great Indian Empire.

As regards the personnel, I will straightaway concede that the States would have preferred some Princes and Ministers appointed on the Committee. But with no Indians appointed on the Parliamentary Commission in regard to British Indian Constitutional Reforms, that was not to be expected. With the appointment specially of Sir Harcourt Butler as Chairman and another sympathetic and popular Political Officer as Secretary, the Indian States have, in my opinion, no reason to doubt that the questions coming up before the Committee will receive fair, generous and sympathetic treatment. It is a fact that the other two distinguished Members of the Committee have hitherto not come into personal touch with the problems concerning the Indian States; but I am not sure that in an investigation of this kind it is not an advantage to have some members on the Committee who will approach their task with absolutely open minds, free from all preconceptions or prejudices.

As for the manner and spirit in which their task will be

undertaken, it is inconceivable to my mind that the Committee, with so much of the winter already gone, will attempt to rush through its work merely to finish it by a certain date. Nor is there any reason to anticipate that the Princes and States, and specially the Chamber of Princes and its Standing Committtee, will not be kept in close touch with, and taken into the confidence of the Committee at all stages What is desirable—and what I confidently anticipate—is that the Committee and the States should work together in a spirit of mutual trust, confidence and good-will—without any recriminations or raking up of past.

Some so-called friends have, in the press and on the platform, been good enough to urge the States to boycott this Committee. Considering that this Committee is appointed at our request, such a course would, in my judgment, be the height of folly, and the very negation of all that counts for statesmanship, which demands that we should seize every opportunity offered to us with a view to securing our rightful dues by friendly and wholehearted co-operation and persuasion, and by putting forward our claims in a just and clear manner. I will not attempt to controvert the fact that the States too have had to face various vicissitudes and have had their ups and downs, which have at times caused them anxiety and concern during the last century and more since they came into political relationship with the British Government, through Treaties of Alliance and Friendship as in the case, for instance, of the Rajputana States, or through other causes.

But I feel sure you will agree with me that it is all important that we should at no time fail to retain our sense of proportion or to keep the right perspective in view. In spite of the suspicion and misgivings which certain so-called friends are striving to create in our minds as to the possible difficulties and dangers to which the Princes would be exposing themselves and in spite of the apprehensions which, in all loyalty to the Crown and in perfect good faith, may be entertained by a few people in the States through extreme caution and conservatism—and such extreme caution and conservatism are also unfortunately not altogether unknown in the case of some Officers of the British Government as well—regarding the possible consequences of our inviting such an enquiry, I am convinced—and I am sure you will agree with me—that the only right course for the Princes and States is to look forward to the deliberations of

this most important Committee with faith and hope, and with a robust confidence not only in the righteousness and justness of their cause, but also in the good faith, good-will and sympathy of Great Britain and the British Government and their High Officers both in England and in India.

Before turning to other subjects there are one or two more points in this connection to which I feel constrained to refer. Extraordinary statements have been made on the platform and in the press of British India alleging a deep laid conspiracy on the part of the Princes of India, and an unholy alliance with the 'foreign' Rulers, with a view to retard the constitutional advance of British India. I have publicly referred to, and attempted to refute the correctness of these allegations on previous occasions—the last time during the visit to Bikaner a year ago of H. E. the Viceroy—but, to our astonishment, these charges continue to be repeated—on what authority I am totally at a loss to understand. The Princes have lately also been solemnly warned not to interpose the bogey of their ancient Treaties and Alliances in the way of the freedom and emancipation of British India ; whilst the demand has been enunciated to have our Treaties revised or scrapped on various grounds, including the argument that these Treaties are obsolete and that the Princes have no sovereign rights.

Leaving out of consideration here the petty Rulers, and any isolated expressions of purely individual opinions of—at the most—a very small minority of Princes, I say without hesitation that if this is the genuine conviction of any sober-minded people in British India the Princes as a body have been seriously misunderstood by some and perversely misrepresented by others and I challenge these totally unmerited, unfair and—I venture to add for reasons which will shortly be clear—ungrateful accusations.

From 1916 to 1921, I was Honorary General Secretary to Their Highnesses for the Annual Princes' Conferences held at Delhi, and from its inauguration in 1921 to 1926 I had the honour of being Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes. Since then—although I have not sought re-election as Chancellor—I have still retained the closest touch with the inner counsel of the Chamber of Princes as a Member of its Standing Committee and I have attended every important Conference with the British Government as well as amongst ourselves. Speaking thus in all earnestness and with a full sense of responsi-

bility, I am from my personal knowledge, in a position to give the most unqualified and emphatic denial to all allegations regarding any such alleged mean conspiracy or unworthy attempts on the part of the Princes of India as an Order ; and I assert without any fear of contradiction that—whilst all the 108 Members ot the Chamber of Princes cannot necessarily be expected to hold the same views—far from the Princes as a body having expressed any hostility to the legitimate aspirations of, or having taken any other improper steps with a view to opposing or checking the progressive realization of constitutional reforms in British India, they have on various occasions not only made it abundantly clear that they have no desire to stand in the way of the political progress of their brethren in British India, but they have also taken various opportunities, both in England and in India, of publicly expressing their approval and support of such constitutional reforms.

Apart from certain other factors—which it is unnecessary to refer to in detail here to-day, since they are matters purely between the British Government and the States—it will I trust be clear that the request of the Princes for such an investigation as is now being undertaken by the Indian States' Committee was in no way based on any hostility to or conspiracy against British India, but with a view to safeguarding the rights of the States, their Government and their people, and their internal autonomy and independence. This desire was also based on the instinct of self preservation and self-defence—which lies buried deep in the human breast—as well as on the right of every individual, unit, or collective body to exist and to live their own lives in peace and security. Not only from people obviously ignorant or hositile and unfriendly to the State or their Rulers, but even from certain individuals from whom the States did not expect such irresponsible statements to be so made, have we heard the usual cries about the Treaties with the Indian States being no more than scraps of paper, and of no consequence, or that the States and their Rulers constitutionally possess no Sovereign rights or status. These light-hearted critics have even gone to the extent of saying that the States must go. Some speakers and writers have further more bluntly arrogated and reserved to themselves, and to the Government of British India of the future, the " right" to interfere in all kinds of matters—external and internal—apprehensions thus caused generally amongst the States by such claims and threats, to seek safety and security for the future through

such an enquiry at the hands of a Committee.

In view of such extravagant claims and random remarks which have been, and are being indulged in in British India, it appears necessary that there should be some plain, but dispassionate speaking so that there might be no room for uncertainty or misunderstanding. Many an Indian State has existed not only long before any one in British India claimed the right to meddle or interfere with them, but long before even the Moghul Empire established its sway over the country. The great majority of the Indian States have come into political and treaty relationship with the British Government, not through conquest, but because such States, or the British Government, or both, desired to enter into such alliance for mutual benefit; and such Treaties did not therefore, generally speaking, grant, create or secure, but guaranteed many of the rights which were already fully possessed and enjoyed since long by the Indian States. Even Lee-Warner—whose doctrines cannot be said to be too favourable or friendly to the standpoint of the States—refers with emphasis to the great respect paid to the Treaties and to their sanctity and binding nature; and the same applies with equal force to subsequent official assurances, including pronouncements by different Viceroys right up to the present time. The most formal recognition has been given to these treaties, which have been accepted by the British Parliament as binding on the Crown; and above all, there are many Royal Proclamations and gracious pledges and assurances given and reiterated by Queen Victoria, King Edward, and our present gracious King-Emperor.

In these circumstances, it will be clear that, unless such Treaties and Engagements are modified or abrogated by the mutual consent of the Imperial Government and of the Princes, their provisions continue to have full force: and any one suggesting the scrapping of these Treaties is, it will be obvious, guilty of making not only a highly unjust, but an immoral, suggestion. History has been read in vain if it has not yet taught them that it is only brute force that will compel the States to submit to their Treaties being scrapped.

Just as the very existence of the States depends, on a just observsnce of their Treaty Rights, so are the States and their subjects equally concerned in safeguarding their Sovereign rights and internal autonomy, which vitally affects them in many matters of the highest importance—political, economic and fiscal.

The subject of interference and intervention in the internal affairs of States is too important and comprehensive to deal with adequately in the course of a few sentences, even if this was the right time and place to do so. Suffice it to say that the sooner such notions are dismissed from the minds of all concerned, including the refrain—"the States must go," the better it would be for the destiny of our Motherland. For the Indian States have no intention meekly to submit to any such demands; and and they certainly will not go under without a struggle.

The territories of the Indian States occupy over a third of the total area of India, whilst their subjects comprise more than one-fifth of the population of the Indian Empire. The States are scattered over the length and breadth of India, and have been here for centuries, and demand the right to exist. India is the common heritage of the peoples of British India as well as of the Indian States: and the one will find the other of help and use; and it behoves both, to respect the rights and liberties of each other, to refrain from interfering with their respective domestic affairs, and to derive the benefits which each one is in an undoubted position of offering to the other. I am one of those who, after giving earnest consideration to the matter, hold the view that in spite of some difficulties, which are only to be expected in all such matters there is no reason why, with wise statesmanship and mutual toleration and good-will, both British India and the Indian States should not fit in any future scheme of Imperial or Indian polity when India becomes self-governing under the aegis of our King-Emperor.

There is one other matter to which it is important to allude to-day. Side by side with the allegations made that the Princes and States are opposing and obstructing the constitutional progress of British India, has been raised another bogey—in which it is surprising to find that some subjects of the Indian States, totally oblivious of all obligations of patriotism and gratitude to their parent States, have joined—namely that the Princes are entering into another intrigue with the alien British Government, and have asked for this Indian States Committee, with the object of placing impediments in the way of the political advancement of their subjects, and to keep them out of their just dues or in other words that the Princes are also conspiring against their own subjects. A greater and sadder travesty of facts it is hard to imagine!

I hold no brief for my Brother Princes; and to-day I am

speaking entirely in my personal capacity as Maharajah of Bikaner. Human nature being what it is, and with different conditions prevailing in different States, it is inevitable that there should be found good, bad, and indifferent Rulers amongst our Order—as in every other community—and that their administration should similarly vary according to the standards of life and the general atmosphere prevailing in each State. No conscientious Ruler can have any sympathy whatever with any 'black sheep' in his flock, who brings discredit to the Princes and States; but from isolated cases, and a few instances of misrule any sweeping generalisation and insinuation that all Rulers are alike, cannot but be termed as a wanton and mischievous perversion of truth. Fair and honest criticism is beyond exception; but from column after column of malicious criticism and calumny indiscriminately hurled almost daily at the Order of the Ruling Princes in a certain section of the press, one might almost imagine that we were not living in a civilised India, but in a barbaric land, where the hand of every Ruler was turned against his own people, where the Ruler was a tyrant and ruling with an iron rod, oblivious to the interests and the well-being of his own people.

Whatever the motives which prompt some of our critics to make such assertions, they have forgotten one cardinal point, viz., that when the Princes ask that the Treaties should be maintained unimpaired, that the internal autonomy of their States should be respected, and that there should be an equitable adjustment between British India and the States in regard to matters—fiscal and financial—the Princes are not asking for anything for themselves to the exclusion of their people, but their demands expressly include their subjects. The term 'State' includes not the Ruler alone, but the Ruler, his Government and his subjects, which are all component parts of and all go to comprise the 'State'. If any State were to lose its Treaty or Sovereign rights, not only the Ruler, not only the Government, but also his subjects all simultaneously and as a corporate body forthwith lose their independent status and Treaty rights. If the independence of a State goes, then Gentlemen, the subjects of the State, forthwith and simultaneously likewise lose their integrity and individuality. If the States gain fiscally it is not only the Prince but the Government and subjects of the State who ought also to gain—and gain most—in all such matters. If the States lose in any such matters, that loss is shared by the subjects with the Prince and his Government. Therefore, it is

the Ruler as well as his subjects who stand to gain or lose together, and it consequently behoves the subjects of the Indian States to keep this fundamental point prominently in view. Any action of a bad Ruler, or of a bad Government should not so blind a subject as to render him impervious to his own benefit or to his own loss. In States where conditions prevail contrary to this ancient ideal of the East as well as the present day ideal of the West, the sooner the idea that the State, as conceived by Louis XIV, belongs exclusively to the Ruler is put right, the better for our entire order, the States, and their subjects.

I trust that sufficient has been said by me to demonstrate the great importance to the Princes as well as to the people of Indian States of the work undertaken by the Indian States Committee and how much it is in our joint interests that all such matters should be thoroughly sifted and duly adjusted without delay ; and I know that you, Gentlemen, will unite with me in the hope and prayer that the outcome of the deliberations and recommendations of the Committee will lead to a carefully conceived and permanently settled policy—in matters political as well as fiscal—framed on generous and sympathetic lines regarding the Indian States, and devoid of all diplomacy—secret or otherwise —for which there should be no room in dealings between friends and allies, and colleagues and partners, whereby the ties binding the Princes to the Crown and the Empire will be further cemented and strengthened, and still greater and lasting solidarity will prevail between the British Government and the States with their very real identity of interests. And let us also express the sincere hope that another direct benefit resulting from the appointment of this Committee, and a proper examination of all such important questions will be, to dispel the clouds of suspicion and mistrust arising in British India, and any doubts existing in the minds of any subjects of the States.

So much for the efforts made to render secure the present and future position of the Indian States, so far as the efforts of the Chamber of Princes and the Standing Committee, and—I confidently anticipate—the sympathy and support of H. E. the Viceroy, the British Government and the Indian States Committee are concerned. But nothing that each one of them may do can completely and effectively secure the nature of the Indian States.

The various Indian States are in varying degrees of advancement at the present moment, and thus no stereotyped model of Government can really be said to be effectively and comple-

tely applicable, or most suited to each and every one of even the larger States, since every State must be the best judge of conducting its internal affairs in ways best suited to local circumstances, peculiarities, traditions, and sentiments, and to the different ideals and standards of administrative efficiency and education prevailing. It is also an irrefutable fact that reforms emanating from within, and on the initiative of the Government of the States themselves and the steps taken by the Rulers of their own free will and accord, are far more likely to be successful and to lead to the most beneficial and lasting results all round.

The standard of education as existing in most parts of British India and that in the majority of the States does not bear any comparison. So too, representative and popular institutions in British India have had a long—a very long—start of the Indian States. Whilst some of the most advanced States, such as Mysore, to their great credit, started Legislative Councils and other representative institutions—under whatever names and forms they were then known—it is only in the last decade, or at the most two, that such popular institutions have, if I mistake not, come to be established in some of the other States.

It is in no vainglorious spirit, but with a feeling of devout thankfulness and profound gratification, that I and my Government feel happy to think that these are the general principles—the essentials—of good Government which we have humbly but earnestly tried to follow—with what measure of success I must leave to the judgment of posterity—which can be summarized as below:—

For the Ruler of a State to have a fixed and well defined Privy Purse and a clear dividing line between his personal expenditure and that of the State; security of life and property by the employment of as efficient and uncorrupt a Police as possible for the maintenance of Law and Order; independent judiciary; the Reign of Law, including certainty of Law, its uniformity and approximation where possible with the laws of British India, with such additions and alterations, as local conditions may render necessary; stability of Public services: efficiency and continuity of administration and beneficent rule in the interests of the general well-being and contentment of the subjects.

These seven points are well worthy of being the watch words of internal reforms in the States, and of being adopted in

the almanac of every Ruler or Government of an Indian State—each point to be emphasized and specially remembered for each day in the week.

The need for the Ruler of a State to have a fixed and well defined Privy Purse and Civil List, and a clear dividing line between his personal expenditure and that of the State, is so obvious that it hardly requires any further remarks. The ancient Hindu Kings were similarly enjoined only to take a fixed sum, or a definite percentage of the total income of the State; and the Civil List of an enlightened modern Ruler is normally also fixed in one of the two ways.

Unless such a principle is scrupulously and rigidly adhered to, it follows that money which should be available for the development of the community, and of its individual citizens, and for the general well-being and advancement of the State is not forthcoming which is bad for the State as well as for the Ruler and his Dynasty; and it is beyond dispute that no Ruler—as the custodian of the interests of his State and his people—can justify devoting a large percentage of the revenues of the State for his personal use. So urgent and important did I consider this measure of reform that shortly after my coming of age, I of my own free will and accord, introduced this system of a separate Civil List and Privy Purse on modern lines as long ago as April 1902; and it is a matter of no small gratification to me to feel that I was one of the pioneers amongst the Princes of India to do so; and furthermore that the Privy Purse expenditure in Bikaner has, during the last quarter of a century and more, been kept strictly and entirely separate from the State accounts. Under this arrangement only 5 per cent of the ordinary State revenues was, as you, Members of the Legislative Assembly are aware, drawn upon for my Privy Purse, from which all my personal expenses including the expenses of all my private establishment etc., were defrayed on lines strictly laid down by me.

The benefits of an independent Judiciary have always been valued most by me as an essential of good Government. We were the first State in Rajputana to establish the Chief Court in 1910 and with its establishment the idea of separating judicial from executive functions began to assume shape. It was matured in 1922 with the creation of a High Court—again the first and I understand, the only one in any State in Rajputana; and you will be gratified to learn that this beneficent measure has now

been launched with the creation of separate District Judges' Court in the various Nizamats of the State. What I most eagerly desire however to achieve, is the advancement of those nation building activities, which go to secure the welfare of the people, amongst which the highest place must needs be given to education and sanitation. I rejoice to see that there has been a general awakening amongst my subjects and a genuine desire on their part to take full advantage of the educational facilities provided for them. From the Budget placed before you by the Prime Minister, you will have seen that a generous provision has been made for the experiment of compulsory education during this year. Permissive legislation under which education can be made compulsory within selected municipal areas has now become ripe and this reform will have my cordial and sympathetic support when the necessary legislative enactment is placed before the Assembly.

I am pleased to see that my Government is making adequate provision for the female population of my State, both as regards their education and health. A qualified Lady Inspectress of Girls' Schools, who has won repute by her experience, has been appointed to take charge of the Girls' Schools in the State and gratifying signs are manifest that my people have commenced to appreciate the necessity of female education. It is also encouraging to learn that qualified matrons and nurses are being provided in the District Dispensaries to look after the welfare of women. In this connection I am also pleased to learn that the Bikaner Municipality has already arranged a qualified Health Officer and it is hoped that this vigilance will lead to the improvement of the sanitation of the City. You will be glad to learn that I have already approved of the scheme for water-supply at my capital; and steps are being taken for the appointment of an expert boring Engineer for sinking artesian wells. The work will be pushed on as soon as the possibility of tapping of plentiful source of underground supply is established, whereby the one long standing cause of defective sanitation in the city and the acute discomfort of my citizens will shortly be removed.

The interests of the health of my people, however, demand a radical improvement in our social customs and usages; and I congratulate Seth Shiva Ratan Mohta on his courage in introducing the Bill for the prevention of early and unequal marriages amongst the Hindus. This social evil has ruined the health

of the people and has been sapping the very foundations of the whole society by retarding the physical development of the race. The rate of infant mortality is likely to astound the stoutest heart amongst us and it is time we all woke up to this great social evil. It is a matter of sincere pleasure to me that this bold reform has been proposed by a non-official member from amongst you. There are some matters no doubt where reform can proceed with greater propriety and better chances of assimilation, if it is inaugurated by the spontaneous will of the people. Such intelligent co-operation on the part of my people will have, I am sure, the beneficial result of speeding up much desired reform in various directions.

I always bear in mind that the interests of the Ruler and the Ruled in a well-regulated State are identical and that they form component parts of one harmonious whole. They stand or fall together and the real good of the Ruler consists in promoting the good of his people. The strength of an Indian Ruler does not lie in the British bayonet, alleged by some critics, but in the loyalty and affection of his own people.

MAHARAJAH OF JODHPUR.

STATE BANQUET

At the State banquet held on January 24, 1928, His Highness the Maharajah in proposing the toast of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin, said :

Your Excellencies, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to propose the toast of my most distinguished guests, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and Her Excellency Lady Irwin, and to wish them a warm welcome to my State.

On the occasion of Lord Elgin's visit to this State in November 1896 my grandfather of revered memory, opened his Banquet speech with these words "Under the benign rule of our Empress, we are all happy. May she long live to rule over us."

This statement of Maharajah Jaswant Singhji exactly expresses the sentiments of my house and myself towards the British Throne; and I could not do better perhaps than adapt his words to the present occasion and to express my loyalty to his Imperial Majesty, the King Emperor. Under his benign rule we are all happy. May he

long live to rule over us. The Princes have reason to be happy in having as a most zealous friend and protector of their rights and welfare, His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor ; and equally in this respect His Majesty's illustrious Viceroy in this country, whose beneficent guidance and help in their affairs are written large on the Indian States.

Your Excellency, it is a especial privilege and pleasure to me to receive in this way a visit from a Viceroy who has so particularly identified himself with all that concerns the welfare and advantage of the Princes and people of India. I regard it as a signal honour that Your Excellency has made it possible so early in your period of office to visit Jodhpur. I suppose no Viceroy has hitherto managed, in so short a time, to travel so widely and to see so much of the Indian States ; which is practical proof of Your Excellency's desire to get to know the Indian States and make yourself acquainted with their needs and aspirations. This is a great encouragement in these times, for which I am sure the whole order of Indian Princes is truly grateful.

The Princes have exhibited some anxiety lately as to what the future has in store for them—an anxiety from which I notice that some even of the communities of British India are not free. The Princes are in no way out of sympathy with constitutional advance in British India, provided it is presented to them untainted by any suspicion of change in their internal sovereignty, or in their position vis-a-vis the British Crown, and on lines calculated to tend to the peaceful development of the Indian Empire.

The Indian States are geographically and economically bound up with British India ; and we owe it to Your Excellency's friendly attitude and wise statesmanship that this connection—with its common rights and interests—is to be fully explored by an Expert Committee with the object of securing a friendly co-ordination of the interests of both sides, and the promotion of an effective partnership between the States and British India, which seems so essential to the future welfare of this country. When I respectfully pay this tribute to Your Excellency's services to the Indian States, I know that I am voicing the unanimous feelings of all my brother Princes.

To pass now to Jodhpur itself. I will not detain Your Excellency with my recital of the results of my administration. I will leave the verdict on my rule to be furnished to Your Excel-

lency by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, by whom I feel it can more fittingly be rendered. Mr. Reynolds, happily for us, was Resident here during my minority, and is intimately acquainted with the Government of the State and I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my sense of gratitude for all that he did to promote its efficiency and progress during the five years he was here.

"Nature's way" is less bountiful here than in most parts of India, and we have to grapple with the poverty of our natural resources. I feel very grateful that I can show Your Excellency none of the fine agricultural and industrial operations to be found in some of the more favoured regions of this country. We have a scanty and fitful rainfall, no rich soil or intensive cultivation, no fruit bearing trees, no great rivers bringing water and dynamic force and no highly developed industries or manufacturing pursuits. Nature's one great gift to us—the backbone of the country—is a huge grazing area, growing grasses rich in lime salts, which produce a breed of cattle and horses renowned throughout India, specimens of which I had the pleasure of showing to Your Excellency yesterday. To improve, and also rescue from prevalent forms of deterioration, these fine breeds of cattle, on which the very life and work of my agricultural population really depend. I have recently created a veterinary service, with a skilled European Adviser, and to show my personal interest in the success of the concern, I have appointed my brother Maharaj Ajit Singh to be in charge of the Department, under my immediate supervision and orders. This measure will, I trust, be of great service to the country, and in order to associate Your Excellency's honoured name with the welfare of my State, and specially with its agricultural prosperity, I wish to found, by the allotment of two lakhs for the purpose, four scholarships for the training of Marwari youths in Veterinary and Agricultural science and I trust Your Excellency will graciously permit these scholarships to be styled "The Irwin Scholarship."

Still further to identify Your Excellency's name with my State I have yet another proposal to make. At the time of the establishment of the Hindu University at Benares, my State contributed a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs towards its general funds plus an annual grant in perpetuity of Rs. 24,000 wherewith to endow a Chair of Technology, to be named the Jodhpur-Hardinge Chair of Technology. I now understand 'that the University

has long been anxious to provide high class instruction in scientific agriculture. Accordingly, with a view to start and develop this object of their desire, I have recently contributed to the University a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs to which members of my family and some of my subjects have generously added another lakh. All contributors of this gift of four lakhs now desire that a Chair of Agriculture be founded at the University to be named, with Your Excellency's permission, the "Irwin Chair of Agriculture." This proposal, if, fortunately it meets with Your Excellency's approval, will not only afford much satisfaction to the Jodhpur State, but also I have reason to know, be equally gratifying to the authorities of the University. The promotion of the study of agriculture at this great University which will, let me hope earn the blessings and gratitude of generations of the youth of India, could not be better harbingered than by the association with it of Your Excellency's name, so renownedly and indissolubly linked with the science and practice of agriculture.

These steps and designs in the direction of agricultural development were not long in meeting with the most gratifying encouragement. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in a speech delivered here in September last, observed in respect of literary education that it too often resulted in the student climbing the ladder to find himself on a crowded platform, looking down on a chasm already filled with the unemployed and, Mr. Reynolds, much to my pleasure, went on to say that he had heard with delight, rumours that I was contemplating measures to encourage education in matters more suitable to a pastoral and agricultural people. This was pleasing enough, but later I had the further satisfaction and interest to read a speech in which Your Excellency expressed approval of the conception of the "Scholar-Ploughman", and urged the importance of equipping the youth of this country with a sound knowledge of the theory of farming. I have, therefore, every confidence that my proposals to identify the name of "Irwin" with the measure for the greater application of science to agriculture in India, will secure Your Excellency's appreciation and acceptance.

Although I have refrained from troubling Your Excellency with a general account of my administration, there is one feature of it to which I should like to refer. I allude to my Railway. During Your Excellency's visit to Karachi the question of the railway connection between that port and the productive areas

around Agra and Cawnpore came up for discussion before the Chamber of Commerce; and I was glad to gather that official opinion seems to support the view that the present metre-gauge connecton is able to carry all the traffic. That most emphatically is the case with the 466 miles of that connection, which is worked by my Railway. For the last three years the Jodhpur Railway has not been called upon to carry more than one-third of the volume of traffic it is capable of carrying. We have invested in the Railway a sum of over 4 crores of rupees of which sum approximately one crore has been provided in the last four years. The railway consequently is a large factor in the development and well being of my State, and one to which I attach much importance. I, therefore, confidently hope that whenever projects of the nature of the Karachi-Cawnpore connection likely to affect adversely the interests of my railway are being re-examined in the light of changing circumstances, the case of my railway will receive adequate and sympathetic consideration.

It will, I feel sure, be of interest to Your Excellency who has striven so nobly in the cause of communal harmony, to learn that mutual trust and tolerance have prevailed amongst my subjects with the result that the public peace has remained undisturbed throughout the State.

In conclusion, I should like to bring to Your Excellency's notice, and to express my thanks for the continual help given me by my esteemed friends, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and the Resident. Nothing could exceed their kindness and friendly advice on all occasions. I have also to express my obligations to the Members of my Council, and other officers in my service, who individually and collectively have lightened my labours and have very efficiently conducted the administration of the State.

I must add how much the pleasure of Your Excellency's visit is enhanced by the presence of Her Excellency Lady Irwin whose untiring efforts in all good causes have evoked the admiration and gratitude of all classes in India.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I now ask you to join me in drinking the health and happiness of my illustrious guests, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India and Her Excellency Lady Irwin.

MAHARAJAH OF PATIALA.

BANQUET TO BUTLER COMMITTEE

The following is a summary of the speech delivered by H.H. the Maharajah of Patiala, Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, at a banquet in honour of the members of the Indian States Enquiry Committee at Patiala on 1st February, 1928.

He was glad that during his term of office as Chancellor of the Chamber he was able to satisfy the desire long cherished by a large section of his brother princes for the institution of an enquiry into the political and economic relations between Indian States and the Government of India.

He was gratified by the personnel of the Committee and eulogised individually the members of the Committee characterising Sir Harcourt a wise and statesmanlike friend of Princes, whose experience in high positions calling for tact, sympathy, discretion and firmness was probably unique in India. His Highness said the one sentiment which animated in common the Indian Princes was their loyalty to the British connection, proved beyond doubt by deeds as well as words. They were all deeply attached to the great Empire to which they belonged. Their personal devotion to His Majesty the King-Emperor was a living force in their lives: the sanctity of treaties and engagements which formed a guarantee of their position had been repeatedly and generously affirmed in the highest quarters. His Majesty the King-Emperor had himself gone so far as to declare that these treaties were "inviolate and inviolable."

All this might be frankly and indeed gratefully admitted and yet the fundamental fact remained that the present position was causing among all of them grave anxiety. If he were asked to explain this anxiety in a sentence he would say that since the treaties were concluded the world had not stood still and showed no signs of doing so.

The forces which operated in the political sphere were dynamic rather than static in character. To be more precise the Government of India, as it existed to-day, was no longer a simple organisation controlled by a few definite personalities, which it was at the time their engagements with it were initiated. It had gathered vested interests and formulated definite conceptions of its policy. Therefore it happened that, while the sanctity of treaties was a fundamental principle in the relations between the

Government of India and the States, they were increasingly conscious that political practice as opposed to political theory led inevitably to the subordination of their interests to those of British India, whenever the two came into conflict. The States were isolated, scattered and found close combination difficult. The Government of India was a unified, centralised machine always in a position, in the last resort, to cause its will to prevail.

This, in brief, seemed to him one of the fundamental sources of the present uneasiness of the Princes. They believed that political practice, dictated as it might be by the best of motives, threatened seriously to undermine certain of those rights and privileges which they had hitherto believed to be inviolably safeguarded by their treaties and engagements.

Continuing, the speaker said :

"Moreover, the treaties themselves are not, as a rule, ideal instruments, in this age at least, for the purposes which they were originally designed to serve. They have many gaps. They do not provide for many characteristic features of modern life. Through these gaps the well-nigh irresistible influence of the Government of India tends to percolate thereby modifying, as it seems to Princes, many aspects of the political relationship in a direction unfavourable to themselves, their autonomy, to the development of their States and to the welfare of their subjects. Further the Government of India as is the natural tendency of all great corporations, advances progressively from step to step. It consolidates its position. It proceeds to further lengths. Thus, as years go by, the Princes feel they are helpless spectators of the cumulative process which threatens to end disastrously for themselves. Their power for good in regard both to the Government of their own States and to their utility to the Empire, as a whole, are consequently diminishing.

It will be idle to deny that point is lent to many of these considerations by the reflection that the control of the present Government of India is passing more and more out of the hands of the power, with whom we entered into treaty relations. I should like to make plain here what has already been emphasised over and over again by myself and by brother Princes that we are not hostile to the aspirations of British India and that we have not the least desire to oppose them. We should plead for a fundamental consideration of the problem as to whether there be not room within the wide confines of this country, for two sister polities—albeit dissimilar in size and in organisation—in

one of which the democratic and in the other the monarchic principle is established. In my judgment they can co-exist and work together for the common good of India."

Touching the economic sphere, His Highness said this, for obvious reasons demanded quite as much care and attention of the Committee as the political sphere. Tariff changes had been introduced in British India for the purposes of protection. Such a policy, to which their assent had not been invited, affected them very badly. At present there was no machinery by which their voice could be heard effectively and the adjustment of difficulties between themselves and British India could be settled save by the administrative decision of the interested party, who in this case, was also the stronger.

When he looked back at the history of the relationship between Indian States and the Government of India he was sometimes surprised to reflect how seriously the interests of the States had suffered. He was not pleading for a reversion to the past conditions and the denial of modern progress and any artificial archaism. The Princes looked not merely to the past and to the present, but also to the future and they desired a constructive, progressive solution of their difficulties which would lay the foundation for a political adjustment in which the rights of both parties were fully safeguarded. They admitted the paramountcy of the British Government, but they believed that this paramountcy had, in its origin, a definitely circumscribed ambit and should be equally defined in its operation.

Some might think that it would be well for India if there were no States. He did not agree with that opinion, but believed that the presence of the States was a factor that made for the welfare of India as a whole. Of one thing he was clear. That was that the States did, in fact, exist and he would urge that the consequences of their existence must be fully recognised. If among these consequences were certain restrictions upon the powers which the Govnrnment of India today claimed and the substitution in certain spheres, of diplomatic negotiation for an administrative fiat, the fact might be regretted, but ought not to be ignored. Further if the existence of the States might ultimately impose restrictions upon the future machinery of Government, once again the situation must be frankly and boldly faced.

Concluding, His Highness said that between the British Crown and the States there existed sacred ties of obligation, and

the States had discharged their side of the obligation without hesitation never counting the cost. They were not asking too much when they looked to Britain to stand by her word as the Princes had so often stood by theirs (Princes) ; but they believed profoundly that there was a real necessity for re-arrangement of the relations as they obtained in practice. They believed this because they were convinced that only by such re-arrangement could they be able to discharge those obligations to the highest measure of their capacity."

MAHARAJAH OF DHOLPUR.

STATE BANQUET

In proposing the toast of Their Excellencies at the banquet to the Viceroy, in March 1928, H. H. the Maharana of Dholpur said:

Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I rise to say a few words to express my feelings at the presence of Your Excellencies here in this house where my revered father welcomed the great Peace-Maker, His late Majesty King Edward, as Prince of Wales in 1876.

Every utterance of Your Excellency resounds one single theme and that is the bringing of the Princes and the States closer to the august Person and Throne of His Imperial Majesty whose care for the well-being of the Princes of India is a fact which we all know and needs no comments, but, what I wish to emphasise in this connection is that Your Excellency in the willing performance of the wishes of our beloved Emperor, has followed a policy which a far-sighted statesman only could have adopted in making visits to States a prominent item in the regular programme of your multifarious duties ; and I am sure, much to your personal inconvenience at this our country's critical transitional stage.

I shall not embark upon a long recital of Your Excellency's acts of discerning sympathy towards the States but will content myself by mentioning a few striking examples, the original orientation given to the proceedings of the Chamber of Princes, the informal Round Table Conference of May 1927, at which views were fully exchanged on your recommendations for the appointment of the Indian States Committee.

From the labours of this Committee the States expect the

happiest results to follow. In saying this I am choosing my words. It is my belief that any arrangement that makes for a better understanding between the two parts of Indo-British India under the direct rule of His Majesty's Government and the rest of India ruled by Princes and secures justice to both parts, must necessarily make for the speedier and more harmonious development of the country as a whole.

Since Your Excellency is evincing so much interest in our welfare, it is only natural that Your Excellency should make it a point to know more of ourselves and the urgent needs for our houses and States in this momentous period of India's history. I feel proud and happy in the thought that my house has had the privilege of being the first in Northern India to be in friendly alliance with the British from the year 1779 and my ancestors actually worked with the Hon'ble East India Company in accordance with the needs of the time in the rehabilitation of the then troublous days of India.

My family in the adjustment of the times had to change their old home for the lands which now form a State under the treaty of 1804-6, to which Your Excellency is giving the honour of your visit. These lands before we came have witnessed the scenes of many contested and continued fights ,of over a century and my ancestors in making it a peaceful home had to face the difficulties which can better be imagined than expressed.

Having touched on the past it would perhaps interest Your Excellency to know what has been done during the 15 years of my reign. I shall leave it to Your Excellency to judge, and if our efforts have in any measure been successful in effecting even a slight improvement, I shall not hesitate here to clearly point out that it is due to the honest, loyal and hard work of my Secretaries and other officers, to whom all credit is due. Also I have, at all times, received the traditional affectionate and loyal co-operation of my people—an asset which Your Excellency can fully gauge, means so much for the ultimate success of every undertaking,big or small and produces an atmosphere most dear to the human heart throughout the entire world of mutual trust and affection between the Ruler and the ruled. I would now, therefore, very briefly touch on a few points which will disclose our humble efforts in this direction.

To begin with Railways, we have now 52 odd miles of open line as against 19 and we have 29 miles under construction. Of metalled roads, we now have 95 miles as against 32 ; we have

borne in mind the importance of the storage and distribution of water. We have constructed 41 big and small dams for holding up rain water the biggest among them costing 5 and odd lakhs. Where the configuration of the country does not permit of Bund, we have sunk 660 wells. Owing to the expansion of facilities for Irrigation we have been able to attract cultivators from as far as the North-West Frontier Province and it is hoped that the projects which are now on our working programme will, in due course, be duly completed and be of service to the cultivator and render his position secure against the failure of monsoons which means so much to us in this part of the country.

On Education, our expenditure is fifty per cent above what it was in 1912. We have been able to send our boys to attend Agricultural, Medical, Engineering, Veterinary, Police, and Forest classes, the cost of which has been defrayed by the State. Primary education in the State is free. The religious and moral training of the boys is made a point in the curriculum of Primary Education, because I have always believed that religion has been an unerring foundation for the building up of character.

On Sanitation, the expenditure is a little more in excess of fifty per cent over that of 1912. With the opening of the Richard Wood Electric Power House by Your Excellency, the Dholpur City will now enjoy the full benefits of electric light.

On Medical, the expenditure is nearly 80 per cent in excess and the department is now able to extend its relief to nearly 77,000 patients against some 50,000 in 1912. In addition to this I am very grateful to Her Excellency in filling up a gap by her opening the indigenous institute for the orthodox section—a want which had been long felt by a considerable portion of my subjects.

In turning to our neighbours in the United Provinces, I am glad to say that with them our relations have been also cordial and friendly, and my special thanks are due to the United Provinces Police which has always worked in complete co-operation with our police with happiest results. Of the vast police organization in the United Provinces, I would like to single out one figure, specially to-night. If one were to look at him, one could not possibly imagine that with his generous build he is so capable of looking after his extremely difficult and trying duties with such success. When Mr. Young was kindly lent to us as liason officer to help us with an intimate knowledge of his work, he promptly came to one conclusion, and that was that unless

the people of the five different borders absolutely co-operate, success in that difficult ground was remote. He started his work and within amazingly short period, he has brought to book most of the dangerous gangs of Kanjars.

NAWAB OF BHOPAL.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING

In opening the second session of the Ali Martabat (Legislative Council) of Bhopal in March 1928, His Highness the Nawab Saheb said :

Mr. President and Members of the Council, I am very pleased indeed to see you assembled here to day for the second session of my Legislative Council where the chosen representatives of my people meet in intelligent co-operation with the members of my Government to concert measures for the greatest good of the largest number. It is premature, Gentlemen, at this early stage of your progress to form an opinion as to how far this Council has succeeded in working on the lines indicated by me in my inaugural address six months ago. I might, however, perhaps take it that none of you is lacking in the will assiduously to act up to my expectations, although I am not quite sure if the proceedings of the first session of the Council were altogether free from tendencies which I characterised as sheer waste of time : whether the right of interpellation and of criticism was, in all instances, exercised with a due sense of responsibility, and in order to serve a useful purpose, or whether quite a good deal of word-fencing was not in evidence. With loyalty and devotion to the Person and Throne of the King-Emperor and an unstinted attachment to the British connection, as my proud heritage, the relation of my Government with the Government of India, the Government of the British Provinces and the Indian States continue to be the most cordial and I desire to express my warmest thanks to all of them for their ready co.operation in matters of joint concern, while to the Paramount Power I am exceedingly grateful for the consideration they have always shown me in my anxiety to maintain the prestige of my State and to advance the welfare of my people.

In the course of my inaugural address, as you will doubtless remember, I had occasion to tell this House how it has become traditional with the Rulers of Bhopal to regard their sub-

jects with parental affection and kindness, to look upon this loving kindness as the sole justification of sovereign authority, this tender solicitude of the Ruler for the well-being of the subjects. What I said then was reciprocated by the latter in the form of their unswerving loyalty and filial devotion combining to bring about a position where both the ruler and the ruled are identified with each other. That identification I referred to as the goal of every civilised Government. I hope now that I may feel assured of the hearty co-operation, untainted by self-interest, personal bias of or party consideration between, the elected and the official members of this Council. Nothing is more conducive to the smooth running of the machinery of Government than such co-operation on one hand, and the realization of the part of the elected members on the other hand, of the difficulties of the Government in those cases when it is not possible in the interest of the people fully to meet the wishes of the people's representatives. If these two things can be achieved, I shall indeed have the satisfaction that this Council has justified the step I have taken entirely voluntarily.

Gentlemen, I desire to take this opportunity to give wider expression to my conception of good Government. There are certain essential principles underlying good government which, scrupulously followed, are bound to lead a ruler successfully through the task of governing his people to their best advantage. The maintenance of these rights involves, among other things :—

(1) Moral and intellectual uplift of the people commensurate with the resources of the State and in a manner best suited to the stage of the people's development, their mentality, and their pursuits.

(2) The assurance of the material progress of the people by developing all natural resources of the country such as agriculture, minerals, forests, industry and trade for the purpose of such development of communications and of public health.

(3) An assurance that the absolute powers inherent in a Ruler shall not be arbitrarily or capriciously used. Such an assurance is essential with a view to a sense of security in the minds of the people as well as to the financial credit of the State, and includes :

(a) a proper apportionment of revenue between the ruler and the administration which, in India, means that the prince, as father of the people, assigns to the well-being of the body poli-

tic a very large share of his revenues, retaining to himself only as much as will suffice to maintain his exalted position, a conception fundamentally different from the Western idea of a King, who receives a small portion of what primarily belongs to the people :

(b) security of the State services, each servant of the State being assured, both by practice and by virtue of the regulations enforced, that he will be secure in his position so long as he properly performs his duties, secure also from undue interference either from the ruler or from other department of the administration, and that he will be entitled to a decent pension on his retirement as a reward for the proper performance of his duties.

(4) Security of person and property, so that each subject may feel that, as long as he respects law, he will be continued in the fullest enjoyment of his personal liberty, of his right of ownership and of the fruits of his labour which postulates :

(a) a sound system of law, whether Legislative or customary ;

(b) the maintenance of an efficient and incorruptible police with adequate military force in the background.

(c) An independent judiciary, every judge occupying a social status with necessary qualifications and in receipt of a salary large enough to place him above temptation and consequent corruption and assured of his being irremovable from his position until he has earned his pension, except for gross misconduct which must be established at a trial by a competent body of his colleagues and other members of the administration of an equal or higher position.

From the achievement of these three primary conditions results the Reign of Law which is the objective of all good Governments and among other things, means that no person will be deprived of his liberty without judicial trial and that all persons will be regarded as equal in the eye of law, even to the extent of a subject being able to sue the State itself for redress in its own Courts. Do not misunderstand me when I say all this. It is on these very lines that the Government of Bhopal has been running for more than a quarter of a century now. If something strikes you as novel, it is because it is the duty of every ruler to keep pace with these days of intensive progress. While fully maintaining the old spirit, I have only made an endeavour to march with the times. Such are the traditions of,

States and true ideals of Indian Kingship. I find no difficulty to-day, to proclaim and pledge myself to follow them with the co-operation of my people and with the unflinching assistance of my Government. In laying down the principles of which I have spoken, and which are so conducive to the happiness and contentment, and advancement and prosperity of my subjects, a duty which no Ruler of Bhopal has desired to evade, I am only reminding myself of the trust I have inherited and of the expectations which are rightly entertained of me by my subjects. These principles merely suggest that in the altered condition of the present day our traditional conceptions of duty require application in a particular manner, a manner more suited to those conditions which have resulted from the march of civilization and general progress. I am deeply impressed by the necessity of marching with the times in the administration of my State. These are indeed momentous times and from criticism directed at the States in certain quarters, however ill judged and unwarranted it may be, nobody can ignore the fact that ugly clouds are gathering on the horizon and the storm may burst on the States at any moment. There may be a cloud burst and a flood. Unless the rulers protect their States by the construction of solid and durable embankments of internal contentment, peace, goodwill and prosperity, they stand in danger of being wiped out of existence altogether.

Let me now examine the various portions of the principles I have enunciated. The reference to a Judiciary above all influences other than that of laws which we have ourselves enacted, is the expression in a slightly varied form of our ancient ideals of Kingship. The Dadshah was always enjoined to be Adil and the Raja as the protector of his people, to be the dispenser of justice. There is nothing new in having an independent Judiciary. Only the functions of the village panchayat and 'kazi' are being performed by the courts that have been constituted to apply and administer laws that we have in force to meet the ends of justice. I am not seeking a departure from the principles of administration laid down by my ancestors, and always studiously followed by them, when I say that the constitution set up with the sanction of my revered mother six years ago must be upheld, continued and extended, which provides for a complete freedom of the judges in the exercise of their judicial powers, for their immunity from the influence of the Executive authority, and from any fear of losing their positions so long as they discharge

their duties in a proper way. The laws that they administer have been made, with due regard to principles of justice and equity and the general desire and will of the people of which this Assembly is emblematic. As regards separate allotments out of the revenue for public purposes, that is for the good of the body politic and for the ruler's private expenditure, the principle which was so strictly followed by my beloved mother and is now being followed by me ever since my accession, merely emphasises the fact that the necessity of such a differentiation is admitted. I do not believe that anybody would be disposed to assert that the provision of the means for the well-being of the people and for their material and moral progress is a secondary question, while the assurance of the Ruler's personal comforts is of primary importance. Therefore I am laying down what is only just, that by a self-denying ordinance I mean to give in order to ensure the protection and the advancement of my beloved subjects, as much as possible of the financial resources of the State taking for myself just enough for the maintenance of my position and dignity as the Ruler of Bhopal, as it is but right that that position and dignity should be maintained.

Gentlemen, let me pause for a moment and reflect what all this and any other steps that I might take in improving my administration amount to. Is not an obligation to govern well inherent in the position of a ruler ? I say it is ; and inasmuch as it is an obligation that every ruler owes to his subjects, it is obvious that this obligation need not be, and indeed cannot be, imposed by any external authority. The ruler must recognise it himself. The obligation to govern well and rule wisely to which I have referred, has always existed and will always exist as long as a ruler desires to retain his privileged position. It is the concomitant of that position and indeed its counterpart. I am therefore announcing, I would prefer to say proclaiming, that I fully recognise my obligations and it is my will and desire to discharge them. I can boldly say that there is nothing wrong with our system. Our system with its ancient ideals of Kingship is good enough and if worked in the true spirit, I will venture to say, it will prove to be the best. The ruler and his subjects have been linked together for generations by ties, religious and moral, which have endured through all the vicissitudes of the past, and it is these personal and family relations between the ruler and the ruled which create the special atmosphere of the States that only those who live in them can fully understand and appreciate.

In other respects the States do not differ widely from the neighbouring parts of British India, though in the eyes of Western civilization our incidence of population may be smaller and life may jog more quietly, the struggle for existence being not so acute. Therefore I maintain that what is really required for the progress of my State is the steady development on the lines suited and acceptable to the people. It means that he makes an absolutely fair and honourable division between his individual purposes and those of his subjects. But if my State is to enjoy the full benefit of the development along the lines I have indicated, it must be free to use the whole of its resources and to be allowed to spend upon the people and the State the whole of the income raised directly from my people, of course, always keeping in view the obligations which we may have contracted.

It is for this reason that I am joining with my brother-Princes in making an appeal to the Paramouut Power through the Indian States Committee for such an adjustment of the fiscal and financial relations subsisting between British India and the States as will enable the latter to develop and govern on the lines indicated by the movement of the times. The appointment of this Committee is a recent evidence of the great solicitude on the part of the Paramount Power for the true position and the just rights of the Sovereign Princes and their States for which we are deeply indebted to His Excellency the Viceroy and the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India. The enquiry to be conducted by the Committee will, I feel sure, lead to the recognition of facts that may have escaped notice heretofore, or may have been forgotten and, therefore, not taken into account—such recognition in its turn necessarily resulting in an adjustment based upon the rights which were never surrendered and, therefore, in the adoption of a policy calculated to strengthen the ties which bind the Princes of India to the Person and Throne of His Imperial Majesty. As most of you are no doubt aware from the reports that have appeared in the Press, the task before the Committee is not confined to matters political ; it is also concerned with the financial and economic relations subsisting between British India and the States. While on the political side the Committee have to report on the relationship between the Paramount Power and the States, with particular reference to the rights and obligations arising from treaties, engagements and sanads, and usage, sufferance and other causes, they have also on

the other side to enquire into the financial and economic relations between British India and the States and to make any recommendations that the Committee may consider desirable or necessary for their more satisfactory adjustment. As to what these financial and economic relations might be, I would ask you, Gentlemen, to reflect and visualise the effect which the conditions for the present in vogue in British India are exercising, indeed have for a long time past exercised over the subjects of the States, who unwittingly contribute towards the revenues exclusively employed in the development of British India, without either the States or their subjects deriving any direct benefit themselves from such contribution, as they ought in the fitness of things to derive. I am referring to the conditions with regard to sea customs, currency and mints, salt, post and telegraphs, opium and excise, besides the difficulties, disabilities and economic loss arising from those conditions in regard to other matters of general financial and economic importance.

For an equitable and honourable adjustment of these matters we are determined to press to the utmost of our capacity, and in our quest for such an adjustment we have no vestige of a quarrel with the people of British India. We are on the contrary most sympathetically disposed towards their legitimate aspiration in the direction of Self-Government within the Empire and here I would specially emphasise the phrase " within the Empire " as without it, it is beyond my comprehension how India to-day can really enjoy internal peace and security from foreign aggression. Ours is the policy of live and let live, and all we seek is to be assured of fair play, and without a semblance of doubt for an existence as a sister policy alongside of British India to thrive and develop politically as well as economically in consonance with the environments peculiarly our own and in perfect keeping with the ideals and sentiments inherent in our people. That such a co-existence is not only possible but pre-eminently desirable was so eloquently borne out by Lord Irwin in his memorable speech at the banquet held by me in his honour at Sadr Manjil a year ago.

> " It may well be, " said His Excellency " that we shall find that both British India and the States have something to learn from one another and that each side can give much which will be to the benefit of both. The machinery of Government to-day in British India and the States is

widely different. With you it is personal. However, this personal rule may be qualified and assisted by the advice of those summoned by the ruler to his counsels. We, on the other hand, have set the feet of British India upon the path that leads to such self-government as permits the will of the majority of the electorate to become the repository of political power. If, however, the object of Government is the same, namely, to promote the welfare of those committed to its care, and if we may be agreed that, as Your Highness has said, whether exercised through one form of Government or another the power is an instrument entrusted to our hands for public, not private benefit, I should foresee no insuperable difficulty in devising means by which in mutual respect both British India and the State should join as partners to bring their peculiar gifts to India's feet."

The gravity is undeniable, of questions that are to come up before the Indian States Committee and in view of that, the Chamber of Princes is concerting measures for a clear presentation of the States' point of view. You would perhaps like to know at this point that Their Highnesses of the Princes Chamber have once again done me the great honour of electing me to be a member of their Standing Committee in which capacity I am to proceed to England in July next in order to co-operate along with those illustrious representatives of the cause of the Princes, Their Highnesses of Patiala and Nawanagar, in preparing our case for presentation to the Butler Committee. Should my humble contribution while in England towards the getting up of the representation to be proffered on behalf of the States, 'Insha-Allah', be fruitful of the end in view, I should feel amply compensated, as I have no doubt my people would be, for my absence from my State for a brief space of eight to ten weeks time.

Nearer home, Gentlemen, appreciable steps forward have been taken since we met here last. I will take you back again to my inaugural address in which I laid down a programme of the work which I said I wished to be carried out in the course of the following five years with due regard to local conditions, and the finances of the State The several items on that programme were (1) improvement of communications (2) a well-defined revenue policy (3) further stability of land tenure (4) colonization (5) improved methods of agriculture (6) irrigation (7) further spread of education (8) better medical relief (9) better

hygienic conditions (10) purification of water supply (11) development of commerce and industry.

Of these my Government has reported to me that during the last six months considerable progress has been made towards the completion of the roads under construction, that telegraphic communications have been further extended, that practical demonstrations on a larger scale have been made of the improved methods of sugarcane manufacture, that a new hospital has been opened fully equipped with the latest scientific appliances for the treatment of disease, that steps are being taken towards the opening up of the country by means of roads and feeder railways, for which projects have either been framed or are under preparation, that the scheme for a purified water-supply to my capital will—Insha-Allah—mature before the year is out, that measures are afoot for establishing telephone connections between the capital and the outlying administrative centres in the State and that with the settlement operations now practically completed, a new orientation of the land revenue policy is well within sight. It is unfortunate that the last year of the 19 years' settlement has been marred by a severe outbreak of rust and insect pests brought about by untimely rain, which has prevented the rabi crops from fulfilling their early promise. I am sure my Government will rise to the occasion and will not fall short of the expectations entertained of them. It is the duty of Government to face every difficulty to the utmost limit of the resources at its disposal, and I consider it a crime for my Government to shirk the responsibility and to seek refuge in methods which suit its own convenience at the expense of the general public.

Before I conclude, Gentlemen, I feel I must express my feelings of great joy and satisfaction at the most happy, cordial and brotherly relations that have continued to exist in my State between the two great communities of India, the Hindus and the Mussalmans. In spite of ugly incidents outside on the borders my Hindu and Mussalman subjects have, by the grace of God, lived like "Sheer-O-Shakar", each respecting the rights of the other, and each joining the joys and sufferings of one another like two real and affectionate brothers. Those were proud moments for me when on the occasion of the Holi festivals only a few days ago, I, a Musalman Ruler, accompanied by my Mussalman officers went in the midst of thousands of my Hindu subjects only to return covered from head to toe with various

colours, all done with the most loyal and affectionate intentions, and again after a fortnight to join thousands of my Mussalman subjects for the Idd prayers, having the honour and privilege of being accompanied by a Hindu Maharajah, a great statesman, the distinguished counsellor of the Empire, my beloved and respected brother, His Highness the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, whom we are proud to have amongst us to-day. Such is life with us, and I pray to God it will continue to be so for ever and ever.

I will now finish my address, Gentlemen, and I wish you a hearty God-speed in your deliberations upon the various items on your list of agenda for the present session.

MAHARAJAH OF PATIALA.

EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION, LONDON

The following is the full text of the address on the topic "Indian States and the Crown" delivered by H. H. the Maharajah of Patiala at the East India Association, London on 24th July 1928 :

Your Highness, My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,

When I received the kind invitation of my old friend, Mr. Brown, your Honorary Secretary, to address you this afternoon, I was very pleased at the compliment paid to me ; but I hesitated as to whether the compliment was one which I ought to accept In the first place, I had some natural diffidence, because I believe this to be the first occasion on which a Ruling Prince has personally addressed a learned gathering of this description. In the second place, I realized that certain aspects of the subject which it was proposed I should discuss, are being examined by the Committee presided over by Sir Harcourt Butler. But on reflection I decided that both these grounds for hesitation were more apparent than real. I knew that I should find in you a kindly audience, very tolerant of any shortcomings on my part ; and I soon found, on thinking the matter over, that there were many aspects of the relationship between the Indian States and the Crown, or at any rate, many topics necessary for a right understanding of that relationship, falling entirely outside the scope of the Committee's enquiry. So I made up my mind that I would come and address you.

The real truth is as is plain from contemporary records,

that no one, either in India or in England, had any very clear ideas upon the future of the Indian States. So far as British India was concerned, people like Munro and Macaulay could at least speculate upon a time when, enlightened by centuries of Liberalism, the Indian subjects of Britain could, "frame a regular Government and preserve it," but the Indian States did not fit into picture. It was recognized that their treaties must be honoured, at least in name; and this recognition formed an awkward obstacle for those who enthusiastically advocated the extension of British rule. What was to become of the States? The answers to the question varied from time to time. Some men were for annexation, regardless of the treaties; others were staunch upholders of obligations involving the honor of the British race. Actually nothing much happened till the time of Lord Dalhousie, except that the earlier tendency of the Residents to interfere unduly was more or less successfully checked. The States Governments regained a measure of their prestige, even if they were not very efficient according to western ideas. But it is plain from a study of the literature of the time, that in the eyes of the average British administrator who had spent his service in British India, all the States alike were of little account.

Looking backwards, we can see why the position was so unsatisfactory. The very proper reluctance of the Company to interfere in the internal affairs of the States involved the assumption that the States Governments were adequate to their task. This in turn involved harmonious co-operation between the States and British India—and this was something for which the system made no provision. In rare cases, such as Oudh, the Company's abstention from interference led to an accumulation of evils which eventually reduced the administration to chaos. We can now see that there was no necessity to have annexed Oudh—an enforced abdication, a few British administrators, the management of the country as Mysore was managed—and the State would have been saved. But the difficulty was that the British did not at that time really want to save it, since the value of the Indian States as a factor in the politics of the country was not realized.

All this changed with the Mutiny. For nearly half a century the territories under the control of the Company had been free from serious internal disturbance, while successful campaigns had extended the British Raj from Afghanistan to Indo-

China. In contrast with the brilliant achievements of the Company with its wealth, and with the splendour of its dominions, the Indian States collectively as well as individually appeared poverty-stricken and negligible. It had been hinted to the civil or the military servants of the Company in the last year of Lord Dalhousie's rule, that the Indian States, weakened by isolation and perturbed by the Doctrine of Lapse, would nevertheless be hailed as the only stable political units in India, and would intervene, with decisive effect, in the hour of Britain's greatest need. The comment would assuredly have been neither courteous nor credulous.

Yet precisely this thing happened. In May 1857, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces was officially informed from Calcutta that if we were hard pressed he must apply for aid to the Rulers of Patiala or of Sind. But for the Cis-Sutlej States, Lawrence and Nicholson would have found themselves unable to strike at Delhi. "If it had not been for the Rajah of Patiala," wrote Forsyth, the Deputy Commissioner of Ambala and the adjacent districts, "none of us here would now be alive." The services of the Indian States in the Mutiny were not forgotten, and the Crown assumed the direct government of India. Queen Victoria, in her gracious Proclamation, assured the States of her desire scrupulously to maintain the treaties, and to safeguard the honour and dignity of the Indian Rulers as her own. The British in India seemed definitely to have cast off the old tradition of regarding the Indian States as possible rivals, only to be prevented from attaining dangerous eminence by a policy of rigorous and unremitting suspicion.

From the time of Lord Canning onwards, there may be noticed an increasing desire to regard the Indian States as allies. But the effective operation of this desire soon proved somewhat limited. Indeed, a quarter of a century after the Mutiny, the position from the standpoint of the States seemed almost the same as it had been before that upheaval. It is true that the Indian Princes were no longer treated with the same suspicion; but they felt neglected, and they also felt that the position guaranteed to them by their treaties and engagements was not entirely secure. These conclusions resulted first from the increasing economic progress of India, which tended to overleap political frontiers; and secondly, from a very remarkable process of centralization which made of British India practically a single great unit, controlled by the Governor-General in Council.

Under the influence of these two factors, British India advanced economically and administratively very rapidly, while the States dropped behind. Despite their services in the Mutiny, the British Government could not conquer its traditional habit of dealing with each State separately and forbidding each Prince to concern himself with anything but the affairs of his own particular State. The States remained poor partly because their territories were as a whole less fertile than those which the Company had acquired for itself, partly because they had no access to the capital expenditure which would have enabled their immense mineral wealth and other natural resources to be effectively developed.

At the same time it is a mistake to regard them as constituting even at this epoch mere backwaters or stagnant pools. Within the scope of the resources available to them, they were modernizing their administrations, developing their communications, and undertaking beneficent activities of every kind. Further, the foundation of the Chiefs' Colleges was rapidly producing a change in the mentality of the Princes themselves who became at once more progressive and more ambitious to do well for their people. With enlightenment there came also to the Princes an increasing consciousness that their position was unsatisfactory; and that those rights and privileges which according to their treaties and engagements they believed themselves entitled to enjoy, were in practice infringed, very often in deference to the imperious political and economic requirements of British India. And while from the beginning of the present century the personal relations between the Princes and the Imperial Throne and the Princes and the Viceroy, became ever more intimate and ever more valued by either side, the fact remained that it was not possible for each Prince, as an individual ruler, effectively to protest against what seemed to him to be infringements of his treaty rights.

Indeed, it was just because the Princes were treated as isolated powers that no exit from their difficulties proved possible. Even the largest State is so small, as compared with India as a whole, that ordinary administrative tendencies decreed the subordination of the individual rights of each State to what was conceived to be the general good. In other words, the infringements of treaty rights of which the Princes complained, were so far from being deliberate that they existed side by side with the most solemn and authoritative declarations of the British

Sovereigns, Viceroys, and Secretaries of State to the effect that the Treaties would be observed both in spirit and in letter. The fact is that from the standpoint of the practical administrator, acutely alive to the requirements of British India and indeed of India as a whole, it was quite impossible to deal with several hundred separate entities, who did not speak with a common voice, and who could only be brought to the acceptance of a common policy by overruling their protests with a strong hand. Unless Indian India, the India of the States, could be in some measure organized for common purposes, the individual rights of its isolated units must necessarily be overridden in pursuit of a policy to which it was impossible from the standpoint of practical politics, to invite their individual adherence.

In the first twenty years of the present century matters advanced considerably. The new generation of Princes became alive to the necessity of some organization for common interests ; the new generation of British administrators realized that the time had come when such combination was essential. The experience gained by the specially summoned conferences of Princes was encouraging ; and no objection was taken by Government to meetings of the Princes themselves. Once more, as destiny would have it, a great Imperial crisis tested the loyalty of the Princes, and that loyalty emerged, as before, unscathed from the fiery trial. The time seemed ripe for a consideration by Great Britain of the whole position of the Princes in their relation both to the Crown and to British India ; but the more pressing political exigencies of the moment secured for British India dominant attention. However, the Princes themselves had devoted much time and thought to their own problem, with the result that when my very dear and deeply lamented friend, Mr. Montagu, came to India on his Imperial mission in 1917, a number of Princes with whom H. H. of Bikaner and myself had the honour to be associated, were ready, to present to him our scheme for the safeguarding, not merely of our own interests, but of the interests of India as a whole and as we believed, those of the Empire.

The scheme was intended to afford a basis for co-operation between the Indian States and the Government of British India, as well as to provide the means of rectifying the particular difficulties which the Princes had begun to experience in the working of the existing system. We contemplated the creation of three separate pieces of machinery ; a Council of Princes ; a

Permanent Advisory Board; and a system of arbitration. The Chamber of Princes was intended to enable the States to speak with a common voice, and thus to provide the foundations upon which negotiations between the States as a whole and British India as a whole could be based. The Permanent Advisory Board was to be associated with the Political Department in the management of the everyday relations between the States and the Crown, in order to ensure that the Princes' point of view was adequately represented when policies were framed. The system of arbitration was devised to secure the impartial decision of justicable matter, in dispute between States *inter se* and States and Government.

I am speaking with the fullest sense of responsibility when I say that we were able to convince Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford of the strength of our case. In support of my assertion I need only refer you to Chapter X of the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms which contains some very remarkable admissions as to the danger of the existing position, from the standpoint of the Princes. Now the recommendations which we made were perhaps too radical and far-reaching; they perhaps involved too wide a breach with past traditions. I express no opinion upon this point. But the fact remains that while the Joint Report endorsed what I may call the externals of our recommendations, it deprived our proposals of the scope and functions which we had postulated. And when the proposals of the Report in their turn came to be translated into practice those of us who who had been responsible for framing the original scheme might well have rubbed our eyes in astonishment when we observed the shape which our suggestions had finally assumed.

The Chamber of Princes was indeed set up, but it was set up under conditions which made it almost useless for our purpose. The Advisory Council of our original proposals is represented to day by the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes, with none of the functions which we had originally desired for it. The system of arbitration is represented by a Government resolution which enables Government, when it so desires, to employ the form of an impartial arbitration to settle differences between itself and a State; but allows Government to accept or to refuse the result of the arbitration, as seems to it more desirable. I do not think I am overstating the case when I say that the result of all our thought and all our work was profoundly disappointing to us.

We had, however, gained this much : the majority of the more important States were now brought into political relations with the Government of India—a change for which we had been pressing for some time. For the rest, the majority of us relised very clearly that our position in India as well as in the Empeire was such that we should undoubtedly gain a rectification of our grievances, if only we could secure a patient hearing. Accordingly we pursued the policy of doing our best with what had been given to us. In the Chamber of Princes, it is true, we had until a couple of months ago, no control over our own agenda or our rules of business. In passing, let me say that through the libe. rality of Lord Irwin we have achieved the first of these two points.

But even while the Chamber of Princes was thus hampered it performed one very useful purpose. It brought together to Delhi every year a very large number—usually some fifty or sixty—Rulers of Indian States. In the Chamber itself we could only discuss a rather stereotyped agenda ; so we devised a plan of holding informal meetings in a building which we rented as our headquarters, where we discussed the things which seemed to us to require attention. By this means we were enabled to build up a very strong body of public opinion among the Princes in support of a definite line of policy. This line of policy may briefly be defined, first, as a fixed endeavour to bring home to every Ruler a sense of common responsibility to the Order of Princes as a whole ; secondly, a deliberate encouragement by every means, of efficiency and good government in the States ; thirdly, a fixed determination to press for what we regarded as our undoubted rights under the treaties. This policy was steadily pursued with the object of inducing those Princes who took an interest in the Chamber—and their numbers increased year by year—to press once more, with added authority, for the adoption of the scheme which we had put forward to Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford.

So much for the Chamber of Princes. But in regard to the Standing Committee and the arbitral machinery, I must frankly confess that we could not make much of the position. The Standing Committee has been supposed to be engaged along with the Political Department, in the standardization of political practice. But the process adopted has been such that we have not been able to make much pro. gress. We found in practice that as soon as we had come to

some tentative outlines of agreement with the Government of India, the opinions which that Government elicited, either from Provincial Government or from local Political Officers, were such as to throw the whole thing into the melting pot once more. The upshot was, ofcourse, equally unsatisfactory both to ourselves and to Government. We often felt that we had gone to the very verge of compromising what we regarded as our undoubted rights in order to meet the wishes of the Political Department ; they on their part often made great efforts to arrive at an agreement with us. But the system of reference to which I have alluded effectually destroyed all real chances of satisfactory compromise. I am afraid the same thing is largely true in regard to the arbitration machinery. Since the time when the resolution was issued, there have been several cases which, to an outsider like myself, might have seemed very proper to be referred to an impartial body, identified with the interests neither of Government nor of the States. But in no case has a tribunal been appointed and Government has preferred to give the final word itself.

I think I can fairly claim that we have persisted despite our discouragement. We felt sure that this was a right policy, because we were conscious of being animated first by our profound and deep loyalty to the Person and Throne of the King-Emperor ; secondly, by a belief in the character of British Justice : thirdly, by a sincere conviction that we were asking no more than, on any reasonable view of the facts, we were entitled to obtain. We always had in our minds the three main requirements which we put forward to Mr. Montagu : an effective Chamber of Princes, a real Advisory Council, and a sytem of impartial arbitration. As time went on, however, and as we found that our position was becoming increasingly difficult, we decided to approach the Viceroy in person in order to ask for an impartial and authoritative enquiry into the whole of our position. For, during the years which had elapsed since the introduction of the Reformed Constitution into British India, we had become increasingly conscious of the fact that while there was never any intention on the part of the framers of that constitution to trespass upon the rights of the States, yet in actual practice the working of the Reforms had been such as to affect our interests very deeply.

I need not go into details, which indeed, are being authoritatively investigated in another place, but I will simply say that

one glance at the map of India from the standpoint which I took at the beginning of my address, might have convinced those who were legislating for British India in 1919, that anything which they did for those portions of India not under the rule of the Princes must necessarily affect, both directly and indirectly, portions over which the Princes held sway. In a great variety of directions, for example, the fixing of the Rupee ratio, the introduction of protective duties, experiments with prohibition and the like, we have found ourselves most deeply and vitally affected by policies in the framing of which we had no hand. Even before 1919, as I have already hinted, we had imagined that something of the kind might happen : and it was for this reason that we laid such stress upon the Chamber of Princes, as providing an institution upon which might be based some machinery for joint consultation between the Indian States and British India in matters of common concern to both. But I must confess that the actual working of the Reformed Constitution in British India and the degree to which our interests were affected without our knowledge or control, came as a surprise to all of us. Hence it was our previous desire to obtain the machinery, of which I have already spoken, became strengthened into a request for an authoritative examination of the whole of our position.

Lore Birkenhead and Lord Irwin were kind enough to accede to part of our request and to appoint the Committee which is now sitting under the able Chairmanship of Sir Harcourt Butler. The terms of reference of this Committee are not as comprehensive as we originally desired—a limitation which I personally regret, because the revision of the position in British India after the report of the Statutory Commission which itself has a much wider reference than the Indian States Committee—will both permit and necessitate a revision of the machinery for co-operation with States. But we believe nevertheless that the investigations of the Indian States Committee can do us nothing but good, since they will enable us to put forward at least some portion of our case in all its strength.

In regard to the force of our case and the desirability, from our point of view at least, that the present system should be altered, every Prince in India is agreed. Regarding the precise form of the constitutional machinery which is to inaugurate, as we hope, a new era, there are still some differences between us. I think it is fair to say that we are all agreed that there must be

something like a federation for India ; and by federation I mean nothing more than a machinery which will enable British India and Indian India to meet together at the top, and to discuss jointly, in a manner consonant with the interests and importance of each, all policies and proposals which affect India as a whole. Concerning details, as will be obvious, there is plenty of room for difference of opinion; but on these three broad lines—viz., the strength of the Princes' case, the importance of finding a remedy, and the necessity of some federal scheme—I think I may say there is entire unanimity among us.

Before I close, there are some few remarks which I should like to make. I want to emphasize most strongly, in the first place, that there is not and cannot be, any ill-will on the part of the Indian Princes towards the Nationalist movement in India. We Princes, like all the greatest of the Nationalists leaders in British India, are firm believers in the value of the British connection. We do believe however, that it is perfectly compatible with that connection that Indians should have greater power over the management of their own affairs than they possess to-day. We have not the slightest desire to thwart the progress of British India: indeed, we hope we shall run a friendly race with them along the lines of national development. For reasons which I have already indicated, the States have some leeway to make up, but I should like to emphasize most strongly my belief that this leeway is not so great as is sometimes represented.

May I remark in this connection that I have often been struck with the curious ignorance concerning Indian States which is to be found not merely in England—where it is quite natural—but even in India itself? I do not quite know why this should be the case, for as far as my knowledge runs, every State welcomes visitors, is perfectly prepared to supply them with every information, and has no desire whatever to pursue a policy of secrecy. And yet, somehow or other, very little is known about us. When visitors come, they are as a rule, far more interested in our ancient forts than in our modern hospitals ; and when they have to choose—for the cold weather is a busy time in India—between a duck shoot and a visit to the Secretariat or to the village school, there are very few people indeed whose choice is not made with little sign of hesitation.

Probably, too, there is something in the idea which I personally have often held, that the States are a little shy of entering

into intimate relations with British India, particularly since the emergence of the Nationalist movement, for fear lest their attitude might he misunderstood by Government. I hope and trust that everyone in England as well as in India, is now so firmly convinced of the loyalty of the States to His Majesty, and of their attachment to the Empire, that they would believe it no conclusive evidence of seditious tendencies if a Prince were to invite even an advanced politician from British India to visit him. But in the past, I am afraid, such an action would have been taken as proof conclusive of the most undesirable tendencies on the part of the Prince in question. However this may be, I do plead in all earnestness for a real effort by people in England and people in India alike to understand the Indian States.

I only wish that those persons who take advantage of an occasional folly or extravagance in one individual among what is after all, a very considerable number of Rulers, to pillory the whole order of Princes, could spare time to come and visit, I do not say the model States, but the States whose Rulers constitute the rank and file of the Princely order. I think these critics would be surprised. Only the other day in my capacity as Chancellor of the Chamber, I had occasion to glance over some statistics, admittedly incomplete but nevertheless, I think illuminative. I happened to see the replies sent by thirty four States up and down India to an interrogatory which was sent out. Not one of these thirty four States was a large or particularly well known State; they varied in geographical location from the North to the South and from the West to the East. In other words to all appearances, they were a thoroughly typical sample of the whole mass. Yet out of these thirty four States, twenty-three had regular legislatures and definite machinery for enlisting public opinion on any State act and five had the establishment of such machinery under consideration. Twenty-five of them had a regular pension system for their administrative services under their own civil service regulation; twelve had a complete separation between judicial and executive machinery, a stage which had not yet been attained in British India; while ten had the incomplete system of separation which obtains in British India itself.

Very interesting, I am sure, to my hearers will be the next point upon which I should like to touch. It may not be news to you that in the last session of the Chamber of Princes, my dearest elder brother and friend, His Highness the Maharaja of

Bikaner, introduced a resolution bringing to the notice of every State the desirability of a fixed personal Privy Purse, separate from the State revenues, and the desirability of ensuring a systematic and properly organized judicial machinery. Now, out of these thirty four States whose replies have come in quite at random, in accordance with the promptitude with which the enquiry happened to be answered, twenty-six already possess the fixed Privy Purse system and three are introducing it, while, so far as the judiciary is concerned, twenty two possess High Courts of a regular type modelled on those of British India while eight have courts in which the Ruler associates with himself one or more Ministers in the discharge of appellate functions. I do not say that there is not ample room for all the effort which enlightened Rulers, with the assistance and co-operation of their people, can bring to bear in the improvement of the internal condition of the State ; but I do assert with some confidence not only that the will to improve is there, but that every real improvements have in the course of a very few years been actually carried out.

It is the characteristic tendency of the States at the present moment, to lay down the lines of a stabilized administrative system, which shall be independent of changes in the personality of the Ruler and which shall operate with something like the same consistency and steadiness as characterize the work of Governments in advanced countries. But here again let me speak very plainly. It has sometimes been said that Rulers of Indian State are autocrats. I do not quite know the full implications of that term to Western ears ; but this I do know, that no Indian Ruler can resist, or would dream of resisting, the public opinion of his people. That is not our conception of kingship at all : nor is it the idea which our people hold. To us, kingship is an office which has rights and which has obligations. The two are indissolubly linked. The same is true of the subject. He has his rights just as he has his obligations and the King can no more transgress the former than he can permit the subject to transgress the latter. There is thus a really Indian conception of responsible government which needs to be appreciated ; the conception of a government in which every subject knows what his rights are since those rights are secured to him by custom and by religion ; in which public opinion is the final sanction for every act of Government and is able at any time to bring irresistible, because direct, pressure upon the administra-

tion. In those States where the subjects have desired to substitute for this system, the machinery of the West, they have done so. But if in most States this substitution has not yet taken place, it is because the people of the States have showed no desire to change the system under which they live.

One last word and I have done. It may seem to my hearers that I have said very little upon the subject of the relations between the Indian States and the Crown. In reality, as I hope reflection will show you, I have really said a great deal ; for I have done my best to explain to you as effectively as I can in the time at my disposal, the manner in which the Indian States themselves conceive of this relation ; and the manner in which they believe it can best be implemented for the benefit of Great Britain and the Empire, of India herself, of British India and of the States.

MAHARAJA OF BIKANER.

VIEWS ON NEHRU REPORT

The following is the text of the speech delivered by His Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner at a dinner given on the 9th September, in honour of Sir Manubhai N. Mehta, Prime Minister, Bikaner State, on the eve of his departure for England in connection with the meetings of the Indian States Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have invited you here to-night to do honour to my trusted and able Prime Minister, Sir Manubhai Mehta—who, I am happy to feel, is also an old personal friend of mine of many years standing—and to wish him and also Lady Manubhai God-speed and a safe and speedy return in our midst after, what we all hope will prove to be a very successful mission to England, for which destination, as you know, they are leaving Bikaner tomorrow.

2. The State can ill afford to spare Sir Manubhai for three whole months ; but we have the consolation of feeling that by his visiting Europe in connection with the work of the Indian States Committee and to assist the Princes of the Standing Committee and the Special organization of the Chamber of Princes, he will further be helping—and the Bikaner State will further be contributing to—the cause of the Indian States.

3. His absence must inevitably cause some dislocation of

business but I am glad to think that during that period the urgent affairs of State will be carried on by my Cousin, Maharaj Sri Bhairun Singhji Bahadur, and two other Ministers, Thakur Sadul Singhji of Bagseu and Mr. Rudkin.

4. It is really superfluous for me to refer to-night to the very great assistance which I have received from, and to the very valuable and able work done by, Sir Manubhai, ever since, at my pressing invitation, he came here and took up the responsible post of my Prime Minister in January 1927. He has, if I may say so to his face, more than amply fulfilled my hopes and anticipations, and has also greatly lightened my own work and he has further enabled me to get pushed through many important reforms and schemes which I have had at heart for a great many years. Although his absence will, I fear, inevitably throw a considerable amount of extra work on me, I feel it my duty, in response to the request of the Princes' Standing Committee to depute Sir Manubhai to England, and all the more so since State work, as well as family reasons, render it impossible for me to be absent from Bikaner during the next few months.

5. When proroguing last week the Session of our Legislative Assembly, I did not make any reference to the various questions of vital importance to the Rulers, Governments and subjects of the Indian States which are at present prominently to the front. I had only last January referred to them at considerable length. The Indian States Committee is engaged in its labours in England ; and so, in the same connection, are still engaged in England also some Princes of the Standing Committee, with our legal Advisers and Ministers of certain States, in finally working out the details of the Scheme to be put forward on behalf of the States by the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes in regard to the machinery to be devised to govern, on a fair and equitable basis, the future relations of the Indian States with the British Government and British India—which I shall hereafter refer to in this speech as the "States' Scheme" or "Constructive proposals" or "proposals"---and above all to safeguard, in every legitimate and honourable manner, the just rights and interests of the States. The Indian States Committee held its first sitting on the 25th July last when, as has been already reported in the Press, the case of the Indian States was opened by our distinguished counsel, Sir Leslie Scott, formally tendering the opinion obtained by the Princes' Standing Com-

mittee from some of the most eminent counsels in England, who were requested to advise on the legal and constitutional aspect of the questions raised by the terms of reference of the Indian States Committee. The first day's sitting ended with this mere formality; and the real work is expected to commence in earnest when the Committee next meets in London on, or about, the 15th October and on subsequent days. Thus, the case and claims of the States have yet to be fully placed before the Butler Committee.

6. In the circumstances, I considered that it would have been at least premature, if not unwise, on my part to dwell on such topics in my Assembly speech. Every day had made it more and more clear that already there had been more than enough of misunderstandings and in some cases—I fear deliberate—misrepresentations on the subject; and I felt that it behoved all, who have the good of India and of the Empire at heart, to avoid as far as possible, doing or saying anything which might unnecessarily aggravate feelings and suspicions or create further misunderstandings about the case of the States in any quarters, whether in British India or elsewhere.

7. A Prince could hardly be expected to have anything to say to that section of the people or press in British India, which, aided by some State's subjects, was bent—with whatever motives—upon deliberately misrepresenting facts and otherwise stirring up trouble for the Indian States and their Government, or which is so cleverly attempting to alienate and estrange by all the means at its command, the well-known traditional and genuine loyalty, devotion and affection of the subjects of the States to their Rulers and Governments by instilling in their minds vague fears and suspicions through grossly misrepresenting the motives of the Princes in their attempts to get the Treaties and other rights of the States maintained inviolate and intact: or which is determined to do all in its power to disturb the tranquillity and contentment of the people which does undoubtedly exist in many an Indian State—whatever the varying standards and conditions prevailing therein and whatever those hostile to the States might say. Nor did I feel any necessity of making such reference in our Legislative Assembly since our Government have nothing to fear from such insidious attempts as, by the grace of God, the relations between us and our people are happily of the most intimate and cordial nature and inspired by mutual trust and confidence; and because, as those intimately acquainted

with our State will realise, we in Bikaner can well afford to treat with silent contempt the sensational and false effusions and vituperations contributed to a certain section of the press of India by their "Own Special Correspondents" and others of the same ilk. It has for some time been the fashion to malign and abuse all Rulers and Governments of States—good or bad without discrimination ; and I for one feel that the praise, and not the abuse and vilification, of that class of newspapers and correspondents, is dangerous: although I need hardly add that I and my Government have the greatest respect for the respectable, sober Press, whether English or Indian, and that we shall always continue to treat not only with attention, but with consideration—and indeed welcome—all honest criticisms and suggestions emanating from quarters representing all that is best and noble and clean in journalism.

8. In view, however, of certain happenings in the last few days and in the hope that I may be enabled, in however small a degree, to remove at least a few of the honest misunderstandings and genuine misconceptions which have arisen, and in the further hope that what I say will be calmly, dispassionately and carefully examined, I have, though not without the most anxious consideration, decided to make a final allusion to-night to this subject. I say "final" because the Princes cannot fairly be expected to carry on a prolonged and, may be, undignified controversy with any one. I however sincerely hope that my observations will not be misunderstood or taken as implying lack of sympathy with those British Indians who desire to attain Self-Government or Dominion Status as an integral part of the British Empire. My object is to show the drawbacks and defects from the stand-point of the States in the proposals adumbrated by the Nehru Committee and approved at the Lucknow Conference, which, for reasons which I shall try to explain, are likely to cause feeling and to meet with at least a cold reception in the Indian States.

Misunderstandings in British India

9. From a perusal of what has been said in moderate and respectable quarters, and by the moderate and respectable Press, in India, and also from the discussions which I had the pleasure of having in Bombay last May with some of the prominent leaders and public men of British India, who were good enough to come and see me at my house, it was however not difficult to perceive that through various causes there have been much

honest and genuine misunderstandings and misapprehensions as regards the aims and claims of the States. Much of this, if I may say so without meaning the least discourtesy or casting any aspersions on any one, is due to lack of intimate, or first hand acquaintance with the affairs and problems of Indian States which in most cases are obviously quite different to those of British India—and to an inadequate grasp of the true nature and purport of our Treaties, and of other realities, including all that is implied by, or associated with, what is known as, "Political Practice", "Usage", "Case-Law", etc., as well as to ignorance of the difficulties experienced by the Princes and Governments of Indian States and of their consequent anxieties for both the present and the future. And I venture to add that many of the criticisms and suggestions emanating from various quarters leave much scope for far clearer thinking and for far less hasty action and pronouncements relating to our States on the various knotty problems and intricate details involved. For instance, not only did I find from my conversations that several gentlemen whom I met were, at the most, only meagrely acquainted with details connected with political practice, usage, case-law, etc., but it was not infrequently that I found that they had not even read our Treaties. At Bombay I was on one occasion asked by a gentleman whether the Princes would agree to a revision of their Treaties. I replied jokingly that I felt sure that the Princes would be grateful for the suggestion, practically inviting them to commit political suicide, and I asked him to tell me why a revision or modification of our Treaties was proposed. The reply which came in all sincerity and without the least hostility to the States, was that our Treaties were a hindrance and an obstacle in the way of British India attaining Self-Government. I thereupon showed this friend and the others present a copy of our Bikaner Treaty with the British Government and asked him and them to point out what clause there was in the Treaty which could possibly be represented as injurious to British India. But not a single gentleman present could point out any such clause or even a portion thereof.

10. As I have already stated, the Princes and their Advisers in England are still engaged in the preparation and consideration, in all its details and aspects, of the Scheme. That Scheme, as has already been officially announced, it is proposed to publish as soon as possible by His Highness the Chancellor (His Highness the Maharajah of Patiala) and the Standing

Committee, so that all interested in the subject, whether in India or England, may see for themselves and correctly appreciate the fundamental standpoint of the States and be enabled to reassure themselves that the Princes are not hatching any conspiracy against the advance of British India towards full Nationhood under the ægis of the British Crown and that the Princes were asking only for a full, effective and true recognition of all the existing rights of the States, upon which depend their future preservation and very existence. It is therefore, in more ways than one, a great pity that judgment could not be suspended until the real proposals of the States could be published and properly examined. Anyhow—although the Princes have nothing to hide and nothing to fear—a good deal of misunderstanding has also arisen from the totally unauthorized and premature publication, for which the Princes could in no way be held responsible, in, it is understood, a Kathiawar newspaper of a private Document, known as "Document No. 4" of the Special Organization of the Chamber of Princes which has been mistakenly reproduced by other papers in consequence as, but which is totally different from the States' Scheme proper. As a matter of fact, "Document No. 4"—as ought to have been clear to any one who even casually perused its headline and even read its very first paragraph was merely, to quote the very words, a "draft *Outline* of the Scheme", which was forwarded to the Rulers of various States for "*discussion, criticism* and *comment*" so that, after the Bombay meeting in April last, where it was considered, "there may exist an agreed ground-work *upon which future constructive proposals may be based*"; and, as is further clear, the proposals contained therein were only "*tentatively* sketched". I may as well add here that some of the details contained in this Outline of the Scheme, of which there has been criticism in British India, were changed by the Standing Committee itself as a result of the suggestions and criticisms made by the States themselves at the Bombay Conference.

No Conspiracy against British India

11. It is being freely said, even by people who the States had a right to expect would not act in so irresponsible a manner, that the Scheme, as also the appointment of the Butler Committee itself, are parts of a deep design and a dark Machiavelian plot of the first magnitude, on the part of the British Government, permanently to keep British India from attaining Self-Government or Dominion Status; and that the

Princes have either deliberately joined in this conspiracy, or that they have fallen into a trap set by the British Government, and have consciously or unconsciously, put their their necks in the noose and been made the tools of the British Government to act in this unpatriotic and dishonourable manner ; and that—presumably on these grounds—the public and repeated expressions of the Princes' sympathy for the legitimate aspirations of British India towards Self-Government had to be considerably discounted as hollow professions and taken as lip service. We have heard and replied to such astounding accusations *ad nauseum* ; and it really seems to be a waste of time and breath in the circumstances to repeat to-night that such allegations are absolutely false and without the least foundation and that they do an injustice to the British Government as well as to the Princes. Apart from considerations of honour and patriotism—in themselves important considerations to all honourable men—such attitude on the part of the Princes—even if demanded by the British Government, which of course it was not—would, on considerations of self-interest alone, the Princes well realize, in the long run prove fatal to them and their States. But some of our British Indian friends still like to think or make out, that like Faust, the Princes have sold their souls to Satan and to the ' Satanic ' Government, because, like Faust, they are believed to have worshipped only at the shrines of Mammon and Moloch, and made their vows to Belzeebub and Belial.

12. That the British Government is ' Satanic ' we have all, of course, been by now thoroughly made well acquainted with ; and that the Princes and the Governments of their States are apt pupils of the ' Satanic ' Government and that they are totally devoid of all sense of honour and decency, of right and wrong, and of patriotism for their country, we have all been asked to accept as equally true—judging from all that has been said and written by a certain section of the politicians and press in British India ; although incidentally one might well pause and ponder as to what really is responsible at the bottom for this widespread and sweeping campaign of calumny against the Princes and States—in marked contrast with the days, which several of us are old enough to remember, when any act of the British Government in regard to a Ruler or State was at once made the subject of attack against the British Government, even irrespective of the merits of the case.

13. Anyhow with a strange and complete disregard of the

terms of reference of the Butler Committee, who may consequently decide to take no notice of the States' constructive proposals and Scheme as being outside the terms of their reference—but which the States are putting forward with the object of presenting one complete Scheme, including the machinery proposed for dealing with all matters relating to them—it is, to my knowledge, held by many people in British India that the Princes have only to put forward their proposals for them to be immediately and forthwith, endorsed and accepted not only by the Butler Committee, but also by the British Government, both in England and in India. It would be difficult, if not impossible, in the time available to-night to trace, step by step, the various factors including the policy of the British Government in the past century and more, which has undergone many changes, relating to our States and our Treaties, which led to the Princes ultimately asking for the appointment of the Indian States Committee. That neither the British Government nor the Indian States, have had as their objective the placing of definite or permanent "barriers" against the attainment of Self-Government by British India could surely be foreseen without much difficulty by the exercise of a little commonsense. The high officers of the British Government, and particularly those of the Government of India, have often been accused, specially by British India, as lamentably lacking in foresight and imagination. Yet if there was any truth in these charges, they must be credited with the wonderful prevision and the strategy of a Napolean or a Bismark—in that they must have foreseen more than a hundred years ago—ever since the days of Wellesley, Hastings and Malcolm, when the States have had, from time to time, to struggle for the due preservation and observance of their Treaties and other rights, and on which much interesting and instructive literature is forthcoming dating back to the past century and more. With marvellous foresight and consummate skill such British Statesmen and Officers who, from time to time, even up to very recent days, have talked of the Treaties being obsolete, and no longer binding, and who have been held responsible, wittingly or unwittingly, for making inroads upon the Treaty provisions and other rights of the States, must indeed have clearly foreseen, with undimmed vision, and worked towards a definite end—namely that these very acts of theirs would ultimately lead to the appointment at this juncture of the Butler Committee and to the States putting forward their Scheme for safeguarding the rights

of their Governments and subjects, which in itself would ultimately put an end, once and for all, to the attainment of Self-Government by British India !

14. Whilst the Princes cannot obviously be held responsible for any personal views and suggestions expressed by any individuals, including even individual Princes or Ministers, certain it is however, that no such instructions, much less authority, were given by the Princes at their meetings at Delhi last Spring, when they empowered the Standing Committee to formulate proposals and to place them in England before the Butler Committee ; nor did the Standing Committee, during any of its meetings held from time to time on the subject, including its last meeting in Bombay in April last, give any such authority or direction to the Princes proceeding to, or now working in, England.

15. As a matter of fact, I have in my possession proof positive—if any were really needed—that the Princes of the Standing Committee now in England are actually paying the most careful attention to this point with a view to ensuring that nothing is officially said or done in the name, or on behalf of the Chamber of Princes or its Standing Committee, or indeed on behalf of the Princes of India as a body, which might justly be deemed as placing such " barriers " against the efforts of British India to attain Self-Government.

16. There is a very simple and very good reply to the question often asked—why, if the Princes have nothing to hide, and no secret machinations and conspiracies, have not at least the more moderate leaders of British India been taken into confidence in regard to the Scheme and proposals of the Indian States. The answer is because the Scheme and proposals are not yet ready, and because, according to the latest information received from England they are still being worked out there. Even I myself, though a Member of the Princes' Standing Committee and a former Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes for five years, have not yet seen and shall not, obviously, be able to see the Scheme in its final forms—because again, I repeat, the Scheme is not yet ready, and it is not likely to be ready till almost the last moment before presentation to the Butler Committee ; and it will be obvious that such matters are capable of being improved and polished up according as the more time one has and the more one is able to go through the various details. It is for this reason that I am deputing Sir Manubhai Mehta

to England and that some other Princes, such as His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal and—it is hoped also-His Highness the Maharao of Cutch—are proceeding to England shortly. Even the Legal Opinion, a document of such vast importance to the States was not seen by me until several days after it had been presented to the Butler Committee—the reason again that the opinion was received in England from the counsel, to whom it was referred, only just in time for presentation to the Butler Committee. But that does not equally obviously mean any desire on the part of the Princes to keep British India in the dark, nor any lack of confidence in its Moderate leaders. Even I myself—one of the Princes themselves—shall not know till after the Scheme has been presented to the Butler Committee, what its exact contents will be, though of course, I had a good deal of say at our various sittings when he undertook the preliminary work, and when the broad Outlines of the Scheme were discussed and approved in India, including at our last meeting in Bombay in April.

17. Another point which should not be lost sight of is, that the Butler Committee's Report is not going to be the end of all things. 'Charity begins at home'; and, human nature being what it is, the people in British India are naturally thinking only of themselves. But is it altogether impossible that there may be found something or other in the Butler Committee's Report which might not be to the liking of the Indian States also—although I repeat today that the appointment of Sir Harcourt Butler and his Colleagues, taking the personnel of the Committee as constituted, has met with the general approval of the States? Surely the Report and recommendations of the Butler Committee must be considered and dealt with not only by the British Government, not only by the Government of India, but also by the Chamber of Princes as well as its Standing Committee, and of course also by the Princes and Governments of Indian States in their individual capacity; and there will thus be plenty of opportunity for everyone to have their say before any final official action could possibly be taken on such report and recommendations.

Lucknow All-Parties Conference

18. At the recent meeting of the All-parties Conference at Lucknow pointed references were made to the Princes' distrust of the British Indian people which was described as imaginary. But what about the unmistakeable spirit of hostility, and all the

abuse and invective which was hurled, without qualification and in such a sweeping manner, and the grossly unfair, indiscriminate condemnation of all the Princes of India and their Governments, generally expressed on that occasion, with but a few honourable exceptions ? Did the speakers pause to consider whether all that was not likely to force the States to regard that as a foretaste of what is to come when their British Indian brethren attain Swa. raj ? The only resolution relating to the States which was moved at that Conference—to which resolution I shall again have to allude a little later—was moved in terms unmistakably demonstrating the bitter feelings of the mover. Was it ever taken into consideration whether this was in itself a very tactful way of convincing the Princes of the friendship, sympathy and good-will of British India and of removing the fears of such fellow-countrymen ?

19. I have before me only the report of the Lucknow All-Parties Conference proceedings which appeared in the *Leader* where great emphasis appears to have been laid by some of the speakers, who asked in effect that the Princes should accept the recommendations of the Nehru Committee relating to the States. In more than one place emphatic references were made to the British Indian leaders having declared their firm resolve to abide by the Princes' Treaties and to the British Indian leaders being prepared to guarantee their rights and privileges most solemnly and sincerely, and particularly to the right of appeal to the Supreme Court which, it was stated, was assured to the States.

20. So far so good ; but these proposals have to be examined more minutely. In common with my Brother Princes, I gratefully realise and recognise that there are many good men and true in British India who entertain sincere and genuine sympathies for the Indian States, and who would like to see a fair and square deal given to the Indian States, their Princes, Governments and their subjects. On the other hand—to use a term applied to the Princes by the mover of the resolution at Lucknow —all the Princes are happily not " imbeciles " and they do not and cannot forget that there are many people and political parties, including some prominent men in British India, who have never concealed their hostility to the States or made a secret of their desire to wipe them off the face of the earth at the first possible opportunity ; and leaving aside all the wild talk, the Princes are never permitted to forget for one moment, from the threats used against them all indiscriminately in the Press and on the plat-

from, in season and out of season, that Princes and States are corollary, that with the Princes' disappearance, the Indian States will be merged in British India. The Princes are well aware that every bad Ruler and every bad Government in an Indian State are a grave menace not not only to the Order of Princes, but to the Indian States as well. For those Rulers, who are found wanting in essential duties towards God and their subjects, I and at least the majority of my Brother Princes, have not one word to say by way even of extenuation—except perhaps that in at least the majority of such cases the cause will most probably be traced to their faulty upbringing and education, and particularly to the unsuitable and inadequate administrative training imparted to them for which the blame rests, not so much with the Ruler concerned. but in the case of minorities, with the Officers of the British Government and of the particular State concerned responsible for the training of the minor Ruler and in some instances also, of course, with the parents of such Rulers. And as regards the really bad Rulers, of whom—in spite of allegations of hostile critics—there are happily not many, I am one of those who sincerely hold, as I have often said before, that in view of the menace and discredit which they bring to their entire Order, the sooner such bad Rulers can be made, by every reasonable and legitimate means to see the error of their ways and to mend their ways, the better for all concerned. But in regard to the Nehru Committee's recommendations and the resolution passed at the All-Parties Conference, we must leave aside, at least for the moment, all personal considerations and questions, and talk in the abstract about the Indian States; and it ought not to be difficult for our friends, as well as our critics, to realise that the dictates of prudence and precaution, not to speak of statesmanship, demand that matters of life and death to the States, such as those relating to our Treaties and Sovereign and other rights, cannot be left to mere chance or be dealt with in a vague, happy-go-lucky or haphazard manner; and that the Princes owe it as a clear duty to God, as well as to their States and subjects to see to it as the trustees and custodians of their rights and interests, that any arrangements that they may make or agree to as regards the future—whether with the British Government or with the future Commonwealth of India—are such as will in no way jeopardise the precious heritage, which the sword arm of their Ancestors, and the valour, loyalty and devotion of their subjects, built up for them and

which has been handed down to them from generation to generation, at the cost of much priceless blood and treasure.

21. A careful examination is therefore called for of the offer made to the Indian States by the Nehru Committee and the All-Parties Conference with a view to seeing as to whether or not they adequately guarantee and safeguard the interests of the States or whether something more definite is not required in the shape of Treaties or Covenants and other more formal, binding and irrevocable pacts and pledges.

22. According to the recommendations of the Nehru Committee :—

"The Commonwealth shall exercise *the same rights* in relation to, and discharge the same obligations towards, the Indian States, arising out of the treaties *or otherwise*, as *the Government of India has hitherto exercised* and discharged."

This recommendation was endorsed at the Lucknow Conference; and it will thus be observed that, apparently without any regard whatsoever for the true constitutional position of the Princes and States and of their Treaties and other rights, the claim has been made, and accepted, on behalf of the future Commonwealth of India, to exercise the *same* power and functions and all the rights which the Government of India has *hitherto*, rightly or wrongly, exercised. It cannot be that, with some of the most prominent men and distinguished lawyers in British India of the ability and calibre of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Pandit Motilal Nehru on the Committee, some obvious points connected with the above had altogefher escaped their attention. In the circumstances, is it not strange that there are some obvious and glaring omissions and that loose phraseology has been used in regard to making such a wide claim and provision ? If that is so, would it be unreasonable if the States came to the conclusion that all that was the result probably of a compromise made perhaps to satisfy all parties and schools of political thought represented in the Nehru Committee as well as at the Lucknow Conference ? And I would proceed to ask what about the claims and complaints of the States dating back to a good many years, that through whatever causes there have, in fact, been numerous cases, not confined to any particular States or areas, of clear and definite infringement of the Treaties and other rights of the States ? And in this connection what about the official admission by the Imperial Government, including the Government of India,

made in various documents and speeches on the most formal occasions, in regard to such claims and grievances of the States? For instance, in one such formal and official speech, after referring to the causes leading to the development of political doctrines and citing some of the more salient instances in which changes had adversely affected the States—or in other words where inroads had thus been made on the Treaties of the States—it was only a short time ago stated by no less a personage than the Viceroy and Governor-General of India that it could not be denied that the Treaty position of the States had been affected and that a body of usage—in some cases arbitrary, but always benevolent—had insensibly come into being. If the British Government and the Government of India on their own admission have thus been responsible—with however benevolent intentions—for the infringement of such Treaties, is it or is it not, permissible to ask on what possible moral, legal or constitutional grounds can a continuance of similar infringement on the part of the future Commonwealth of India and consequently a continuance of injustice to the States, be justified? And how can such arbitrary political practice or usage, etc., which is presumably what is meant by the term "or otherwise" in which the States have had no voice, be claimed as a basis by the future Commonwealth of India for the exercise of such rights and relations with the States? It is to get such matters put right even under the present form of Government that the Princes have been working for some years past and for which purpose, amongst others, they have asked for a careful examination of their constitutional position and relations *vis a vis* the Paramount Power; and surely it is all to the good that these should be thoroughly thrashed out and clearly defined and accepted on all hands, which must make the matter much simpler for the future Commonwealth of India also. It is also on this most important aspect of the Princes' case that the Princes and their advisors have been engaged in England, and in regard to which the opinion of some of the most eminent counsels in England has, as I have already said, been obtained; and such matters, it will be obvious, cannot be disposed of by hasty and arbitrary pronouncements or expressions of opinion of a personal nature, or by quibbles. The matters involved are of far too great moment to the States to be treated with such levity.

23. Nor can individual expressions of opinion, or the *obiter dicta* of former Secretaries of State for India, Viceroys or other

Officials of the British Government or any one else, however eminent their position, some of which have been alluded to in the Nehru Committee's Report, by themselves—in the absence of legal or moral sanction—alter constitutional and legal facts or the real status and position of the States ; and obviously two wrongs cannot make one right. It therefore follows, that if any powers and functions enjoyed and exercised by the Government of India at present are constitutionally and legally wrong, and therefore opposed to the Treaties and the other indisputable rights of the States, then their continuance, merely because such powers and functions had in the past or so far been exercised by the Government of India or any one else, cannot assuredly make it legally justifiable or morally right for the future Commonwealth to continue or to claim to exercise such supposed rights, powers and functions. But perhaps here again there has been lack of clear thinking and clear definition.

24. In support of the statements at the Lucknow Conference to the effect that the Princes should have no hesitation in accepting the recommendations of the Nehru Committee and the resolution of the All-Parties Conference, some of the speakers advanced certain arguments which it is also necessary to examine—although I do not accept responsibility for the statements, nor is it necessary for me here to accept or refute the correctness thereof. One speaker said that he " refused to believe that Indian Princes were happy under the present domination by the British " and yet immediately afterwards it was further argued that if the Princes had so far borne the autocratic rule of foreigners, why should they now fight shy to entrust themselves to the Indian democracy and that the Princes could not fare worse at the hands of Indians than they did now with Britishers. It was further argued that as the Princes had grievances of their own against the Government of India, they should now try the new system which was desired to be inaugurated. Here again, would not the States be justifiad in holding these remarks as implying that two wrongs make one right that if the States had felt the full weight of autocratic rule of foreign bureaucracy, they should now entrust themselves to the autocratic rule of, and ' domination ' by their brethren of the Indian democracy ; and that as we could not fare worse at the hands of this Indian democracy than we were faring at the hands of the Britishers that we should be content to put up with the same. As the *Leader* fairly and aptly put

it in a recent article, the Princes, like the pepole in British India, also aspire to greater freedom: but whilst full provision has been made for the aspirations of British India in the Report and Draft Convention of the Nehru Committee and the Lucknow Conference, the Indian States are apparently asked to be satisfied and to continue for ever with things as they are, regardless of the rights and wrongs of the case, or the provisions of their Treaties, and regardless also of the universal and natural desire, and the rights of all human beings and bodies to exist and to live their own lives, and to work out their own destinies, without encroachment, menace, anxiety or vexation. Surely further comment is not called for. And this is what the so-called representatives of the Indian States at the All-Parties Conference at Lucknow have apparently also given their blessing to. I confess that my ideal and those of the Princes and States generally as regards the future of our States is that we too should progress and that our Governments and subjects also should enjoy the fullest freedom and internal autonomy, as is desired and demanded for the various British Indian Provinces. But after all, the Princes are " intolerable autocrats" and the democratic subjects of the States present at the Conference apparently were content that they as well as their fellow subjects should remain in "perpetual" bondage and "slavery," and under the domination even of the Commonwealth of India.

25. Turning now to the provision in the Nehru Committee Report for a Supreme Court, which runs as follows :—

"In case of any difference between the Commonwealth and any Indian States on any matter *arising out of treaties, engagements, sanads or similar other documents*, the Governor-General in Council, *may* with the consent of the State concerned, refer the the said matter to the Supreme Court for its decision."

I would like to point out that even under such a provision, a reference to the Supreme Court in case of difference of opinion is not compulsory, but merely discretionary—such discretion being left to the Governor General-in-Council, and further that only matters "arising out of treaties, engagements, sanads or similar other documents " can be thus referred to the Supreme Court. But what about the fiscal and such other justiciable matters which do not necessarily arise out of Treaties, Engagements, Sanads or similar other documents ? Surely such matters, in their own way, are of no less importance to the Governments and subjects of our States than matters affecting our Treaty

rights and other questions governing our political relations. Are the States and their subjects to be perpetually doomed to suffer from such grave disabilities and to receive the same unequal and unjust treatment under the Commonwealth of India as they have hitherto, or is it because we are not to fare worse at the hands of the Indian Commonwealth than we do now with Britishers, that it has not been found necessary to make any specific provisions, much less to give any specific statutory guarantees and safeguards to the States on the fiscal and economic side as as well ?

26. For a further consideration of this no less important point, one has to go back a bit, which makes it necessary to ask how far the British Indian Legislature and the British Indians have so far championed the just fiscal interests of the Indian States and their subjects ; and specially so whenever there has been a conflict between the economic interests of British India and those of the States ; and finally, again with a few honourable exceptions, would it be rude to ask what real sympathy, interest, grasp, or knowledge has been displayed as regards the Indian States' affairs by the Indian Members of the various Governments in British India ? Can the States, who asked to try the new system of domination and rule over them by the Indian democracy, be seriously expected to take a plunge in the dark and to commit their States and their subjects irrevocably, and without retrieve, without at least satisfying themselves that they will be sure of getting justice, under proper and adequate guarantees and safeguards, as regards their legitimate rights and claims ?

27. Furthermore, according to the Nehru Committee's recommendations, endorsed also at the Lucknow Conference, the right has also been claimed and accepted for the Commonwealth of India to act both as judges and parties in matters of conflict of interests between British India and the States, which is one of the serious disabilities of and one of the important objections which the Princes have to the present system whereby the present Government of India deal with such disputes.

28. Nothing is farther from my intention than to doubt the sincerity and honesty of purpose of those genuine British Indian friends who expressed their sincere and solemn determination to guarantee the rights and privileges of the States and who desired to see the States fairly and equitably treated. But one cannot altogether ignore the marked spirit

and feeling of hostility displayed apparently by the majority of the speakers at Lucknow, with, if the Press reports are complete and correct, apparently the exception of only two of the more prominent Leaders—the venerable Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Dr. Ansari—who expressed their true sympathy with the States and tried to stop the scurrilous attacks made on, and the stabs in the back given to Rulers of the States, who were neither present nor represented at that Conference. And is it not further pertinent to ask why, amongst the numerous resolutions that were passed at Lucknow, there was only one resolution relating to the States and that too the one with which I have ready dealt at length? There was for instance an amendment moved by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya to the Declaration of Rights, guaranteeing all titles in private and personal property, lawfully acquired and enjoyed at the establishment of the Commonwealth; and there was another amendment, moved again by the learned Panditji, enjoining upon the Parliament of the Commonwealth to make suitable laws for ensuring a fair rent and fixity of tenure to agricultural tenants. Will not the States be entitled to ask why—when it has been proposed that the States must form part of the future Indian Constitution and that they cannot be separated from the rest of India, and why when it is claimed for the Commonwealth that it shall enjoy political relations with the States and that it shall exercise and enjoy all rights, powers and functions relating to the Indian States—nothing whatsoever has been provided for the States in the Declaration of Rights and why when, as is quite just and right, all titles in private and personal property lawfully acquired are guaranteed and why, as is equally meet and proper, when the Parliament of the Commonwealth is by law enjoined to ensure fair rent and fixity of tenure to agricultural tenants, was no resolution moved, nor any direction given to the Nehru Committee, and why nothing whatsoever was specifically provided as regards the strict and scrupulous observance of Treaties and the sovereign and other rights of the States, which cannot in any sense be held to be less important than private and personal property lawfully acquired? And would not the States be justified, if in in view of all these circumstances, they came to the conclusion that they have received far less consideration and attention than was their legitimate due at every step and that, except where it suited the purpose of British India, the Indian States and their subjects have been practically ignored?

29. As another test of the measure of the real sympathy extended to the States in regard to their legitimate dues and aspirations, did any one at Lucknow stand up for the States and refer, for instance, to the Proclamation of the Great Queen Victoria—as much a Magna Charta, if its injunctions are faithfully followed, for the Indian States, as it was, at least till recently regarded for British India—and how many people stood up and said at that Conference that it was up to the people of British India, as well as to its future Commonwealth, to give the most specific and definite guarantees to the Indian States to honour the provisions of their Treaties and of the Proclamations of Queen Victoria and other successive British Soveregns, including that of His present Imperial Majesty who was graciously pleased quite recently to give the following further pledge and assurance to the Princes and States of India :—

" In my former Proclamation I repeated the assurance given on many occasions by my Royal Predecessors and myself of my determination ever to maintain unimpaired the privileges, rights and dignities of the Princes of India. The Princes may rest assured this pledge remains inviolate and inviolable".

30. I think I have said more than is sufficient to disprove these baseless allegations and charges against the Princes which I trust will be found also to answer the direct question put by the *Leader* in its sympathetic and broad-minded article, to which I alluded a little while ago. The *Leader* asked the Princes to make up their minds as to whether their interests lie in allying themselves with the forces of reaction or of progress; and it concludes by saying that the Princes will be judged by their acts and not by their professions.

31. I am sure the Princes and States ask for nothing better and for nothing more. As I have already explained, there is and there can be, no question of the Princes allying themselves with any forces of reaction. They have in the past—and specially in the last 11 years from the time of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms—clearly and definitely arrainged themselves on the side of the forces of progress. All therefore that I need say further here to British India is—"Suspend judgment till the Scheme of the Princes is published; and do not get unnecessarily excited or alarmed." Time alone can prove the real state of affairs; and there is not much longer now to wait; nor, in view of what I have also said to-night, need there be any danger

in any quarter of the States 'stealing a march' over British India during the next few weeks.

THE PRINCES SCHEME

32. And now a few words as regards our Scheme and constructive proposals. They are really based on proposals emanating from the various meetings of Princes and Ministers, and specially at the first such meeting held in Bikaner in December 1917, when the first draft of the Outlines of the Scheme was prepared, and subsequently at Patiala in January 1918, when the proposals were finally put into shape. Some of these proposals, owing to the time being considered premature and for other valid reasons, were not ultimately incorporated in the Outline as finally presented to Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montagu in Delhi in February 1918 and which ultimately found their place in Chapter X of the Montford Report.

33. At the Patiala Meeting several prominent leaders of British India were also invited to take part in our deliberations, some of whom gave us the benefit of their valuable suggestions. So far as I remember, amongst those present at Patiala were—the late Lord Sinha, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. Shastri, Sir Ali Imam, the late Mr. N. M. Samarth and Mr. Chintamani; whilst amongst others who were invited, but were unable to be present, were speaking again from memory—Mr. (now Sir) Tej Bahadur Sapru, the late Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.

34. In the circumstances, to ascribe the present States' proposals as a menace to British India and the machinations of Whitehall, or as the cunning plot of Sir Leslie Scott, is both unfair and incorrect. The Princes are deeply indebted to Sir Leslie Scott for much hard work and for elaborating, enlarging and improving upon their original proposals and contributing valuable suggestions, but in the main there is little new—and certainly nothing new, so far as I am aware, which can justly be taken as an attempt on the part of the Princes or any one else, to place a peramanent "barrier" against British India ever attaining Self-Government. After all, as Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya correctly remarked from his intimate knowledge of the States—but for which words he appears to have merely received a rebuke and a snub at Lucknow—all the Princes are neither reactionaries nor opposed to Indian aspirations, and he stated what is a clear fact, that most of them, in fact, wish India all luck in her onward movement.

35. And now let us examine exactly what the States' Scheme in its broad details means and where a real and permanent obstacle or a barrier has been placed in the way of British India attaining its legitimate goal. It may be convenient at the commencement to make one or two general observations which have a bearing on the character of the representations on behalf of the States before the Indian States Committee. In the first place that Committee is, as will be clear, not a judicial tribunal adjudicating on issues in dispute between contending parties. It is appointed for the purpose of a double function—obtaining knowledge in certain fields of law and fact, and making recommendations with a view to the better adjustment of the day to day relations between the States and British India in financial and economic matters. The Princes have very definitely approached the problem involved not from the point of view of enforcing—and merely enforcing—their own rights and privileges and those of their States, including of course the subjects of the States but in order to make their contribution for the good of India as a whole, including British India, and for the good of India as a part of the British Empire. This attitude of the Princes applies equally to any wider aspect of the question, and the problems which may be outside the scope of the terms of reference of the Butler Committee. The fundamental standpoint of the States is that they ask for a full and effective recognition of all their existing rights—whatever they may be. By their existing rights are meant those existing rights—to use the term in the most general sense possible—to which they are truly entitled—whether they are to-day in actual enjoyment of them or not. They do not ask any more than their existing rights; and if justice is to be done to the States, then the States are entitled to demand that they ought not to be and cannot be, offered less—from any quarter. If the rights of the States can be truly ascertained the Princes will be satisfied with that ascertainment. On that basis, it will then be possible to consider the conduct of the relations of the States with British India and the Crown and for the States, the Butler Committee, the British Government, and all those concerned, including the public, to form a wise judgment as to what alterations it is politic and wise to make in daily practice in the relation of the States with the Crown, and British India and what proposals are wise for the future. The view of the States in that whatever proposals there may be for the adjustment of relations, they should be

based on the true recognition of the rights of the States, provide for their due preservation, and at the same time contain suitable machinery for reasonable, harmonious and successful co-operation between the two sides of India—the States side and the British India side. That I think, summarizes the attitude which, it is proposed by the Standing Committee, the Princes should take up before the Butler Committee.

THE PROPOSALS

36. As regards their constructive proposals the first thing that the Princes and States want even under the existing conditions and the present system of Government in India is that the case of the States should not go by default, and that in dealing with matters concerning purely the internal affairs of the States there should be some British Officers as well as some Indians with first hand knowledge of the Indian States, to advise the Viceroy. And for this the Princes have suggested the creation of an Indian States Council. British India or any third outside party has no right to dictate to the States as to how matters relating to the internal affairs of the States—which are the concern solely of the Princes and their Governments and subjects—should be dealt with when they have to go up to the Paramount Power. There has been an insistent and very reasonable demand, gradually met in the last 21 years that the Governor-General's Executive Council should have Indian Members on it; and that demand was prompted by the same desire, and for the same reasons, which now have prompted the Indian States in asking for an Indian States Council and for such matters to be decided, not by the Governor General-in-Council, but by the Viceroy-in-Indian States Council. We have been asked why we exclude British Indians from this Indian States Council. Our reply is that it would be intolerable, and creating an impossible state of affairs for British India, if the Princes and people of the States claimed the right to interfere in the purely domestic affairs of British India, and that it would in the same way, be equally impossible and intolerable to have any outside interference from British India in matters solely concerning the domestic affairs of the Indian States. For a consideration and decision of matters concerning common to both British India and the Indian States, our Scheme proposes a Union Council. Surely if the matter is looked at calmly and impartially no sane person can deny the rights of the States also to have a due voice in such matters of common concern, decisions of which by the Govern-

ment of India vitally affect them and their subjects. In regard to certain matters, we have, under careful definition and safeguards, proposed a Supreme Court to which disputes between British India and the Indian States shall be referred. I need not say much on this subject since, it is at least gratifying to find that, the British Indian leaders and the States are of one mind in regard both to the necessity and the justice of appointing such a Supreme Court, although the deficiencies in connection with the proposals of the Nehru Committee and the All-Parties Conference relating to the Supreme Court, which I have already alluded to, require further consideration and adjustment.

37. These, as we maintain, are the broad and essential reforms vitally necessary for the integrity and preservation of the States. The other points on which there have been criticisms and apprehensions are, after all, mere matters of detail for discussion, deliberation, negotiation and adjustment, between the British Government and the States or in days to come, between British India and the States. And it should not be forgotten that the Princes have all along made it plain that they wish to be reasonable ; and once their Treaty rights are justly recognized and admitted on all hands they would—as has already publicly been declared—be prepared to make even reasonable sacrifices, provided they were reasonable, for the good of India as a whole and of the Empire.

States Subjects not Ignored

38. Equally unfounded and untrue—as the charge of the Princes conspiring against British India—is the fantastic, wanton and cruel charge that the Princes, in asking for the Butler Committee and in their Scheme, have totally ignored and left out of all consideration, the subjects of the States, and that their motives in doing so were to enjoy unfettered autocratic power, and "continued unadulterated domination," over their subjects, whom they seek to keep in "perpetual bondage" and "slavery," for their personal, selfish ends and in order to enable the Princes to oppress and to fleece their subjects for their own pursuits and pleasures, without fear of interference or intervention—in short, that, in the face of the onrush of the tidal wave of democracy, the Princes were vainly seeking for the protection of false gods, who will never succeed in warding off their inevitable doom, with which the Princes are being constantly threatened in British India.

39. Only those Rulers who are demented and who have

taken leave of their senses, could conceive such a thing possible as to ignore and to leave out of consideration, and to desire to exclude the subjects of their States from the benefits accruing from the Scheme and any recommendations which the Butler Committee might make. Both as a former Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes for several years, during whose tenure of office the proposals for the Butler Committee were finally and formally put forward, as well as a Member of the Princes' Standing Committee who was intimately associated up to the last moment in India with his colleagues and with Sir Leslie Scott and the Special Organization of the Chamber of Princes, and as one who has kept himself in as close touch with what is being done in England as is possible at this great distance, I can vouch for the fact that the States subjects are indeed most certainly, and most specifically and unequivocally included in our Scheme and proposals, and that they stand to gain fully from any benefits which may accrue from the efforts of the Princes' Chamber and the Standing Committee, and indeed from all that may follow from this great work which has been undertaken by the Princes in the best interest of the States, and as I stated in my speech in the Legislative Assembly last January, *vide* paragraph 27—

"the term 'State' includes not the Ruler alone, but the Ruler, his Government and his subjects, which are all component parts of, and all go to comprise, the State'."

I will not repeat all that I said on that occasion in this connection; and so need merely quote further the following extracts:—

"If the independence of a State goes, then Gentlemen, the subjects of the State forthwith and simultaneously likewise lose their integrity and individuality. If the States gain fiscally, it is not only the Prince, but the Government and subjects of the State who ought also to gain—and gain most—in all such matters. If the States lose in any such matters, that loss is shared by the subjects with the Prince and his Government. Therefore, it is the Ruler as well as his subjects who stand to gain or lose together, and it consequently behoves the subjects of the Indian States to keep this fundamental point prominently in view. Any action of a bad Ruler or of a bad Government, should not so blind a subject as to render him impervious to his own benefit or to his own loss. In States where conditions

prevail contrary to this ancient ideal of the East as well as the present day ideal of the West, the sooner the idea that the State, as conceived by Louis XIV, belongs exclusively to the Ruler is put right the better for our entire Order, the States and their subjects."

40. But that is a totally different thing from some of the claims made by, or on behalf of, the subjects of the States. For instance, from a perusal of the Report of the All-Parties Conference Committee, March 1928, it would be clear that amongst the principles enunciated by that Committee for determining the relations of the Indian States with the rest of India, it was laid down that the manner in which this fuller participation shall be effected between the Commonwealth of India and the Indian States in the common political, economic and social life of the Commonwealth will be determined by an agreement between the Commonwealth and Governments and *people* of the States. To that proposal there were two distinguished dissentients, Mrs. Beasant and Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya : and the latter proposed the deletion of the words "and people" as, among other reasons, they were inconsistent with paragraph 2, in which provision was made for the Commonwealth respecting Treaty Rights of the States, etc.

41. I do not wish to be misunderstood. I am all for the association of the subjects with the Governments of their States. This is a policy which I and my Government have whole-heartedly and consistently followed. But the relations of all Nations and Governments, including the most democratic amongst them, are with the Ruler—in case of Autocracy—and with the Rulers and Government—in cases of Constitutional Monarchy and Democracy. Thus in matters affecting the States, the lawful authorities with whom alone any such negotiations can be conducted, are the Rulers and the Governments of the States, whether such Governments profess autocracy, bureaucracy or democracy; and except in the case 'Mobocracy,' no Government worthy of the name, could for a moment agree for such negotiations to be bilateral, and conducted on the one side with the lawfully constituted Government of the State or Country and at the same time on the other side, with the millions of subjects of a State or Country—an impossible and obviously utterly impractical proposal which would be nothing but Mobocracy—unbridled Mobocracy, leading to a state of affairs, which I have aptly seen defined as the 'chaos of mobocracy' !

42. It is for these reasons also that the Princes and States have not put forward specifically in their Scheme and proposals the subjects of the States as a distinct party apart from the States as a whole ; though, as I have already made clear, all State subjects stand fully to benefit from any measure resulting from the labours of the Princes and their Governments. Nor till now has there ever been any such duality in the interest of the Ruler and his people. No Treaty which confers benefits on States, nor any other Agreement, the advantages of which have of course accrued as well to the subjects of the States, has ever yet been made with the people of the States standing separately for themselves and as a third party. They have, as in the case of all other countries, even in the democratized West, always been represented by their Ruler and their Government. The first note of duality appears to have been struck in these days, partly by some people professing to speak for the States and as States subjects and partly by persons and the press of a certain section of political thought in British India.

43. Wherever possible the assigning of motives is to be deprecated. But is it altogether impossible to see through the tactics of some amongst the British Indian democracy or to gauge the objects that have led them at the present moment to espouse the cause of the subjects of the Indian States? Why this sudden development of an excessive affection and sympathy for their brethren of the Indian States and why have they been suddenly taken under the protecting wings of the British Indian proletariat, and those patted on the back most who have taken the most conspicuous part in abusing the States, and particularly their Rulers and Governments? Have the States subjects for all these years not been of the same race, religion and language, essentially bound together by social and domestic ties of an intimate nature—with historical, sociological and economic affinities always existing between them and their brethren across the frontier in British India? What about the artificial, geographical barriers between the two till now, which led not only to their being tabooed almost as untouchables till quite recently by their brethren of British India, but also to their being openly exploited for so long by the self-same brethren of British India for the fiscal and economic gain of British India? Is this not all a delightful illustration of *divide et impera?* British India has, if we mistake not, frequently been held to complain that the British Government followed a policy of divide and rule and that

it proved to the detriment of that Government and recoiled on their own heads ; and we have also heard it said that the British Government is, with a strange lack of statesmanship and foresight, fighting on all fronts. Whether or not there is any truth in these allegations, will such a policy not be injurious at least to British India and recoil on the heads of British Indians; and are they, at any rate, now not fighting on all fronts —against the British Government as well as the States ?

ONWARD MARCH OF INDIAN STATES

44. And now I should like to say one word to those impatient idealists—however sincere and honest they may be in their views and convictions—and that is, with the States inevitably so far behind British India, to beg them to exercise some patience and not to expect the seeds which are being sown today to take root in one minute or one hour or one day. There is really a very marked change for the better, perceptibly visible in the Indian States, even though it inevitably comes much too slowly for those who, like myself, would like to see the pace considerably acclerated—if that were possible. But practical experience as an Administrator has shown me that many a measure of reform in matters even unconnected with the political progress of the people, very often takes much longer than one's heart desires. But I repeat that the change which the States are undergoing is though slow, nevertheless sure and steady and therefore gratifying.

REFORMS IN BIKANER

45. With all modesty and by way of illustration, I will cite, as being best acquainted with what is happening in my own State, our own efforts in this direction since January last. I need only as a preliminary invite attention to the numerous reforms and measures introduced during the last 30 years since I came of age, for promoting the moral and material prosperity and well-being of my State and subjects. Amongst these I will only enumerate tonight a few of the more important measures, such for instance, as the introduction in 1902 of an up-to-date Administrative System and efficient Secretariat in the Mahkma Khas ; the reorganization of the various Departments ; the inauguration first in 1910 of a Chief Court, and in 1922 of a High Court ; the voluntary introduction as long ago as in 1902 of a separate Privy Purse and Civil List, whereby for more than a quarter of a century, the personal expenses of the Ruler have been kept strictly apart from the State and which have

been further strengthened and made further scrupulously water-tight—where experience showed any need for further tightening up of the arrangements—by the steps taken from time to time, which were ultimately brought into force in 1924; the institution in 1913 of the Bikaner Legislative Assembly and the various measures taken from time to time, further to liberalise its constitution, powers and functions; the reorganization of Municipalities on an elective basis in all the Towns within the State; the steps taken for the provision of an independent Judiciary, separated from the Executive Administration and for securing the stability of the Public Service. I need not go into details of the other far reaching schemes and measures in other directions of no less benefit to my subjects such, for instance, as the construction and opening of the Gang Canal, including all the Colonization work involved, the consolidation of the holdings, the settlement by communities in the irrigated area; the proprietary and occupancy rights granted already in a large portion of the State, the introduction of, and the impetus given to, the Co-operative Societies and the stimulus given to the co-operative work and the great strides made in the field of Education and Public Health. As regards the development of the Bikaner State Railway—further rendered efficient by separating its working and administration from that of the Jodhpur Railway and by the construction of up-to-date Railway Workshops at the cost of many lakhs—I might add that the present open mileage now stands at 760 miles—including the extension to Bhadra which is expected to be opened within the next week or so—as against only 85.50 miles when I assumed the reins of Government and that the lines under construction or project will, it is hoped, bring such total mileage to 1200 miles—all but 5·11 miles.

46. I will now refer to some of the more important details of what we have been able to do in the last 9 months :—

(1) Liberty of person and security of property have always been the land-marks of the policy of myself and my Government. But with a view further to ensure that the personal liberty should be absolutely guaranteed, my government have examined the existing provisions in the Law about Habeas Corpus. Although my Government had assured me that the Charter establishing the High Court makes no reservation regarding the applicability of the provisions relating to Habeas Corpus

to our High Court, as the whole Criminal Procedure Code had been applied to our State by an executive order of 1898, the law about Habeas Corpus, by which the State Executive can be asked by the Judiciary to produce the body of any person suspected to be kept in illegal confinement has now been elucidated and placed beyond all doubt and dispute;

(2) The privilege has recently been extended to the subjects of the State of being tried by Jury, or with the aid of Assessors;

(3) The Village Panchayat Bill was passed in January, 1928;

(4) A Bill was introduced last week in the Legislative Assembly for Compulsory Education and providing for a start to be made;

(5) We have compiled, introduced and enacted an elaborate and carefully composed Penal Code of our own where hitherto the British Indian Penal Code with certain local additions and alterations had been followed, whereby the Criminal Laws of the State have been amended and brought up-to-date;

(6) The Hindu Marriage Bill, making penal early and unequal marriages, was passed last week;

(7) Further steps have been taken in regard to stability of service, for the proper recruitment of suitable men through periodical promotions and preferment, if they satisfy Departmental test of efficiency and examination, and the question of improving the prospects of pensions which have all along been granted to the State servants at the completion of the usual term of service;

(8) A novel departure from the routine oft-trodden methods has been made by the inauguration of schemes of:—

(*a*) insurance and endowment policy which the State is providing for its servants, and

(*b*) State Savings Banks.

General Reform Movement

47. We can however in this connection leave alone here the onward march of individual States. But talking of the States generally I do not think I am revealing any secret when I say that I had the privilege of moving a Resolution in the Chamber of Princes last February which was unanimously accepted and passed without the slightest opposition in the Cham-

ber of Princes. The Resolution was one of far-reaching importance to the States and their subjects, and urged the necessity upon the Princes and their Governments of carefully reviewing their administrations with a view to the inauguration, where they do not already exist, of important measures of reform, such as those relating to definite codes of law guaranteeing liberty of person and safety of property: a judiciary independent of the executive ; and the settlement upon a reasonable basis, of the purely personal expenditure of the Ruler as distinguished from public charges on the administration. In this connection I need only further invite attention to the seven essentials of good Government to which I referred in my Legislative Assembly speech last January.

48. In another Resolution which was passed at the historic meeting of the Princes held in Bombay on the 19th April last, the large number of Princes and States represented there reaffirmed :—

> " the abiding determination of the Rulers of the Indian States, as recorded in the last Session of the Chamber of Princes, to ensure the rule of Law in their States and to promote the welfare and good government of their States."

49. Opportunity was at the same time taken to declare once again in the most formal and public manner, the Princes:—

> " resolve to devote to the moral and material progress of the subjects of the States the advantages resulting from the equitable adjustment of fiscal and economic issues."

50. Surely no one—British Indian or a subject of the Indian States—has the right to doubt the word of the Princes until such time as they shall have been proved as a body, to have failed in their pledges and in their promise.

51. There is thus no justification for the allegation that the Princes want more independence for personal and dishonourable aims. They want such greater freedom and independence for the States which is their birthright, in exactly the same manner and in exactly the same sense, and for exactly the same purpose, for which British Indian Nationalists want independence, Dominion Status, or Self-Government for British India. Are these Nationalists and other leaders of British India attempting to gain this power to wield in an autocratic and dishonourable manner to the detriment of the British Indian masses and does the Swaraj they ask for mean a license to do what they wish to, without let or hindrance ?

Conclusion

52. What a strange contrast the present state of affairs in the country is to the days of that Grand Old Man of India, Dadabhai Naoroji—whom, alas, I never had the pleasure of meeting, though it was only the other day that I was perusing a paper read by him in London when a member of the British Parliament, full of broadminded views and sympathy for the States and urging some sixty years ago, the need for an impartial Tribunal to adjudicate on matters of dispute between the Government of India and the States. And again what a contrast even to more recent times when men like Pherozshah Mehta and Gokhale headed the poll amongst the leaders of British Indian political thought—memories of my personal friendship with whom I shall always cherish? And what a contrast also are the present day tactics of some of our friends in British India as compared with the constructive statesmanship and sagacious work of men like Gokhale—as for instance the success which attended him in organizing meetings and sending through the Viceroy, immediately at the conclusion of the Imperial Visit to India in the beginning of 1912, a message to the Prime Minister and people of Great Britain, in which he invited me to take part, when it was my privilege to obtain the ready support and co-operation of my Brother Princes in making the message from India complete by the Indian States being included in it.

53. However, the Indian States will at least be gratified at the compliment paid them and the recognition awarded to them at the Lucknow Conference, of the fact that the States were the only places where Swaraj "such as they possessed" existed; that the real India even today was found in our States; that the best that could be found in Indian culture, traditions, art and literature was in the States; and that the States had produced several capable Ministers who have acquitted themselves most creditably. This, at least, is some little compensation for the Indian States still thinking in terms of the 15th century B. C.

54. To poke fun at the States and their Governments, to fling cheap gibes and sneers at them and thus to humour the majority of the audience, may serve their purpose, and are no doubt the acme of good "taste"; to hurl undignified epithets at them, and use or permit to be used, vulgar abusive language is no doubt the height of good "form", and helps especially in the case of certain audiences, to make one's points and particularly when some arguments are far-fetched and, may be also, the case

is weak ; but all that does not constitute justice and fairplay for the States. Political memories are notoriously short—sometimes very conveniently so—and ingratitude seems, in this present day world of ours, to play no small part in many matters. Nevertheless the fact remains that the Princes have, both in India and in England publicly as well as behind the scenes, not only individually but also as a body, helped British India and supported its legitimate claims towards constitutional advance under the ægis of the British Crown ; and to my dying day, it will be a matter both of pride and gratification to me that consistently with my duties to the King-Emperor, I have also been able to discharge my duties to my own country and my countrymen by helping in this direction also. The people of British India should therefore not forget that it was absolutely and really within the hands of the Princes and States, for the time at least, to put a very real spoke in the wheels of political progress of British India had they been so minded—however deplorable such an action might have been from the point of view of British India as well as of the States—and this fact should not be forgotten even in these days of all round disparagment and abuse of Princes and States.

55. Whether for good or for evil—and even though the States are in a minority as compared with the area and population of British India—they represent a minority, the great importance of which cannot be reasonably denied nor their interests ignored, and India beyond doubt or dispute does even now comprise of two separate units and territories—

one, British India—consisting of the territory and subjects of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor ;

and the other, the Indian States—consisting of the territories and subjects of the Ruling Princes of India in "perpetual Alliance and Friendship" with the British Government ;

and as such these two different territories and subjects are independent of each other, in spite of all that may be urged to the contrary in any quarter in British India ; and the Indian States therefore are very real factors to be reckoned with. Nor can the Treaties with the States, together with their Sovereign and other rights, be treated lightly or discarded as mere scraps of paper at the will or diotation of any community, body or person in British India or outside British India.

56. The Indian States and their position and relationship in the Empire are unique, of which history and the world afford no parallel; and the problems of the Indian States cannot be dealt with in an off-hand manner. As Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru said, the solution and settlement of such problems are matters which require statesmanship. The difficulties though great, are in no way insuperable. Nor can the equitable settlement of the case and claims of the Indian States be taken necessarily as a barrier to the progress of British India—if only there was a free and generous recognition on all sides of the difficulties of the various parties in India—the Government of India, British India and the Indian States—and if all worked with a single purpose of conceding each other's just dues and generously recognising each other's legitimate rights.

57. If I were a British Indian leader, I would have seized time by the forelock and the opportunity offered to the Nehru Committee and the Lucknow All-Parties Conference by making a spontaneous and generous offer which would have recognized the Treaties and other rights of the Princes and States and done justice to the legitimate aspirations of the Indian States, thereby disarming all opposition and criticism in all quarters.

58. In the course of one of my talks during the Peace Conference in Paris with a well-known British Statesman, now dead, of rather conservative views, when discussing constitutional reforms in British India, I was asked whether there was not the danger that they (reforms) would ultimately lead to British India asking for complete independence. In my reply, after pointing out some of the great, obvious advantages to British India as an integral part of the the British Empire, such for instance as the might of Britain's Navy, which in times of danger would be out to protect India's shore, in addition to any Navy which a self-governing India may have of her own, I urged that if timely and adequate reforms were granted by Great Britain on a generous scale and of her own free will, India would be so contented that she would herself not want to break away from the Empire for the shadow of a visionary future, compared with the practical advantages side by side with virtual independence which she would gain as one of the free Nations forming the Commonwealth of the British Empire. May I not urge our fellow-countrymen in British India that it will be at least politic that they too should, by justice and fair-play, regulating their thoughts and acts as well as offers to the Indian

States, so convince the Indian States as to dispel their doubts and induce them when the time arrives, to come in as willing partners in the future Commonwealth of India.

59. The Princes' attitude so far towards Constitutional Reforms in British India must have exceeded the wildest dreams of any one in British India. It is for the people of British India to see to it that by following the tactics that they are doing to-day and by permitting this all round campaign of indiscriminate attacks and of vilification and abuse, they do not lead to the final estrangement and exasperation of the Princes and States of India. I give this warning in all friendship and sincerity, because in the interests of India as well as of the Empire, I am anxious to see from all standpoints, a contented and a united India.

60. Finally, let me give a friendly warning in all earnestness that the Indian States—by which I mean, as the term denotes, not only the Rulers and Governments, but also, let me repeat, the great majority of the millions of the subjects representing the Indian States—will never submit, should any one so desire it, whether in British India or elsewhere, to painting red that portion of the map of India which is now yellow and which represents the Indian States ; that the Indian States will never accept a position inferior to that of British India, nor will they stand domination by British India or any one else or the exaggerated claims of British India to assume sovereignty or suzereignty over the Princes and States regardless of constitutional facts, nor will they submit to interference in matters of purely individual concern to the State or States concerned. In their internal affairs the States must demand to be at least as autonomous as is claimed for the British Indian Provinces by their leaders. In no sense and in no manner can the Rulers and subjects of the Indian States agree to a position implying subordination of or inferiority to the people of British India ; and they will insist upon being treated as the equals of British India if their willing co-operation is sought. As I remarked in my speech last January, history has been read in vain if it has not yet taught people that it is truly brute force that will compel the States to submit to their Treaties being scrapped ; and that the Indian States will certainly not to go under without a struggle. That a Ruler must govern his State and his people justly, wisely and well, is not only a present day Western or democratic ideal, but it is enjoined upon and all Rulers from times immemorial-from the

the days when India gloried in the possession of a culture of its own, unequalled in the world. But efficiency and words of that nature are very wide terms, and standards of administration and local conditions must also, for a long time to come, differ considerably in the various States ; although there again it is the duty of all Rulers to leave no stone unturned accelerate education and the moral and material uplift of their subjects in every manner possible compatible with the resources of their States ; but the States will never accept the claims of any one in regard to possessing powers of exercising functions as regard the State of inspection, supervision, superintendence, direction, or control ; and it behoves all concerned to remember that federation was not secured in this manner and in this spirit—for instance in America and Germany.

61. Although in view of various existing factors—including for instance the recommendations and decisions relating to the States of the All-Parties Conference and their Committee—the time is not yet come for it, those who have given the subject of the future of British India and the Indian States some thought, including in an humble way myself, cannot but come to one conclusion namely, that the ultimate solution and the only salvation of India—and if full justice is to be done not only to British India but also to the Indian States—is some kind of Federation which, as Mr. D. V. Gundappa of Mysore has said, may be called semi-federation, quasi-federation, union or pact, or by any other name, and such Federation or Union, in view of the unparalleled conditions connected with India and the Indian States, will call for a new adaptation of the idea which we should all have the courage to work for and work out in due course. I also entirely agree with that writer when he says that the relations between British India and the Indian States will be forged according to necessity of the times, and may or may not be just what the parties define now and that the results would be that any such evolution will bind the autonomous units more permanently that what logical schemes can : and that after all a period of transition must be allowed.

62. But call it Federation or what you will, it must not be forgotten that such Federation or Union means the voluntary surrender of some of the sovereign rights enjoyed by each such unit, and that cannot be secured by any amount of coercion or dictation or bullying by any single party ; and the Indian States cannot be made to come into any federation except of their own

free will and voluntary accord.

63. The Princes and States of India sincerely desire to live on amicable neighbourly terms with British India ; but let no one forget that the Indian States and Princes are not in the position of beggars, penitent in sackcloth and ashes, dependent on the charity, alms, or the consent of British India for the proper safeguarding of the Treaties and Sovereign Rights ; and if British India desires to spurn the hand of friendship and good fellowship extended to them by the States and if the Princes' expressions of sympathy, even though translated into acts on more occasions than one, are disbelieved and looked down upon with scorn, then history may again repeat itself and India may stand divided at the cross-roads ; when the Princes and States will be free, without any remorse of conscience, perforce to go their own way and the British Indians theirs. The Princes have already given the lead. It is now for British India to make its choice.

64. Before I conclude my speech, let me make one very important point absolutely clear to the people of British India and to all concerned. Although one of the so-called leaders of British India took the occasion of terming as, " ridiculous, if not insulting " the very proper and true allusion in my speech at the Banquet given to His Excellency the Viceroy in Bikaner on the 29th January 1927, to the deep loyalty and devotion of myself and my House and State, in common with the other Princes and States—and that is that the Princes and States of India will stand solid, through thick and thin and at whatever cost to themselves, for His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor and the British connection. The Princes and States are influenced as much by their traditional and deep-rooted sentiments of loyalty and attachment towards the King-Emperor, as by their conviction that the British connection—as Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya had the courage to say at Lucknow—was in the best interests of India. It should be unnecessary to refer to this, since the attitude of the Princes and States in this connection is well known. But I touch upon the subject to-day expressly because when—during the course of a conversation in Bombay one day with a prominent gentleman of British India when he came to my house—I expressed my conviction that Federation of the States with British India was bound to come in due course, I was amazed by his putting the question to me as to whether, in the event of war between Great Britain and India,

the Princes would fight with India against England ? Ignoring the absurdity of his question even as regards the contingency he mentioned, is it necessary for me to say that I told him that he and all concerned must under be under no delusion whatsoever on that point and that the Princes and States—assessing a higher value for those great moral qualities of loyalty, integrity and plighted faith for which Raja Harischandra suffered and King Rama braved the terrors of exile in the forest—would, on religious, traditional and sentimental grounds assuredly remain unflinchingly staunch and loyal to the King-Emperor.

NAWAB OF BHOPAL.

MINISTERS BANQUET

The Ministers of Bhopal State entertained H. H. the Nawab at a banquet on the 13th December 1928 in honour of his safe return from England.

In replying to the toast of his own health, H. H. referred to the first postponement of the banquet owing to the King's illness and to the personal devotion which the Rulers have to His Majesty. H. H. then paid a tribute to his mother and thanked his State Council for the efficient administration of the State, which he said was only on the threshold of development.

His Highness continued :

In the course of my work in connection with the Butler Committee, I attended several sittings of the Committee and had various consultations with my brother.Princes and our legal adviser Sir Leslie Scott. Of what passed in the Committee I am precluded from speaking until the findings are published, as these matters are confidential till then. Similarly as to the labours of Their Highnesses of Patiala, Kashmir, Jamnagar, and Cutch, who undertook the journey to England to place facts and considerations before the Committee, I can only say how grateful all the Princes are for what they have done for the whole body of States, adding our thanks to Their Highnesses of Bikaner and Alwar, to mention only a few who have so ably helped our common cause in India.

But while I cannot speak on those details, I can tell you freely of the subjects discussed with the Committee and so relieve the minds of my subjects of any misunderstanding, which may have been created by the incorrect statements and misinformed

criticisms which from time to time I have seen published or reported in the organs of the Press concerning these peoceedings. The gist of those attacks, as far as I can understand them, is on the one hand to decry the administration of the Indian States and to misrepresent their Rulers as being actuated solely by personal interest in the representations which they have placed before the Butler Committee, and on the other hand to instil into the minds of States subjects that in these proceedings the Princes have been conspiring to deprive them of their rights and make them the slaves of their Rulers. Even the less bitter criticism charges the Princes with hampering the progress and freedom of India. Further, you may have read accounts in the newspapers of various meetings in British India of associations claiming to be, or to represent, the subjects of Indian States and to air their alleged grievances, in pursuit of which a Committee styling itself the " Indian States' Subjects Committee" proceeded to England to appear before the Butler Committee. When that application was refused on the ground that the subjects which they wished to discuss lay outside the scope and terms of reference of that Committee, they prepared a memorandum for submission to it.

On these points, I declare emphatically that the Chamber of Princes working in co-operation whith the Butler Committee has done nothing which would adversely affect the rights of State subjects, nor have they put forward any scheme that would enhance the powers of the Rulers beyond what they have always possessed, nor have they made any demands that would be detrimental to the interests of the States and their peoples. They have not either made any proposals prejudicial to the welfare or political development of British India

SCOPE OF INQUIRY

The Terms of Reference of the Butler Committee make it clear that such matters are entirely outside the scope of the enquiry. Those terms run thus :—

1. To report on the relationship between the Paramount Power and the States with particular reference to the rights and obligations arising from treaties, engagements, and sanads and usage and sufferance and other causes.

2. Also to enquire into the financial and economic relations existing between British India and Indian States and to make any recommendations that they may consider desirable for their more satisfactory adjustment.

The first head embodies questions of Constitutional Law. More than a century has passed since most of the treaties were made between the Indian States and the British Power in India. The British Crown, the British Government and the Indian States have undertaken to abide by these treaties and have from time to time proclaimed their adherence to them. The respect in which treaties are held by all right-thinking nations is axiomatic. The most important legal point at issue and under consideration is whether these treaties were made with the British Crown or with the Government of India for the time being. Whatever the decision may be on that point, whether it is held that the treaties were made with the Crown or with the Government of India, it does not matter in the least to the subjects of the States, nor will it take away any of their rights nor will it empower the Rulers in any way to act against the interests of their States. The Princes and their Governments contend that those treaties are with the British Crown, and we hold that any rights acquired thereunder cannot be assigned to a foreign Government, nor can they be transferred even to an agent of the British Crown without our approval and consent. Such consent is essential because we must always be satisfied that the interests of such an agent do not clash with the interests of the States, since in that event, the agent's actions in matters of controversy between the two sides would tend to be to his own advantage and against the interests of the States and their subjects. We claim that whoever the agent may be, some arrangement must therefore be devised to insure that when difficulties arise, they shall be settled impartially and not ex-parte against the States. That demand of the Indian Princes does not sacrifice the rights of their subjects, but on the contrary aims at their recognition and endeavours to obtain an equitable adjustment of a disputed point.

Sceptics Answered

The questions involved in the second of the Terms of Reference may be explained thus. During the last century, partly through misunderstanding and partly through the laxity of the States in regard to protecting their rights and privileges, and partly also, perhaps, through the overzealousness of some British officers to serve British India too well, a state of affairs gradually came about between the Government of India and the Indian States from which the latter felt that they were put to financial loss and that the development of their trade was being

unnecessarily and unfairly hampered. H.E. the Viceroy and H. M's Secretary of State for India have kindly agreed to give the matter their best consideration and so have included it in the Terms of Reference, from which it is hoped that a friendly exchange of views will lead to a satisfactory solution of these difficulties. This head covers a number of items, such as the Government of India's customs receipts at Indian Ports, their mint and currency proceeds, the income which they derive from opium and salt, and their receipts from posts and telegraphs and, in some respects railways in States territories, in all of which the Princes claim that their States are entitled to the revenue which is thus actually paid by their people into the exchequer of British India. For instance, all goods passing through the ports are treated as dutiable under the British Indian Customs Acts, including those which come from or are destined for or eventually find their way to the Indian States, and in these latter cases, the customs proceeds which are all credited now to Imperial Revenues, come out of the pockets of the people of the States. The States contend that they are entitled to that sum which, as credited at present to Imperial Revenues, is paid by their subjects. As a first step towards settlement, these matters are being considered by the Butler Committee, and let us hope that they will support the principle and suggest practical methods for putting it into force. The case is similar with the taxation in British India, and of opium and salt which come from or are consumed in the Indian States. Again the mint and currency proceeds are derived in part from the coin and notes which are in circulation in the Indian States ; while the receipts of post and telegraphs office situated in the States are collected entirely from the local inhabitants. In claiming to be reimbursed these sums, the Rulers are acting in the interests of their States and their subjects who will get the benefit of them either in additional administrative amenities, which at present have to be deferred for want of funds, or in the form of reduced taxation. I know that it has been suggested by sceptics in British India that some Rulers may appropriate such additional income to their personal use. Apart from the allegation being baseless, it furnishes no argument for Imperial Revenue retaining the funds to which they may be found not to be entitled ; nor even if the allegation were to come true in any individual State, would the people there be any worse off than they are at present. Actually I firmly believe that the subjects of all States will get the full

benefit of the adoption of the principle.

These briefly are the issues under investigation by the Butler Committee, and I have told you exactly what the Princes are doing in the matter. It only remains for me cordially to acknowledge the courtesy and friendly spirit with which the Butler Committee are conducting the discussions. Under this head let not anything which I have said as to the differences between the States and the Government of India be misunderstood. Differences are bound to occur but loyalty to the Crown does not enter into such questions. Our sentiments towards the Government of India are those of the greatest cordiality and we gratefully acknowledge how much His Excellency Lord Irwin has done for our interests.

Subjects Committee's Demands

I have alluded to the activities of the Indian States' Subjects Committee now in England. Whatever the credentials may be of the Committee and of those whom they claim to represent, it is obvious that the latter, if they really are State subjects should have addressed any representations which they have to their own Governments who would have dealt with them suitably according to the circumstances of the individual case. Instead of that, a memorandum has beeen submitted by them to the Butler Committee of which the following summary has been published in the Press:—

"Representative institutions to be established in the States on an elective basis in the sphere of Local Self-Government and also for the purpose of legislation, taxation and control of general administration. The budgets of the States should be submitted to the votes of popular assemblies, revenues of the States should be separated from the personal expenditure of the Princes and the civil list to be submitted to the vote of popular assemblies. There should be an independent judiciary. Judicial functions should be separated from the Executive, and personal intervention of Princes in the administration of justice should cease. It suggests machinery on the model of the Mandatory Commission of the League of Nations for intervention in internal affairs to ensure constitutional, responsible and good Government."

You will observe that these demands postulate complete democratic Government, with control by an elected assembly of the administration and finances. Rulers do not appear in the scheme except to have their civil lists allotted to them by the

assemblies. The summary as it stands displays such ineptitude and ignorance or disregard of facts that I should not have troubled to refer to it except that this is the sort of thing which, when published, is calculated to raise the supposition that there are all sorts of grievances in the Indian States and that they are beyond hope of redress except under external pressure. It is just as well, too, as my people do not mix themselves with outside politics, that they should know the sort of things which are said and suggested about the States. I do not deny for a moment that there have been instances of misgovernment in the Indian States. But look round the world. Are all foreign countries indisputably well-governed? Can democracy, which the memorandum suggests as the remedy, be said to have been a suceess in all states in which it exists or is being tried as either a republic or in the form of a constitutional monarchy? In how many so-called democratic countries have dictators come to power in recent years? How many such are still in a state of chaos?

A document of this kind makes one realise how regrettably little is known outside the States of their affairs which any bona-fide enquirer can ascertain if he would only take the trouble to do so. Their principles of Government have been announced over and over again, and were admirably expressed in the public speech which His Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner made to his Legislative Assembly, when he summed them under the following heads :—(1) A fixed privy purse with a well-defined line between personal expenditure and that of the State. (2)Security of life and property. (3) An independent judiciary. (4) Clear and uniform laws, approximating so far as circumstances permit to those of British India. (5) Stability of the public services. (6) Efficiency and continuity of administration. (7) Beneficent rule for the well-being and contentment of the people. I hope I am not disclosing a secret when I say that a unanimous resolution on these lines was passed by the Chamber of Princes, and shortly afterwards, I addressed my Legislative Council here in similar terms when I inaugurated its session in March last. With the greatest good of the largest number as the basic principle of all forms of good Government, I laid particular emphasis on the following points :—

1. The maintenance of the just rights of the people.
2. The moral and intellectual uplift of the people.

3. The assurance of the material progress of the people.
4. An assurance that the absolute powers inherent in the Ruler shall not be arbitrarily or capriciously used.
5. A proper apportionment of revenues between the Ruler and the Administration.
6. The security of the State services.
7. A sound system of law.
8. An efficient and honest Police.
9. And Independent Judiciary.

In clear and unequivocal terms I said.—

"I find no difficulty to-day to proclaim and pledge myself to follow these ideals, with the co-operation of my people and with the unflinching assistance of my Government."

CONDITIONS IN BHOPAL

So much as a general answer to the States Subjects Committee's memorandum. Now let us compare their demands with what the system is in Bhopal. There is the Legislative Council which votes on all legislation and to which the annual budget of the State is submitted for discussion ; nearly half its members are elected non-officials and they have the right of interpellation. Bhopal City has its Municipal Board legally constituted under the Local Self-Government Act and there is provision for similar bodies elsewhere in places which are ready for them. There is the High Court with its subordinate Courts and from the High Court the only appeal lies in certain cases to the Judicial Council. The Ruler only exercises the prerogative of mercy. From the first January next ten additional Judicial Officers are to be appointed, under a scheme initiated last year concurrently with the introduction of the ryotwari revenue system, to relieve Revenue officers of the bulk of their magisterial and all their civil judicial work. By ryotwari system the peasantry are secured in the possession of their lands so long as they pay the revenue demand and that demand is fixed on accurate and fair basis according to modern Settlement principles. The general administration is conducted under my control by the State Council to whom and to the Heads of Departments under them, definite powers have been assigned, thereby maintaining that close touch between the Ruler and the ruled and that harmony of interests between the two which are the ideal of Indian kingship. I I derive satisfaction from the thought that these measures were introduced not because our subjects clamoured for them or showed any lack of confidence in their Ruler,

nor because we felt that they were imperative, but because we ourselves considered that they were in the interests of our subjects as leading to greater efficiency of administration and consequently to the greater happiness of our people. Some time ago, I instituted a system of Parwangi Khas under which I nominate representatives, now eleven in number, of different classes of the community, to whom I have accorded free access to me to enable them to submit any representation which they may wish to make. A privy purse separate from the general Revenues was instituted years ago by Her Highness, my dear Mother, and she gave each of her sons for his income a definite estate for him to administer according to the laws and regulations of the State. My privy purse consists of the estate then bestowed upon me plus a sum from the General Revenues which represents a very small percentage of them. The income from the Qudsia Railway Trust, which is the private income of the Rulers of Bhopal, has been placed by me, subject to my pleasure, at the disposal of the administration as a gift to the people for their material development; and I have not so far granted to Nawab Gouhar-i-Taj the heir-apparent, and my two other daughters, the allowances from the State to which, by tradition and well-established practice, they are fully entitled.

All this is well-known in my State, but I state it here as typical of the system of any well administered State. My people, I know, want no more than this. Though their enlightenment compares very favourably with that of other parts of India, I know they do not think that any more elaborate system of government is at this stage suited to or called for in this State. If they did, they would have approached me on the subject, as they know that their legitimate demands will always be most sympathetically considered by their Ruler. Instead they have rejected, as all of you are aware, the advances of outside agitators inciting them to raise political questions. Actually a Judiciary from which the Ruler holds aloof, though it is correct in principle, is by no means in general demand in this State. You yourselves know how often litigants approach me to invoke my intervention in cases before the Courts and how difficult it is for many of them to understand that my intervention would be contrary to the constitution which I myself have given them. They come to me as a matter of course, that being part of their conception of paternal government; and if it were left to them to choose whether to have

their cases tried by their Ruler or by the regular Courts, I conjecture, with no dlsparagement of the Courts, that 99 per cent would prefer to come to the Ruler. It is a small matter but it is a typical little test of how far the memorandum of the self-styled States' Subjects Committee represents the general wishes of the States' subjects or at least my subjects.

Democracy in India

The demand of the States Subjects Committee for a democratic system of Government is of course inspired by the propaganda which is rife outside the States and which itself is conceived in imitation of Western methods. The British Government have set India on the path of democracy, because it is their national form of Government which they naturally regard as the best, and therefore from the highest of motives they have offered it to this country that it will satisfy a demand which has been created by the impact of British rule and the spread of Western ideals. It is a matter which concerned the Indian States indirectly in many ways and therefore I propose to say a few words about it. It seems to me that India should receive that offer in the spirit in which it was made and should consider most carefully whether in the light of the age-old traditions of the innate feelings and of the present social conditions of the people of India, the democratic form of government is really the kind best suited to the country. I can understand there being controversy about that, but not such as impugns the sincerity of the offer. Though opinions may differ, the offer calls for calm and profound reflection. Remembering the hold which India's old ideal of kingship retains on the great bulk of the people and their adherence to their ancient and well-tried ways, cannot India's leaders, instead of merely discussing details of a system wholly novel to the country, devise a system which, while incorporating measures to suit the progress of modern life, shall maintain the essentials of the old system which the people are accustomed to? Do democratic institutions appeal in the least to the great bulk of them? Can they understand them? In Great Britain democracy has been a plant of slow and gradual growth, springing from the heart of the nation and adapted to their nature, and when transplanted overseas flourishes equally among their descendants. But is it adapted to Indian soil? The clue to follow is the greatest good of the greatest number, and I ask whether that is going to be secured by the introduction into India of an exotic system, so imperfectly under-

stood that the people will need educating to it, and even then exceedingly difficult to follow genuinely as conditions stand now. Is that the only way to safeguard the interest of all classes of people? A careful man makes very certain before he turns his life into new channels, and I ask whether the Indian politicians who extol democracy for this country have made sure of their ground? It seems to me that, in suggesting a system which is practically a replica of Great Britain's, they disregard a series of facts which make Britisn conditions so different from India's. The first is, as I have already said, that only by slow degrees have the British people fitted themselves for this system of government. Only of recent years it seems to me has it become fully democratic in Great Britain by the formation of the Labour Party, whose participation in actual government has been made possible by the experience of social, economic and political affairs which the real representatives of labour have acquired in the administration of Trade Unions and of Local Self-Government bodies. Who is there to take the place of such men in India? To what extent do present day politicians really represent the different classes of the community. And how long will it take to secure such representation? The second fact is the unity, spirit of co-operation, and innate discip. line of the British people. Their unity is exemplified by the absence of class feeling, except among the small and discredited communist section. I myself saw when I was in England in 1926 the most striking demonstration of the general spirit of co-operation and discipline in the great strike of that year which passed off without serious disturbances anywhere and rallied all classes to maintain the public services and food distribution of the country during the strike. The third is the high general standard of education throughout Great Britain, which is a matter for further reflection as an instance of what suits one country not suiting another. The present system of education in India has been modelled on the British, but whereas the latter has expanded and improved itself in its own environment, it is generally agreed that the education system of India is unsuited to the requirements of the country and calls for drastic revision. But the greatest fact of all in Great Britain, to which I point as the strongest proof of my argument is, the immense beneficent influence of the Crown which is the pivot of the constitution and is loved and revered by all classes and parties. Only those of us who have lived in England and know some-

thing of the inner working of the government fully realise how indispensable is the personality of His Majesty the King for the successful working of the British Constitution. Therefore, I urge with the deepest conviction, that the proper course for India is to proceed gradually in developing a system of government which maintains continuity with her past and is suited to her genius and growth and not to wish to plunge into sudden changes the results of which may be catastrophic. We Rulers who are responsible for the good government of our States can appreciate better than most people how vast is the responsibility for the whole of India.

I must add just a few words more as to the charge brought against the States of hindering the progress of India towards self-government. On what is it based? The Princes have repeatedly expressed their fullest sympathy with the just aspirations of British India. Do those who raise the cry of hindrance really believe that any one of us wishes to stand in the way of those aspirations? Will they not realise that those who do not fall in with some of their proposals are really withheld only by honest doubts as to the precise path to be followed? The fact that the States form one-third of India, and have always enjoyed the Swaraj which the rest of India longs for, should surely give us the right freely to express our honest opinions. Not only do I refute the charge of hindrance by the States, but I aver without going into details that if people in British India were to examine the situation honestly and with an unbiassed mind, they would agree with me that the source of all hindrances lies more in themselves than anywhere else. I speak frankly as an Indian myself who loves his country and intends to devote his life to its service; and in his heart of hearts every man, who faces facts honestly and squarely as I try to do, knows that these are defects which can only be rectified by a genuine national effort. Once we, the Indians fully realise this I think there will remain no need to make attempts to lay the blame at one another's door. I have made these remarks in sincere and cordial fellowship in token of which I add that the Princes will be prepared whole-heartedly to co-operate and to bring their States into line with British India, in any honorable settlement which will conduce to the welfare of our Motherland and the good of the Empire. Within the Empire there is true freedom for all, and within the Empire we intend to remain in the peace which it has brought to India, and in steadfast loyalty to the Crown.

NEHRU COMMITTEE ON INDIAN STATES

Chapter V of the *Nehru Committees' Report* deals with Indian States and is as follows:

We now come to the all important problems of the Indian States. At the commencement of our treatment of the subject we desire to enter a caveat against the general criticism (which it has become the fashion in certain quarters at present to make against public men in British India) that they ignore in their discussions or their schemes the very existence of the Indian States and the problem of their relations to the Government of India of the present or of the future. It is not, we maintain emphatically, the fact that the Indian States or their problems, or the readjustment of their relations to the Government of India, have been ignored in the past on public platforms, or on political conferences, or in the utterances of our public men. If the grievances were that the affairs of the Indian States, or the nature and character of their relations with the Government of India, have not been discussed on the floor of the Legislative Assembly, the answer is plain and it is that such discussion is barred by the Standing Orders and in practice is never allowed. It is obvious that for this the responsibility cannot be fixed on Indian public men. On the other hand, there is scarcely a political organisation of influence in the country which has not had in recent years to say something or other on the problem of the Indian States. The Congress and the Liberal League and the Hindu Sabha and lastly the All-Parties Conference, to which this Committee owes its existence, have so far from ignoring the problem, laid considerable stress on it. The subjects of the Indian States also have been showing a lively interest in the internal affairs of their respective States and urging for a definite recognition of popular rights and liberties. They have held two representative conferences and a committee appointed by the second held at Madras has approved and recommended to us a scheme of Swaraj embracing British India and the Indian States. We shall deal with this scheme later on. We are aware that the sensitiveness of some Indian Princes has in recent years been touched by what they consider to be a somewhat obtrusive inte-

rest taken in them by public in British India, which they have condemned as either lacking in knowledge, or political sagacity, or sympathy. We, therefore, very strongly repudiate the ill-founded charge that intelligent public opinion in British India has been too self-centreed to look beyond the confines of British India or has shown any unwillingness to understand the view-point of the Indian Princes or their subjects, or even to sympathise with it wherever and whenever it has been possible to extend sympathy. If it has at times been critical of some of the "claims" of the Indian Princes, or if it has at times approached their internal problems or tried to envisage the development of the constitutional relations between them and the future self-governing India from a different angle of vision it is more than what it is clearly entitled to do. We are afraid that the present tendency to stress the problem of Indian States as presenting insurmountable obstacles in the way of British India achieving Dominion Status is full of incalculable mischief for both and instead of helping to bring the "two Indias" closer to each other is likely to give rise to serious misunderstandings.

Affinities between British India and the Indian States

While the fact that there is an "Indian India" consisting of these States—some almost as big as, if not bigger than, some of the countries of Europe,—enjoying, in a way "internal sovereignty,' 'autonomy' and 'independence,' dignities and status—may be and has to be freely admitted, we think it would be very poor statesmanship and shortsigted policy to ignore those obvious historical, religious, sociological and economic affinities which exist between the people of British India and the people of these States. Nor do we think that it is possible to erect artificial geographical barriers between the two. Ideas and opinions travel from one part of India to another much more rapidly than was the case 60 or 70 years, and it would be absurd to deal with the problem of Indian States on the assumption that the dynamic forces now in operation in British India can for a very long period of time be expected to spend themselves on the borders of British India. It is inconceivable that the people of the States, who are fired by the same ambitions and aspirations as the people of British India, will quietly submit to existing conditions for ever, or that the people of British India, bound by the closest ties of family, race and religion to their brethren on the other side of an imaginary line, will never make common cause with

them. In dealing with the problem, therefore, we would much rather base our conclusions upon the community of interests than upon differences of form. This community of interests would clearly point to joint action by the parties concerned as the most natural course to adopt with a view to mutual protection and advancement. Indeed if there ever was a case for a round table conference at which a perfect understanding could easily be reached it was this. With the representatives of the Princes, of their people, of the British Government, and of the people of British India assembled at such a conference all difficulties could have been solved with mutual good-will. But most of the Princes have unfortunately chosen to ignore the two most important parties—their own people and the people of British India—and have asked for or acquiesced in the appointment of the Butler Committee which, apart from the absence of necessary parties, is precluded by its very terms of reference, as we read them, from dealing with the constitutional issue. This committee is sitting *in camera* but such information as is available from published statements leaves no doubt in our minds that an attempt is being made to convert the Indian States into an Indian Ulster by pressing constitutional theories into service.

We have referred in our introduction to the constitutional question raised by Sir Malcolm Hailey in his speech in the Legislative Assembly in February, 1924. The same or similar questions have since been raised in other quarters and we now proceed to deal with them.

The Constitutional Position

The constitutional position at the present moment, notwithstanding some vagueness that may surround it, is by no means difficult to understand. It is claimed that according to true constitutional theory the Indian States are and have been in relation with the Crown, whether their treaties were with the East India Company, or the British Crown, or whether they have been entered into since 1858 with the Government of India. Now it is obvious that the Crown under the constitution does not mean the King alone. It is a convenient constitutional phrase used to indicate the King-in-Parliament. Before 1858, the East India Company exercised sovereign rights under powers delegated by the 'Crown' and since 1858 those powers have been exercised under delegated authority by the Government of India and the Secretary of State, who is an integral part of the machinery established by Parliament for the Government of India. Section

67 of the Act of 1858 provided that "all treaties made by the said Company shall be binding on Her Majesty" and similarly section 132 of the Act now in force provides that "all treaties made by the East India Company so far as they are in force at the commencement of this Act are binding on His Majesty." In point of fact, the enforcement of those treaties, the fulfilment of the obligations created by those treaties, and the interpretation of those treaties, have hitherto been among the normal functions and duties of the Government of India, subject to a so-called 'appellate' or supervisory jurisdiction of the Secretary of State for India. It is inconceivable that any Indian Prince could, under the present constitution, ignore the Government of India or the Secretary of State and take up any matter relating to such obligations to the King or to His Majesty's Government. Again, the fact is that the Government of India have acquired certain powers by mere practice, usage or convention which are outside the scope of the written treaties. The Foreign Jurisdiction Act of 1890, and the Indian Foreign Jurisdiction Act XXI of 1879 have not unoften been resorted to by the Government of India for the extension of their jurisdiction.

Resolution of Government of India

By the resolution dated the 29th of October 1920, the Government of India have given effect to the recommendations contained in paragraph 309 of the report on Indian Constitutional Reforms which prescribed a procedure for dealing with cases in which "the question arises of depriving a ruler of an important State, temporarily or permanently, of any of the rights, dignities, powers or privileges to which he, as a ruler, is entitled, or debarring from succession the heir apparent or any other member of the family of such ruler who according to the law and custom of his State is entitled to succeed."

Lord Reading on the Constitutional Position

In his letter dated the 27th March, 1926, Lord Reading emphasised the constitutional position as follows:—(a) The sovereignty of the British Crown is supreme in India, and therefore no Ruler of an Indian State can justifiably claim to negotiate with the British Government on an equal footing. Its supremacy is not based only upon treaties and engagements, but exists independently of them and, quite apart from its prerogative in matters relating to foreign powers and policies, it is the right and duty of the British Government while scrupulously respect-

ing all treaties and engagements, to preserve peace and good order throughout India. (b) The right of the British Government to intervene in the internal affairs of the Indian States is another instance of the consequences necessarily involved in the supremacy of the British Crown. (c) The varying degrees of internal sovereignty which the rulers enjoy are all subject to the exercise by the paramount power of this responsibility."

It is a matter of common knowledge that the exercise of these large powers or to be more accurate, the decision of the Government of India to exercise these powers in the case of some Princes in recent years, has been the subject of much comment and dissatisfaction and the exposition of the constitutional position in Lord Reading's letter to His Exalted Highness the Nizam, from which we have quoted above, has led since to much searching of heart. It is not our intention or purpose to discuss the merits of the claim put forward in that letter. We simply desire to draw attention to it to show that even these large powers can only be exercised at the discretion, upon the initiative, and by the machinery of the Government of India.

By usage or convention, or as a necessary corollary to the paramountcy of British power, the Government of India have claimed and exercised the right of (a) "installing" Princes on the gaddis, (b) administering the States during the minority of the ruler, (c) settling disputes between rulers and their jagirdars and (d) interfering in cases of gross misrule. With any legitimate desire on the part of the Indian Princes to get their grievances in these respects remedied, it is possible, even for democratic India to sympathise ; and we feel that it is by no means impossible or impracticable to define the limits within which the Government of India, as it is constituted at present, or as it may be in future, may seek to interfere. We think however that the plain fact ought not to be overlooked that the Government of India as a Dominion will be as much the King's Government, as the present Government of India is, and that there is no constitutional objection to the Dominion Government of India stepping into the shoes of the present Government of India.

If there are personal ties of allegiance or devotion which bind the Indian Princes to the throne, person or dynasty of the King, they cannot and ought not, to suffer in strength by a change or modification in the composition of the King's government in India, when India attains Dominion status. There will always be plenty of room for the discharge of those duties to the

Crown and for the exercise on the part of the Crown of those prerogatives which may be inseparable from the personal relation that might have subsisted between the Crown and the Indian rulers.

Sir Leslie Scott's Views

We shall now turn to the latest contribution on the subject. It comes from no less distinguished an authority than Sir Leslie Scott, the learned counsel engaged by the Princes, who has expressed his views in a letter which has been printed in the July number of the *Law Quarterly Review*. We recognise his eminence as a lawyer, but we cannot help feeling that his views as counsel for the Indian Princes have yet to be tested by an independent judicial or legal authority after having both sides of the question presented to it. So far as we are concerned we venture to differ from him entirely. After laying down that the relationship between the Crown and the Indian States cannot be governed either by international or municipal law, Sir Leslie Scott asks 'To what system of legal principles then are the relations of an Indian State to the Crown referable? There is no legal decision to serve as precedent, no complete analogy to guide. Resort must be had to first principles of law. We must think things out for ourselves. It is almost a virgin field for the lawyer.' Even if it is a virgin field for the lawyer, and we venture to say this is not quite correct, we think it is more a case for the constructive statesman than for the analytical lawyer. Sir Leslie Scott has in this letter stated five definite propositions, some of which may be admitted to be correct, others of which strike us as being too broadly put. In any case the conclusion which is sought to be drawn from these propositions is of such far-reaching consequence that it may be taken as definitely certain that if the Indian Princes decide to take their stand upon the position so ingeniously argued out for them, British India must substantially discount their profession of sympathy with its aspirations to dominion status, and treat their reference to the federation of India as no more than a vision, the realisation of which must be left to a remote and uncertain future. The first proposition of Sir Leslie Scott is that 'the fundamental tie is consent and its recognition by the British is unequivocal.' This may be assumed to be true. It implies nothing more than what can be said of any two states bound together by treaties or mutual understandings.

The second proposition formulated by him is that "those

contracts are between sovereigns—The Prince and the Crown—not the Company or the Government of British India." This proposition to our mind is untenable historically and legally, and in any case, whatever may be the true legal theory, actual practice shows that the Indian Princes and States have dealt with the Government of India, and submitted to its rulings and decisions and intervention, and have never dealt with 'the Crown or His Majesty's Government. The fact that there may be personal relationship between His Majesty and an Indian Prince does not in our opinion alter or affect the real legal position or the interpretation of that legal position in actual practice.

The third proposition is "that the relationship is wholly legal—a nexus of mutual rights and obligations. It is in no sense arbitrary". We should have thought that one of the main grievances of the Indian Princes was that the Government of India had in actual practice extended their jurisdiction over them by going beyond the legal relationship in an 'arbitrary' manner. If they are protesting against 'the arbitrary' extension of such jurisdiction, it is in our opinion an understandable position, but it is somewhat remarkable that the importance of this proposition in the setting in which it is stated lies not so much in its practical application in the present, as in relation to possible constitutional developments in British India.

The fourth proposition is that the Princes in making these contracts gave their confidence to the British Crown and nation; and the Crown cannot assign the contracts to any third party. "The British Government as paramount power has undertaken the defence of all the States and *therefore to remain in India with whatever military and naval forces may be requisite to enable it to discharge that obligation.* It cannot hand over these forces to any other Government—to a foreign power such as France or Japan: to a Dominion Government such as Canada or Australia; nor even to British India" (our italics).

The necessary corollary to this is stated in the fifth proposition, viz., that "The Crown can normally choose its agents. But an agent cannot act when his interest may conflict with his duty. In all matters of common concern with the States—customs, railways, ports, the salt monopoly, etc.—there is always the possibility that the interest of British India may not be identical with the interest of a particular State. The Crown's duty is, or may be, to safeguard the interest of the State—particularly in case of a minority administration. Should the

interest of the agent be given the chance of conflicting with the duty of the principal" ? This if true is putting up an effective barrier against the progress of British India towards Dominion status now and for ever, for it is obvious that if these 'contracts' between the Indian Princes and the British Crown and nation are of a personal character, India must always continue to be divided between what is British India and Indian States, and the British Nation must always maintain adequate military and naval forces to discharge its obligations to Indian States. The argument we venture to say does not appear to us as anything more than ingenious. It starts on a false analogy and in applying that analogy ignores the "hard facts" of the case. There is no ground for the assumption that contracts between the Princes and the Crown are on the same footing as contracts between private individuals. Sir Leslie Scott has himself pointed out in an earlier part of his letter that the Princes continued to retain the attributes of sovereignty even after parting with some of its functions to the Crown. It is as such sovereigns that they must be taken to have dealt with another sovereign whether we take the latter to be the East India Company or the King in Parliament.

Again, it is not true to say that every contract between private individuals is of such a personal character as to be incapable of being performed by any one else. There is no question of one of the contracting parties having any special confidence in the other. The so-called contracts were made under stress of circumstances and would have been of the same or similar character with any other power if it occupied the same position as the British. The argument ignores the settled practice of the Government of India and by invoking so-called first principles in determining the "legal relationship," it overlooks the hard and unchallengeable fact that from the early days of the Company it has been the Government of India and the Government of India alone which has dealt with Indian Princes and Indian States. It introduces an element of "personal confidence" between them and the British nation which is not easy to understand. It suggests that the past and present Governments of India which have so far exercised the power, said to be delegated from the Crown, were and are acceptable to the Indian Princes and Indian States; but that the future Government of India, if it is to be of the Dominion type, will not be so acceptable. This in plain English means that the past and present

governments of India were acceptable because they were essentially foreign in their composition and not responsible to the Indian electorate and that the future responsible Government of India would not be acceptable to the Indian Princes because it will consist of their own countrymen and because it will be responsible to an electorate of their own countrymen. But supposing that this is so, is there any authority for the proposition that when a "contract" may be performed by an agent, the choice of that agent does not rest with the principal but with the other party to the "contract?" We have shown that so far the "contract" has been performed by white agents to the apparent satisfaction of the brown princes. On what principle of law, we ask, may that "contract" not be performed by brown agents to the equal if not greater satisfaction of the brown princes?

Let us now consider the argument that the principal cannot delegate to the agent the discharge of obligations where the agent's interest conflicts with his duty. Here again we find that the hard facts have been entirely ignored. The argument overlooks the fact that the agent of the Crown viz., the present Government of India, has been regularly acting when its interest has conflicted with its duty without any qualms of conscience on the part either of the principal or of the agent and without any public protest on the part of the Indian States. Sir Leslie Scott then says that when "the legal relationship" has been "made clear"—that is to say according to his own conception of that relationship—"suitable constitutional machinery for harmonious working between the two sides of India can be devised, and the States have already made it clear that they are ready and willing to follow such a plan on reasonable lines." In other words, if Sir Leslie Scott's theory of personal relationship and personal confidence, and the consequent duty of the paramount power remaining in India to discharge its obligations, is accepted, the Princes would be ready and willing to fall in with British India on reasonable lines. Once this argument is accepted as sound, it is obvious that whatever be the machinery devised for harmonious working between the Indian States and British India, Dominion Status for India must be ruled out for all time to come. We have shown that this argument is wholly unsound, and we sincerely hope that legal ingenuity will not be allowed to prevail against the larger interests of the country and that the patriotism and statesmanship of the Indian Princes, aided

by the growing patriotism and love of freedom among their subjects, will be concentrated more upon the establishment of practical machinery for the settlement of issues between them and a responsible Commonwealth of India than upon a determination of the theoretical question of legal relationship, which can do them no good and is fraught with mischievous possibilities which can only lead to disaster. Mutual relations can only be satisfactorily determined with mutual consent and we believe that there is still plenty of room for it. But we must sound a note of warning that the natural and the legitimate aspirations of India cannot and will not be allowed to be defeated or check-mated by ingenious arguments which have no application to facts as they are.

PRACTICAL ISSUES

We take special note of the following passage in Sir Leslie Scott's letter :

" The political issues are of first-class importance to the future of India as a whole. Their wise solution will affect directly the successful accomplishment by Sir John Simon and his colleagues of the task imposed by Parliament upon the Statutory Commission for British India. From an Imperial standpoint a a statesmanlike treatment of the Princes now may well prove a vital factor in the future attitude of India towards the British Empire."

So that the findings of the Butler Committee arrived at in camera are to decide the fate of the people of British India without the latter being given a chance to be heard, and Sir John Simon and his colleagues, who are themselves not seized of these " political issues of first-class importance ", are to be guided in their " wise solution " by the Butler Committee if they are to accomplish successfully the task imposed by Parliament upon them. This was foreseen in India and openly declared from various platforms. We know now exactly what the Statutory Commission is going to accomplish. The only wise solution of these is suggested by Sir Leslie Scott that the British Government must " remain in India with whatever military and naval forces may be requisite to enable it to discharge its obligations". We thank Sir Leslie Scott for this authoritative forecast of the recommendations of the Statutory Commission which fully justifies the attitude taken in regard to it by all the well-known parties in India.

Leaving aside the theory of relationship between the Crown

and the Indian Princes and coming to the position as it is, we maintain that we are right in saying that as a matter of fact and actual practice, it is with the Government of India that the Indian Princes come into direct contact in regard to everything that concerns them or their States. It is well known that the Political Secretary of the Government of India exercises vast powers over the Indian States. Without being a member of the Government of India, he practically discharges all the functions of a member, for there is no separate member in charge of the Political portfolio, the Political Department being supposed to be in the direct charge of the Governor-General. The present position is that if the Political Department gives any decision against an Indian State or an Indian Ruler, the only remedy available against it is 'an appeal, under certain conditions and subject to certain limitations, to the Secretary of State.' We are aware that in the present circumstances this is supposed to be a valued right, but this is probably due to the very unsatisfactory procedure followed in the first instance in India. It is obvious that a right of appeal in a case which is not fairly tried is of little value and we think that it is possible to replace it by adequate constitutional provisions for the future.

In ordinary experience, the matters in regard to which the Indian States come into contact or conflict with the Government of India are those relating to customs, excise, extradition, railways, post offices, and ports or harbours. In addition to this, there is the bigger common interest of self-defence. It is not necessary for us to examine what are understood to be the grievances of the Indian States in regard to these matters. We simply note the fact that responsible Indian Rulers and Ministers of Indian States have, at times, raised their voice against what they have described to be the inequitable treatment which they received at the hands of the Government of India. How far those grievances are capable of being remedied. and how best they can be remedied, are matters for investigation and joint consultation, but we venture to think that their solution is not inextricably mixed up with the continuance of the present constitution of the Government of India, or the establishment of an entirely separate and independent machinery for the exclusive treatment of these subjects. If we refrain from going into this question at greater length, it is only because the public have not hitherto been permitted to know enough of the scheme which has been in the course of incubation during the last few

months. But if it is permissible to us to draw our own inferences from such statements as have been made in this connection by Sir Leslie Scott, the counsel for the Indian Princes, before his departure for England, we shall sound a note of warning against the attempt that is being made to duplicate the machinery, by bringing into existence a separate Council for the Indian States to work with the Governor-General. Apart from the fact that it will be a cumbersome thing, its separate existence cannot secure the solution of matters of conflict with British India or with the future Commonwealth government. It strikes us as being a vicious extension of the system of diarchy with all its attendant incongruities, inconveniences, and constitutional difficulties.

Federation

A federation of some sort was fore shadowed by Sir Malcolm Hailey, in the speech to which we have already referred, and there is no doubt that some such idea is also present to the mind of Sir Leslie Scott. But if the constitution of India is to be a federal one, as we think it might well be, the position of the Indian States in relation to that federation appears to us to call for a definite determination and the ideas on the subject, require to be cleared up. Are the Indian States willing and ready to join a real federation? We put this question as we believe that the lines on which the Princes and Sir Leslie Scott are working cannot lead to any kind of federation in its well-understood sense. 'A federal state' says Professor Newton, is a perpetual union of several sovereign states, based first upon a treaty between those states, or upon some historical status common to them all, and secondly, upon a federal constitution accepted by their citizens. The central government acts not only upon the associated states but also directly upon their citizens. Both the internal and external sovereignty of the states is impaired and the federal union in most cases alone enters into international relations.' It would be, in our opinion, a most one-sided arrangement if the Indian States desire to join the federation, so as to influence by their votes and otherwise, the policy and legislation of the Indian Legislature, without submitting themselves to common legislation passed by it. It would be a travesty of the federal idea, if the Indian States would be willing to join such a federation. After realizing the full implications of the federal idea we shall heartily welcome their decision and do all that lies in our power to secure to them the full enjoy-

ment of their rights and privileges. But it must be clearly borne in mind that it would necessitate, perhaps in varying degrees, a modification of the system of government and administration prevailing within their territories. We hope and trust that in the light of experience gained, the Indian States may make up their mind to join formally the federation. Meanwhile, we think that it is by no means impracticable to provide suitable machinery for the settlement of mutual differences on administrative and other matters. The practical question of the preservation of their treaty rights and such independence as they have enjoyed or as they claim, is in our opinion, far more important than the arid academic discussion of the question, whether in theory their relations are with the Government of India or with the Crown.

Our Recommendations

Accordingly, we have provided (a) "all treaties made between the East India Company and the Indian States and all such subsequent treaties, so far as they are in force at the commencement of this Act, shall be binding on the Commonwealth. (b) The Commonwealth shall exercise the same rights in relation to, and discharge the same obligations towards the Indian States, as the Government of India exercised and discharged previous to the passing of this Act". We have made these suggestions in no spirit of vanity or idealism. We fully realise their implications and the obligations that such provisions will impose upon the future Government of India. We do believe that the Government of India of the future will discharge their obligations in their integrity and with every desire to promote harmonious relations and no desire to override cherished privileges, or sentiments. Similarly, in regard to matters of a justiciable character, we have suggested that 'in case of difference between the Commonwealth and an Indian State on any matter arising out of treaties, engagements, sanads or similar other documents, the Governor-General in Council may, with the consent of the State concerned, refer the said matter to the Supreme Court for its decision'. We think that this will be a far better method of settling such matters than the present arrangement under which the Government of India is both a party and a judge in a controversy between itself and an Indian State. We need scarcely point out that we anticipate that the judges of the Supreme Court will be men of the highest legal training, character, and judicial independence.

In regard to non-justiciable matters involving financial and administrative relations, it should not be difficult to come to a settlement by mutual conferences and understandings. The position in the future, will not, to our mind, be worse than it is. Indeed it is likely to be better, where, between different States, there are honest differences and an independent effort is made to arrive at just and equitable settlements. Practical goodwill and larger common interest are of far greater value than any meticulous considerations of ultimate sanctions. It is obvious to our mind, that the question of common defence is one which is bound to be in future the rallying centre of the Government of India and the Indian States, and if it has been possible in the past to sustain common obligations and to keep alive a common sense of duty to the country at large, we do not despair of the future.

In making these observations we feel that we have not had the advantage of discussion with the representatives of the Indian Princes, and we are alive to the possibility of much greater light being thrown on some dark corners of the entire problem by such discussions. Meanwhile, we content ourselves by saying that while we recognise that an Indian federation, compatible as it will be with the maximum degree of autonomy in the local units, whether provinces or States, can be the only solid foundation for responsible government, we are not prepared to concede that until Indian States have made up their minds to join this federation in the most formal manner, British India must be denied full responsible government or Dominion Status, merely because it is supposed that the obligations which the Crown or the present Government of India owe to the Indian States, can be discharged only by a central government which is, and must for that reason continue to be undemocratic. Such an argument can oniy mean that the Indian States while professing their sympathy with progress in British India, must effectually defeat our aims and aspirations by an attitude based not on enlightened self-interest, but on practical hostility to our aims and aspirations.

Other Schemes

While however the Indian Princes have not given us the benefit of mutual consultations and discussions, their subjects have been represented before the All Parties' Conference and have put forward their case with ability. The recommendations made by the first committee of the Conference in regard to the

Indian States have been severely criticised by Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao, member of the Mysore Representative Assembly, who has also prepared a "Swaraj Constitution" which has been approved by a committee appointed by the All-India States Subjects' Conference, Madras. We have carefully considered these criticisms and the draft Swaraj constitution of Mr. Krishna Rao. But we regret that in view of the constitutional position we have discussed above we are unable at present to recommend a detailed constitution which would embrace both British India and the Indian States.

It is well-known that the expression "Indian States" does not connote any particular form of government. The authors of the report of Constitutional Reforms have thus described these States:

"They are in all stages of development, patriarchal, feudal or more advanced while in a few States are found the beginnings of representative institutions. The characteristic features of all of them however including the most advanced are the personal rule of the Prince and his control over legislation and the administration of justice."

So long as this characteristic feature of personal rule does not undergo a material change, the expression "Indian State" must be taken to mean "the individual ruling prince of the State concerned" and has no reference to the nature of the administration. The material change cannot be effected constitutionally without the consent of the Rulers of the States who alone represent their governments. Mr. Rao says that "tradition, convention, sentiment and above all an intense feeling of loyalty too deep to be rooted out and finally a keen desire to preserve the individuality of their respective States firmly bind them (the people of the States) to the Ruling Houses. Consequently they do not hanker after unity but desire only union with British India." With all this tradition, convention, sentiment and intense loyalty to the Rulers, Mr. Rao completely ignores their wishes, abolishes all treaties and arrangements between them and "His Majesty or the Parliament of the United Kingdom or the King in Council or the Secretary of State for India or the Governor-General in Council or all the said authorities" and declares by one sweep of the pen that such treaties or arrangements shall become null and void at the date of the commencement of the constitution. He then guarantees to the States "territorial integrity, internal autonomy and stability of

constitutions and the fundamental rights of their people", subject to conditions which have never been accepted by them. He provides for the withdrawal of the guarantee in case the States fail to fulfil the conditions laid down by him. We are not told what is to happen if the Rulers of the States do not accept either the guarantee or the conditions attached to it and what are the "necessary measures" which Mr. Rao proposes to take against them if they fail to fulfil his conditions. As regards the form of government, it is to be "hereditary, i.e., a government in which the head of the State shall be the hereditary governor or administrator with a popular Assembly and an executive responsible to that Assembly". He ends with a reservation of the "right of the people of the Confederation to claim the fullest national independence (that is, an unqualified divorce of her political, economic and social relationship from Great Britain and the British Commonwealth of Nations) and evolve her future constitution on a full-fledged federal republican basis, in case no settlement is agreed to by the British and the Indian Governments on the basis of this Constitution."

It is hardly necessary to point out the inconsistencies of those provisions or to criticise them on constitutional grounds, beyond which we have not permitted ourselves to go for reasons already stated.

Foreign Policy

We have hitherto dealt with the relations of the Government of India with the Indian States. We now propose briefly to advert to the relations of the Government of India with foreign states. In one sense we are aware that the position of India as compared to some of the Dominions is peculiar. India has not a waste land frontier on the North-West and the North-East, and it has to come into contact with foreign powers and semi-independent tribes. The Foreign Department of the Government of India is practically in charge of the Foreign Secretary who works directly under the Governor-General. His duties are multifarious; he has to look after the North-West Frontier provinces, he is in control of the affairs of the tribes in the 'Agency Tracts', he has to deal with semi-independent chiefs in the North-West Province and elsewhere. His jurisdiction extends in some matters to the Persian Gulf and Aden. Some matters—not all—falling within his jurisdiction occasionally come up for discussion in the legislature and then he has to defend or explain the policy of the Government of India. The

bigger questions of policy, having an imperial aspect, are settled not in India, but in England, and we realise that in a well knit Commonwealth of Nations, it is inevitable that, consistently with the independence of the Dominions, there must be to some extent at least uniformity of foreign policy, but this is in the case of the Dominions achieved more by mutual discussion and understandings than by any imperial mandates. Indeed the measure of freedom in regard to questions of foreign policy which in recent years has been claimed and enjoyed by Canada, South Africa and Australia has been steadily increasing, though this has not tended to weaken the safety of the empire, or to affect the possibility of a unity of policy in larger questions of relations with foreign countries or states.

In point of fact the Government of India discharge and enforce those obligations which mutually exist between His Majesty's Government and some neighbouring foreign Asiatic powers. We do not see any reason why the self-governing Dominion of India should do anything less.

We are aware of the delicate nature of questions of foreign policy, and the inexpediency of discussing them at times on the floor of the legislature. We cannot see why the legislature of the Dominion of India should not observe those rules of prudence and discretion which are observed in other legislatures.

Nehru Committee Supplementary Report

The following is the section dealing with Indian States in the SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE FOR THE NEHRU REPORT *issued in December 1928.*

We have discussed at length in the main Report the problem of the Indian States and their relation to the future Commonwealth Government. Our position however seems to have been misunderstood in certain quarters and we shall try to remove this conception and meet some of the criticisms made.

In the Report we quoted extensively from Lord Reading's letter dated 27th March, 1926. We did so to give the latest official and authoritative exposition of the theory of relationship between the British Government and the Indian States. We did not discuss the merits of the claim put forward in that letter. Indeed we pointed out the letter had been criticised and had

caused much dissatisfaction and searching of heart. We should not therefore be understood to endorse this letter or the principles it contains.

We have been led to believe from all that has appeared in the press in India and England and from Sir Leslie Scott's letter which appeared in *Law Quarterly Review* that the Indian Princes were anxious to urge and establish the theory that their relations were directly with the Crown and that the Government of India were acting as the agents of the Crown. Further, that the Government of India would always continue to be of one particular pattern and any change in its character and composition would necessarily affect the continuance of these relations. We question the soundness of this theory and we have pointed out and emphasised the dangerous implications that follow from it.

Since our Report was published, it has been announced that the Princes are not going to raise this question before the Butler Committee. We are glad of this decision, although the Princes have not so far authoritatively repudiated Sir Leslie Scott's views on the matter.

In our Report we expressed our sympathy with the desire of the Indian Princes to have their grievances remedied. How far and how best these grievances can be remedied, we state, were matters for investigation and joint consultation. The Maharajah of Patiala has dealt with the present position of the Princes in an article in the November number of the *Contemporary Review*. Referring to a scheme put forward by the Princes before Mr. Montagu, he says: "We wanted three things: a Chamber of Princes, which would enable the States to speak with a common voice, and thus take their share along with British India in framing policies and taking decisions which affected the whole of India in common: an advisory board.....to be associated with the Political Department.....and lastly a system of arbitration.....between the States and the Government of India."

So far as the demand for arbitration is concerned we have ourselves made a recommendation to that effect in our Report. In regard to the Chamber of Princes, politicians in British India are surely not responsible for its defects and failings. Nor has the Indian Legislature been in any way responsible in framing policies for the Indian States. That responsibility has rested entirely on the Government of India or the Secretary of State. The Maharaja of Patiala complains that British India dictates

the policy for the whole of India and the States are given no share in framing it. This is true but by British India here is only meant the Government of India and the Secretary of State, and not the Indian Legislature.

We have not suggested nor do we desire to withhold from the States what belongs to them or should belong to them legitimately. Clause 85 of our draft has been subjected to some criticism on the ground that it seeks to perpetuate the very evils against which the States are now protesting. We should like to make it clear that we do not desire any encroachment upon the rights of the States. We stand for just and equitable treatment and indeed in the main Report we stated that "the Government of India of the future will discharge their obligations with integrity and with every desire to promote harmonious relations and no desire to override cherished privileges or sentiments."

It has also been urged that clause 85 arrogates to the Commonwealth a position of superiority over the States. We would point out however that if the Government of the Commonwealth must discharge obligations towards the States, it is only fair that it must also exercise those rights which under the constitution will belong to it. There is no question of superiority or inferiority.

It has also been urged by the Maharaja of Bikaner that the words "arising out of treaties, engagements, sanads, or similar other documents" in the second part of clause 85 may exclude certain fiscal and other justiciable matters. We would point out that it is a question of policy whether fiscal matters should be referred to a judicial tribunal or determined by some other machinery which may be established with common consent. Other justiciable matters may be brought before the Supreme Court if it is found that they can be dealt with in this way. We have no objection to this. If they cannot be so dealt with, we would be willing to co-operate in exploring other avenues of settlement.

Lastly, we would recall that we have referred in our original Report to the possibility of a Federation between British India and the States. We stated then that "if the Indian States would be willing to join such a Federation, after realising the full implications of the federal idea, we shall heartily welcome their decision and do all that lies in our power to secure to them the full enjoyment of their rights and privileges." We stand by that opinion. We note that the Maharaja of Patiala says, in the

article referred to above, that the Indian Princes "are perfectly prepared to entertain the idea of a Federation such as has been proposed in the memorandum presented to the Simon Commission by the European Association of India." If the idea of a Federation is being entertained seriously we would suggest that the Indian Princes might give some consideration to the proposals put forward by Indian politicians also. An Indian Federation, if it is to be a reality, must not only define and regulate the relations between the Commonwealth and the States on a just and equitable footing, but must also lay the foundations of a strong central authority and at the same time should give the fullest measure of freedom to each constituent unit to work out its own evolution.

The Lords' Debate

The telegraphic summary of the debate in the House of Lords initiated on Lord Olivier's motion on the 5th December was received when these pages were in proof. We can only take a very brief notice of it. There should be no doubt now that the position we have taken in the main Report and in the preceding pages is thoroughly justified. Three main points emerge clearly from the debate. The first and the most important is that "the rights and duties of the Paramount Power set forth in the famous letter to the Nizam of Hyderabad" have received the approval of the British Cabinet. The result is that the Princes have not at all advanced their case by their recent activities in India and in England and remain exactly where they when the "famous letter" was published. We offer them our sincere sympathy. The next point is that it is not the intention of the British Government "to compel or in any way force upon the States a different constitution than the one they at present enjoy." There is of course no question of any compulsion and we never suggested any, but it is for the Princes to consider whether they are content with the "constitution they at present enjoy" which is none other than that laid down in the "famous letter." It is a mischievous suggestion which we entirely repudiate that there is any scheme in contemplation by which the Princes are to be "placed in a position of subservience to the legislatures of the central or provincial governments." The idea of a democratic legislature holding in subservience any class of persons who agree to participate in its proceedings is wholly inconceivable to us. The third point arises from the significant remark of Lord Reading. The author of the

" famous letter " has said that " the Princes were never slow to fall in with any view that might be put forward by the Government of India which was founded upon a desire to protect India or strengthen India in any way." The plain English of this in our opinion is that the Princes are to be used to strengthen the present autocratic Government of India. We trust the Princes will seriously consider their position in the light of this debate and choose between the continuance of their rights and duties as set forth in the " famous letter " and the honourable membership of the Commonwealth of India. We hope they will choose wisely.

BRITISH LEGAL OPINION.

THE CROWN AND INDIAN STATES

The following is a summary of the joint opinion of five British lawyers regarding the status of Indian States. These five Counsel were :—

Sir Leslie Scott, K.C., M.P.
Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., M.P.
Mr. Wilfred A. Greene, K.C.
Mr. Valentine Holmes.
Mr. Donald Somervell.

Main Conclusions

They were asked to advise the Princes on the legal and contutional aspects of the questions raised by the terms of reference to the Indian States Committee, their main conclusions are as follows :—

(1) In the analysis of the relationship between the States and the Crown legal principles must be enunciated and applied.

(2) The Indian States today possess all original sovereign powers, except in so far as any have been transferred to the Crown.

(3) Such transfer has been effected by the consent of the States concerned, and in no other way.

(4) The consent of a State to transfer sovereign rights to the Crown is individual to that State, and the actual agreement made by the State must be investigated to see what rights and obligations have been created.

(5) Such agreement appears normally in a Treaty or other formal engagement. An agreement to transfer sovereign power is, however, capable in law of being made informally. In such case the onus is on the transferee, viz., the Crown, to prove the agreement.

(6) The relationship of the Crown as Paramount Power and the States is one involving mutual rights and obligations. It rests upon agreements express or implied with each State and is the same with regard to all the States. Paramountcy gives to the Crown definite rights, and imposes upon it definite duties in respect of certain matters and certain matters only, viz., those relating to foreign affairs and external and internal security. It does not confer upon the Crown any authority or discretion to do

acts which are not necessary for the exercises of such rights, and the performance of such duties.

(7) The relationship is between the States on the one hand and the British Crown on the other. The rights and obligations of the British Crown are of such a nature that they cannot be assigned to or performed by persons who are not under its control.

Originally Independent

The Counsel point out that the States were originally independent, and each possessed of full sovereignty. As the States came into contact with the Brirish they made various Treaties with the Crown. So long as they remained independent of the British Power, international law continued to apply to the relationship. "As each State was originally independent," say Counsel, "so each remains independent except to the extent to which any part of the ruler's sovereignty has been transferred to the Crown. To the extent of such transfer the sovereignty of the State becomes vested in the Crown, whilst all sovereign rights, privileges, and dignities not so transferred remain vested in the Ruler of the State. In the result the complete sovereignty of the State is divided between the State and the Crown." Counsel quote authorities in proof of the contention that the sovereignty of the States still exists, and add : "The Crown has no sovereignty over any State by virtue of the prerogative or any source other than cession from the Ruler of the State. The idea which is held, or seems to be held in some quarters, that the Crown possesses sovereign rights not so transferred to it by the State is erroneous."

Consent Essential

Counsel show that consent is the sole method by which sovereign rights have been transferred from existing States to the Crown and that "in order to acquire any further sovereign rights the Paramount Power must ask for and obtain the agreement of the protected State. To take them by force or pressure would be a direct breach of the contract already made." Historic pronouncements are quoted in an appendix to support this view, among them Queen Victoria's proclamation of 1858, in which she said, "We shall respect the rights, dignity and honour of the Native Princes as our own"; King Edward VII's Coronation message, in which he renewed "the assurance or my regard for their liberties, of respect for their dignities and rights, of interest in their advancement"; King George's Durbar Speech

in 1911 in which he said, "I rejoce to have the opportunity of renewing those assurances which have been given you by my revered predecessors"; and His Majesty's proclamations of 1919 and 1921, in which he reiterated his determination ever to maintain unimpaired the privileges, rights, and dignities of the Princes of India.

Counsel point out that many Indian States have in the past been conquered and annexed. They were then merged in British India and ceased to exist. Some were annexed by an exercise of superior power without the use of force. In a few cases such States were recreated by the prerogative act of the Crown; once a State had been recreated, say counsel, it became subject to the same considerations as the other States in relationship with the Crown.

Limits of Paramountcy

Sir Leslie Scott and his colleagues give at length their reasons for the opinion that the sovereignty of the States is limited by agreement, and by nothing else, because they consider this to be the most important of the questions they had to consider. "If paramountcy were a source of rights, there would be no limit, save the discretion of the Paramount Power, to the interference with the sovereignty of the protected States by the Paramount Power. Indications of this mis-understanding of paramountcy are, we are informed, present in official correspondence with individual States and this fact gives the point importance. We regard the idea that paramountcy, as such, creates any powers at all, as wholly wrong, and the resort to paramountcy as an unlimited reservoir of discretionary authority over the Indian States is based on a radical misconception of what paramountcy means. The existence of a general discretionary authority is, moreover, wholly inconsistent with the pronouncements of the Crown, to which we have already referred."

Counsel emphasise that the problem of the States cannot be disposed of by general propositions applicable to all alike; the relationship is one of contract, which varies with different States. They agree that the Indian States are not in the international sense independent, but are protected by the Crown. "They are not free *inter se* to follow what practices of interstatal relations may seem good to them and thereby to form and exhibit a consensus of opinion on any particular usage, for they have, by the very terms of their basic agreement with the Crown,

given up the rights of diplomatic negotiation with, and of war against or pressure upon, other Indian States, and have entrusted to the Crown the regulation of their external affairs, in return for the Crown's guarantee that it will maintain in their integrity their constitutional rights, privileges and dignities, their territory and their throne. No consensus of opinion, as amongst free and independent nations can therefore even begin to take shape, and without it the source of obligation in the international relationship cannot arise."

No General Right of Control

The Crown has no right to control the independent action of any State in matters outside the special field ceded by paramountcy.

The Crown has, by the mere cession to it of paramountcy, acquired no right to control the independent action of any State in matters lying outside the special field so ceded.

Outside the subjects of foreign relations and the external and internal security of the State, each State remains free to guide its actions by considerations of self-interest, and to make what bargain with the Government of India it may choose.

There is no legal or constitutional power in the Government of India, or its office, nor in the Viceroy or the Political Department, to insist on any agreement being entered into by the State.

Nor is there any legal basis for a claim that any State is under a duty to co-operate in matters outside the field of paramountcy, with British India. The phrase "subordinate co-operation" which appears in some treaties (e.g. the Udaipur Treaty of 1818) is concerned, in our opinion, solely with military matters.

The joint opinion continues:—"It follows from this ascertainment of the legal position, that in a large field of subjects, such as fiscal questions, and the commercial and industrial development of India as a whole, it is within the rights of each State, so far as paramountcy is concerned, and apart from special agreement, to remain inactive and to abstain from co-operation with British India. In many directions the legal gap may have been bridged by particular agreements between individual States and British India; but such agreements may fall short of what is, or may hereafter become desirable in the common interest of the development of India as a whole, or may need revision. It

is therefore important to draw attention to the fundamental legal position that if on political grounds the co.operation of the States is desired, their consent must be obtained. The converse proposition is equally true. Outside the matters covered by paramountcy, and in the absence of special agreement no State is entitled to demand the assistance of the Crown to enforce the co-operation of British India in the performance of those acts, which the States may consider desirable from their point of view."

And finally :—" In municipal law, contracts made in reliance on the personal capacity and characteristics of one party are not assignable by him to any other person. We regard the position of the Crown to its contracts with the States as comparable. Not only is the British Crown responsible for the defence and security of the States and the conduct of their foreign relations, but it has undertaken to discharge these duties to itself for the States. The British Crown has this in common with a corporation—that by its nature it must act through individuals but where it has undertaken obligations and duties, which have been thus entrusted to it by the other contracting party in reliance on its special characteristics and reputation, it must carry out those obligations and duties by persons under its own control, and cannot delegate performance to independent persons, nor assign to others the burden of its obligations or the benefit of its rights.

" So the British Crown cannot require the Indian States to transfer the loyalty which they have undertaken to show to the British Crown, to any third party nor can it without their consent, hand over to persons who are in law ' or fact independent of the control of the British Crown, the conduct of the States' foreign relations, nor the maintenance of their external or internal security.''

Another Legal Statement

Three of the abovementioned five experts namely, Sir Leslie Scott, Mr. W. A. Green and Mr. D. B. Somerville tendered the following statement:

THE PRINCES AND THE CROWN

Q: A-(1).—Whether it is true to say that the Indian States in their treaties and other dealings were from the first and now, are in relation with the Crown ?

A : We are opinion that the States in their Treaties and other dealings were from the first and now are in relation with the Crown. The Crown under the constitution is one and indivisible. In the period before 1858, the East India Company had delegated to it, under the Prerogative or by Statute, certain powers which would ordinarity be described as Sovereign Powers ; e.g., Powers to continue or make peace or war, to raise troops, to invade foreign territories, to make Treaties and cede territories acquired by conquest. These powers were exercised by the Company on behalf of the Crown. If they made War, the Crown was at War. If they conquered territories, the conquest was on behalf of and for the Crown. In the case with which we are directly concerned when the Company made a treaty, that treaty was a treaty between the Crown and the other party. The Crown was responsible for its fulfilment and a breach of the treaty would have been a breach by the Crown of its obligations.

It is true that in most, if not all of the treaties made by the Company, the Company's name is used with occasional references in the text to the British Government. This does not affect the matter. The Company as delegate did in one sense make the treaty and properly could use their own name, but in law, the treaty was with the Crown and the Crown was bound by it. We think it is unnecessary to consider in detail the various authorities and pronouncements to which we are referred. None of them in our opinion is consistent with this position and the phrases which appear to be so, are attributable to the fact that a delegate exercising Sovereign Powers may be loosely referred to as a Sovereign body.

Statutory recognition of this view is to be found in Section 67 of the Act of 1858 " All Treaties made by the said Company shall be binding on Her Majesty," and in Section 132 of the Act of 1915 " All Treaties made by the East India Company, so far as they are in force at the commencement of this Act, are binding on His Majesty." Treaties and Sanads since 1858, vary in their terminology- Of those collected in Mukerji's constitutional documents, Vol. I, some refer to " Her," or " His Majesty." Some purport to be made by the British Government, some by the Governor-General. The position is in our view unaffected by these differences. In all cases the transaction was one on behalf of the Crown, with an independent or semi-independent ruler.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND THE STATES

Q: A-(2): What is in law the position of the Government of India vis-a-vis the Indian States?

A: It might be difficult to give a satisfactory and concise definition of the words "Government of India" but for the purpose of this question, and throughout this opinion, we include in these words the Secretary of State in Council, the Governor-General, the Governor-General in Council unless the contrary is expressly stated. The answer to the question in our view is, that the Government of India is the delegate of the Crown, to conduct the Crown's affairs with the States, to see to the fulfilment of the Crown's obligations to the States and of the States' obligations to the Crown, and to deal with any questions which may arise within them.

The statutory position is now regulated by the Act of 1915, and appears to be as follows: The old powers conferred on the Company vis-a-vis the States may be exercised by and in the name of His Majesty as rights incidental to the Government of India (S. L.) This of course merely declares that His Majesty possesses the sovereign powers which the Company had been given concurrent authority to exercise on his behalf. Any sovereign powers not so delegated remained then and remain still in His Majesty. Section 2 confers to the Secretary of State such powers relating to the Government or revenues of India as the Company would have had if the Act of 1858 had not been passed. He may further superintend, direct and control all acts, operations and concerns which relate to the Government or revenues of India.

Section 33 provides that the superintendence, direction and control of the Civil and Military Government of India is vested in the Governor-General in Council who is required to pay due obedience to all orders as he may receive from the Secretary of State.

By Section 44 the Governor-General in Council is precluded from making war or entering into treaties of a certain class without the order of the Secretary of State.

Section 67 (2) provides that no measure affecting the relations of the Government with foreign princes or States can be introduced in the Legislative Council without the previous sanction of the Governor-General.

We think it might be a question susceptible of some argument whether the power exercised by the Company vis-a-vis

the States having been defined as "rights incidental to the Government of India," the exercise of those rights is or is not expressly conferred by the Statute on the Secretary of State by Section 2, and subject to the Secretary of State on the Governor-General in Council by Section 33. Section 44 supports the argument that they have been so conferred. In our view the question is an academic one. The Crown would be entitled, without any statutory provision to that effect, to exercise the powers in question through the Secretary of State for India and to delegate the conduct of its affairs with the States to the Governor-General in Council subject to the Secretary of State. This is what has been plainly done since 1858. Whether the Secretary of State is acting under the powers conferred by the Statute or under powers conferred in virtue of the prerogative is immaterial. Constitutionally the Crown should, if it thought fit, delegate to the Governor-General alone.

The further question whether the treaties being as we have said with the Crown, the States have any grounds on which they could claim to have their affairs considered by somebody other than the Secretary of State or the Government of India is raised by later questions and we deal with it in our answers to those questions.

Right by Usage

Q. *B*-(1): Can (a) The Crown or (b) the Government of India acquire rights over the Indian States by usage in addition to, or overriding rights conferred by Treaty ?

A : As the rights acquired over the States are, in our view, rights acquired by the Crown, we will in answering this question, disregard the alternative question raised, under B (1) (b). Any rights acquired by the Government of India are acquired by the Crown.

In the dealings between the States and the Crown, it is, in our view, plain that rights can be acquired by usage, and it is further plain from what we are told that they have in fact in certain cases been acquired by usage. Two contracting parties, whether States or persons may by a course of conduct establish between themselves what amounts to an agreement under which, either or both may acquire rights as against the other. In the case we are considering, those rights would be equivalent to rights expressly conferred by treaty. This position is recognised by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act 1890 and the Indian Foreign

Jurisdiction Act XXI of 1879. The Preambles of those Acts read as follows :—

"Whereas by treaty, capitulation, grant, usage, sufferance and other lawful means, Her Majesty the Queen has jurisdiction within diverse foreign countries."

This is a claim formally put forward as to the way in which sovereign jurisdiction can be acquired. It would not only be idle to dispute the claim at this date, but there is no doubt in our opinion that it is correct in principle.

Lee Warner on p. 256 states "not more than 55 engagements with the existing States of India which number about 680 expressly prohibit correspondence or negotiation with other powers of State." It is undisputed that the States other than the 55 have admitted by conduct the surrender by them of their right to enter into foreign relations. This seems a clear case of a right acquired by the Crown otherwise than by the Treaty.

We were told in consultation of what would appear to be a good example of usage. The State of Gwalior has no Extradition Treaty with the Crown. In fact, however, for a number of years, criminals guilty of certain offences have been extradited from Gwalior to British India and vice versa. No doubt there has been correspondence on the matter. This example illustrates the way in which mutual obligations and rights can grow up by usage. We think that either Gwalior or the British Government would have a good case for maintaining that there had been a breach of an agreement established by usage, if either party in a particular case refused extradition relying solely on the fact that there was no express extradition treaty. We are therefore clearly of opinion that the Crown, both can acquire and has in fact acquired in relation to the States, rights by usage or sufferance, in addition to overriding rights conferred by treaty. The difficulty which arises however is that of determining whether any particular claim put forward by either party, outside or contrary to the express provisions of a treaty, so justified. This question must in our view be decided in the light of the particular fact relating to the individual State (see Hemchand Devechand vs. Azam Sakarlal Chhota 1906, A. C. 212 at pp. 228-9). We think that in general (1) no right can be established by usage or sufferance unless there has been such a degree of acquiescence as to amount to evidence of agreement and (2) that acquiescence in specific acts would not necessarily afford evidence of agreement of a general nature. But these proposition

can only be accepted with great caution. Thus in deciding whether or not, a particular claim can be justified on the ground of usage or sufferance, not only would it, in our view, be necessary to make an exhaustive examination of the circumstances in which claims of the like or a similar nature had been dealt with in the past, but a general consideration of the degree of control exercised in the past by the Government of India over the State in question would be relevant. Thus where general control in respect of certain classes of subject matter has been acquiesced in, we think that it would be difficult to contend that control in respect of other matters of a similar nature would be unjustified. Usages followed generally in the relations between the Government of India and the States, or in regard to neighbouring States in a similar position may also, we think, be relevant to such an enquiry.

In dealing with a relationship such as that which exists between the Government of India and the Indian States, it is in our view misleading, to press too far the analogy of the law of contract between individuals. The questions arising between the States and the British Government fall to be decided by reference to much broader consideration than to those arising from the contractual relationship of individuals.

Nor, on the other hand, is the analogy of international law as applied to the relations of wholly independent States, a safe guide to follow without qualification. But, just as International Law amounts in its ultimate analysis to no more than a series of propositions representing uniformities of practice or usage and yet has acquired the sanction of principles, which civilised nations concur in thinking ought to be followed, so usages followed in the relations between the Crown and the Indian States to an extent which shows both uniformity of practice over a prolonged period of time and mutual recognition of the practice as normal, may well be regarded as having acquired a constitutional sanction. And the fact that the British Crown is the Paramount Power accepted as such with the corollary for the States of a certain degree of subordination within the Empire, makes it easier than in the case of ordinary international law to discern an element of quasi-legal obligation akin to that which ripens into tacit contractual obligations in the case of individuals.

PARAMOUNT POWER'S RIGHT IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Q, *B-2* : In what sense is the Crown, or the Government of India, the Paramount Power over the Indian States ? Has it,

as such Paramount Power or otherwise, rights in internal affairs of Indian States, other than those conferred by Treaty or usage ?

A : We have already dealt with the position of the Crown and the Government of India. The expression Paramount Power is in common use and seems an apt description of the British Government in India. The fact that the States have surrendered all external sovereignty to the Crown is sufficient to justify and explain the use of the words. Certain rights, which may or may not be expressly provided for by Treaty, no doubt flow from this position, for example, the right to station troops in or march troops through the territories of States for the purposes of defence against invasion or rebellion.

There is, we think, a further right to interfere in the case of gross misgovernment. This right may well be regarded as flowing from three sources. Firstly, from the position and duties of the Crown as Paramount Power ; (a) the duty of maintaining and the responsibility for peace in India ; (b) the duty of guaranteeing and securing the integrity of the Dominions and throne of the rulers and, in certain circumstances, their personal safety ; (c) a duty difficult to formulate in specific terms of preventing serious calamity or damage accruing from action or inaction in one State to another State or to British India. Under this last head, for example, if a State was unable to or in fact was not taking adequate precaution to prevent an epidemic of plague or some dangerous disease from spreading to a neighbouring State or to British India, it would in our view be the duty of the Paramount Power to intervene and the State threatened by the spread of the disease might properly call on the Paramount Power to take action whether the disease was spreading from another State or from British India.

Secondly, as stated by Lord Northbrooke in his letter of the 25th July, 1875, to the Gaekwar of Baroda, " Misrule on the part of the Government which is upheld by the British Power, is misrule in the responsibility for which the British Government becomes in a measure involved."

Thirdly, it may well be that such a right has now obtained the sanction of usage.

The Bases of the Paramount Power's Right

It is impossible for us to say to what extent the right exists and there is plainly great difficulty in enunciating a general principle which would cover all instances. We are only dealing

with the bases of the right and we think it has at least the three bases which we have set out.

The claim based on the position of the Crown as a Paramount Power is raised in the letter from the Governor-General to the Nizam, dated the 2nd March, 1926. Words have to be construed in relation to the circumstances in which they are used, but apart from the exact facts of the case on which we express no opinion, some of the words used might appear, if taken out of their context and without qualification, to go beyond what the facts known to us from our instructions would justify. The statement that the Paramount Power is responsible for the peace and security of India is, in our view, correct and unarguable. The claim of a general right to intervene in the internal affairs of the States, as necessarily involved in the supremacy of the British Crown which seems to be indicated in the first sentence of paragraph 5, might, as a proposition isolated from its context, be difficult to reconcile with the right and duty of the Government scrupulously to respect all Treaties and Engagements which is declared in paragraph 4. The paragraph might be read as importing a general claim to such a right, limited at the sole discretion of the Crown to certain cases. We hardly think so absolute a claim was intended. In our opinion, the States have internal sovereignty and the Crown is entitled to interfere on certain grounds only and such an absolute claim could not be justified. The area covered by those grounds is no doubt hard to define and we do not profess to have covered every point, but the main sources are: (1) Paramountcy as explained above: (2) the treaties; (3) usage as defined above.

THE APPLICABILITY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

Q: *C:* Whether the Indian States have such a degree of sovereignty as to make principles of international law applicable to their relations with the Government of India and the Crown?

A: The relation of the States to the Crown is unique. It is therefore plain that the body of practice and usage from which are derived those rules of international law which regulate the relation of wholly independent States cannot be applicable *en bloc.* In foreign affairs the Paramountcy of the Crown is undisputed and therefore in these matters rules derived from the dealings between fully independent States have little or no application. On the other hand, the rulers and their subjects are not subjects of the Crown and their territory is not British territory. Their rights and obligations vis-a-vis the

Crown are not legal rights and obligations and do not arise under any domestic law and are not directly enforceable by legal process. But subject to what has been said we think principles of international law undoubtedly throw light on some of the questions which arise. For example, in considering the rights of the British Government to interfere, one would start with the principles of international law as to the internal sovereignty and then proceed to consider how far those rights have been cut down by Paramountcy, treaty, usage or sufferance. In construing the treaties and in considering how far they have been modified or lapsed or been broken, principles of international law on the validity and construction of treaties would be at any rate primarily applicable. The question has arisen by reason of the statement in the Manipur proclamation (Mukerji, Vol. 1 pp. 588) that " the principles of International law have no bearing upon the relations between the Government of India as representing the Queen Empress on the one hand, and the Native States under suzerainty of Her Majesty on the other."

The words must be read in their context. It seems plain that the States owe a loyalty to the Crown. Whether this is to be implied from their surrender of external sovereignty in return for security and protection, or whether it is a superadded and admitted obligation does not affect the matter. Such a duty is of course unknown as between full independent States. The British Government treated the act of the Manipur State as an express breach of this obligation, and as such claimed to deal with it as an act of rebellion, rather than as a hostile act of an independent power. If it were to be treated as a hostile act of an independent power, the British Government, if they had proceeded regularly in accordance with the international law, would have declared war and obtained a treaty of peace under which those responsible might have been handed over to be punished and other terms imposed. These would have been the forms. In fact they treated it as an act of disloyalty or rebellion. We think it correct to say that their action in so doing was justified. We think it correct to say that in the ordinary sense in which words are used, principles of international law are not applicable to acts which are patently acts of disloyalty. On the other hand we think it is correct to say that principles of international law have no bearing on the general relations between the Crown and Indian States.

RIGHTS OF STATES TO OBSERVANCE OF TREATY

Q : *D.* At present disputes between the Indian States and the Government of India as to Treaty rights or otherwise are settled by decisions of the Government of India against which the States can appeal to the Secretary of State whose decision is regarded as final. Should the States not be satisfied with this procedure, can they as a matter of right, claim to have some further appeal to, or right to negotiate with His Majesty's British Government ? Generally, what line could they be justified in taking in urging that the present procedure should be altered ?

A : The words " Right and Appeal " are misleading if applied without careful definition in this connection. A right ordinarily means a legal right enforceable in a court of law. In connection with the kind of question which we have to consider the States have no such rights. Their rights arise under treaties or by virtue of the Sovereignty remaining in them. If rights under a treaty are violated by one party, the only remedy of the other party is to complain, and if that is unavailing, to treat the treaty as no longer binding on him and finally to declare war. The word " right " might therefore be read in this sense. " Have the States under their treaties or by virtue of their position a right, etc., " in other words, is a refusal by the Crown to consider through the Imperial Government or otherwise, a matter in issue between the States and the Secretary of State or the Government of India, a breach of treaty or in any way improper having regard to the Sovereignty of the State ? The answer we think is " No ". The Crown, broadly speaking, can within the limits of constitutional law and practice delegate any particular branch of its affairs to whom it pleases. It has delegated the management of its relations with the States, first to the East India Company and then to the Secretary and the Government of India. Though probably, the States have not always been satisfied with the acts of the Company or of the Government, the treaties and dealings have been on the basis of that delegation. We are clearly of opinion that although the States are in relation with the Crown that does not confer any right to claim that their affairs shall be considered by somebody other than the appointed delegate of the Crown, although this must be read in the light of our answer to E below.

On the other hand, each party to a treaty has the " Right " to call upon the other party to fulfil it ; if doubts arise, to claim

to negotiate with a view to clearing them up ; if treaties are broken, to be satisfied that such breaches will not occur in the future. In particular if the machinery set up by one party for dealing with the treaty affairs is in fact unsatisfactory, the other party may probably claim to have it modified so as to bring about a more satisfactory state of affairs. These " Rights " are not however rights in any legal sense. Each party to a treaty may exercise them, but if this leads to no result there is no legal remedy.

We are however clear as to the line which the States should take up. It is not open to the States to complain of the mere fact of delegation. Any complaint to have force must show that the dealing by the Crown's delegate is unsatisfactory. Assuming the States can adduce evidence to show that the decisions of the Government of India are or might be breaches of treaty or usage or on general ground of policy unfair to the States, we think they could properly base their complaints on two main grounds. Firstly, they could submit on the evidence that the delegate had not in fact carried out the letter or the spirit of the Crown's obligations. Secondly, they could point out the unsatisfactory character of the present procedure. The Crown has two distinct functions and obligations in India. It is responsible for the Government of British India and has the obligation of a Ruler to his subjects, so far as British India is concerned. It also has obligations to the States which are largely in the nature of treaty obligations to external powers. These obligations at times conflict. Fiscal legislation is an obvious area where conflict might arise. An even simpler example would be the amount of compensation to be paid to the States from the revenues of British India for land required for a railway or for any other purpose. We understand in certain cases land was taken in the States without compensation, though compensation was paid to the land owners in British India. It is no doubt true that within the Government of India, the Political Department is charged with the care of the Crown's obligation to the States ; neverthless, that department is a branch of the Government of India. In any case, so far as the States are concerned they are confronted with a single constitutional entity. Although that entity is responsible for the carrying out of the Crown's duties to the State such duty may from time to time conflict with the interest of British India. We are not saying at the moment that other machinery is practicable nor have we sufficient mate-

rial to expression opinion on how strong a case the States have.

We are asked, whether as a practical matter the States had a right to petition the Crown. We think the States would be perfectly entitled to put forward a petition or a request for a consideration of matters in which they felt themselves aggrieved in any form. Having regard to the reference to His Majesty in Acts of Parliament and to the personal message from Queen Victoria, Edward VII, and from George V, to the Princes with regard to the maintenance of their rights and privileges, we think no valid objection could be taken to a petition or memorial addressed to the King or the King in Council. Whether such methods will be wise or politic is another matter. It is also important to remember that the question on whose advice the King acted in dealing with such a petition or memorial would be entirely an internal matter to be decided by the Crown acting through its appropriate advisers and Ministers and we think that the King acting as he would on the advice of the Prime Minister would refer such a petition to the Secretary of State for India.

We also think that in the event of a dispute which clearly raises questions of a legal nature, the States would be acting properly in suggesting and requesting that the matter was a suitable one for a reference to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council under Section 4 of 3 and 4. William IV, C 41. Again it is entirely a question for the Crown whether it seeks the advice of the Judicial Committee as it did in the S. Rhodesia case or whether it acts on the advice of the appropriate ministers, in the ordinary way.

FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND STATES

Q: *E.* Having regard to the possible changes in the constitution of the Government of India, are the Indian States bound by treaty or usage or otherwise to accept the exercise by such future Government of India of the powers or rights *vis-a-vis* the States, exercised by the present Government of India? Would any such change afford the States a *prima facie* case for claiming that the present procedure should be altered?

A: As we have said, the Crown has a right to delegate the conduct of its affairs in any way that it chooses. There is however a principle applicable to treaties, as to other agreements, which Hall formulates as follows:—

"Neither party to a contract can make its binding effect dependent at his will upon conditions other than those contem-

plated at the moment when the contract was entered into and on the other hand, a contract ceases to be binding so soon as anything which forms an implied condition of its obligatory force at the time of its conclusion is essentially altered"? [*International Law*, pages 342-3 6th Edn]. This principle would apply to the body delegated to deal with questions arising under a treaty and would also apply to conditions grown up by usage. When the East India Company was abolished, the States, if they had thought fit, might perhaps have been justified in putting forward a case based on the contention that the Crown was altering the conditions on the strength of which the treaties were made. This case might have had no merits on investigation, but in point of form, it would have had a proper basis. Since 1858 the Crown has administered its affairs with the States through the Secretary of State and the Government of India and its officers. This has been one condition of the continuance of the relationship between the States and the Crown. Under the present system, the Governor-General or the Governor-General in Council deals with the States' affairs and gives a decision, but has not under the Statute any final decision. That is in the Secretary of State. The Government of India (excluding the Secretary-of-State) does, however, play a very important part and does deal with the States' question as a delegate of the Crown. If the Crown completely altered the basis and constitution of the Government of India, so that for instance, the Governor-General assumed the position *quoad* the Government of British India, of a Governor of a Dominion, and British India was governed by a Government fully responsible to an elected chamber, it is plain that the Government of India would have become a very different body. We think the States would have strong grounds for contending that the Government of British India so constituted should not have the same powers and should not play the same part in dealing with their affairs as the present Government of India; and also for contending that some safeguards should be given to prevent powers delegated to such Government of British India being used in a manner which directly affected their admitted rights and interests. The contention would not have merely a formal basis. A Government responsible to an Indian electorate might find itself in a very difficult position if it was saddled with the responsibility of fulfilling the Crown's obligations to the States.

SUBSIDIARY QUESTIONS

Q: (1) Does the term "any territory" in the Government of India Act, 1858 Section 1, include the Indian States?

A: This part of the question is vesting two different things in Her Majesty, (a) all territories in the possession of or under the Government, etc., (b) all rights vested in the said Company in relation to any territories. The right which the Company had, of making treaties with, and peace or war on the States, was, we think, a right in relation to the territories of the States, and it was such a right as is covered by the words of the Section. "Any Territories" does therefore include the States. The right in relation to the territory is the right of making peace, war, and treaties etc., as delegated to the Company in the above Act

Q: (2) What is the meaning of the term "under the Government of the said Company" in the above Act?

A: If, as we understand, there were tribal areas which might be said to be under the Government but not in the possession of the East India Company, the meaning of these words seems plain. The territories of the States were neither in the possession nor under the Government of the Company.

Q: (3) What is the significance of the words "So far as they are in force at the commencement of the Act" in the Government of India Act, 1915, Section 132?

A: These words appear for the first time in the Act of 1915. In our view the words were inserted to prevent the Act reviving treaties made by the Company which had been modified in any way. If a treaty had been modified expressly by a latter treaty or other effective instrument, the application of the words is clear. In so far as usages have had effectively modified certain provision of treaties before the Act was passed then these words preserve such modification. They are a Statutory recognition of the existing position. They could not be used themselves to support the argument for modifications by usage.

Q: (4) Whether refusal by the Crown to reconsider a decision of the Government of India would be itself a breach of the obligations of the Crown to the States?

A: We have already dealt with this in our opinion on the general questions. The answer is "No".

Q: (5) What effect, if any, has legislation by Parliament on the States of India, whether with regard to sovereign or treaty rights or otherwise?

A: The jurisdiction of the British Government in the States

is considered by Lee-Warner on page 346. The broad position is that the territory of the Indian States not being British territory Parliament has no jurisdiction. On the other hand, as the Crown through the Secretary of State and the Government of India does exercise certain powers granted by treaty or required by usage in or in relation to the State, such powers could be dealt with by Act of Parliament.

Q: (6) Does Section 132 of the Government of India Act, 1915, confer a right on the Indian Princes to approach the Crown if dissatisfied with the decision of the Government of India or the Secretary of State?

A: This question has already been dealt with. The answer is "No." On the other hand if there have in fact been breaches of treaties, the States can undoubtedly point to this Section as showing that the obligations of the Crown to fulfil the treaties has been affirmed in the most solemn and formal manner.

Q: (7) Trials of Indian Princes: Has a tribunal so appointed any and what jurisdiction over an Indian Prince (of a treaty not Sanad State) or his subjects? If so why and in what way?

A: We think the answer is "No". The Crown has no right to say that the State *must* be bound by the findings of a tribunal unless the State chooses to submit to the jurisdiction of such tribunal. We do not understand that there is anything in any of the treaties to this effect, nor do we think it could be implied. We think the Crown is, by appointing such a tribunal, merely informing itself. If it acts on the finding of such a tribunal it may or may not be committing an act which is in effect a breach of the rights of the States. If it is not a breach no question arises. If it is, the State can only lodge a complaint. If the complaint were disregarded the British Government in the hypothetical assumed case would be committing a breach of obligations but there is no legal or other remedy at present available to provide a sanction.

Q: (8) In view of the fact that the Government of India is a subordinate part of the British Empire, is the statement in paragraph 4, of the Viceroy's letter to H.E.H. the Nizam of Hyderabad correct?

A: We do not think it is incorrect, because the Government of India is a subordinate part of the British Empire. The Empire can, as we have stated, arrange its affairs as it chooses. It can delegate its sovereignty to the Secretary of State or the

Government of India in any particular matters. We think the latter part of the sentence as to negotiating on an equal footing is open to question. This is presumably not intended to refer to the superior power of the British Empire; such power no doubt always gives a party a favourable position in negotiation if he chooses to rely on it. If this meaning is excluded we think the phrase is unfortunate. Assume mutual obligations between a paramount power and a subordinate power and assume a dispute between them. It is surely wrong to say that negotiations are not to be carried on an equal footing.

Q: (9) Do the subjects of the Indian States owe allegiance to the British Crown?

A: In the ordinary sense, No. Allegiance is the word used for subjects and the subjects of the States are not subjects of the Crown. On the other hand, the States by surrendering their external sovereignty, no doubt undertake not to work against the British Empire at home or abroad. There is also a consequential obligation of loyalty which is broadly speaking, admitted. In a sense, therefore, there is a duty of allegiance. It is a good example of the difficulty of applying words to the unique position of the Indian States?

Q: (10) In view of the fact that no law of nationalisation exists in the States, who is a subject of the state?

Q: A: This is a question on which it would be very difficult to give an opinion in doubtful cases, nor do we think a study of it would throw any light on the real questions before us.

Q: (11) Can the future Government of India (responsible to the people) claim to be the Paramount Power? If so, can it claim the right to (a) intervene in the affairs of the States: (b) decide disputed succession; (c) disregard the personal wishes of a ruler; (d) legislate in fiscal or other matters which would affect adversely the interests of the States.

A: The powers of the future hypothetical Government of India depend on what powers are conferred on it expressly or impliedly by the Act of Parliament which sets it up. It is, therefore, impossible to give any satisfactory answer to these questions. We can however, we think, express the view that if the British Government propose to confer on it the rights and powers of dealing with the States at present possessed by the Government of India in States, these would have a strong case for opposing any such delegation.

Q: (12) Can the Government of India, by its own declaration or Legislative Act, i.e., without the consent of the rulers transfer to itself the rights and obligations under the treaties with the States? Rights to (a) insist upon or withhold permission for the employment of Europeans; (b) insist upon exemption of its troops from payment of States' taxes; (c) set up minority administrations or regencies when no minority exists; (d) make grant of powers (ruling powers) or their assumption by the ruler subject to the condition that the young ruler has received the education and training that in their eyes will qualify him to rule over men. (Curzon, Alwar).

Obligations equal to (a) the enforcement of Matrilineal descent; (b) the protection against external aggression and internal commotion.

Q: (13) Will the future Government of India have the right to take away or reduce titles and salutes as a punishment?

Q: (14) If the future Government of India will not be competent to exercise the rights of the present Government how will inter-Statal disputes, e.g., (a) boundary disputes, and (b) surrender of criminals be settled?

A: These questions have been dealt with. If the new Government of India had conferred on it the powers at present exercised by the Secretary of State, it could do all such things as can now be done by the Secretary of State. If it had not those powers conferred on it, it certainly could not by its own legislative act give itself those powers. No doubt, of course, the States would come in contact with the new Government of British India, and in certain matters, such as extradition, present agreements might continue. Numerous questions of detail would be raised and would have to be dealt with. We can only state in the broadest possible way what would be in our opinion the right general view in which the position should be approached.

Sir Leslie Scott's Views

Sir Leslie Scott wrote the following letter to the Editor of *The Law Quarterly Review* for publication in the July issue of the *Quarterly*.

Sir,—You ask me on my return from India what opinions I have formed upon the legal and constitutional problems presented by the relationship between the Indian States on the one hand

and the Crown and the Government of British India on the other. This is the first question referred by the Secretary of State to the Indian States Committee, of which Sir Harcourt Butler is Chairman; and as I am, in my capacity of counsel for the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes, to address the Committee in July upon that very subject, it is better that I should reserve my considered reply for your October number. But a note of some of the questions raised may be of use.

The political issues are of first-class importance to the future of India as a whole. Their wise solution will affect directly the successful accomplishment by Sir John Simon and his colleagues of the task imposed by Parliament upon the Statutory Commission for British India. From an Imperial standpoint a statesmanlike treatment of the Princes now, may well prove a vital factor in the future attitude of India towards the British Empire. Consequently the more that public attention is focused on the position of the Indian States, and the more the profession thinks out the legal aspects of it the better.

The relationship between the Crown and the Indian States is unique. There is nothing in the world to-day and there has been nothing in history at all like it. It does not fall within the ambit of international law; for the States are not independent nations and cannot make war and peace. They have entrusted the whole business of their foreign relations and defence to the Crown. As Paramount Power, the Crown of the United Kingdom has undertaken to protect them from all dangers, external and internal—to preserve their frontiers, their constitutions and their rulers—and to keep available all necessary naval and military forces. In some respects the Crown is the guardian; each State is its ward. To such a relationship international law has no application.

But equally it is outside municipal law. Although sovereignty has been divided as a result of the Princes giving their consent—evidenced by treaty or other form of agreement—to transfer to the Crown some of the functions of their sovereignty, each Prince remains the true sovereign of his State, in respect of all those functions of sovereignty, which he has not consented to transfer to the Crown. And his subjects are not British subjects. He is amenable to no Court outside his State. No legislation of the British Parliament or of the British Indian Legislature binds him or his subjects; nor can British Indian taxation be imposed upon his State.

To what system of legal principles then are the relations of an Indian State to the Crown referable? There is no legal decision to serve as precedent, no complete analogy to guide. Resort must be had to first principles of law. We must think things out for ourselves. It is almost a virgin field for the lawyer.

However, certain broad propositions emerge pretty clearly :—

The fundamental tie is consent, and its recognition by Britain is unequivocal. The British nation is irrevocably committed by the pronouncements of Kings and Viceroys, to the scrupulous observances of all its contractual undertakings to the Indian States—which occupy one-third of India and contain over seventy millions of people.

One quotation will suffice. King George in 1921 made this proclamation : In My former proclamation I repeated the assurance given on many occasions by My Royal predecessors and Myself of My determination ever to maintain unimpaired the privileges, rights, and dignities of the Princes of India. The Princes may rest assured that this pledge remains inviolate and inviolable.'

(2) Those contracts are between sovereigns—the Princes and the Crown—not the Company or the Government of British India.

(3) The relationship is wholly legal—a nexus of mutual rights and obligations. It is in no sense arbitrary. Those rights and obligations may not always be easy to define, but they are none the less real and ascertainable because they have not hitherto been scrutinized.

(4) If one were speaking of contracts between private individuals, one would say that the contracts between the Princes and the Crown were personal—incapable of being performed by anyone else. The Princes in making them gave their confidence to the British Crown and Nation, and the Crown cannot assign the contracts to any third party. The British Government as Paramount Power has undertaken the defence of all the States, and therefore, to remain in India with whatever military and naval forces may be requisite to enable it to discharge that obligation. It cannot hand over those forces to any other Government—to a foreign Power such as France or Japan ; to a Dominion Government such as Canada or Australia ; nor even to British India.

(5) How far the Crown can delegate to the Government of British India, as its agent, the discharge of its treaty obligations to the States is also matter for consideration. The Crown can normally choose its agents. But an agent cannot act where his interest may conflict with his duty. In all matters of common concern with the States—customs, railways, posts, the salt monopoly, etc.—there is always the possibility that the interests of British India may not be identical with the interests of a particular State. The Crown's duty is, or may be, to safeguard the interests of the States—particularly in the case of minority administration. Should the interests of the agent be given the chance of conflicting with the duty of the principal?

In all these matters it is essential to get the legal relationship made clear. When that has been done, suitable constitutional machinery for harmonious working between the two sides of India can be devised, and the States have already made it clear that they are ready and willing to fall in with such a plan on reasonable lines.

Goldsmith Building,
Temple.
May 29, 1928.

LESLIE SCOTT.

HOUSE OF LORDS DEBATE ON INDIAN STATES

Lord Olivier had given Notice to call attention to questions arising in regard to the Government of Indian States not forming parts of any Provinces of British India ; to ask His Majesty's Government whether they have in view any scheme for dealing with such questions concurrently and consistently with any amendments of the constitution of British Indian Government that may commend themselves to Parliament in the outcome of the Inquiry now being made by the Commission which has been appointed under the Government of India Act ; and to move for Papers.

LORD OLIVIER

LORD OLIVIER after a few introductory remarks said :

Even before the last Government of India Act was drawn up it had become evident that developments would arise, and were likely in the future further to arise, out of that Constitution, which would lead to the necessity of reconsidering the relations of Indian States to the Indian Government, and I think, I am right in saying that, arising out of the views of the Government of India, my noble friend Lord Chelmsford almost immediately took up the policy of somewhat altering the relations of certain Indian Rulers with the Indian Government. That is to say, they began to substitute direct relations for the relationship of the Indian Princes and the Provincial Governments, and in a considerable number of States that alteration has been made and I imagine that alteration of relations is still in consideration with regard to the others. It was obviously a reasonable and necessary development because the more the Provincial Governments became constitutional Governments resting upon an elective basis and having Ministers and Cabinets responsible to the electors, the more difficult would it be for the Indian States to accept the position of reporting to Provincial Governments, especially if the responsibilities of the Governor of the Province itself were transferred in any respect to the Councils. That beginning of the alteration of the relations has been set on foot.

Further, it became obvious that if the purposes and ideas with which the Statutory Commission was set up namely, of a further division of the Indian Government—were pursued in the direction in which almost all those in India who advocate constitutional reform desire, that is, of delegating a good deal of the responsibility of the Secretary of State and some of the responsibility of the Governor-General to the Council, in that case, again, the position of the Rulers of Indian States with regard to the Government of India would be materially changed, and as regards many of their interests—interests of defence, interests of customs and of railways, all those matters which are now dealt with by negotiation between the Viceroy and the Indian States—it would become a question, assuming that there were responsibility in the Assembly, of an Assembly responsible not to the Indian States but to a totally different constituency. The Indian Rulers have shown themselves to be very keenly aware of that. They have moved in the matter and indicated their view that in any development of the Constitution of India, they must not be placed in any respect under the control of an elected Assembly to which they did not contribute and that they did not desire any alteration of their present relations and responsibilities as between themselves and the Crown.

Arising out of that, the Government of India would give considerable consideration to what, after all, is a necessary development. There is one step in those developments. A Committee was sitting under Sir Harcourt Butler, which took the very necessary first step of ascertaining what were the treaty and constitutional relations between the principal Indian States and His Majesty's Government. That Committee has been sitting for some time and the question of the constitutional position which was first given to be cleared up, the constitutional position of those Indian Rulers in relation to His Majesty's Government in India, has been studied and indeed argued by Counsel with very great ability. That part of the necessary preparation is proceeding, but I submit to Your Lordships that in my opinion it is a very small part of the preparation that is required for the consideration of this very grave subject. It is going to be a very great subject and no one can conceal from himself the recognition of the fact that now that we have embarked upon the path of the Indian Constitutional reform, this country, with all its responsibilities, has embarked upon a course involving responsibilities which are perhaps wider than many of the public recognise.

Sir Harcourt Butler deals only with about 105 directly represented States and about another 120 of indirectly represented States. But as Your Lordships know, there are about 560 States altogether and the position and the future relations of those States with any future Government of India has yet to be determined. So far as I am aware no steps have been taken for dealing either with the problem of the future relations of the States represented in the Chamber of Princes or with the problem of the relations of the other States with the Indian Government. What I am asking His Majesty's Government is whether they have in view any scheme for dealing with those questions, with which we ought to be in some measure prepared to deal, I submit in anticipation of any finding that may be made by Sir John Simon's Commission. If we are not beforehand in the matter any consideration of the future Indian Constitution must again suffer very considerable delay while those difficult promlems of fitting in the Indian States into the Constitution are being considered.

I am not going to advocate any views or opinions of my own upon the subject. I would like to quote Sir Malcolm Hailey, an Indian public servant, for whose ability and intelligence every one who knows him has the highest possible respect During the discussions in the Legislative Assembly on Dominion self-government for India, Sir Malcolm Hailey said that the Government of India would like to know

> "Whether the States would continue as heretofore to deal with the Governor-General in Council who is responsible to the British Parliament or with the Executive Government responsible to the Indian Legislature."

That is the sort of question which necessarily arises, and, so far as I am aware, we are taking no steps to inform Parliament or to inform public opinion, either in India or here, as to what lines might possibly be taken in regard to the matter.

Very great questions are involved. First of all, there are directly the feelings and honour of the Indian Rulers themselves and their own determination as to what they will agree to. Then there are questions with regard to the subsidiary States, whether, and if so how, the Indian Princes and the other States could be fitted as regards all India interests into any kind of federation, and in regard to what interests they would continue not to have direct relations with the Assembly but would continue, possibly, to have direct relations with His Majesty through

the Secretary of State for India. I apprehend it would not, or it might not be possible for them to continue to have those relations which they now have with the Viceroy through a constitutionally responsible Governor.General or the Secretary of State for India in Council as at present constituted. Some alteration, it seems to me, will have to be made with regard to those relations. That is a general constitutional question, and I want to know what steps His Majesty's Government are taking to set on foot the consideration of those questions either in consultation with the Government of India or by a reference to such a Committee as my noble friend has been induced to promise to set up. I think that the general consideration of such a question might be suitable for such a Committee to undertake. It is analogous to the question of the constitutional changes that may be recommended by the Simon Commission which it has been said, would be referred to such a Joint Select Committee.

Beyond that there are very wide questions with regard, if I may say so, to the internal constitutions of the States; whether and how you are going to fit States constituted as at present into an Indian Government in which the whole of British India is governed on representative constitutional lines. Many of the Indian Princes are extremely able and extremely patriotic men and we have the highest admiration for them; but on occasions there have been very strong reasons for thinking that Indian States were not in all respects well governed, and in a minority of cases we can point to certain instances where it has been the definite opinion of the Viceroy that the States were not well governed and some slight intervention has had to be made. That arises from the responsibility which the Government of India has for the good Government of the States. That responsibility is acknowledged and cannot be denied.

I would like to quote from a very important Despatch of my noble friend Lord Reading, in which he very pertinently set forth his own views with regard to the obligations of His Majesty's Government and their rights with regard to Indian Rulers. He said :—

> "The right of the British Government to intervene in the internal affairs of Indian States is another instance of the consequences necessarily involved in the supremacy of the British Crown, ... But the internal no less than the external security which the Ruling Princes enjoy is due

ultimately to the protecting power of the British Government, and where Imperial interests are concerned or the general welfare of the people of a State is seriously and grievously affected by the action of the Government it is with the Paramount Power that the ultimate responsibility of taking remedial action, if necessary, must lie. The varying degrees of internal sovereignty which the Rulers enjoy are all subject to the due exercise by the Paramount Power of this responsibility."

That was a clear statement on the part of my noble friend the Marquess of Reading, and it implies that His Majesty's Government did not, on account of the sovereignty of the Princes, waive their responsibility for the internal affairs of a State.

Most, if not all of these Principalities are arbitrary and absolute governments. Everything depends upon the autocratic will of the Sovereign. With regard to the laws, with regard to the administration of Revenues, with regard to the appointment of justices and with regard to many mattters which in our own constitution have been taken out of the power of the Sovereign—those matters are there absolutely within the power of the Sovereign, and are liable, and sometimes subject to abuse. That is a position which is very keenly recognised by a great number of the Indian subjects of those Princes, and we have recently had in England a Deputation headed by Ramachandra Rao, a very distinguished Indian servant, which put forward in a temperate manner some of the criticisms which they have to make upon the present constitutions of Indian States which render misgovernment always possible and sometimes inevitable. When you are reconstituting the whole framework of Indian Government and are considering the question how far the government of the Indian States can be filled into that framework, I think it will be found impossible to disregard the question as to whether the autocratic power of the Princes should not in some degree be restricted and delegated. That question will arise, and I do not express any opinion on it myself.

Throughout the whole of the British Indian States that is the opinion of those who are advocating constitutional reform, and unquestionably it is the view of many who are advocating constitutional reform in the Indian States themselves. A question was asked in another place the other day on this subject

to which Lord Winterton, the Under Secretary of State for India, gave a reply. Questions were being asked, as to how was it possible for the subjects of Indian States to make their wishes known to the Governor-General and Lord Winterton gave a reply which I shall quote. I do not wish to criticise the reply too severely. It was given at the end of a long string of supplementary questions and possibly was given not with great consideration. Lord Winterton said :—

> " They can make their position known by writing to the newspapers, by having political meetings, and in various other ways. That is a question quite distinct from whether or not they should be able to give evidence before this Committee."

The noble Marquess (the Marquess of Reading) will admit that that was a sketchy answer.

It is not quite open to the subjects of Indian States to write to the newspapers. We have certainly established considerable protection for the Princes against writing in newspapers. The question of whether an article is appropriate or not is a difficult subject for decision by a Judge who is the servant of an Indian Prince, for his decision might possibly be against the Prince. As regards the holding of meetings and agitations for constitutional reform in India, I do not know what would happen in the more liberal States, but I have a very strong opinion, founded upon certain incidents which have occurred, that in some, public meetings for constitutional agitation would be repressed with some severity. Lord Winterton's reply was really, in its nature, rather derisory and did not deal with the question at all. There ought to be, and no doubt there is, in so far as the Government of India exercises its responsibility for good government, some way, when dealing with questions of constitutional reform, of getting put forward reasonable presentations in favour of such reform in the Indian States.

I hope I do not put the matter too strongly. I want to have some means of getting into public consideration reasonable proposals for constitutional reform in the Indian States. If those States are to be brought into any kind of federation with the rest of India, you may be sure that matter will arise. It has already arisen in India and is being strongly agitated by persons there. On that ground, therefore, I also ask the noble Lord whether His Majesty's Government have in view any scheme for dealing with these questions which are likely to arise ? The questions briefly are these : First of all, what is to be the rela-

tion of the Indian States to the Indian Princes in any revised Constitution with an Indian Assembly or with His Majesty the King ? Secondly, in any such federated Constitution, will it be possible for His Majesty's Government to maintain in its fullness the present absolute autocracy of the Indian Prince ? It is a very difficult question, but it will have to be considered. I think those are the two main points—what is to be the relation between the States and the Government, and whether there is to be any kind of suggestion or recommendation made to Indian Princes with regard to their own Constitution. That is a question on which I express no opinion at the present time and I ask for no opinion, but I hope the noble Viscount recognises—I am sure he does recognise—that these are questions which have to be dealt with. All I ask now is this : Has His Majesty's Government any scheme in contemplation for setting up an appropriate authority or Committee to consider these questions in advance, so that we may have some kind of guidance to help us in dealing with the matter when the Report of the Simon Commission comes before Parliament ? I beg to move for Papers.

LORD HARDINGE

LORD HARDINGE of Penshurst said in the course of the debate :—My Lords, I cannot help thinking that the motion which has been put before your Lordships by the noble Lord is somewhat premature in view of the fact that it is made before the publication of the Simon and Butler reports. I do not propose to enter into abstruse questions of the constitutional reform of the Indian States, but in view of what has been said by the noble Lord, I should like to say a few words upon the position of the Ruling Princes. In the first place, I would like to emphasise the fact that the Ruling Princes are one of the most loyal and devoted elements in India. Their loyalty to the King and to the Government is unsurpassed. Although memories are short nowadays I would like to remind your Lordships of the offers made by the Ruling Princes at the outbreak of the War—offers of men, money, hospital ships, aeroplanes and every conceivable thing that might be needed. These offers were made spontaneously and they were all fulfilled. I may even mention that there was to my knowledge one of the Maharajas who offered to sell all his jewels to provide money for the War. These offers, when reported by the Secretary of State, evoked great enthusiasm in both Houses of Parliament. Heavy sacrifices of men and

money were made and no help that was ever asked of them was refused. Several of the Ruling Princes led their own contingents to the seat of war.

Since those days, what were in my time in India merely meetings of a certain number of Princes under the "aegis" of the Viceroy to discuss educational and other questions and questions affecting themselves, have developed into the creation of a Chamber of Princes where such questions and other general policy come under discussion. They are now a corporate body with definite policies of their own and form an integral part of the machinery of the Government in India. Formerly the affairs of the Ruling Princes were dealt with by the Government of India or in the department. The absurdity of this arrangement induced the creation of a separate Political Department dealing exclusively with the affairs of the Ruling Princes and under the direct supervision of the Viceroy. Moreover, in recent years control of the Ruling Princes has been gradually withdrawn from the Provincial Governments and concentrated under the Political Department of the Government of India. I recount these facts to show that while rapid constitutional progress has been made in British India, the Ruling Princes have been slowly developing into a corporate body alongside of British India but practically independent of it.

It cannot be denied that the forms of government in British India are more advanced than in the Indian States, but nevertheless the tendency in these States is towards progress, not unwisely rapid, and in spite of the criticisms of the noble Lord these States as a whole are well governed and meet the needs of the population. There are some States such as Mysore, which really serves a model and could not be better administered. Of course, there must be, and will always be, questions at issue between the Ruling Princes and the Government of India, and these questions can well be settled by conferences and by arbitral or other tribunals, but I can conceive no step that would be more of a step backwards, or that would be more resented by the Ruling Princes, than any scheme by which they might be placed in a position of subservience to, or at mercy of the Legislative Assembly of even a Central Government or of a Provincial Government. The Government of India, as your Lordships are aware, has treaties of alliance and otherwise with the Ruling Princes. I look forward to the day when these treaties with a very loyal patriotic and devoted body may be deve-

loped and strengthened to the mutual advantage of this country and of India.

LORD READING

THE MARQUESS OF READING said:—My Lords, the subject which has been introduced by my noble friend is undoubtedly of the utmost importance, but I confess that I am a little perplexed as to the object of raising it at this moment when we have the Harcourt Butler Committee dealing especially with some points affecting the Ruling Princes and the Simon Commission, at present in India, whose Report we shall all of course await with the greatest interest. One wonders at the suggestion that some scheme should be put forward by the Government at this moment. I presume it is only intended to be for private discussion and not in any way for public debate when we have not yet the Report of the Commission before us. I should have thought it quite unnecessary to intervene in this debate but for some observations which fell from my noble friend. I imagine that he had no intention whatever of reflecting in any way upon the Ruling Princes as a body.

Lord Olivier: Hear, hear.

The Marquess of Reading: Certain observations made by him gave his view of the good government in a great many States, but on the other hand he did give indications which might disturb the Ruling Princes very much. My noble friend Lord Hardinge, who has just addressed your Lordships, has dealt with some aspects of the Ruling Princes' constitutional position. I would take the opportunity of saying that during the whole of my experience in India, no more loyal body could be found than the Ruling Princes. Lord Hardinge spoke of the services they rendered in the war and their desire to help in every way. During my period of office such questions did not arise, but nevertheless there are numbers of considerations that constantly arise in which the Ruling Princes might make difficult objections, and I desire to state emphatically that I have never found the Princes, speaking of them as a body—there may be individual cases, of course—slow to recognise the necessity of making any concession or falling in with any view that might be put by the Government of India, founded upon the desire to protect or strengthen India or in any way to help Indian interests.

There are, of course, questions affecting their own States which are discussed with the Viceroy and the Government of

India. Your Lordships are aware that under the present constitution the affairs of the Princes are dealt with by the Governor-General in Council—that is, by the Viceroy with the assistance of the Executive Council. There is no Minister for the Political Department, but their affairs are dealt with entirely by the Viceroy himself with the assistance of the Political Secretary. Those of Your Lordships who may not be familiar with the constitutional position may need to be reminded that the Departments have their members of the Council who meet in what is the equivalent of a Cabinet with the Viceroy, but the political affairs that relate to the Princes are dealt with entirely by the Viceroy himself—that is to say, he has charge of them, instead of their being in the charge of any particular member. It is on account of this procedure that some difficulties suggested themselves to the Princes in view of an extension of the reforms.

There is no doubt, as my noble friend truly said, that they are alarmed at the notion that they may find themselves dealing with the Governor-General in a Council composed of the Governor-General and Ministers responsible to the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State, or in other words to the Central Indian Legislature, and that they would thus find a change in the position that they occupy at present. Strictly speaking of course, this would not be so, because they would still be in relation with the Governor-General in Council, but at the same time the position of the Governor-General would have been very materially changed. As your Lordships are aware, the members of the Council are appointed by His Majesty and are responsible to the King and the British Parliament.

What changes, if any, will be made, and whether any recommendation is to be made by the Simon Commission which will affect indirectly the position of the Princes, nobody can tell, and I do not at the moment intend to speculate upon the report which will, in due course, be presented. But I do desire to emphasise that the Princes themselves, so far as I am aware—and I think I understand their views in this matter—wish to maintain as closely as they can, relations with the Viceroy as the representative of the King. They take their stand upon their treaties and they claim that they should have access, as they have always had, to the Viceroy, in order to put before him any facts that they desire. I can imagine very well that, if a change were to be made in the appointment of the members of the Council, this would very materially affect the position of the Princes,

and indeed no one can gainsay that they would have to consult upon their affairs with the Governor-General and Ministers who would be responsible to the Legislative Assembly. In other words, they would then be subject to the Legislative Assembly, and at present they are not. It is true that under the constitution there are restrictions upon the legislation that can be proposed in the Legislative Assembly and very definite limitations upon the matters that the Assembly can raise.

There is one other point which I think I must touch upon. I refer to the question of the relation of the Princes to the Paramount Power, in other words to the Crown, which is, of course, of the utmost importance. I do not wish in any way to travel outside the scope of this question by dilating upon the difficulties that present themselves, and apparently, to some extent at any rate, may be agitating the minds of the Princes, but in the Despatch that I sent containing the answer to a letter of the Nizam of Hyderabad I did attempt, in conjunction with the Secretary of State, to define the exact position. I think that one special consideration must always be borne in mind. The Crown is the Paramount Power, and the Princes have their different degrees of sovereignty which vary among their numbers. When you proceed to those that have no internal sovereignty, you find many more restrictions and limitations, but with regard to those 90 or 100 Princes that have undoubted internal sovereignty their position is that they administer their own affairs. They do not of course deal with foreign affairs. Those are dealt with by the Governor-General in Council, and they include all matters which affect the military position of India or even her position in relation to the air. Here there can be no question that the Paramount Power is supreme, and the relations that have been laid down and are well understood, and were the subject of very close search and study before the Despatch was made, are now pretty clearly defined.

There are, however, some questions which have never been settled and are now being discussed before the Committee over which Sir Harcourt Butler presides. Sir Harcourt Butler is specially qualified to preside over that Committee, in that he was at one time during his service in India a very able Political Secretary and has also been Governor of the United Provinces. The relations are very definite. We do not interfere with the internal administration of a State unless there is what is termed gross maladministration. I think it would be unwise to attempt

to define more closely what is meant by that term. It is sufficient to enable the Governor-General in Council to intervene when there is a condition of affairs in the State under a Ruling Prince which is one of maladministration, not merely in one particular instance, but of such a character that it can be described as gross. All these matters are, as it seems to me, very clearly understood at the present moment, but there are questions which have agitated the Princes, in relation, for example, to tariffs, which have been imposed in India and which have made certain difficulties.

I am not going to discuss them, however, because they are the subject of consideration, but I must draw attention to what Lord Hardinge said with regard to the Princes and the rights that they have in their Chamber of Princes. To talk of them as a corporate body, in the sense in which he used the term is, I think, going a little further than is justified by the constitution. The Chamber of Princes has the power, and indeed the duty, of discussing certain matters, but there are limits, and one must always remember that some of the most powerful and important Princes do not attend the Chamber of Princes. They make a practice of not attending, and consequently one can hardly say that you have the views of all the Princes in any resolution passed by the Chamber of Princes. Whatever the Princes may do, I feel sure that they will not desire to be placed under the Legislative Assembly. My impression is that they have never hesitated to make that clear, and anyone at all familiar with the subject will understand that. Indeed, it would abrogate the rights which they have by reason of the internal sovereignty which they now enjoy, quite apart from British India. Their relations to British India are simply those to which I have referred, and there is no intervention in the internal affairs of the State except when there is what is termed gross maladministration. My view of the matter is that if the Government was in fact at this moment considering any scheme, I should imagine that they would not make these preliminary discussions or considerations public at the present moment. To do so would be a grievous mistake, and I think a departure from constitutional practice, when you have the Commission of Sir John Simon actually in India at the present moment.

I feel a little anxiety aroused by the observations made by the noble Lord, who certainly did not commit himself to any specific reform but who seemed to indicate sympathy with the

view that the internal sovereignty of the Princes must be placed in some way, by the British Government through the Government of India, upon a constitutional basis. That is a very grave departure to take, and it involves the changing of the sovereignty which the Princes at present enjoy. It may be right or wrong—I am not going to discuss it at the present moment—but I hope that it will not be thought, from anything which may be said in this debate, that there is a desire on the part of the Government or at any rate of the Party to which I belong, to change the system of sovereignty under which the Ruling Prince rules. What we have always aimed at in India, as I have understood, and what was meant in the various discussions which took place before the Government of India Act was passed, was that gradually there should be a reform of the Indian States from within the States, and not in any way forced upon them by the Government of India or the British Crown; that in due course of time, no doubt, as what we term wider ideas and broader views prevailed, there might be a greater desire for a more constitutional form of government within the Ruling States.

What I do wish to emphasise is that I cannot myself conceive that any Government would seek to force that upon the Sovereign States, and indeed it may be a question whether they would have the right to do so under the treaties which exist between the Crown and the Princes which gave the Princes their rights of internal sovereignty. My main purpose in intervening in this debate was to make it clear that the Party to which I belong have no idea of forcing in any way upon the States a different constitution from the one which they at present enjoy. That, however, is a different thing from saying that there may not be discussions in the future between the Princes and the Government of India, as the constitutional movement develops in India, for the purpose of arriving at some changes, but those are matters which must be left to, and which, I think, must depend upon the consent of the Princes themselves.

Certain steps have already been taken. It is very difficult indeed to find a State which is better administered than Mysore, which is always regarded as a model. As Lord Hardinge said there are others—it would be invidious to single them out—but equally, for the sake of truth, it must be said that there are some where it is very desirable that a more liberal form of government should be introduced, if it were possible. No one would suggest for a moment that all these States are excellently

governed—there are exceptions—but even with regard to any question of intervention, Your Lordships may be aware that an elaborate system was devised by which a Prince before any of his powers can be either taken from him or be reduced or modified in any way, or before any deposition can be resorted to, may be heard by a Commission on which there must be at least two Princes, a Judge of the High Court, and two other selected persons, so that you have a tribunal of five. That system already exists for the purpose of preventing what I will call drastic measures in relation to the affairs of any Prince, without giving him an opportunity of being heard before a Commission which was agreed with the Princes at the time when we were discussing the Reforms.

It is now a part of the constitution, or at least a part of the agreement arrived at with the Princes. Even that is limited. It only applies when it is intended to take away or restrict in any way some of the powers which a Prince enjoys. In all other matters it is of the essence that the Crown is the Paramount Power and the Ruling Princes with their internal sovereignty have that limitation placed upon them, that they are subject and must remain subject to the Paramount Power, which is in itself the best means for the protection of the Princes both from aggression from the sea—if, that were contemplated—and upon land. The security which the Princes enjoy, and have now for a very considerable time enjoyed, is due to the fact that the Paramount Power takes charge and directs them. I think that it is very necessary that we should always remember that. That is naturally regarded as the key of the whole position and it was largely in order to make that clear that the despatch was written to which my noble friend has referred. In relation to the matter under debate at the present moment, I can only express the hope which I fancy will be realised, that the Government will not be drawn into any premature disclosure of what it may do given certain considerations which no one yet knows and assuming certain things to happen of which no one has at present the remotest idea.

LORD LAMINGTON

LORD LAMINGTON said: My Lords, if the Princes of India can feel at all aggrieved by any of the remarks made by the noble Lord who put down this Motion, they certainly ought to feel well satisfied with the terms in which they have been

alluded to by the two noble Lords who have just spoken, both ex-Viceroys of India, as to the attitude of the Princes, and as to the general excellency of their administration. The subject matter of the question raised by the noble Lord, Lord Olivier, is very far-reaching, but there is one point he is quite justified in raising, and that is in regard to the subordinate States in India. I understood the noble Marquess who has just sat down to say it was essential in carrying out the reforms adumbrated, that any class of people in India who might think themselves adversely affected should be listened to.

I have given the noble Viscount (Lord Peel) private notice of a question which I am going to mention relating to the many hundreds of subsidiary States scattered through India. Of course, I am not going to refer to all of them. What I am concerned with are the feudatory States which exist in the Bombay Presidency, and which when I had the privilege of being the Governor of Bombay, directly came under the control of the Government of Bombay. These subsidiary, or feudatory States, chiefly lie in the State of Kolapore. Rightly or wrongly they think that of late they have suffered some degree of injustice at the hands of their Paramount State. These feudatories, I may say, all have their *sanads* or agreements recognised by the Paramount Power, and they are very much afraid that in the readjustment of the various constitutional rights of the people of India, they may be neglected. They are not allowed to appear before the Simon Commission—they have no *locus* there; and they were not able to be represented before the Committee presided over by Sir Harcourt Butler. I therefore wrote to the noble Viscount to ask whether their position is being considered by the Government of India. They feel that they may be harmed if their position is not now taken stock of, and they would be glad to think that no definite change will be made in regard to the Indian Princes generally and their relation to the Government of India without a recognition of these various agreements and guarantees which have been given by the Paramount Power to the feudatory States. It is a most complicated question: there are always differences of opinion between the Kolahpore State and these feudatories, and they require very nice adjustment; and therefore I think I am quite entitled to ask whether, or how the feudatories are to be given some choice of having their views attended to. Not for a moment do I say whether they are justified in thinking that they

are being ill-treated, but I think it is quite reasonable for them to ask that their views should be ascertained before any decisions are come to as to the future Government of India.

VISCOUNT PEEL

VISCOUNT PEEL, the Secretary of State for India, said :—My Lords, the questions which have been placed upon the paper by the noble Lord, Lord Olivier, are very far-reaching, and touch very difficult and profound questions affecting the Government of India. The motion of the noble Lord, however, would be fully justified, I think, if only by the fact that it has produced two such very important and very interesting statements as those we have had from two noble Lords who speak with very great authority and full knowledge of Indian problems and especially on questions connected with the Ruling Princes. Under most of these questions raised by the noble Lord there is the problem of the relationship between the Paramount Power and the States and this problem is at present, as the noble Marquess has said, under reference to the Committee presided over by Sir Harcourt Butler.

Perhaps I may remind the House of the terms of reference to that Committee. They are as follows :—

(1) To report upon the relationship between the Paramount Power and the States, with particular reference to the rights and obligations arising from

(a) treaties, engagements and *sanads*, and

(b) usage, sufferance and other causes and—

this does not so directly bear on the point mentioned by the noble Lord—

(2) to inquire into the financial and economic relations between British India and the States, and to make any recommendations that they may consider desirable or necessary for their more satisfactory adjustment.

When this Committee reports, His Majesty's Government will have, so far as the States' side of the matter is concerned the material upon which to proceed to whatever further consideration may be necessary of questions, either as to the relations between the Paramount Power and the States or as to the relations between the States and British India. But until the report of the Committee is received it is undesirable to enter into a discussion of such questions on merely speculative or hypothetical lines : and in that respect I think the noble Marquess was

right in his divination of the attitude I should be obliged to take up.

The noble Lord's reference to future amendments of the Constitution of British India is at present equally speculative or hypothetical, and when he asks whether His Majesty's Govern. ment have in view any scheme for dealing with questions arising in regard to the Indian States, concurrently and consistently with any such amendments, I can only say that they have not, and that any definite scheme would at this stage clearly be premature. Of course, I do not wish to say that His Majesty's Government will not use their best endeavours to look ahead into the future and to examine into these very complex and difficult questions. But their solution can only be approached stage by stage and with a full appreciation of the necessity for caution and deliberation.

What I have said hitherto must be understood as referring to questions coming under the head of relations either between the States and the Paramount Power or between the States and British India, but the noble Lord has devoted some portion of his remarks to questions which, though obviously connected with the problem which I have been discussing, must be recognised in the first place as coming in a different category—namely, that of constitutional or administrative arrangements within the States themselves. Unless this question had been raised I should have thought it undesirable if not improper for me to enter upon it now ; but one is anxious to avoid any misunderstanding, and I cannot let the noble Lord's observations pass without some reference to them. I must, however, limit myself to some very general observations and I cannot, of course, enter upon any question of their particular or precise and actual application. I might remind your Lordships—it is familiar, of course, to the noble Lord opposite—that the term "Indian States" is of very wide application. There are 500 or 600 of them varying to the greatest possible extent in size and importance. At one end of the scale is the great State of Hyderabad with an area of over 82,000 square miles and a population of 12,500,000. At the other end, where we deal with what are more properly described as estates rather than States, we have small areas of less than a square mile with a hundred or two hundred inhabitants. It is obvious that very different considerations must apply to the States at these different ends of the scale. With that reservation perhaps I can now speak in rather more general terms.

First let me remind the House—though I do not see that my observation bears a very close application to what has been stated by the noble Lord opposite—of the well-known passage to which he has referred in the statement of the noble Marquess, Lord Reading. He read a portion of it, and I think I should also like to read it because it is a very important and, as the noble Marquess said, a very carefully considered statement. As he also said, it was written to His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad. The passage is as follows:—

"The right of the British Government to intervene in the internal affairs of Indian States is another instance of the consequences necessarily involved in the supremacy of the British Crown. The British Government have indeed shown again and again that they have no desire to exercise the right without grave reason. But the internal, no less than the external security which the Ruling Princes enjoy is due ultimately to the protecting power of the British Government, and where Imperial interests are concerned, or the general welfare of the people of a State is seriously and grievously affected by the action of its Government, it is with the Paramount Power that the ultimate responsibility for taking remedial action, if necessary, must lie. The varying degrees of internal sovereignty which the Rulers enjoy are all subject to the due exercise by the Paramount Power of this responsibility."

This is a general statement, of course, of the rights and duties of the Paramount Power. But, in regard to such questions as those of the introduction of changes in the machinery or methods of government in the States, I must point out that, however important and far-reaching these questions are, they are primarily questions of internal administration which, as such, cannot, generally speaking, be regarded as coming very directly within the purview of the Paramount Power.

I do not think I can with very great advantage pursue this question much further at the present moment. But it is obvious that questions of internal administration must be present to the minds of all who endeavour, from the point of view either of the British Government or of the Indian Rulers themselves, to look ahead into the future of India as a whole or of the States individually. At a time when constitutional changes are under consideration in British India, it is inevitable that much attention should be directed, both in the Press and on the public platform, to the States. Conditions in the States vary greatly

and what might be appropriate and timely in one might well be inappropriate or premature in another. But I need hardly say that the Rulers of many of the States have already shown that they appreciate modern ideals of good administration and strive within the resources at their disposal to attain to them. The Viceroy, in his speech announcing the appointment of the Indian States Committee, took the opportunity of reminding the Princes that, in his view, the more their administration approximated to the standards of efficiency demanded by enlightened public opinion elsewhere, the easier it would be to find a just and permanent solution of the problem of the future relations between the States and British India. Many of the leading Princes themselves are, as I know, very much alive to the importance of this subject; and I know that some of them have of their own initiative taken up the question of reviewing their administration with a view to inaugurating, where they do not already exist, such measures as the promulgation of a definite code of law to be administered by a Judiciary independent of the Executive, and the settlement upon a reasonable basis of the purely personal expenditure of the Ruler as distinguished from the public charges of administration. The two noble Lords who have spoken have paid very just tributes to the loyalty and devotion of the Princes of India, and I should like very respectfully to associate myself with what has been said by those two noble Lords upon that subject.

There is only one question that was raised by the noble Lord, Lord Lamington, who has changed his place though not his point of view, as I understand, in the House. He was good enough to give me private notice of it, though perhaps he will excuse my saying that the notice was received a very short time before this discussion, and so I must answer him rather more briefly than I might otherwise have done. I am not sure that the Government, I am not in fact aware that the Government of India have received any recommendations from the feudatory nobles of the Indian States. I thought possibly the noble Lord was referring to the case of the guaranteed Thakurs in the Gwalior State. As regards that case, I may say, that the British Government at the beginning of the nineteenth century, in effecting a settlement in Central India, mediated and guaranteed the relations between the Rulers and the petty chieftains under them. In view of improvements gradually effected in the Gwalior administration, there no longer existed the same justi-

fication for intervention between the Durbar and the Chiefs; and in 1921 the Government of India made new arrangements under which the Political Department of the Government of India withdrew from direct interference between the Durbar and the Thakurs, and fresh sanads in perpetuity were issued to the Chiefs in question by the Gwalior Durbar. It was, however, explicitly laid down that the pledges originally given by the British Government must remain inviolable. Representations from some of the feudatories in connection with this new arrangement came before me as Secretary of State for India in 1924, and questions raised by others are, I believe, at present before the Government of India.

Then, as regards the question whether the feudatories would have an opportunity to make representations during the discussion on reforms, if any feudatory is apprehensive as to how changes in British India may react upon his own position he could no doubt express his feelings to his Ruler. If the reference is to any grievance which a feudatory might have against his Ruler, it is open to the feudatory who may consider himself unjustly treated, as to other subjects of an Indian State, to seek redress from the Government of India. Perhaps the noble Lord will content himself with that rather brief answer to the question which he asked. As to the noble Lord opposite (Lord Olivier), though I do not charge him with wishing to air his knowledge on the subject—he has raised very important questions—I am sure he will agree that they are so speculative and depending upon such hypothetical considerations in the future that he will be satisfied if I have not given him a more definite answer than I have been able to do to-day.

Lord Lamington: I should like to ask the noble Viscount whether he will consider how these feudatory chiefs may make a representation.

Viscount Peel: Yes, certainly.

LORD OLIVIER'S REPLY

LORD OLIVIER, winding up the debate, said: My Lords, I shall have the satisfaction, as the noble Viscount expressed it, that my humble motion has elicited very interesting and important speeches from Lord Hardinge and the noble Marquess, Lord Reading. I also can congratulate myself in having elicited from the noble Viscount [Viscount Peel] a very interesting and carefully considered statement upon some of the questions I raised,

and I thank him for it. I think the debate has been of great interest, but there are some slight misunderstandings which I should like to clear away arising out of the speeches that have been made. In the first place the noble Lord, Lord Hardinge, seemed to think that it was relevant to my Question that he should set forth what we none of us for a moment disagree with —namely, the great value of the services and the great loyalty of the Princes, and the admirable character of many of them. We all agree with that, but that was not relevant to my Motion. My Motion was relevant to consideration of the question dealt with by the noble Marquess.

It is obvious that in any constitutional development we shall have to consider the position of the Rulers, who number some thing like six hundred. I ask: Are the Government not prepared with a scheme for dealing with the question? That is to say, are they not prepared to set up a further body of Inquiry? I do not ask them to consider a scheme immediately. I ask them to set up a tribunal or a Committee for dealing with the matter. The noble Marquess and the noble Viscount said that was premature. I cannot deny that the noble Viscount has given a very good official answer to me and I should not have expected any other answer; probably if I had been in his place I should not have made any other answer.

Viscount Peel: You would have been more careful than I have been.

Lord Olivier: I might have had to be more careful. I accept the noble Viscount's official answer and I shall not press for Papers if the House will allow me to withdraw my Motion. The noble Lord, Lord Lamington, made one of my points in his reference to the Harcourt Butler Committee. That Committee does not in the slightest degree have within its terms of reference anything which enables them to deal with the interests of the four hundred odd States. I ask: What means are the Government taking to deal with this question? With regard to the Committee reference to which the noble Viscount was good enough to read to us, it is limited and does not deal with the constitutional questions which arise. I go further and I say that the reference to the Simon Commission also does not deal with any of these questions. There is nothing in the reference to the Simon Commission that would enable us to imagine that any question of the Indian States was at all involved. I must perforce accept the view of the noble Viscount, who agrees with the noble

Marquess, Lord Reading, that until the Simon Commission has reported you cannot go into those questions. That is not my own view of what is possible, but I have to accept the statement.

Finally, there seems to be some suggestion that I made criticisms of the Indian Princes. The noble Lord, Lord Hardinge, seemed to think I had attacked them. I certainly did not attack them. I gave credit, I hope, to what I know of the admirable rule of many of them, though I said, incidentally, that some of them have not been good Rulers. My point was that, generally speaking, they are all absolute monarchs. The noble Marquess and the noble Viscount seemed to approve of absolute monarchy, but personally I do not. I do not think absolute monarchy is a good institution. That was the sole extent of my criticism of the Princes. I now beg leave of the House to withdraw my Motion.

The Motion, was by leave, withdrawn.

INDIAN LEADERS ON INDIAN STATES

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU

ON THE PRINCES SCHEME

In the course of a note on the subject of Sir Leslie Scott's scheme for regulating the future relations of Indian Princes and the Paramount Power, Pandit Motilal Nehru observed as follows in May 1928:—

A friendly gesture of sympathy from the Ruling Princes is very welcome but before I can fully appreciate it I must know what is the exact place they are trying to find for themselves in the India of the future. The creation of Constitutional means for the adjustment of relations between the States and British India conveys to my mind the creation of two Indias each independent of the other with some kind of machinery to avoid conflicts. It looks like two separate States having diplomatic relations with each other quite irrespective of the form of government prevailing in each. How is this going to fit in with British India enjoying at any time even Dominion status, to say nothing of independence? The answer will probably be that independence is unthinkable and Dominion status, a far cry. But unless I am right in thinking that the famous preamble to the Government of India Act pledging Great Britain to the "progressive realisation of responsible government" is a "mere scrap of paper" not binding on future Parliaments, it will have to be conceded that Dominion status is not merely a possibility but a stage of development which Great Britain is in all honour bound to help India to reach as soon as possible. If this is so the right policy for the Princes to adopt is to prepare themselves to form an integral part of the India of the future, taking steps at the same time to protect the special rights and prerogatives they claim. But their resolutions show that what they are clearly aiming at is to form themselves into entirely separate entities having nothing in common with each other or with British India. This is made quite clear by the authoritative interpretation of the resolutions that "they are intended as a message to British India and that there is nothing in the policy of the Princes which need be in any way antagoni-

stic to the development of British India *on its own lines.*" I find it impossible to conceive the development of the Indian States on any lines other than those adopted for British India in any scheme intended to give Dominion status to the latter even in the distant future. If this is not so, what is to be the constitution and form of Government of the Indian States when British India becomes a Dominion? Is it to be uniform in all the States, big and small, or is to take as many forms as there are States? Are the States to treat jointly in the common interest of all or individually each in its own interest with the Dominion of India? What is to determine the relations of the States *inter se*? Are they all to enter into treaties with each other as well as with India as a Dominion? If not, on what basis will the proposed Union Court decide disputes arising between the States *inter se* on the one hand, and between the States and the Dominion of India on the other?

The only possible answer to these questions is that no closer union between British India and the States is contemplated and that there are to be no direct dealings between the States and British India or between the States *inter se.* This, in other words, means that British India is never to have Dominion status and Great Britain is for ever to continue to be the over-lord having the destinies of both in her own hands.

The Princes may pride themselves in having a policy of their own and try to carry it out. The fact is that it is the policy of the British Government which either consciously or unconsciously they are adopting as their own. That policy is clearly foreshadowed by the appointment of an Enquiry Committee for the States, and a Statutory Commission for British India, each to conduct its own investigations on its own terms of reference independently of the other. The first fruit of that policy is that the Princes have been induced to say to British India "go ahead on your own lines. We have nothing to do with you and will proceed on our own."

Putting myself in the place of the British Cabinet I would argue it out something like this: "Let us keep British India occupied with controversies over the Simon Commission and meanwhile see that a permanent and impenetrable barrier is created between British India and the States leaving both at our mercy. The Princes with no political insight and jealous of their own prerogatives would be alarmed at the political activities of British India and would welcome any proposal which

would appear to secure to them their present rank, dignity and freedom in the internal affairs of their States under the protection of the strong arm of Great Britain. The vexed question whether the States are constitutionally in alliance with the British Crown or the Government of India will be automatically solved by the Princes accepting the proposals outlined above which will form a fresh basis of future relations between them and Great Britain. It is not expected that the recommendations of the Simon Commission will go anywhere near the grant of Dominion Status to British India, but the demand for it is so insistent that it is wise to have an effective weapon ready at hand to kill it. This weapon will be the so-called sovereign rights of the Princes and the treaty obligations of Great Britain under the new arrangement brought about by the States Enquiry Committee, making it incumbent on Great Brirain to retain control of the army and some other important departments in her own hand, thus making it impossible for India to achieve Dominion Status."

The only flaw in the above argument is that there are four essential parties to any possible scheme of the future Government of India—the British Government, the people of British India, the Rulers of Indian States and the people of those States—but the last of these essential parties numbering millions has been entirely ignored. All that the Princes promise their own people is the "rule of law" a very much abused and, if I may say so, prostituted phrase of the English language. There can be no rule of law in the modern world where there is no rule of the people. In the States as they are at present constituted the only rule of law is the will of the Princes. Is it conceivable that the people of these States who are fired by the same ambitions and aspirations as the people in British India will quietly submit to such a rule for any length of time ; or that the people in British India having the closest ties of family, race and religion with them will acquiesce in their brethren on the other side of an imaginary line being governed by little autocrats while they themselves enjoy some kind of responsible government ?

The policy I have described may seem to be useful for the time being but is in the long run bound to leave all the parties concerned much worse-off than they are at present. In fact it can only form the starting point of a new and more serious conflict than anything that we have yet seen.

True statesmanship would seem unmistakably to point to a course which would enable the four essential parties referred to above to make common cause and work together. So far as the Princes are concerned, it is not only true statesmanship but in their best interest to take their own people and the people of British India into their confidence. Their special rights and privileges will otherwise never be safe ; most certainly not if the people come into their own in spite of the Princes.

SIR. T. J. SAPRU

ON BIKANER SPEECH

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in the course of a reply to H. H. Maharajah of Bikaner's criticisms of the Nehru Report wrote as follows to the Press :—

I now come to the more important part of His Highness's speech. It relates to his criticism of the Report of the Nehru Committee, for whom I am partly responsible. I am surprised that His Highness should give " a friendly warning that the Indian States will never submit, should any one so desire it, whether in British India or elsewhere, to painting red that portion of the map of India, which is yellow, and which represents the Indian States ; that the Indian States will never accept a position inferior to that of British India, nor will they stand domination by British India or any one else of the exaggerated claims of British to assume sovereignty or suzerainty over the Princes and States, regardless of constitutional facts ; nor will they submit to interference in matters of purely individual concern to the State or States concerned."

I am somewhat surprised that His Highness should read into the treatment of the subject of the Indian States by the authors of the Nehru Report an occasion for any such warning. Is it not a fact, I ask, that some of the Indian Princes, including the present Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, have been talking of a Federation ? Dealing with this question, the Report says, after quoting a leading authority on the idea of Federation : " It would be in our opinion a most one-sided arrangement if the Indian States desire to join the Federation so as to influence by their votes or otherwise the policy and legislation of the Indian Legislature, without submitting themselves to common legislation passed by it. It would be a tra-

vesty of the Federal idea. If the Indian States would be willing to join such a Federation after realising the full implications of the Federal idea, we shall heartily welcome their decision and do all that lies in our power to secure to them the full enjoyment of their rights and privileges. But it must be clearly borne in mind that it would necessitate, perhaps in varying degrees, a modification of the system of government and administration prevailing in their territories. We hope and trust that in the light of experience gained, the Indian States may make up their minds formally to join the Federation." The authors of the Report realise, and I have always felt, that there is a good deal of loose thinking about Federation. For if the normal type of Federation is the Federation of which some exponents of the views of Indian States have been speaking, then I doubt very much whether the Princes will be prepared to allow the idea to materialise if they understand its full implications. If there is some other new kind of Federation, not yet known to political history or constitutional law, which is in the course of evolution, then we ought in fairness to be told what it is. For this very reason the authors of the Report go on to say as follows: "Meanwhile we think that it is by no means impracticable to provide suitable machinery for the settlement of dispute on administrative and other matters. The practical question of the preservation of their treaty rights and such independence as they have enjoyed or as they claim, is, in our opinion, far more important than the arid and academic discussion of the question whether their relations are with the Government of India or with the Crown." Nothing could be more clear or more indicative of the bona fides of the authors of the Nehru Report than this statement.

Indian States and Declaration of Rights

So far, therefore, as the constitutional position is concerned, the Committee made two definite recommendations which are to be found on page 83 of the Report. The Committee expressed their belief "that the Governments of India in the future will discharge their duties in their integrity and with every desire to promote harmonious relations and no desire to over-ride cherished privileges or sentiments." And yet, I am again surprised that His Highness should complain that nothing whatsoever was specifically provided as regards the strict and scrupulous observance of treaties and the sovereign and other rights of the States which cannot in any sense be held to be less important than private or personal property lawfully acquired. That a

statesman-Prince like His Highness should institute an analogy between the position of States and the ordinary citizens in regard to the interpretation of rights is a matter of surprise to me. Constitutionally, and the point does not require much argument, the two stand on absolutely different grounds. I only hope that, in the interests of the Indian States themselves and their integrity, independence and self-respect, they will refuse to ask for any guarantee of their rights under the constitutional formula of the declaration of rights. Ordinarily, the rights of States are governed by treaties, and from the point of view of sound constitutional draftsmanship, there should be no place for any State in the declaration of rights which relate only to private citizens.

Proposal for a Supreme Court

His Highness has raised objections to two of our suggestions. Our first suggestion related to the establishment of Supreme Court. I should have thought that this was exactly what has been demanded on more than one occasion by the Indian Princes themselves; and in more than one newspaper in England, Mr. Rushbrook Williams, whose present position in regard to the entire case of the Indian Princes cannot be denied, has been laying stress on it. His Highness quotes the formula that we have suggested, italicises some words as if to suggest that they were prejudicial to the States, whereas those very words, if properly understood, tend to secure their position much more effectively than is the case at present. He proceeds to say that according to our draft the Governor-General *may* with the consent of the State concerned refer the said matter to the Supreme Court for its decision. His Highness italicises the word "may" apparently overlooking the fact that according to our formula the reference to the Supreme Court could not be made without the consent of State concerned, and from a drafting point of view, ; the word, "shall" would lead to an absurdity.

Again, there seems to be some regrettable misapprehension on the part of His Highness when he says "What about the fiscal and such other justiciable matters which do not necessarily arise out of treaties, engagements, sanads or similar other documents?" "In regard to non-justiciable matters," says the report "including financial and administrative relations, it should not be difficult to come to a settlement by mutual conferences and understandings. The position, in the future, will not to our mind be worse than it is. Indeed, it is likely to be better,

where between different States there are honest differences and an independent effort is made to arrive at just and equitable settlements." Recognising the difficulty of this problem, the authors of the report further say: "In making these observations, we feel that we have not had the advantage of discussion with the representatives of the Indian Princes, and we are alive to the possibility of much greater light being thrown on some dark corners of the entire problem by such discussion." It will thus appear, that so far as the authors of the report are concerned, they have, in a spirit of most genuine friendship kept the door open for discussion and not sought to superimpose their views upon any one.

As regards other justiciable matters which do not necessarily arise out of treaties, engagements, sanads or similar other documents, I take the suggestion of His Highness that he would like them also to be referred to the Supreme Court. What these matters may be is for investigation. Speaking for myself, if they are found to be truly justiciable, I should not hesitate to enlarge the scope of the formula. I am fully aware of the strong feeling that exists in Indian States on fiscal questions but His Highness will permit me to say that there are two sides to the question.

Charge against Indian Members of Government Refuted

Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar has, in his recent book, given the British Indian side which, I realise, will not be acceptable to the Indian States. But I cannot see any valid reason for His Highness or his Prime Minister to blame the Indian Legislature or Indians in British territory for their supposed failure to champion what he calls the just fiscal interests of the Indian States and their subjects. If they are not responsible at all, His Highness must be prepared to allocate responsibility between them and the European members of the Government of India who have hitherto been the custodians of the purse. His Highness asks: "Finally, again with a few honourable exceptions, would it be rude to ask what real sympathy, interest, grasp or knowledge has been displayed as regards the Indian States affairs by the Indian members of the various Governments in British India?" My answer is that it is certainly not rude to ask the question. But, at the same time, it will also not be rude, I trust, to point out that as a matter of practice, Indian members of the Government of India have very little to do with the affairs of the Indian States. No one knows

it better than His Highness, who is the custodian of the affairs of the Indian States in the Government of India. As regards Provincial Governments, I venture to think that during the last eight years most of the Indian States, excepting a few in some Provinces have direct relations with the Government of India. And of the few that have any relations with Provincial Governments, I am not aware that Indian members everywhere have been in charge of the affairs of the Indian States. A general statement like this, against Indian members of the various Governments in British India, unsupported by any concrete instances of their want of real sympathy coming as it does from such an exalted personage as His Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner, is, to say the least, regrettable; for it lacks that charity of judgment which his countrymen holding offices under the Crown are entitled to expect from him.

The authors of the Nehru Report had necessarily to take note of the views expressed by the distinguished counsel of the Indian Princes in a professional journal, *The Law Quarterly Review*. For Sir Leslie Scott, occupying the position that he does at the present moment in relation to the Indian Princes, expressed the view that the British Government as the Paramount Power, has undertaken the defence of all the States and therefore, to remain in India with whatever military and naval forces may be requisite to enable it to discharge the obligation. It cannot hand over these forces to any other Government—to a foreign power such as France or Japan, to a Dominion Government such as Canada or Australia nor even to British India. The comment thereon in the report is that this, if true, is putting up an effective barrier against the progress of British India towards Dominion Status. I maintain strongly that it is a very legitimate comment.

Question of Direct Relations with the Crown

The report does not suggest anywhere any conspiracy, on the part of any Prince, against British India or the adoption by them of any Machiavellian methods. Its authors were quite within their rights in drawing a legitimately legal and constitutional inference from a constitutional proposition laid down by a lawyer, whatever his eminence in the profession may be. This is neither the place nor the occasion to discuss the arid proposition as to whether in theory and in fact the Indian States are constitutionally in direct relation with the Crown. The practical issues appear to me to be far more important than

the discussion of a theory on which, to say the least, a difference of opinion is permissible. Indeed, I have reasons to believe that there are some big States which have considered it wiser not to raise this issue. The Nehru Committee knew nothing of the scheme which is said to be under preparation for the Butler Committee and could not naturally express any opinion thereon.

It is to me a matter of regret that a perfectly friendly attitude taken up by the Nehru Committee has been unfortunately misunderstood by His Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner. If on certain constitutional questions Indian public men feel compelled to take a view different from that of the Indian Princes or their advisers, that is no reason why something should be read into what they have written which cannot justly be done, or why warnings, friendly or otherwise, should be administered to them. Matters of a constitutional character give rise to controversy in every country and it must be a very poor friendship indeed between controversialists which can subsist only upon complete agreement on everything. If His Highness has failed to discriminate between friend and foe and allowed his mind to be affected by visions of disaster looming ahead or by suspicions of a wholly unfounded character, I can only say with regret that it is very unlike the Maharajah of Bikaner.

No Desire to Encroach on States' Privileges

So far as the members of the Nehru Committee were concerned, they had absolutely no desire in any way to encroach directly or indirectly upon the States' rights, privileges or autonomy of the Indian States. On the contrary, they have been over-anxious to leave them absolutely intact; unlike many of the critics of the Indian States, they do not even suggest the introduction of any democratic institutions in Indian States for the simple reason that they recognised the obligations created by treaties. They simply contented themselves with pointing out that it is inevitable that the growth of public opinion and the interplay of moral influences must produce their natural effect sooner or later even outside British India. This even if the members of the Committee wished to prevent, they could not. There is no evidence in the report of any desire to assign to the Indian States a position of inferiority or to bring them under the domination of the future Government of India. If the Indian Princes feel that their treaty rights have been infringed, or that political practice or usage has grown, imposing unwelcome restraints upon their internal sovereignty, or that they

have had less than what they consider to be their just due in their dealings with the Government of India, well—let them cast the blame on other shoulders than those of Indian public men, their own contrymen, whose motives they are disposed to question. Grievances against the administration of some States which give rise to strong criticism in British India stand on no different footing from those which occasion even more bitter criticism against the British Government. A sheltered existence either for the Government of India or for any Prince, howsoever high or exalted he may be, is becoming impossible in these days. It would however, be a pity if criticism of grievances some of which may be real and others fancied, is to affect our outlook on constitutional issues or the relation between what is British India and Indian India.

I cannot help feeling that the normally serene mind of His Highness has, on the present occasion, been disturbed. But I still hope that, when he reviews the recommendations contained in the report in their proper perspective, he will realise that he has been somewhat precipitate and ungenerous in the expression of his opinion.

SIR. P. S. SIVASWAMY IYER

ON BRITISH LEGAL OPINION

Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer reviewed the British Legal Opinion on the Princes' Case in the following article contributed to NEW INDIA *in November 1928.*

The procedure followed by the Butler Committee in their inquiry into the matters referred to them must cause some surprise. The terms of reference to the Committee require them to report upon the relationship between the Paramount Power and the States with special reference to the rights and obligations arising from treaties, engagements and other causes, and also to inquire into the financial and economic relations between British India and the States and to make recommendations for the more satisfactory adjustment of these relations. It is obvious that the inquiry is not merely confined to specific grievances regarding the interference of the British Government in the internal affairs of the States, but also embraces the investigation of the constitutional relations between the Indian States and British India and the questions arising out of these relations.

Every opportunity has been afforded to the Indian Princes to set forth and support their contentions. But no similar opportunity has been vouchsafed to the Indian public to present their views on the important issues involved in the inquiry. It has been announced in the papers that the Committee will complete their labours and present their report at the end of the year. The Committee may not perhaps be liable to blame for proceeding to an *ex parte* determination of the matters referred to them without hearing the other side. Various inferences may be drawn from their attitude. One is that they may hold that, as a matter of constitutional law, the view-point of the people of British India is properly and sufficiently represented by the Government of British India. Without impugning the correctness of this position and without in any way questioning the sincerity and the desire of the Government of India to champion the interests of British India, one would be justified in urging the claims of the people to a hearing for the purpose of supplementing the case as presented by the Government and putting forward their views and arguments on subjects vitally affecting the interests of the country. Another inference which may perhaps be fairly drawn is that the Butler Committee have no intention of going into the constitutional issues raised by the terms of reference, or have made up their minds against the contentions of the Princes. Yet another possible inference is that the Committee intend to give their findings only upon the specific grievances of the Princes with regard to the interference of the Government of India in matters of internal administration, or with regard to their personal rights and dignities, and propose to postpone the consideration of the constitutional and other issues until the conclusion of the inquiry by the Statutory Commission and the publication of their recommendations.

The Princes have spared no pains and grudged no expenditure in the preparation of their case. They first engaged the services of Sir Leslie Scott and they wanted to fortify themselves with the opinions of other eminent counsel also. The opinion furnished to them by Sir Leslie Scott and two other counsel was perhaps felt to be not quite as satisfactory as the Princes would have liked, and they therefore secured the services of two more counsel and the joint opinion of the five counsel, is probably the latest exposition of their case in its legal and constitutional aspects. The opinions furnished by the three counsel and by the five counsel have recently

been published in the papers and both are documents of great interest and importance not merely to the public, but also constitutional lawyers. A critical examination of the opinions furnished by equally eminent counsel is called for in the interests of the public more especially in view of the fact that they have had no opportunity of meeting the case put forward for the Princes. These opinions have done much to clarify the contentions of the Princes, and we now know what exactly are their legal positions and what are the points at issue between them and ourselves. It is desirable to summarise briefly the points upon which the views of the Princes' counsel agree with those of constitutionalists in British India. The Princes' counsel do not support the extreme contention of some of the Indian Princes that their relations with the British Government are governed by the rules of International Law.

A Unique Relationship

It is conceded by the learned counsel that the relationship between the British Government and the Indian States is something unique, and that it is not easy to find any real parallel to it in other parts of the world. The rights and obligations flowing from a protectorate have not been properly worked out by international lawyers, for the reason that public international law concerns itself only with the relations between States enjoying full or external sovereignty. In his article in *The Law Quarterly Review* it was admitted by Sir Leslie Scott that the relations between the British Government and the Indian States could not be governed either by International Law or by Municipal law. When Sir Leslie Scott and his four colleagues lay down that the relationship between the States and the Crown must be determined in accordance with legal principles, what they mean is not that we should apply the principles of international or of positive municipal law but what they call well-recognised legal principles, or what Sir Leslie Scott termed the first principles of law. No exception can be taken to this position, though it might perhaps be more correct, and tend to avoid misunderstanding, if they are described as juristic principles. The absence of any precedents or any body of rules recognised as possessing a binding authority does not imply that the relations are to be governed by the mere arbitrary decision of the protecting power. Cases of this sort must necessarily be determined by those considerations or principles of justice and reasoning based upon analo-

gies, which helped to build up legal systems. In the application of these principles however, care must be taken not to lose sight of the differences between the conditions to which the rules of private law and of public international law have respectively to be applied. The counsel are therefore right in stating that the analogy of international law as applied to the relations of wholly independent States is not a safe guide to follow without qualifications. They are also right in stating that it is misleading to press too far the analogies of the Law of Contract between private individuals. The questions arising between the States and the British Government have to be decided by much broader considerations than those applicable to the contractual relationship of private individuals.

Corollaries of Paramountcy

We find that the learned counsel accept the ruling in the Manipur case that the acts of the Raja amounted to disloyalty and rebellion to the British Government and could not be treated as a hostile act of an independent Power, and they hold that the action of the British Government was quite justified.

It is conceded by the learned counsel that the right to station troops in the territories of the States for the purpose of defence against invasion or rebellion is a corollary of paramountcy. The right of the British Government to interfere in the case of gross misgovernment is also conceded.

It is also conceded that there is no real obligation upon the Crown to provide machinery for independent adjudication of disputes between the States and the Government of India. The refusal of the Crown to consider, through the Imperial Government or otherwise, a matter in issue between the States and the Secretary of State or the Government of India is not a breach of any treaty obligation or in any way, improper, having regard to the sovereignty of the States. The States have no right to claim that their affairs shall be considered by somebody other than the appointed delegate of the Crown, though they may have a right to make representations about the manner in which the delegate may have discharged his duties. How the King-Emperor should treat a petition by a Ruler is an internal matter to be decided by the Crown acting through its appropriate advisers and Ministers. Acting as he would on the advice of the Prime Minister, the King would refer such a petition to the Secretary of State for India. Whether the Crown should seek the advice of the Judicial Committee, or act on the advice of the

appropriate Ministers in the ordinary way, is entirely a question for the Crown. A refusal by the Crown to reconsider the decision of the Government of India would not be a breach of obligation. One valuable part of the opinion of the counsel is that in which they discuss the five channels, as Sir William Lee-Warner calls them, through which the obligations of the States are derived. The statement of Sir William Lee-Warner himself is derived probably from the argument employed by the Political Secretariat of the Government of India in support of the claims of the Government of India to intervention. The learned counsel have done well in clearing up the cobwebs of sophistry which have been spun by the Political Department of the Government of India and too readily adopted by text-writers. With a great deal of the criticism levelled against the reasoning of Sir William Lee-Warner we must agree. The learned counsel have subjected these five sources of obligation to a severe but just criticism. On the other hand, the opinions of the counsel are themselves open to question in certain important respects.

Doctrine of Usage

The paramountcy of the British power does not rest merely upon the fact that by placing themselves under the protection of the Crown the States have voluntarily transferred the attributes of external soverignty, but also upon the fact that by the irresistible logic of events the British Government have acquired a position of overwhelming predominance in the country and have, in the language of Lord Reading's Government, become responsible for the preservation of peace and good order throughout India. In the joint opinion of the three counsel it was at first stated that rights which may not be expressly provided for by treaty may flow from the relationship of Paramountcy, and that the right of intervention in case of misgovernment has probably now obtained the sanction of usage. It was perhaps because the Princes felt dissatisfied with this position, as well as some other not very guarded statements in the opinion of the three counsel, that they sought a further opinion from five counsel including the original three. In the joint opinion of the five counsel they are at pains to explain that there is no inconsistency between the earlier and the later opinion and that usage could be a source of obligation only as giving rise to the implication of an agreement between the parties. We must express our agreement with the later opinion of the five counsel, that usage cannot operate as a source of obligation

except as evidence of an implied agreement. But the usage must be either a course of dealing between the parties themselves under conditions like those which create agricultural or mercantile usages. There is no analogy whatever between the conditions under which usages of the description have grown and the conditions under which rights or intervention in the internal affairs of the States are claimed. The right of intervention in case of misrule must therefore be supported upon other grounds than that of usage. The fact that the British Government may have intervened on account of misrule in States A, B and C cannot possibly support an inference of a usage or an agreement binding the other States to recognise the right of intervention. Even a course of dealing between the Government of India and a State cannot give rise, in the absence of a treaty, to an obligation to make an extradition of criminals. The jurisdiction referred to in the Foreign Jurisdiction Act as arising from usage and other sources is a jurisdiction to do certain powers, and not to demand performance of certain obligations.

It is not possible to accept the view of the learned counsel that sufferance cannot be a ground of jurisdiction except under circumstances which would justify the inference of an agreement. But, as admitted by the learned counsel themselves, the word 'sufferance' excludes the idea of agreement. As a matter of international law prescription is a well-recognised source of rights and obligations. It is a ground of title not merely to full ownership or sovereignty, but also to rights of a narrower character. The validity of a claim of prescription does not, in modern law, rest upon any implication or inference of an agreement, but upon the continued assertion of a claim and the omission to protest against or resist it.

Constitutional Relations

We now come to the point which is of greater interest to British India than anything else in the ground covered by the opinion of the counsel. It relates to the nature of the constitutional relation between the British Government and the Government of India on the one hand and the Indian States on the other. It is asserted that the relationship is between States on the one hand and the British Crown on the other, and that the rights and obligations of the British Crown are of such a nature that they cannot be assigned to or performed by persons who are not under its control. The statement in the Montagu-Chelmsford

Report that there is a connection between the States and the British Crown can hardly be regarded as an authoritative pronouncement or disposal of the matter. The question whether the treaties were entered into with the British Crown as representing the sovereignty of India, or as representing the sovereignty of the United Kingdom, or in any other part of the Empire, has been discussed by me at length in my book on Indian Constitutional Problems ; and I have shown that the only reasonable conclusion which can be drawn from all the circumstances of the case is that the treaties were entered into by the British Crown as representing the sovereignty of India. Assuming for the sake of argument, that the treaties were entered into with the Crown, not as representing the sovereignty of India but in its Imperial capacity, let us proceed to deal with the contention that the rights and obligations of the Crown are of such a nature that they cannot be assigned to, or performed by, persons who are not under its control. It is contended that the treaties were in the nature of contracts made in reliance on the personal capacity and characteristics of one of the parties. It is true that a personal contract cannot be enforced by or against the representatives of the person on whose personal skill or qualifications reliance was placed by the other contracting party. But it is obvious that such personal considerations were not the foundation of the treaties by the States. They were not entered into with the then holders of the British Crown in reliance upon their personal qualifications. It is obvious that the treaties were intended to bind the successors of both the parties to the contract. The foundation of the argument against the assignability of treaty-rights completely fails.

But the real question is, whether it would be at all a case of assignment by a party to a contract, of his rights and obligations to a stranger or it is a case of representation or devolution. British India was a part of the Empire at the time of the treaties and continues to be so to this moment. She has been the one person most interested in the observance and enforcement of the treaties of the Indian Princes, and it would be absurd to treat the devolution of rights and powers of the Government of British India as analogous to the assignment of a contract to a third party. If any analogy is to be sought from the domain of private law, it is that of a contract entered into with the head of a joint family or the manager of a partnership. If the properties of a joint family are divided between the members and

the benefit of any contract falls to the share of any particular member, it would be a case of representation or succession rather than assignment by act of parties. If it is to be spoken of as an assignment, it would be an assignment by operation law. As a matter of international law the Identity of a State is not affected by any changes in its constitution or by any internal revolution. The development of British India into a Self-Governing Dominion under the British Crown cannot possibly affect its rights under treaties entered into with other powers. The responsible Government of British India would be a representative of the British Crown and an assignee. In the same way a change in form or system of the Government cannot affect or prejudice the the rights of the Indian Princes under the treaties. They would be entitled to call upon the Government of British India to carry out their obligations quite as much after the constitutional changes as before. It is conceded by the Princes' counsel that it is not open to the States to dictate to the Crown the particular methods by which the Crown should carry out its obligations. At the most they could only make a representation substantiated by evidence as to the manner in which the delegate may discharge his duties or as to the need for any safe-guards for the protection of their admitted rights and interests.

As admitted by the Princes' counsel, analogies drawn from the Law of Contract between private parties must not be pressed too far and considerations of policy have to enter into the decision of these questions. In the joint opinion of the three counsel reliance is placed upon the following passages from Hall's *International Law* : "Neither party to a contract can make its binding effect dependent on his will upon conditions other than those contemplated at the moment when the contract was entered into, and on the other hand a contract ceases to be binding so soon as anything which formed an implied condition of its obligatory force at the time of the conclusion is essentially altered." The test to be applied according to this passage is whether at the time of the treaties it was an implied condition of their obligatory force that there should be no constitutional changes introduced into the Government of India. There is no warrant for an affirmative answer.

Aspirations of British India.

The Indian Princes have repeatedly disclaimed any intention of standing in the way of the constitutional progress of India. But this claimer is hardly reconcilable with the case

put forward on their behalf by their English counsel. It is intended that though the British Government necessarily employ agents to carry out their obligations, they must perform those obligations by the employment of persons under their own control, and cannot delegate the performance to others. It is therefore urged that the conduct of the foreign or political relations of the Government of India with the Indian Princes and the maintenance of their internal and external security is an obligation which cannot possibly be devolved upon a responsible Government of British India. The Government of British India cannot become fully responsible, unless it is empowered to deal with its foreign and political relations as well as internal administration. The suggestion that the Government of British India should confine itself to matters of internal administration and that all matters arising out of their relations with the Indian States should be dealt with by a different authority whether in India or in England is totally incompatible with the status of a Self-Governing Dominion which India seeks to obtain. The position taken up by the Indian Princes is not merely inconsistent with the aspirations of British India, but it also reduces the Government of India from it present position and deprives it of the powers which it is now actually exercising.

STATES PEOPLE'S MEMORANDUM TO BUTLER COMMITTEE

The following memorandum was presented to the Butler Committee in London by three Members of the Deputation appointed by the Executive Committee of the Indian States People's Conference. The three members were

DEWAN BAHADUR M. RAMACHANDRA RAO
PROFESSOR G. R. ABHYANKAR
MR. P. L. CHUDGAR

SIRS,—We have been appointed by the Executive Committee of the Indian States People's Conference to place their views before you on the matters referred to you for investigation.

OUR QUALIFICATIONS

2. Before we proceed to state our views on the questions referred to you for elucidation, we should like to clear the ground by making some reference to our claim to speak on behalf of the people of the Indian States. We have seen statements in the Press questioning the representative character of our deputation, and perhaps similar representations may have been made to your Committee. We should like to remark at the outset that the national movement in the States has been growing for some years, and problems of the Indian States and the reforms required in the internal administration of the States have been discussed for some years by the people of the various States in Conference held from time to time. The Kathiawar Political Conference, the Baroda Praja Mandal, the Idar Praja Mandal, the Hyderabad State People's Conference, the Jamnagar and Bhavnagar Praja Mandal, and various other similar organisations of the subjects of the States have met to discuss questions relating to the present administrative and political conditions of the people of the States. It had been felt that a central organisation to represent the views of the people of the Indian States generally and to speak on their behalf was urgently needed, and a permanent organisation known as the Indian States People's Conference was brought into existence in December last. The Conference at which this All-India organisation was formed was attended by 700 delegates from all the important States, and

seventy of the Salute States were represented at the Conference. The names of the States so represented at the Conference will be found in Annexure appended hereto. It will be seen from the above that there is absolutely no justification for the suggestion that has been made that our delegation, which has been appointed by the Executive Committee of the All-India States People's Conference has no representative character, and that the All-India States People's Conference, has no claim whatever to speak on behalf of the people of the Indian States. We submit that our Conference occupies the same position to the people of the Indian States as the Indian National Congress and other political organisations in relation to the people of British India.

The people of the Indian States (Indian India) have organised themselves for the common purpose of influencing the governments of the States as a whole to initiate the necessary reforms in their administration by the force of the collective public opinion of the people of the States.

COMMITTEE'S REFUSAL TO HEAR EVIDENCE

3. We should also refer at the outset to two matters of procedure which have caused considerable embarrassment to us in formulating a statement of our case to the Committee.

Early in February last the General Secretary of the Conference addressed a communication to the Secretary of your Committee requesting a copy of the questionnaire issued by your Committee to the States, and also made inquiries whether any public bodies or private individuals would be permitted to give evidence before the Committee. In reply, he has informed that the questionnaire could not be supplied, that the Committee was not empowered by its terms of reference to deal with the relations of the Indian States and their subjects, and that they were, therefore, not in a position to accept the evidence of public bodies and private individuals, either written or oral, in regard to this subject. Thereafter, the Secretary of the Conference addressed a long communication to the Committee explaining the whole position of the people of the Indian States in relation to their rulers, and urged that your Committee should afford facilities for the people to place their views before it on the matters under inquiry by the Committee. In modification of its previous decision referred to above, the Committee came to the conclusion that it would consider the views which the Conference, of which we are the representatives, wished to put forward.

It was stated however, that, owing to numerous applications, the Committee would not be able to hear oral evidence, but that they would be willing to receive from the Conference a memorandum on all matters within the terms of reference. (*Vide* letter No. D320 I.S.C., dated March 9, 1928.) We have made a request for a reconsideration of the decision above referred to. This request has not been complied with.

INQUIRY IN CAMERA

4. In this connection we should also like to refer to another important feature of the inquiry. We were officially informed that the inquiry that is now being held would not be public in the sense that the public would be admitted to its deliberations. Neither the memoranda of the Princes represented by Sir Leslie Scott and other counsel, nor the memoranda submitted directly to the Committee by other States, have been made public, and the Press have not been admitted to hear the evidence tendered on behalf of the Princes and the arguments adduced by their counsel. Two members of this Deputation applied for permission to be present at the time of arguments of the counsel, and even this request was not complied with. We are not aware of the exact grounds on which it was decided by the Committee to hold its sittings *in camera*. We believe, although we have no authentic information on the subject, that the Princes did not desire that the proceedings of the Committee should be held *in camera*, and the request for a private inquiry, therefore, could not have proceeded from that quarter. The Government of India, with whose concurrence this Committee was appointed, is not likely to have made the suggestion that the deliberations of this Committee should be held behind closed doors, but we are not in a position to know at whose instance or at whose request this deviation from ordinary practice has been made. We need hardly point out that the report of any Committee whose deliberations are not held in the open is always looked upon with suspicion in any country, and much more so in India. The necessity or desirability of the appointment of this Committee was not discussed in the Central Legislature, and the Secretary of State for India and the Government of India have taken the full responsibility for the appointment of the Committee. The fact that the inquiry is not open to the public has still further accentuated the general suspicion prevailing as regards the purposes for which it is being made.

Refusal of the Questionnaire

5. The Government of the States as at present functioning is, we venture to think, a valuable prerogative of the rulers of these States, whose business it is to see that their own powers and privileges are secure against the challenging agitation of their people for an effective voice in their administration. The manner in which this inquiry is being held has given rise to the belief that neither the Paramount Power nor the Princes desire to take the public into their confidence or, at least, to let the people of the States, who are vitally affected by the results of this inquiry, know fully its nature or purpose. The procedure adopted in the cognate inquiry relating to British India under the presidency of Sir John Simon and the open invitation which the Royal Commission have extended to all interests and classes to come and help them with an expression of their views, as contrasted with the procedure adopted by your Committee, have produced a very unfavourable impression regarding the latter throughout the Indian States, and also in British India.

"State" Includes the People

6. In submitting this memorandum we have, therefore, been considerably embarrassed by these two circumstances. Apart from these considerations, we might also mention that the questionnaire issued by the Committee to the States would have given us an opportunity of acquainting ourselves with the full scope of this inquiry. This has been, however, denied us, with the result that we are not in a position to make an effective representation to the Committee on all points raised by the Princes. The interests of the people of the States or of the minor feudatories are not, and cannot be, in some of the matters now under discussion, identical with those of the rulers. The fact that opportunity to supplement our case by oral representations in support of our memorandum has been denied us has, therefore, placed us at a very serious disadvantage. If such an opportunity had been afforded us, we should have been in a position to elucidate the points mentioned in this memorandum by such explanations as might have been desired by the members of the Committee. The Committee would thus have been in a better position to appreciate and understand our points of view. We regret that the procedure adopted has given room for the complaint that an unnecessary and invidious distinction has been drawn between the people of the States and the Princes in the matter of presenting their case to the Committee.

People affected by Modification of the Present Relations.

7. Having made these preliminary observations, we shall now proceed to state our case arising on the terms of reference to your Committee. At the outset we venture to express the opinion that, without straining the meaning of any word or phrase and without deviating from the natural course of interpretation, it is possible for the Committee under the terms of reference to deal with all material issues concerning the progress and welfare of the people of the Indian States. Though we are not satisfied with the terms of reference, which might have been much wider in their scope, we submit that the Committee should not either expand them or restrict them by an unwarranted interpretation of the language. It has been suggested in the Press and elsewhere that the people of the States have no *locus standi* in this inquiry. It is possible that, during the course of the inquiry similar representations may have been made to this Committee. In fact, at a very early stage of its proceedings, the Committee took the view that it was not empowered "to deal with the relations between the Indian States and their subjects." This view has since been modified, and the Committee has permitted us to express our views on all matters arising within their terms of reference. By the first terms of reference the Committee is required to report on the relations between the Paramount Power and the Indian States arising from treaties, engagements, sanads, usage, sufferance and other causes. It has been contended that the word "States" refers only to the rulers and not to the people of the States, and that this Committee can only hear the rulers in their own right or as representing the Government of their respective States. There is no justification for this restricted interpretation of the terms, and we desire to deal with this matter at once. The conception of a State as consisting only of the ruler for the time being is so opposed to all political theories that it is unnecessary to dilate at any length on the subject. The misunderstanding created in the States by the formulation of this view became so serious that His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir found it necessary to repudiate this suggestion in two recent public pronouncements. Speaking in June and September last, he said "that the term 'State' includes not the ruler alone, but the ruler, his Government and his subjects, which are all component parts of and all go to comprise the State." According to him, "if the independence of a State

goes the subjects of that State forthwith lose their integrity and individuality. If the State gains fiscally, it is not only the Prince, but the Government and the subjects of the State that gain most. If the State loses in such matter, such loss is shared by the subjects with the Prince and the Government"

The people of the States are affected equally with, if not more vitally than, the Princes by the policies of the Government of India and the Paramount Power initiated without consultation and discussion with the States. The imposition of excise duties, the prohibition of the manufacture of opium, the restrictions on the exploitation of industrial resources and on the importation of arms, and the manufacture of salt by private individuals, the restrictive conditions in regard to the manufacture and sale of liquor; these and other matters vitally affect the interests of the people of the States. The views urged by the rulers of the States are not necessarily those of the people in all these matters, and sometimes are in conflict with them. If therefore, the word "State" in the first term of reference includes also the people of the States "as one of the three component parts" they are entitled as of right to a full hearing from this Committee on the matters within their terms of reference. The people are equally interested in the maintenance of such relations between the Paramount Power and the States as are justified or established by treaties and usage, and the integrity and independence of the States is as much their concern as that of the Princes. They are, therefore, vitally concerned in any change in these relations affecting the dignity and position of the States in the present polity of India. On this ground alone, apart from any others, we are entitled to place our views before the Committee and to be fully heard on all points raised by the Princes. We understand that the Princes now appearing before the Committee, through their counsel, contend that the relations between the Paramount Power and the States has adversely affected their position. We are not in a position, on account of the procedure adopted by the Committee, to express our views fully on the points raised by the Princes under this head. We contend that the present relations of the Paramount Power with the rulers of the States cannot be modified without the consent of the people.

RULERS AND THE PEOPLE.

8. As an instance of the serious consequences which would result by a modification of the existing position we should like to invite your attention to one or two points placed by the

Princes before the Committee. It has been reported (the London *Times* of October 2, 1928) that Sir Leslie Scott, the counsel for the Princes, referred to cases where the Paramount Power has intervened between the Princes and his subjects, and apparently contended that this intervention should cease hereafter, and that the action of the Paramount Power in this respect constitutes a grave violation of treaty rights. As the inquiry is being held *in camera* we are unable to deal satisfactorily with the instances to which he referred, or with the arguments advanced by him. Under the present conditions, if a subject of a State is put into prison without charge, trial, or judicial process of any kind, under the orders of the ruler, the Committee is aware that there is no legal way of getting him out. There is nothing like a writ of *Habeas Corpus* for the production of the person detained before a duly constituted judicial tribunal or to compel the authorities detaining him to bring him to trial. Several instances of persons so detained in various States have been brought to light now and then. Their relatives have brought the relevant facts to the notice of the Government of India. Sometimes they have been released on account of diplomatic action taken by political agents under the orders of the Government of India.

Again, there are a number of cases where the property of private individuals has been confiscated under the orders of the ruler, or held under attachment for years. There is no remedy against the State, and sometimes the Jagirs and other properties of feudatories and others have been so attached and confiscated. The only remedy now available is an appeal to the Government of India, which has sometimes proved effective, and which in many cases has formed a subject of correspondence between the State and the Paramount Power. We can multiply instances where individual citizens have undergone great suffering and hardship through the unjustifiable and arbitrary acts of the rulers of the States. If, as is now contended by the Princes, the Paramount Power should desist from taking any remedial action in these cases, the subjects of the States will be entirely at the mercy of the rulers. The principle that there is no wrong without a remedy has no application in most of the States. In these circumstances we venture to think that the modification of the existing relations between the Paramount Power and the Princes is not solely their concern, but also that of the people of the States who are very seriously affected thereby. On all these grounds we beg to urge that the people of the States should

have the fullest possible opportunity not only of placing their views before this Committee or any other authority that may have to deal with this question, but also that they should have notice of any suggested modifications of the present relations between the Paramount Power and the States as established by treaties and the political practice of all these years, before the contemplated changes are effected.

GOOD GOVERNMENT AND TREATY RIGHTS

9. We now come to a most important aspect of this inquiry. The fundamental contention of the Princes is that the political practice superimposed upon their treaty rights has led to considerable encroachments on and frequent infringements of those rights. They look to the Paramount Power to implement the pledges, and the various rights secured to their States by treaties should be ensured to them and consistently respected. Judging from reports in the Press, they have led voluminous evidence, giving instances where the Paramount Power has encroached upon their position so as prejudicially to affect their interests. They have also referred to the initiation of large policies by the Government of India affecting the economic and financial position of their States. Your Committee has been asked to make recommendations that you may consider desirable or necessary for their more satisfactory adjustment. Apparently they wish to have the whole position reviewed with a view to a more satisfactory definition of their rights and privileges in relation to the Paramount Power. On behalf of the people of the States we are equally anxious to bring to the notice of your Committee that the Princes, under the very treaties on which they rely, and by the constant development of political doctrine and usage, have undertaken definite obligations, the fulfilment of which is a condition precedent to the stability of their Government and the perpetuation of their dynasties. These definite obligations include the continued good government of the States by their rulers and the promotion of the happiness and welfare of their people. Some of the treaties contain express provisions to this effect. As an illustration we may mention that the treaty with Patiala State contains an undertaking by the then ruler that he will "omit no exertions to do justice and to promote the welfare and happiness of the ryots." Similar provisions are to be found in the treaties with Kolhapur, Patiala, Pratapgadh, Rampur, Kuch Behar, Jindh, Kapurthala, Nabha, Agaigarh, Bejawar, Bilaspur, Chamba, Charkari, Chatarpur, Faridkote, Mandi.

We may also invite your attention to Article Nine of the Treaty with Travancore, that "the ruler would pay attention to any advice that he may receive from the Paramount Power in regard to the extension of commerce, the encouragement of trade, agriculture, and industry, or any other objects connected with the advancement of the happiness of the people and the welfare of the State." Several times in the history of the States the protection of the Paramount Power was extended to them for the maintenance of peace and the suppression of rebellion. The history of the Bikanir State, where there was more than one revolt by the Thakurs against the misgovernment of the rulers, shows that they were suppressed with the help of the British Government. Apart from, and independent of, express treaty rights, the Paramount Power has also an inherent power to intervene in the affairs of the Indian States to prevent misrule. In this connection we beg to refer to Lord Reading's letter, dated March 27, 1926, to H.E.H. the Nizam. He states: "The right of the British Government to intervene in the internal affairs of the Indian States is another instance of the consequences necessarily involved in the supremacy of the British Crown. The varying degrees of internal sovereignty which the rulers enjoy are all subject to the exercise by the Paramount Power of this responsibility."

After this authoritative statement of the present position, it is needless to dilate further on the subject. Lord Curzon once observed that the rulers of the Indian States have no right to misgovern their subjects. Similar pronouncements to the same effect were made by other Viceroys. In the Baroda case, Lord Northbrook expressed the opinion: "Misrule on the part of the Government which is upheld by the British Power, is misrule, in the responsibility for which the British Government becomes in a measure involved. It becomes, therefore, not only the right but the positive duty of the British Government to see that the administration of a State in such a condition is reformed and gross abuses are removed." Lord Salisbury, in his despatch on the Gaekwar case, observed, "Incorrigible misrule is of itself a sufficient disqualification for sovereign power. Her Majesty's Government have willingly accepted the opportunity of recognising in a conspicuous case the paramount obligation which lies upon them of protecting the people of India from oppression."

CHANGE OF RELATIONS AND CONSENT OF THE PEOPLE

10. We have ventured to invite your attention to this

fundamental position relating to the responsibility of the Princes for good government in their States, under the treaties as well as under the inherent rights possessed by the Paramount Power to ensure good government to the people of the States. This Committee has been asked to report upon the relationship between the Paramount Power and the "States" (which term, as has already been shown, includes the people of the States), arising from treaties, engagements, sanads, usage, and other causes. The Princes are now attempting to show to your Committee what the true relationship should be and how that relationship has been affected by the action of the Paramount Power. The people of the States are also entitled to show how the responsibilities, thrown on the Paramount Power by virtue of their position as such, as well as by the express terms of the treaties to secure good government to them, have been discharged in the past, and what steps should be taken in the future for the maintenance of good government, and the promotion of the moral and material welfare of the people. We submit that the Princes who complain of encroachments on the part of the Paramount Power upon the treaty position, have themselves failed adequately to discharge their own responsibilities to their people, definitely laid upon them by those very treaties on which they now rely, by usage and precedent that have grown around them, and also in virtue of their position as protected Princes under the suzerainty of the Paramount Power.

The Old-time Remedies for Misrule and Misgovernment

11. We must invite your attention to another aspect of the problem. In olden days, the usual remedy available to the people of any State to overthrow misrule and oppression on the part of the ruler was open rebellion. This is a recognised right in every country, both Asiatic and European. The observations of Viscount Bryce on this subject are very pertinent. He says: "A Sovereign *de jure* has a *prima facie* claim to obedience which can be rebutted or discharged under certain events, and one of them is, if in a State where his powers are not limited by the constitution he has so abused his legal power as to become in fact a tyrant, a foe to the objects of peace, security, and justice for which government exists. In such a case it would be now generally held that the citizen is absolved from allegiance, and that the sacred right of insurrection which the French revolutionists and their friend Jefferson so highly prized

must come into play. In case where no constitutional remedy exists, the formerly *de jure* ruler, since he has made himself a tyrant or ruler against law, has created a state of war between himself and the citizen, and opposition to him becomes a duty which is of stronger or weaker obligation according to the greater or lesser enormity of his offence, and the greater or lesser prospect of success in such opposition. (Bryce's *Studies in History and Jurisprudence*, Vol. II., p. 544.)

This right of the people to rebel against the misrule of the ruler for the time being, and to bring about a change of Government by dethroning him and by taking other steps, has been definitely recognised as legitimate in the political history of India. Sir Thomas Munro observed on one occasion that the "usual remedy for bad government in India is a quiet revolution or foreign conquest. The presence of British troops cuts off every chance of remedy by supporting the Prince on the throne against every foreign and domestic enemy. It renders him indolent by teaching him to trust to strangers for his security and by showing him that he has nothing to fear from the hatred of his subjects." We may also refer to the dictum of Lord Salisbury in the Gaekwar case that "the British Government, which has deprived the sardars and ryots of the power of righting themselves, would not be justified in using its supremacy to compel them to submit to a ruler whose incurable vices have been established by full experience."

A writer in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* (Vol. X., 1895, page 209) made similar observations in regard to the remedies available in the olden days before the advent of the British in India. In discussing the question as to how far the Paramount Power was justified in interfering with the internal administration of Indian States, he called pointed attention to this aspect of the case. He said, "It must always be borne in mind that since the introduction of the 'Pax Britannica,' we have taken away from the people the only and time-honoured remedy of Oriental nations against a despotic and oppressive Government, *i. e.*, revolt and assassination. We act as the police of India to keep the peace throughout the land, and this protection is of considerably greater benefit to the independent Princes than it is to the people under their sway. The result is that injustice is often committed and oppression is practised against which the people have no remedy; because while we prevent them from indulging in any outburst of indignation we refuse to interfere in matters

which concern the internal administration of an independent State."

The Paramount Power has taken away this right. The Princes feel that in a conflict between the rulers and the ruled the Paramount Power is certain to side with them on the alleged ground of the preservation of peace and order. This has resulted, in many cases, in the neglect by the Prince of their duty to their own people.

ABSENCE OF THE RULE OF LAW

12. Another most important matter is the absence of the Rule of Law in the States, barring a few exceptions. We need not dilate at any great length on the bundle of rights, privileges and obligations summed up under these compendious words. There is no liberty of person in the States, and if a person is put into prison there is no remedy by way of a writ of *Habeas Corpus* against the officers detaining the person concerned in prison. There is no security of property. The State in its corporate capacity cannot be sued in the municipal courts in most of the States. A few months ago His Highness the Maharajah of Bikanir publicly stated that he had been considering the question of extending the principle of *Habeas Corpus* in the judicial administration of his State. As regards the rights of association and public meeting we should like to bring to the notice of the Committee that these rights have not been conceded to the people, and if any meetings are allowed they are held under very great restrictions. As an illustration we beg to invite the attention of the Committee to an order in the *State Gazette* of Nawanagar State in the following terms :—"All are hereby informed that no person, association, or gathering should address a public meeting, in political matters, without the permission of the Political Secretary, which should be secured in advance. Further, no political meeting of any kind should be held. Those who would act otherwise would be legally proceeded against." (*State Gazette*, Volume 54, page 291, dated 16—2—21, H.O.O. No. 34.) The result is that public opinion, such as it is, is suppressed in most of the States and discontent is driven underground. It is a notorious fact that many of the conferences of the people are held outside the States on account of the restrictions placed on the holding of public meetings. There are very few newspapers in the States. The Press in all countries is one of the great instruments of good government. It does not now exist in most of the States,

and where a few newspapers exist, the most stringent Press regulations have been enacted, with the result that criticism of the measures of Government in the Indian States is almost impossible. British Indian newspapers criticising the administration of the States have often been proscribed and their distribution has been prohibited. The facts are so notorious that we do not wish to dilate further on the subject. We submit that there can be no good government in any State which perpetuates the denial of these fundamental rights to the people, and we beg to urge upon both the Paramount Power and the Princes that these rights should be publicly acknowledged in a Proclamation duly promulgated and secured by suitable guarantees. Even if these rights are conceded we submit that it is of the utmost importance that there should be legal machinery to enforce these rights whenever they are infringed by the ruler or by his officers. There is no such machinery now in existence capable of performing these duties without fear or favour. The constitution of an independent judiciary in the States is a fundamental reform without which the concession of the elementary rights of citizenship for which we are pressing will become a farce.

HAS THE PARAMOUNT POWER DISCHARGED ITS DUTIES TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATES?

13. We submit that the question for the consideration of the Committee is whether the Paramount Power has discharged its duty to the people of the States as arising from treaties, engagements and sanads, and usage, sufferance and other causes, and also apart from them. If it has failed in the past, how can this duty of securing good government, happiness and well-being of the people be better discharged in future? The responsibility of the Paramount Power in this respect has never been denied and has often-times been publicly acknowledged both by the Paramount Power and the Princes. We also submit that the Committee is bound under the first term of reference to find out whether the obligations laid on the princes for providing good Government to their people has been discharged by them. The people of the States submit that no inquiry into these two questions has ever been made, and that the Committee is bound to record a finding on these two important questions and also to suggest ways and means by which these responsibilities and obligations can be adequately fulfilled in future.

We may in this connection perhaps draw the attention of the Committee to a recent pronouncement made by the Maharajah of Patiala about the obligations of kingship. He said " that kingship is an office which has rights and obligations. There is thus a really Indian conception of responsible government which needs to be appreciated ; the conception of a government in which every subject knows what his rights are, since those rights are secured to him by custom and by religion ; in which public opinion is the final sanction for every act of Government, and is able at any time to bring irresistible, because direct, pressure upon the administration."

We should have liked His Highness to have developed a little further his theme about this Indian conception of " Kingship and Responsible Government," but whatever may be his own conception of this matter we are glad that His Highness fully recognises the responsibility of the administration of the States to their own people. The Indian Princes have been some of the strongest advocates of Home Rule for British India and have often pleaded for a new constitutional charter for India and for the establishment of Dominion self-government. We should like to refer to the brilliant speech of the Maharajah of Alwar at the Imperial Conference, in 1923. He said : " Are we going to progress steadily and progressively, yet too slowly, towards our goal which our sister nations have been more fortunate in already achieving, the goal of having the power to govern our country as a loyal and integral part of the Empire ? Are we going to be helped affectionately and with kindly feeling to the goal which has been pronounced publicly by the British Government, and more than that we do not aspire to, of being a loyal and self-governing Dominion with the Empire ? Is everything going to be done to accelerate our progress or is our progress under various pretexts to be restricted and delayed ? Have we a long number of years before us of the great furnace to pass through from which Ireland has only just emerged ? The world was not built for academic or pious assurances spread over a number of years the fulfilment of which may well pass over a life-time."

The advocacy of self-governing institutions for British India and the continuance of unmitigated autocratic rule in their own States are not reconcilable courses of conduct.

The Princes must now give practical proof of the high sentiments and the most admirable aspirations to which they have

often given expression at the various world gatherings. Indeed it would look as if they are prepared to do so. His Highness the Maharajah of Patiala informed an English audience on a recent occasion that " in those States where the subjects have desired to substitute for the present system the machinery of the West, the Princes have done so, but that in most States where this substitution has not yet taken place it is because the people of the States have shown no desire to change the system under which they live." This desire for a change of the system of Government prevailing in the States has been the subject of active discussion for a number of years in the various Conferences of the people of the State, and His Highness could not have been unaware of the wishes of the people in this respect.

CONSTRUCTIVE PROPOSALS

14. We submit that the Indian States People's Conference held in Bombay expressed this desire in unmistakable terms. The Conference urged upon the rulers of the States :—

(a) That representative institutions be established in the States on an elective basis in the sphere of local self-government and also for the purpose of legislation, taxation and control of general administration ;

(b) That the budgets of the States should be submitted to the votes of popular assemblies ;

(c) That the revenues of the States should be separated from the personal expenditure of the Princes and that the civil list should also be submitted to the vote of the popular assemblies ; and

(d) That there should be an independent judiciary, that the judicial functions be separated entirely from the executive in every State, and that the personal intervention of the Princes in the administration of justice should cease absolutely.

In putting forward these proposals we should not be understood as suggesting the exact reproduction of the British Indian models, without reference to the differences in local conditions. But we contend that the principle of responsibility in the administration of the Indian State to a popular legislature should be definitely recognised. Popular control over the administration should be established in the clearest manner possible, consistently with the continuance of the monarchical order.

We also submit that the responsibility of the Paramount Power for the good government and well-being of the people of the States is not discharged by waiting for an accumulation of

misrule of government to such a degree as to justify its interference. This method of securing good government for the people of the States inflicts most serious hardships upon the people for a number of years before action is taken. On these broad grounds we respectfully submit that there is a need for a new policy, and that the best way of discharging their responsibilities to the people of the State is to persuade the Indian Princes to recognise the principle of the responsibility of the administration to a legislature containing the elected representatives of the people.

A proclamation coming in the august name of His Imperial Majesty to the ruling Princes, commending the ideal of responsible constitutional government, is the best means for securing the permanence of their thrones, the loyalty of their peoples, and the unhampered progress of their States, and is sure to prove a fruitful step in the fulfilment of the responsibility of the Para-Power to the people of the States. The Committee would be quite within its bounds to suggest the issue of such a Royal Proclamation.

Powers of Intervention

15. This naturally brings us to the general question of the present powers of intervention possessed by the Paramount Power in the internal affairs of the States. The public announcement of the Marquis of Reading, contained in his letter to His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, summarises broadly the general principles upon which this power of intervention is now exercised. Except to this extent the principles upon which these powers of intervention are now exercised are not known either to the Princes or to the people of the States. In the opinion of the Indian States People's Conference, the present policy of intervention in the internal affairs of the Indian States is not based on any definite principles. Its indefiniteness, its illimitability, its arbitrariness, have been the means of inflicting most serious hardships on both the people of the States and their rulers. This intervention has always been exercised upon the sole authority of the Government of India and upon their own initiative. Such intervention has, in our opinion, never been exercised for the promotion and safeguarding of the rights of the people, and we submit that the principles on which such intervention is made should be clearly defined, codified, and published.

The Montagu-Chelmsford Report provides in paragraph 309 for the appointment of special commissions to advise the Viceroy in cases calling for drastic intervention. But such cases are comparatively rare.

The reconstruction of the relations between the Paramount Power and the States (the rulers and the people) will be successful only if the Committee should make plain this imperative necessity for some machinery to regulate interference in the internal affairs of the States, whether on behalf of popular interests or on behalf of Imperial interests. The Committee's first finding would, we submit, have to be that *on both grounds*, interference may have to be necessary and that the treaties and engagements contemplate and countenance such interference, but only in such cases and in no others. We submit further that in the exercise of this limited extent of interference a constitutional procedure should be fixed; otherwise there would be no guarantee against abuse of that right. Even though the fields and occasions of interference are defined, such definition will be of little avail unless there is a regular and commonly accepted agency to apply the definitions and see that they are not transgressed. What is objected to is not the abstract right of interference, but the actual and arbitrary methods of the operation of that right. Just as the right of interference is constitutional, so should the instruments of that right and their procedure, too, be constitutional. How this constitutional agency for regulating the intervention of the Paramount Power should be established, and how its functioning should be ordered, are questions which require careful consideration. But the need for such an agency should be made plain beyond question by the Committee. What is needed is neither a wholesale repudiation of the Paramount Power's right of interference, nor an unlimited charter to its agents for interference at will, but a clear demarcation of a limited, defined, and strictly constitutional intervention. In proportion to the constitutionality and soundness of such intervention, the States will become less heavy a burden upon the Paramount Power.

THE NEED FOR CONSTITUTIONAL AGENCY.

16. In concluding our observations on this part of the terms of reference we strongly condemn the present method of dealing with these questions by the agency of political officers under the control of the Political Department of the Government of India. We have no hesitation in recognising the good

work of some of these officers, but we submit that the whole system is out of date and inappropriate. The present method of investigating a case requiring the intervention of the Paramount Power is altogether unsatisfactory. The inquiry is not open to the public and is undertaken behind closed doors. Neither the Princes nor the people have any opportunity of appearing and assisting in the conduct of the inquiry. In these circumstances the intervention is spasmodic and ill-regulated, and the justification for it not always apparent and seldom attempted. The result is that there has never been a case of intervention but has given rise to the suspicion that a ruler was deposed or made to abdicate or reprimanded, not really because he was oppressive to the people, but because he was not subservient enough to the British Government. The suspicion can never be dispelled, for the Government will never publicly assign any reasons for the action they have taken, and if they do, will not make known all the attendant circumstances and publish evidence in support of their statements. And thus even in cases where, if all the facts were known, the justification of intervention would be complete, the Government never receive the support of public opinion. It is therefore of the utmost importance that the policy of intervention should follow a settled course, and no action should be taken against any ruler until his misdeeds are brought home to him. For this purpose it is necessary that the present method of secretiveness should be definitely abandoned and that every thing should be above board, the necessary records being made available to him. The ruler should of course have an opportunity of defending himself before a tribunal, whatever that be. We emphasise what perhaps the ruling Princes would like to relegate to the background, that the subjects of the States, in whose interest the action is avowedly taken, should have as full an opportunity of leading evidence against the Princes as the Princes have of defending themselves, and that therefore the records should be accessible to the people just as much as to the Princes.

We would suggest that the machinery for inquiry into alleged cases of misrule of the Princes and other cognate matters be modelled on the plan adopted by the League of Nations for ensuring that the terms of the mandates are not transgressed by the mandatory powers. Some modifications may be found necessary in this procedure, but broadly it appears to us to be suitable.

The essentials of the general superintendence which the League exercises over the administration of the mandated countries consist, as the Committee is no doubt aware, in the following: (1) The League calls for an annual report from every mandatory power, which is committed for critical examination to an expert body called the Mandates Commission, the majority of the members of which must belong to non-mandatory countries, and no member of which can be a servant of any Government, so that their impartiality may be ensured. (2) The Commission examines the report in the presence of representative of the mandatory power, who is then subjected to a stiff cross-examination (3) The Commission's report goes thereafter to the Council of the League for consideration along with such observations as the mandatory power may thing fit to make. (4) The Council there upon arrives at its own conclusions, which are debated in the Assembly in the presence of the representatives of all the Powers in the world. (5) The people in the mandated countries and even strangers have a right of petitioning the Commission, such petitions being forwarded by the mandatory powers with their own remarks to the Commission.

The British Government has, of course, behind its decisions in regard to the States far stronger sanctions than the League has behind it, and yet, on account of the system of open discussion which it has adopted, it is able to exercise a more restraining influence on the predatory instincts of the mandatory powers than the British Government has, or will ever be able to exercise on the autocracy of the Princes under the present system.

The points to be noted in this connection are the following :—(1) Certain essentials of good government ought to be laid down, and no departure therefrom permitted. These essentials should be of the simplest character. These essentials would correspond to the stipulations of the mandates ensuring that the government of the backward peoples in the mandated countries shall not give rise to abuses and evils which have resulted in the past. (2) Every State should be required to submit a report on its administration to the Government of India, the report being drawn up with particular reference to the essentials of good government laid down. (3) The Government of India should neither pigeon-hole the report, nor proceed to take action, but refer it for detailed and partial examination to an expert body, connected neither with the Government of India

nor with the States, but independent of both. (4) This body should discuss the report in the presence of the duly accredited representative of the State, who would offer any supplementary information that might be desired. (5) This body would also be in possession of the debates in the representative assembly of the State and all other relevant and useful material, and would question the representative on all this material and on any other question it may think fit. (6) The people of the State concerned and any others would have the right of laying their complaints against the State before the expert body through the State authorities, who would, of course, be bound to forward them with their own observations thereupon. (7) This tribunal, where necessary, may visit the State concerned and carry on an inquiry on the spot, and may have its own agents in the various States, as has been proposed for the Mandates Commission. (8) The relevant documents relating to the charges or alleged grievances should be made available to the authorities of the State and the people. (9) The Government should then take the report of the tribunal into their consideration and decide on the action to be taken. (10) If the action is felt to violate, on the one hand, the rights of the Prince and on the other, the obligations of the suzerain power, an appeal should lie to a specially constituted tribunal, and facilities for such appeal be assured to the people equally with the Prince concerned.

This procedure will be fair to all the three parties concerned, and will be to the advantage of all. But only two of them, viz., the British Government and Indian Princes, receive attention at present. and the third and most important of them, viz., the people belonging to the States, are entirely ignored. No solution, however, would be satisfactory or enduring unless the rights of the people to be heard in all these are matters definitely recognised.

The Theory of Direct Relations

17. The last point to which we should like to refer has become the subject of acute controversy in India. We refer to the claim put forward on behalf of the Princes that their relations as established by treaties are with the Crown of England, and not with the Government of British India. This proposition has been put forward both by the Princes and their counsel, Sir Leslie Scott. On the other hand, eminent lawyers in India like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Pandit Moti Lal Nehru, Sir P. S. Sivasawmy Iyer, who are all considerable authorities on the constitu-

tional law of India, have maintained that this position is untenable, both historically and legally. We would respectfully invite the attention to the committee to Chapter 5 of the Report of All Parties Conference, where the whole subject has been discussed, and also to Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer's book on Indian Constitutional Problems. If a decision on this question is to be taken by the Committee we are bound to express our own view on this subject. This is contained in a resolution of the Indian States People's Conference, held in Bombay, that "the plea put forward that the Indian Princes have treaty obligations to the British Crown wholly independent of the Government of India for the time being has no foundation whatever, and is detrimental to the attainment of Swarajya for India as a whole."

As pointed out by the Nehru Committee the plea put forward by the Princes suggests "that the past and present Governments of India, which have so far exercised the power, said to be delegated from the Crown, were and are acceptable to the Indian Princes and Indian States; but that the future Government of India, if it is to be of the dominion type, will not be so acceptable. This in plain English means that the past and present Governments of India were acceptable because they were essentially foreign in their composition and not responsible to the Indian electorate, and that the future responsible Government of India would not be acceptable to the Princes because it will consist of their own countrymen, and because it will be responsible to an electorate of their own countrymen."

Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer also has dealt with this question at considerable length. We beg to invite attention particularly to his views on one aspect of this subject. He says: "The contention that the Sovereign of a country who enters into a treaty does so in his personal capacity and not as the Sovereign of that country is too absurd to be maintained in the twentieth century. Supposing the people of England chose to set up a republic in place of the constitutional monarchy, it cannot be contended that the treaties with the monarch would cease to be enforceable. Or again, let us suppose that the Queen of England was a despotic Sovereign at the time of the treaties and she subsequently granted a parliamentary constitution to her people. Could it be said that the treaties would become unenforceable because they were entered into with the Queen, or that she had no power to change the constitution of the country except at the risk of forfeiture of fine the be of the treaties? Could it be said again that the

treaties of Indian Princes were entered into with the British Sovereign in his capacity as the Sovereign of the United Kingdom divorced from his sovereignty over his Indian territories? The matters governed by the treaty relate to persons and things in India, and arise out of the relations of the Princes with the Sovereign of British India, and it would be an unthinkable constitutional absurdity that the right to enforce the treaties should vest not in the authorities for the time being charged with the administration of India, but in some other authority." Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru was at one time the Law Member of the Government of India, and occupies a high place in the public life of India. Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer also holds many important positions in the public life of India. He is a distinguished member of the Madras Bar, and was at one time the Advocate-General of Madras, and was subsequently appointed a Member of Council in the Government of Madras. The opinions expressed by these two eminent authorities on the constitutional aspect of the question, and viewing the matter also from a practical standpoint, we submit that the people of the States are as much entitled to access to the Paramount Power as the Princes in cases which such access is now permitted by usage and practice. If the theory of direct relations with the Crown as propounded by the Princes is accepted, it will be impossible for the people of the States to place their views before an authority six thousand miles away from India, and while this may be possible for the Princes the people of the States would be effectually prevented to seek the intervention of the Paramount Power whenever a case for such intervention arises.

Financial and Economic Relations

18. We now wish to refer to the points that arise under the second and third terms of reference to the Committee. The Government of the States are naturally in a better position than ourselves to deal with this class of questions. The rulers of the States are in charge of the administration of the States, and are, we believe, thoroughly conversant with all aspects of the problem. But for the procedure adopted by the Committee we should have been in full possession of all the facts on which the Princes are now relying in support of their case, and we should then have been in a position to place our views before your Committee on those points. That the people of the States have a vital interest in all the problems which arise under this head

and have in some cases a view different from the Goverenments of the States does not admit of any argument.

Taking the most important of these questions, namely the fiscal policy of the Government of India, we submit that the Indian Fiscal Commission dealt with the whole question of the tariff policy of India, and the discrimination to be exercised in the selection of industries for protection so as to make the inevitable burden on the community as light as is consistent with the due development of industries. This policy, as now accepted, has its inevitable reactions on the Indian States, and the incidence of taxation therein is equally affected thereby.

Without making any generalisations, we submit that the people of some of the States and their rulers may differ from each other in regard to the subject of Free Trade *versus* Protection, and we are not in a position just now to deal with any representations made to the Committee by the Indian Princes in this behalf.

Then again, the Government of India are now committed, in order to fulfil their international obligations in the largest measure, to a policy of reducing progressively the exports of opium from India so as to extinguish them altogether within a definite period, except as regards the export of opium for strictly medical purposes. Even in respect of this matter, there are points of view in which there is room for difference of opinion between the rulers and their subjects.

The currency policy of the Government of India, which has of late been the subject of acute controversy in British India, has equally affected the financial and economic interests of the States. It is also necessary to point out that certain all-India services, such as military defence, posts and telegraphs, railway tariffs, the salt-tax—all these impose financial and economic burdens on the people of the States and also on their governments. In regard to these matters, which are of the most profound interest to the States as to British India, the States have no opportunity whatever of influencing action or policy at any stage. Where legislation is concerned, it is the Central Legislature of British India, which operates outside the States, that decides matters. And where administrative action is concerned, it is the Government of India (or its Departments), which is in no way amenable to the influence of the States, that takes decisions. This is a constitutional anomaly which should not be allowed to continue. There are many other matters in the day to

day administration of the States in their relation to British India in which the financial and economic interests of the States are in conflict with those of British India.

THE NEED FOR A THOROUGH PUBLIC INQUIRY

19. We submit, therefore, that the Committee cannot have an adequate knowledge of all these matters unless a thorough public inquiry is made, with opportunities for all interests concerned to urge their views and to support these by evidence. We are at a loss to know how your Committee can make any recommendations for a more satisfactory adjustment of these financial and economical relations without undertaking a most exhaustive inquiry with the aid of financial and administrative experts. For the present we content ourselves by bringing to your notice the general features of this problem, and to emphasise the necessity of hearing not only the Princes but also their people in regard to the many points that arise for consideration in order to obtain a fair and equitable adjustment of the financial and economic relations between British India and the Indian States. It is our conviction, based upon a long review of the relations between British India and the States in these matters, that the States have been subjected to considerable financial and economic burdens in the past without any opportunity being afforded, either to the rulers or to the people of the States, of being heard. This position is not defensible. If, as a result of the labours of this Committee, the modification of the present financial and economic relations is brought about, we submit that provision should be made in the future relations for giving to the people of the States an effective voice in the formulation of all policies relating to these matters, either by the States acting individually or collectively in conjunction with the Government of India or acting by themselves. We submit that the States have a right to take part in all-India economic and financial legislation. It will not suffice that the States should receive a portion of the proceeds of such legislation. The right to a portion of these revenues is based upon the fact that the people of the States contribute materially to the proceeds, but we must make it perfectly clear that the people of the States, along with their rulers, are entitled to take part in the initiation of the economic and financial policy governing the whole of India, and to benefit fairly and equitably from its results.

INDIAN STATES AND BRITISH INDIA

20. The third term of reference raises, in our opinion, the

whole question of machinery for the future adjustment of differences between the Indian States and British India in regard to financial and economic matters. We believe that the Committee is not restricted in its choice of the machinery that it may recommend under this head—the language used is so wide that the whole question of the future constitutional relations of the Indian States with British India should now be brought under consideration. We are not aware of the exact position that the Princes have taken in this matter before your Committee, but we have noticed that they have actually, or intended to, put forward a scheme which was published in the Indian Press. We have also learnt from the Press in this country that the Princes are not now putting forward before your Committee any definite schemes providing the machinery for the future adjustment of financial and economic matters between the States and British India, but that they are contenting themselves with pointing out the difficulties under which they now labour. At the same time, statements have been made in the Press by some of the Princes and those associated with them that they advocate the creation of an organic and constitutional structure for the whole of India, including the States, in which the latter should have a legitimate place. We are generally in agreement with those views so far as they are known to us at present. We submit that the States and the British Indian authorities are already co-operating with each other constantly in matters relating to revenue and financial administration, and their co-operation in the administration of police and justice is a matter of daily occurrence. The range of matters in which the States and the British Indian Provinces are realising their mutual dependence is daily increasing, and their dealings with each other have already established, by precedent and usage, a loose kind of tie and certain rights and obligations, though they are not defined by statute or crystallised in a written constitution. In her relations with the outside world India is regarded as a single unit, and there is in her international relations no distinction between British India and the States. The disabilities suffered by Indians in the British Colonies and foreign lands extend to the subjects of the States as well as to those of British India. In these circumstances the exact position of the Indian States in an all-India policy is no longer a matter of speculation for constitutional theorists, but has already become a matter of immediate practical importance.

The Indian States People's Conference passed a resolution to the effect "that for a speedy attainment of Swarajya for India as a whole, the States should be brought into constitutional relations with British India, and that the people of the States should be assigned a definite place and an effective voice, in all matters of common concern, in any new constitution that may be devised for the whole of India." While the question of the future relations of British India and the States can only properly be solved in the manner suggested in the resolution referred to above, it seems to us impossible, from the procedure that has been adopted by this Committee, that such an important matter relating to the future constitution of India could be considered *in camera*. We do not also believe that the Committee, if it were empowered by the terms of the reference to frame such a Constitution, would proceed to do so without hearing the people of British India and the States. We do not, therefore, wish to trouble this Committee with a full expression of our views at this stage on this important problem. While we feel that any other method of adjustment of the relations between the States and British India will not give satisfaction, it is possible that the Committee and the Princes may have some proposals for the interim stages for securing a proper adjustment of the financial and economic relations between the two parties. As those proposals of the Princes have not been published we are not in a position to express our views thereon. We feel, however, bound to say that any concrete proposals to this end must be discussed not only with the governments of the States but also with the people thereof in constituent assemblies wherever they exist, and any representative bodies which may come into existence hereafter.

Conclusion

21. In conclusion we submit that our object in making these observations on the questions referred to your Committee is to secure fundamental changes in the present system of administration in the States as a whole. It is not our intention or desire to cast any reflections on any individual Prince or on their order, but we fully believe that personal rule as a system of Government must now be modified in the States by the introduction of the democratic principle. In our opinion, the consequences of delay in this respect will be most serious. His Highness the Chancellor has himself stated publicly that no Indian ruler can resist, or would dream of resisting, the public opinion of his people. We therefore have some hope that the changes for

which we are contending have been accepted in principle, and their practical application without delay would remove considerable discontent and dissatisfaction that now prevails in the States.

The labours of this Committee offer a unique opportunity to initiate the uplift of a vast mass of people of the States from the condition of political submersion to the status of imperial citizenship. It can surely be no matter of credit to the paramountcy of Britain that, amid all the growing aspirations of their fellow-citizens in the other parts of India, the people of the States should have to rest satisfied with a dwarfed stature and a parochial outlook, or that they should continue to be prevented from aspiring to the standards of free and many-sided citizenship made accessible to their brethren in their neighbourhood.

ANNEXURE A

The following 70 States were represented in the Conference :—

(1) Bhavnagar. (2) Gondal. (3) Rajkot. (4) Jamnagar. (5) Jaipur. (6) Cutch. (7) Baroda. (8) Kishangarh. (9) Muli. (10) Ratlam. (11) Bikanir. (12) Bharatpur. (13) Morvi. (14) Jetpur. (15) Limbdi. (16) Balasinor. (17) Hyderabad. (18) Chuda. (19) Jamkhandi. (20) Mangrol. (21) Palitana. (22) Porbunder. (23) Radhanpur. (24) Khambat. (25) Dhrol. (26) Jaisalmere. (27) Devgadh Baria. (28) Sangli. (29) Idar. (30) Janjira. (31) Dhrangadhra. (32) Lunavada. (33) Bansda. (34) Junagadh. (35) Lakhtar. (36) Rajpipla. (37) Indore. (38) Wadhwan. (39) Jodhpur. (40) Kapurthala. (41) Mysore. (42) Sayla. (43) Kotah. (44) Mansa. (45) Bagasara. (46) Loharu. (47) Bundi. (48) Nabha. (49) Savantwadi. (50) Udaipur. (51) Bhor. (52) Rampur. (53) Chamba. (54) Vadali. (55) Palanpur. (56) Danta. (57) Sirohi. (58) Gwalior. (59) Dewas (Senior). (60) Sardargadh. (61) Alwar. (62) Devas (Junior). (63) Bhopal. (64) Kolhapur. (65) Ghodasar. (66) Vankaner. (67) Manavadar. (68) Javar. (69) Karauli. (70) Travancore.

II

PRINCES' CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY

Over 35 Princes and about 100 representatives of different States assembled, on 19th April 1928 in Bombay for a Conference, prior to Sir Leslie Scott and the Butler Committee sailing for England. Among the former were H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala (Chancellor of the Indian Princes' Chamber), H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir, H. H. the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, H. H. the Maharaja of Bikanir, H. H. the Maharaja of Deogarh Baria, H. H the Maharao of Cutch, H. H. the Maharao of Kotah, H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal, H. H. the Maharaja of Bharatpur, H. H. the Nawab of Bhawalpur, H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Palanpur, H. H. the Maharana of Dharampore, H. H. the Maharana of Porebunder, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan, H. H. the Raj Saheb of Vankaner, H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Banganpalle, H. H. the Raja Saheb of Datia, H. H. the Chief of Sangli, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Lakhtar, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Jasdan, the Dewan of Mysore, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Dr. Rushbrook-Wiliams, Col. Haksar, Sir Manubhai Mehta, and others.

The Conference met at Bikanir Palace under the presidency of H. H. the Maharajah of Patiala, the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes. H. H. made the following statement.

Chancellor's Speech

I want, in the first place, to say a few words as to the relations between the larger and the smaller States. From information which has come to me, I believe that the Rulers of the smaller States are in some instances hesitating to join with the Standing Committee because they fear that their own interests may suffer, and that any change which is made in the present system will be of advantage only to the larger States and not to the smaller States. I believe that this hesitation arises from some misunderstanding as to what the object of the whole scheme is.

The purpose which we have in view is simply this : We want to secure each and every State in the enjoyment of its true

constitutional rights. We want every State, regardless of size, to enjoy those rights to which it is really entitled : and for this purpose we make no difference between larger and small States. Indeed, our firm intention is to provide an organisation which will secure to all States, small as well as great, their due share of influence in the new constitution. It is a part of the scheme, that each State will henceforth have the advantage of direct access to the Central Government of India.

Having thus, I hope, cleared the ground, I should like to ask the representatives of the smaller States one question. I know you are not satisfied with the present system. Would you not prefer a change such as we are also seeking, which will bring your affairs as well as ours, through the proposed States' Council, under the influence of members of your own Order ? We recognise the large stake which you individually and collectively possess ; and we ask you to join with us in forwarding our common interests. If you will do so we will pledge ourselves to do our very best for you. The time is not ripe to speak of anything like specific guarantees, if only because we, like you, have still to vindicate our rights. But your interests and ours are common. Neither you nor we can improve the present position unless all the States, large and small, stand together.

We therefore ask you to give us your confidence at this present juncture, and we give you in return our pledge that we will throughout bear your interests in mind, and fight for them as for our own. And in order that this result may be .achieved we specifically pledge ourselves with your active assistance, to institute a thorough and comprehensive inquiry into all the claims which you may put forward.

Sir Leslie Scott and H. H. the Maharajah of Bikaner and H. H. the Jam Saheb also spoke on the same subject.

Resolution

Welfare of the Subjects

The Maharajah of Patiala then moved the following resolution in the name of the Standing Committee of the Chamber :

" This meeting of rulers and representatives of State Governments

(a) appreciates the wisdom of His Majesty's Government and of the Government of India in providing for an inquiry into the relations of the Indian States with the Paramount Power and with British India.

(b) recognises that the adjustment of these relations so as to secure the political future of one-fifth of the human race calls for the highest statesmanship on the part of His Majesty's Government, on the part of the Government and people of British India, and on the part of the Indian States.

(c) declares its resolve to devote to the moral and material progress of the subjects of the States the advantages resulting from the equitable adjustment of fiscal and economic issues.

RULE OF LAW

(d) affirms the intention of the Indian States to join with His Majesty's Government and with the Government and people of British India in working for a solution which shall secure protection for all interests and progress for all India.

(e) reaffirms the abiding determination of the rulers of Indian States, as recorded in the last session of the Chamber of Princes, to ensure the rule of law in their States and to promote the welfare and good government of their subjects.

RELATIONS WITH BRITISH INDIA

(f) emphasises the dependence of the progress and prosperity of British India and the States alike upon the creation of constitutional means for the adjustment of relations between them.

(g) reaffirms on the one hand the loyalty of the Indian States to the Crown and their attachment to the Empire and on the other hand their sympathy with the aspirations of British India, which they regard as legitimate."

The resolution was seconded by His Highness the Maharajah of Kashmir and carried unanimously.

INVESTITURES : 1928

AT UDAIPUR STATE, C. P.

The minor adopted Chief, Raja Chandrachar Prasad Singh Deo was formally installed on the State Gaddi of Udaipur State in the Central Provinces on 27th January 1928 at Dharamjargarh. Due shastric rites in keeping with customs preceded the formal declaration of succession and presentation of Kharita by Mr. Hamilton, Political Agent of Central Provinces States who represented the Government. After the Political Agent had left, Mr. G. L. Pathak, Superintendent and Babu Rasaran Singh, Assistant Superintendent formally presented officers and principal Feudatory grandees of the State to the minor Chief, followed by nazars from those concerned. Maharajah Surguja, the natural father of the adopted minor Chief, was also present at the Durbar.

AT CHHOTA UDAIPUR

The ceremony of investing Maharwal Shri Matwarsinhj, the Raja Saheb of Chhota Udaipur, was performed on 20th June 1928 by Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, Political Agent, Rewa Kantha States. The Political Agent delivered the Kharita to the Raja Saheb from His Excellency the Governor investing him with ruling powers and said :

POLITICAL AGENT'S ADDRESS

" My friend, I am hereby commanded by His Excellency the Governor to place in your hands this Kharita investing you with powers of jurisdiction within your State. For four years and a half you have been the first man in your State by title. Now by this Kharita you become the first man therein in power and in the concomitant of power—responsibility. It is your duty to prove yourself worthy of that power and that responsibility by means of thought and work constantly directed to the good government and general welfare of your people.

Your State has a record of remarkable prosperity during the present century. Under the rule of your distinguished father Maharwal Shri Fatehsinhji and his sound progressive administration, the population of the State more than doubled in twenty

years, and the revenue more than quintupled. The increased resources of the State were spent by him on a large number of works of public utility amongst which I may mention the railway extension, the construction of new and improvement of old roads, new schools, the Steel dispensary and hospital, the water works, the electric power house and the telephone and telegraph systems. He also rendered eminent help to the Empire in the Great War. During the four and a half years' of minority administration the control of the State has been in the able and experienced hands of Major J. C. Tate, who now passes the reins to you. Amongst many other services Major Tate has introduced an improved system of Excise administration, has reorganised the working and administration of the Forest Department, and revised the pay of the Educational staff. But more important than anything else is the example he has set before you of the devotion to duty required of the head of the State. It is now your privilege to continue this progress. The administrative machine has been delivered into your hands in good working order, but it requires your unerring attention if its efficiency is to be maintained and a devoted interest in its working if it is to be improved. You come of a high and ancient lineage; you have behind you the inspiring traditions of a great and chivalrous Rajput family whose deeds adorn the page of History and are sung by the Bards. It must be your ambition to show yourself no less undaunted, no less tireless and effective in your sphere of duty than your ancestors were in theirs.

Your task is no less difficult than theirs though of a different kind. To fit you for your lofty position you have had a sound education at the Rajkumar College, have visited Europe and latterly have conducted part of the administration in person under the guidance of Major Tate. In these changed and changing times, high qualities of statesmanship as well as powers of administration are required in a ruler, and it is my most earnest hope that you will exhibit these qualities and that all your efforts will deserve and achieve success."

RAJA'S REPLY

The Raja Saheb then briefly replied, and in the course of his speech he said: "It will be my earnest endeavour, to promote the prosperity and welfare of my subjects. I shall also endeavour to the best of my ability to continue the sound and progressive administration of my father to whose many activities

you have referred and who was held in such high esteem, not only by his subjects but by all with whom he came in contact. I take this opportunity to thank publicly Major Tate for his very able and successful administration of my State during my minority and for the parental care which he has shown to me".

AT SANDUR

At a Durbar held on 20th June, the Agent to the Governor-General of India, Madras States, made the announcement of the succession of Sreemanth Yashwanth Rao Anna Saheb, eldest son of Sreemanth Bhujanga Rao Appa Saheb, junior Jaghirdar of Oajendragad, to the vacant Gadi of Sandur.

The elite of the town including many distinguished visitors from the neighbouring district of Bellary in Madras Presidency and the Dharwar District of Bombay Presidency were present. The Agent made the announcement that the Government of India with the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State had been pleased to select the Rajah to the vacant Gadi of Sandur. This announcement was received with applause and the Rajah then rose and conveyed his thanks and heartfelt gratitude to H. E. the Viceroy and an assurance of his devotion and abiding sense of loyalty to H. M. the King-Emperor. The Rajah then garlanded the Agent and the Assistant Agent and presented attar and pan to them and similar courtesy was shown to the Rajah by the Agent and also to the Dewan and the father of the Rajah on the dais.

The new Rajah belongs to the Oajendragad branch of the Ghorpade family and is a cousin of the late Rajah. He was born on 13th November 1908 and was educated in the Baldwin High School at Bangalore and in Holkar's College at Indore. He passed all his examinations with distinction.

PUDUKOTTAH

H.H. Rajah of Pudukottah died at Paris on 28th May, 1928. The late Raja's son, Mr. Sydney Marthanda, and the late Rajah's cousin, Mr. R. R. Tondaiman were among the claimants. The choice of the Government of India fell on a nephew of the late Rajah.

The new Minor Rajah of Pudukottah was installed on the gadi on the 19th November 1928 by Lt.-Col. C. G. Crosthwaite. The Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States, accompanied

by his assistants, left the Guests' Palace at 9 a.m. with an escort of His Highness' bodyguard. As soon as he left the palace thirteen salutes were fired. He was taken in procession accompanied by the palace troops, elephants and band along the four main gates, the route being lined by police. He was received by the Raja and the Regent, and conducted to the Durbar Hall. The Raja, the Agent and the Regent seated themselves in golden chairs on a decorated platform.

After the darbaris had taken their seats, the Agent announced that His Highness Sri Brihadamba Das Raja Rajagopala Tondaiman Bahadur had been selected by the Government of India to succeed to Musnad Nawab Zadamir Said Alam Khan.

Raja Installed

The Assistant Agent then read the proclamation. Thereafter His Highness Sri Brihadamba Das Rajagopala Tondaiman Bahadur was conducted to the Musnad by the Agent when a salute of 11 guns was fired. The Proclamation regarding future administration of State was also read by the Assistant Agent authorising Vijaya Raghunatha Durairaja Avergal (the present Regent) to conduct the administration of the State as Regent until further orders of the Government of India.

The Regent Sahib on behalf of the young Raja conveyed grateful thanks to His Excellency the Viceroy and assured the Paramount Power of unswerving loyalty to His Majesty the King-Emperor. On his own behalf the Regent thanked His Excellency for appointing him as Regent.

The Agent heartily congratulated the young Raja and wished him long life and prosperity.

Tamil translation of the Proclamation was read to the people assembled below. The Raja, thereafter, presented the Agent with sandal and pansupari and garlanded him. The Darbar then terminated and the Agent drove back to the Guests' Palace escorted as before.

Religious ceremonies connected with the Pattabishekam were conducted in the evening at Tirugokaranam temple from where the young Raja takes the title of Brihadamba Das.

The Proclamation

The following was the Proclamation read :—

Whereas His Highness Sri Brahadambadas Raja Marthanda Bhairawa Tondaiman Bahadur, Raja of Pudukottah departed this life on May 28 and whereas His Highness Sri Brihadamba

Das Raja Rajagopal Tondaiman Bahadur has been selected by the Government of India with the approval of the Secretary of State to succeed to the Musnad, His Highness is hereby pro. claimed Raja of Pudukottah. Given under my hand and seal, Pudukottah November 19, 1928, By order of His Excellency the Governor-General.

The following Proclamation regarding the future administration of the State was read :—Whereas His Highness Sri Brihadamba Das Raja Rajagopal Tondaiman Bahadur is a minor and whereas the Government of India have not yet passed orders as regards the future administration of the State, I hereby authorise Vijayaragunathi Durai Raja to conduct the administration of the State as Regent until the orders of the Government of India are received. Agent, Governor-General, Madras States.

[The Government of India has since then appointed in place of the Regency a Council of Administration consisting of Dewan Bahadur T. Ragaviah (President), the Dewan and the Chief Justice of Pudukottah as members.]

STATES PEOPLE'S CONFERENCES

ALL-INDIA CONFERENCE, MADRAS

An All-India Conference of Indian States People was held in Madras on 26th & 27th December 1927 under the presidency of Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar M.L.A. The following resolutions were passed.

RESOLUTIONS.

(1) This Conference hereby declares that Swaraj or full Responsible Government is the goal to be attained in all Indian States and exhorts the people of the States to strenuously work for the same by all legitimate and peaceful means.

(2) This Conference strongly recommends to the people of the States the starting and organising of strong popular bodies for the purpose of securing and conserving the rights of the people and trusts that rulers thereof would sympathise with and help such movements.

(3) This Conference is of opinion ,that the future constitution of India should be on a genuine federal basis on the lines of Canada or Australia with a central Government having common responsibilities though in varying degrees for both British provinces and Native States.

(4) This Conference hereby appoints a Committee consisting of the following members to confer with similar Committees to be appointed by the National Congress and other political bodies for the purpose of framing a Swaraj Constitution for India with a view to secure for the States their proper place in a full and Self-governing India.

5. This Conference enters its emphatic protest against the appointment of the Expert Committee to inquire into and determine upon the future relationship of Indian States with the Government of India since the labours of such a Committee are admittedly confined to the determination of the rights, privileges and prerogatives of the princes and since they do not cover the question of rights and privileges of the people of the States.

6. This Conference recommends to the Indian National Congress that it should widen its scope of activities so as to include the internal affairs of Indian States by making suitable amendments in the Congress Constitution and to provide

for adequate representation of the States on the Congress organisation.

7. This Conference is of opinion that the following reforms should be immediately introduced into the States.

(1) A clear distinction must be made between the private fortune of the Chief and the public revenues of the State and a civil list of fixed amount be assigned to the Chief and the rest of the revenues be subjected to the vote of the Legislature.

(2) There must be permanent security for the observance of established laws, rights and usages and the laws must only be altered by suitable Legislative machinery.

(3) Provision for independent judiciary to dispense justice by regularly constituted tribunal should be made.

(4) Assessment and collection of revenues must be made by fixed rules and rights. All rights in the land must be defined and maintained and no fresh taxation should be imposed except by a vote of the Legislature.

(5) The Executive Government must be carried on by a Minister or Ministers appointed by the Ruler and responsible to the Legislature.

(6) Personal liberty, freedom of speech, freedom of the Press, association and religious worship should be recognised and all repressive laws should be abolished.

(7) Fully elected Legislatures should be established.

(8) This Conference strongly condemns the permanent or continued absence of Indian rulers from their States as such absence, besides being inconsistent with their responsibilities as rulers, is incompatible with the interests of their subjects and a drain on the resources of the State.

(9) This Conference resolves that a Standing Executive Committee consisting of the following members with power to co-opt be appointed to organise and educate public opinion on the aims and objects of this Conference, to give effect to the resolutions passed by this Conference and collect funds and frame a draft constitution in accordance with the aims and objects of this Conference to be submitted at the session of the Conference to be held next year.

(10) This Conference is emphatically against the recognition of any succession to any Indian State which is against Hindu or Mohamedan Law and custom according as the ruler is Hindu or Mohamedan and particularly against the recognition of the issue of mixed marriages against Hindu or Mohamedan Laws.

This Conference particularly protests against the attempts made to secure the succession of the Pudukkota State in the Madras Presidency to the son of the Raja by his Australian wife as it is opposed to the interests of the people, to Hindu law and long established usage and custom in the State.

This Conference strongly condemns in particular the campaign of ruthless repression inaugurated in the Pudukottah State for stifling public opinion.

(11) This Conference is of opinion that in accordance with the wishes of the people of Sandur State in the Madras Presidency, the succession to the State by Rajakumari Susila Raje should be recognised.

12. That this conference is of opinion that the Gadwal and Paigah States in the Nizam's dominions should be restored to the ruling families immediately.

13. This Conference strongly condemns the policy of prosecution pursued by the Nabha Administration against the Nabha exiles and is of opinion that the Nabha question can only be solved by the restoration of their popular prince to the gadi of their fathers.

14. This Conference is of opinion that the plea put forward that the Indian Princes have treaty obligations to the British Crown wholly independent of the Government of India for the time being has no foundation whatever and is detrimental to the attainment of Swaraj for India as a whole.

ALL-INDIA CONFERENCE, BOMBAY

An All-India States People's Conference was held in Bombay on 17th and 18th December 1927, under the presidency of Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao.

Resolutions

The following resolutions were discussed and passed.

1. The first resolution of the session asked for the creation of a permanent organisation for the Indian States' people to be styled the "Indian States People Conference," with its headquarters at present in Bombay.

II. The chief aim and object of the Indian States People's Conference is the attainment of responsible government for the people of Indian States through representative institutions and under the aegis of their rulers.

III. This Conference resolves that an Executive Com-

mitteee consisting of 58 gentlemen with power to co-opt not more than seventeen members, be appointed, to organise and educate public opinion on the aims and objects of the Conference, to give effect to the resolutions passed by the same, to collect funds and frame a draft constitution in accordance with the aims and objects herewith defined and to be submitted to this Conference at its next session for carrying out the work of the Conference and to co operate with all the existing Indian States institutions.

IV. This Conference declares that it is the inherent right of the people of the Indian States to determine the form and character of their Government and to bring about therein such changes as they deem proper.

V. This Conference urges upon the rulers of the States : (a) that representative institutions be established in the States on an elective basis in the sphere of local self-government and also for the purpose of legislation, taxation and control of general administration ; (b) that popular assemblies should be established and that the budgets of the States should be submitted to their votes ; (c) that the revenues of the States should be separated from the personal expenditure of the Princes and that the civil list should also be submitted to the vote of the popular assemblies ; and (d) that there should be an independent judiciary, that the judicial functions be separated entirely from the executive in every State and that the personal intervention of the Princes in the administration of justice should cease absolutely.

VI. This Conference of Indian States' People urges :— That for a speedy attainment of Swarajya for India as a whole, the Indian States should be brought into constitutional relations with British India and the people of the Indian States should be assigned a definite place and an effective voice in all matters of common concern in any new constitution that may be devised for the whole of India.

VII. This Conference is of opinion that the plea put forward that the Indian Princes have treaty obligations to the British Crown wholly independent of the Government of India for the time being has no foundation whatever and is detrimental to the attainment of Swarajya for India as a whole.

VIII. This Conference records its emphatic opinion that the elementary rights of citizenship such as, the right of association and meeting, right of free speech, right of free press, and security of person and property have been hitherto denied to the

people in a great many States, and that these rights should be publicly acknowledged by the Princes in a Proclamation duly promulgated and further secured by suitable laws.

IX. This Conference declares its faith in self-reliant efforts as the most proper and effective means for the amelioration of the condition of the people and resolves that organisations may be started in the States to do the constructive work of Khadi, temperance, the uplift of the backward classes and the establishment and reform of village panchayets and local self-government institutions.

X. That whereas the system of compulsory labour which prevails in the Indian States is inhuman and barbarous, this Conference calls upon the Indian Princes to abolish the same without delay and declare that no person shall be required to do compulsory labour and urges upon them to abolish the customs and practices analogous to slavery which exist in some States.

XI. This Conference is of opinion that the system of education that is now imparted to the Kumars in the Rajkumar Colleges is both ill-conceived and ill-suited and has the effect of denationalising them.

XII. This Conference urges : (a) that the present policy of intervention in the internal affairs of the Indian States is not based on any definite principles ; (b) that such intervention has not been generally exercised for the promotion and safeguarding of the rights of the people ; and (c) that the principles on which such intervention is made should be clearly defined, codified and published.

XIII In view of the fact that an expert Committee has been appointed by the Secretary of State for India in Council at the request of the Indian Princes and without any reference to and representation of the people of the States the enquiry conducted by the Committee will seriously prejudice the rights and liberties of the people and unduly increase their burdens and therefore the conclusions arrived at by the Committee under these circumstances will be wholly unacceptable to them.

XIV. This Conference views with grave concern and alarm the growing tendency of several Princes to spend a considerable period of their time every year outside their States entailing on their States and the people, considerable expenditure from State revenues.

XV. This Conference authorizes the Executive Committee to secure the co-operation of the political organisations in British

India and collaborate with them in devising a new constitution for the whole of India including the Indian States.

HYDERABAD POLITICAL CONFERENCE

The third Deccan Hyderabad Political Conference met at Poona on May 5, 1928, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, M. L. A., presiding. Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, Mr. Sampatrao Gaikwad, and Mr. Kale were among those present.

Resolutions

The following are some of the resolutions passed :

This Conference emphasizes that, so long as popular control is not introduced into the Government of Indian States, the control of the suzerain power must be maintained and rigorously exercised in the interests of the subjects of these States and in order that this external control might in the interim period be justly and equitably exercised, this Conference proposes that inquiries into alleged cases of misrule be openly conducted by independent authorities, the material necessary thereto being freely supplied both to the Princes concerned and to their subjects.

This Conference expresses its emphatic opinion that in any constitutional machinery that may be set up in future for the determination of matters of common interest to the British Government and the Indian States, the subjects of the latter must be assigned a definite and adequate place as apart from the place which may be given to the Princes.

This Conference reiterates its protest against the suppression of civil liberty in the State and urges that restraints on the freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of public assembly, and freedom of the person be immediately withdrawn.

This Conference urges that genuine local self-government be introduced in the State of Hyderabad and a beginning be made in this direction in the wider sphere of State administration by providing for (1) unfettered non-official criticism and (2) non-official control subject to veto by H. E. H. the Nizam.

Free and Compulsory Primary Education

This Conference urges that free and compulsory primary education be introduced in the State, the education being imparted in the vernacular current in the district, the minority communities being assured of education in their vernacular

provided a sufficient number of children be forthcoming to maintain a school for them.

This Conference emphasises the need for an equitable distribution of the facilities for higher education among all communities, and the recruitment of public services on the basis of an open competitive system, irrespective of considerations of class or community, but subject to the usual safeguards for minority interests.

The ultimate goal of this Conference, will be the attainment of full responsible self-government in the State of Hyderabad under the aegis of the Nizam, and the means open to it for reaching that goal will be all legitimate, peaceful and constitutional means, its immediate policy being determined by the Association itself subject to the approval of the Conference.

DECCAN STATES SUBJECTS CONFERENCE

The Seventh Session of the Deccan States Subjects Conference was held at Bombay on 17th December, 1927, under the Presidency of Mr. D. V. Gokhale, Editor of the *Mahratta*, Poona.

Resolutions

The following resolutions were adopted by the Conference :—

(1) This Conference records its deep regret at the sad demise of the late Shrimant Bhalchandrarao Annasaheb, Chief of Kurunwad (Senior).

(2) This Conference records its deep regret at the sad and accidental death of Raja Saheb of Jawar, the late lamented Srimant Vikramshah Patangshah.

(3) This Conference records its deep regret at the sad death of the late Shrimant Vyankat Rao Saheb, Raja Saheb of Sandur.

(4) This Conference records its deep regret at the sudden and accidental death of Vinayakrao Mainkar, a leading Pleader of Sangli, who took a leading part in Indian States' politics and advocated the cause of the States subjects before the rulers and the public. The Conference is of the opinion that by the death of Mr. Mainkar the movement of the States subjects has suffered a great loss.

(5) This Conference records its protest against the form of Government brought into being at Kurundwad owing to the death of Shrimant Annasaheb and the minority of Shrimant

Balasaheb, in which Shrimant Maisaheb has been made nominal Regent. The State Karbhari has been invested with full powers practically of all departments of the State and the Political Agent has been made the High Court in criminal matters. This Conference requests the British Govern. ment to entrust the minority administration in a Regency in Council invested with all the powers of the State, appointing to the Council, men from the State in whom the States subjects have confidence, as its members.

SANGLI AND BHOR

(6) This Conference congratulates the Chiefs of Sangli and Bhor on the conferment of a personal salute of 11 guns and hereditary salute of 9 guns respectively by the H. M. the King-Emperor. This Conference requests these two Rulers to commemorate this occasion by announcing the ideal of their rule to be self-government in the States and by making, as first steps in the attainment of that ideal, the Rayat Sabha and the Advisory Council, representative bodies and granting to them powers of passing the budgets and the laws of the States and the rights of interpellation and moving resolutions at the sittings of these bodies.

(7) This Conference congratulates Shrimant Balasaheb, Chief of Aundh on his having conferred the right of interpellating and moving resolutions on the members of the Representative body established by him in his State as a part of the Constitution, on which body the right of passing the laws of the State was already conferred. This Conference further begs to request Shrimant Balasaheb to cease to exercise any powers which will encroach upon the Constitution hereafter.

(8) This Conference notes with regret the uncontrolled expenditure incurred by the State Treasury on the reception of the increasing number of official guests, small and big, who are invited to visit the States and thereby starve Departments of real utility to the subjects The Conference is of opinion that the expenditure incurred on entertaining these guests should be defrayed from the Khangi of the Chiefs.

(9) The Conference notes with regret the moral degeneration and economic loss caused both to the Darbar and the subjects by the opening of a race course and maintaining the large paddock of the race horses by H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur. The Conference is further of opinion that the absence from the State of the Maharaja owing to his stay at Poona and Bombay

during the racing season lowers the efficiency of the administration which is deplorable.

(10) The next resolution regretted that the Janjira Darbar had enacted repressive laws in the matter of newspapers, printing presses, public meetings, Associations of Samitis entirely out of harmony with the spirit of the present time and requested the Begum Saheb to repeal them after consulting the leaders of the people if necessary.

NIZAM'S ADMINISTRATION

(11) The next resolution was an expression of regret that no change had been effected in the arbitrary character of the administration of H. E. H. the Nizam's Government in spite of the lending of officers, European and Indian, from the British India Service and that H. E. the Viceroy and the Governor-General refused to receive a deputation as resolved upon in the Hyderabad State Subjects Conference on the plea that "no useful purpose will be served by receiving such a deputation at this juncture." The resolution also condemned the rule of the officers of the State.

(12) The Conference requests the British Authorities to arrange to hold the inquiry to be instituted by the Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for India, for investigating into the relations of the Indian States with the Paramount Power and to allow facilities to the subjects of Indian States, their Associations and other persons interested in the questions pertaining to Indian States, to place their views before this Committee.

(13) The Conference is of opinion that it is absolutely necessary to put some restraints on the transactions of purchase of properties within and outside the States from the revenues of the States by the imposition of taxes from the poor rayats.

REFORMS IN STATES

(14) The Conference is extremely sorry to see that Indian States subjects are treated as "Foreigners" as per Act III of 1864 derogatory to the self-respect of the States subjects. They are "British subjects" as persons living in other parts of the British Empire and so the Conference is of the opinion that the law as it stands at present should be amended at once.

(15) The Conference is of opinion that the British Government has bound itself by the announcement, that responsible Government is the goal of the British policy made in the

House of Commons in the year 1917 through the Secretary of State for India, to establish responsible Government both in British India and Indian India. The British Government by the passing of the Government of India Act and by appointing Royal Commission to make the Statutory inquiry, preliminary to the grant of future instalments of Reform has shown the way to be followed in this matter. The Conference therefore requests the Paramount Power to compel the Durbars to take similar steps and as first steps towards the goal, the small and big States should be advised to introduce reforms as advised by H. E. Lord Irwin in his speech made during the tour in Kathiawar.

(16) The Conference is of the opinion that no lands, houses, etc., should be acquired for the Paramount Power under the Land Acquisition Act or other laws or their owners dispossessed in Indian States for schemes which are profitable to British Indian territory, without the compensation amounts being actually paid to the owners of these properties, as the Chiefs are not able enough to refuse the demand made by Officers of the Paramount Power.

EDUCATION IN STATES

(17) This Conference requests the organisers of the Congress, the National Liberal Federation, the Muslim League and such other bodies working for the uplift of the people to include Indian States questions in the agenda of the Sessions of these bodies.

(18) This Conference again confirms the resolutions adopted at previous Conference about (a) Village Punchayats, (b) Compulsory and Free Primary Education, (c) Land Revenue Settlement, (d) Forest, (e) Cow Protection, (f) Prohibition, (g) Indigenous Medical Systems, (h) Swadeshi, (i) Industries, (j) Princess Protection Act, (k) Untouchability.

(19) This Conference further affirms the following resolutions passed in the Sessions of 1925 and 1926 :—1925 : 6, 8, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22. 1926 : 7.

(20) This Conference begs the British Government to introduce the Council of Administration form of Government during the minority caused by the sad demise of Shrimant Vikramshah Patangshah as per the resolution of the Government of India and further requests to appoint gentlemen from amongst the States Subjects in whom people have got faith as members of the said Council.

(21) This Conference is of the opinion that the various Durbars should make arrangements to impart primary and secondary education in the respective States to pupils through their mother tongues and the language of the generality of the population should be made the Court and Daftari language.

(22) This Conference authorises the Managing Committee and the Secretaries of the Daxini Sansthan Hitwardhak Sabha to forward to the several Durbars and to Officers of the British Government the resolutions passed at this year's Session and to take all the steps which further the fulfilment of their objects.

(23) Thanks to the President, Managing Committee and Secretaries of the Daxini Sansthan Sabha and the Secretary of the Bombay Branch of the Servants of India Society.

KATHIAWAR POLITICAL CONFERENCE

The fourth session of the Kathiawar Political Conference was held at Porbandar on 20th and 21st January 1928 under the presidency of Mr. A. V. Thakkar of the Servants of India Society. H. H. the Maharana of Porebunder visited the Conference and Mahatma Gandhi was present for part of the session.

Resolutions

The first resolution related to the opening of gymnasiums in various places out of the funds of the Conference.

Another Resolution protested against the imposition of the Viramgam cordon and appealed to the Princes and people of Kathiawar to get the Cordon removed without delay.

The next resolution virtually demanded the restoration of the Agreement of 1917, the removal of all obstacles to the development to their fullest capacity of the maritime ports of Kathiawar, and asserted that any change in the Agreement of 1917 could be effected only after the decision of an impartial arbitrator. So long as an adverse decision was not given by an impartial tribunal, the resolution proceeded to state, the Government had no right to change the agreement.

The next resolution related to the cordons imposed by several Kathiawar states *inter se*. The next resolution, which dealt with the management of state railways urged that there should be a single control over the different railways in Kathiawar and declared that the management in the past by a committee had been satisfactory.

Another resolution urged the removal of forced labour.

The next resolution urged the opening of schools for the depressed classes, and the provision of facilities for them to make free use of the public schools and State dispensaries.

The ninth resolution ran thus :—"This Conference views with anxiety the efforts of the Chamber of Indian Princes, who are at present controlled by the Indian Government and the Indian Ministers, to place themselves directly under the British Foreign Office. The Conference appeals to the Chamber of Princes that it should direct its efforts towards the continuance of the present state of affairs, and towards bringing about a federation of the Indian States with the Provinces of British India.

The next resolution appealed to the Princes to establish representative legislatures in their States, to place their budgets before popular assemblies, and to refrain from spending the State revenues for their personal enjoyment. The Princes were advised to submit lists of their personal expenditure to the popular assemblies proposed to be established.

Three formal resolutions were placed before the Conference from the chair. The first of these related to a committee appointed at the preceding conference for the uplift of the Depressed Classes. The second dealt with the reservation of grazing plots ; and the third with the reform of village administration.

MYSORE STATE CONGRESS

Resolutions

The following resolutions were passed at session of the Mysore State Congress held in June 1928 under the Presidency of Mr. V. Manickavelu Mudaliar :—

1. The first Mysore State Congress assembled in open session declares that the aims of the Congress are to attain responsible Government under the aegis of H. H. the Maharaja by all constitutional means ; and to adopt proper methods to carry the people forward in the fields of economic, social, and political development.

2. The Congress resolves that, in order to work out the details of the constitution, rules etc., of the Congress, a Committee be formed consisting of the President, Chairman, the General Secretary and some other members.

3. The Congress accords its support to the several schemes, the Bhadravati Ironworks, Irwin canal, and Bhatkal harbour which are likely to promote the material prosperity of the people and encourage trade and industry.

4. This Congress urges the immediate abolition of the subsidy and press for a legitimate share for the State in the customs, postal, and telegraph revenues.

5. This Congress emphatically demands the repeal of the Press Law in the State.

6. The Congress is of opinion that the present resolutions on the growth of the sandalwood by the public is not beneficial to the State and recommends to Government their immediate removal.

7. This Congress recommends to Government the developing of chrome and manganese mining on a commercial scale, and the inadvisability of Government's venturing into other fields of mining industry.

8. This Congress requests Government to introduce immediate measures for the stoppage of cow slaughter in the State.

9. This Congress urges the introduction of free, compulsory, Primary education in the State.

10. This Congress brings to the attention of Government that the taxation on agriculturist in the State is heavy and recommends its reduction by 12½ per cent.

11. This Congress urges that arrangements be made for giving 3 years' military training for all students above 10 years.

RAJPUTANA STATES PEOPLES CONFERENCE

The Rajputana States People's Conference was held at Ajmere on 23rd and 24th November 1928 under the Presidency of Mr. A. L. Sheth, M. L. C.

Important Resolutions

Resolutions were passed :—

(1) declaring the inherent rights of the people to determine the form and character of their Government, (2) asking for the establishment of truly representative institutions on the electoral basis, independent judiciary and submission of the budgets to the vote of the Popular Assemblies, (3) emphatically demanding public acknowledgement by the Princes of the elementary rights of citizenship such as freedom of association, speech, press and security of the person and property of subjects which have so far

been denied to the people in great many States, (4) the abolition of Begar (compulsory labour and slavery), (5) responsible Government under aegis of the Rulers, (6) declaring that the conclusions of the Butler Committee will not be binding upon the people in view of the Committee's refusal to hear the evidence of the Indian States People's delegation, (7) appreciating the good work of the People's Delegation in England, (8) accepting Nehru recommendations regarding States with an amendment that the disputes between the States and the Government *shall*, instead of *may be* referred to the Supreme Court, and (9) demanding adequate measures for improvement of the present condition of the growing poverty of the Rajputana peasantry due to the excessive taxation, forced labour, and recurring famines.

Resolutions were also passed:

(1) condemning repression in the States of Tonk, Udaipur, Sirohi, Bundi, and Jaipur such as firing upon the innocent crowds, externment of public workers and proscribing of newspapers, (2) protesting against the waste of public revenues during the present minority administration in Jaipur, (3) protesting against the heavy customs taxation in Bikaner and Jaisalmer States, particularly condemning the vexatious and barbarous treatment of men and women by the customs officials.

The Conference also urged upon the Maharaja of Alwar the imperative need of hearty co operation on his part with the people in establishing representative institutions leading to responsible Government.

JANJIRA STATE SUBJECTS CONFERENCE

The third session of the Janjira Subjects' Conference was held on 27th May 1928, under the presidency of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta M. L. A.

Resolutions

The following were among the resolutions which were passed:—

This Conference of the Janjira State Subjects enters its emphatic protest against the repressive and high handed policy recently adopted by the State Authorities towards the law-abiding Rayats of the State by means of actions detrimental to the public good including among others the passing of the Press and Seditious Meetings Act, which have robbed the State Subjects of their ordinary birthrights and which are repressive, irrespon-

sible, unjust and unsuited to the present civilized age, the closing of the representative Jamindar Sabha established by His Highness the late Nawab Saheb, peremptory orders directing the dismissal of the Secretary and the President of the Sarwajanic-Wachanalaya at Murud-Janjira after having branded them with irresponsibility, arrogance and unfitness, casting asperions and making false and groundless allegations against the leaders of the Rayats and prohibiting the circulation of the *Saurastra* Newspaper.

(b) It is the considered opinion of this Conference that it has become absolutely necessary to institute a thorough inquiry into causes leading to the present unjust and irresponsible state of administration, to order the repeal of the Press and Seditious Meeting Act and to adopt ways and means for establishing a good Government which would be beneficial to the Rayats. This Conference therefore earnestly requests H. H. the Regent Saheba and the Political Agent, and H. E. the Governor to take the necessary steps in the matter.

(c) This Conference earnestly requests H. E. the Governor to be pleased to grant an interview to the deputation of the State subjects and enable them to place before H. E. in detail the grievances of the State subjects as herein before described."

The Dewan's Reply

With reference to the above resolutions, the Dewan of Janjira State, Mr. P. R. Kapadia sent the following letter to the *Times of India* under date Murud, 30th May, 1928.

Sir,—I shall feel grateful if you will kindly find space in your valuable paper to correct a flagrant and deliberate misrepresentation contained in the account of the so-called Janjira State's Subjects Conference held at Bombay on Sunday last under the Presidentship of our well-known Swarajist friend, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, and published in your issue of the 29th.

It is sought to make out that the "representative Zamindar Sabha established by His Highness the late Nawab Saheb" has been closed by the authorities. Nothing could be farther from the truth or farther from the wishes of the authorities. The fact is that no Sabha has been held during the last two years because the Zamindars never took any interest at all in the assembly and the majority of the men who did attend *at the invitation of the authorities* were a few agitating pleaders who did not own any lands at all. The Sabha, has therefore, unfortu-

nately died a death natural to a community in which education and enterprise are wanting. The authorities need have no inclination to close such an assembly of their own accord, inasmuch as admission was purely by invitation and they could easily omit inviting persons not to their liking. If those in whose interests the Sabha was inaugurated had taken interest there was no need to withhold its meetings. The following quotation from the Annual Administration Report of the State for 1926-27 speak for itself :—

" A meeting of this Sabha was held on 24th April, 1926. Only 16 gentlemen out of 55 invited, attended : most of the usual questions were asked and answered. Looking to the educational status of the very great bulk of the population of this State the utility of this annual function is very doubtful. It hardly lasts for 2 or 3 hours ".

The truth is that it is not the Zamindars' Sabha that has been closed by the authorities, but a mis-styled body called the " Lok Sabha ", which had been started a few years ago by a few Brahmin Swarajists, was suppressed last year, as political propaganda carried out by purely self-interested Brahmins, which community hardly forms 1¾ per cent. of the population, is absolutely unsuitable during a minority administration in a Mahomedan State. The apparent intention of the speakers at the meeting was to misguide people and the authorities into a belief that a representative body of landholders was suppressed, whereas what was suppressed was a body of agitating and self-interested Swarajist Brahmins who wanted a hand in the administration of the State, which Government have flatly refused during the present minority.

Another misrepresentation was the reference to the "Seditious Meetings Act." There is no such Act in the State, but only a " Registration of Societies Act " in order to control Societies with sinister aims under false names such as the " Lok Sabha."

But for the fact that it would be most unusual and unnecessary and uncalled for, the State authorities would heartily welcome an inquiry into the present very orderly active and popular administration of the State by Her Highness the Regent Begam Sahba, a lady with sound commonsense, advanced views and a fund of knowledge of her State rarely to be found even among non-Pardha ladies. But of course to Swarajist extremists and self-aggrandisers, the more orderly the administration, the more " unjust, high-handed, and irresponsible" it is.

DECEMBER DECISIONS ON INDIAN STATES

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad in the course of his Presidential Address at the Liberal Federation at Allahabad in Christmas week 1928. referred as follows to the Indian States:

LIBERAL FEDERATION

The position of the Indian States and their relations with the Government of India when India becomes a self-governing Dominion are questions of great intricacy and difficulty, but a proper solution acceptable to British India and the Indian States will have to be found. It is regrettable that at present the situation is befogged by considerable mistrust and misunderstanding on either side. It is a great mistake to suppose that all Indian States are misgoverned and represent absolute autocratic government. It is only the worst cases that come prominently to public notice and it is unfair from such cases to generalise as regards the rest. It is a misunderstanding to suppose that the Indian Princes are opposed to or want in any manner to obstruct the attainment of full Dominion Status by British India. Many of the enlightened rulers among them, are as patriotic and feel as nationally as any of us do and are willing to help British India in attaining its goal. Some of them are prepared to introduce representative institutions in their states. It is also a misconception that Indian Princes by inviting the Butler Committee enquiry are trying to entrench themselves against any inroad on their authority by British India. The way in which their treaty rights and sovereignty have been dealt with in the past by the British Government whenever differences between them have arisen, made it necessary for them to have their position and right *vis a vis* the British Government investigated and defined. It is equally a misapprehension on the other hand that the British India wants in any manner to derogate from the independence and sovereignty of the Indian States and to make them in any way subservient to British India and the Indian Legislatures. Efforts should be made to evolve a scheme in which British India and the Indian States can march together

for the prosperity and advancement of the whole country and with mutual trust and confidence make India as a whole take her proper place among the nations of the world. This can be done by discussion and negotiation between the representatives of British India and the Indian States.

Resolution

The following resolution was passed by the Liberal Federation at Allahabad :

" While in general agreement with the recommendations of the Nehru Committee in regard to Indian States, this Federation welcomes the suggestion made recently in some quarters that representatives of British India and Indian States should meet to discuss their points of view, to arrive at a conclusion, which will be acceptable to both parties. This Federation, while appreciating the efforts made by some States to introduce Representative Government, is strongly of opinion that more systematic and liberal measures should be taken to introduce Responsible Government, and to associate the people with the administration of their own States."

ALL INDIA NATIONAL CONVENTION

The following resolution was passed at the All India National Convention which met at Calcutta during Christmas week in 1928.

This Convention invites the Princes and the Peoples of the Indian States to appoint representatives to confer with the representatives of this Convention at a Round Table Conference with a view to discuss and agree upon the constitutional position and the status of the Indian States in the future Commonwealth of India and the relations that should subsist between the Indian States and the Central Provincial Government of the Commonwealth.

This Convention appoints the following members as representatives referred to in the foregoing resolution with power to correspond with the States and the people's organisations to appoint their representatives and to arrange for a conference not later than May next.

This Convention trusts that the Government of India will place no difficulties directly or indirectly in the way of the Princes.

The names of the representatives proposed are : Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Jayakar, Pandit Malaviya, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Ali Imam, Dr. Ansari, Mr. Ramachandra

Rao, Mr. Satyamurthi, Sirdar Sardal Singh and Mr. Manilal Kothari.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

The following resolutions were passed by the Indian National Congress on 1st January 1929:

One resolution urged the Indian Princes to establish Full Responsible Government in their States and to assure, by proclamation or necessary legislation, freedom of action, speech and free press.

Congress Intervention

Another Resolution stated that the clause in the present constitution which prevents the Congress from intervening in the Indian States affairs be deleted.

The Ex-Maharajah of Nabha

It was also resolved that in opinion of the Congress, the internment of the ex-Maharajah Nabha is unjust, unconstitutional and vindictive, and sympathises with the Maharajah and his family.

EX MAHARAJAH OF NABHA

The Foreign and Political Department issued the following communique regarding the deportation of the Maharajah of Nabha from Allahabad to Kodaikanal on 18th February 1928:

" Under the conditions whereby the Maharajah Ripuddman Singh, now known as Maharaja Gurcharan Singh was permitted to sever his connection with the Nabha State he undertook to remain loyal to the Government. It was expressly laid down at the same time that in the event of his failing to act accordingly the Government reserved the right to modify or annul the other conditions attaching to his severance from the State.

" From the evidence in their possession the Government of India are satisfied that Maharajah Gurcharan Singh has repeatedly taken part in disloyal activities since his departure from Nabha. He has been clearly warned of the consequences which a continuance of such conduct would entail but this warning has been without effect.

" The Government of India have accordingly been compelled to pass orders that he shall be deprived of the title of Maharajah and of all rights and privileges pertaining thereto, that his allowance from the Nabha State shall be reduced from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 10,000 a month, and that he shall until further notice take up his residence at Kodaikanal in the Madras Presidency.

" His son Tikka Saheb who becomes Maharajah in his stead will be formally installed on the Gadi of Nabha at the earliest opportunity."

The warrant of arrest issued by the Government of India was as follows :—

Warrant—

" Whereas the Governor-General in Council for good and sufficient reasons has seen fit to determine that Guracharan Singh ex-Maharajah of Nabha shall be placed under personal restraint at the house of the Assistant Director, Kodaikanal Observatory, you are hereby required and commanded in pursuance of that determination to receive the person above named into your custody and to deal with him in conformity to the orders of the

Governor-General in Council and the provisions of Regulation III of 1818.

By order of the G. G. in Council,

(Sd.) C. C. WATSON,
Political Secretary to the
Government of India.

MAHARAJAH PRATAPSINGH

At Dehra Dun on the 23rd February 1928 instant, the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States, delivered the following Kharita from the Viceroy to Maharajah Pratapsingh of Nabha son of the ex-Maharajah :—

" It gives me great pleasure to inform Your Highness that His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor of India has been pleased to recognise you as the ruler of Nabha State. I offer Your Highness my hearty congratulations on your succession to the Gadi of Nabha State and pray that Your Highness may live long to rule over your people and to promote their prosperity."

NABHA DECISION AND THE ASSEMBLY

When the Indian Legislative Assembly met on the 21st February 1928, Sardar Gulab Singh asked for leave to move an adjournment of the House to discuss the arrest and deporation, effected in British India without the authority of law, of Mr. Gurcharan Singh, the ex-Maharajah of Nabha, on the night of February 18 or the morning of February 19.

Sir Denys Bray opposed the motion, pointing out that the motion was debarred by the restrictions mentioned in Rule 12 of the Legislative Rules. He declared that no motion could be moved on which a resolution could not be moved. No motion could be made which affected the relations of the Government with a Prince or a Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty, or related to the affairs of a Chief or the administration of the territory of such Prince or Chief. The action was taken in respect of the action of the ex-Maharajah, and there could be no discussion without affecting the relations of the British Government with the present Chief or Prince of Nabha.

Dewan Chamanlal said be could not see how the ex-Maharaja could be considered to be a Chief or Prince under the suzerainty of His Majesty. It was admitted by Sir Denys Bray that Mr. Gurcharan Singh was no longer holding the title of the

Chief. In the present case the question or relationship between the suzerainty and a vassal did not apply.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar said that it would not be argued that the arrest and deportation was a matter which related to the affairs of a chief or the administration of his State, for the prohibition dealt with the relations of His Majesty's Government with a prince or chief at the time of arrest. Mr. Gurcharan Singh was not a chief, and according to Mr. Lee Warner, Indian Princes and the subjects of Indian Princes were held to be subjects of the British State in foreign countries. Mr. Gurcharan Singh was a temporary subject in British India owing allegiance of the Government of India, and this allegiance carried with it the protection of a subject. Therefore the arrest and detention were matters which should be construed in the spirit of the rule.

Pandit Malaviya contended that Mr. Gurcharan Singh deserved the protection of law just as much as any other person living in British India.

Assembly's Right to Discuss

Lala Lajpat Rai requested the President to allow the motion so that the House could discuss the action of the Government in depriving a person of his liberty without previous notice.

Sri Hari Singh Gour also said that the Assembly had a right to discuss the action of a British policeman in confining and detaining a person otherwise than in the ordinary course of the law. He held that the British laws had been misapplied and misused for depriving the liberty of a subject living in British India.

Mr. Crerar endorsed the objection advanced by Sir Denys Bray and said that at the time of the arrest Mr. Gurcharan Singh had the title of Maharajah, as the announcement was not made till the next morning.

The President in refusing permission for the motion to be made, said that the matter could not be discussed without raising the relations between the British Government and the Government of India on the one hand, and the ex-Maharajah on the other. Several attempts had been made during the last two years to discuss the Nabha affair and the Chair had consistently ruled it out. Similarly the President felt obliged to disallow the motion.

INDIAN STATES IN PARLIAMENT

20th February 1928

Bharatpur

MR. MONTAGUE asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether, seeing that it has been proposed by the Government of India that an inquiry should be made into the affairs of the State of Bharatpur, he will make a full statement as to the reasons for such an investigation and under whose authority it was proposed such an inquiry should be instituted ?

EARL WINTERTON: The proposal to appoint a Commission of Inquiry into financial and administrative conditions in Bharatpur was in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Government of India in 1920to give effect to one of the recommendations of the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms, namely that when, in the opinion of the Governor-General, the question arises of depriving the Ruler of an important State temporarily or permanently of any of the rights, dignities, powers or privileges to which he as a Ruler is entitled, the Governor-General will appoint a Commission of Inquiry to investigate the facts of the case and to offer advice unless such ruler desires that a Commission shall not be appointed. The Government of India's intervention was necessitated by the facts that under the Maharajah's Government that State was heavily in debt, and that the chaotic state of the finances had led to gross maladministration in many directions.

MR. GRIFFITHS asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether any offer had been made to the Maharajah of Bharatpur of a Commission to inquire into the financial and administrative conditions of the State ; if so, what are the grounds for such intervention ; and what is the present position of the matter ?

EARL WINTERTON : I would refer the Hon. Member to a reply given to-day to a similar question asked by the Hon. Member for West Islington (Mr. Montague). The Maharajah in the end preferred that the measures considered necessary for the rehabilitation of the State should be taken without the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry and arrangements are being made accordingly by the Government of India.

12th November 1928

Deposition of Princes

MR. THURTLE: asked the Under-Secretary of State for India the number of cases in the last ten years in which Indian ruling Princes have been deposed at the instance of the paramount power or have been abdicated?

EARL WINTERTON: During the period mentioned, one Ruler of an Indian State has been deposed—namely the Maharaja of Nabha. Four have abdicated—The Maharaja of Indore, the Rana of Bilaspur, the Nawab of Loharu, and the Jam of Las Bela.

MR. BECKETT: Can the Noble Lord give any idea of the reasons which lead the Government to take action in these cases?

EARL WINTERTON: I do not think that that arises out of the question; the question refers to the number of rulers who had been deposed or abdicated.

MR. SAKLATVALA: Does the Maharaja of Bharatpur fall within this category?

EARL WINTERTON: No, Sir, he does not.

Domestic and Personal Servants

MR. THURTLE: asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether he is aware that in certain States in Rajputana and Kathiawar a system of slavery in respect of domestic and personal servants prevails, and that such persons are transferred, exchanged, and sold like chattels; and whether any representations have been made by the paramount power to the feudatories concerned regarding the continued existence of this system?

EARL WINTERTON: I would refer the Hon. Member to the reply given to the Hon. Member for Bristol, East (Mr. W. Baker), who asked a similar question on 14th November last.

Compulsory Labour

MR. GARDNER: asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether compulsory labour prevails in any of the Indian States subject to the paramountcy of His Majesty's Government?

EARL WINTERTON: The information in the possession of my Noble Friend points to the existence of some kinds of compulsory labour. Since the conclusion at Geneva in 1926 of the Slavery Convention, one of the articles of which prescribes certain limitations on the resort to compulsory labour, the attention

of the Darbars of Indian States has been called to these provisions, which have been accepted on behalf of British India, with a view to their endeavouring to work steadily towards the same standard.

Indian States Committee

MR. GARDNER: asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether any treaties or other obligations exist between His Majesty's Government as the Paramount Power and any of the Indian States, providing for the protection of a feudatory by the British Government from the rebellion of his subjects against misrule or oppression?

EARL WINTERTON: I hope that the Hon. Member will excuse me from making a statement on this subject at the persent moment, when the relationship between the Paramount Power and the States is under investigation by the Indian States Committee.

MR. GARDNER: asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he is aware that the representatives of the peoples of the Indian States have been refused permission either to hear the arguments of the counsel for the Indian Princes or to give evidence before the Committee; and whether he will inform the House of the reasons for this course, in view of the fact that there are treaty obligations by which the Indian Princes have agreed to secure the contentment of their peoples and to ensure justice in administration?

EARL WINTERTON: The procedure to be adopted in regard to the taking and hearing of evidence is a matter for the Committee itself and my Noble Friend is not prepared to interfere with their discretion.

MR. RENNIE SMITH: asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Report of the Indian States inquiry will be submitted to the Government of India or to His Majesty's Government; whether the Report and the evidence given before the Committee will be published; and whether the recommendations of the Committee concerning the economic and financial relations between the Government of India and the States will be placed before the Indian legislature for its consideration and opinion?

EARL WINTERTON: The Report of the Committee will be submitted to the Secretary of State. I am not at present in a position to make any statement in regard to the other matters mentioned in this question.

19th November 1928.

Government in the States

MR. THURTLE: asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, if the Government is taking any steps to ascertain the condition of government in the Native States of India before committing this country to any fresh obligations regarding the future of these States?

EARL WINTERTON: Information on this subject is obtained in the ordinary course through Political Officers.

MR. THURTLE: Does the noble Lord think that the present means of obtaining information are sufficient? Is he aware that citizens of these Native States have not any means of getting their grievances before the responsible authorities?

EARL WINTERTON; That really deals with an entirely different matter. As the hon. Gentleman's colleague, the hon. Member for Merthyr Tydvil (Mr. Wallhead), is not present to ask this question—I am not complaining of it, but only referring to it—I have not had the opportunity of explaining what is the exact position of these States vis-a-vis the Indian Government. I do not think that the particular point which the hon. Gentleman asks arises out of this case.

MR. CRAWFORD: Can the Noble Lord give any further explanation of the position in this case?

EARL WINTERTON: I think the Hon. Gentleman is aware that I always endeavour to give all the information therein in answer to questions, but I rather deprecate attempting to answer questions on matters of high constitutional importance in reply to a supplementary question. The answer which I had prepared in reply to the Hon. Member for Merthyr Tydvil's question which was not asked deals with the matter.

5. MR. RENNIE SMITH (*for* MR. WALLHEAD) asked the Under-Secretary of State for India the number of Indian States in which representative institutions for the enactment of laws exists; in which liberty of person and freedom of speech, meeting and association exist; and the number in which there is a fixed civil list subject to independent audit, for the rulers and their families?

EARL WINTERTON: In the absence of fuller information than is available here, I regret that I cannot give the figures for which the hon. Member asks.

MR. RENNIE SMITH (*for* MR. WALLHEAD) asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he will inform the House of

the nature of the responsibility of the Paramount Power for the good government of the Indian States and the conditions of intervention by the Paramount Power in the internal administration of the States; and whether machinery exists in any of the States whereby the grievances of the people of a State may be made known by them to the Paramount Power or whereby, in case of necessity, they may invoke intervention to obtain the redress of such grievances?

EARL WINTERTON: As regards the first part of the question, I would refer the hon. Member to the explanation of the rights and duties of the Paramount Power given in the letter from the Viceroy to His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad of the 27th March, 1926, of which a copy was included in the papers presented to Parliament at the time (Command Paper No. 2621 of 1926). As regards the second part, the Political Officers appointed to the various States or groups of States are responsible for keeping the Paramount Power supplied with whatever local information is necessary for the proper discharge of its functions.

MR. THURTLE: Are we to understand from that answer that a citizen of one of these States has the right to approach the Political Officer with a grievance which he may have against the ruler of that State?

EARL WINTERTON: It is really impossible, within the limits of an answer to a Parliamentary question, to explain exactly what the position is. It is a matter of the highest importance, as it affects the relations of the Crown with these States. If the hon. Gentleman wants information on a specific point, he must put a question down. If he will read this letter from the late Viceroy to which I have referred, he will find the case stated there.

26th November 1928.

Publication of Butler Enquiry Report

LIEUT: COMMANDER KENWORTHY: asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he is now able to state whether the evidence given before the Indian States inquiry will be laid before Parliament; and whether the Report will be published?

EARL WINTERTON: No, Sir. My Noble Friend cannot pledge himself in regard to publication before he has seen either Report or the evidence.

LIEUT. COMMANDER KENWORTHY: Surely the Noble Lord has not overlooked the responsibility of this House for such

matters? Is it suggested that we should not have the full information that is gathered by this important Committee?

EARL WINTERTON: No. The object of the Committee or inquiry is to advise my Noble Friend on such matters, and it is impossible, until the Report has been given to my Noble Friend, to answer the question put by the hon. and gallant Gentleman, who will appreciate that, for example, there might be evidence given by some of Their Highnesses that they themselves ask might not be made public.

COLONEL WEDGWOOD: But surely it is not to be supposed that the Report itself shall not be published, a Report affecting 80,000,000 people?

EARL WINTERTON: That is exactly what I said. My noble Friend cannot pledge himself regarding publication before he has seen the Report.

LIEUT. COMMANDER KENWORTHY: But does not the Noble Lord think it is unfair to the parties to this inquiry not to publish the evidence? Is he not aware that charges are made against these rulers?

EARL WINTERTON: If the hon. and gallant Gentleman is not satisfied, when the Report is received by my Noble Friend, of which notice will be given, with the decision then taken, he can address a question to me on that occasion.

COLONEL WEDGWOOD: I am not concerned so much with the evidence, but is it not reasonable that the Report itself shall be published?

EARL WINTERTON: No. There have been a very large number of Committee's Reports to various authorities and to Ministers representing both Departments in this country and Departments overseas, where the Report and the evidence have both alike not been published,

States People's Delegation

Mr. WELLOCK: asked the Under Secretary of State for India if it is the intention of His Majesty's Government or the Government of India to grant the same facilities to the subjects in the Indian States as to their Princes to express their views on the future relations of the Indian States with British India?

EARL WINTERTON: The question of the relations between British India and the Indian States is primarily a constitutional question and can only be discussed between the duly constituted Governments concerned. But I have no doubt that any States

subjects who wish to express views on this matter will find means to make them known.

COLONEL WEDGWOOD: Seeing that this Commission's Report affects far more than the British Government, is there not some means whereby the Commission should hear the views of the people who live in these States?

EARL WINTERTON: The right hon. and gallant Gentleman is mistaken. In the first place this is not a Commission—if it was a Commission, it would be in an entirely different position—but a Committee. I have already said, in reply to a question asked by an hon. Member opposite the other day that the question of the procedure of the Committee is one for the Committee itself to consider, and the Committee has already decided not to hear the evidence of the representatives, or the so-called representatives of the Indian States.

COLONEL WEDGWOOD: Cannot the Government make representations to this Committee that the people themselves are those most interested in the Report of this Committee?

EARL WINTERTON: It is too long a question to go into in reply to a supplementary question, but I cannot accept the premise of the right hon. and gallant Gentleman that these people have any right to make their case known to this Committee. In any case the procedure, as the right hon. and gallant Gentleman, from his own administrative experience, must be well aware, is always a matter for the Chairman of the Committee.

MR. WELLOCK: Have not these 70,000,000 people a right to make their position known?

EARL WINTERTON: They can make their position known by writing to the newspapers, by having political meetings, and in various other ways. That is a question quite distinct from whether or not they should be able to give evidence before this Committee.

MR. THURTLE: asked the Under-Secretary of State for India if he is in a position to state when he expects to receive the Report of the Butler Commission dealing with the position of the India States?

EARL WINTERTON: No, Sir; I am not at present in a position to give any date.

BUTLER COMMITTEE

In accordance with the announcement made by H. E. the Viceroy at Rajkot on 22nd November 1927, a Committee was appointed by the Secretary of State for India to enquire into certain questions connected with the Indian States.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The communique of the Government of India regarding the Committee stated :

" It has been decided by the Secretary of State to appoint a Committee to report upon the relationship between the Paramount Power and the Indian States, with particular reference to the rights and obligations arising from Treaties, Engagements, and Sanads, and Usage, Sufferance and other causes.

Secondly, to inquire into the financial and economic relations between British India and the States.

Thirdly, to make any recommendations that they may consider desirable or necessary for their more satisfactory adjustment.

The Committee will be composed as follows :—

Chairman.—His Excellency Sir Harcourt Butler, Governor of Burma.

Members :—The Honourable Sidney Peel and Mr. W. S. Holdsworth, K. C., Vinerian Professor in English Law.

MAHARAJAH OF PATIALA'S WELCOME

On the announcement about the appointment of the Committee, H. H. the Maharajah of Patiala, as Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes sent the following message to H. E. the Viceroy on November 25, 1927 :

" As Chancellor of the Narendra Mandal and on behalf of the Princes, I should like to convey to Your Excellency and through Your Excellency to His Majesty's Government my thanks for the announcement at Rajkot. Acceptance of the proposal put forward at Simla will be gratefully received by all Princes participating in the Conference and by those for whom they spoke. We are deeply sensible of this fresh manifestation of Your Excellency's appreciation of the importance, actual and potential, of Indian States as factors in India's future and we feel that nothing but good can eventuate from a frank enquiry into

our difficulties, whether experienced or apprehended. I have noted with gratitude Your Excellency's anticipation that the personnel of the Committee will be such as to command the confidence of States and will do no more than express my conviction that the utility of the enquiry is, in the usual degree, dependent upon the persons by whom it will be conducted. Your Excellency's assurances regarding the sanctity of treaties and full consideration to be given to the Princes views will allay apprehensions in many quarters and go far to secure that atmosphere and confidence so necessary to the success of the enquiry. In conclusion may I express to Your Excellency my personal gratitude for the statesmanlike act and assure you that, as Chancellor, I shall do all in my power to afford the Committee the aid and assistance which it may require."

The Committee assembled in Delhi in the middle of January 1928 and held informal Conferences and consultations with the Government of India and with the Indian Princes and their Ministers. They also visited some of the States among which were, Kashmir, Patiala, Bikaner, Jamnagar, Palanpur, Baroda, Hyderabad, Mysore.

The Members of the Committee sailed from Bombay for England on 21st April and arrived in London on 5th May.

Several Princes and officials of Indian States also visited England and presented the Princes Case before the Committee through Sir Leslie Scott. Their Sessions closed in the end of July and recommenced on 15th October. Before closing the Committee made an announcement as follows about the questionnaire which they issued.

" In view of certain misleading statements " the Indian States Committee announced that at the beginning of March they issued a questionnaire to 235 States in India. The rulers of 32 out of 108 States who are members of the Chamber of Princes in their own right have hitherto intimated that they did not desire to send individual replies, but would be represented before the Committee by Sir Leslie Scott on behalf of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes. The more important of these 32 States are Kashmir, Bhopal, Patiala, Tonk, Bundi, and Bharatpur. Twenty States which have sent in individual replies include Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore, Jodhpur, and Kolhapur. Of the 127 States whose rulers are entitled to be represented in the Chamber of Princes by 12 rulers, 21 have intimated that they desired to be represented before the Committee by the

Standing Committee of the Chamber, and Counsel of twelve States have sent in individual representations. Replies from 150 States are, therefore, outstanding.

Meetings in London

Brief accounts of the proceedings of the Committee were published in the *London Times*. The following are a few extracts from those accounts :—

FROM '*London Times*' *15th October, 1928.*

To-day the Indian States' Inquiry Committee, under the chairmanship of Sir Harcourt Butler, resumes its sittings at Montagu House, Whitehall. Since the adjournment at the end of July there have been important developments in the plans of the Princes, who are bieng represented at the inquiry by Sir Leslie Scott, and it was finally decided yesterday afternoon not to submit to the Committee a detailed scheme for adjustment of relationships between the States and the Paramount Power.

Sir Harcourt Butler's colleagues are : Professor W. S. Holdsworth, K. C., and Colonel the Hon. Sidney C. Peel, with Colonel G. D. Ogilvie as Secretary. The Committee was appointed at the end of last year to report upon the relationship between the Paramount Power and the States, with particular reference to the rights and obligations arising from treaties, engagements, and *sanads*, and usage, sufferance, and other causes, and to inquire into the financial and economic relations between British India and the States with a view to recommendations for their more satisfactory adjustment.

An outstanding feature of the inquiry is that of the collective action taken by a large number of States, in the setting up of a Special Organization with a branch in London and the assembly here for a conference of a number of important Indian Princes and Ministers of States. The Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, the Maharajah of Patiala, has had the co-operation in London of three other members of the Standing Committee of the Chamber, the Rulers of Kashmir, Jamnagar, and Bhopal, as well as of other States. The group for which the Conference speaks has been growing and now comprises about 80 of the 108 Rulers who are members of the Chamber of Princes in their own right and between 150 and 200 other Rulers. The balance includes some important States, notably Hyderabad, Mysore, and Baroda, and an appreciable proportion consists of States under minority administration. For the most part the

non-adhering States are making their individual representations.

Sir Leslie Scott, K. C., who visited India last cold weather in connexion with the inquiry, is leading counsel for the group. Associated with him in an opinion on the legal and constitutional aspects of the questions raised by the inquiry which has been submitted to the Butler Committee were Mr. Stuart Bevan, K. C., Mr. Wilfrid A Greene, K. C. Mr. Valentine Holmes, and Mr. Donald Somervell. They hold that in the analysis of the relationship between the States and the Crown legal principles must be enunciated and applied ; that the Indian States possess all original sovereign powers, except in so far as they have been transferred to the Crown ; and that such transfer has been effected with the consent of the States concerned, and in no other way.

* * * *

As a result of the London conference in the last few days, the matter being finally decided only yesterday afternoon, the original idea of elaborating the draft into a scheme to be laid before the Butler Committee is not to be pursued. The decision has been reached on the ground that, while it is the business of the Princes to show that present methods are unsatisfactory and lead to infractions of treaty rights, they are not called upon to submit a detailed scheme to the Butler Committee. Counsel's opinion on the legal and constitutional aspects of the problem, already indicated, leads to the conclusion that removal of existing difficulties by means of new machinery must be a matter of direct negotiation between the parties concerned—the Paramount Power and the States.

It is held that to be committed to a detailed scheme which contemplates, for instance, some organization for joint discussion between British India and the States on matters of mutual concern would be unwise at a time when the Simon Commission is only entering upon the full inquiry in India which is to precede the formulation of its proposals. The submissions of counsel to the Committee will seek to establish the defectiveness of the existing machinery on three main grounds namely :—

(1) That it gives the States no share in the determination of policy affecting their relations with the Paramount Power ;

(2) Or in matters of mutual concern to them and to British India ; and

(3) Provides no impartial method of arriving at decisions which affect the interests of the States or conflict with their interpretation of treaties on differences arising between them and the British Government.

It is on the basis of provision of machinery for removing these defects that the Princes will probably signify their readiness to negotiate with His Majesty's Government.

—*Times* (*London.*)

'London Times' 19th October.

The third formal sitting of the Indian States Inquiry Committee since the recess was held yesterday afternoon under the chairmanship of Sir Harcourt Butler, not at Montagu House, but in the board room of the Board of Trade. The arrangements were similar to those of the previous sittings, and in addition to the Princes and their counsel and high officials of Indian States, a few privileged spectators were present.

Sir Leslie Scott continued his address to the Committee on various issues raised in the documentary material supplied by the large group of Princes he represents. This material extends over some 3,000 closely printed foolscap pages. It is recognised that the Committee are not empowered to reopen past decisions of the Paramount Power or present differences between that powers and the States, except in so far as they illustrate or bear upon the relationship between them. The cases are cited and commented on by Sir Leslie Scott to establish the contention that new machinery and readjustments are required to protect the States in the enjoyment of the rights, political and economic, to which they are entitled : and to provide for joint consultation with British India in matters of common concern.

'London Times' 23rd October.

Under the chairmanship of Sir Harcourt Butler, the Indian States Inquiry Committee sat yesterday afternoon at Montagu House, Whitehall. On behalf of the large group of States he is representing, Sir Leslie Scott continued his survey of the printed material, covering four large quarto volumes, which has been placed before the Committee. He went through the evidence page by page, drawing attention to salient features and answering questions put by the Committee when explanations were needed. It is expected that this review of the printed material will extend through the sittings of the Committee next week ; that thereafter there will be an adjournment for 10 or 12

days, and that on the resumption of the sittings Sir Leslie Scott will address the Committee summarizing the evidence and adducing reasoned arguments for the claim that the time has come for new machinery for the adjustment of relations between the States and the Paramount Power.

In connexion with the inquiry a delegation from an organization known as the Indian States Peoples' Conference has come to this country. The Secretary is Professor G. R. Abhyankar, of the Law College, Poona, a subject of the Sangli State, and he is accompanied by Mr. Manilal Kothari. Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao has since arrived and is giving his assistance. He has long taken an active part in British India politics, having been a member of the Moderate deputation to this country when the Act of 1919 was under consideration and also a member of the first Legislative Assembly.

The organization had some correspondence with the Butler Committee before its departure from India, and asked to be allowed to submit its views. It was intimated by Colonel Ogilvie, the Secretary of the Committee, that the terms of reference do not include investigation of the relations between the rulers of the States and their subjects. The Committee was set up to report on the relationship between the Paramount Power and the States as affected by treaties and other engagements, and to inquire into the financial and economic relations between British India and the States. It was understood that a general memorandum indicating the point of view of the organization might be sent in, but that any delegation sent here could not be given access to the inquiry or tender any oral evidence.

* * * *

'*London Times*': *26th October* 1928.

The Position of the Feudatories

The Indian States Inquiry Committee, under the chairmanship of Sir Harcourt Butler, sat yesterday afternoon at Montague House, Whitehall. For the seventh successive sitting Sir Leslie Scott, K. C. drew the attention of the Committee to points raised in the printed material submitted on behalf of the large group of princes he is representing.

Though the questionnaire of the Committee was issued only to those princes who are members of the Chamber of Princes or who are represented on that body, representations have been received from a number of other Chiefs exercising rulership

under large parent states and known by various names in different parts of India, but who may conveniently be described as Feudatories. The variations in the measure of their independence from the parent states and the degree to which, by engagement or custom, it is safeguarded by the Government of India are so great that it would be hard to give a definition of them both comprehensive and accurate. They are not included in the officially published list of ruling princes and chiefs, comprising more than 660 names, and no complete list is available.

The premier Indian State, Hyderabad, includes an important relic of ancient Hindu sovereignty in the non-mediatised State of Gadwal, 1,864 square miles in extent, with a population of close upon a million. A big wedge of Kashmir territory is ruled by the Rajah of Poonch. It is however, in Western and Central India and to a less extent in Rajputana where these States tributary to larger principalities are mostly found. Gwalior, Baroda and Indore are the recipients of fixed tributes from various rulers, and the first named State has ranged under it 15 guaranteed feudataries. Under Kolhapur whose rulers trace their descent from Shivaji the Great, there are nine feudatories, headed by the Chief of Ichalkaranji.

The Statement forwarded to the Harcourt Butler Committee by the Chief of Ichalkaranji is typical of the arguments submitted by a number of the feudatories in the claim to be heard. The feudatories ask for the maintenance of existing guarantees and are apprehensive lest present checks upon curtailment of their rights and responsibilities should be weakened or withdrawn by readjustment of the relations of the parent states with the Paramount power. It is urged that in any fresh arrangement due regard must be paid to the rights and obligations of third parties created and in some cases guaranteed, by the treaties and engagements which form the subject of the Inquiry.

The view taken by the Harcourt Butler Committee is that the claims and interests of third parties do not come within its terms of reference, which are confined to investigation and report on the relations between the Paramount Power and the States with which it has direct political contact. As a matter of courtesy, Mr. Rajwade who has been representing the Chief of Ichalkaranji here, has been present at sittings of the Committee, but no oral representations can be made on behalf of the Chief of Ichalkaranji or other Feudatories.

The Chiefs concerned however, cherish the confidence that Government will give them opportunity to state their views on any contemplated changes in the relations with the Princes. When the establishment of the Chamber of Princes was under consideration the feudatory states were given opportunity to represent their views; and they hold that the outcome of the present inquiry may affect their interests more directly than the creation of the Chamber.

Maharaja of Patiala's Speech

The final sitting of the Butler Committee lasted over three hours. The Maharaja of Patiala, the Jamsaheb of Nawanagar, the Rana of Cutch, Sir Robert Holland, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Sir Patrick Fagan and Lady Peel were present. Sir Harcourt Butler thanked the Princes for their help and assured them that the Committee in preparing their report would take very careful cognisance of all their suggestions.

The Maharaja of Patiala, replying on behalf of the members of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes who were in London to a series of written questions, regretted that the States' Committee was unable to allow public sessions. He declared that they had a patient hearing, but there was nothing in the nature of a round table discussion which would have enabled them to meet and remove any objections to the Princes' contentions. They had discovered that the range of infringements of rights secured to the States was far greater than they themselves had ever imagined. They had further found that many subsidiary agreements between the Government of India and the States were not voluntary agreements at all and also that the transaction of daily business between the Government of India and the States had not been based on strict legal rights.

The Maharaja regretted the inadequacy of time to prepare their case necessitating their doing hurriedly what ought to be done slowly. They would have preferred the Government of India were represented at the enquiry both to enable the Princes to deal with the difficulties and objections and for giving them an opportunity of knowing the contents of the Government of India's records to which the Princes had been denied access.

The Maharaja expressed the opinion that while much ground had been covered they had not submitted definite proposals for the new constitutional machinery designed to remedy their

grievance because they realised that the States Committee had not been authorised to negotiate with them. He foreshadowed their next step, namely, they would request a Round Table Conference with His Majesty's Government for the purpose of a new machinery which must be established by both parties in agreement but "if the Committee does not admit our contentions regarding the new constitutional position our next step will necessarily be to ask an authoritative decision on that issue, particularly as the Government of India and ourselves are equally interested."

The Maharaja was of opinion that in view of the strength of their case before the Committee they would be extremely surprised and disappointed if the Committee did not entirely endorse the Princes' views.

Finally regarding the Indian States' People's Delegation, the Maharaja stated that it was impossible to say how many States or subjects the delegation represented or what claim it possessed to represent any single Indian State. Otherwise they were sorry the deputation like other members of the public was excluded.

III

HYDERABAD

Nasir-ud-Daulah	1829—1857.	Sir Salar Jung : Regent	1881—1883
Afzul-ud-Daulah	1857—1869.	Council of Regency	1882—1884
Salar Jung | Shams-ul-Umara	Co-Regents 1869—1881	Mir Mahbub Ali Khan	1884—1911
		H.E.H. Sir Oosman Alikhan	1911.

H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions is divided into two main divisions, divided by a line running roughly from North East Corner to the South West. The North-East division is known as Mahratwara and the other as Telingana. The former comprises 8 districts and the latter 7. His Exalted Highness' private estates known as the Sarf-i-Khas consists of 11 outlying taluks, in addition to Balda and Atraf-e-Balda, the area in and around Hyderabad City. These private estates measure about 8,200 square miles in all or one-tenth of the State and except Balda and Atraf-e-Balda, all lie in Mahratwara division and are administered by the revenue officers in his behalf.

The POPULATION of Hyderabad according to the Census of 1921 is 12471770 of which 6345071 are males and 6126699 females. The population of Hyderabad City and suburbs is 404187. Hindus number 10657257, Mussalmans 1298277, Christians 62656. Telugu is spoken by 6 millions of people, Mahratti by 3¼ millions, Kanarese by 1½ millions, Western Hindi by over 1¼ millions.

RULER : The house of the present rulers of Hyderabad was founded by Nawab Asaf Jah Bahadur, a distinguished general of Aurangazeb. He was appointed Viceroy of the Deccan in 1713 with the title of Nizam-ul-Mulk which has since become the hereditary title of the family.

The present Ruler is His Exalted Highness Sir Oosman Ali Khan Bahadur Fateh Jung G.C.B., G.C.S.I. who was born on 6th April 1886 and invested with ruling powers on 17th October 1911 by Lord Hardinge.

ADMINISTRATION :—In October 1919, His Exalted Highness constituted an Executive Council, consisting of a President, seven Ordinary Members and an Extraordinary Member without a portfolio. The Prime Minister Maharajah Sir Kishen Prasad is the President. The powers of the Council, its President and

the Members have been defined and their collective and individual responsibilities fixed. All action taken or orders passed by the Council are subject to the sovereign prerogative and absolute power of veto of the Ruler.

For the purpose of framing laws, there is a Legislative Council of which the President of the Executive Council is the Chairman, and the member whose department is concerned with the bill under discussion is Vice-Chairman for the time being. The Legislative Council at present is composed of three ex-officio Members, eight ordinary Official Members, 7 Non-Official Members and two Extraordinary Members.

AREA: The total area of the State is 82,698 square miles of which 56 to 57 per cent is directly administered by Government, about 32 per cent is in the hands of the Paigah nobles and Jagirdars, 10 per cent is Sarf-i-Khas and the balance consists of inam—or revenue—free grants and the like. The fifth of the area directly under Government generally known as Diwani consists of unassessed waste (porampoke) much of which is forest land and over two thirds of this is in the Telingana Division. The figures for the last thirty years, (1303—1335 F) show that there has been a steady increase of cultivation with a proportionate rise of revenue. During this period the culturable waste has been reduced by nearly half and is now only 8 per cent of the total area under cultivation. Wet cultivation has increased by 50 per cent. The proportion of wet cultivation to dry, however, is still very low since it accounts only 6 per cent of the area under cultivation. Land is rarely irrigated by any method in Mahratwara with its black cotton soils and in this division the proportion of wet to dry is less than 2½ per cent. In Telingana with its undulating land and less retentive soils the proportion is only 11 per cent.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES.—Hyderabad possesses great natural resources and is one of the largest producers of oil-seeds in the world. Fifty per cent. of the castor seed grown in India is produced in the Dominions. Most of this is exported along with large quantities of linseed, ground.nut and other oil-seeds to a value of about 3 crores. Exports of grain in 1335 F. were about the same. But the main revenue crop is cotton of which the exports in a raw state total nearly 7 crores. The chief imports consist of yarn and piece-goods valued at about 4¼ crores in 1335 F., gold and silver (1½ crores) small wares (about 1 crore) and sugar and jaggery (about 1 crore). The

chief industry is probably the hand-loom industry which produces one-third of the cloth worn in the Dominions. The Industries Department is trying to help this industry by conducting local demonstrations of improved appliances and maintaining a central factory. Every year loans are granted to start small-scale industries and the total value of loans thus given out up to the end of 1335 F. amounted to Rs. 80,000. Every encouragement is given to firms and individuals anxious to start large industries. In a few cases monopolies for a limited term of years have been allowed; in others exemptions from customs and octroi were given; and in some cases, such as the Shahabad Cement Company, substantial loans have been made. The cement made by the Shahabad Co. has established itself well in the market and is preferred in its own area to all others.

There are altogether 530 factories with 376 boilers. Of these, 5 are spinning and weaving mills, 272 cotton ginning and pressing factories and 253 miscellaneous factories—most of them rice, flour, and dall mills. Only 13 work all the year round and the rest are only seasonal.

MINES AND QUARRIES.—The royalty realised from the two coal mining companies—one at Singareni and the other at Sasti and Paoni, amounted to Rs. 72,100 as against Rs. 75,613 in the previous year and those from 24 stone quarries amounted to Rs. 28,415 as against Rs. 29,884 in 1334 F. or a total of Rs. 1,00,516 in all. The Hyderabad Deccan Company paid a sum of Rs. 6,312 as dead rent for the areas not worked during the year. After deduction of the cost of establishment amounting to Rs. 44,250 the Government thus earned a net profit of Rs. 62,477.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.—There were 705 post-offices or one post office for every 117 sq. miles, and 606 letter-boxes in the State during the year under report. The number of post-offices authorized to open savings banks fell from 322 to 319. A sum of 23·67 lakhs was deposited and 22·19 lakhs withdrawn.

MINT.—The State maintains its own currency. The Oosmania Sicca Rupee named after the present Ruler exchanges with the British Rupee at the ratio of 116—10—8 to 100. During 1335 F., 10,736 gold coins, 5,25,800 silver coins, 10,31,200 nickel and 1,28,85,280 bronze coins were minted. Coins of different denominations worth 2·01 lakhs were put into circulation. The total value of the notes of different denominations in circulation was 304·90 lakhs.

LOCAL BOARDS.—District and Taluk Boards numbered 15 and 107 respectively. The District Boards are composed of 7 official and 7 non-official members and the Taluk Boards of 4 officials and 4 non-officials. The District Boards are presided over by the 1st Talukdars while the Tahsildars are Presidents of the Taluk Boards The aggregate receipts and expenditure amounted to 29.40 lakhs and 26.29 lakhs, respectively. About 66 per cent of the total expenditure was incurred on works of public utility, 14 per cent on education, 9 per cent. on medical and 11 per cent. on supervision. Altogether Local Boards aided 1,144 schools and maintained 907 others, in which about 74,000 pupils received instruction. The Boards also granted aid to 7 Allopathic and 34 Ayurvedic dispensaries; and maintained 77 Unani dispensaries.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.—Their number increased from 1,766 to 1,926. Of these, 22 were central banks, 1,587 agricultural and 317 non-agricultural societies. The total number of members rose from 46,703 to 51,525. The aggregate working capital of all central banks and primary societies increased from Rs. 1,24,78,966 to Rs. 1,41,65,450. The owned capital, i.e., share money and reserve fund combined, amounted to Rs. 48,99,380 or 34·5 per cent. of the working capital, a satisfactory proportion after relatively few years.

Inclusive of Rs. 17,17,692 which were advanced to members of agricultural and non-agricultural societies during the year under report, the total outstandings amounted to Rs. 75,16,674. Out of this amount Rs. 10,71,318 were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 64,45,356 at the end of Amardad 1335 F.

Central banks continued to progress. By the end of the year their combined share capitals amounted to Rs. 9,78,977 while deposits stood at Rs. 29,93,625. Their total working capital rose from Rs. 51,89,027 to Rs. 58,50,989 of which they owned over 12 lakhs or more than one-fifth. The total net profit earned was Rs. 1,26,818.

The number of agricultural societies increased from 1,490 to 1,587, and their membership from 33,185 to 34,353. Their owned capital was Rs. 27,73,587 and the percentage of owned capital to their total working capital of 65 lakhs was 42. Nearly seven lakhs were advanced to members for the purchase of cattle, payments of old debts, improvement of lands, purchase of seed, etc. The total recoveries from members were less than 2½ lakhs, while at the end of 1335 F. over half a crore was

outstanding. In spite of the bad year this result was very disappointing.

There were 317 non-agricultural societies : 189 with limited liability and 128 with unlimited liability, as against 257 in the previous year. Most of these were departmental societies whose members are chiefly Government clerks and employees.

MILITARY :—The State maintains its own fighting force. The Regular troops consist of 2 artillery regiments, 3 cavalry regiments and 6 infantry regiments. The Imperial Service Troops was made up of two Lancers. The strength of the two was 5876 and 1067 respectively in 1335 Fasli. The Irregulars consist of 11332 infantry and 1248 cavalry. The total expenditure was Rs. 60.60 lakhs.

EDUCATION :—There are 2 first grade and 3 second grade Colleges. Of these, the Nizam's College is affiliated to the Madras University and the rest to the Oosmania University. One second grade College, viz. the Zenana College, Hyderabad, is purely for purdah girls and and has 13 girls on its rolls. The number of boys who attended the Colleges was 1017. The total of expenditure incurred on the College was Rs. 5.40 lakhs while the income from fees was Rs. 21342.

There were 40 High Schools of which 23 had English as the medium of instruction, 18 for boys and 5 for girls and 17 Oosmania High Schools for boys only with Urdu as the medium of instruction. The total number of scholars was 15029 of which is 13978 were boys and 1051 girls. The total expenditure on High Schools was Rs. 10.54 lakhs and the income from fees was 1·62 lakhs.

There were 107 Middle Schools of which 13 were purely for girls. The total number of pupils was 25191 of whom 23634 were boys and 1557 girls. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 8·66 lakhs and income from fees Rs. 46152.

The total number of primary schools was 3895 of which 3213 were for boys and 682 for girls. The total number of pupils was 213282 of whom 181491 were boys and 31791 girls. The expenditure incurred was 21·51 lakhs and the income from fees Rs. 32141.

There were 3 training schools for males and 3 for females. One of these was raised to the grade of a training College for teachers who have passed the Intermediate in Arts. There were 246 males and 481 females.

Theological :—There were 15 Islamia Schools with 838 students and 7 Sanskrit and Vedic schools with 208 students. The total strength of the Faculty of Theology of the Oosmania University rose from 17 to 21.

Professional and Technical :—92 students attended the Faculty of Law in the Osmania University. In the Osmania Medical College 194 students were trained for Assistant and Sub Assistant Surgeons' posts. Compounders, nurses and midwives are also trained. In the Hyderabad Engineering School, 60 students were trained for the Upper and Lower Subordinates posts. Two classes were maintained, one in the City College and the other in the Chaderghat High School for Commercial training. Out of the 9 Industrial schools in existence during the year, two were maintained by Government. Altogether 1260 students were taught different craftmanship beside reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Scholarships : the total expenditure incurred by Government for miscellaneous scholarships, Educational loans, European and Asiatic Scholarships was Rs. 5.22 lakhs.

The total expenditure in the educational department was Rs. 73·84 lakhs in 1335 Fasli and the total number of scholars was 258298.

MEDICAL :—The total number of hospitals and dispensaries in the State was 145. Of these 131 were maintained by Government and 5 by the Sarf-i Khas. 7 were aided by Local Board and 2 by the States. The total expenditure incurred by Government on Medical Relief was Rs. 1124396.

EXCISE :—The number of liquor and sendhi shops was 29371. The quantity consumed was 912531 proof gallons. The gross excise revenue was Rs. 14811478.

CUSTOMS :—The State levies a general customs duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem* on both exports and imports. The total customs revenue amounted to Rs. 15522784. The octroi levied on the goods imported from the rest of the Dominions into the City of Hyderabad, Secunderabad and Bolarum brought in just over three lakhs.

JUSTICE :—The High Court consists of the Chief Justice and 6 Puisne Judges. The permanent Civil Judicial staff subordinate to the High Court consists of 6 Sessions Judges, 24 District Judges and 105 Subordinate Judges. The Magisterial staff of the Dominions consists of 147 stipendiary and 3 honorary Magistrates.

IRRIGATION :—The important irrigation prospects in the State with their estimated costs are :

Nizamsagar Project Rs. 30500000 ; Mahbubnagar Extension Project Rs. 3348705, Wyra Project Rs. 2490000 ; Paliar Project Rs. 2225000 ; Fatehnagar Project Rs. 5 lakhs ; Royenpalli Project Rs. 283000 ; Singabupaliam Tank Rs. 228740.

ROADS :—The total mileage maintained by the P. W. D. was 2880 miles.

RAILWAYS.—The State has 387·91 miles of railways under Broad Gauge and 580·71 under Metre Gauge.

The total amount of Government holdings in the share and debenture capital of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company is £2,423,130. The profits earned by the Company in 1335 F. on their different railways were :—The Broad Gauge Railway from Wadi to Bezwada :—B. G. Rs. 58 38,222 or 9·72 per cent. The Hyderabad Godavari Valley Railway :—B. G. Rs. 45,26,289 or 12·17 per cent. The Purna-Hingoli Metre Gauge Railway :—B. G. Rs. 78,860 or 2·43 per cent. The Secunderabad-Allampur Section :—B. G. Rs. 2,53,399 or 1·86 per cent. In the year under report the Railway Company refunded the full amount of the guaranteed interest advanced by the Government and paid B. G. Rs. 23,44,212 to Government as surplus profits.

[The foregoing summary relates to 1335 F, but the following Budget is for 1338 F.]

Receipts

Land Revenue	... 3,05,00,000
Forest Revenue by Revenue Officers	... 6,75,000
Forests	... 11,50,000
Customs	... 1,38,00,000
Excise	... 1,58,67,000
Opium and Ganja	... 11,00,000
Stamps	... 19,85,000
Registration	... 270,000
Mines	... 1,50,000
Berar Rent	... 29,16,667
Interest	... 49,59,000
Mint	... 1,00,000

Paper Currency	...	9,97,000
Exchange	...	1,00,000
Post-Office	...	8,80,000
Irrigation	...	65,000
Railways	...	33,00,000
Electricity	...	—26,000
Workshop	...	—34,710
Telephone	...	3,382
Transfers from Famine Insurance	...	3,50,000
Miscellaneous	...	2,50,000
Rounding	...	—339
Total	...	7,93,57,000
Moiety Departmental Balances lapsed to Govt.	...	47,46,000

Expenditure

Major Heads		From current Revenues
Land Revenue	...	65,71,334
Forests	...	9,21,996
Customs	...	21,63,616
Excise	...	31,53,428
Opium and Ganja	...	1,24,700
Stamps	...	1,59,965
Registration	...	1,22,186
Mines	...	74,100
Interest	...	25,01,300
Debt Redemption	...	10,00,000
Mint	...	2,46,800
Paper Currency	...	60,000
Exchange	...	70,000
Post-Office	...	12,17,560
Payments to H.E.H.	...	50,00,000
General Administration	...	37,38,074
Political Charges	...	4,22,604
Life Insurance	...	48,500
Mansabs	...	16,69,000
Military	...	72,69,328

Courts	...	21,06,307
Jails	...	4,03,900
Police	...	62,72,505
Education	...	77,30,097
Medicine	...	22,33,934
Religious	...	13,21,566
Agriculture	...	3,86,178
Veterinary	...	4,63,476
Co-operative	...	3,51,252
Misc. and Minor Departments	...	1,56,579
Munc. & Pub. Improvements	...	13,56,300
Buildings & Communications	...	72,39,100
Irrigation	...	35,51,000
Railways	...	1,88,531
Electricity	...	22,000
Printing	...	1,01,100
Industrial	...	2,91,630
Famine	...	3,50,000
Famine Insurance	...	15,00,000
Miscellaneous	...	5,24,000
Reserve for Reorganization and Development	...	11,33,600
Rounding	...	46
Total	...	7,42,17,500
From Past Surpluses	...	100,84,400
From Department Balances	...	11,97,600

BARODA

Ananda Rao 1811—1820
Regent: Fatesingh Rao 1807—1818
Regent: Sayaji Rao 1818—1820
Sayaji Rao 1820—1848
Ganpat Rao 1848—1857
Khande Rao 1857—1871
Malhar Rao 1871—1873
H. H. Maharaja Sir Sayaji Rao, Gaekwar 1881

The State of Baroda comprises an area of 8,135 square miles and is situated in the province of Gujarat in five distinct territorial blocks cut off from each other by large tracts of British territory or of other Indian States. The five districts are Baroda, Kadi, Navsari, Amreli and Okhamandal, the last two being in Kathiawar. The total population is 21,26,522. More than four fifths are Hindus, about 8 per cent are Mussulmans. Tribal religions claim 163077, while the Jains, Parsis and Christians claim 43223, 7530, and 7421 respectively. The chief language spoken is Gujarati.

RULER:—The Ruler is H. H. Maharajah Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwar. He was born in 1863 and was adopted as heir and successor in 1875 by Maharani Jamna Bai, the widow of Gaekwar Khande Rao. He ascended the gadi in that year: He was invested with full ruling powers on December 18, 1881, by Sir James Fergusson Governor of Bombay, who acted as representative of Lord Ripon.

Constitution

Central Administration..—His Highness the Maharajah Shri Sayaji Rao III being the fountain-head of all power, authority and justice in the State, has invested the *Executive Council* with powers of administration, reserving to himself certain powers of ultimate significance.

The Dewan is President of the Council in his capacity as the Minister of Baroda State, and as such exercises general supervision and control over the whole administration with the help of the Naib Dewans and conducts personally the affairs of the Political Office which deals with questions of relations of the State with the British Government and the other Indian States.

Rao Bahadur V. T. Krishnamachariar, C.I.E., is Dewan and Rao Bahadur Govindbhai H. Desai and Mr. Stanley Rice, I.C.S., (Retired) the two Naib Dewans.

With the Dewan as President, the Executive Council had in all six members at the end of the year 1927–'28, including the

two Naib Dewans and also Rao Bahadur G. B. Ambegaokar, Mr. Ramlal H. Desai, and Shrimant S, V. Gaekwad.

The Huzur Central Office is composed of three sections, Judicial, Revenue, and Inspection, developed on Secretarial basis each under an Assistant to the Ministers.

Another body in connection with the Central Administration is the *Auction Committee*, which consists of one Naib Dewan as its president, one member from the Sardar or Assamdar Class, the Head of the Department at whose instance the auction is being held and his Assistant. The Committee has the powers to confirm the final bids in the auction relating to any Department in the City of Baroda, up to the value of Rs. 15,000 in the case of immovable property and Rs. 1,00,000 in the case of movable property.

Legislature.—The power of making laws is one of the prerogatives of H. H. the Maharajah Saheb. His Highness is however assisted in this important task both by his Ministers and by the Legislative Council on many important occasions.

The Legislative Council consists of 27 members, including the President-Dewan. The members of the State Executive Council are ex-officio members of the Legislative Council. Besides these, there are 7 nominated official members and 4 non-official members. The number of elected members is 10 who are elected by the Mahal Panchayets in the State, which form the constituencies. The members have the rights of interpellation and of moving resolutions on matters of general public interest. The proceedings of the Council are governed by the Rules laid down for the purpose, its decisions being of the nature of recommendations to His Highness.

Departmental Tribunal.—The Khata Nihaya Sadar Adalat is the highest departmental tribunal for disposing of appeals and revision applications against the decisions of Heads of Departments, Ministers and the Honourable Council.

The Adalat disposes of cases in its own jurisdiction when appeals and revision applications are to be disallowed or to be remanded back to the Departments, but in cases where they are to be allowed, it submits them to the Huzur for final orders with its recommendations.

Justice.—Huzur Nyaya Sabha :—The Varisht Court is the highest tribunal in the State in judicial matters, but provision has been made for the admission of appeals and applications

against its decisions before the Huzur Nyaya Sabha subject to certain conditions. The Huzur Nyaya Sabha which advises His Highness in the exercise of the appellate and revisional jurisdiction, is composed of the Legal Remembrancer, a Judge of the Varisht Court not connected with the case under consideration and the Huzur Kamdar, but when functions of the Huzur Kamdar and the Legal Remembrancer are entrusted to one person, one of the Naib Dewans or some one of the retired Judges of the Varisht Court is invited. The Huzur Nyaya Sabha generally sits four times in the year.

The Varisht Court is the highest court of appeal in the State in all judicial matters. It has no original jurisdiction as elsewhere. There are, as a rule, three Judges in the Varisht Court.

Justice in the districts is carried out by the usual set of Courts. In the villages, besides village munsiffs and conciliators, there are Panchayats (33 in number) which are empowered to dispose of judicial work.

District Administration.—According to the latest arrangement, all work dealing with Revenue proper in the five districts has been placed under the Sar Suba, the cognate branches of Survey and Settlement, Barkali or Alienated land, Devasthan, assessment of non-agricultural land, etc., have been placed under a separate head named Survey and Settlement Superintendent who is invested with the powers of Sar Suba over these branches.

Each district is in charge of a Suba. The sub-divisions of a district are in charge of subordinate officers.

Local Self Government.—The term local boards include the Village Panchayats, Mahal taluk Panchayats and the Prant or District Panchayatas.

The Baroda District Board has the power of electing its own President. The Subas were the Presidents of the District Boards of Kadi, Navsari and Amreli. The Naib Subas worked as Presidents of the Mahal Panchayats (Taluk Board). Most of the Mahal Panchayets continued to elect their own Vice-Presidents from the non-official members, and six of the Panchayets were authorised to elect their own Presidents.

Village Boards in Baroda and Navsari districts were allowed to elect their own Presidents.

Vishita Panchayets combine in themselves, the duties of both the Village Boards and Municipalities. Two thirds of the

members in each are elected and one-third nominated. Their work is generally inspected by the Sar Suba, the Sanitary commissioner, Suba, Naib Suba and the Naib Panchayat Adhikari and the accounts of these bodies are audited by the auditors of the Accounts Department. There are 33 such Panchayats in the State.

Municipalities.—There are eleven Municipalities in the State. Some of them have official presidents, other non-officials.

Review of Progress in 1927—'28.

FLOOD RELIEF MEASURES: During the greater part of the year, attention was concentrated on the formulation and execution of measures for stimulating resowings, for rebuilding and repairing houses which were washed away or damaged and in other ways reconstructing the affected areas. Rs. 4.70 lakhs were distributed as takavi for resowing to 21,000 agriculturists as loan without interest, repayment being spread over a term of years; and seed-depots were organised to keep down prices. Practically the whole area on which crops had been washed away was thus resown. For reconstruction of houses, two schemes were sanctioned—one for free grants to the poor and the other for long term loans. Under the first, 8,850 persons were assisted, Rs. 3 lakhs being distributed among them. Rs. 2 lakhs out of this were grants by the State and Rs. 75,000 by the panchayats. Under the loans scheme 19,200 persons were given loans to the extent of Rs. 22 lakhs; besides this loans aggregating Rs. 5.49 lakhs were sanctioned to co-operative building societies. Loans below Rs. 125, which constituted the bulk of the building loans, were without interest and other loans carried interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. Besides this special schemes were sanctioned for Government servants, Sardars, etc. Wherever possible, villages were shifted to high level sites and, in the city, the poorer parts which had suffered were realigned on sanitary lines and new huts were constructed with high level plinths. To keep down the prices of building materials, concessions were given for the manufacture of bricks and tiles: the railway freight on building materials was reduced and the town duty on them was remitted: while in several centres depots of building materials were opened with the help of advances without interest sanctioned by the Government. Bricks and tiles were manufactured in 174 villages: the value of the trees

given free came to Rs. 68,000 and prices were fixed at rates varying from Rs. 7 to 10 for one thousand bricks. Villages on the banks of the river which had suffered specially heavy damage were rebuilt with the assistance of His Highness' donation of Rs. 1 lakh.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES :—Among the important laws enacted in the year were the Charitable and Religious Trusts Act, the Audit of Accounts Act and the Petroleum Act. The Dhara Sabha also considered the report of the Committee appointed to suggest changes in the Infant Marriage Prevention Act. Rao Bahadur Govindbhai's report on elementary education in the State and the report of the Committee appointed to suggest means for strengthening the financial position of local boards.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION :—During the year, legislation was passed for raising the age of consent. This is now fixed at 14 within, and 18 outside, the marital relationship. A draft Bill was published for amending the Infant Marriage Prevention Act which provided *inter alia* for (a) raising the age limit for marriages to 18 in the case of boys and 14 in the case of girls, (b) declaring illegal marriages of boys below 12 years of age and girls below 8, and (c) stiffening up the penalties prescribed for breaches of the law. The representations received on the draft Bill were under consideration in the course of the year. The special concession given to the Kadva Kunbi community in respect of age limits for marriage was withdrawn in the year.

RAILWAYS :—Among the commercial departments of the State, the railways are the most important. The total capital outlay on the railway systems owned by the State was Rs. 463.03 lakhs and the income earned Rs. 13.06 lakhs representing a return of 2.82 per cent. During the year the Vijapur-Ambliyasan line was completed and opened. The line has a mileage of 26.76 and cost the State Rs. 9-50 lakhs and has opened out a fertile tract of country. The system of work and accounting in the Railway workshops was reorganised. The total mileage of railways owned by the State is 695 of which 21.42 miles is broad guage, 304·68 miles metre guage and 368·90 narrow guage. Of these 368·90 miles are worked by the State, 251·67 by the B. B. or C. I., 37·21 by the Jamnagar Dwarka Railway and 37·22 by the Gondal State Railway.

THE OKHA PORT :—The development of the Okha Port proceeded on healthy lines and the port built up a fair amount of business. The Okha salt works manufactured salt of good

quality which found a ready market in Bengal. The Dwarka cement factory was sold towards the end of the year to a limited liability company and reconditioning is in progress.

THE PUBLIC SERVICES COMMITTEE :—The Public Services Committee advised the Government on all matters relating to recruitment for the service. The training school for clerks trained about 100 candidates in the year.

COMMUNAL RELATIONS :—The relations between the different communities in the State continued to be cordial. A Hindu-Muslim affray took place at Navsari in connection with the playing of music and the District Magistrate was holding an enquiry into the local custom in this respect. Similar disputes at Mehsana and Songadh were amicably settled at a joint conference of leaders at the instance of local officers.

MILITARY.—The strength of the army is Artillery 73, Cavalry 1,069, Infantry 2,434 and the Band 56. Total 3,632. Taking the regular and irregular forces together the total cost for the maintenance of the army came to Rs. 28,40,577.

EXCISE :—The excise revenue was derived from the manufacture and sale of country and foreign liquors and from the licenses for the sale of toddy and intoxicating and poisonous drugs. The duty on country liquor and intoxicating drugs and tree-tax on toddy trees also formed part of the excise revenue. The system in force for the manufacture and supply of liquor was "contract distilling and separate shop system," except in the Amreli district (including Okhamandal) where the "district monopoly system" is still in force.

The following gives the figures of excise revenue during the year 1927-28 :—Manufacture and sale of country liquor Rs. 23,74,390 ; Duty and license fee for the sale of foreign liquors including rectified and denatured spirits Rs. 36,947 ; Sale of toddy 4,27,133 ; Sale of intoxicating and poisonous drugs 56,577 and Miscellaneous 46,995. Total Rs. 29,42,042.

OPIUM.—The sources of opium revenue were :—(a) profit on opium issued to licensed vendors for local consumption, fees for licenses for retail sale and (c) miscellaneous receipts. The manufacture of opium is a State monopoly on the "Bengal system". The issue rate of opium from the depots continued to be Rs. 37-8-0 per seer of 40 tolas. Poppy was cultivated in the Sidhpur, Kheralu and Visnagar talukas of the Kadi district. Applications for permission to cultivate poppy were received from 42 villages and permits to cultivate it on 750 bighas were

given. The juice tendered by the cultivators was 109 maunds 38 seers and 10 tolas. The cultivators are required to sell the whole produce to the Government at a fixed rate. The rate fixed for the year was Rs. 5 per seer for the best quality juice. The actual consumption of opium during the year was 12,173 lbs. against 12,666 lbs. in the preceding year showing a decrease of 493 lbs. The financial results of the sale of opium in the State during the year 1927-28 are as follows :—Cost of production Rs. 1,03,623 ; amount realised from licensed vendors Rs. 5,41,908. Profit to the State Rs. 4,18,285.

CUSTOMS:—There was an increase of Rs. 4,65,603 in the customs revenue for the year, the total income being Rs. 12,16,898. The increase was mainly under customs revenue realised at Port Okha.

SALT.—The salt arrangements for the Baroda, Kadi and Navsari district remained the same as in previous years.

There were salt deposits in five villages of the Kodinar taluka. These were auctioned out and given on lease for three years from August 1926 to July 1929. The monopoly for collection, manufacture and sale of salt was given separately for each salt pan. The total income realised from these amounted to Rs. 198 against Rs. 240 in the preceding year. During the year 900 Bengal maunds of salt were manufactured and 7,000 maunds were consumed as against 6,440 in the preceding year. 1,33,900 maunds of salt remained on hand at the end of the year.

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT.—The term "local boards" includes the village panchayats, mahal (taluk) panchayats and the prant or district panchayats. Village panchayats were established in the State as early as 1891 and mahal and prant panchayats in 1904 under the Sthanik Panchayat Act passed in that year. A local cess of one anna in the rupee of land revenue paid, is levied for the mahal and district boards, while for the village boards, Government have ear-marked miscellaneous items of revenues accruing from the village such as rental from village sites, income from the sale of fruits and fire-wood from trees, receipts from cattle pounds and the sale of grass etc. The local boards perform a variety of useful duties, including education, sanitation and water supply.

The constitution of the district boards remained unchanged except for the Baroda district board. The Baroda district board enjoyed the special privilege of electing its own president

till the end of March 1928. The Subas of districts continued to work as presidents of the district boards. The Vahiwadars remained the presidents of the mahal panchayats except in Amreli where the term of five years allowed to the non-official president had not expired.

VISHISTA PANCHAYETS.—There were 33 Vishista Panchayets in the State. Their total gross income including contribution from local cess was Rs. 3,49,570.

MUNICIPALITIES :—The gross income of all the municipalities was Rs. 12,34,823, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,44,878, over the previous year. The decrease is due to the fact that the general water cess of the Pattan Municipality was abolished during the year under report. The income of the Baroda City Municipality including the Government grant was Rs. 8,34,545. The total expenditure of all the Municipalities was Rs. 11,55,608 that of the Baroda City Municipality being Rs. 7,98,417.

THE AGRICULTURAL SECTION :—In the agricultural section are included the following activities (a) agricultural farm ; (b) the Palace dairy and cattle breeding farm ; (c) propaganda in the districts, and (d) agricultural education.

There are three agricultural stations in charge of the department at Baroda, Jagudan and Amreli, in Baroda, Kadi and Amreli districts respectively. The Amreli farm began work for the first time during the year under report.

The Agricultural department advised agriculturists in regard to sowings in the flood affected areas and ran seed depots to keep prices down The main programme of the department—improvement of cotton—was steadily pursued. The extent under the 916 type in the Baroda district increased while in the Navsari area the enforcement of the Cotton Transport Act resulted in a rapid elimination of inferior cottons. The efforts to popularise Pusa 12 wheat in the Kadi district received an impetus, as the rust resisting properties of this variety were established. Tobacco culture in Baroda and fruit culture in Baroda and Kadi districts also received special attention. The school attached to the Baroda farm at which instruction is given to young farmers in improved methods combined with practical work was continued and a second batch of 18 students received training in the year. The veterinary officers dealt promptly with outbreaks of cattle disease after the floods. To encourage cattle breeding in Amreli district, four Gir bulls were supplied to four selected centres.

CO.OPERATION :—During the year, the Co-operative movement showed satisfactory progress. The number of societies was 900 and their membership 31,035. The working capital of all societies increased to Rs. 58.52 lakhs and the deposits held by the societies was Rs. 28.71 lakhs. The reserve and other funds rose from Rs. 6.25 lakhs to Rs. 6.97 lakhs. There were three co-operative banks at Baroda, Mehsana and Petlad and two banking unions at Navsari and Kodinar. There were besides four agricultural banks in the State which financed co-operative societies as well as individual khatedars. These 'pedhis' as they are called, provide short-term as well as long-term credit to individual khatedars usually on the security of immovable property. The policy of the Government is that these 'pedhis' should restrict their loans to co-operative societies. Only one of the banks, however, that at Amreli, has accepted the principle subject to reservations on some points.

EDUCATION.—The Baroda College, which is the only institution in the State preparing students for the degrees of the University of Bombay was established in the year 1882. It was recognized by the Bombay University for a full course in Arts and Science in 1890. The number of students attending the college at the end of the year was 754. Of these 14 were lady students. The University Inspection Committee has suggested that the maximum limit of admission should be fixed at 800. The number of Government high schools continued to be the same as in the previous year, i.e., 15 inclusive of the Maharani Girls' High School in Baroda. Besides these, there were six aided high schools; 3 in Baroda and one each at Dharmaj, Navsari and Gandevi. There are also two aided matriculation classes, one at Vaso and the other at Kadi. The number of Anglo Vernacular schools both Government and aided was 35 including 7 mixed schools. There were also 6 aided V and VI standard classes and 27 unaided A. V. schools and classes. At the end of the year, there were 2,754 Government, 38 aided and 66 unaided primary schools, and one orphanage, making a total of 2,859 institutions as against 2,906 in the last year. There were besides these, 2 training colleges including 1 for women, 1 Patan Ayurvedic Pathashala, 5 music schools, 4 Antyaja Boarding houses, and 2 boarding houses at Dwarka and Amreli (of the Tilakwada mahal), 3 industrial schools, 2 deaf and dumb schools, 1 Rajkeeya Sanskrit Maha Vidyalaya, making in all 2,879 institutions.

The total number of educational institutions at the end of the year was 2964 and the total number of pupils 222513, or 10.4 per cent of the population of the State. The total expenditure was Rs. 32 lakhs of which over Rs. 19½ lakhs were devoted to primary education.

There are 376 students at Kala Bhavan, where training is given in fine art, civil and mechanical engineering, chemical technology, textile manufacture and commerce,

MEDICAL RELIEF.—There are 91 hospitals and dispensaries in the State and the expenditure on the department was Rs. 7,18,915.

BUDGET FOR 1927-'28.

(Actuals: Figures in lakhs)

	Receipts.	Rs.		Disbursements	Rs.
1.	Land Revenue ...	118.44	1.	Land Revenue ..	21.98
2.	Miscellaneous taxes ...	6.59	2.	Other establishments viz. Taxes, Abkari Customs and Salt. ...	4.61
3.	Forests ...	4 08	3.	Forest ...	1.25
4.	Abkari ...	36.41	4.	Stamps ...	.84
5	Customs ...	12.17	5.	Registration ...	.60
6.	Stamps ...	12 00	6.	Tribute ...	
7.	Registration ...	1.83	7.	Interest ...	.27
8.	Tribute and fixed ...	10.28	8.	Opium ...	.30
9.	Jamabandi		9.	Palace (Khangi) ...	22.30
10.	Interest ..	14.15	9(a).	Shrimant Maharaja Kumar Pratapsintrao's expenditure.	1.73
11.	Village Board Revenue	1.15	10.	Huzur Rajyakarabhar ...	8.75
12.	Vishishta Panchayats ...	.21	11.	Judicial ...	4.90
13.	Opium ..	5.42	12.	Police ...	13.74
14.	Railways ...	11.40	13.	Jail ...	.99
15.	Electric ...	2.05	14	Education ...	33.74
16.	Irrigation ..	.28	15.	Medical ...	7.19
17.	Judicial fees and fines ..	1.48	16.	Local Boards (Panchayats)	4.91
18.	Education ...	5.69	17.	Public Works ...	35.44
19.	Jail ...	.35	18.	Irrigation ..	.87
20.	Public Works ...	6.19	19.	Army ...	27.18
21.	Medical ...	.89	20.	Devasthan ...	2.07
22.	Miscellaneous, including Army, Commerce, Police and Agriculture ...	11.05	21	Asamdar ...	5.75
			22.	Pension ...	5.40
			23.	Extraordinary ...	2.09
			24.	Sanitation ...	.61
			25.	Agriculture ...	1.04
			26.	Commerce ...	3.03
			27.	Miscellaneous ...	2.93
	Total ... Rs.	262.11		Total .. Rs.	214.51

MYSORE.

Krishnaraja Wodeyar II
Hyder Ali
Tippu Sultan
Krishnaraja Wodeyar III 1812—1831 [Died 1868
British Administration 1831—1881
Chamarajendra Wodeyar 1881—1894
Regency: H H Maharani 1894—1902
H H. Maharajah Krishnarajendra Wodeyar 1902

The State of Mysore is surrounded on all sides by the Madras Presidency except on the North and the North West where it is bounded by the districts of Dharwar and North Kanara of the Bombay Presidency and towards the South West by Coorg. The natural divisions of the State are two viz., Malnad (Hill country) consisting of the districts Shimoga, Hassan, Chitaldrug, Kadur and Tumkur and the Maidan (Plains) consisting of the three districts, Mysore, Bangalore and Kolar. The State has an area of 29469 square miles. The Malnad lie about the Western Ghats and the rest of the State is part of a plateau over 1000 feet high. The population of the State according to the Census of 1921 is 5978892, of whom 5481759 are Hindus, 340461 Mussulmans, 71395 Christians. Almost the entire population speak Kannada as their mother tongue.

RULER: The present Ruler is H. H. Maharajah Col. Sir Sri Krishnarajendra Wodeyar G.C.S.I.,G.B.E. who was born on the 4th June 1884 and succeeded to the Gadi on 1st February 1895. He was invested with full ruling powers by Lord Curzon in 1902.

Constitution

Central:—The administration is carried on by H. H. the Maharajah, assisted by an Executive Council composed of the Dewan and three Councillors. The Dewan is Mr. Mirza M. Ismail and since June 1928 the Council consisted of Dewan Bahadur M.N. Krishna Rao B.A., First Member; Mr. C.S. Balasundaram Iyer B. A., Second Member and Mr. K. Mathan B. A., Third Member. Mr. K. Chandy was First Member till June when he retired from service.

The Representative Assembly composed exclusively of non-officials about 200 in number has the following rights (1) Representation of grievances and expression of opinion on matters referred them by Government (2) Discussion of State Budget (3) Right of interpellation. The Assembly has the right to move resolutions on matters relating to the public administration and also on the annual State Budget. No new tax is levied

without previously consulting the Representative Assembly. The legislative programme of the year is placed before the Assembly in the Dasara session and the general principles are discussed there. In cases where legislation is introduced in the Legislative Council before discussion in the Assembly, H. H. the Maharaja ordinarily reserves his assent until the close of the next session of the Assembly.

If necessary, nominations are made by Government, for representation of minorities and special interests. Direct elections prevail. The Dewan is the President of the Assembly and the Members of the Executive Council are the Vice-Presidents.

The Legislative Council is composed of between 40 to 50 members. At present there are 20 nominated officials, 7 nominated non-officials and 22 elected non officials, representing 8 districts, 2 City Municipalities, 8 for the Representative Assembly and the remaining four being sent up by Commerce, Indian Christians, European Planters and Indian Planters.

The Legislative Council enjoys the power of voting on the annual State budget by major heads in respect of all items of expenditure, except those affecting the Palace, the Military pensions of public servants and the relations of the State with the British Government under the Treaty. The Government has the power of restoring grants rejected or reduced by the Council.

The Ruler has the power of issuing emergency Regulations.

Resolutions of the Assembly and of the Legislative Council have effect only as recommendations to Government.

Standing Committees composed of members of the Legislative Council and the Assembly are appointed in an advisory capacity. Meetings of the Standing Committee are held under the Chairmanship of a Member of Government and summoned at such times as may be decided by the Dewan.

The Dewan is President of the Council.

The Assembly meets twice a year and the Council more often.

Local Self-Government :—The State has a network of Municipalities (Major and Minor), District Boards and Village Panchayets.

Justice :—The Chief Court, the highest Court in the State and enjoying full independence is composed of a Chief Judge and three Permanent Judges. There are besides 3 District and Sessions' Judges Court and also District Magistrates, District

Munsiffs and other Courts for the dispensing of Civil and Criminal Justice on the Model of British India.

The eight districts are each in charge of Deputy Commissioners assisted by Assistant Commissioners.

Review of Progress in 1927—'28.

LOCAL BOARDS.—The income and expenditure of the Municipal Councils during the year amounted to Rs. 33,97,606 and Rs. 34,34,583 respectively. Of the total income of Rs. 25,30,829 under service heads, 68 per cent was realised from Municipal rates and taxes, 20 per cent from municipal properties and powers apart from taxation and the rest from grants and other miscellaneous items. Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 27,79,433 under service heads 12 per cent was spent on general administration, 30 per cent on public works and 43 per cent on public health and convenience and the rest on other miscellaneous items. The incidence of taxation was Rs. 4-8-1 in the Bangalore city and Rs. 3-9-9 in the Mysore city. The average incidence of taxation in other Municipalities was Rs 1-10-11. In the Mysore city the levy of drainge cess at one-half per cent of the annual letting value of the building subject to a minimum of annas eight and a maximum of Rs. 3 was brought into force.

At the end of the year there were, besides the non regulation Municipality of Sringeri and the two City Municipalities of Bangalore and Mysore, 37 Town and 67 Minor Municipalities under Municipal Regulations.

For carrying out improvements in Town and Minor Municipalitities in the year, a grant of one lakh of rupees was allotted among select Municipalities, to be supplemented by an equal amount by those bodies.

Each District has a Board constituted under the Mysore District Board Regulation. The income and expenditure of the District Boards amounted to Rs. 3400534 and 3707969. The ordinary income under service heads amounted to Rs. 1333676 of which 67 p. c. was derived from the contribution of local cess, 6 per cent from tolls and ferries and the rest from other miscellaneous sources. The ordinary expenditure under service heads amounted to Rs 1428459 of which 57 per cent was on maintenance of communications and other public works 9 per cent on general administration, 31 per cent on public health, safety and convenience and the rest on the miscellaneous

items. Education and Railway cesses are levied in some of the districts.

The Village Panchayet Scheme was introduced during the year. The number of Village Panchayets and hamlets constituted up to the end of the year under report was 8863 and 240 respectively. 575 panchayets elected their own chairmen, 7910 panchayets levied obligatory taxes. People in more than 2876 villages agreed to contribute weekly labour for the improvement of their villages. A sum of 162000 was provided in the state budget for rural reconstruction work,

GOLD MINES.—Five mining companies carried on goldmining operations as in preceding years and all of them produced gold and paid dividends. The nominal and paid up capitals of these companies was £1,717,000 and £1,667,737 respectively. The quantity of fine gold produced during the year (1927) was 381722 oz. The quantity of fine silver produced was 20,220,240 ounces. The total valne of fine gold and silver produced during the year amounted to £1,629,527-3-9. The total amount paid in dividends by all the companies during the year was £311·917 or 18·70 per cent of the paid up capital of all the five companies, the corresponding figures for the previous year 1926 being £309,168 and 18·54 per cent. The royalty payable to Government on gold and silver during the year was £ 88,876. In Indian currency, the royalty due on both gold and silver for the year amounted to Rs. 11,88,110.

RAILWAYS :—The length of the Mysore State Lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company continued to be the same as during the previous year, viz., 9·88 miles of broad gauge and 261·60 miles of metre gauge with a capital at charge on 30th June 1928 was Rs. 198·62 lakhs. The gross earnings during the year amounted to Rs. 52·59 lakhs. The net earnings during the year amounted to Rs. 22.19 lakhs. The net earnings gave a percentage of 11.17 on the capital outlay. After payment of the guaranteed interest on the sterling loan, viz., Rs. 6,40,000, and the surplus profits to the Company, viz., Rs. 1,00,000, the net gain to the State amounted to Rs. 14.79 lakhs giving a return of 7.44 per cent.

The length of the Open Lines worked by the State was 424.29 miles, comprising 285.89 miles of metre gauge, 102.20 miles of narrow gauge (2.6") and 36.20 miles of tramway (2'-0"). The net addition to the capital outlay amounted to Rs. 14,72,857 including a sum of Rs. 9,69,391 incurred on the Shimoga-Ragi-

hosahalli Railway construction, and the total capital outlay on open lines up the end of the year amounted Rs. 3,17,49,577

The net receipts from the Railways worked by the State, after setting apart rupees four lakhs towards Depreciation Fund and Rs- 44,000 on account of guaranteed interest, amount to Rs. 9,89,000 against 6,22,000 in the preceding year, yielding a return of 3.11 per cent.

POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES:—Twenty-seven new offices were opened and 6 experimental offices were made permanent during the year. The total number of post offices working at the close of the year was 537, consisting of four head-offices, 106 sub-offices and 427 branch offices. There was also an increase in the number of offices, having telegraph facilities, from 74 to 77, of which 60 were located in the taluk head-quarter stations. The State has no separate postal system of its own.

UNIVERSITY:—The total number of students on the rolls of the University Colleges was 1,895 against 1,749 in the preceding year. Of these, 722 were in the Maharaja's College, 688 in the Central College, 284 in the Engineering College, 172 in the Medical College and 29 in the Maharani's College. There were 1,300 students in the Junior Intermediate classes of the several Collegiate High Schools and they are not included in the total strength of 1,895 mentioned above.

EDUCATION:—The total number of institutions both public and private, on 31st March 1928 was 8,182 with a strength of 321,538. The number of public institutions was 7,060 and the number of scholars 303,533. Of the total number of institutions, 4,953 with 228,814 pupils were Government, 96 with 12,185 pupils were Municipal 2,004 with 62,919 pupils were aided and and 1,129 with 17,620 pupils were un-aided institutions. These figures indicate a slight decrease in the number of schools, the fall having occurred under Primary schools, and an increase of 2,021 in the number of scholars during the year under report.

The percentage of boys and girls at school to the total population of school-going age (taken at 15 per cent of the total population according to the total male population of school-going age was 57.32 as against 57.71 and that of girls alone to the total female population of school-going age was 15.00 as against 14.16 in the previous year. On an average there was one institution for every 3.6 square miles of area and for 716 persons of the total population. One out of 2.73 of the population of the school-

going age was under instruction, and the proportion of pupils to the population was one in 18.2 as against one in 18.3 in the previous year. The percentage of boys under instruction to the total male population was 8.59 and that of girls to the total female population was 2.24 and that of both boys and girls under instruction to the total population was 5.48.

The total expenditure, both direct and indirect, including that of the University education, during the year amounted to Rs. 64,05,794. Of the total amount Rs. 42,53,098 were spent on Government Institutions, Rs. 3,66,800 on Aided Institutions, Rs. 1,32,000 on Municipal Schools, Rs. 3,97,674 on buildings and furniture and Rs. 12,56,222 under the head "General", which included the charges on account of direction, inspection, scholarships and miscellaneous items. The direct expenditure amounted to Rs. 47,51,898 or 74.2 per cent of the total expenditure. Of this a sum of Rs. 6,43,900 or 10.05 per cent was spent on University Education, Rs. 48,012 or 0.75 per cent was spent on Oriental Colleges not forming part of the Mysore University, Rs. 1,92,275 or 3.0 per cent on Training Institutions for men and women including Training Colleges, Rs. 6,21,189 or 9.7 per cent on High School Education, Rs. 9,99,266 or 15.6 per cent on Middle Schools, Rs. 20,13,011 or 31.4 per cent on Primary Education of boys and girls, Rs. 2,34,245 or 3.7 per cent on Technical schools (Engineering, Industrial and Commercal). Of the total expenditure amounting to Rs. 64,05,794 a sum of Rs. 51,62,113 or 80.6 per cent was contributed from State funds, Rs. 5,19,795 or 8.11 per cent from Local funds, Rs. 50,476 or 0.8 per cent from Municipal funds, Rs. 4,66,291 or 7.2 per cent from fees, Rs. 2,07,119 or 3.3 per cent from other sources, mainly contributions from aided Agencies. The balance of Education cess on 1st July 1927 was Rs. 7,29,620 and the collections during the year amounted to Rs. 5,90,093 bringing the total to Rs. 13,19,713 towards the close of the year. The expenditure out of the cess funds during the year, including buildings, was Rs. 6,69,326 leaving a balance of Rs. 1,50387 at the close of the year. During the year, 17 aided schools were converted into Government institutions and 27 new schools were opened in the cess paying districts out of cess funds. The opening of 54 schools on a grant.in-aid basis, the maximum grant payable to each school being Rs. 100 a year, was sanctioned, the local Village Panchayets concerned being invested with certain powers in respect of the administration of these schools.

EXCISE :—The number of arrack shops licensed for the sale of country spirits was 601. The consumption of molasses arrack rose to 269874 gallons, the incidence per head being 2·3 drams. There were 2497 shops for the sale of toddy. Foreign liquors, ganja and opium continued to be sold and brought in increased revenue.

The total demand for the year under all items of excise revenue was Rs. 6564415. The incidence of the total excise revenue per head of population was Rs. 1–2–4 against Rs. 1–2–2 in the preceding year.

There were 39 Excise Licencing Boards working in various parts of the State as against 38 in the preceding year.

VITAL STATISTICS :—The ratio of births per mille of the population was 18·54 and the death rate during the year was 14·06 per mille. Death among infants under one year of age was 85·15 per 1000 of recorded births.

INDUSTRIES :—The total number of industrial installations started with the aid of Government and working at the end of the year was 338. They consisted chiefly of rice mills and hullers, pumping plants and flour mills. The total capital outlay on Mysore Iron works a Bhadravati till June 1928 was Rs. 19471134 Silk and soap industries are vigorously carried on. The net realisations of the sandalwood oil factories during the year was Rs. 25.03 lakhs. Mysore artwares are famous. Weaving is extensively practised. Charkas have been introduced. The Government offered industrial loans to the extent of over a lakh of rupees.

AGRICULTURE :—The Mysore Government maintains a well organised Agricultural Department, which carries out research work in Experimental Farms, conducts demonstrations in fertilizers, implements, runs dairy farms and imparts agricultural education. The Mycological and Entomological sections carry on extensive investigations. Propaganda work also is part of the Department's activities.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT :—There were 1866 societies at the end of the year with a membership of over a lakh. Their working capital was Rs. 13103222. The deposits received during the year was nearly Rs. 60 lakhs. The Mysore Provincial Co-operative Apex Bank had 382 individual members and 710 Society Members and its total working capital was nearly Rs. 19 lakhs.

1927—'28 (Actuals)

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
Cash balance at the commencement of the year	82,49,422	A. Tribute	35,00,000
Land Revenue	1,27,41,630	B. 1. Revenue Collection charges	49,79,654
A. 1. Mining Royalty and leases	14,12,586	C. Administration *	91,27,539
B. Forest	43,08,727	D. Public Instruction ...	46,44,236
C. Excise Revenue	63,61,908	E. Medical charges ...	11,45,253
D. Stamp Revenue	21,70,392	F. Religious charges ...	3,52,613
E. Law and Justice	34,481	G. Commercial services ** ...	70,13,158
F. Miscellaneous and other Receipts	23,39,388	H. Public Works ...	33,74,485
G. Miscellaneous	13,64,958	I. Pensions ...	17,55,416
General Commercial service ...	53,46,904	J. Miscellaneous ...	71,61,153
		K. Debt Heads ...	18,47,526
(Railways, Irrigation and Electric Works)		Total Expenditure of Service and debt Heads.	4,49,01,033
Total Service Head Receipts.	3,60,80,974	Cash balance at the close of the year	79,90,077
H. Debt Heads (Net) ...	85,60,714		
Grand Total including opening Balance	5,28,91,110	Grand Total including closing Balance	5,28,91,110

* Includes Civil List Rs. 23 lakhs and Army about Rs. 19 lakhs ;

** Includes charges for Krishnarajasagara works about Rs. 47 lakhs,

The movement includes in its class pure stores societies, and societies for weavers, sericulturists, sandalwood carvers, cartmakers, cobblers, depressed classes. There are also 18 house building Societies.

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT :—The capital outlay on electrical works amounts to well over Rs. 2¼ crores. With power supplied from Sivasamudram several towns have been electrified and the State has recently undertaken supply power also to the Mettur Irrigation Project of the Madras Government.

IRRIGATION WORKS :—Among the vast irrigation works of the State is the Krishnarajasagara project. The outlay on the Dam Works, up to June 1928, was over Rs. 2 crores.

KASHMIR & JAMMU

Gulab Singh 1846—1857
Ranbir Singh 1857—1885
Sir Pratap Singh 1885—1925
H H. Maharaja Sir Hari Singh [Bahadur 1925

GENERAL.—The territories officially designated Jammu and Kashmir State comprise of Jammu, Ladakh, Baltistan, Kashmir, and Gilgit. They occupy a unique position in the geography of the Indian Empire. Situated in the north-western extremity of India, the Jammu and Kashmir State has a boundary line of several hundred miles touching Tibet, Chinese Turkistan, and Russian Turkistan. The three empires of Britain, China, and Russia meet on its frontier.

AREA. The area of Jammu and Kashmir is 84,258 square miles. The country is almost entirely mountainous varying in height from hillocks on the Punjab border to the great Himalayan and Karakoram ranges Among these mountains are ensconced many valleys of which Kashmir is the best known. The Valley of Kashmir is more or less a level plain, 1,600 square miles in area, surrounded on all sides by mountains which has made access to it very difficult. The Mountains may conveniently be classified into three divisions—(1) The region of the Outer Hills, comprising the long ranges to the immediate north of the Punjab and rising to an altitude of 2,000 to 4,000 feet above the sea-level. This is mostly bare or covered with scrub.

(2) The region of the Middle Mountains ranging on the average between 8,000 and 10,000 feet in height, though many of the peaks are 14,000 to 15,000 feet high. The valley of Kashmir forms part of this region. (3) Beyond this great range, the whole tract (except Gilgit and the adjacent territories on the north and north-west) is at a high level and in a geographical sense may be said to belong to Tibet. The ranges here vary from 17,000 to more than 22,000 feet in height, and one peak has an altitude of 28,265 feet and is the second highest known peak in the world.

According to the census of 1921, the total population of the State is 33,20,518 of which 16,40,259 inhabit the Province of Jammu ; 14,07,086 represent the population of the Kashmir Province, while the Frontier tracts which have an area of 63,560 square miles have only 2,73,173 inhabitants. Hindus number 692641, Mussulmans 2548514, Buddhists 37685, Christians 1634.

RULER : The present Ruler is Col. H. H. Maharaja Sir Hari Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., who was born on 30th September 1895 and succeeded to his uncle's gadi in September 1925.

The Constitution

Central :—The Constitution which was in existence at the time of the demise of the late Maharajah and which the present Ruler worked for full a year and a half, was cancelled and a new Constitution promulgated in March 1927 by which the various Departments of Government were distributed in the following portfolios, each in charge of a Minister :—1. Foreign and Commerce, 2. Police and Public Works, 3. Revenue, 4. Home and Judicial, and 5. Finance.

A Minister-in-Waiting on His Highness the Maharajah (without portfolio) was also appointed whose duties and functions are briefly to put up papers received from other Ministers for the Maharajah's commands. Matters relating to legislation and Budget and other important matters which require collective delibration are, under the Ruler's commands, referred to a Council consisting of the above six Ministers for advice. His Highness presides over the meetings of the Council.

Matters relating to the Army Department are put up direct to His Highness by the Colonel of the Staff after delibration by the Military Board, which is charged with the details of Military

administration under the general supervision of the Ruler who is also the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces. The Military Board has a separate Constitution with well-defined duties and functions.

The Ministers enjoy large powers and matter beyonds their powers are submitted for His Highness' commands. There are also Rules for the conduct of business in the State Council and Secretariat, more or less on the lines of similar Rules sanctioned in British India.

Conference of Representatives :—An annual conference of representatives, one from each Tehsil from the rural areas in each of the two Provinces of Jammu and Kashmir separately has been intituted with a view to keep the administration in close contact with the people. By this method not only has the Government been put in touch with the masses but the people have secured a means of representing their needs directly at the headquarters.

These representatives are summoned through the Revenue Minister to Jammu and Srinagar and are treated as State guests for the period of their stay at headquarters. Their representations are first discussed in a conference with the Ministers and Heads of Departments concerned, where matters are fully and freely discussed. After such a discussion the Ministers send the representations to His Highness with their recommendations on each point. His Highness then discusses the representations in detail with the representatives in person and announces to them the orders issued to his Government on each point.

Municipalities.—The Municipalities of Srinagar and Jammu were established as early as 1886. They were composed solely of members nominated by the Government and were managed as departmental institutions. In 1912 an elective element was introduced and the Municipalities were reconstituted as local bodies with separate funds of their own. By the Act of 1912 the Srinagar Municipality consisted of 24 members, 18 of whom were non-officials, though only 8 were elected. The Jammu Municipal Council consisted of 18 members of whom 6 were elected. In 1927 the Municipal Regulation was further liberalised and the proportion of elected and nominated members was made equal. The communal franchise was also abolished and in its place representation by wards was introduced. The Metropolitan Municipalities which are thus predominatly non-official are entrusted with sanitation, drainage, lighting, examina-

tion of food stuffs and drinks, etc. The Srinagar Municipality devotes special attention to the water supply of the town and to the supervision of food stuffs. Recently, the State has surrendered several sources of income such as boat tax, camping site fees, fines in octroi cases, etc., to the Srinagar Municipality in order to enable it to cope with the needs of sanitation in the city, given the Municipality grants from funds belonging to the State Granaries for improving the ghats along the river Jhelum, and also appointed a highly paid Sanitary Engineer out of State funds to look after the needs of sanitation in Srinagar and other areas

Municipalities have also been established at Mirpur and Udampur and the Minister-in-charge has been asked to report on the possibility of extending the advantages of local self-government to other areas.

JUDICIARY.—The Judicial system was thoroughly re-organised during the reign of the late Maharajah Shree Pratap Singhji. The State Judiciary is modelled on the system prevalent in the British Provinces and justice is administered by Courts regularly graded as in British India, culminating in a High Court. A bench of High Court with considerably enlarged powers on the lines of High Courts in British Indian Provinces has been constituted. Under the High Court are District and Sessions Court of Jammu and Kashmir presided over by Judicial officers known as Chief Judges. Below them are the Courts of Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs.

The Judiciary in the State is as independent and efficient as in British India. Qualifications for appointments to Judicial posts are the same and the officers who carry on or supervise judicial administration hold degrees of Indian or British Universities. His Highness' Government also take special care to see that the administration of justice is cheap, expeditious and pure.

Codification of Laws :—The Laws administered by these courts are much the same as those in force in British India. They were codified in the time of the late Maharajah and promulgated as the Sri Pratab Jammu and Kashmir Laws Consolidation Regulation. This enactment besides codifying most of the existing laws directly concerning the Civil and Criminal Courts of the State introduced 47 enactments based on the British Indian Acts.

The procedure in the Courts is also the same as that in force in British India. In every way, it can be said that the Judicial

administration in the States compares favorably with that of any province in British India.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION :—For the purpose of revenue administration the State is divided into four Provinces, the two major Provinces of Jammu and Kashmir and the frontier districts of Ladakh and Gilgit. Jammu and Kashmir are placed under Governers who have sole executive charge of provincial administration. The frontier areas are under Wazir-Wajarats who directly report and take orders from the Revenue Minister, though they only hold the rank of District Officers. The major Provinces are divided into Wasarats or districts, each containing on an average of three Tehsils. All the Revenue officers from the Naib-Tehsildar to the Governor exercise criminal powers in varying degrees, the Governors being invested with powers of a District Magistrate. and the Wazirs with those of a Sub-Divisional Magistrate. There is under consideration a scheme for the re-organisation of the Revenue Department, the main feature of which is the investment of the Wazirs with full powers of Collector and District Magistrate. They will be assisted in the disposal of criminal cases by Additional District Magistrates and on the revenue side by qualified Revenue Assistants.

The rules which guide the Revenue Courts have recently been revised and put on a proper footing. Two regulations were passed known as the Land Revenue and Tenancy Regulations with a view to providing the Revenue Courts and Revenue officers with a handy and authoritative manual for future guidance.

SETTLEMENT:—The system of land settlement has also been laid down on the lines of the Punjab system and in fixing the assessments and in other connected matters the laws and procedure in vogue in the Punjab, where the conditions of land tenure are similar are being generally followed. The supervision of this department vests in a Settlement Commissioner, assisted by two Settlement Officers, one for each Province.

Review of Progress in 1926—'27.

BUDGET.—The main Heads of Receipts in the Budget of 1927–'28 are :—

		Rs.
Forests	...	72,50,000
Land Revenue	...	53,60,000
Customs	...	40,25,000

Sericulture	...	28,00,000
Public Works	...	11,03,000
Total	Rs.	20538000

Out of the total revenue of nearly Rs. 2,40,00,000, on the expenditure side the main items are:—

Public Works	...	46,41,000
Military	...	38,76,000
Forests	...	32,75,000
Maharajah and Court		24,57,000 (Inclusive of the Civil List of Rs. 12 lakhs and allowance to Members of Ruling Family of Rs. 3,88,000 or Rs. 15,88,000.
Sericulture	...	18,32,000
Education	...	14,27,000
Administration and Public Departments		10,12,000
Land Revenue	...	10,10,000
Total	...	1,95,30,000

EDUCATION.—The State is very much handicapped in its educational activities by the long distances between villages, by the inaccessibility of large areas and by the scantiness of population over a considerable portion of the land. In the remoter regions the habitations are few and far between and rigorous winter and heavy snowfalls make it impossible for children to attend schools except when they are very near their homes. Despite these natural difficulties the policy followed by His Highness' Government has succeeded within the last two decades in raising the percentage of literacy among persons of school-going age from 5·23 to 19·8 in the case of boys. There are at pre ent in the State two first grade colleges, containing up-to-date scientific laboratories, 14 High Schools, 41 Middle Schools, over 850 Elementary Schools and 4 Training Schools for teachers.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.—In 1916, the total expenditure on primary education for boys was Rs. 1,21,708. The number of such institutions was 312, out of which 270 were under public management. In 1928 there were 707 primary schools under public management costing the State a total sum of Rs 3,20,000. Besides sanctioning the establishment of 144 new primary schools, the present Maharajah was also pleased to sanction the grant of free timber from the State forests to those who desired

to build primary schools but were unable to do so for want of timber. The result of this beneficent policy is reflected in the number of students reading in the primary state of education. While in 1916 these numbered 21,583, in 1927 they were as many as 40,631, showing an increase of over 90 per cent.

With a view to combat illiteracy on an extensive scale a scheme has been prepared to advance primary edncation by opening a large number of indigenous institutions known as Pathshalas and Maktabs which at the present time impart religious education. It is proposed to utilise these Pathshalas and Maktabs for giving elementary education boys and girls. It is hoped that these institutions will attract a large number of students as the Mullas and Pandits in charge of Maktabs and Pathshalas generally enjoy the confidence of villagers. The Education Department has recently submitted to the Government a scheme providing for the opening within the next 5 years of 200 primary schools for boys, 200 Maktabs and Pathshalas and 40 primary schools for Girls.

Proposals are under consideration for increasing the number of schools for training teachers. Special facilities are being provided for the education of women, the backward classes, and Mussulmans.

To encourage private enterprise in education, grants-in-aid are given based on the rules generally in vogue in the Punjab.

Education is practically free in all stages as very low fees are charged and exemptions are granted liberally. There are 4 technical schools now in existence and three more have been sanctioned.

MEDICAL RELIEF.—There are altogether 60 dispensaries in the State (31 in Kashmir and 29 in Jammu). These include 6 travelling dispensaries—3 for Jammu and 3 for Kashmir and one special Hospital in Jammu for the treatment of venereal diseases. A considerable number of students have been sent to Europe for higher medical training. X-ray apparatus has been installed in the Sadar Hospitals in Jammu and Srinagar and officers have been specially trained for such work. Special facilities for medical treatment of women have also been provided and a maternity block has been added to the Zenana Hospital at Srinagar. The budget allotment for the medical and sanitation departments for 1927—'28 is Rs. 886000.

FORESTS.—The forests of the State form an important source of revenue ; they in fact constitute a great portion of the wealth

of this State. The total area of forests (excluding the Jagirs) is 9,668 square miles of which only 160 square miles remain to be fully demarcated. The income from the forests has steadily increased. The estimated income for the year 1927–28 A. D. is Rs. 72,50,000 as against Rs. 60,89,000 in the year 1924–25. It is very nearly one-third of the total annual revenue of the State. Fresh cultivation of trees is being rapidly carried out.

TRANSPORT.—The total mileage of metalled roads in the State is 4,608 ; of semi-pucca roads 45 and kucha roads 1,535. The road from Jammu to Srinagar covering a distance of 200 miles rises from Jammu to the Patni Pass at an altitude of about 7,000 feet and then after dropping down to the valley of the Chenab at Ramban rises again to the Banihall Pass at an altitude of 9,000 feet whence it drops again to the valley of Kashmir. There is also the pucca bridle road about 200 miles from Srinagar to Gilgit and another of almost the same length to Leh. The State spends annually a sum of about Rs. 30 lakhs on an average on the Roads and Buildings Branch of the Public Works Department. The greater part of this expenditure is of an obligatory charactor, being devoted to the maintenance of existing works and particularly of the two mountain roads which are necessarily expensive to keep up.

AGRICULTURE.—On account of the hilly and mountainous nature of the country the cultivable area of the State is only 6·8 per cent. of the total area ; and according to the census of 1921, the net cultivated area was 4·3 per cent. of the total area and 74·5 per cent. of the cultivable area. According to the same report, 31·5 per cent. of the gross cultivated area is irrigated, the means of irrigation being provided by the three great rivers which traverse the State teritories, namely, the Chenab, the Jhelum and the Ravi, together with their tributaries.

Rice is the staple food of the inhabitants in the Kashmir Valley, and wherever adequate irrigation is obtainable this crop invariably is grown. Coarse varieties of rice are grown even as high as 7,000 feet above the sea-level. Consequently rice is the most important and most extensive crop in Kashmir.

The non irrigated cereal crops in their order of importance as judged by the acreage under each crop consist of maize, barley and wheat.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.—The number of societies now working is 2,201, of these 2,018 or more than 90 per cent. consist of agricultural credit societies. The movement has also

spread over a considerable area. The working capital has increased during the last five years from Rs. 29,66,580 to Rs. 61,39,577. Out of this sum Government loan amounts only to Rs. 5,55,000 and rest is made up of share capital, Reserve Fund and profits of societies and deposits from the public. The share capital increased from Rs. 6,35,279 to Rs. 14,81,585, an increase of 13 per cent. in 5 years.

There are 12 Central Banks which have also made considerable progress during the last five years.

The impetus of the co-operative movement has also been used to interest the rural population in the needs of village sanitation and education. A model village in which the inhabitants by their co-operative activity look after every matter concerning their own welfare was established at Rukh Munjgand, in Kashmir, about 8 miles from Srinagar. There is in this village a Co-operative Society to provide credit facilities to the members and to save them from the clutches of usurers, a consolidation society to consolidate scattered holdings, a compulsory education society which provides primary education to the children of the members and a sanitation society which looks after the sanitary arrangements.

Co-operative activity has also been directed towards village education. There are now 15 societies for compulsory education (one of which is for the education of adults) with 541 members. All these societies are self-supporting and are run independently by the members. A considerable number of societies have adopted bye-laws binding their members to do away with expensive and demoralising habits such as drinking gambling etc.

INDUSTRIES.—Apart from the encouragement of cottage industries, the new Department of Industries has been actively engaged in exploring new avenues of economic development and in starting numerous large scale industries for which conveniences exist in the State. Experiments were carried on in forest products to find out their commercial possibilities. There is scope for the production, of santonin, essential oils, drugs, turpentine, eucalyptus. Weaving, tanning, paper-manufacturing are also being tried.

Sericulture is the largest of the State industries. The Srinagar Silk Factory is the biggest of the kind in the world. The average output for the last six years has been 175000 lbs. of No. 1, Silk and 100000 lbs. of inferior and waste silk. Other large scale industries conducted with the assistance of Govern-

ment are aluminium and brassware works in Jammu. The Factory is being reorganised on modern lines.

Kashmir possesses extensive mineral resources. Fresh discoveries have been made with regard to coal, petroleum etc and plans for exploitation are in progress. Ores of iron, copper, zinc, nickel exist and also excellent varieties of metallic and non-metallio minerals.

ARTS.—The famous arts and crafts of Kashmir consist mainly of shawl manufacture and embroidery work, carpet weaving, *papier machie*, wood carving, basket weaving and metal-work. The policy of the State Government has been to revivify old cottage industries and handicrafts and to establish new and suitable ones. Some of these crafts suffer from the competition of cheap goods and tend to deteriorate in quality. Efforts are being made to prevent this.

STATE GRANARIES.—The major provinces of Jammu and Kashmir are specially liable, each for a different reason, to intense suffering in the matter of food supply. The difficulty of importing grain into the valley of Kashmir and the frequent failure of crops leading to extreme scarcity of rice have made provisioning of Srinagar a matter of importance. Owing to profiteering during the crisis of 1921, the State interfered to control price. A State store was established and rice was rationed. The system was reorganised as State Granaries, which help to keep a sufficient quantity of rice in circulation at a certain level of prices.

Jammu is dependent on rainfall for its crops and is therefore subject to famine. Steps have therefore been taken to meet the evil when it occurs.

TRAVANCORE

Martanda Varma 1729—1758
Rama Varma 1758—1798
Bala Rama Varma Raja 1798—1810
Rani Gouri Lakshmi Bai 1810—1815
Regency: Rani Gouri Parvati Bai [1815—1829
Rama Varma II 1829—1847
Martanda Varma Raja 1847—1860
Rama Varma Maharaja III 1860—1880
Rama Varma Maharaja 1880—1885
Rama Varma Maharaja IV 1885—1924
Regency: H. H. Maharani Setu [Lakshmi Bai 1924—
H. H. Maharaja Rama Raja Varma [1924—

PHYSICAL FEATURES:—The Western Ghats in the extreme South form a continuous mountain chain from north to south walling in the State on its eastern boundary. Over one-half of the total area of the State is covered by hills and forests. The State forests cover an area of slightly less than a third of the entire area and are will timbered with teak, blackwood, ebony, jack, anjili, etc. The elephant, the leopard, the bison, the bear, the sambur and a variety of small game are plentiful in the forests. The primeval forests in the mountains, the undulating country traversed from east to west by numerous rivers and covered by dense cocoanut plantations and extensive paddy fields, a succession of lagoons or backwaters connected by navigable canals along the entire littoral—these represent some of the most noteworthy features of the State. The area is 7625 square miles.

POPULATION:—The population of the State, according to the Census of 1921, is 4,006,062 (2,032,553 males and 1,973,509 females), which shows an increase of 16·8 per cent over the figure at the previous Census, *viz.*, 3,428,975. Hinduism is the predominant religion and its followers, divided into various caste groupings, constitute over two-thirds (2,549,664) of the entire population, while the denominations of Christians, including the ancient Syrian Christians, represent more than one-fourth (1,172,934). Mahomedans number about one-fifteenth (270,478).

THE RULER:—His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Pala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapathi Manney Sultan Maharaja Raja Rama Raja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, Maharaja of Travancore, was born on the 7th November 1912 and ascended the Musnad on the 1st September. 1924. Owing to the minority of His Highness the Maharaja, Her Highness Sri Padmanabha Sevini Vanchi Dharma Vardhini Raja Rajeswari Maharani Setu Lakshmi Bai Maharaja (born 19th November 1895) was, by order of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, pro-

claimed Regent to rule the Travancore State and control the administration thereof, until His Highness the Maharaja shall have completed his eighteenth year. Her Highness assumed ruling powers on the 1st September 1924. His Highness is entitled to a salute of 19 guns. The Marumakkathayam law governs the succession which, further, is confined to the offspring of the Attingal Ranis Her Highness the Maharani Regent and the Junior Maharani of Travancore, Setu Parvathi Bai (born 8th November 1896) were adopted into the family on the 31st August 1900. His Highness he Maharaja is the eldest son of the Junior Maharani.

Constitution

CENTRAL :—The Government of the State is conducted in the name and under the control of Her Highness the Maharani Regent. The Dewan is Her Highness's Chief Minister. The several departments are constituted mostly on the British Indian model. Mr. M. E. Watts is the present Dewan.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL :—The work of legislation is entrusted to a Legislative Council brought into existence as long ago as 1888, the Ruler's right of direct legislation, independently of the Council, nevertheless remaining unimpaired. Regulation II of 1097 (Malayalam Era) remodelling the Council on a popular and representative basis, was passed on the 2nd October 1921. Under the new constitution, the Council is composed of 50 members, of whom 28 are elected and 22 nominated, only 15 out of the latter being officials. The Dewan is the President of the Council, but a Deputy President, who need not necessarily be an official, is also appointed to preside at the meetings of the Council tn the absence of the President. The Council is invested with powers of voting on the budget, moving resolutions and asking questions, including supplementary questions. Of the 28 elective seats, one is allotted to the municipal town of Trivandrum, 22 are distributed among the 30 taluks, including the areas comprised within the remaining 18 municipal towns, one goes to the planting community, one to the Jenmies, one to the proprietors of Edavakais and political pensioners, and the remaining two represent the interests of commerce and industry. All persons who are registered holders, inamdars, tenants or kudiyans, of land the annual value of which is not less than Rs. 5, those who are assessed in a municipality to land or building tax of not less than Rs. 3, and in the town of Trivandrum of not less than Re. 1, or professional tax of any amount ; those

who are assessed to income-tax, all graduates of recognised Universities who are not undergoing a course of instruction in a recognised institution, and all discharged, retired or pensioned officers of the Nayar Brigade, or His Majesty's Army or Navy, residing in Travancore, are eligible for the exercise of the franchise in the general constituencies, provided that they are not of unsound mind as judged by a competent court of law and are not under twenty-one years of age. Women are placed on a footing of complete equality with men in the matter both of the franchise and membership.

POPULAR ASSEMBLY:—To afford the people an opportunity of expressing direct to the Government their wants and wishes and of representing their views regarding administrative measures adopted from time to time, His Highness the late Maharaja was pleased to command that an Assembly under the designation of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly should be constituted. Another object was to enable the Government to learn at first hand how their actions affect the people and to have the benefit of the suggestions of the latter regarding public measures. The Assembly meets once every year. The first session was held in October 1904. The members were then nominated by Government from among the agricultural, trading, industrial and other classes. From the second year, the privilege of electing members to the Assembly was granted to the people. The 30 taluks into which the State is divided for administrative purposes are each constituted into an electorate and qualifications prescribed for the electoral body. Every person who pays on his own account an annual land revenue of not less than fifty rupees, or whose net annual income is not less than two thousand rupees, and every graduate of a recognised University of not less than ten years' standing and having his residence in the taluk, is given the privilege of election. The taluks are each allowed to return one member to the Assembly, a few important taluks being given an additional member each. The total number of members allowed for all the taluks is 43. The elections are conducted in November under the presidency of the Tahsildars—the chief administrative officers of the taluks. The municipal councils, the planters' associations, the mercantile and trading classes, and the Jenmies (Malayali land-holders) are also allowed to depute 19, 4, 7, members respectively to the Assembly. Provision is also made for the nomination, by Government, of 23 members to represent any interest or community which may

otherwise fail to be represented. The total number of members of the Assembly is 100. Each member is allowed to bring forward two subjects at the Assembly. The Assembly meets ordinarily in February. The Assembly opens with an address by the Dewan. The members are then called upon to make their representations on the sublects which they have notified, and the Dewan replies in the name and on behalf of Government.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM :—The judicial administration of the State rests with the High Court, except in the matter of offences committed by European British subjects in regard to which there are special courts established by law. Subject to this exception the High Court is the highest civil and criminal court in the land and the Judges of that Court have the power of adjudication over suits of the highest value and criminal cases of the most serious nature, although their decisions in some important civil and criminal cases are subjcct to confirmation by the Sovereign. The High Court has no original jurisdiction. In appeals, however, questions of fact as well as of law are adjudicated upon. Below the High Court is the civil and the sessions court which is the highest court of original jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters, it being called the District Court for civil matters and the Sessions Court for criminal matters. Below these civil and sessions courts are the courts of the Munsiffs and the Village Panchayat Courts for the trial of civil cases and the courts of the Magistrates including Benches of Honorary Magistrates for the trial of criminal cases. The Munsiffs' Courts and the Village Panchayat Courts have only original jurisdiction and, generally speaking, the jurisdiction of the Munsiff extends up to suits of the value of Rs. 2,000 and that of the Village Panchayat Court up to Rs. 50. The suits tried by the Village Panchayat Courts are of a small cause nature and the decisions therein are not subject to appeal, though the District Courts have the power to revise them to some limited extent. The Munsiffs also try some classes of suits as small cause suits the decisions in which are subject only to revision by the High Court. The decisions of the Munsiff in other suits are subject to regular appeals which lie either to the High Court or to the District Court according as the value of the suit is above Rs. 1,000 or not. In regard to the administration of criminal justice there are below the Sessions Court, the Magistrates who are of three classes and some of whom are honorary. The Chief Magistrate of a district is the District Magistrate who is a Magistrate of the first class and

under him are other Magistrates of the first classs and also Magistrates of the second class and the third class. The Magistrates of the second class and the third class have only original jurisdiction, and the Magistrates of the first class including the District Magistrates have original as well as appellate jurisdiction.

The District and First Class Magistrates are Land Revenue officers, but except in a few cases where Taluk Tahsildars are empowered to exercise magisterial functions in their respective taluks, all Magistrates of the second and the third class are Magistrates exclusively and have no revenue functions. The criminal judiciary in the State in respect of offences committed by European British subjects consists of the Special Magistrates and the Special Appellate Judge who are appointed under certain Royal Proclamations bearing on the subject. The Special Magistrates exercise original jurisdiction and the Special Appellate Judge exercises appellate and revisionary power over them. But neither of them can award any punishment other than imprisonment extending up to three months or fine up to Rs. 1,000 or both. If in the opinion of the Special Magistrate taking cognizance of a case, the offence is one that cannot be tried by him or adequately punished by him, he has to commit the offender to the High Court of Madras. All Judges, Munsiffs and Stipendiary Magistrate in the State are University Graduates and all except 10 Magistrates are graduates in law as well.

The number of criminal courts was 64.

Review of Progress 1927—'28

SALT :—The Salt consumed in the State is partly manufactured at the State factories and partly imported from Bombay and Tinnevelly. The total quantity available from both sources was 1181124 maunds, of which 922056 maunds were manufactured in the State.

EXCISE :—The total number of toddy shops, Jaggery arrack shops and toddy arrack shops was 1832 or one for every 2187 inhabitants of the State. The total abkari demand was Rs. 2160586. Foreign liquor imported rose by 5988 gallons to 34345 gallons. The consumption of arrack per head rose from 1·42 drams to 1·57 drams.

Opium and ganja were sold in 129 shops. The average consumption of opium and ganja per head of population was ·088 and ·110 tola respectively.

The Government has decided to try the experiment of local option in one area and require a majority vote of 75 per cent of the Municipal voters, to introduce the reform.

CUSTOMS :—The total receipts under imports rose to Rs. 438335, while the export duty fell to Rs. 2730452. The bulk of the import duty, i.e., 54 per cent was realised from tobacco and the major portion of the export duty was contributed by the different kinds of produce of the Cocoanut tree. These articles yielded 52 per cent. The net income from Customs rose from Rs. 2942281 to Rs. 3076872.

ARMY :—The strength of the Nayar Brigade was 1465. The expenses amounted to Rs. 5½ lakhs.

AGRICULTURE :—The soil analysis carried out by the Department disclosed valuable results and measures are being taken to convert defective soils into cultivable land. Extensive experiments in manures are being tried and propaganda conducted among the people about the results. Rice and cocoanut, the staple produce of the State, tapioca, pepper, sugarcane, ginger, cholam, fodder grass have all been studied under different conditions. Agriculture, sericulture, poultry farming, cattle-breeding have all been conducted by the Department. There are two agricultural schools. There is also a Fisheries Department.

FACTORIES :—There were 157 factories. Fifty two of these which are in Devicolam in the Hill regions were engaged in the manufacture of black tea, 1 in the manufacture of green tea and 1 for curing cardamom. The remaining 103 factories were engaged in the manufacture of bricks, tiles, coir yarn, rubber, paper, matches, cotton weaving, oils, coir matting, milling rice, husking paddy etc. The total number of labourers employed was 13971, including 1895 women and 2415 children.

PUBLIC WORKS :—The total expenditure incurred by the Department during the year was Rs. 37·45 lakhs of which communications absorbed Rs. 21·54 lakhs and buildings Rs. 6·30 lakhs. The length of the communications is now 4973 miles as follows : Main roads 3085 miles. Village Roads 1165 miles, Traces 502 miles, Canals 221 miles. The Government alone are mainly responsible for all the roads in Travancore. Within the past 4 years, a few Municipalities have taken over the maintenance of non-arterial roads within municipal limits, Government paying grants to them on a sliding scale. There is also a system of Ryots Roads under which roads are opened by the people themselves, Government merely advising alignments.

and constructing bridges and culverts and taking over the management later.

Electric supply and water supply schemes for Trivandrum town were being rapidly laid out during the year and are expected to be ready for service in a year.

Protective Irrigation works including tank and channel restoration cost nearly Rs. 2 lakhs. The gross total outlay up to the end of the year on Kodayar Irrigation system was Rs. 86·21 lakhs.

RAILWAYS:—The working of the existing railway from Shencotta to Trivandrum brought in a net income of Rs. 93890 against Rs. 219055 in the previous year.

The extension of the railway from its present terminus to the heart of Trivandrum town will shortly be commenced. Surveys for running a railway from the North to the South of the State, and for other lines have been undertaken.

ANCHAL:—The State has its own postal service known as Anchal. Its Anchal Offices transact Savings Bank business and issues *Hundis* or money orders. There were 270 Anchal Offices during the year. Besides this, there were 95 British Post Offices.

TRADE:—Of the external trade 31·02 per cent was carried by sea 39·31 by backwater, 19·62 by road and 10·05 by railway.

The total value of the exports of tea was Rs. 3·09 crores, and of rubber Rs. 83.14 lakhs. The value of rice and paddy imported was nearly Rs. 3·16 crores, which is a large increase due to the poor production of food grains in the State. The approximate value of the trade in the produce of Cocoanut tree was Rs. 3·69 crores. The chief exports were coir, cables, arecanuts, jaggery, ginger, tamarind, molasses, pepper, cardamom, coffee, timber etc. The imports were piecegoods, rice, paddy, tobacco, salt, liquor hardware, machinery etc.

PORTS:—The chief ports of Travancore are Colachel, Trivandrum, Quilon and Alleppey. The total tonnage of shipping that called at these ports in 1928 was 1064847, which is a large increase on previous years.

MEDICAL:—There were 31 Hospitals and 51 dispensaries in the State. The qualified medical staff numbered 135 of whom 13 were women Special institutions for the treatment of tuberculosis, leprosy, eye and mental diseases were maintained. The expenditure on the department was over Rs. 8 lakhs.

Ayurvedic Vaidyasalas receiving Government aid were 118 in number.

VITAL STATISTICS :—The birth rate in 1103 was 22·73 per thousand and the death rate 10·54 per thousand.

EDUCATION :—The educational system of Travancore consists of three important branches viz., the Vernacular Schools, the English Schools and the Colleges. There are also institutions for the training of teachers and special schools for the teaching of Sanskrit. Vernacular Schools are of three classes viz., primary schools, vernacular middle schools and vernacular high schools. At the end of the primary course, the pupil either pursues vernacular studies in vernacular middle and high schools or joins the preparatory class in the English middle schools. The Vernacular School Leaving Certificate issued to candidates who pass class VII confers eligibility for entertainment in the subordinate ranks of the public service. Similarly, the English School Leaving Certificate gives eligibility to University Courses of study and to the public service.

The number of scholars under instruction are : Colleges 2554, English Schools 48150 ; Vernacular Schools 465144 ; Special Schools 3440. Total 519288. The total number of educational institutions was 4014. There was on an average one school to every 1·89 square miles of the area and 998 inhabitants of the State. About 78 per cent of the school going population was under instruction.

There were 8 Colleges in the State viz., 4 Government and 4 aided.

The number of girl scholars was : Colleges 203 English Schools 10428, Vernacular Schools 178817 ; Special Schools 1503.

Co-education is permitted in almost all the boys' schools, with the result that the number of girls studying in boys' schools is far larger than the number of girls studying in girls schools.

Besides the training College, there were 20 training schools for teachers. Recognised technical schools numbered 18.

The expenditure of the Education Department was nearly Rs. 42 lakhs, of which about Rs. 8½ lakhs were disbursed as grants-in-aid.

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT :—The number of Municipalities in the State was 19. The chief executive authority in these Councils is the President of the Council who is elected in all

but one Municipality. The total strength was 312 members, of whom 193 were elected and the rest including 54 salaried servants of Government were nominated by Government. The main function of Municipal administration has been the maintenance of sanitation and public health. Lighting of streets, education, vaccination have been undertaken by one or other of the Municipalities.

The total receipts of the Councils amounted to Rs. 401802. The grants made by Government amounted to Rs. 43130.

TRAVANCORE CURRENCY :—Travancore has its own coinage of the silver *Fanam* (2·3 annas); the bronze *Chuchram* (6.74 pies); and the *Cash* (·42 pie) It mints also its own silver half-rupee (14 chuckrams) and quarter rupee (7 chuckram). The British Indian Rupee is also in circulation.

FORESTS :—The natural regeneration of valuable species of timber was satisfactory. Artificial reproduction of teak under the Taungya system was equally encouraging. The year witnessed the largest out-turn in the exploitation of timber during the past quinquennium. Over a million cubic feet of timber were extracted from the forests yielding a revenue of nearly Rs. 14 lakhs. The work of forest conservancy went on effectively with the result that the revenue of the department has been steadlly on the increase during the past five years. The net revenue during 1103 was Rs. 7.60 lakhs or Rs. 304 per square mile of forests under the control of the department a yield of roughly 8 annas acre. The yield of timber from reserved forest was less than 1 cubic foot per acre, while the correspond. ing yield in the Madras Presidency was just under 2 c. ft. per acre. The Forest School trained 23 students.

CO OPERATIVE SOCIETIES :—The number of societies increased from 1,555 to 1,688 : the number of members from 150,932 to 177,824 ; and the working capital from Rs. 33·63 lakhs to Rs. 42·59 lakhs. The majority of these societies continued to do credit business alone. The number of societies of the backward and depressed classes has also increased from 220 to 231 with a corresponding increase in the number of members 15505 and in the amount of working capital to nearly Rs. 1¼ lakhs. There are 3 societies whose membership is confined a women alone and the total number of women members in all the societies together rose from 15,687 in 1102 to 19,507 in 1103. There is a Central Co-operative Bank with a working capital of Rs. 9 lakhs, 15 Taluk Banks, and 8 Urban Banks.

Travancore Budget for 1104 (1928—'29)

in Lakhs

Receipts.	Rs.	Expenditure.	Rs
Land Revenue ...	41.43	Land Revenue and Income-Tax ...	11.87
Income tax ...	5.78	Salt, Excise and Customs ...	6.74
Salt	17.80	Forest ...	8.64
Tobacco	22.13	Registration & Stamps.	4.47
Abkari and Opium ...	37.29	Interest and Sinking Fund ...	5.75
Customs ...	31.80	Palace ...	13.28
Forest ...	14.45	General Administration.	4.61
Stamps ...	27.87	Justice ...	11.07
Registration ...	9.58	Police ...	6.37
Interest	9.54	Education ...	45.69
Miscellaneous ...	22.02	Medical and Sanitary...	10.79
Sale Proceed of Govt. Lands ...	5	Devaswom ...	8.08
	244.69	Stationery & Printing...	3.38
		Public Works ...	43.13
		Pensions etc. ...	11.34
		Army ...	6.27
		Other Departments ...	13.17
		Including other items Total expenditure Chargeable to Revenue	234.9

INDORE

Malhar Rao 1728—1766
Ahilya Bai 1766—1796
Tukoji Rao I 1796—1797
Kashi Rao
Yeshwant Rao 1805—1811
Regency : Tulsi Bai
Malhar Rao II 1811—1833
Martanda Rao 1833—1834
Hari Rao 1834—1843
Khande Rao 1843—1844
Regency : Council 1844—1852
Tukoji Rao II 1844—1886
Shivaji Rao (Abdicated) 1886—1903
Regency 1903—1911
H. H. Maharaja Tukoji Rao III 1903 [—1926
Cabinet Administration 1926—
H. H. Maharaja Yeshwant Rao 1926

Area :—The main territories constituting the Holkar State lie between 21° —22' and 24° —4' North Latitude and

74°—22' 77°—3' East Longitude but the isolated Pargana of Nandwas lies in the midst Udaipur Territory while the detached Parganna of Alampur is surrounded by the territories of Gwalior, Datia and Samthar in the Bundelkhand Agency. The State covers an area of 9519 square miles. It has three natural divisions viz. the Hilly, 5089 square miles; the plateau 4,393, square miles and the plain 37 square miles. The Plateau region comprising the highland tracts of Malwa possesses black soil of great fertility. The soil grows all the ordinary crops without irrigation.

The only important rivers of the State are the Narbada and the Chambal with their six and twenty four tributaries respectively. The total drainage is 1093 miles. To add to these are important irrigation tanks at Maheswar, Depalpur, Hasalpur, Yeshwantnagar, with several smaller tanks in other districts.

POPULATION :—The total population is according to the Census of 1921, 11,51,578. Hindus number 91 per cent, Mahommedans 8 per cent and Christians and others 1 per cent. The density of population per square mile area of the State is 120·98, but deducting the uninhabitable forest area, of about 1000 sq. miles, the density is 135·1.

The number of villages in the State, with a population of 2000 and under was 3545 and that of towns over 2000 was 35.

RULER :—The present Ruler H. H. Maharaja Yeshwant Rao Holkar was born on 6th September 1908 and ascended the gadi in 1926 when his father abdicated. He is at present in Oxford for higher education.

Constitution

CONSTITUTION.—The Indore Government is in direct political relations with the Government of India, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India with his head quarters at Indore, being their local representative.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.—Owing to the minority of His Highness the Maharaja, the administration is carried on by the Prime Minister and a Cabinet under the supervision and with the advice of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Central India. The Central Government for the sake of convenience has been divided under three main heads viz (i) Executive; (ii) Judicial; and (iii) Legislative. The Cabinet consists of Mr. S. M. Bapna, Prime Minister; Sardar M. V. Kibe, Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister; Mr. K. G. Reshimwale,

Revenue Minister ; Lala Shriman Singh, General Minister; Mr. Motilal Bijawargi, Finance Minister ; Sardar R. K, Zanane, Honorary Minister without portfolio ; Mr. C. R. Palairet, Member for Commerce and Industries ; Diler Jung General Bhawani Singh, Army Member ; Mr, S. Cadambi, P. W. D ; Lala Nepal Chand, Member for Abkari.

EXECUTIVE.—The State Cabinet, with the Prime Minister as its President and five other Ministers, is the Central Government. It exercises administrative and executive functions. The Prime Minister is the chief executive authority, and matters which lie beyond his powers are submitted by him to the Cabinet and matters reserved for the orders of the Agent to the Governor General are submitted to him.

The Government works through five Ministers and four Members. The former have portfolios assigned to them while the latter are in charge of their Departments and sit in the Cabinet only when cases of their Departments are taken up. One Minister is without any portfolio. The Prime Minister exercises general control. For the sake of efficiency the Government is carried on through a Secretariat which is divided into various Departments, each under a Secretary who works directly under the Minister holding charge of that Department. In addition to the Secretaries, there are special departmental heads such as Inspector General of Police, Inspector General of Jails, Commissioners for Excise and Customs, Director of School Education, Chief Engineer, Chief Medical officer, Conservator of Forests and others.

To hear and dispose of appeals against the orders of the Departmental Ministers or Members, an Appeal Committee consisting of four Ministers has been constituted. Its powers are final save in cases involving matters of policy or principle, which require fuller consideration and discussion in the full Cabinet. The Deputy Prime Minister is the chairman of this Committee.

JUDICIAL.—The Judicial was separated from the executive in 1907 when Judicial Courts presided over by qualified officers were constituted for the disposal of Civil and Criminal work.

The highest Judicial authority is the High Court consisting of the Chief Justices and two Judges. The High Court exercises both original and appellate jurisdiction and its decisions are final except in cases necessitating award of capital punishment which require confirmation by the Government. The High Court

exercises supervision on the subordinate Courts. In Criminal appeals, in cases of difference of opinion the appeal is regulated by the provisions of section 406 of the Indore Criminal Procedure Code.

Excepting in Criminal cases submitted to the High Court by the Sessions Court for passing sentence, no appeal as a rule lies to the Cabinet from the decisions of the High Court but the Cabinet entertains appeals and applications which may be referred to it by the Prime Minister, with the opinion of the Judicial Committee.

Under the High Court are Districts and Sessions Courts which exercise jurisdiction in matters civil up to Rs. 10,000 and in all criminal cases which are beyond the power of Magistrates.

Below these are the courts of Munsiffs and *Village Panchayats* for the trial of civil cases and the courts of magistrates including the benches of Honorary Magistrates for the trial of Criminal cases. Generally speaking the jurisdiction of the Munsiff's Courts extends from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000. The powers of the Panchayats are under revision. Suits tried by the village Panchayats are of a small cause nature and the decisions are not subject to appeal, although the District Courts have the power to revise them, Munsiffs also try small cause cases of the value varying from Rs. 50 to 200 and their decisions are subject to revision by the High Court. In other cases the decisions of the Munsiff's courts are subject to regular appeals which lie to the District Court.

In regard to the administration of Criminal Justice there are below the Sessions Courts, the Magistrates, who are of three classes besides honorary. The Chief Magistrate of a District is the District Magistrate who is a magistrate of the first class and under him are other magistrates of the various classes. In the Muffasil the powers of the District Magistrate are exercised by the Subha who is the Chief Revenue officer of the District while in the city the first City Magistrate is the District Magistrate. In certain out-of-the-way places in the muffasil, revenue officers designated as Amins and Naib Amins exercise Magisterial powers.

The entire judiciary is recruited from the ranks of duly qualified members of the service of the bar. The Judges and Munsiffs are generally graduates in Arts and Law or are Barristers.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.—For purposes of legislation, a Legislative Committee was constituted in 1926.

It consists of nine members including an official president, the Legal Remembrancer as its exofficio Member and seven non-official members who are elected triennially as follows :—2 from Bar Association including the District Bar, 1 by the Gyara Panchas, 1 by the Jagirdars of one or more entire villages in the State, 1 by the Industrial Organisations coming under the Factory Act 1 of 1904, 1 by the Municipalities in the State, 1 by the Village Panchayats.

Bills coming up before the Committee either from the Government or from the non-official members are discussed in the Committee. They are then submitted with the opinion of the Committee together with the objects and reasons thereof to the Government which may either give their assent to or reject the bills.

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION.—The administrative system is based on the repeated sub-division of territory, each administrative area being in charge of an officer who is responsible to the officer next in rank above him. The most important of these units is the District or Subhayat and the State embraces 5 of these. The head of a District is styled 'Subha'. He is the representative of the Government and embodies the power of the State, He is, in the first place, concerned with the land and the Land Revenue, and in the second, is a District Magistrate.

In addition to his revenue duties the Subha is interested in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the people. In some branches of the administration, such as P. W. D., Forests, Jails, Sanitation and Education, his functions are less direct than was formerly the case. But his active co-operation and direction are often needed.

Other important District officers are Deputy Inspector General of Police in charge of ranges and the Superintendent of Police who is responsible for the discipline and internal working of the Police force. In matters relating to the detection of crime and the peace of the district, he is under the control of the Subha. The Assistant Surgeon is the head of the Medical and Sanitary administration of the district as well as that of the district town. He supervises hospitals and dispensaries, has charge of the vaccination establishment and is the adviser of the Subha in all matters connected with the health of the people. The local organization of Government Public works, forests,

education and other special departments does not always correspond with the limits of the Revenue Districts.

The Subha is aided in his multifarious duties by a large set of subordinate officers. They hold charge of sub-divisions or Parganas into which the Subhayat is split up for the sake of efficiency. The Sub-Divisional Officers are called Amins and belong to the Gazetted Service. Under these are subordinate Officers who assist them in their work. The average area of each sub-division or Pargana as it is called, varies from 300 to 500 sq. miles. The Amin is assisted by Munsarims, Patwaris, Patels and other village Officials. The most important is the village headman or Patel who collects Land Revenue. Next is the Patwari who keeps village accounts, registers of holdings and in general all records connected with the land revenue, and the Chaukidar or Village watchman who is the rural Policeman.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT :—There are 22 District Municipalities, besides the Indore City Municipality. The latter has 30 members of whom 15 are elected.

Village Panchayats several of the villages in the State have Village Panchayats constituted under the Holkar State Village Panchayat Act of 1920. They are presided over by a Sar Panch of the village. The Panchayat Act empowers these bodies to look after sanitation etc., of the village and also grants them certain Civil and Criminal powers to try petty cases.

Review of Progress in 1927.

MILITARY :—The Army of His Highness the Maharajah Holkar consists of forces of all arms Cavalry, Infantry, Horse, Artillery, and Transport. Cavalry consisted of two main units (1) Body Guard and (2) State Cavalry. The actual strength of the Army at the end of the year was 3,260 including Combatants, Non-Combatants, superior staff and followers. The total expenditure was about Rs. 14½ lakhs.

RURAL DEPARTMENT :—His Highness' Government sanctioned the formation of the Department of Rural Development by amalgamating the departments of Agriculture and Co-operative Societies, with a view to ameliorate the economic condition of the rural population, to interest and educate the cultivator in the use of up-to-date methods of Agriculture and modern implements of husbandary, in the marketing of the produce of his fields, to further bring to his notice such results of agricultural research as are within his means, and to provide him with

financial assistance, when needed, for the execution of such results of agricultural research as are within his means, and to provide him with financial assistance, when needed, for the execution of such improvements. The scheme came into force from the 1st October 1927.

AGRICULTURE :—15,35,292 acres represented the unoccupied area (on account of gardens and mango topes, forests, culturable fallow land not available for cultivation, roads and habitation and unculturable waste land) 29,31,080 acres were cultivated of which 20,48,938 acres were under cultivation. Thus the net cropped area was 20,48,935. The staple crops are juar and cotton and other crops such as Tuar, Maize, Tilli, Bajra aud groundnut are only of secondary importance. Juar 5,51,409 ; Cotton 6,36,388 ; Bajra 80,741 ; Maize 75,551 ; Tuar 40,354 ; Tilli 33,885 ; Ground nut 6,677.

EXCISE :—The Excise revenue was derived from the license fees and Excise duties levied on country liquor, opium and hempdrugs, supply of opium to the Government of India, import and export duties on opium and hemp drugs, compensation for closure of country liquor, hempdrugs and toddy shops from the Mhow Cantonment and Indore State, license fees on foreign liquor and other miscellaneous items.

As regards the manufacture and sale of toddy, the old farming system is yet in vogue but in case of country spirits, the modern method or Contract Supply System is in force, Under this system the functions of supply, of retail sale and the levy of a quantitative duty on the spirit supplied are separated and is sold by auction shop by shop. The right of sale alone is granted, the right of manufacture being leased by the Government to a contractor for the supply of country spirit to the retail vendors at fixed rates. The Government also reserve to themselves the right to fix the number and location shops in any particular area.

336 bottles and 269 pints of foreign liquor were sold in the State. The total collections under this head were Rs. 200 only.

OPIUM AND GANJA :—The independnt shop system in regard to the sale of opium, ganja and bhang was in force throughout the State. The supply to the vend Contractors was made from the State godowns, the opium required being issued by the State Opium Factory, Ganja from the Sanawad Ganja Warehouse and Bhang from the Indore Warehouse. The issue prices of opium

Ganja and Bhang were Rs. 35, Rs. 7-4 asand 10 annas in respectively per seer during the year.

The number of shops for Opium and Bhang during the year was 259 and 254. The number of shops being practically equal, there was one shop of each class for every 367 square miles and 4,446 inhabitants. The quantities of Opium, Ganja and Bhang issued for sale during the year were Maunds 155, Mds. 119—9 Seers and Mds. 169, 32 seers. The average consumption per head of population for opium, Ganja and Bhang was Mashas, 5, 4 and 5¾ respectively for the year. Thus but for Bhang there was a distinct fall in the consumption of these drugs in the State.

4,179 acres were licensed for opium cultivation in the year and 3,775 were actually sown. The opium produced was 1,172 Mds. Out of this 850 Mds. were delivered to the Government of India and balance kept in the State Factory.

The gross revenue of the Abkari Department in the year under review amounted to Rs. 13,64,316/-

MEDICAL:—Allopathic, Ayurvedic and Medico Electrical systems were followed. There were 57 medical institutions in the State. Of these 6 were Hospitals, and 45 were dispensaries, the rest being Asylums etc. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 246808. Child and Maternity welfare work is carried on. The King Edward Medical School is located at Indore for which the State makes a grant of Rs. 24,000, besides giving scholarships to deserving students from the State. There is a separate Sanitation Department, which takes preventive measures, and carries on propaganda also.

VITAL STATISTICS:—The birth rate during the year was 12·10 per thousand and the death rate 10·9 per 1000.

EDUCATION:—The Educational system consists of three branches viz., the Middle and Primary Vernacular Schools, the English College and Secondary Schools, and the Oriental and Special Colleges and Schools. Primary education is free throughout the State and compulsory in most of the Indore Municipal area. At the end of the Primary Course, the pupil either pursues the vernacular studies in the Vernacular Middle schools or joins the Preparatory classes in the English Middle Schools. The Vernacular Middle School Certificate confers eligibility for entering subordinate ranks of the Public Service. The English High School Examination certificate qualifies for for the Collegiate course of study and the Public Service. In

Girls Schools special attention is paid to singing, needle work and domestic economy. Private enterprise plays an important part in education in the State. The Holkar College had 368 students, and the expenditure on it was Rs. 97253. There were 210 Government, 22 aided and 23 unaided schools besides 6 run by the Military Department. The pupils in them numbered 24261 at the end of December 1927. Taking 15 per cent and 12 per cent of the total population, to represent the population of school going age, the percentage actually at school was 24·84 per cent and 5·27 per cent. On an average there was an institution for every 32·6 square miles of inhabitable area or for every 4412 of the total population. Of these 14041 were in the Primary schools. The total number of Girls Schools was 35 and the scholars in them 2732. Besides these there are training schools, oriental schools, School of Arts and Orphanages.

MUNICIPALITIES :—The Indore Municipality looked after roads, sanitation, and water-supply of the city. The income of the Municipality was Rs. 382877 of which 41 8 per cent was contributed by the Government. The expenditure was Rs. 380034. There is also a City Improvement Trust. The total income of the other 22 Municipalities of the State was Rs. 94190, derived from taxation on house, wheel, cattle grazing, butchers, manure, mandap and also from fines and ferries. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 87210. The incidence of municipal taxation was Rs. 1·2 and the expenditure 9 annas per head.

PANCHAYETS :—There were 52 Panchayets in the State. They proved to be a valuable instrument for educating the villagers in the art of managing their own affairs such as education, sanitation, co-operation, and agriculture.

CO-OPERATION :—The total number of societies of different denominations was 328. Of these 5 were central societies, 290 agricultural societies, 19 weavers societies, 5 urban societies, 2 societies of depressed classes, 3 purchase and sale societies 1 Co-operative central association, 1 vegetable oil syndicate and, 1 Co-operative industrical socieiy. The membership was 9127, the share capital Rs. 276764 and the working capital Rs. 3851901.

The Indore Central Bank in addition to its function of financing agricultural Societies, undertook to finance District Co-operative Banks.

PUBLIC WORKS :—The total mileage of metalled and unmetalled roads in the State was 571 and 25 miles respectively

The expenditure of the year viz., Rs. 1335968 was chiefly on buildings.

A drainage and water supply scheme for Indore City is under investigation.

TRADE AND CUSTOMS.—During the year under review the following changes were effected in the Tariff.

(1) In order to protect the timber of State Forests, import duty on Foreign Timber was raised from Rs. 2 and 1 to Rs. 3 on 1st and 2nd class timber and from Rs. 1 to 2 on bamboos.

(2) An advalorem duty of 1 anna in the rupee was levied on Ajwan instead of annas 12 per maund in the year previous.

(3) In view of the fact that the State Mills did not require further protection, the protective import duty of Rs. 7-13 advalorem on cloth manufactured of yarns of 16 to 20 counts and on yarns of 8 to 20 counts was abolished and a uniform rate of import duty of Rs. 3-2 as on all kinds of cloth was substituted instead.

(4) The sliding scale of export duty on wheat was also slightly revised.

The total imports were valued at Rs. 2,02,24,082 and the duty realised was Rs. 7,46,694 while the exports amounted to Rs. 90,91,302, and the duty levied amounted to Rs. 4,60,048. The total duties levied on produce from Ginning Factories amounted to Rs. 3,41,338 and under miscellaneous it was Rs. 26,001. Thus the total income of the department under all heads amounted to Rs. 15,74,082. The imports exceeded the exports in value by Rs. 1,11,32,780. Amongst the imports the largest were those of cotton, silk and woollen cloth, spices and silver. The largest exports were those of ramelli, linseed, poppy and their oils, bullocks, spices and condiments.

Unfortunately the period of sharpest drop in the prices of cotton coincided with the period when the growers of cotton were out to sell their produce in the local markets. Prices recovered steadily afterwards but the cultivators had practically parted with their stock so that the cotton merchants derived the advantage of this recovery of prices and not the cultivators. The serious drop in the price of cotton raised the incidence of export duty on its value so that the export of cotton diminished in the year under review. The fall in the price of Kapas and the damage caused to other crops by the failure of winter rains had also the effect of decreasing the purchasing power of the

rural population concerned and subsequently the trade dependent upon their purchasing capacity also suffered.

INDUSTRIES:—There were 8 spinning and weaving Mills in the City. At the close of the year there were 97 ginning, 100 corn-grinding and 20 cotton pressing factories and 22 miscellaneous factories including printing presses. The total value of cloth produced in all the Mills was Rs. 16756159. Khadi, Chaddar, Dhoties, Domestic cloth, grey as well as dyed and fancy cloth such as stripped drills, gins, shirtings, long cloth, twills, napkins etc., were among the varieties, produced in the Mills.

Budget for 1928-'29.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENSES.		
Recurring.	Rs.		*Recurring.* Rs.	*Special.* Rs.
Land Revenue ...	6539,000	Palace ...	12,11,900	18,700
Excise ...	1530,000	Direct Demand on Revenue ...	206,900	...
Customs ...	1600,000	Household and Karkhanas ...	609,800	110600
Industrial Tax ...	310,000	Land Revenue and Land Records ...	995,000	133700
Forest ...	760,000	Customs ...	158,600	30600
Stamps ...	660,000	Excise ...	80,100	30800
Law and Justice ...	43,400	Stamps ...	44,100	...
Registration ...	23,000	Forest and Shikars ...	256,200	20,200
Police ...	2,500	Registration...	2,900	100
Cattle Pounds ...	60,000	General Administration.	514,500	144100
Education ...	20,300	Law and Justice ...	386,400	47300
Medical and Rao Sanatorium ...	20,000	Police and Fire Brigade.	612,900	79100
Stationery and Printing Press ...	20,000	Education ...	776,900	116100
Post Office ...	35,000	Medical ...	240,000	22600
Public Works Department ...	52,300			
State Mills ...	40,000			
Interest ...	938,200			
Treaty and Political Receipts ...	211,600			
Huzur Khajana ...	24,000			
Gardens ...	11,000			

Indore Budget (continued)

Receipts.		Expenses		
Palace (House-hold)	8,000	Stationary and Press ...	39,500	1500
Army ...	15,600	Public Works Department.	1484,000	685600
Religious Endowments, etc. ...	9,400	Pensions, Gratuities and Allowances...	250,000	...
Boiler Inspection ...	10,000	Army ...	1415,700	71500
Insurance Office ...	18,000	Religious Endowments etc.	286,200	19500
Court of Wards Estates ...	7,000	Mills Inspector's Office...	12,300	200
Indore Electric Concern ...	200 000	Leave and Transit charges...	50,000	...
Total Recurring ...	13168,300	Miscellaneous in Treasury.	139,800	65900
Special.		Boiler Inspection ..	4,500	...
Excise ...	102,000	Cattle Pounds.	15,000	
Cotton Contracts ...	126,000	Jagirs Estate.	6,400	100
City Improvement Trust ...	40,000	Refunds ...	10,000	...
Motor ...	...	Insurance Office ...	11,900	100
Public Works Department ...	27,300	Rural Development Department ...	39,000	40700
Proceeds of the Buildings given for Cloth Market.	135,000	Yeshwant Club	8,000	...
Cotton Markets ...	7,600	Indore Electric Concern ...	185,000	431900
Total Special ...	437,900	Donations and Contributions	153,500	120,200
Total: Recurring and Special ...	13606,200	Public Health	41,800	4500
		General Unforseen ...	10,000	...
		Special Departments ...	...	124600
		Total ...	10348,800	...

BIKANER

Gaj Singhji 1745—1788
Soorat Singhji 1788—1828
Ratan Singhji 1828—1851
Sirdar Singhji 1851—1872
Dungar Singhji 1872—1887
Council of Regency 1887—1898
H. H Maharajah Sir Ganga Singhji. [1898—

Bikaner, the second largest State in Rajputana has an area of 23317 square miles. The greater portion of it consists of sandy tracts or is traversed by undulating sand hills. There are two rivers, the Ghaggar and the Katli, which are dry except during rains. The State was founded in 1465 A. D. by Rao Bikaji second son of Rao Jadhaji, the Ruler of Marwar.

The population of the State is 659685 of whom 84 per cent are Hindus, 11 per cent Mussulmans, and 1·5 Jains.

RULER :—The present Ruler is Major General H. H. Maharajah Shri Sir Ganga Singhi Bahadur G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., A. D. C. to His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor, LL.D. His Highness was born on 3rd October 1880, succeeded to the Gadi on 31st August 1887, and was invested with ruling powers in 16th December 1898.

Constitution

CENTRAL :—H. H. the Maharajah is assisted by a State Executive Council composed of six Ministers as follows :

Sir Manubhai N. Mehta, Prime Minister and Chief Councillor ; Col. Maharaj Sir Bhairun Singhi Bahadur, Vice President ; Col. Rao Bahadur Thakur Sadul Singhi Bahadur, Public Works Minister ; Major General Rao Bahadur Thakur Hari Singhji, Revenue Minister ; Major Maharaj Sir Narayan Singhji, Officiating Home and Finance Minister.

LEGISLATURE :—The State Legislative Assembly consists of 45 members as follows of whom 32 are non-officials:

1. Members of Executive Council 7.
2. Elected members 18.

(By 11 Municipalities 12. By Tazimi Sirdars 3. By Zamindars Board 3.)

3. Nominated Members 20.

(Rajvis 2. Tazimi Sirdars 3. Bikaner Municipality 1. Agriculturist Classes 2. *Other Interests* including provision for an expert 12.)

The Legislative Assembly is at liberty to discuss the budget and offer such suggestions as it thinks fit for the consideration of H. H.'s Government. The Assembly has the power of interpel-

lation. Supplementary questions by the member who asked the original question are allowed. Members have the right of moving resolutions. The Assembly is empowered to deal finally with the legislative measures of the State.

Zemindars' Board. The Board was constituted in 1921 in order that H. H. Government might be in closer touch with the needs and aspirations of the cultivating classes. The Board consists of 60 leading Chaudaries. The Board elects 3 members to the Assembly, but 2 other representatives of the Zemindars are also nominated by Government, so that adequate representation can be given to minorities. The members of the Zemindars Board are expected to act as representatives and spokesmen of the people of their *ilaqas* in all matters pertaining to their welfare, and to set an example to them in loyalty to His Highness and his House and the interests of the State.

JUSTICE :—The *High Court* consists of a Chief Justice and two Judges and exercises original, appellate and revisional jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters (as also a similar jurisdiction in regard to a certain class of cases arising out of disputes relating to Revenue matters in Patta Villages). It issues rules, circulars, orders and regulations for the guidance of all the Subordinate Judicial Courts in the State.

The High Court is the highest Court of Appeal and of original jurisdiction in the State under H. H. the Maharajah. The High Court is empowered in criminal matters to pass any sentence authorised by law, except that in cases of capital punishment, the sentence cannot be executed until and unless it has been confirmed by H. H. the Maharajah. An appeal against the judgment, order or sentence of the High Court in the exercise of its criminal jurisdiction can be preferred to His Highness the Maharajah, provided the sentence be one of death or of imprisonment for a period of ten years or more.

Judicial Committee of the Executive Council. Any judgment, decree or order, made on appeal or otherwise by the High Court is final except where the subject matter of the suit exceeds Rs. 10,000 or where a substantial question of law, custom or established usage is involved, in which latter case an appeal can be preferred to the Judicial Committee of the Executive Council after previously getting its permission to do so. In all other cases, it has been made lawful for the High Court at its discretion, upon the petition of any party who considers himself aggrieved by any judgment decree, or sentence of the Court in

any such proceeding as mentioned above, to grant permission to such party to appeal against the same to the Judicial Committee of the Executive Council.

The *Nazims* are vested with civil and criminal powers. They are District Magistrates with first class powers and as Civil Judges they try suits up to the value of Rs, 10,000 and hear civil and criminal appeals from the decisions of the Court Tehsildars under them. The *Tehsildars* are Magistrates having second class powers.

They try original suits up to the value of Rs. 500. Besides these Courts, the Naib-Tehsildars also possess civil and criminal jurisdiction in petty matters.

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT :—There are 15 Municipalities in the State all of which are self-supporting. The enjoy practically independent control over their finances and have been authorised to raise necessary funds by a certain system of taxation. The elective system has been introduced in several municipalities.

Review of Progress : 1926—'27.

LEGISLATION :—The following is the list of Acts passed by the Legislative Assembly during 1928.

(1) The Bikaner Village Panchayats Act, (2) The Bikaner State Stamp (amendment) Act (3) The Bikaner Prevention of Adulteration Act. (4) The Bikaner Municipal (amendment Act. (5) The Bikaner Vaccination Act. (6) The Bikaner Religious and Charitable Endowments Act. (7) The Penal Code (amendment) Act. (8) The Bikaner Court of Wards Act. (9) The Bikaner Hindu Marriage Act.

CROPS AND FODDER :—The area in bighas sown under Kharif and Rabi crops during the year was 25,40,801 and 791340.

The settlement of several villages is in progress. The final settlement of the villages in the canal area is in hand. The holdings are being consolidated and the villages are being split up as far as possible according to the main tribes. The Hindus, Sikhs and Mahammadans are being allotted separate water courses with a view to avoiding communal disputes.

IRRIGATION :—The Western Jumna Canal irrigated 740 bighas of land in the State. On the whole the supply of water in the Ghaggar Canals was not satisfactory. The State gets share of supply only when there are good rains in the British territory and when there is not much demand for water there. The question of a more equitable supply is under consideration.

The demand for land in the Gang Canal area was still keen. During the year under report 62000 bighas were sold bringing the total sale to 338525 bighas. The amount realised during the year was Rs. 40 lakhs, the total realisations on this account to the end of the year being Rs. 16098890.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT :—Original and repair works were carried out in regard to roads, buildings, tanks, wells, bunds and channels. Fresh plants and machinery were laid down in the electrical and mechanical department. Water supply schemes were under consideration. A scheme for providing the more important district towns with electricity is in hand in combination with a scheme for tapping artesian springs for which plant and machinery has arrived.

ROADS :—Sandy nature of soil and frequency of dust storms and high winds make it practically impossible to keep large lengths of road open. While sparseness of population does not warrant heavy expenditure, still the total mileage at present is 121·51.

RAILWAYS :—The total mileage of open lines of Railway is 725·89 mile.

The total projected mileage is 456. The total capital outlay up to date is Rs. 2,69,78,460. The percentage of net return on the capital outlay in 1918–19 was 11·50.

Since then operating ratio has temporarily risen owing to the heavy renewals, heavy capital expenditure, low freight of Kankar for canal and general trade depression, but is now again improving.

MINERALS :—Palana coal is the chief mineral found in the State. It is a type of lignite. This coal has already found a good market and the Colliery has been a great help to the State inasmuch as it has largely enabled it to start and work the Electric and Water Supply Schemes.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES :—Last year there were 27 Co-operative Societies and one Co-operative Union in Tehsil Bhadra. 21 more Co-operative Credit Societies were started during the year under report. Out of these 48 Societies, money was advanced to 16 Societies during the year.

On the 31st October, 1926, the number of members was 651 and it increased to 1,056 during the year under report. The Share Capital paid up amounted to Rs. 21,123–8–0 which is more than 13 times that of the last year which was

Rs. 1,624-8-0. The total sum lent to members amounted to Rs. 77,567.

MUNICIPALITIES :—There are 15 municipalities in the State and all of them are self-supporting. The total receipts of the Bikaner Municipality during the year under report amounted to Rs. 53,517. The decrease of Rs. 11,966 was mainly due to lesser import of grain from places outside the State, and the local crops were sufficiently good and plentiful for the requirements of the people. The total expenditure was Rs. 58,030 as against Rs. 55,377 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 2,653 in the expenditure was necessitated by the strengthening of the sanitary staff and the increase in the pay of scavengers.

The main source of the income of all the Municipalities was octroi duty on import of articles and interest on their surplus balances.

The important public services rendered by the District Municipalities were conservancy, lighting of public streets, maintenance of Chowkidars for watch and ward, contributions to local schools, and, to a lesser extent, repairs to roads and thoroughfares.

The work of collection of municipal taxes (except in the case of Rajaldesar and Sangaria Mandi) is done through the Customs Department which is paid in return a fee of 8 per cent. on the total gross collections. The total collections made for the various municipalities during the year under report amounted to Rs. 55,465 out of which a sum of Rs. 4,437-4-0 was paid to the Customs Department as collection charges.

ARMY :—The actual strength of the State Army on the 31st October, 1927, was as under :—

Camel Pack Battery 143. Dungar Lancers 288. Ganga Risala 458. Sadul Light Infantry (including Garrison Infantry Company) 476. Motor Machine Gun Sections 24. Band 31.

JUSTICE :—The policy of the separation of the Judical and the Executive functions inaugurated by His Highness as early as 1910 when for the first time in the annals of Rajputana a Chief Court was created at Bikaner and still further advanced in 1922 when the Chief Court was raised to a High Court of Judicature under a Charter from His Highness the Maharajah, took a still more definite shape during the year under report by the establishment of the following separate Judicial Courts :— 1. District Judge at Bikaner, 2. District Judge at Sri Ganga-

nagar, 3. District Judge at Sujangarh, 4. Munsiff at Ratangrah.

The post of District Judge at Sri Ganganagar though provided for has not as yet been filled. It is also contemplated to extend this reform to other parts of the State.

The powers and functions of the Nazims, Tehsildars, District Munsiffs are in process of further reorganisation and settlement.

Definite orders were issued in August, 1928, making clear the position as regards the provisions already in force about Habeaus Corpus and requiring courts to give effect to them.

EDUCATION :—The most notable event in the progress of education during the year under report was the opening of a State school for the daughters of Nobles and Chiefs of the State in the Fort at the Capital. Negotiations have been practically concluded for opening Intermediate Classes at the Dungar College, and it is hoped the College Classes will be definitely started in July next.

The total number of State and private institutions in the year 1926–27 was 195 with an enrolment of 11,478 as against 160 institutions with 9,837 scholars of the year before. There was thus an increase of 35 institutions which was mainly due to a rise in the number of private schools and Poshals newly opened at the Capital and in the Districts. The increase of 1,641 scholars was also largely accounted for by the increase in the number of private Schools. Of the total number of pupils, 10,077 were boys and 1,049 girls.

The percentage of boys at schools to the male population of school-going age increased from 13·9 to 15·9 and the corresponding figures of girls from 1·9 to 2·5.

The total expenditure from direct and indirect sources amounted to Rs. 1,45,280 as against Rs. 1,38,737 of the previous year, giving an average cost of Rs. 30–2–11 per scholar per annum. Rs. 12,000 were paid to the Benares Hindu University as grant-in-aid.

His Highness donated Rs. 2 lakhs to the Public School scheme of the late Mr. S. R. Das. 19 Bikaner Students with State Scholarships were studying at Benares Hindu University. For girls, there were 6 State, 4 aided and 8 unaided Schools. Girls Schools suffer from paucity of competent Mistresses.

Technical and commercial classes are held in the Dungar College.

MEDICAL :—The year opened with 26 and closed with 27 dispensaries. Two new dispensaries were opened during the year, one at Rajaldesar and the other at the Lallgrah Railway Workshops Colony. The total expenditure was Rs. 155353. It is proposed to build a well equipped General Hospital at Bikaner with about 100 beds. For medical relief for women in the Districts, the Government has sanctioned one trained nurse, 7 midwives and 3 female Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

There is a well equipped Pathalogical and Bacteriological laboratories, in the Main Hospital at Bikaner. The X-Rays installation is considered one of the finest in India. The Pharmaceutical Department prepared 2040 lbs of drugs. The Zenana Hospital was popular.

CUSTOMS :—There was a net income of Rs. 20,89,081-12-9 as compared with Rs. 19,22,405 of the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,66,676 over the last year. The increase was due to much greater import of Rice, Kirana No. 1, cloth, silver, unrefined sugar, fancy goods, etc. There was a decrease of Rs. 4,979-8-3 under exports, as the sale of cattle at Gogameri Fair was not up to the average.

SALT :—The total receipts during the year on account of half duty on imports of salt into the State including the annual subsidy of Rs. 6,000 amounted to Rs. 53,501 as compared to Rs. 53,343 9 0 during the previous year. The usual arrangements for watch and ward, for which the annual subsidy of Rs. 6,000 is received from the Government of India, was continued during the year for prevention of the export of salt as well as of intoxicating drugs and preparations including those coming within the definition of dangerous drugs and the import of illicit salt. The total expenditure under the head 'Salt' amounted to Rs. 6,905-15-0 as against Rs. 6,709-13-3 during the previous year.

OPIUM :—The total income derived from the sale of the right of retail sale and from license fees for wholesale and retail sale of opium during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,12,754 as against Rs. 1,11,185 of the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,569 due to higher bids given at the time of sales.

EXCISE :—The total receipts from the sale of country spirit during the year amounted to Rs. 254913, which shows an increase over the previous year due to the increased consumption of spirit. Owing to the increased consumption of charas

bhang, ganja, the revenue under these heads increased by Rs. 2092 to Rs. 60486.

FORESTS :—A Forest Act was passed during the year. A small nursery was started for the cultivation of different kinds of seeds. The rate of royalty on firewood was raised.

Budget for 1927—'28.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENSES.	
Ordinary.		*Ordinary.*	
Land Revenue ...	1420600	Devasthan and Charities ...	69089
Misc Revenue and Duties ...	256600	Palace ...	1350952
Irrigation ...	60200	Land Revenue ...	445618
Sale of State Property ...	148500	Irrigation ...	13176
Registration ...	14300	Stamps ...	9820
Stamps ...	116200	Customs ...	178862
Customs ...	2050000	Excise ...	114274
Excise ...	435000	State Railway ...	2753480
Salt ...	53100	Minerals ...	138976
State Railway ...	4000000	Interest ...	27000
Minerals ...	198500	Mahmakhas ...	311247
Interest ...	30000	Finance Department ...	67928
Civil Departments.	485200	Law and Justice ...	191972
Miscellaneous Sources ...	11000	Police ...	300562
P. W. D. ...	197500	Education ...	191785
		Medical ...	157315
Total Ordinary ...	9476700	Karkhanas ...	107146
		Reception Department ...	24376
Extraordinary.		Stationery and Printing ...	38716
Sale of Land in Sutlej Canal Area	4500000	Other Departments.	127040
Sale of Occupancy Rights	50000	Miscellaneous Civil Charges ...	184312
Public Loan ...	5500000	Army ...	736657
		Roads and Buildings ...	416590
Total ...	10050000	Electrical and Mechanical ...	275756
		Water Works ...	92950
		Total ...	8330385

	Extraordinary.
Capital charges ...	7576001
Repayment of loan.	3522550
Other heads ...	1029024
Total Extraordinary.	12127575

COCHIN

Ravi Varma 1853—1864
Rama Varma 1864—1888
Vira Kerala Varma 1888—1895
H. H. Raja Sir Sri Rama Varma [(Abdicated 1895—1914.
H. H. Maharajah Sri Sir Rama Varma 1914.

Cochin lies on the west coast of India. It is on the north, north-west and north-east bounded by the Malabar Districts of the Madras Presidency ; on the south-west by the Arabian Sea ; and on the south by the State of Travancore. It has an area of 1,417¾ square miles, of which about 585 square miles are forests. The forests contain teak, ebony, blackwood and other valuable trees. The State enjoys the benefit both of the south-west and north-east monsoons.

The population of Cochin, according to the Census of 1921, was 9,79,080 of whom 4,82,959 were males and 4,96,121 females. The majority, 66 per cent. are Hindus, Christains forming 27 per cent. and Muslims 7 per cent. There is also a small community of Jews numbering 1,167. More than half the population is employed in agriculture. Rice is the staple food of the people.

RULER :—His Highness Maharajah Sri Sri Rama Verma, G C. I. E., the present ruler of Cochin, was born on the 6th October 1858 and ascended the *Musnad* on the 7th December 1914 on the abdication of the rulership and the retirement into private life of his uncle, His Highness Raja Sri Sir Rama Verma, G. C S. I., G. C. I. E. The family follows the Marumakkattayam or nepotic law of inheritance and succession. Her Highness, Ikkavu Thampuran, Senior Rani, the oldest female member of His Highness' Marumakkattayam family, was born on the 19th June 1841, and Rama Verma Elaya Raja, or the heir apparent, on the 30th December 1861.

For administrative purposes, the State is divided into six taluks, *viz.*, Cochin-Kanayannur, Mukundapuram, Trichur, Talappalli, Chittur and Cranganur. The last is a sort of Zemin-

dari or estate owned by a Chief of the place subordinate to Cochin. The chief towns are Ernakulam (the capital), Mattancheri, Irinjalakkuda, Trichur, Vedakkancheri, Kunnamkulam, Chittur and Cranganur. The adminstration is conducted in the name and under the control of His Highness the Maharajah. The Dewan is His Highness' chief minister and the chief executive officer of the State, with whom the Agent to the Governor-General and the heads of departments correspond in all official matters.

The State has also a Legislative Council. The Dewan is Mr. T. S. Narayana Iyer.

The Chief Court with four Judges is the highest Court in the State. There are besides, two District Courts, 8 Magistrates, and 8 Munsiffs Courts. 24 Village Panchayets exercised original Civil Jurisdiction.

Review of Progress 1927—'28

Co-operative Societies :—Twenty-six societies were newly registered during the year as against seventeen in the previous year and the registry of two was cancelled. There were thus 179 societies at the end of the year. All of them were working except 23. The number of members rose to 17,577. The total receipts from the subscriptions amounted to Rs. 2,19,567. The deposits outstanding at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 7,21,589. Of this a sum of Rs. 2,34,681 was deposited by the members themselves. Loans to the extent of Rs. 9,01,120 were disbursed during the year. With the sum of Rs. 7 lakhs (in round figure) outstanding repayment at the commencement of the year, the total amount for collection was Rs. 16,37,069, of which Rs. 7,93311 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,43,758 outstanding at the end of the year. The total receipts of all the societies amounted to Rs. 16,98,489, and the total expenditure to Rs. 16,95,499. The total profits earned by the societies amounted to Rs. 1,17,977, as against Rs. 1,12,742 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 13,183 was carried to Reserve Fund.

The rate of interest on money borrowed by the societies was 6 to 9 per cent and that on loans advanced to members 9¾ to 12½ per cent.

Abkari :—The main features in the Excise administration were (a) reduction of shops, (b) enhancement of tree-tax, (c) enhancement of the duty on arrack in the southern taluks (d)

advancing the closing hour of liquor shops and (e) prohibition of transport of liquor by persons below the age of 18.

The total demand under arrack and toddy amounted to Rs. 5,68,354. Licenses were issued for tapping of 59,047 cocoa-nut, 8,821 palmyra and 3,996 sago trees during the year.

The demand under tree tax amounted to Rs. 2,18,759, as against Rs. 2,09,247 in the previous year.

The independent shop system was introduced also for opium from the beginning of the year as in the case of ganja. The rental secured for the opium and the ganja shops for the year amounted to Rs. 51,485 and Rs. 24,576.

The total receipts of the Excise department (excluding Cranganur) amounted to Rs. 35,89,851. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,72,139.

AGRICULTURE :—Paddy, different kinds of cereals, pulses, root crops, sugarcane and important vegetables were raised in the Central Farm, while experiments in wet cultivation were also carried on. The campaign against insect pests bore fruit. The manuring of orchards, supply of seeds, seedlings and grafts, lectures and informal talks on agricultural subjects, and advice and help specially in the matter of checking pests and diseases formed the nature of help given by the department to ryots.

FORESTS :—The areas of coffee and rubber cultivation were respectlvely 2056 acres and 13578 acres. Teak, rosewood, ebony, irul and fuel wood were also removed from the forests. The receipts and expenditure were Rs 484963 and 142957 respectively. The Forest Tramway 52 miles in length was the chief means of forest transportation.

ANCHAL :—The number of anchal (State Post) offices in the State (including Cranganur) working at the close of the year was 54. The total length of the mail line was 336 miles, as against 333 miles in the previous year. The number of letter boxes was 128.

RAILWAY :—The State Railway continued to be worked by the South Indian Railway Co., Ltd., under the agreement entered into with them in January 1908.

The gross receipts for the year amounted of Rs. 13,20,812 while the expenditure on account of capital and charges for the working of the line including the Company's share of the profits etc., came to Rs. 7,59,381. The net receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 5,61,431 which gave a return of 7.41 per cent. on the capital outlay of Rs. 75,74,233.

MARINE :—The number of vessels that entered and cleared at the port of Malippuram was 51 with an aggregate tonnage of 1,60,628. The port dues collected amounted to Rs. 16,932, as against Rs. 15,810 in the previous year.

CUSTOMS :—The Durbar's share of the net customs collections at the port of Cochin amounted to Rs. 15,41,601.

VITAL STATISTICS. The ratios of births and deaths during the year per mille of the population (according to the census of 1921) were 14.94 and 9.04 respectively, as against 14.69 and 9.98 respectively in the preceding year.

MEDICAL RELIEF :—There were 11 hospitals including the Mental Hospital, 19 dispensaries, one asylum and 7 grant-in-aid dispensaries thus comprising in all 38 medical institutions, as against 32 in the previous year. The total number of beds available during the year was 516 ; 202 for men and 314 for women and children. The total expenditure on medical relief amounted to Rs. 306850.

PUBLIC WORKS :—The total expenditure the department had to control during the year was Rs. 9,07,369. The establishment charges including contributions came to Rs. 85,528 or 10·6 per cent. on the total expenditure. The total expenditure on communications including repairs and maintenance was Rs. 2,86,750. New roads were opened and School and Hospital buildings were put up.

IRRIGATION :—The total outlay on irrigation works including repairs and maintenance was Rs. 1,03,454, as against Rs. 1,47,759 in the previous year.

INSTRUCTION :—The total number of Government and private schools was 131 and 489. The number of pupils in Government and private schools was 43,741 and 90,485, respectively the large increase during the year being due to the opening of several Primary and Night Schools for the special benefit of the backward and depressed classes and to the insistence by the department on the admission of such pupils in large numbers into the existing institutions. The Sirkar institutions did 31·6 per cent. of the education work, aided or recognised institutions 63.6 per cent., and indigenous institutions 4.8 per cent.,

Of the total strength of 1,36618 which included 2,662 pupils in Industrial Schools, 82.657 or 60.5 per cent. were Hindus, 47,356 or 34.7 per cent. were Christians, 6270 or 4.6 per cent. Muslims and 335 or 4 per cent. were Jews etc.

There are one State and two aided Colleges in the State. Of the total strength of 547 in the first of these, 59 were lady students and 80 belonged to the backward classes. In the St. Thomas and St. Teresa's Colleges the numbers were 401 and 49 respectively.

The number of High Schools rose from 37 to 38, of which 23 were Government and 15 under private management. The total enrolment in the Upper Secondary Departments was 5,128 (4,047 boys and 1,071 girls). The number of Lower Secondary Schools including the Lower Secondary Departments of High Schools, as well as the Training School, Trichur, was 91 (i.e., 37 Sirkar and 54 private management). The total strength of these rose from 9,723 to 10,000 (7,136 boys and 2,864 girls).

The strength of the Upper Secondary Departments of High Schools was 3,097 (2,395 boys and 708 girls, and while that of Lower Secnddary Departments was 4,548 (3,320 boys and 1,928 girls). The receipts from Secondary Schools amounted to Rs. 1,87,631 and the expenditure to Rs. 3,11,269, the net cost being Rs. 1,23,638 on Rs. 16.2 per pupil instructed. There were three hostels attached to Government High Schools as in the previous year.

The strength of the Upper Secondary Departments of schools under private management was 2031 and that of the Lower Secondary Departments was was 5452. The total amount of grants paid for secondary education was Rs. 50926.

For Primary Education there were 166 Government, 466 aided and 289 unaided institutions with 35028, 82286, 6921 pupils respectively.. State institutions cost Rs. 336680, grants to aided schools amounted to Rs. 338973.

Night Schools and Depressed classes schools numbered 76 and 49 respectively

For women, there are 1 Girls College, 11 Girls High Schools, 11 Lower Secondary Schools and 68 Primary Schools.

There are besides the above, a Training School for teachers and also a Sanskrit College.

The total net expenditure of the Department was Rs. 969963.

FACTORIES :—The number of factories at the end of the year was 74, the chief of these being Oil Mills, tile works, Coir factories and Rice Mills.

Budget. (August 1927—'28).

Actuals

Receipts.	Rs.	Expenditure.	Rs.
Land Revenue ...	12,32,404	Land Revenue ...	2,31,006
Forests ...	4,84 962	Palace ...	5,00,000
Excise* ...	35,89,851	Subsidy ...	2,00,089
Stamps ...	6,93,956	Excise including customs etc. ...	2,75,320
Railway ...	13,20,184	Forests ...	1,42,957
Other receipts ...	18,02,937	Tramway ...	1,24,188
Total of service heads	86,24,293	General Administration ...	1,07,157
		Law and Justice ...	2,45,379
		Police ...	1,98,864
		Education ...	12,79,256
		Religious and Charities ...	88,853
		Medical and Sanitation ..	3,61693
		Pension and gratuity.	1,64460
		Public Works ...	10,50,177
		Railway ...	7,79,349
		Military ...	92,754
		Agriculture and Panchayats ...	273,985
		Scientific Departments ...	91715
		Other items of expenditure ...	5,06,941
		Total service of heads	67,14,128

* Includes revenue from Salt, Customs, Abkari, Opium Ganja and Tobacco.

KOLHAPUR

Shivaji III 1760—1812
Regency: Maharani Jijahhai Sahib [1760—1772
Shambu 1812—1821
Shahaji 1821—1837
Shivaji IV 1837—1866
Regency: Rajaram II 1866—1870
Regency: Political Agents
Shivaji V 1870—1883
Council of Regency 1882—1894
Shahu II 1884—1922
H. H. Sir Rajaram Chhatrapati 1922.

AREA AND POPULATION:—The Kolhapur State is bounded on the north by the river Warna, which separates it from the British District of Satara, on the north-east by the river Krishna, on the east and south by the District of Belgaum in the Bombay Presidency and on the west by the Sahyadri mountain which divides it from Savantwadi State on the south-west and Ratnagiri District on the west.

The total area of the Kolhapur State is 3,217.1 square miles, of which 2,124.6 belong to the State proper and the rest to the Feudatory Jahagirs under the State.

The State is in political relations with the Bombay Government.

The population according to the Census of 1921 was 8,33,726 souls. Out of the total population, 757,746 were Hindus, 38,267 Jains, 34,510 Musalmans, 3,923 Christians and 10 Parsis.

RULER:—The Ruler is H. H. Lt. Col. Sir Shri Rajaram Chhatrapati Maharaja G.C.I.E., who was born on 30th July 1897 and succeeded to the gadi on 6th May 1922.

COUNCIL.—The State Council consists of Rao Bahadur A. B. Latthe, M.A., L.L.B., Dewan and President of Council; Mr. A. B. Chougule, B.A., L.L.B., Judicial Minister and Member of Council; Mr. S. A. Indulkar, B.A., Revenue Minister and Member of Council; Mr. A. B. Acharekar, M.A., L.L.B., Finance Minister and Member of Council.

Review of Progress 1926—'27.

LAND:—The total area of the culturable land was 1,07,6403 acres assessed at Rs. 21,96,699; of this the area of Bagit is 35,066 acres assessed at Rs. 178,490 that of Jirayat 8,33,975 acres assessed at Rs. 4,94,130 and water tax Rs. 38,510.

The total area under cultivation was 1003319 acres, of which 324700 were in the Jagirs. 13321 also were irrigated,

from wells and budkies, 10755 from rivers and 241 from tanks. The area under forest was 304 square miles.

FEUDATORY JAGIRS :—The Feudatory Jagirdars of Kolhapur are nine in number. They all pay *Nazar* on succession equal to a year's net income of their Jagirs and also an annual contribution towards the maintenance of Military force. They are Vishalgad, Bavada, Kagal (Senior), Kapshi, Torgal, Ichalkaranji, Kagal (Junior) Himmat Bahadur's Estate, Sarlaskar Bahadur's Estate.

MILITARY :—The military force of the State consisted of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry. The actual strength of the entire force was 704 at the end of the year.

The total cost of the force excluding feeding charges of the horses was Rs. 1,78,482.

COURTS :—The number of Magisterial Courts including those of Hon. Magistrates was 46 in the State proper and 24 in Feudatory Jahagirs. Besides these there were 2 Sessions Judges' Courts and one Additional Sessions Judge's Court.

The number of original Courts for Civil Justice was 29.

H. H. the Maharajah exercises original powers of the Disfrict Court in respect of certain Feudatory Jagirdars.

MUNICIPALITIES :—The number of Municipalities was 13, of which 8 were in the State proper and 5 in the Feudatory Jahagirs. The total income of all these Municipalities was Rs. 3,92,797 and the total expenditure was Rs. 3,86,167.

The income of the Kolhapur Municipality is derived from house tax, tolls, water cess license fees etc. Its expenditure is devoted to education, lighting, conservancy etc.

PUBLIC WORKS :—During the year under report the amount spent upon Public Works was Rs. 10,21,010. Of this amount Rs. 7,28,748 were spent on original works, Rs. 2,92,262, on repair works and Rs. 37,563 on establishment. The chief works were buildings and roads.

RAILWAY :—The total mileage of Railway owned by the State and worked under the management of the M. and S. M. Railway was 29,27 (Single Line) and 1.89 (Sidings) and the capital out-lay was Rs. 23,45,896. The net earnings, during the year 1926—'27 report was Rs. 2,76,713 or 45.5 P. C. on gross receipts or 11.8 P. C. on the capital outlay.

POST OFFICE :—The number of Post offices in the State was 51. Of these 11 were Sub-Offices and the rest were branch Offices. The British Postal system serves the State.

INDUSTRIES :—There is one Spinning and Weaving Mill at Kolhapur which turned out 142419 lbs. of cloth during the year. There are also numerous mills for, ginning, extracting oils, pounding, groundnut crushing etc. There are also an Electric Power Hause. foundries, motor workshops, etc.,

LABOUR :—The number of unskilled labourers in the Kolhapur State during the year under report was 52,449 of whom 26,310 were nales 14,430 females and 11,709 children.. The rate of wages varied from two to twelve annas.

The number of skilled labourers was 27478 and the rates of their wages rose from annas twelve to Rs. 1–8–0.

LIQUOR :—The number of shops sanctioned for retail sale of country liquor was reduced by 2 (from 147 to 145). In addition to these shops, short time licenses were issued as usual during fairs, festivals, etc. But the number of such licenses was 115 against 107 of the last year. Though the number of shops was reduced by 2 the total consumption in the Kolhapur State including Feudatory Jahagirs increased by 1662 gallons (to 61,125 gallons). The proceeds from duty therefore rose to Rs. 442703. The total realisations were country liquor Rs. 595819 ; toddy and shindi Rs. 16624, ganja Rs. 61415, opium Rs. 10667.

MEDICAL RELIEF :—The total number of Medical Institutions that afforded medical relief, inclusive of the two dispensaries viz., the City Homeopathic Dispensary and Shri Ahilyabai Deshi Dawakhana was 18. Besides these there were two other Hospitals viz., the Central Jail Hospital and the Kolhapur Infantry Hospital. There are also asylums for lepers and lunatics.

The total expenditure incurred on the Medical Department fell from Rs. 83,203 to Rs. 78,379 during the year.

VITAL STATISTICS :—The birth-rate was 37·6 against 36·55 of the 1st year. The death-rate per thousand was 24·07 against 20·34 of the last year.

EDUCATION :—The Educational Institutions in the State including those in the Feudatory Jahagirs comprise one College, 8 High Schools, 27 A. V. Schools, 702 Primary Schools and 10 Institutions for imparting technical or religious Education. The College is now a full grade one. and is affiliated to the University of Bombay. The working of the institution for secondary and primary education is assimilated to the working of the Educational Department of the Bombay Presidency. The number of students was 39519.

The total expenditure of all the institutions rose from Rs. 4,33,211 · to Rs. 5,12,818 but of this amount the expenditure incurred by the State inclusive of the expense of the above mentioned Feudatory Jahagirs was Rs. 4,02,181.

Primary education has been made compulsory in the State proper sinee the year 1917.

The Darbar opened 36 Primary Schools during the year and engaged 41 new teachers

The Shift system has been very useful as before in as much as it tends to economy and concentration of work on the part of the teachers. This enables the Farmers' children to attend school without in any way hampering their farm-work.

Boarding Houses are a speciality of the Educational Department of the Kolhapur State. 21 Boarding Houses for nearly all classes including all sub-divisions of the Depressed classes are run at Kolhapur. Some of these received grants in cash and some have received grants of land from the Darbar. The total cost on this account is Rs. 9,930.

There is a Training College for vernacular teachers. The other institutions are, technical school, Vaidic schools and Urdu Schools.

Co-operative Societies :—Of the 48 so.ieties in the State Proper, 33 were agricultural, and 15 non-agricultural. Their working capital amounted to Rs. 343230.

The Agricultural Department was created recently and its work may be analysed under five heads viz., Propaganda, Organisation, Experiments, Education and General. An agricultural museum and a model farm have been established. Agricultural Schools will be started shortly. Agricultural shows and exhibitions are held frequently.

Ilakha Panchayet:—The Ilakha Panchayet was inaugurated in April 1927. It is formed of members elected by the Village Panchayets who are themselves elected by the people in the villages. The Central Panchayet is charged with the duty of introducing village Panchayets in all possible places and to guide, and if necessary control them. The duties of the Panchayets relate to primary education, public health, rural medical relief, roads, wells, tanks etc.

Budget for 1926—'27.

(*Actuals*)

Kolhapur State Proper.

Receipts.	Rs.	Expenditure.	Rs.
Cash Balance ...	608,185	Refunds ...	36,502
Land Revenue ...	15,25,453	Administration ...	7,28,499
Forest Revenue ...	48,222	Public Instruction...	3,35,315
Excise Revenue ...	6,91,319	Dispensary Charges	87,120
Stamp Revenue ...	2,55,632	Khasgi Department.	9,23,458
Law and Justice ...	46,690	Religious Charges.	1,26,539
Miscellaneous Ordinary Receipts ...	27,222	Public Works Department ...	6,98,408
Extraordinary Miscellaneous Receipts ...	1,74,191	Stamp Department.	8550
Police ...	9,112	Pensions ...	1,29175
Education ...	2,72,150	Conservancy charges (Municipalities) ...	650
Medical ...	15,489	Miscellaneous charges ...	1,29,321
Public Works ...	4,01,943	Military ...	3,33,462
Tributes and Contributions ...	43,695	Other heads of expenditure ...	4,49,296
Military ...	17,542		
Local Funds ...	1,49,715	Total ...	39,86,296
Devasthan Funds...	60,560		
Miscellaneous ...	28,606		
Receipts Total ...	3,775,726		

KOTAH

Maharao Omeid Singh I 1771—1820
Kishore Singh 1820—1828
Ram Singh II 1828—1866
Chhatrasal II 1866—1889
Council of Regency 1889—1896
Sir Omed Singh Bahadur 1896.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL :—The area of the State including the 8 fiefs known as Kotris, is 5,684 square miles and the population according to the Census of 1921 was 6,30,060 souls of which 5,73,572 are Hindus, 43,626 Musalmans, 5,460 Jains 5,801 Animists and 1,601 of other religions. The gross revenues calculated on the average of the last five years is Rs. 53,63,195. A tribute of Rs. 2 34,720 is paid to the British Government, and in addition a sum of Rupees two lakhs is contributed for the maintenance of Deoli Regiment. A further sum of Rs. 14,397-14-9 (local Jaipur coin) is paid to Jaipur on account of tribute due by Kotris, whole allegiance was transferred to Kotah early in the nineteenth century. A sum of Rs. 866-12-0 is received from Khilchipur State on account of *Huzzatwasul* or *Karar Dad*.

The Kotah State may be said to have come into existence about the year 1685 when Madho Singhji, the second son of Rao Ratan of Bundi, was granted by the Emperor Jahangir the independence of the country round and about the present city of Kotah which he had conquered. This Royal favour was shown in recognition of good services the Prince rendered in the campaign which forced the Imperial Prince (afterwards the Emperor Shah Jahan) to flee from Burhanpur. Bhim Singhji the seventh ruler of Kotah, who reigned from A. D. 1708 to 1720 considerably extended the boundaries of the State and was the first chief who assumed the title of Maharao, on whom the dignity of the "Punj Hazari" was conferred by the Delhi Emperor and who also obtained the orange coloured banner and used it as the State standard. It was in the time of Maharao Umed Singhji I that his famous minister, Zalim Singh, made in the year A. D. 1817 on behalf of Kotah, the first treaty in Rajputana with the British Government and succeeded in getting a supplementary article added to the said Treaty by which the administration of the State was vested in Zalim Singh and his heirs and successors in perpetuity. When, however, Maharao Ram Singhji succeeded his uncle, Kishor Singhji, in A. D. 1828, disputes between him and his then minister, Madan Singh, the

grandson of Zalim Singh arose and the Government of India seeing that arrangement of a hereditary minister was practically unworkable decided in the year A. D. 1838 to separate 17 of the Kotah Districts to be formed into a new principality, Jhalawar, and bestowed it on Raj Rana Madan Singhji, his heirs and successors.

RULER :—The present Maharao, His Highness Lieutenant Colonel Sir Umed Singhji II, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., who was born on the 15th September 1873, and succeeded to the Gadi by adoption, in the year A. D. 1889 on the death of Maharao Shairusalji, is the 17th Ruling Prince of his family.

The Members of the Mahamakhas are Major General Onkar Singh, C.I.E., of Palaitha and Rai Bahadur Pandit Bishwambhar Nath, M.A.

Review of Progress 1926—'27.

MILITARY :—The troops which the Ruler may maintain are limited to 15000 men of all descriptions but the actual number maintained is just over 2000.

MUNICIPALITY :—The Kotah Municipal Board consists of 12 elected and 5 nominated members, besides the Chairman who is a nominee of the Board. The receipts amounted to Rs. 65914 and the expenses to Rs. 52750. Baran also has a Municipality.

FORESTS :—The total net income of the Department excluding quarries and Bagar ghas amounted to Rs. 182158. The net profit of the quarries was Rs. 57061.

PUBLIC WORKS :—The P. W. D. budget grant for the year including special grants amounted to Rs. 725965. Besides this special amounts were sanctioned for Abpashi works and for protective Bund Works. The chief items were for buildings for offices and schools. Repairs of roads, canals and tanks were carried out. Electric suppply was extended.

CUSTOMS :—The total revenue from customs including maha (weighing fees) stood at Rs. 596102 against Rs. 897225 of the previous year. The main decrease was under exports as there was an embargo on the export of food grains owing to a bad agricultural year.

EXCISE AND OPIUM :—The total income from License fees and duty from liquor was Rs. 180230. The average consumption works out at 4·5 L. P. gallon per 100 persons against 5·7 in the previous year. The total receipts from opium, under license fee, duty etc., was Rs. 29785. There were 103 retail shops. The total produce of opium in Khalsa and Jagir amounted 3033

maunds. The price obtained from Charas was Rs. 5133.

MEDICAL RELIEF :—There were 3 hospitals and 24 dispensaries in the State. The total expenditure of the Department was Rs. 114429.

EDUCATION :—The number of Boys Schools was 108 and of Girls Schools 8 with 7417 and 716 pupils respectively. Kotah heads the list in Rajputana and in the United Provinces in the matter of successes in the Vernacular Final Examinations. The Normal School at Kotah had 19 pupil teachers. The Vittal Nath Pathasala prepares students for the Sanskrit Degree Examinations of Benares, Calcutta and other places. Facilities are given for technical and industrial training. There were 20 boarding houses at the end of the year. Rs. 22904 were sanctioned for scholarships. The total expenditure of the Department was Rs. 22904.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCITIES :—The Kotah State Co-operative Bank was established in the year under report. The number of Co-operative Societies was 192 and their membership 1701. The new Bank takes the place of the Co-operative Department of the State. The funds invested in the Societies amounted to over Rs. 65 lakhs. Loans were advanced for different agricultural purposes.

JUSTICE :—There is a Sessions Court and several Subordinate Courts.

Budget for 1927—'28.

INCOME.	Rs.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.
Land Revenue ...	31,76,000	Tribute to British Government ...	4,34,720
Customs ...	8,30,000	Tribute to Jaipur Darbar ...	14,397
Forests ...	2,00,000	Palace ...	5,38,256
Judicial ...	1,53,000	Mahakma Khas ...	56,227
Tribute from Kotris and Jagirdars and Anni Muafi ...	1,19,398	Revenue ...	5,71,902
Compensation in lieu of dues on salt ...	19,175	Judicial ...	72,573
Takavi ...	1,50,000	Fauj (Army) ...	5,07,853
Excise ...	1,75,000	Police Department.	3,92,884
Gardens ...	8,000	Customs, Excise and Forest ...	1,38,483
Jail ...	10,000	Accounts Office ...	22,204
Railway ...	60,000	Treasury ...	8,049
Refunds ...	5,000	Home Department.	15,012

Income.		*Expenditure.*	
Exchange Interest...	2,69,000	Karkhanas ...	1,68,308
Miscellaneous ...	1,30,000	Gardens ...	31,432
		Education ...	2,38,582
		Public Works ...	8,44,805
		Medical ...	1,09,069
		Jail ...	35,086
		Pun Department	1,82,119
		Pensions and Gratuities ...	1,02,825
		Vakils	11.442
		Walterkrit Rajputra Hitkarini Sabha.	1,713
		Festivals ...	15,699
		Gifts and Rewards.	21,900
		Boats and Steam Launches	3,168
		Exchange & Interest	1,000
		Compensation to Kotris and Jagirdars for salt ...	3,175
		Refund ...	10,000
		Miscellaneous ...	1,23,000
		Reserve Fund ...	1,80,000
		Famine Fund ...	50,000
		Feeder Railways ...	10,000
		Making Bunds for the protection of cultivated land ...	1,00,000
Total ...	53,04,573	Grand Total ...	50,15,877

BHAVNAGAR

Akherajji 1764—1772
Wakhatsinghi 1772—1816
Vajesinghi 1816—1852
Akherajji III 1852—1854
Jastwantsinghi 1854—1871
Minority Administration 1871—1878
Takhat Singhi 1871—1896
Bhavsinghi Takhatsinghi 1896—1919
Council of Administration 1919—
H. H. Maharajah Krishna Kumarsinghi [Bhavsinghi 1919

The State of Bhavnagar lies at the head and west side of the Gulf of Cambay in the peninsula of Kathiawad. The State is divided into ten districts, viz., Daskroi, Sihor, Mahuva, Kundla, Lilia, Umrala, Botad, Gadhada, Talaja and Port Albert Victor. The aspect of the country differs widely in different places, being in some parts, such as Bhal, a mere salt flat, in Lilia a rich plain of black soil, while parts of the Sihor range and the hills in the Kundla and other districts show a country almost mountainous. The climate, especially of the southern coast, is exceedingly pleasant, and the heat in the hottest portion is not comparable with the Gujarat mainland. The area of the State is about 2,800 square miles.

POPULATION :—The population according to the census of 1921 is 4,26,404. Out of the total population 3,68,975 or about 86 per cent are Hindus, and 36,962, or about 8 per cent are Mussulmans. There are also 20,017 Jains, 273 Parsis, 163 Christians, and 14 Jews.

TRIBUTE :—The State pays an annual tribute of Rs. 1,28,060 to the British Government, Rs. 3,581–8–0 as *Peshkashi* to Baroda, and Rs. 22,858 *Zortalbi* to Junagadh.

RULER :—The Ruler is H. H. Maharaja Shri Krishna Kumarsinghi Bhavsinghji who was born on 19th May 1912 and succeeded to the gadi on 18th July 1919. H. H. was studying at Harrow and returned to the State in June 1928.

The State is administered by a Council of three members the President being Sir Prabashankar D. Pattani.

The State has a People's Representative Assembly with a membership of 45.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE :—The gross revenue calculated on the average of the last five years is Rs. 95,52,532 inclusive of Rs. 2,45,788 for the recovery of arrears and also of Rs. 30,43,175, the income of the Bhavnagar State Railway, which is the sole property of the Durbar. The gross expenditure calculated on the same basis is Rs. 88,24,805, inclusive of the current and capital Railway expenditure of Rs. 29,16,986.

Review of Progress 1926—'27

OPIUM :—The total sale of opium during the year amounted to 2,944 lbs.

LIQUOR :—The amount of Customs duty realised by the State on foreign liquor was Rs. 5,158. The manufacture, import and sale of Country Liquor has been prohibited in the State ; and the import and sale of foreign liquor is now prohibited except for medical and special purposes for which a store of liquor has been opened under the supervision of the Medical Department, as mentioned in previous reports. The total abkari revenue was Rs. 100649.

MILITARY :—The actual strength of the Bhavnagar State Lancers was 255 and of the Infantry 250. The total expenditure on the Department was Rs. 311852.

JUSTICE :—The number and constitution of the Criminal Courts in the State remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 9 Magistrates Courts and 2 Courts of Sessions, besides 2 Courts of Appeal. For Civil Justice there were 11 Courts of Original Jurisdiction and 3 of Appellate Jurisdiction.

MUNICIPALITIES :—The control of the Bhavnagar City Municipality is handed over to the people under resolution No. 239 of Samvat 1979. The administration is conducted under the guidance and control of a general body of 35 commissioners consisting of 17 elected by 9 ordinary wards and 3 elected by one special ward ; 10 nominated by the Darbar ; and 5 co-opted by the 30 commissioners thus elected and nominated. The City Municipality elects its own President.

The aggregate income of the Bhavnagar City Municipality, inclusive of the lump sum grant of Rs. 95,000 given by the Darbar, was Rs. 1,32,250 while the ordinary expenditure was Rs. 1,24,236.

Besides the Bhavnagar City Municipality there are 9 Municipalities in the Mahals. These latter are being maintained as Darbari institutions at State expense. The District Municipalities are under the control of an Officer styled the President, Mahal Municipalities, and their affairs are managed by committees of official and non-official members, the latter being periodically selected by the President, Mahal Municipalities, from among General Bodies of members nominated by the Darbar. Each of the Mahal Municipalities has a Secretary who assists the Committee. The aggregate income of all the

Municipalities was Rs. 12344 and the expenditure Rs. 78362. Besides this the Durbar allotted non-recurrent grants for various purposes.

AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES :—There were 51 Societies at the end of the year. The number of members increased from 1,252 to 1,299 and working capital from Rs. 1,54,592 to Rs. 1,72,365 out of which Rs. 27,047 are lying in the Reserve Fund of these Societies. Rs. 5,150 were advanced and Rs. 825 were donated by the Darbar to the Societies during the year under report. There was a net profit of Rs. 3,051 to the Societies.

PORTS :—Besides Bhavnagar the State possesses the following Ports.

(a) Mahuva and the Subordinate Ports of (1) Katpur, (2) Nicol, (3) Dayal, (4) Gadhada, (5) Kalsar, (6) Naip, (7) Dolia, and (8) Kotda ; (b) Kathivadar, now called Port Albert Victor ; (c) Pipavav ; (d) Talaja (Sultanpur) ; (e) Jhanjmer (not in use now) ; and (f) Sonrai.

During the year, as usual whenever a change was made in the tariff duties in force at British Indian Ports, on trade to and from foreign ports, it was forthwith extended to the ports in Bhavnagar.

By virtue of the treaty of 1860 with the British Government, the State enjoys the full benefits of a British Port ; and according to an agreement of 1863 all the other Ports have many important rights of British Ports given to them.

Owing to persuasion and financial assistance of the Darbar articles of foreign produce were imported through Bhavnagar port. Loans are advanced by the Bhavnagar Bank to local merchants on the security of the goods they import.

AGRICULTURE :—Excessive rain and storms caused some damage to crops and to the houses of farmers. The Durbar sanctioned liberal grants for building houses and as seed takkavi. The chief crops were cotton, wheat, oilseeds, bajri, jowar. There was a general increase in all crops, except in jowar and bajri.

The Agricultural Department of the State conducted its activities under the following heads (1) District propaganda (2) Experimental Farm at Dhola (3) Vernacular Agriculture School (4) Distribution of good seed (5) Popularization of improved agricultural implements and (6) Blasting and boring operations.

INDUSTRIES :—The State has several ginning factories, cotton presses, spinning and weaving mills, oil mills, saw factories. Hand weaving shows signs of revival. Woollen blankets, carpets, toys, copperwork, are some of the other industries of the people.

PUBLIC WORKS :—The total expenditure on Public Works was Rs. 503431. A programme of public works extending over 10 years has been prepared and is being carried out. New buildings were put up during the year for two schools, the bank and for the Infantry Lines. Water supply connections in Bhavnagar City were extended. Irrigation Canals were deepened and extended.

RAILWAY :—The Railway which was the first enterprise of its kind in Kathiawad was built in 1877 and has a mileage of 289·83 besides 42·91 miles of sidings. Further extensions are in progress. The expenditure on Revenue Account was Rs. 17,59,512. The net earnings of the line were Rs. 11,20,088 yielding a return of 5·83 per cent on the Capital Outlay as against 6·69 per cent in the preceding year.

THE STATE BANK :—The deposits of the Savings Bank was nearly Rs. 1 crore and 85 lacs. These deposits are drawn from the people of Bhavnagar and other States, from British India and from places like Zanzibar, British East Africa, Strait Settlements.

The accounts of the State Bank have always been kept separate from the State accounts- The uninvested cash balance of the State stood at little over 7½ lacs at the end of October, 1927, as against nearly 5 lacs at the end or the previous year.

The Bank does the work of the State Treasury, and as such receives all State monies, being allowed the use without interest of all surplus State Funds in return for this Treasury work. Steps have been taken to ensure that when Bank funds are required for State purposes, the matter will be reported to the Council and arrangement made for a regular loan from the Bank.

In addition to doing the State Treasury work, the Bank deals with the following business. (1) Savings Bank Deposits. (2) Fixed Deposits. (3) Loans to merchants and mulgrasias, etc. (4) Investments. (5) Current accounts, and (6) Exchange work with Bombay.

During the year under report a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs was advanced to Bikaner State under the sanction of the Government of India.

MEDICAL RELIEF :—The total number of medical institutions in the State was 23, comprising 3 Hospitals and 20 dispensaries. A Travelling Doctor has been appointed to provide medical relief in the villages. Ayurvedic medicines are provided along with other medicines in the State dispensaries.

VITAL STATISTICS :—The birth and death rates per 1000 are 19·54 and 13·68.

EDUCATION :—The Educational institutions of the State consist of 1 Arts College, 4 High Schools, 14 Middle Schools, 256 Primary Schools and 14 Aided Schools. There were 70 Indigenous Schools attended by 4400 pupils. The total number of pupils is 28431. The percentage of pupils under instruction to the population of School going age is 71·5. To the total population, the percentage is 6·7. There is an average of one institution per 1½ villages.

Besides spending liberally upon education in the State, the Durbar maintains a number of pupils at several Institutions outside Bhavnagar, as well as in the State. The total number of scholarships granted during the year under report was 116 and their aggregate cost was Rs. 13296.

Girls students of the State number 4848. Needle work, embroidery and drawing are taught to the girls. Sewing machines are provided in the Girls Schools in the districts.

Special facilities are provided for the education of pupils of the depressed classes.

Hostels for their students are being opened by the various communities. There are 17 such hostels.

The State donates Rs. 10000 to any community that collects Rs. 50000 for education.

The total expenditure on education during the year was Rs. 427435.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS :—Exports fell by 14·5 p. c., the bulk of the decrease is accounted for by cotton. On the other hand gram and cotton yarn increased. Imports also fell, the chief articles showing this were oilseeds, sugar, grains, metals and timber. Import of cloth however rose from 35 to 67 lakhs.

Actuals 1926—'27

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.
Land ...	27,85,430	Tribute ...	1,72,784
Customs ...	14,66,229	Darbar including Rajkutumb and Relatives ...	3,42,620
Abkari ...	1,00,649		
Salt ...	18,301		

Taxes	...	1,07,096	Miscellaneous including tours, etc.		1,00,818
Law and Justice	...	50,807	Rayasat and Sarbhara	...	2,08,134
Court Fee Stamp and Papers	...	1,22,109	Administration	...	2,72,858
Agriculture	...	4,033	Vasulat-Revenue	..	6,16,183
Forest	...	96,926	Abkari	...	8,670
Rayasat	...	3,893	Agriculture	...	30,148
Public Works	...	39,765	Forest		21,706
Municipality	...	44,202	Customs	...	60,906
Education	...	66,770	Law, Justice, Jail.		1,41,525
Medical		12,209	Police	...	2,61,228
Sudhara Varad	...	41,702	Education	...	4,27,435
Printing Press		25,760	Medical	...	1,36,151
Interest and Exchange	...	12,36,627	Works	...	5,03,431
Pension Contribution	...	1,250	Printing Press	...	29,144
Stud and Sick Stables	...	1,347	Municipality		1,73,362
Miscellaneous	...	86,426	Dharmada-Charities		36,424
Refund	...	10,689	Public-Recreation.		1,525
Nazarana	...	14	Inam	...	13,659
Port		5,139	Paddock	...	26,574
Tramways	...	48,327	Pension	...	1,82 796
Previous arrears recovered	...	3,10,365	Interest and Exchange	..	8,10,079
			Hakdar	...	1,20,268
Total	...	66,86,195	Military	...	3,11,852
Railway	...	28,79,600	Court-Fee Stamps and Papers	...	3,257
			Refund and Remissions	...	8,16,048
Grand Total	...	95,65,795	Port	...	3,80,570
			Miscellaneous	...	5,173
			Cultivators' Amelioration Fund	...	2,00,000
			Total	...	64,15,298
			Railway	...	17,59,512
			Railway Reserved Fund	...	11,20,088
			Grand Total	...	92,94,898

KAPURTHALA

Sirdar Fateh Singh.
Nihal Singh 1837—1852
Randhir Singh 1852—1870
Kharak Singh 1870—1877
Council of Administration 1875—1890
H. H. Maharaja Sir Jagajit Singh 1877;

AREA:—Kapurthala is a Sikh State in the Punjab with a total area of 625 square miles. It consists of three detached pieces. The State owns also a Jagir of 34 villages, partly in Amritsar and partly in Lahore districts. There is also an extensive Jagir nearly 700 square miles in extent in Oudh.

The total population is 284275 of whom about 57 per cent are Mussulmans, 30 percent Hindus and 13 percent Sikhs.

The State pays a tribute of Rs. 131000.

RULER :—The Ruler is H. H. Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur G.C.S.I. who was born in 1872 and succeeded to the gadi in 1877. He was invested with full ruling powers in 1890.

GENERAL ADMINSTRATION :—The Chief Minister is Khan Bahadur Diwan Hamid, C.I.E., O.B.E., He is assisted by a Council consisting of :—

Extraordinary Members.

1. Major Maharaj Kumar Mahijit Singh Sahib, Superintendent, Oudh Estates.
2. Captain Maharaj Kumar Amarjit Singh Sahib, M.A., (Oxon), I.A., Secretary Police and Education.

Ordinary Members.

3. Bakhshi. 4. Chief Judge. 5. Home Secretary.

Review of Progress : 1926—'27.

STATE ASSEMBLY :—Fresh election and nomination of members of the State Assembly took place in the course of the year under review. A session of the Assembly was held on the 28th and 29th January 1927 at the Jubilee Hall and was attended by all the members. His Highness the Maharaja inaugurated the session with a short speech.

The Chief Minister presided. A large number of questions were asked and anwered by the departmental officers concerned. Most of the questions related to the Education and Medical departments. Various official and non-official resolutions were taken up. Among the interesting subjects discussed were proposals for the reforms of the Panchayats and the Honorary Magistrates' Courts, larger State aid to indigenous systems of medicine, better rural sanitation and the training of midwives:

An interesting discussion on the utility or otherwise of marriage and betrothal registers took place. The house endorsed the maintenance of marriage registers under non-official supervision. The recommendation of the old Assembly made at their final session relating to the control of chowkidars and institution of Agricultural Associations were accepted and given effect to.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES:—The number of Societies rose from 269 of last year to 271 (including the Hamira Union). There has been a slight decrease in the number of members from 7,252 to 7,237 on account of the weeding out of hopeless defaulters. The working capital of the Societies has increased to Rs. 8,72,006, their indivisible profits to Rs. 3,55,250 and their owned capital from to Rs. 4,57,795. These figures show that owned capital of Societies is more than 50 per cent of their entire working capital.

The investment of the State in the Central Bank remained the same as last year, that is, Rs 1,00,000 in shares and Rs. 64638-13-10 as deposit. This investment yielded an income of Rs. 8,000 as dividend at 8 per cent and Rs. 3,878-5-6 as interest.

Steps are being taken to start the work of consolidation of holdings through Co-operative Societies in the State.

The actual strength of the Military Forces was: J. J. Battalion 598, Second Line Infantry 148, Artillery 22, Body Guard 30. Cyclists 22, Military Hospital 4, Transport 1, Total 825.

The troops comprise 562 Sikhs, 253 Mussulmans, and 10 Hindus.

The total expenditure of the Military Department during the year under report was Rs. 3,68,471.

LOCAL BOARD:—The Home Secretary continued to be exofficio President of Local Board. The income was Rs. 20593 and the expenditure Rs. 24785.

PANCHAYATS:—There were 267 village Panchayats in the State. The Panchayats were first created in the State 5 years ago and were invested with powers of hearing civil suits up to the value of Rs. 100.

MEDICAL:—The expenditure of the Medical Department was Rs. 62,152 (Randhir Hospital and Dispensaries Rs. 43,913 - Female Hospital Rs. 18,239) as against Rs. 56,053, last year. A new medical officer was appointed.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT:—The total amount spent on original works during the year amounted to Rs. 974, as against

Rs. 25,405, the previous year. No original work of any importance was undertaken during the year under report excepting the drainage of Jatpura and Sinpura Mohallas. This has already effected immense improvement by converting mud covered streets into neat and tidy thoroughfares. A large part of it was spent on renewal of roads.

The total expenditure on annual repairs amounted to Rs. 14,523, as against Rs. 53,844, the previous year.

The supply of electric energy was extended and cheapened.

EDUCATION :—The number of pupils was as follows :

College 210, Oriental 41, Primary 681, High 767, Total 1,699. The total expenditure in the College, Oriental and High School amounted to Rs. 78,935 and the budget sanctioned was Rs. 83,087. The College is very popular in the Punjab and admission for students from outside the State had to be refused.

There are 31 Schools and 73 villages in the Mofussil where compulsory education is in force. The number of boys of school-going age in the compulsory area is 4,683, of whom 1,691 attend and 572 have been struck off on the completion of their course.

AGRICULTURE :—The staple agricultural products are wheat, gram, maize, cotton and sugar cane. The Department carried on experiments in cotton and sugarcane. Cotton suffered by aphis attack. There is a model farm, as also a sewage fodder farm and dairy and breeding farms. Agricultural associations act as liason bodies between the Department and the cultivators.

MUNICIPALITIES :—There are 3 Municipalities in the State. Towards the end of the year, a full timed officer was appointed to be in charge of the executive work of the Kapurthala Municipality. Presidents of the three Municipalities are non-officials. The main source of income of the 3 bodies is octroi duty. Their chief duties relate to water supply, lighting, conservancy and roads.

JUSTICE :—There is a Chief Court with 3 Judges, besides several stipendiary and Honorary Magistrates Courts.

EXCISE :—The still-head duty on liquor was brought down to Rs. 10 per gallon of 20 U. P. strength. The issue price of Excise opium remained Rs. 70 per seer. The income from opium was Rs. 86905 and from liquor Rs. 107071.

OUDH ESTATE :—The Oudh Estate is provided with suitable administrative machinery on the lines obtaining in the State proper. Medical relief, education, co-operative movement are

cared for. Maharaj Kumar Mahijit Singh Sahib was Superintendent of the Estates throughout the year.

Budget (Actuals) for 1926—'27

Income	Rs.	Expenditure	Rs.
Land Revenue ...	10,59,491	Sadr ...	716245
Cesses ...	1,33,414	Household ...	707540
Jagirs in British India etc. ...	40.736	Chief Court ...	53553
Excise ...	1,99,737	Accountant General.	188803
Stamps ...	1,69,796	Revenue Dept.	112919
Judicial Fines ...	15,943	Home Secretary ...	312550
Interest on investments ...	38,247	Military Secretary...	82287
Capital realizations.	77,9,463	Police and Education	326675
Miscellaneous ...	4,44,840	Agriculture and Gardens ...	95584
	28,81,667	Medical ...	60007
		State Band ...	20516
		Public Works ...	364252
Oudh Estates ...	20,74,315	Military ...	405257
	49,55,982	Oudh Estates ...	661235
		Total ...	4107423

[*Reference may also be made to the Maharajah's and Viceroy's speeches. See pp. 36-39 and 80-87*]

DATIA

Parichhat Singh
Bijai Bahadur Singh 1839—1857
Regency : The Rani
Maharajah Sir Bhawani Singh 1857—1907
H, H. Maharajah Lokendra Govind Singh Bahadur 1907—

THE STATE :—The State of Datia, which is 911 square miles in extent, is situated in the low-lying tract of the Bundelkhand Agency in Central India. The area is, however, not a consolidated territory as many enclaves of Gwalior and other States intervene. The southern portion of the State is largely rocky and barren but in the north there is a fertile alluvial plain above the rocky substratum. Its main physical features are the two rivers Sindh and Pahuj, as with the exception of some hills at Seondha, only 1000 feet High, the country has no elevation. The country is, however, diversified, by a number of important

lakes, chief among which are Sitasagar, Lachhman Tal, Taran Tal, Karan Sagar, Ram Sagar, Bir Sagar, Lala ka-Tal and Baroni Tal.

Heat and cold are both felt in greater degree than in the eastern parts of the Central India and the rainfall is only about 38 inches.

About forty per cent of the inhabitants depend on agriculture but a large part of the State is unfit for the plough and very little irrigation is done. However, there are more than ample facilities for grazing, and so pastoral persuits flourish and the country carries a big head of cattle, buffaloes, sheep and goats. Agriculture and grazing engage most of the population of 148659 and leave comparatively few town dwellers. Datia, the capital, is the only trading centre of importance, and its commercial and industrial prosperity is on the increase.

The revenue of the State is about 17 lacs which is almost double of what it was in 1914. The ordinary expenditure is now about 14 lacs a year.

The population is 148569, of whom about 95 per cent are Hindus and 4 p. c. Mussulmans.

THE RULER :—Major His Highness Maharaja Lokendra Sir Govind Singh Ju Deo Bahadur, K. C. S. I, was born on 21st June 1886 and succeeded his father Maharaja Sir Bhawani Singh on 5th August 1907.

He has two sons, viz, the Heir-Apparent Raja Bahadur Balbhadra Singh and Rao Raja and a daughter.

He enjoys a Civil List or Rs. 5,000 per mensem with Rs. 1000 per mensem each for Their Highnesses and the Heir-Apparent.

CONSTITUTION :—His Highness the Maharaja carries on the administration through his Dewan or Chief Minister, who is the central administrative authority. The Dewan is assisted by the Heads of the several departments and advised by the Legislative Council which was constituted by His Highness the Maharaja in 1924. The number of members is 35, out of which 20 are elected, 5 nominated and 10 Ex-Officio. No new laws and taxes are introduced in the State without the sanction of the Legislative Council.

The Dewan is Nawab Kazi Azizuddin Ahmed Khan Bahadur.

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION :—The chief and most beneficent reform introduced during the last six years was the separation of

Judicial and Executive functions. The Laws and Courts in this State are, except for necessary modifications due to local circumstances modelled on the lines of British India Laws and Courts. All the Courts are presided over by law graduates. There are two Nazims who exercise first class magisterial power and hear civil suits up to the value of Rs. 1000. There is one District and Sessions Judge, to whom sessions cases are committed by the Nazims. He hears appeals preferred against the orders and judgments of Nazims in civil and criminal matters. Civil suits not exceeding Rs. 5000 in valuation are heard by him. There is also a small-cause court Judge who exercises powers of a Judge, Small Cause Court and decides simple civil suits, value not exceeding 300 summarily. His decisions as a Small Cause Court Judge are final.

The Dewan exercises the powers of a High Court, disposes appeals and revisions filed against the decisions of the District and Sessions Judge and hears all civil suits that are beyond the powers of the District Judge and also appeals in revenue cases from the orders of the Chief Revenue Officer who is the highest authority in revenue matters. Appeals from the decisions of the Dewan go to His Highness, who also confirms sentences of death awarded by the Dewan.

A Court of Honorary Magistrates has recently been established. This Bench exercises second class magisterial powers and hears civil suits up to Rs. 500.

Village Panchayet Courts have also been established in different villages of every Tehsil to dispose of all petty civil and criminal disputes.

EDUCATION :—Educational activities in the State began in 1861, 4 years after the Mutiny when a High School was founded but no remarkable progress was made until the year 1922. The gradual reforms and changes that were introduced in the administration of the State in that year gave a healthy impetus to the educational activities. The primary and secondary education were separated and placed under two different officers each individually subordinate to the Darbar.

The Lord Reading High School has altogether been remodelled in the light of university requirements by the appointment of trained, experienced and qualified graduates. Instruction is now imparted in almost all the optionals. There is also a well-equipped laboratory and library and the School has recently been housed in an imposing building. The number of scholars

today is far ahead of what it was originally and the percentage of passes attained in the High School Examination has risen considerably.

To popularise education the Darbar award scholarships to poor and deserving students who are sent out for higher education to Benares University, Victoria College, Gwalior, King Edward Hospital, Medical School Indore, Kayestha Pathshala Allahabad, etc. Besides this the State sends several Kumars and sons of Sardars and noblemen to Daly College at its own expense.

There is a Sanskrit Pathshala and an Arabic Maktab in the State also.

The Primary Education Branch has been equally progressing. There are 60 boys and girls schools throughout the State. Primary Education has recently been made compulsory. The Darbar are taking initial steps in this connection and it is hoped that by the end of the next financial year the scheme of compulsory primary education will be in full swing.

Some of the recent important measures taken by the Darbar to give further impetus to educational activities in the State are :—

1. Appointment of a Director of Primary and Female Education, and,
2. The creation of a High School Advisory Board.

The Boy Scouts Movement obtains in both the High School and Primary Education sections.

MEDICAL RELIEF. There is a big and well-organised general hospital, viz, Harding Hospital, and a Female Hospital under well-qualified medical officers at the Capital. There is a dispensary at the Headquarters of each Tehsil. Besides these, in order to encourage the indigenous form of medicine the Darbar have establsihed Unani and Ayurvedic dispensaries at the Capital. Homeopathic treatment is also encouraged.

The growing work of the Medical Department made it plain that it was not possible for one man to cope with it. The department has therefore been divided into two branches and placed under two officers. The State Surgeon is in charge of the Hospital and dispensaries at the Capital while the Chief Medical Officer holds charge of the Palace and District dispensaries. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon has recently been trained in Leprosy treatment at the School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene at Calcutta.

MUNICIPALITIES and SANITATION. Regular Municipal Law with elective system has been introduced in the State. There are Municipalities in the headquarters and in each tehsil. An act of public utility of the Municipality at the Capital was the deportation of nearly 3000 monkeys which were a great nuisance to the public. The Darbar gave Rs. 1500 for this purpose. At a cost of Rs. 40,000 a Town Hall has recently been constructed in which a library will be housed, and the Legislative Council will hold its sittings. A Sanitary Inspector has been appointed to look after the health and sanitation of the town.

Farms.—An Agricultural Farm to initiate the cultivators with modern agricultural methods is in existence. Allied with it are a Dairy Farm, a Sheep and Goat Farm, a Poultry Farm Camel, Horse and Mule breeding Farms.

REVENUE and AGRICULTURE.—The methods of revenue collection have been remodelled with a view to the emancipation of the cultivators from the clutches of the money-lenders.

The Revenue Department has been overhauled and re-organised.

To give an impetus to their colonisation scheme the Darbar are spending considerable money over irrigation projects.

Settlement of one of the Tehsils is completed while it is proceeding in other Tehsils. Strict orders have been issued by the Darbar to the Settlement Officer to avoid hardships to the cultivators and to reduce rent, if necessary.

A Revenue Code defining and enhancing the rights and privileges of the cultivators is under the consideration of the Legislative Council.

Forced labour or *Begar* has been gradually but permanently abolished and the people are very grateful for this boon.

To relieve the agriculturists of the burden of large revenue arrears a sum of Rs. 50,000 was remitted in the year 1927 and Rs. 3,00,000 suspended in 1928.

ROADS.—Besides the several Kuchha roads which are being maintained in proper condition, four metalled roads have been constructed during the last few years for the convenience of the public.

ARMY :—In connection with the Government of India's scheme for the re-organisation of the Indian States Forces, His Highness the Maharaja created in 1924 two Companies of the Infantry under the name and designation of 1st Govind Infantry "A" and "B" Companies. The "A" Company was in full

swing not long after its inception. Complete arms including 5 machine guns have been received from the Government. The "B" Company is also making steady progress. Both the Companies have been very favourably reported on by the Militaay Advisers and are considered one of the best in Central India.

Very commodious and decent Lines have been built for the Infantry at a cost of about Rs. 75,000.

Besides the above the old State army consisting of regular and irregular forces is also maintained.

ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT:—To improve the lighting of the City a new PowerHouse with three new engines has lately been erected at a cost of over one lakh.

DHARAMSHAL and GAUSHALA:—The State spends more than 30,000 per year on charities locally through the Dharamsabha while it maintains a Gaushala at a considerable cost for old and infirm cows, oxen and other cattle.

GRANTS and DONATIONS:—The State makes an annual recurring contribution of Rs. 1788 to the King Edward Hospital Indore Rs. 1800 to Plant Research Institute Indore, and Rs. 3000 to Das's Public School.

Donations were given to some of the most beneficent charities outside the State.

The Police, which has been reorganised on the model of the British India Police, has been the recipient of much eulogistic recognition every year from the U. P. Government.

Much attention has been paid to the arrest of dacoits who were giving trouble in the neighbouring States and Districts.

P.W.D.—Several useful works of public utility have been constructed during the last seven or eight years. The most important of these are:—

Jail Rs. 75000, Lokendra Club Rs. 12000, Workshop Rs. 10000, Datia Seondha Telephone Rs. 20000, Ramsagar Irrigation work Rs. 75000, Dharamshala Rs. 10000, Bhawani Market Rs. 5000.

MISCELLANEOUS:—A State Bank has been established for the benefit of traders, agriculturists and public. Money is advanced on low interest for agricultural improvement and industrial development.

A printing Press has been established from which a State Gazette is published every month.

PROPOSED SCHEMES :—The Darbar intend to introduce the following schemes and measures in the near future :—

1. Extension of Female Education.
2. The creation of a High Court.
3. Introduction of Co-operative Credit Societies.
4. Construction of railway between Datia and Seodha.

SPECIAL FEATURES :—From the archaeological point of view the Old Palace of Bir Singh Deo has considerable value and steps are being taken in consultation with Govenment of India to protect it as an old monument.

Besides this old and picturesque building there are two old temples one that of Balai at Unao and the other of Nand Nandanji at Seondha. People from very distant places flock to the former for pilgrimage and it is the popular belief that lepers who take a bath in the tank near Balaji's temple are cured of their fell disease.

Sonagir is a famous pilgrimage of the Jains who come in large numbers annually to worship at the beautiful temples. The beauty of the temples attract continental tourists and visitors from distant places.

List of Acts passed by the Datia State Legislative Council.

1. Registration Act, 2. Stamp Act, 3. Gambling Act, 4. Police Act, 5. Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 6. Motor Vehicles Act, 7. Early Marriage Act, 8. Companies Act, 9. Court Fee Act, 10. Compulsory Primary Education Act, 11. Prohibition of Juvenile Smoking Act.

JAORA

Ghuffoor Khan 1818—1825
Minority Administration 1825—1842
Ghous Mahomed Khan 1842—18 6
Minority Administration 1865—1874
Muhammad Ismail Khan 1865—1895
Minority Administration 1895—1906
H. H. Nawab Sir Iftikhar Alikhan [1895—

Jaora State is one of the three Treaty States in the Malwa Section of the Central India Agency. It has an area of 601 square miles with a population of 85,778 of whom 62 per-cent live by agriculture, 13 percent by industry and 25 percent belong to commerce and other professions. According to castes Hindus form the majority. Then come Musalmans, Jains, Animists and others in order. The soil is of the best black cotton variety. The principal crops are poppy, jowar, cotton, maize, and wheat. The revenue of the State is Rs. 11,67,000.

RULER :—The present Ruler of the State, Lt. Col. His Highness Fakhrud-daulah Nawab Sir Mohammad Iftikhar Ali Khan Bahadur, Saulat-i-Jang, K.C.I.E., is the fourth in descent from the founder of the State, Nawab Abdul Ghafur Khan. The forebears of the Jaora Ruling family were Afghans from Swat and belonged to the Tajik Khel. Nawab Iftitkhar Ali Khan, born in 1883, was in his twelfth year when he succeeded to the Gadi. He served in the Imperial Cadet Corps for fifteen months till 1902, after which he began by systematic study of administrative matters under the guidance of his Minister, Khan Bahadur Yar Mohammad Khan, C.S.I., whose daughter he married in 1903. In 1906 His Highness the Nawab was given full powers.

(*a*) EXECUTIVE :—The administration of the Jaora State is carried on by His Highness the Nawab Sahib assisted by a Council of State of which he is the President. The Council of State is constituted of a President, a Vice-President and five members. His Highness' Chief Secretary is the Vice-President of the Council and the other members are the Military Secretary, the Private Secretary, the Council Secretary, the Financial Secretary and the Senior Member, Revenue Board. For purposes of Executive Government the Chief Secretary to His Highness is the head of all departments and through him the members of the State Council are variously responsible to His Highness for the good work of those departments the portfolios of which they hold according to their designation.

The Chief Minister is Khan Bahadur Sarfraz Ali Khan.

Mainly for purposes of revenue administration the State is divided into six tehsils. Jaora Baraoda, Tal, Malhargarh, Sanjit and Nawabganj. Each Tehsil is in charge of a Tehsildar who, in addition to his duties as the Chief Revenue Collector, also exercises the powers of a Magistrate of a Third Class. The Revenue Board which consist of two members is the first Court of Appeal in all matters relating to land revenue etc.

JUDICIAL COURTS.—In the city of Jaora a great deal has been achieved towards the separation of Judicial and Executive functions of the Government by the following constitutions of Judicial Courts :—

1. The Court of Honorary Magistrates, with 3rd Class Magisterial Powers. This Court is presided over by two benches of Honorary Magistrates each consisting of two members.

2. The Court of Sub-Judge and Magistrate of the First Class.

3. The Court of a District Judge and Magistrate. This Court has both original and appellate jurisdiction. On the original side it takes cognizance of cases Civil and Criminal, which are above the jurisdiction of the Sub-Judge's Court. And on the appellate side it is the First Court of Appeal, Civil and Criminal, from all the Courts in the City and the Districts.

4. Chief Court:—This is the Court of Second Appeal both in Civil and Criminal cases. It also exercises powers of Revision and general control on the lower courts. It consists of three Judges one of whom is the Chief Justice. On the original side this Court takes cognizance of heinous offences, viz., murder and dacoity etc., and also hears certain civil cases.

5. Judicial Board:—This tribunal consists of five members and is the Final Court of Appeal.

LAW AND REGULATIONS:—A Legislative Committee has been formed to frame State Laws, and Rules and Regulations. An adequate number of members has been taken from the citizens of the State to form this Committee.

MUNICIPAL:—The Municipal administration is directly in the hands of a Committee on which an adequate number of members has been taken from the citizens.

Most of the reforms have been carried out during recent years and an attempt has thus been made to keep pace, as far as practicable, with the progress in British India.

MEDICAL RELIEF:—The annual budget provision for the medical relief stands at Rs. 34,520 which is about three percent of the total revenue of the State. The provision thus made aided by further special sanctions has resulted in a thoroughly efficient working of the Department.

The Administrative Chief Medical Officer in Central India has placed on record the following remark in respect of the good work which is being done by this department. "It was an inspiration to me to go round with him (the Chief Medical Officer, Jaora) and see his patients and work. I have seen many more pretentious and expensively equipped hospitals, but I have seen none doing better work in a happier spirit, within the limits of the means available."

The State in addition to the usual Allopathic hospitals and dispensaries in the city and districts also maintains an Ayur-Vedic dispensary and an Unani Hakim.

EDUCATION :—In order to improve the social and intellectual standard of the villages primary Schools have been opened in all those villages throughout the State which have a population of 500 villagers ; and primary education is made more or less compulsary for village boys.

In addition to the Municipal Committee mentioned above, a further special Committee of 3 members has been formed to investigate and report on all matters relating to the development of the city, improvement of roads, Public Health and Sanitation, etc.

AGRICULTURE :—The State grants Takavi to cultivators ; and during comparatively recent years a great deal has been achieved towards improving the means of irrigation by granting liberal pecuniary aid in the digging of wells. An Agricultural School will be opened this year, for training village boys in improved methods of Agriculture and use of modern implements. It is hoped that with the aid of this School the State will have the advantage of turning out some practical farmers.

This State has some of the best land for growing cotton. And while attempts are not ignored to further improve the quality of the cotton grown, the quality of the cotton produced at present is by no means inferior. The total out-put of cotton being considered sufficient to feed a cotton mill for a year or perhaps more, a scheme is at present under the consideration of the Darbar for the establishment of a Spinning and Weaving Mill in the State. It is hoped that during the next few years, the State will succeed in giving the Scheme a practical shape and thereby contribute a great deal towards raising the standard of its industry and commerce.

PUDUKOTTAH

Vijaya Raghunatha Tondaiman 1806—[1807
Regency : Political Resident 1807—[1817
Vijaya Raghunatha Rai Tondaiman [1807—1825
Raghunatha Tondaiman 1825—1839
Regency : Political Resident 1839—Ramachandra Tondaiman 1839—1886
Regency : Dewan Sir A. Seshayya [Sastri 1886—1894
Martanda Bhairava Tondaiman 1886[—1928
Council of Administration: 1929
H. H Raja Rajagopala Tondaiman 1928

GENERAL :—The Pudukkottai State is bounded on the north and west by the Trichinopoly district, on the south by the Ramnad district and on the east by the Tanjore district. Its area is 1,179 square miles and the population at the time of the last cen-

sus was 4,26,813, It resembles in its physical features the upland parts of the east coast of the Madras Presidency, and consists for the most part of a plain of somewhat sparsely cultivated dry lands interspersed with a large number of rainfed tanks. It has no seabord. Its climate resembles that of the surrounding districts and is fairly healthy. The State is mainly agricultural and is dependent on a somewhat precarious rainfall.

For purposes of Revenue administration, the State is divided into three taluks, Alagudi, Tirumayyam and Kolattur, each under the control of a Tahsildar. Each taluk is divided into five divisions, each in charge of a Revenue Inspector. There are in all 442 villages and 1511 hamlets in the State.

The State continued to be in direct political relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States, with his headquarters at Trivandrum.

RULER :—His Highness Sri Brihadamba Das Raja Sir Marthanda Bhairava Tondaiman Bahadur, G. C. I. E., Raja of Pudukkottai, passed away at Paris on May 28, 1928, unexpectedly at a comparatively young age. He was eighth in succession from Raghunatha Tondaiman, the founder of the State. He succeeded to the gadi on 15 April 1886 and ruled over the State for a period of little over 42 years.

The Government of India chose as his successor, a minor about 12 years of age, H. H. Raja Rajagopala Tondaiman Bahadur.

During minority, the government is to be carried on by a Council of Administration consisting of Dewan Bahadur I. Ragaviah C S. I. *(President)* Mr. G. Ganapathi Sastri, *Dewan* add Mr. P. S. Sivagnana Mudaliar, *Chief Judge*.

The Council was constituted as from 28th February 1929.

CONSTITUTION.

Throughout the fasli, Rajakumar M R. Ry. Vijaya Raghunatha Durai Rajah Avergal, B. A., carried on the administration as Regent with full powers of His Highness the Raja.

The executive administration of the several departments of the State is conducted by the Dewan under the direction of the Regent Saheb.

There is a Legislative Council constituted on statutory basis. It is composed of 50 members of whom 35 are elected and 15 nominated, 12 out of the latter being officials. The Dewan is the President of the Council and there is a non-official Deputy President appointed by Government.

JUSTICE :—The administration of civil and criminal justice and the constitution of the various courts are on the British Indian model. The Chief Court exercised the powers of a High Court in India both in criminal and civil matters except that in civil cases, a second appeal on points of law lies to a special court of second appeal consisting of two judges sitting for about a month in the year. The original civil jurisdiction of the Chief Court extends over regular suits of all values and its small cause jurisdiction over suits not exceeding Rs. 200 in value. The rural Sub-Registrars in the State are also ex-officio small cause judges having jurisdiction over suits not exceeding Rs. 50 in value arising within their respective registration sub-districts.

In addition to the regular courts there is one village court in the Pudukkottai Town competent to try all small cause suits arising within the vattams comprising the Town, the value of which does not exceed Rs. 30, or Rs. 100 where both parties consent.

The ordinary original sessions work of the Chief Court continued to be in the hands of single judge. Criminal revisions and appeals on the original sessions side were however heard by one or other of the judges of the three trial courts.

Subordinate to the Chief Court in its criminal jurisdiction, a Chief Magistrate functioned for the whole State exercising control over all the magistrates of the first, the second and the third class but throughout the fasli under report the Additional Chief Magistrate continued to perform all the duties attached to the office of the Chief Magistrate as in the previous year.

Review of Progress 1927—'28

LEGISLATION :—The first Legislative Council which was constituted under Regulation No. IV of 1924, in September of the same year, was dissolved with effect from September 1, 1927. The second Legislative Council under the same Regulation was constituted in the fasil under report, the same number of member as in the previous Council, viz., 35, having been elected at a fresh general election and 15 members nominated as before. The total number of persons registered as eligible to vote at the general elections was 19,768 or 4.63 per cent of the population of the State. Of these 1,495 were women. Of the 18 constituencies including the two special constituencies for Christians and Mohammedans, polling had to be held in respect of 12 constituencies only. Of the 35 seats thrown open for election, the elec-

tion was unopposed in respect of ten seats and the rest were contested. The total number of electors entitled to vote for the contested 25 seats was 13,700 and of them 5. 747, or 41. 95 per cent went to the poll.

The Legislative Council met twice during the fasli, the first session in November 1927 and the second in March and April last. Both the sittings lasted for ten days in aggregate. 572 questions were answered during the fasli 23 resolutions on matters of general public interest were discussed by the Council, of which four were either carried by the Council or accepted by the government and the remaining 19 were either withdrawn or put to vote and lost.

LAND REVENUE:—The area under occuption at the close of the fasli was 3,38,449 acres under ryotwari tenure, 70, 514 acres of minor inams and 57, 352 acres of major. The decrease under major and minor inams was due chiefly to acquisition for the Railway.

The season having been a failure in the past three faslis in many parts of the State, and both the monsoons also having totally failed in the fasli under report, people had to pass through a period of great dis tress. The several concessions granted to the agricultural population of the State in the previous fasli were therefore extended to a greater extent in the fasli under review. The main and important concession of remission of landtax was granted on a more liberal scale and remission of 50 per cent of the assessment on wet lands was given to pattadars generally in all cases.

EDUCATION :—The number of schools at work in the State during the fasli under report was 609 (One College, ten secondary schools, 18 anglo-vernacular schools, 497 elementary schools all of the lower grade and 83 special schools) against 631 in the preceding fasli.

In the case of elementary schools, the fall was solely in the number of aided schools and it was due to the long and continued unfavourable character of the seasons, the poor capacity of teachers to run schools and the departmental activities for prevention of overlapping of schools wherever necessary. Of these institutions 219 were in receipt of grants-in-aid, 76 elementary schools were unaided schools of an indigenous type an d the rest were Government institutions. There was one school for every 1. 94 square miles of area and 700 of population.

The number of pupils who received instruction in the fasli in all the institutions was 22, 341 boys and 3,362 girls.

Assuming the age of pupils studying in elementary schools to be between five and ten years, the percentage of pupils under instruction on the 1st day of the school year in those schools was 51·1 in the case of boys and 6·9 in the case of girls.

The expenditure on education was Rs. 1,99, 298 against Rs. 1,92,981 in Fasli 1336. Of this, Rs. 11,542 was spent on Female education against Rs. 10,996 in the preceding fasli. Elementary education is free in the State except for boys at the capital. Secondary education is also being imparted free of school fees to all in the two aided institutioLs, Sri Bhumeesvara-swami High school at Ramacnandrapuram, and the Sri Sathia-murthi school at Tirumayyam and to members of the depressed classes in all the Government institutions. Besides instruction is free in all rural Government institutions in the First form class and half-free in the second and third forms. Girls receive secondary education also free in the Ranee's Free secondary school at the capital.

41 schools were maintained in the year exclusively for the education of Adi.Dravidas as in the last fasli. Pupils of this community were also admitted and taught in caste schools all over the State

VITAL STATISTICS :—The birth rate was 16·07 per mille of population and the death rate 21.69 per mille.

MEDICAL :—The number of medical institutions at work in the State was 12 as in the preceding fasli. Two of them were Hospitals located in the capital of the State, of which one was exclusively for women and children. Of the remaining ten one was an Ayurvedic dispensary and the rest were allopathic dispensaries in rural stations.

MUNICIPALITY :—Pudukkottai Town is the only Municipality in the State. It was constituted under Regulation No. II of 1912. The council consisted of 12 councillors, eight elected by the ratepayers and four nominated by Government. It looks after the health, conservancy, lighting and water supply of the town.

The fasli opened with a balance of Rs. 1,16,956 and the receipts of the fasli including the contribution of Rs. 47,657 from Government on account of tolls amounted to Rs. 1,27,217 against Rs. 1,31,553 in the proceeding fasli. The expenditure was Rs. 100799.

PANCHAYATS :—The number of Union panchayats constituted under the Pudukkottai Village Conservancy Regulation, 1909, continued to be five. Each panchayat consisted of five elected members and two nominated members. All of them were presided over by non-official chairmen nominated by Government.

Including the Government contribution of Rs. 6,750 the receipts amounted to Rs. 26,819 in the fasli under report. Their expenditure in the fasli was Rs. 24,480.

VILLAGE PANCHAYETS :—There were 11 panchayats actually working in the fasli. The number of members in the several panchayats varied from 7 to 12 and not less than two-thirds of them were elected by the people. The Presidents were in all cases nominated by Government. The department continued to be under the control of the Development Officer who was also the Registrar of Panchayats. The repair and maintenance of streets, clearance of prickly pear in streets and public places, improvement of village road and the cleaning and lighting of streets, protection and supply of good drinking water, scrutiny of birth and death statistics were the main items of work attended to by panchayets in general.

Seven panchayets levied suitable taxes such as on animals slaughtered in slaughter houses managed by panchayets; on taxable trees; on encroachments. The total amount realised was Rs. 7660.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES :—The number of societies on the last day of the fasli was 143—117 agricultural and 26 non-agricultural. Of the new societies registered, seven were agricultural credit societies on the unlimited liability basis and the remaining four consisted of a labour union, a supervising union, a provision-supplying society and a development society for the purchase and supply of good variety of seeds and manures.

The number of members increased from 13,997 to 14,644 in the fasli under report.

The working capital of all societies was Rs. 15,85,392. The paid up share capital increased to Rs. 1,51,168 and the total amount of deposits outstanding at the end of the fasli under report, was Rs. 9,37,537.

The State Co-operative Institute in addition to its functioning as a supervising union for the Town societies attended to propaganda work also by organising a training class for the Secretaries of societies and by publishing a bi-monthly magazine on co-operation and agriculture.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT :—The total length of roads maintained by the department was 472 miles of which 382½ miles were either gravelled or metalled. The minor irrigation Department carried out several small schemes to improve water supply. A new building for vakils for the Chief Court and improvements elsewhere, were the important building schemes.

SALT :—In pursuance of a convention between the Government of Madras and the State in 1887, the manufacture of earth-salt in the State is prohibited in return for an annual contribution of Rs. 38,000 paid to the State by the British Government. The salt required for consumption in the State is imported from the British factories on the east coast through private dealers.

The price of sea-salt ranged from 14.52 to 18.43 Madras seer per rupee as in the previous fasli. Statistics of quantities of salt imported into the State for consumption during the fasli are not available as the British Salt factories have stopped sending intimation of sales for State consumption and as large quantities of salt purchased for sale in British parts are also being sold in State markets.

FORESTS :—The forests in the State consist mainly of scrub jungles with no timber trees of any value but they yield large quantities of firewood, green leaves for manure and other minor produce. The total area under forests is approximately 100 square miles including reserve forests which cover an area of about 52 square miles. Wild pigs and deer are the principal game in the reserve forests and wild cattle are also to be met with in some reserves. The plantations in the control of the department consisted of casuarina, mango, cashew and other fruit-bearing trees. The department has also under its control several valuable stone-quarries which are worked on a system of leases and licences. The demand for the fasli under report including the arrears of Rs. 1,411 was Rs. 79,601 against Rs. 70,229 in the preceeding fasli.

LIQUOR :—Arrack is manufactured in the State Distillery by a contractor. He supplied 10550 gallons of 38 ° U. P. to Government. The still head duty was Rs. 5—8 as. The tree tax on cocoanut and palmyra trees was increased to be in level with the tax in British India. The toddy shop rentals however fell.

Budget (Actuals) 1927—'28.

Receipts		Rs.	Expenditure.	Rs.
Land Revenue	...	5,48,378	Religion, and Charity	1,80,938
Salt and Excise	...	3,50,684	Palace fixed allowance to the members of His Highness' family and of the late Western Palace Jaghire ...	3,13,679
Stamps	...	3,32,372	Land Revenue ...	1,88,564
Forest	...	77,798	Salt and Excise ...	40,507
Registration	...	40,860	Forest ...	22,613
Interest	...	1,00,150	Registration ...	27,594
Civil Works	...	1,97,673	Administration ...	95 326
Other receipts	...	1,05,673	Law and Justice and Police ...	2,39,593
		17,53,787	Education ..	1,99,298
			Medical, Vaccination.	1,09,174
			Political ...	2,06,355
			Superannuation ...	86,198
			Stationery and Printing ...	27,175
			Municipality and Union ...	6,750
			Irrigation ...	82,672
			Civil Works ...	3,32,400
			Military and Band.	38,591
			Other expenditure...	1,00,212
				22,98,238

REWA

Jai Singh 1809—1833
Viswanath Singh 1833—1854
Ragunath Singh 1854—1880
Minority Administration 1880—1895
Maharaja Venkatram Singh 1880—1918.
Regency: H. H. Maharajah of Rutlam 1918—1922.
H H Maharaja Gulab Singhi 1918

Rewa is the largest state in the Central India Agency, though Indore and Bhopal have larger revenue. The extent of

Rewa is 13000 squares miles and it has 4 towns and 600 villages. The State falls into two natural divisions which are separated by the Kaimurrange, an arm of the Vindhayas. To the north of the mountains is an elevated plain nearly 4000 sq. miles in which the chief town Rewa stands. To the south lies the hilly tract traversed by a series of parallel ridges enclosing deep valleys, the whole region being covered with dense forests. The two rivers of the State are the Tons, with its tributaries the Beehar and the Chachia ; and the Son, with its tributary the Mahanadi. The total revenue is Rs. 62 lakhs.

POPULATION :—The population is 1401524, the density being 107.8 to the square mile for the whole State including the hilly tract. Hindus form 76 p. c Animists 21 p. c. and Mussulmans 2 p· c. The inhabitants of the mountain ranges are chiefly the aboriginal tribes, Kols, Baigas and Gonds.

The prevailing language is a Hindi dialect called Baghel kandi.

RULER :—The Ruler is H. H. Maharaja Sir Gulab Singh who succeeded to the gadi on the death of his father on 30thl October 1918. He was invested with full ruling powers by Lord Reading on 31st October 1922.

ADMINISTRATION ;—Major E. J. D Colvin is Adviser to His Highness the Maharaja and Dewan Bahadur Pandit Janki Prasad, Secretary to the Darbar. Pandit B. N. Chaturvedi is Judicial Secretary to the Maharajah.

The following facts relate chiefly to 1922.

LAND REVENUE :—A special officer has been surveying the entire State and suggesting modification in the many systems of land tenure that complicate administration. Many other reforms are under contemplation. The training of an efficient staff has also been undertaken.

MINES AND INDUSTRIES :—The chief minerals and rocks of economic importance so far known to exist in Rewa State are coal, corundum, limestone, iron ores, copper ore, lead ore yellow ochre, felspar, fireclay and bauxite. The output of coal from the State Collieries in 1920-21 was 154838 tons. Beside the State Collieries there are two belonging to private coal Mining Companies.

During the year 1921-22, 5723 maunds of Shellac were sold for Rs. 978 954. The Sutna Lime Company quarried over 3¾ million c.ft of lime stone which paid a royalty of Rs. 12069 to the Durbar. Besides these there are oil, flour and sugar Mills.

MUNICIPALITIES :—Rewa, Umaria, and Sutna have Municipalities. They are official bodies, the Chairman in each being an official, members being nominated with a majority of officials. Their primary function is to look after the cleanliness and the lighting of the towns. They have no power of taxation, or octroi, but they collect a conservancy cess, and a tax on property which may not exceed Rs. 2 per month per house. The Durbar gives liberal grants which for 1921-'22 was Rs. 75000.

MILITARY :—The total strength of the Regular Forces was 1746, consisting of Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery. The Irregulars consist of Sardars, Jagirdars and their retainers, who hold land in lieu of pay, but are in many cases also paid. The total cost of the Military Department was nearly Rs. 5½ lakhs.

FORESTS :—Rewa is rich in forests. Bamboo, and sticklac are likely to be exploited soon. The other trees are *Sarae, sal, sagwan, Saf, tendu, Khair* etc. These are excellent timber trees. The forest area of the State occupies 4600 square miles. The department is to be completely reorganised. State candidates have been sent to Dehra Dun and Coimbatore for training. The income from forests is about Rs. 5 lakhs.

ALIENATIONS :—Nearly three-fourths of the State are held by Muafis, Pawais and Ilagas. These areas are in a very backward condition and their owners are involved in debts. Various attempts have been made to frame rules for the management of the estates and much more required to be done. A large number of estates are under the Court of Wards.

EDUCATION :—There are two High Schools at Rewa and Sutna teaching up to the Allahabad Matriculation and one Anglo Vernacular Middle School at Umaria. On the whole there are 109 Schools having 8884 pupils. A normal school for the training of teachers has been opened. Five schools for girls are maintained. Scholarships are given for higher education outside the State. The budget of expenditure for 1922 was Rs. 101200.

MEDICAL :—The number of medical institutions was 20. Of these 8 are Hospitals, one being a Zenana Hospital at Rewa. The State lacks in suitable medical buildings. The Durbar contributes Rs. 2000 annually to the King Edward Medical School at Indore. The budget provision for the medical department was Rs. 80000.

PUBLIC WORKS :—The Budget provision for the year 1921-22 was Rs. 525000. Buildings for public offices, schools, jails, official residences were being constructed. The Durbar maintains

193 miles of metalled and 293 of unmetalled roads. New roads are to be laid out on a large scale. Old roads have been widened. Proposals are under consideration for opening out new railway lines.

TRADE AND CUSTOMS :—The chief imports were cloth, yarn wheat, salt, sugar, gur, cocoanut, areca nut, kerosine oil, etc. The exports were ghee. oilseeds, mahua, myrabolam and other minor forest produce. The embargo on the export of many of these articles was removed. Besides the import duty on goods coming from outside territory, a duty is levied on the internal movement of all goods of local produce for purposes of trade. The receipts include income from Bayai cess, royalty on Stone. fetry tax and grazing fees. The total receipts from Customs was nearly Rs. 5 lakhs.

EXCISE :—The total revenue was Rs. 122170. The Madras system and the outstill system prevail. The duty on country spirit, opium and hemp drugs have lately been raised. The cultivation of poppy has been prohibited since 1919.

JUSTICE :—There is a Judicial Commissioner and three District and Sessions Judges, besides several Magistrates and Munsiffs' Courts. The judiciary and executive have been separated.

POST OFFICES :—There are 63 Post offices in the State.

BANSWARA

Bijay Singh 1786—1816	Lachman Singh
Umed Singh 1816—1819	Shambu Singh
Bhawani Singh 1819—1839	*Minority* 1913—1914
Bahadur Singh 1839—1844	H. H. Maharaja Prithvi Singh 1913

Banswara State occupies the Southernmost position of Rajputana having an area of 1946 square miles. The land in the west is fertile and is cultivated, while the rest of the country is covered with hills and jungles.

The population of the State is 219824 spread over two towns and 1355 villages. The Bhils form 63 p. c. of the people and are animists in religion, while the Hindus constitute 34 p. c. and Mussulmans 3 p. c.

The language spoken by over 90 p. c. of the people is Bhili and Vagdi, both dialects derived from Gujarati and Rajasthani.

RULER :—The State is administered by His Highness Rayan Maharajadhiraj Maharawalji Sahib Shri Pirthi Singhji Bahadur, with the assistance of a Diwan, presiding over the Chief Executive Office called the Mahkma Khas. The Ruler was born in 1888, succeeded his father in 1913 and was invested with full ruling powers the following year. The Dewan is Mr. Zalim Singh Kothari.

LEGISLATURE :—For Legislative work there is a Legislative Council, consisting of the President and 4 Members, who are important jagirdars of the State. Their names are :—

President. Zalim Singh Kothari Esq. B. A.

Members. 1 Maharaj Lal Singhji of Pipalda, 2. Maharaj Kishore Singhji of Daulatpura, 3. Thakur Sardar Singh of Ganora, 4. Thakur La Singh of Bhimsor.

Legislation to make this body elective is under attention.

THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM :—The same Council functions as the Judicial Council or in other words, as the High Court of the State, against whose decisions every person has a right to memorialise his grievances to His Highness. The Judiciary works quite separately of the Executive.

For judicial purposes, the State has been divided into two divisions, each in charge of a qualified Judicial Officer, styled "District Judge and First Class Magistrate". There are two Second Class, three Third Class Magistrates, and one Honorary Magistrate Courts, working under them.

For petty Civil and Criminal Cases recently 21 elected Panchayats Courts have been established all over the State.

LOCAL BODIES :—There is a Municipal Committee for Banswara town, consisting of 15 Members, who are mostly the representatives of their various communities, besides the President who is a non-official. Maharaj Chhatra Singhji is the present incumbent. This Committee has a branch at the frontier town of Danpur.

FINANCE :—The financial year of the State runs from 1st October to 31st September. According to the Budget Estimates the total ordinary and extraordinary income of the State amounts to Rs. 9,10,570 and the total ordinary and extraordinary expenditure amounts to Rs. 8,51,336.

LEGISLATION 1928 :—During the year 1928, His Highness was pleased to accord sanction to the *Panchayat Act* of the State.

POREBUNDER

Vikramajit Khimaji 1831—1868
Bhavsinhji 1868—1908

Minority 1908—
H. H Maharana Natwar Sinhji [1908—

The State forms a triangular strip of territory in Kathiawar nowhere more than 24 miles broad. The territory may be described roughly as a plain sloping from the Barda Hills in the East towards the Arabian Sea in the West drained by perennial rivers such as the Minsar in the Ranawao Mahal, the Sorthi and the Vartu in the Adwan Mahal and the Bhadar and the Ozat in the Navibandar Mahal. With the exception of the Barda range consisting of several hills, the land is uniformly flat. Along the sea coast and somewhat removed from it, are marshy tracts which are known as "Gheds". In the North, there are the Minai and Modhwada Gheds. The former produces paddy but the latter is unproductive. Both are watered by the drainage of the sea. In the South, there are the Navibandar and Madhanpur Gheds, both richly productive of irrigated crops grown by inundations of the rivers Bhadar and Ozat.

The State is bounded only by the territories of the Junagadh and Nawanagar States, the former being situated in the south and south-east, the latter in the north and north-east. The sea coast forms the western boundary.

The climate in the State is generally healthy and pleasant. Porebandar is an attractive summer resort, its attraction consisting not only in its cool climate during the season but also its rich landscape and the varied social amenities. It can almost be termed "the summer resort of Kathiawad".

Exclusive of the capital town of Porbandar, the State comprises 105 villages and covers an area of 6420 square miles.

RULER:—The Ruler is H. H. Maharana Shri Natwarsinhi Bahadur who was born in the year 1901 and succeeded to the gadi in 1908. He was invested with ruling powers.

DEWAN: The Dewan is Mr. P.R. Jadeja

POPULATION: The Census of 1921 recorded the population of the State at 1,01,881 and that of Porbandar at 29,390 souls. The Hindus numbered 88,870, the Mahomedans at 11,716, the Jains 1,106, the Parsis 49, the Christians 97 and others 43.

REVENUE: The average revenue of the State may be put down at Rs. 20,00,000 the main sources being land, customs, quarries and railway.

The State pays a tribute of Rs. 21,202 to the British Government, Rs. 7,196 as *Peshkashi* to Baroda and Rs. 5,106 as *Zortalbi* to Junagadh.

The State also makes a special annual payment of Rs. 15,000 to the British Government by virtue of a decision given in 1153 A.D. This a payment peculiar to the Porbandar State and looking to the circumstances under which it was arranged, Porbandar has often requested Government for a total remission of this amount.

REVENUE SYSTEM: The system of Revenue Admistration in vogue in the State was codified more than twenty years ago during the regime of His Highness the late Maharaja Rana Saheb. It has for its basis the Chokhabhag nature of the popular and elastic Bhagbatai Vahivat and it also incorporates in some respects the salutary features of the Vighoti system. The Rajbhag is moderate, ranging as it does from ¼th to ⅙th in the case of dry crops and 1/5th to 1/7th in the case of irrigated crops. In conformity with the general nature of the Bhagbatai Vahivat, besides the Rajbhag, the State levies Acre Vero ranging from Rs. 0-2-6 to Rs. 1-4.0 per acre according to the quality of the soil and the generality of cases it is very light. In the limits of the town Porbandar, in the Mehr Pasaita and Bhayati villages where the State owns Khalsa land and on certain crops such as Unaloo Juvar, rice sugar-cane, vegetables, etc., equally lighty Vighoti or cash assessment is levied.

DIVISION: For the purpose of administration, the State is divided into four Mahals including Porbundar. The City Mamlatdar of Porbandar collects rents and taxes, conducts the sale of house sites and supervises the religious ceremonies. The Mahals in the mofussil are in charge of Mamlatdars who work under the direct supervision of the Revenue Commissioner. The villages of the three Mahals of Adwana, Ranawao and Navi bandar are divided into a 24 groups as Tappas each being under immediate charge of a Tappedar. The work of the these 24 Tappas is checked, especially in respect of the maintenance of Vahivat and Accounts, by Tajvidars whose duties are similar to those of Circle Inspectors.

REVENUE REFORMS: As a result of His Highness' tour in the district in the winter of 1926, several reforms were introduced for the betterment of cultivators in particular and villagers in general.

The rate of State grant for sinking new wells was considered inadequate under greatly altered economic conditions and the time limit prescribed for completion of construction of parapets to wells was found to be insufficient. The rate was therefore materially enhanced and time limit was extended.

There was a general sense among the cultivators that groundnut and sesamum crops would be grown in a larger measure if the Bhagbatai system was replaced by the Vighoti system in respect of those crops, prompt disposal of the harvest of which was a great desideratum. Accordingly option of the Vighoti system was allowed to the cultivators on condition howthat the option should be exercised by individual villages as a whole and that fields should not be divided into sections liable part to share-in-kind and part to cash assessment. A light rate of Vighoti was fixed and several villages exercised the option allowed.

The extreme penalty of resumption of land for unauthorised partition of holdings prescribed in the Revenue Code was reduced to that of fine. The time limit for demarcating building sites and also for constructing buildings thereon was extended. Cultivators have been given every facility to make free use of trees on land in their possession for implements of husbandry.

CIVIL JUSTICE: The courts of the Munsiffs at Navibandar and Ranawao (including Bagvadar) hear suits of the value up to Rs. 3000 and 2000 respectively. The suits of higher value as also the original suits in the rest of the State are heard by the Nyayadhish at Porbandar. The court of the the Sar Nyayadhish hears first appeals, the second appeals being heard by the Hazur court which exercises the full powers of a High court. The courts of the Nyayadhish at Porbandar and the munsiffs at Navibandar and Ranawao have powers to hear small cause suits up to the value of Rs. 100, the Sar Nyayadhish having powers to hear similar suits up to the value of Rs. 200.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE: The Courts of the Munsiffs at Ranawao and Navibandar exercise the powers of a first class magistrate. The Court of the mamlatdar at Bagvadar enjoys second class and the Mamlatdar at Ranawao enjoys third class magisterial powers.

The sessions cases and appeals over the decisions of the Magistrates are heard by the Court of the Sar Nyayadish who also exercises the powers of a District Magistrate. The Huzur Court exercises full powers of a High Court.

CROPS :—Locusts caused considerable damage to the crops during the year under report. They made their first appearance in the Navibandar Mahal on the 20th December 1926. Instructions were given to the Revenue department to arrange to destroy eggs of locusts and wide publicity was given to the leaflets issued in this behalf by the Agricultural department of this Presidency.

The rains were good, but were not well distributed.

TRADE:—Porbandar is the principal Port of the State. Navibandar, Madhanpur and Miani are Ports with small trade returns. The Port of Porbandar has a sheltered creek where country crafts safely anchor during the close reason. The inaccessibility of the creek in the absence of tidal waters is compensated by the natural advantages of the Porbandar harbour and the extensive wharfing and warehousing accommodation available on the dock. The creek too is now being deepened.

The principal imports consist of gram, sugar cottonseeds, date, rice and timber. The principal exports consist of stone, ghee and cotton. The Imports in 1926—27 were valued at Rs. 86,35,134 and the Exports at Rs. 81,60,264.

INDUSTRY :—The amount of royalty on the out put of cement during the year was Rs. 6919 as against Rs. 6544 in the previous year. There are six ginning factories and one Cotton Press in the State. The number of bales pressed at the Cotton Press at Porbandar was 13,501 as against 6808 in the previous year. A piece of land measuring 80,000 square yards has been leased to Sheth Nanji Kalidas, an enterprising merchant of Ranawao under this State, for the purpose of starting what will be known as "The Maharana Spinning and Weaving Mill"

The Natwarsingh Oil Mill started working during the year under report.

QUARRIES :—The Stone Quarries are situated in the Ranawao and Navibandar Mahals of the State more especially the former. The Adityana, Mithikhan Kuckhdi, Kokachi Govalui and Madhanpur quarries are some of the well-known quarries in the State.

The various kinds of stone found in these quarries have peculiar qualities of their own but the Adityana stone has unique reputation for its excellence which lies among other qualities, in its crushing strength, permanent whiteness and typical cohesiveness. This stone is eminently fitted for architectural purposes and

its compulsory use for frontage of buildings on the inam roads has contributed to add to the picturesqueness of the town.

The leading stone merchants of Porbander have formed the Bombay Stone Trading Company. They purchase stone of good quality only from small quarry merchants at rates fixed by the State with due regard to the interests of stone traffic and export it to Bombay.

The royalty realised on stone was Rs. 23659.

POST:—There are twelve post offices in the State, 3 of which namely at Porbandar, Ranawao and Madhanpur are combined Post and Telegraph Offices.

RAILWAY MILEAGE:—The open line mileage on the 31st March 1927 was 41·29 inclusive of the Dock Estate and Quarry lines.

At the close of the year under report the total capital outlay invested by the State in the Railway amounted to Rs. 24,00,388. The net earnings of the line were Rs. 82,238 yielding a return of 3·43 per cent on the capital outlay.

EDUCATION:—There are 74 State and 15 private schools, the total number of pupils being 8166 which gives a percentage of 8·01 to the total population of the State. The total cost of education is Rs. 98333.

Education is free in all primary schools for boys and girls. Though not free, secondary education is cheap. Among those enjoying exemption from school fees, are sons of State servants whose pay or pension does not exceed Rs. 60, free boarders at hostels, children of cultivators, labourers and other backward classes and a large proportion of poor children of any community.

There are 7 Girls Schools in the State with 833 pupils.

Special scholarships were given for foreign education and for professional education in British India.

MUNICIPALITY:—Porbandar Municipal Board consists of 15 members, 7 of whom are officials and 8 are non-officials. The income and expenditure were Rs. 74012 and Rs. 55673 respectively.

STATE BANK:—With a view to lend support and encouragement to trade and industries and afford increased facilities to the people to invest their savings the Porbandar State Bank was opened in October 1925.

FINANCE:—The revenues during the year ended 31st July 1926, exclusive of Deposits and Advances amounted to

Rs. 22,61,585. They include among other items Land Revenue Rs. 1217363, Customs 616092, Railway Rs. 110046, Quarries Rs. 98753.

The expenditure during the year excluding Deposits and Advances amounted to Rs. 2047699.

MEDICAL RELIEF:—There are 9 Medical institutions of which 2 are Hospitals. The cost of the Departments was Rs. 50772.

IDAR

Gambir Singh. 1791—1833	Kesri Singh 1868—1902
Monrity Administration 1833—1852	Sir Pertab Singh (Abdicated) 1902—[1910
Jawan Singh 1833—1868	
Minority Administration, Political [Agent	H.H. Maharaja Sir Dowlat Singhi [1910—

Idar state is bounded on the north by the States of Sirohi and Mewar on the east by the state of Dungarpur and on the south and west by the British district of Ahmedabad and the territory of Baroda. The country is interspersed with hills and rivers, principal of which are the Sabarmati, the Hathmati, the Meshvo and the Vatrak. The soil is rich and fertile excepting the hilly tracts on the north and on the east. The principal products are wheat, rapeseed, methi, makki, all sorts of pulses and oilseeds, rice, sugarcane and cotton. Mango and mahura trees grow in abundant quantity throughout the State. The total area of the State is 1669 square miles and the population 202811 which gives a density of 112 persons per square mile.

The State pays an yearly tribute of Rs. 30340 to H. H. the Gaikwar of Baroda under the denomination of *Ghasdana* while it annually receives Rs. 252427 on account of Khichadi and other Raj Haks from its subordinate Jagirdars, the tribute paying talukas of the Mahi Kantha Agency and others.

The State is noted for its sandstone which is said to excel the Porebundar and Dhrangadra stone. The granite rocks of Idar are ascertained to be of the best quality. Lime stone quarries of Bhetate are noted for their quality. White clay on the Sabarmati lends itself best for the preparation of sizing material. The State has also mines of mica, abestos and steatite. It also abounds in rich forest where teakwood, bamboos, babul and khakros grow in abundance.

The average gross revenue and expenditure inclusive of all alienations, worked out on the last five years and a half, is Rs. 1647379 and Rs. 1301314 respectively.

RULER :—H. H. Maharajadhiraj Lt. Col. Sir Shree Doulat Singhi Bahadur was born at Jodhpur in May 1878. He was adopted by the late Maharaja in 1902 and was put in charge of administration of the State which he carried on successfully till the latter abdicated in 1910. He was formelly installed in July 1911.

DEWAN :—Mr. H.B. Kotak was Dewan for the year under review. The present Dewan is Mr. I.K. Pandya.

The Idar State is divided into 6 Mahals for administrative purposes, each under a Mamlatdar

The total number of villages exclusive of petty hamlets is 923 of which 383 are khalsa and 494 alienated, 1 disputed and 44 co-shared.

Review of Progress 1926—'27

LAND REVENUE :—The cash assessment system is in vogue in most of the Khalsa villages. It was in force in 247 villages at the end of the year while the Bhagbati system a share in kind system was in force in 93 villages The Vighoti system was in force in 37 alienated villages out of 494 during the year of report. Land revenue demand, amounted to Rs. 713864 which is a large increase over the previous year. Efforts are being made to bring in outside cultivators as there is a vast expanse of land lying unoccupied. Liberal terms are offered to cultivators intending to come and reside in the Idar State.

LEGISLATION :—The proscription against *Hindustan*, *Prayamat* and *Saurashtra* papers and the order which necessitated in the case of a few Idarites previous permission to enter the State limits were abrogated. Existing rules regarding intestate succession were modified so as to make it optional for first 14 heirs of the deceased, to obtain an heirship certificate of a reduction of 50 p.c. was made in the scale of fees levied in the case of agnates It was further enacted that cognisance of such cases should be taken by Judicial Courts only. Some of the British Indian laws also were introduced.

ARMY :—The total strength was 134 and the expenditure on it Rs. 62559.

JUSTICE :—In consequence of the Dewan being empowered to exercise the powers of a High Court, it was necessary to appoint a Sessions Judge and Judge of the First Appellate Court. The

number of magisterial courts was 14. A complete reorganisation of the Judicial system was carried out. There were 6 Courts exercising Civil Jurisdicton.

The Sar Nyayadish Court was the original Court for civil political suits except with regard to boundary disputes and cases of Baharkhali lands which were heard and disposed of by the Survey Superintendent and the Revenue Commisioner respectively. Appeals against the decisions of the above Courts were entertained and disposed of by the Mahame Khas.

The system of extradition does not fully obtain between Idar and it neighbors. Consequently the cases are decided by Border Courts composed of Political Officers on both side.

MUNICIPALITIES :—There were 5 Municipalities in the State viz those at Himatnagar, Idar, Vadali, Bhiloda and Badoli. Both conservancy and lighting arrangements were in force at the first 3 places while the municipal work at the last places was confined to conservancy alone. The receipts of the five municipalities was 7991 and including the opening balance the total was Rs. 16854. The expenditure was Rs. 8256.

FORESTS:—The area of reserved forests is approximately 30000 acres. It is proposed to have a Forest Nursery wherein plants of sandal, eucalyptus, Kaja Teak, Kokam and such other trees will be reared. A scheme has been prepared for the cultivation of lac.

AGRICULTURE :—Efforts were made during the year to introduce a new type of wheat. Experiments to grow English Vegetables have been successful. Improved implements of agriculture have been introduced as the result of demonstrations carried on among villagers.

INDUSTRIES :—The proposals for starting two ginning factories were completed duriug the year. The stone quarry industry is under difficulties owing to the high rate of royalty. Accordingly the rates were reduced. The income from this source was Rs. 28602.

PUBLIC WORKS :—A scheme of public works has been prepared including regular repairs to roads. Among the new buildings of the year were the Infantry Barracks, School, Jail, Customs Office etc. Besides this repairs of other buildings was made.

POST OFFICES :—There were 16 Government Post offices in the State.

MEDICAL RELIEF :—The State maintains one Hospital and 5 Dispensaries. New medical instruments, books and journals were added to the equipment.

EDUCATION :— The Department tried to improve the efficiency of schools and therefore no expansion was made. The total number of schools is 52.The Idar English school was completed up to the Matriculation standard and a new building constructed. The Himatnagar English school also was raised.

There are 4 Girls Schools.

The total number of students studying in the various classes was 3612.

Free education has been provided for in Vernacular and English Schools. Scholarships worth Rs. 2100 have been sanctioned for students for whom education could not be provided in the State.

By way of encouragement to teachers, the Department awarded prizes to such of them whose work was considered satisfactory. Besides the State schools there were in the year under report 8 Sanskrit Pathasalas 1 Anglo Vernacular school 2 Madrassas and 5 Mission schools. These were conducted with private funds and had 720 pupils during the year.

FINANCE :—As against opening balance of Rs. 1112 there were at the beginning of the year debts amounting to nearly Rs. 5 lakhs which included arrears of salaries of staff for nearly six months. A loan of Rs. 2 lakhs was obtained from the Govern. ment of Bombay and the arrears of salaries cleared.

Actuals for 1926-'27.

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	EXPENDITURE	Rs.
Land Revenue ...	704934	Tribute ...	30340
Forest ...	5630	Administration ...	447861
Customs ...	330590	Education ...	32331
Excise ...	292091	Medical ...	24419
Stamps ...	27358	Domestic charge	
Judicial ...	11117	including festivals.	398940
Miscellaneaus ...	65683	Religious charges ...	1719
Nazarana ...	2871	Public Works ...	89548
	———	Stamp ...	2087
	1440247	Pensions	29455
		Fixed Cash Payment.	25667

DEBTS			
Deposits ...	71424	Miscellaneous ...	87908
Government Loan .	200000	Debts ...	567196
Advances Recovered	213799		1737471
Loans Recovered...	5163	Remissions and Adjust.	
Adjustments ...	239773	ments ...	264446
Grand Total includ. ing balance ...	2171545		Rs. 2001917

RAJKOT

The following is a synopsis of the Moral and Material Progress made by the Rajkot State in the calendar year 1928 A. D.

ADMINISTRATION :—Rajkot State which is a small unit in a conglomeration of states united under the Western India States Agency is ruled over by Thakore Saheb Sir Lakhaji Raj, K. C. I. E., who entered upon his 44th. year on 22nd. December 1928.

The Thakore Saheb enjoys Plenary Powers in the administration of the State, is entitled to a hereditary salute of nine gunshots, a Sanad of Adoption from the Imperial Government, is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right and is distinguished with the insignia of the Exalted Order of the Knight Commander of the Indian Empire.

The State pays to the British Government Rs. 18991 annually as Gaekwar Peshakashi fixed in perpetuity and Rs. 2330 every year to the Junagadh State as Jortalbi also fixed in perpetuity.

ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM :—The administration continues to be carried on on the Secretariat system. As previously reported, all the departments of the State are distributed among the three Karbharis viz. The Chief Karbhari, the Revenue Karbhari, and the General Karbhari. The Chief Karbhari has the particular care of the departments entrusted to him and a general supervision of the departments under the other two Karbharis in matters beyond the powers delegated to them. All the Karbharis take their cue direct from the Thakore Saheb. To secure expedition and smoothness in working, the principle of decentralization of powers is adopted so that heads of depart-

ments have been invested with definite powers of making appointments, sanctioning expenditure, granting leave to subordinates, and punishing them with fine for dereliction of duty. The duty of visiting all the important departments once a week is divided between the Thakore Saheb and the Chief Karbhari. The only noteworthy change in the method of administration was to invest the Mamalatdars, who are primarily Revenue Officers with the powers of supervision of the police, engineering and agricultural departments in their respective Mahals, so as to make them virtually the heads of the Mahals and the main channels of official communications.

The Chief Karbhari is Mr. C. M. Shroff.

LEGISLATION :—The Praja Pratinithi Sabha has seven fold activities in the departments of (1) Agriculture, (2) Labour, (3) Trades and Industries, (4) Religion, (5) Municipality, (6) Arts and Learning, and (7) Legislation and had an eventful year of 4 ordinary and 5 extraordinary sessions of which the former alone occupied 31 days and covered an extensive range of 465 interpellations and 271 resolutions of which 109 were passed by the Sabha.

The following enactments came into force during the year :—

(1) The British Telegraph Act of 1882 as amended in 1914 was adopted mutandis for the purpose of aerial broadcasting. (2) The compulsory levy of alms at shops known as "Hatodi" was made penal. (3) The British Indian Penal Code was amended to penalise the conversion of any one by force or fraud from one of the six cardinal religions to another so as to entail a loss of caste. (4) The Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 with its amendments was adopted mutatis mutandis. (5) Village Gobblers rules were enacted. (6) Rules for the Khedu Maha Sabha were passed.

REFORMS :—The following were among the important changes effected or measures adopted either as a result of the resolutions passed by the Sabha or on the State's initiative. :—

(1) The Annual Budget for the Samvat year 1984 was placed before the Sabha who had an opportunity to make suggestions for the strengthening of the nation building departments. (2) Plans for the widening of the roads were placed before the Sabha who accepted the necessity of widening the streets for the better regulation of traffic and the promotion of general health. (3) The use of locally made things was enforced in preference to

others in the offices of the State. (4) Reports were called for from all the Mahals showing the pecuniary conditions of the farmers and the State of their indebtedness. (5) It was ruled that the Girls Guides teaching and its supervision was to be entrusted to lady teachers only. (6) The supervision of the local trade centres like Ghee Market, Grass market, and Patel House was entrusted to a committee of 3, of whom two members were drawn from the people. (7) The Rajkot State Ambulance Association was formed and the course of studies for the Junior and Senior Examinations prescribed. (8) The Police Superintendent's office was to get information from the Mahal villages and issue a communique every day so as to keep all the villages informed by telephone of every thing worthy of note that was happening in and out of Rajkot. (9) A scheme was taken in hand for the widening and levelling of roads in the districts. (10) The sale of liquor to persons under 18 years of age was prohibited. (11) A general reduction in pay was effected from 1st. Jan. 1929 so that the salaries of all drawing a pay ranging from 15 to 74 were reduced by 10 p.c. and of all drawing Rs. 75 and over were reduced by 15 p.c. This reduction was necessitated because the administration charges had grown unduly heavy owing to three different causes; (1) the opening of some new departments (2) the addition of 25 p.c. to salary in cases of all drawing a pay up to Rs. 50 and 10 to all drawing a pay over 50 to make amends for the high prices in 1920–21, and (3) The grade system of pay whereby all the servants of the State went on earning increments at fixed intervals. The grade system was also revised.

The Bhayati Sabha met twice during the year under report,

FINANCIAL CONDITION :—The State continues to work in a financially sound condition. On 1st, November 1928 it had Rs. 276703 invested in the J. R. Ry. Rs. 590801 in the Electric Installation, Rs. 456336 in the Tramway Service, Rs. 145671 in loans and mortgages, Rs. 982494 in the State Cotton Mills, and Rs. 12089 in Pharmaceutical works giving an aggregate of Rs. 2464094 and had a balance of Rs. 429189 in the State treasury.

The gross revenue for the past Samvat year 1984 was Rs. 981858 which fell a little below expectations as against the gross expenditure of Rs. 1021135. The land revenue for the year 1984 was 433502 as against 522000 of the last year and to

this deficit the fall in the gross revenue figures of 1984 is mainly due. The revenue outstandings which stood at the end of St. 1983 at Rs. 118500 rose to 132889 at the end of St. 1984.

AGRICULTURE :—Though in 1984 the amount of rain fall was normal, the distribution of rainfall cannot be said to be satisfactory.

The late rains in October were responsible for the dropping off of the cotton flowers but the evil effects have been sufficiently compensated by a second and more copious crop of flowers and if nothing unforeseen happens the land revenue for St. year 1985 is expected to be normal especially because the prices of cereals have latterly improved.

Land revenue stands responsible for about half the annual gross revenue of the State the other half being derived from interest, customs, fees and fines and rents and taxes.

To take the full value out of land the State has enlisted the services of 5 Agricultural Graduates and 1 Research Chemist. It has also engaged one water diviner to tap the existing sources of water supply.

CULTIVATORS :—The following measures were adopted during the year, in consultation with the Khedu Maha Sabha for the relief and amelioration of the condition of the farmers. (1) To keep farmer debtors informed of the actual state of their indebtedness it was announced that all debts owed by farmers including decretal amounts should be entered by the Gramya Panchayat in books supplied to the farmers for the purpose and no debt that was not so recorded would be considered as binding upon the farmer debtor. At the time of making civil decrees against farmers the courts were advised to direct payment by instalments and in no case to give attachments or any property but the surplus produce of land.

(2) That the advances made to cultivators by the State or debts due by them as Nazarana the State should be recovered by easy instalments and that the State should pay off the debts due to other creditors who were willing to settle the accounts at 10 to 12 annas in the rupees (3) To encourage the sinking of new wells, it was announced that for every *kosh* of well water obtained from a new well, the farmer would be presented with a sum of rupees 200 and the State would take ¼ share instead of ⅓ for the first two years, and the Talati who brought about the sinking of a successful new well would be given Rs. 10 as a reward. (4) To preserve and increase the number of plough

cattle, it was ordered that all calves belonging to the non-farmers may be sent to the State Paddock where they would be carefully bred and handed over to farmers after attaining maturity, and the export of any calf outside the State limits by sale, gift or exchange was strictly prohibited (5) For the education of the farmers of the districts an exhibition of farm products and cottage industries was held simultaneously at Chibhda, Sanosra, Rafala, and Halenda and from 1929 the domestic cattle will be added to the show (6) In the Mahal villages the farmers using tank water for irrigation purposes were exempted from paying a water rate. (7) To give facilities to farmers to sell their crops when the market was favourable, it was ordered that the harvests should be measured and the Raj Bhag separated once every week.

No attempts are being spared to induce the growth of new trees and for the preservation of the existing ones. The State has a set of boring machines which is kept constantly employed in the dry season for sinking new wells at places where water is not easily accessible. The State has started on the scheme of building small dams to prevent the denudation of soil and this work was completed at the villages of Sardhar, Hodthali, Kherdi and Bedi. The State stacks the spare grass yielded by its meadows which produce about 30 lakh lbs in good years. The State has invested more than a lac of rupees in stacking grass as an insurance against famine. For the greater diffusion of knowledge of the right methods of agriculture, a series of agricultural text-books has been prepared by the State and introduced in rural schools. The cattle mart held in Rajkot every Sunday having been found to afford a much needed facility to farmers, it is intended to introduce these marts in the 4 Mahal villages where the agricultural exhibitions are to be held once a year in March or thereabout. There is an agricultural bank in all the mahals to save the farmers from the clutches of the usurious money lender and to teach them the benefits of co-operation. The village people including the farmers have contributed to the bank funds, and the State treasury comes to the assistance of the agricultural Banks if any more funds are needed. Whenever there is an epidemic among domestic cattle especially plough cattle the Paddock Superintendent is ready to run to the farmers' succour. Rinderpest broke out during the year at Lonthda, Mahika and Sardhar but it took the toll of only 4 lives out of 42 attacked. Small-pox broke out in Haripur but was immediately brought under control. The Agricultural Adviser of the State

took with him a batch of 15 leading farmers from the several villages at State expense to witness the Ahmedabad Agricultural Exhibition.

The Thakore Saheb makes a complete tour of the districts in the winter season when the farmers have easy access to him and twice a year he meets them in Rajkot at the time of the Khedu Maha Sabha when all problems relating to agriculturists are fully threshed out and measures are discussed for the amelioration of the condition of the farmers.

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE :—The industries financed by the State are the following :—(1) The two anna share in the J. R. Railway, (2) The Rajkot State Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, (3) The Power Installation, (4) The Rajkot Beti Tramway, (5) The State Bank (6) The D. K. P Motor Service (7) The State's interest in the Lakhaji Raj Ginning and Pressing Factory Co., Ltd., and the Lakhaji Raj Roller Flour Mills Ltd., (8) The Chowdry Pharmaceutical Works. The capitals invested in these local concerns and the moneys advanced to Bhayats, Mulgarassis and others as well as the investments in concerns outside the State are expected to bring the State annually an income of about 2 lakhs of rupees.

The low rate of exchange has prejudicially affected the revenues of the State which has of late adopted the policy of 'Bhag-batai' or payment in kind but that loss to the State and the farmers is nothing to the evils of the fluctuations of exchange which brought both merchants and farmers to the brink of financial ruin. The imports amounted to Rs. 93¾ lacs as against 85 lacs of the preceding year.

The annual Agricultural Exhibition in the four Mahal villages are for the fostering of agriculture and cottage industries just as the Janmashtami Exhibition is for the fostering of the arts and industries of Rajkot. The work for the Janmashtami Exhibition runs from one end of the year to the other. There are three different Committees with three specific functions who have to collaborate.

At the last exhibition the following industries were reported by the Appraisement Committee to have reached a high stage of excellence (1) Manufacture of cold pressed brass, German Silver and Aluminium Wares, (2) Manufacture of steel trunks, despatch and cash boxes and jewellery cases, (3) Iron and Brass foundry, (4) Oil paintings (5) Cabinet making, (6) Vegetable tanning of skins (7) Silver Cutch and fret works.

The following were found to be in the intermediate stage of progress : (1) Mill Yarn and cloth, (2) Tinctures and Brandy (3) Shoes and Saddlery (4) Soap-making (5) Photography (6) Brass and Iron fittings and locks, (7) Confectionery and Bakery (9) Pickles, Preserves and Indian Confectionery (10) Ivory bangles and (11) unbreakable slates.

The following were marked out as the nascent industries which had a future before them if efficiently organised and developed : (1) Cutlery from scrapped materials,(2) Wooden and metal toys, (3) Sound boxes, (4) Balances (5) Wire-work, (6) Hair-oils and perfumes (7) Card.board boxes and (8) needle-work popularly known as ' Ari-Bharat '. With the advice of this committee Rs. 14550—were lent by the State on easy terms to various enterprising industrialists.

CUSTOMS :—The customs revenue which is collected departmentally in Rajkot so as to be least irksome to the travelling public and the importer, yielded during the year about a lac and fifty five thousand in round numbers.

ENGINEERING :—The engineering department spent about Rs. 93000 during the year, a greater part of which was devoted to the construction of four reservoirs for tap-water, of a causeway and two wind mills to boring new wells, planting new trees and road repairs and providing a new school building for Thorala vernacular school.

EDUCATION :—The State had under its control 69 institutions comprising a High School, 5 Middle schools for boys, 1 Middle School for girls, 39 vernacular Girl's schools, 9 Kindergarten schools, 5 Night schools and 3 special classes—the Drawing Class, the Commerce Class, and the Male Training Class. The number attending the private institutions which were 24 in all, was 1424. This gave a total of 8436 pupils and a percentage 92·2 to population of school being age.

The Alfred High School passed 45 students at the last school leaving Examination and stood 22nd on a list of 315 registered High Schools, so far as the number of passes was concerned.

The knowledge of nursing being a valuable asset in after life to the rising generation of girls, a special course was laid down for the teaching by the State Lady Doctor of Home nursing to the female teachers of the Bai Saheb Ba Girl's ' Middle School and to the girls studying English in the said school and Stds. III, IV, and V in the Bavaji Raj Girl's' Gujarati School.

The State has attempted to train up a small batch of 7 students for the teaching profession giving each of them a monthly stipend of Rs. 10.

There were in Rajkot 14 boarding houses during the year under review with 545 students on their registers.

MEDICAL :—There are five dispensaries in Rajkot State, one in Rajkot proper, and one each in Sardhar, Kuvadva and Chibhda and one for the Rajkot Mahal. There are two Ayurvedic Dispensaries, one in Rafala and one in Halenda. This arrangement holds good for five months of April to August. For the other seven months when the general conditions of health are not quite good, five temporary medical men, 2 Allopathic doctors and 3 Ayurvedic physicians are engaged and all the districts are divided into circles which are placed under the charge of medical men whose duty it is to visit every village in their circle at least once every week. All medical relief is entirely free. There is a Lady Doctor to attend to maternity work and to look after child welfare in Rajkot and to train up the native midwifes or 'Dais' in assisting at accouchement. The amount spent on the Medical Department came up to Rs. 25151, the total number of patients treated being 35513 giving a daily average of 580.66.

SOCIAL :—The asylum called the Ramni Kunverba Anathashrama for orphans and invalids remained under the medical supervision of the Chief Medical Officer but under the administrative control of the Private Secretary. It had a resident nurse and a compounder to provide against emergencies and to take general care of the inmates. A foundling home is annexed to this asylum. In the management of the institution the Private Secretary is assisted by two members of the P. P. Sabha.

The State has been a pioneer in raising the age of marriage to 15 years in the case of girls and 19 years in the case of boys.

For the exigencies of State service no 'Veth' or "impressed service" is ever exacted from the people but the labourer receives his meed.

MUNICIPALITIES :—There are four municipalities in the State at Rajkot, Sardhar, Kuvada and Chibhda. The Rajkot Municipality is looked after by a Municipal Secretary paid by the State. For the three Mahal Municipalities, the Sub-Assistant Surgeons are ex-officio Municipal Secretaries. All the Municipalities except the one at Chibhda are constituted on an

elective basis. They make their own budgets submit them for approval to the State and when approved draw on the State treasury for the budgetted sums to meet their requirements. In other villages the Talaties have the care of the village conservancy.

The State maintains a fine Paddock with cattle-breeding department, a stud-farm and a poultry farm.

JAIPUR

Jagat Singh	... 1818		*Council of Regency*	...	1880—1882
Jai Singh III.	...		Madho Singh II	...	1880—1922
Council of Regency	... 1835—1851		H. H, Maharajah		
Ram Singh	... 1835—1880		Sri Man Singh	...	1922

The area of the State is 15579. square miles. The country is for the most part fairly level and open, though crossed by groups and ranges of hills. The centre of the State is an elevated table land, from 1400 to 1600 feet above sea level. A portion of the Aravalli hills lies in the State. The northern portion of the State forms the sandy desert called Shekawati. To the south and south east lie the fertile plains.

The Banas is the principal river of Jaipur. The Chambal forms the South eastern boundary. There are many minor rivers which are dry during the hot months.

The only lake of importance is the salt lake at Sambhar. The number of towns and villages in the State is 5773. The territory is divided into 10 Nizamats.

Of the total population of 2338802 more than 90 p. c. are Hindus.

RULER :—The Ruler is H. H. Maharajah Sawai Man Singh Bahadur who was born on 21st, August 1911. He was adopted by the late Maharajah in 1921, and succeeded him in 1922. The Guardian to His Highness is Lt. Col. C. C. H. Twiss. H. H. is studying at Mayo College.

ADMINISTRATION —The State is administered by a Council of State composed as follows: Lt. Col. H. R. Lawrence *President, and Judicial Member*; Sir Gopi Nath, *Foreign and Home Member*; Rai Bahadur Pandit Amarnath Atal *Finance Member*; Mr. C. L. Alexander, *Revenue Member*; Khan Bahadur Maulvi Muhammad Ashfag Hasan Khan, *P. W. D. and Excise Member*; Thakur Devi Singh, *Military Member*; Thakur Narendra Singh *Education Member.*

Agricultural conditions vary in different parts of the State. Shekhawati consists almost entirely of shifting sands and generally produces one harvest, consisting bajra, mung and moth. In the southern districts, the soil is either black cotton or a rich alluvial loan. Here Jowar, Cotton and *til* are grown in the rains, while the winter crops are wheat, barley, gram, sugar cane and poppy.

Sheep and goats are reared in considerable numbers and the camels of the Shekhawati are strong and hardy. Camels are used instead of oxen for ploughing. Several irrigation tanks and canals have been constructed, besides wells.

The chief manufactures are woollen cloths and fabrics, cotton cloths and chintzes, marble sculpture, enamel work, pottery and brass and lacquer work. The chief exports are salt cotton, ghi, oilseeds, printed cloths, woollen fabrics marble images, brassware and lacquered bracelets; while the main imports are English piece goods, sugar, rice, tobacco and hardware.

About three fifths of the State has been alienated in grants to nobles, Ministers, priests or courtiers. No salt is manufactured in the State save by the British Government at Sambhar. Under the Treaty of 1869, and the agreement of 1879 the Durbar receives approximately Rs. 7,5 lakhs a year, including royalty on excess sales, as well as 7000 maunds of salt free of all charges.

Of the several hospitals and dispensaries 7 are maintained by Jagirdars.

The Rajputana—Malwa Railway has 243 miles of railway in the State. The Durbar was constructed 73 miles of Railway from Jaipur to Sawai Madhopur.

MILITARY:—The strength of the army is, Infantry 775, Lancers 526, Transport Corps—Men 570, Ponies 907, Carts 300.

FINANCE—The income of the State is 14042000 and the expenditure about Rs. 95 lakhs. The expenditure on education is over Rs. 2 lakhs and on medical relief about Rs. 2 lakhs.

Education is free. There are 3 Colleges and several secondary and primary schools.

ALWAR

Bhaktawar Singe 1791—1815
Minority Administration
Banni Singh 1824—1857
Council of Regency 1857—1863
Sheodan Singh 1857—1874
Council of Administration 1870—1877
Maharajah Mangal Singh 1874—1892
Regency Council 1892—1903
H. H. Maharajah Sir Jey Singhi 1892

RULER :—The Ruler is Col. H. H. Sewai Maharaja Sir Jey Singhi who was born in 1882 and succeeded his father in 1892. He was invested with full ruling powers in 1903 by Lord Curzon.

ADMINISTRATION :—H- H. the Maharajah is assisted by the following Ministers.

Rao Girdhari Lal, *Prime Minister ;* Rao B. Sardar Singh. *Revenue Minister ;* Pandit Ram Bhadra Ojha, *Judicial Minister ;* Rai Sahib L. Sita Ram, *P. W. Minister ;* Cap. Kalyan Singh, *Home Minister ;* Lt. Col. Dhabai Ganeshi Lal, *Army Minister.*

The number of towns and villages in the State is 1762 and the population 701154, the majority of whom are Hindus.

The territory is divided into twelve tehsils and one Jagir estate.

Of the total area of 3212 square miles about 85 p. c. is Khalsa area. Forests occupy 350 square miles. The chief crops are jowar, gram, barley, cotton and wheat. Grass preserves in the forests yield a large revenue. Bamboos are an important product.

The hills in the South are fairly rich in minerals such as copper, iron, lead, but they are hardly worked at all. Black, white and pink marble are available.

The Rajputana Malwa Railway runs through the State for 56 miles.

Imperial postal unity was accepted by the Durbar in 1902.

MILITARY :—The Army Consist of Lancers, Bodyguard and Infantry totalling in all 2062.

FINANCES :—The income is over 55 lakhs. The land settlement was responsible for increase of Rs. 5 lakhs in 25 years and the remaining 20 lakhs have been secured by developing the latent and potential resources of the State such as Irrigation. Forests and Mines, which, in addition to increasing the income of the State, have improved the general prosperity of the people and provided means of livelihood to many of its subjects. The ordinary expenditure is 40 lakhs against an income of Rs. 5 lakhs.

The Jeyendra Bank has been opened for affording facilities to enable the State employees, the Jagirdars, Muafidars and Zamidars to obtain loan on cheap rate of interest and easy terms for payment.

JUDICIARY :—The High Court has been established and all the Courts from the lowest to the highest have been made entire

ly independent of the Executive. The appointment of exclusively judicial officers has cost the State an additional expenditure of about 40,000 per annum.

COMMUNICATIONS :—About 19 lakhs have been spent on communications. To-day the State possesses a net work of over 160 miles of metalled roads whose condition can be compared favourably with the best roads in any part of the country.

IRRIGATION :—About 46 lakhs of rupees have been spent on the construction of tanks in the State during the last 25 years. The income, from Irrigation is over a lakh at the present day.

EDUCATION :—The following reforms have been introduced in the Education Department :—

1. Religious education for Hindu and Mahomedan students has been introduced as a part of the curriculum throughout the State. 2. Education is being imparted free of cost for all classes throughout the State. 3. Military training is being imparted to students of Nobles' School with a view to prepare them as cadets for State units. 4. Handsome scholarships are given to State students for prosecuting higher studies outside the State. 5. Scholarships are given to young Sardars to prosecute studies at Mayo College. 6. 2 students are at present receiving education at English Universities at State expense.

The Excise and Narul Departments were reorganised and private stalls closed after compensating the owner, with the result that the income was Rs. 2,12,000 in the last year.

The Mining Department was separated from the Forest and a Mining Engineer appointed to discover and develop mineral resources. The deposits of barytes and marble and Kho, probability of large deposit of copper being found at Senpuri near Paoisal hold out great hopes of handsome revenue accruing to the State. The income from mines now stands in the neighbourhood of Rs. 80,000.

MUNICIPALITIES :—The number of Municipalities was 31 in last year, and the income Rs. 3,58,000.

A start has been made in town-planning with the construction of new roads at a cost of over 7 lakhs ot rupees.

LAND REVENUE :—Nearly the whole of the fallow lands available in the State have been reclaimed and leased out.

PUNNYA :—The *Punnya* department has been thoroughly organised and Pujaries are now appointed in the temples only after they have passed the prescribed tests to enable the Pujaries to devote undivided attention to the seva Puja. Land grants

pertaining to temples have been converted into cash grants. An Atithi Ashram has been opened which gives free board and lodging to passing Sadhus.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS :—The Panchayat Boards were created in the year 1920. There were 50 Boards created in the first year and the number now stands over 400 which is due to be raised to over 800 very shortly when there will be one Panchayat Board to every two villages of the State. Two members of the Boards are carefully selected so as to make them representative of all the communities and classes of the village.

The Jail is noted for the manufacture of the carpets, durries, weaving cloth, cane chairs and chicks, etc. The income is Rs. 28,000. Men have been engaged to recite Ramayan and Quran to the Hindu and Muslim inmates respectively.

FORESTS :—The forests under State management are now being carefully preserved and let out for grazing and cutting of firewood in rotation. The Forests have been divided into 8 circles to admit of concentrated and careful supervision. The income is Rs. 2,75,000.

POLICE :—The Police force was once organised by Mr. Tomkins in 1903 and was once again reorganised by Mr. Lionel Tomkins in the year 1927. All his suggestions were sanctioned. The pay of the different members of the force has been doubled to what it was in the year 1903. Sir Lionel Tomkins in his recent report has stated that the efficiency and discipline of the Alwar force is superior to that obtained in the neighbouring districts.

JODHPUR

Bijai Singh
Bhim Singh 1793—1803
Regency :
Man Singh 1803—1843
Regency Chhatar Singh 1817—1818
Takht Singh 1843—1873
Jaswant Singh 1873—1895
Regency : Sir Pertap Singh 1895—1898
Sirdar Singh 1895—1911
Council of Regency 1911—1916
Sumer Singh 1911—1918
Council of Regeney 1918—1923
H. H. Sir Omed Singh Bahadur 1918

Jodhpur also called Marwar, is the largest State in Rajputana having an area of 34963 square miles. The country is sterile, sandy, and inhospitable. The northern and north western portion is a mere desert known as the *Thal*. There are some fertile lands in the neighbourhood of the Aravalli hills, which form the eastern boundary of the State.

Otherwise it is a dreary waste covered with sandhills.

The only important river is the Luni. The principal lake is the Salt Lake at Sambhar. The famous marble quarries of Makrana are situated in Jodhpur territory.

Under an arrangement made in 1885 the district of Merwara is administered by the British Government, but over it the Jodhpur Durbar still retains other rights. There are 4057 towns and villages in the rest of the State, the town of Sambhar being under the joint jurisdiction of the Jodhpur and Jaipur Durbars. The territory is divided into 23 districts.

Of the total population of 1841642, 83 p. c. are Hindus 8 per cent Mussulmans and the rest Jains and Animists.

RULER :—The Ruler is Major H. H. Maharajah Sir Umed Singh Bahadur who was born on 8th July 1903 and succeeded to the *gadi* on October 1918. He was invested with full ruling powers in January 1923.

ADMINISTRATION :—The STATE COUNCIL consists of H. H. the Maharaja, *President*; Lt. Col. C. J. Windham, *Vice-President* ; Maharaj Sri Fateh Singh, *Home Member* ; Rao Bahadur Thakur Mangal Singh of Pokaran *P. W. D.* Member; Mr. D. L. Drake —Brockman, *Revenue Member* ; Rai Bahadur Sardar J. S. Misra, *Judicial Member.*

THE ADVISORY COUNCIL consists of three Members as follows :

(1) Rao Bahadur Thakur Nathu Singh of Ras, (2) Rao Bahadur Girdhari Singh of Chandawal and (3) Thakur Devi Singh of Bhadrajun.

Of the 4030 villages in the State, only 690 are Khalsa or under the direct management of the Durbar and they occupy about one-seventh of the entire area of the State. The rest of the land is held by Jagirdars, bhumias, and inamdars.

MILITARY :— The Army is made up as follows Sardar Risala 657, Sardar Infantry 775, Band 39, Transport Corps— officer's and men 70, Horses 3, Mules 110, Carts 50.

The main wealth of the desert land consists of vast herds of camels, cattle and sheep which roam over the sandy wastes and thrive in the dry climate.

Forests cover an area of about 355 square miles mostly in the east and south east.

In the major portion of the State only one harvest is possible, consisting of bajra, jowar, moth, til, maize and cotton. The *rabi* crops, wheat, barley, gram and mustard seed is confined to

the fertile portion.

Weaving is an important village industry. Some parts are noted for their dyeing and printing. Brass and iron utensils, embroidered silk, marble toys are some of the other manufactures.

The Rajputana Malwa Railway runs for 114 miles in the State. The State has 455 miles of its own railway.

FINANCE :—The income in 1926—'27 was Rs. 1404200 and the expenditure over Rs. 100 lakhs.

Budget (Actuals) 1923—'24

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.
Land Revenue ...	1643421	Land Revenue ...	254031
Excise ...	891106	Excise and Salt ...	62257
Salt ...	1419170	Customs ...	223503
Railway ...	7596739	Railway ...	4023638
Customs ...	2137445	Stamps ...	8323
Stamps ...	193182	Bakiat ...	5164
Registration ...	13636	Registration ...	3437
Rekh and Chakri...	716648	Rekh and Chakri...	21555
Stationery and Printing ...	113083	Stationery and Printing ...	113888
Mint ...	26964	Mint ...	3192
Mining ...	97426	Mining ...	3733
Forest ...	111579	Forest ...	97256
Prisons ...	28109	Prisons ...	89841
Law and Justice ...	43074	Medical	196067
Medical ...	12648	Police and Cattle Pound ...	719657
Police and Cattle Pound ...	19631	Military ...	1182700
Military ...	104015	Electrical and Mechanical ...	388353
Electrical and Mechanical Dept....	259425	P. W. D. ...	498654
P. W. D. ...	29508	Hakumets ...	255721
Municipalities ...	27542	Municipalities ...	93793
Education ...	1242	Education ...	284492
Minor Depts. ...	28109		
Motor Garage ...	27168		85,29,255
Interest ...	1163454		
Exchange and Discount ...	55016		

Tribute and Assignments	...	13000
Miscellaneous	...	155093
		170,77,498

[*Reference may also be made to the Maharajah's and Viceroy's speeches p. 102 and p. 46.*]

GONDAL

Sagramji II d. 1869 — H. H. Maharajah Sir Bhagavat Singh [1869
Minority Administration 1869—1884

Gondal is one of the 1st class States of Kathiawar. It has an area of 1024 square miles and a population 167071. It pays a tribute of Rs. 110721. There are two lakes and seven rivers in the state. The language spoken is Guzerati.

RULER :—The Ruler is H. H. Thakore Sahib Sir Bhagvat Singhi who was born in October 1865 and succeeded to the Gadi in December 1869. He was educated at the Rajkumar College and at the University of Edenburgh where he took his medical degrees.

LAND REVENUE :—In Gondal, though assessment is liable to be revised every 30 years, it has not been changed during the present Ruler's time. The peasant enjoys right of full ownership. Gondal is reputed to have more cash owing peasants and the least number of indebted cultivators per square mile, than any where else in the country. Out of 646958 acres of cultivable and incultivable land about 25 p. c. is alienated and the cultivable waste forms only 3 p. c. of the total unalienated acreage. There are 7100 wells at present. Loans on easy terms are granted for the digging of new wells.

JUSTICE :—There are 8 Civil and Criminal Courts. Of these only the Huzur and Sar Nyayadhish Courts have appellate powers, the former only having additional revisionary powers. The Sar Nyayadhish is also the Sessions Judge and the Judge of the Bhayati Court.

MUNICIPALITIES :—The town of Gondal, Dhoraji, Upleta and Bhayavadar have each a Municipality. Of the total population about 40 p. c. resides in Municipal jurisdiction. There are 40 miles of Municipal roads, which are maintained at a cost of Rs. 24065 per year. Gondal is exceptionally fortunate in

having a plentiful supply of water, gravitating from the Veri Tank, which is a combined irrigation and town supply storage. There is no house tax, nor toll, nor octroi.

AGRICULTURE :—Of the food crops, bajri and jowar and next wheat, are the chief ones. Of the money crops the important ones are cotton and groundnut, the latter displacing the former to some extent owing to the former's fluctuating prices. A new variety of sugar cane has been introduced. Chili is exported. Mustard is popular. Fodder crops are grown and consumed locally.

Cow slaughter is prohibited in the State. Cattle breeding is encouraged by the supply of premium bulls.

IRRIGATION :—The irrigation tanks mentioned above water 33728 acres. The Gondal tank pays a return of 2·85 p. c. and the Panali Tank. 66 p. c.

TRADE :—The trade of Gondal is largely in land produce. This is in the hands of middlemen. On account of his better financial position the Gondal peasant is not in sore need of cooperative credit. Cooperative sale societies are slowly coming into existence.

INDUSTRIES :—There are many small home industries, e. g. furniture, toys, wood work, lacquer work, embroidery, ivory work. The anatomical models of the Art School are popular. Leather work, particularly shoes are exported to Africa.

There are 8 ginning factories, 4 cotton presses, 2 oil mills, 7 printing presses, 5 flour mills, one ice factory, one iron foundry and one pharmaceutical works. The silver Jubilee Technical Institute has a foundry, smithy, machine, carpentry, paint and erecting shops. Its workshops are spread over an area of 7 acres.

The Electricity Department is popularising the use of electricity.

EXCISE :- The policy of total prohibition is adopted for liquor and country spirits. But there is considerable smuggling of liquors and the administration is checking it. The consumption of opium is 35 grains per head. The article is received from the British Government and sold on their account.

PUBLIC WORKS :—Gondal road system is among the finest in India. Telephone works run to 240. miles. More roads, bridges and culverts are under construction. The total mileage of road is 280.

RAILWAYS :—Gondal owns 106. 24 miles, has a 6 anna share in 46. 21 miles of the J. R. Railway and works 37.22 miles of the Baroda State Railway. The capital invested is Rs. 117 lakhs.

MEDICAL RELIEF : - There are 3 hospitals and 4 dispensaries run by the State and 4 other institutions run by private bodies. A training class for dais is attached to Gondal Hospital. The annual cost of medical relief is Rs. 25000.

EDUCATION :—Out of 175 villages, 100 are provided with educational facilities. There are 163 institutions with 15248 pupils learning in them. The expenditure is Rs. 129218. The State thus spends without any educational cess or municipal tax about Re. 1 per head. Compulsory female education has been a success in spite of difficulties. Practical training is given to girls. The Grasia College has been started at an expense of over Rs. 10 lakhs for the benefit of the land holding classes. Facilities are provided for the education of adults, depressed classes and Mussalmans. By subscribing a large sum to the Fergusson College, Poona, the State has provided for the higher education of Gondal students.

POST AND TELEGRAPH :— There are 25 post offices and 9 telegraph stations.

FINANCE :—The main sources of revenue are the land, railways, and interest on the investment of savings. Taking the direct and indirect takings of the State from the people as the standard of incidence, it amounts only Rs. 10-per head.

Actuals 1925.

RECEIPTS	Rs.	EXPENDITURE	Rs.
All sources except Railways ...	3891707	Ordinary ...	2334051
Gondal Railway...	231059	Railway Capital outlay ...	473217
Jetalsar—Rajkot Railway ...	148253		2807268
Refund of Capital Outlay G. Ry. and J. R. R...	464569		
	4735588		

DUNGARPUR

Jaswant Singh
Regency: Dalpat Singh 1825
Udai Singh 1846—1898
Minority Administration
Maharval Bijai Singh 1898—1918
Minority Administration 1918
H. H. Maharwal Lakshman Singhi [1918.

GENERAL :—Dungarpur is in the South of Rajputana. The Som and the Mahi are the two main rivers but the former flows into the latter after a course of about 30 miles in Dungarpur territory. The other feeders of the Mahi are the Majam, the Vatrak, the Bhadar and the Moran. The area is about 1,447 square miles, most of which is taken up by hills, which are off-shoots of the Aravali Range, the back bone of Rajputana. The population numbered 1,89,272 in the last census.

The State pays a tribute of Rs. 17565—10 as.

No Railway traverses any part of the State. The nearest Railway stations are Udaipur and Talod 67 and 75 miles respectively from the Capital. There are metalled roads within the Municipal limits of the town.

RULER :—The Ruler is H. H. Rai Rayan Maharawal Sri Lachman Singh Bahadur who was born on 7th March 1908 and succeeded to the gadi on 15th November 1918.

ADMINISTRATION :—Owing to the minority of the Maharawal the Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States, continues to be in charge of the Administration and exercises powers of the Darbar.

Rai Sahib Pandit Kishen Nand was the Diwan of the State throughout the year. The personnel of the State Council was as follows :—

1. *President.* The Political Agent in his capacity as Administrator; *Vice-President* The Diwan; *Secretary* Pt. Ramcharan Mirsa Sardar Pratapsingh ; Mr. Murlidhar Bhargava, *Revenue Officer* ; Thakur Umaidsingh of Mandava ; Thakur Kishen Singh of Thakerda up to 6th August 1927 ; Thakur Sangaram Singh of Pieth from 7th August 1927 ; Gandhi Nathulal ; Davda Gulabchand ; Kotaria Kastarchand ; Mulla Mohommadali Bohra Members.

Review of Progress 1926—'27

LAND :—Nearly 500 square miles are under cultivation. The number of villages in the State is 778, including Jagir and Muafi villages. The total area under cultivation was 92,416 acres. Of this, Dofasli (twice cropped) area is 22,813 acres.

AGRICULTURE:—The commercial crops are Cotton, Tobacco, Poppy, Jira and methi. Poppy cultivation has now been discontinued and efforts are being made to replace it by other crops. Village forests mainly supply the needs of the agriculturists. Timber is given free for implements of husbandry, and on a nominal charge for building huts and houses. The inspection work of village forest area is done by Patwaries and Superior officers. Maize is the staple food of the poor. An embargo is placed on the export of food grains in the shape of prohibitive export duty with the result that prices are easy as compared with those in the neighbouring States. An experimental agricultural farm, for which an area of about 16½ bighas has been reserved in the Udaibihar Gardens, was started and Dehra-Dun and Pilibhit rice, sweet Juwar, groundnuts etc., from the experimental farm at Partabgrah were sown.

CUSTOMS:—The Customs tariff was revised from time to time according to variations in market prices with the result that the net income under customs and excise amounted in the year to Rs. 1,96,586 and 1,14.531 respectively. The total increase of the revenue under these heads amounted to Rs. 76,752. The following are some details:

Exports:—Rs. 1,47,754; Imports. Rs. 36,249; Fines etc. Rs. 13,637; Grazing fees, 887; Duty on opium, 640; Contribution by Municipality and Forests.

EXCISE:—The production of liquor in 1926—'27 amounted to 32114 L. P. gallons and the consumption 55884 gallons, The duty, license fee etc. amounted to Rs. 84995.

Abkari compensation to Jagirdars was distributed.

Opium is sold departmentally through Customs Nakas or Commission Agents. Its sale during the year was 3,051 lbs. and the income derived therefrom was Rs. 28,192.

FORESTS:—The income from the forest products during the year was Rs. 20,817. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 13,075. Special areas in different circles have been selected for the growth of valuable timber and fruit trees.

JUDICIAL:—The personnel of the Sabha was the same as in the previous years. The Dewan is the *Ex-officio* president of the Sabha and some State officials, Sardars and leading citizens are its members. The Sabha is vested with the powers of a Sessions Court on the criminal side and of a High Court on the Civil side. It is the highest appellate court under the Durbar.

All appeals against the judgments of the 2nd Class Magis.

trate and Munsiffs at Dungarpur and Sagwara are filed in this court. Jail and Izali Ghair were also supervised by him.

This department deals with cases relating to boundary disputes or cases between the subjects of Dungarpur and other States. Cases in which one of the parties is a resident of the Mahi Kantha or Rewa Kantha Agency are referred to the Border Court, as also cases in which both the parties are Bhils, either party belonging to Merwar or Idar. If the parties happen to be other than Bhills, then the cases between the subjects of the State and those of Merwar are referred to the Court of Vakils at Udaipur, which is about to be abolished.

ARMY :—There are 1 Subedar, 1 Jamadar, 1 Drill-master, 3 Havildars, 5 Naiks, 74 Sepoys and 2 buglers in the Vijaya Paltal. The expenditure on the Regiment amounted to Rs. 10, 416.

MEDICAL :—Besides a first rate and well equipped dispene sary at the Capital, there are branch dispensaries in charge of qualified Sub-Assistant Surgeons at Sagwara and Aspur.

PUBLIC WORKS :—With a view to maintaining the roads within the territories of the State in good order for motor and other conveyances, a system of issuing licenses and a road tax were introduced.

The Lakshman Canal from Edward Samand was opened by His Highness the Maharawal Bahadur in April 1927. The canal is about 9 miles long and is intended to irrigate 769 acres of land, i.e., 629 acres on the right bank and 140 acres on the left. The probable cost of the scheme is Rs. 63,255. The canal will also be utilized for water works in Dungarpur town for which tanks etc. are ready. The estimated income from works is Rs. 5,216.

A scheme for electric lighting of the town was also sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 53,056.

POST :—Dungarpur, Galiakote and Sagwara are served by combined Post and Telegraph Offices, and Sabla and Bankora by departmental offices. There is State Mail Service to Aspur, Ohambola and Kamba. The extention of postal facilities by opening new Post Offices in the interior of the country is under consideration of the Postal Department.

REVENUE :—The total revenue of the State amounts to Rs. 8,36,081-3-6, *i.e.*, Khalsa ... Rs. 6,51,071
Jagirs etc., ... Rs. 1.85,010

The expenditure under Khalsa was Rs. 5,63,028

EDUCATION :—The number of schools remained almost the same as last year. The total number of boys on the rolls of village schools was 1,032 of whom 737 were present giving an average attendance of 71 per cent. There are two private schools at Peith and Chitri imparting education to 94 boys. The Pinhey High School is recognised upto the Government High School standard by the United Provinces Board of Education. The average number on the roll was 652.

MUNICIPALITY :—The constitution of the Board has been overhauled and this provides for 6 elected and 6 nominated members with Public Works, Sanitation, Education, and Accounts committees in charge of professional experts.

In addition to the Central Board at the Capital there are two sub-committees at Sagwara and Gailakote, working under the control of the Central Board. There are 6 members, 3 nominated and 3 elected on the sub-committee at Sagwara, of which the President is the Munsiff there, and Vice-President, Seth Kishorelal, a local trader. Of the four members on the Galiakote sub-committee, 2 are nominated and 2 are elected. The Thanedar is the President and Seth Hukumchand Vice-President of the committee.

The lighting and sanitary arrangements at the Capital were defective but an extension of the Electric scheme and scheme for water supply were sanctioned. The works are nearing completion. Numerous petty repairs and small works were executed. The services of a Vaidya and Hakim are entertained by the Board to gave free treatment to the poor and sick. Cases of snake bite were numerous during the rains. The Board has however, encouraged the destruction of venomous reptiles by granting rewards. They also contributed a handsome amount towards the treatment of snake bite cases. Rs. 200 were contributed for Child Wellfare and Rs. 300 for maintenance of the Ducat Library.

FARIDKOT

Pahar Singh 1827—1 44
Wazir Singh 1849—1875
Bikram Singh 1875—1899
Balbir Singh 1899—1906
Brij Indar Singh 1906—1918
H. H. Raja Harindar Singh 1918.
Council of Administration

Faridkot in the Jullunder Division of the Punjab has an area of 642 Square Miles. It has two towns and 167 villages. The population is 150661. The territory is made up of two

of two separate parts the Athar a sandy treat of low fertility and the Uthar of a higher level. The latter is irrigated by the Sirhind Canal.

RULER: His Highness Raja Harindar Singh Sahib Bahadur of Faridkot State was born on 29th January, 1915. He succeeded to the Gaddi in December 1918 on the death of his late father.

Since November 1925, His Highness, with his brother, is receiving education at the Aitchison College, Lahore, where they both are making good progress in their studies.

ADMINISTRATION:—The Administration during the minority is being conducted by a Council of Administration consisting of five members. The President is Sardar Bahadur Indar Singh who enjoyed the complete confidence of His late Highness and is fully trusted by the Supreme Government.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT: There are 136 credit Societies, with share and working capitals amounting to Rs. 1,79,125 and Rs. 5,20 804 respectively, and 5160 members. There is also a Central Co-operative Bank at Faridkot, which is in a flourishing condition. The State has granted cash credit which finances the bank from time to time during financial stringency etc.

AGRICULTURE: Besides the Central Model Farm, there are Agricultural Societies operating in rural areas. By means of these, efforts are being made to secure improvement by demonstration and propaganda. State aid is granted liberally to secure promotion of agricultural prosperity and improvement of the conditions of cultivators. The sinking of wells, and breeding of good cattle is being encouraged, and for the former generous Taccavi loans have been advanced and for the latter bulls have been imported from Hissar. Cattle Breeding Societies have been established in the State Ilaqa.

EDUCATION: Primary Education is free. There are one High School, one A.V. Middle School, one Girls School, 4 Vernacular Middle Schools, and 54 Primary Schools. The percentage of expenditure is higher than in any other sister State in the province.

MEDICAL: Besides the well equipped Saddar Hospital and one Female Hospital at Faridkot there are outlying dispensaries in the important rural areas of the State, which afford medical relief to the sick on an extensive scale. In order to remove the long felt need, a new and up-to-date Hospital building is proposed to be constructed soon at Faridkot at a cost of about Rupees two lakhs, for which plans are in the course of preparation by a chartered architect.

COMMUNICATIONS : Communications have greatly improved. The Faridkot Darbar have sanctioned the construction of Kotkapura Muktsar Road within the State territory at a cost of about Rupees one lakh which is being constructed and will soon be completed. Faridkot is now connected with Ferozepore, Moga and Muktsar. The metalled roads are propely repaired and attended to, and are maintained in good condition. The markets have considerably been improved, and factories and cotton presses have sprung up as a result of the encouragement given towards the promotion of trade and commerce.

WATER WORKS and DRAINAGE : Faridkot, the Capital of the State has a modern system of water works and electric light, which were constructed at a considerable cost. Drainage scheme has been extended to Faridkot and Kotkapura towns at a cost of about four lakhs of rupees.

WADHWAN STATE

The State of Wadhwan is situated in the Eastern Kathiawar Agency of the Western India States Agency. The area is 242·6 square miles, and population 37946, the majority being Hindus. The State has 31 villages under its jurisdiction. It has also revenue rights over several villages and Wantas in the Ahmedabad Collectorate viz. 4 entire villages ; a seven annas share in the villages of Patna and Piprali, 4 Paekista Timbas in the Dhandhuka Taluka and 5 Wantas in the Viramgam and Sanad Talukas. It owns a four annas share in the village of Lakhavad under the Paliad Thana.

TRIBUTES :—The State pays to the British Government as under: Peshkashi Rs. 25922, Zortalbi Rs. 2682 and Ahmadabad Sukhdi Rs. 87.

LEGISLATION :—The State enacts its own laws. During the year under report, the following new Rules and laws were framed and put into force ; for (1) regulating the Cycle Traffic. (2) for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals as revised. (3) for the preservation of Trees. (4) about the Public conveyances. (5) The Provincial Insolvency Act.

MILITARY FORCE :—There is no Military force in the State.

CONSTITUTION OF COURTS.

There are Four Courts of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction in the State. 1. The Nagnesh Thandar Court. 2. The Nyayadhish Court. 3. The Sar Nyayadhish Court. 4. The Huzur Court.

HUZUR COURT :—Huzur Court is the Court of the highest authority in the state presided over by the Chief Karbhari, Bhimji Vaijnath Joshi Esquire, B.A., LL.B.

All Courts are subject to the General Control and authority of the Huzur Court.

CUSTOMS DUTY :—The rate of duty varies from ¾ to 2 per cent on the value of the articles imported or exported. Export duty is imposed only on articles of indigenous production, such as soap, hides etc., In order to give facilities to the people, the duty on yarn and khadi imported into the State has been abolished. Luggage of passengers is exempted from examination. The export duty on soap and dyed cloth up to the value of Rs. 2 is abolished. Export duty on cotton is levied Re. 1 per Bhar on machine ginned and as. 8 a Maund on hand-ginned cotton.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

The income of the State for the Samvat year 1983 was Rs. 714072 while the disbursements were Rs. 835343. The rise in expehditure was mainly due to the fact that the marriage of Kumar Shri Banesinhji, the brother of the Thakore Saheb was celebrated during the year under report, as well as purchase of a New Uttara at Rajkot.

EDUCATION :—Both Primary and Secondary education is imparted free in the whole State. The total number of public institutions is 31 as against 34 of the last year. Children of school going age were 15 per cent of the total population and nearly 9 per cent of them received education in various schools that is 93 per cent of the total population have education facilities provided for them at their own doors.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY :—Wadhwan cotton has a good reputation; wheat, jowari, bagri and gram are other crops. Wadhwan is known for its indigenous soap. There were 10 soap factories which exported soap worth about Rs. 12200. There are ginning mills, grinding mill and an oil mill. Weaving and dyeing is a common occupation.

MEDICAL :—The State maintains one Hospital and 3 dispensaries. The cost of the medical department was Rs. 13916.

P. W. D. :—The expenditure was Rs, 60371, out of which over Rs. 9000 were spent on roads.

GWALIOR

Mahadaji Scindia 1769—1794
Daulat Rao 1794—1827
Jankoji Rao Scindia 1827—1843
Regency : Tara Bai } 1843—1853
Council of Regency }
Jayagi Rao Scindia 1843—1886
Council of Regency 1886—1894 [1925
Maharaja Madhav Rao Scindia 1886—
Council of Regency 1925
H. H Maharaja Jayagi Rao 1925

The State has a total area of 25382 sq. miles and is composed of several detached sections, but may be roughly divided into two, the Gwalior or northern, and the Malwa section. The northern portion is a compact block. The Malwa section with an area of 8021 sq. miles is made up of several detached districts.

Physically the State falls into 3 natural divisions, viz, the plain, the plateau and the hilly tract. The plateau occupies about 70 p. c. of the whole State.

Two branches of the Vindhya range traverse the State. The most important rivers are the Chambal and its tributaries the Betwa and the Sind with its tributaries.

Gwalior contains many places of archaeological interest. Old Ujjain, Bhilsa at Behnagar, Udayagiri with its Buddhist remains and Hindu relics are famous. A series of Buddhist viharas exist at Bagh. Mediaeval Hindu and Jain architecture is represented at Bagh, Gwalior, Gyaraspur, Narod, and Udayapur, while Muhammedan work is seen at Chanderi, Mandasor, Narwar, Gohad and Gwalior.

The population is 3195476 of which 84 per cent are Hindus, 7 per cent Animists, 6 per cent Mussulmans and 2 per cent Jains. Christians number about a thousand.

A great diversity of languages exists. Malwi is the chief language in the western districts, Bundeli in Bhander and Bhilsa districts, and Urdu is used by 18 per cent all over the State. A dialect of western Hindi called Tonwarghar is also spoken.

Of the total area 5587 square miles or 22 per cent have been alienated in grants.

RULER :—The Ruler is H. H. Maharaja George Jayaji Rao Scindia who was born in June 1916 and succeeded to the gadi in June 1925.

ADMINISTRATION :—The administration is conducted by a Council of Regency with the Regent H. H. the Senior Maharani as President.

The members of the Council are (1) Sir Appaji Rao Shitole (2) Col. K. N. Haksar (*Political*) (3) Rao Sahib Mulye (*Education*)

(4) Nawab Sultan Ahmed Khan (5) General Rajwade (6) Rao Bahadur R. J. Bhide (*Finance*) (7) Moulvi Abdul Karim Khan (*Law and Justice*) (8) Cap. Bapa Rao Pawar (*Agriculture*) (9) Shrimant Khase Sahib Pawar (10) Major Hashmat Ullah Khan (*Public Works*).

For administrative purposes the State is divided into two large portions : northern Gwalior comprising 7 districts—Gwalior, Gird, Bhind, Sheopur, Tonwarghar, Isagarh, Bhilsa, and Narwar ; and the Malwa *prant* comprising four districts Ujjain, Mandasor, Shajapur and Amjhera. The *zillas* are subdivided into pargannas.

The Sar Subah is in charge of several districts, and under him are the Subahs each controlling a district. The pargannas are in charge of Kamasdars.

The Sadr Adalat corresponds to the High Court. The Prant Adalat takes the place of the Sessions Court in British India. The Sadr Amins are first class magistrates. There are besides Jagir Courts.

There are five main classes of tenure in the State (1) Guaranteed *Thakurs* possess land in the State under guarantee from the British Government, (2) *Jagirdars* hold directly from the Durbar and often exercise limited, judicial and administrative powers. (3) Tankadars and Istimrardars hold on a permanent quit-rent. (4) *Muafidars* enjoy rent-free grants, which are subdivided into devasthan grants for the upkeep of temples, the dharmada and padarakh, religious and charitable grants (5) *khalsa* area is directly under State management.

AGRICULTURE :—The net area sown in the year 1927—'28 was 4341593 acres. Forests occupied 1726266 acres. The chief food grains raised were wheat and jowar each on an area of over 11 hundred thousand acres. The other food grains in order were, gram, bajra, maize etc. Of the oilseeds Til occupied the largest area covering over 2 hundred thousand acres. Cotton was raised on 459082 acres. Opium was grown on 12333 acres.

AGRICULTURE :—The Agriculture Department of the State conducts Central Experimental Farms, Demonstration Villages, District Educative propaganda, Agricultural Research, Agricultural Engineering experiments and cattle Breeding Farms.

IRRIGATION :—The number of irrigation works is 864. Canals, tanks and wells irrigated nearly 2 hundred thousand acres. The budget allotment for 1926—'27 was Rs. 975615.

Projects for water works for Lashkar, Gwalior and Morar and for Drainage for Lashkar have been started. Also the Parbati Project.

The Gwalior Light Railway, a local State line runs for 185 miles from Gwalior north east to Bhind and south west to Sipri with a branch to Sabalgarh. The other lines are:

Nagda—Muttra; Baroda—Ujjain; Khandwa—Ajmere; Bhopal to Ujjain; Bina—Baran; G. I. P. main line.

The total mileage is 464.

MEDICAL RELIEF:—The number of hospitals and dispensaries in 1926—'27 was 99. Ayurvedic and Unani treatment are provided in addition to the allopathic system. The Child and maternity welfare work is carried on on a large scale. There were 218 women under training in the *Dais* training class. A sum of Rs. 10744 has been allotted for this purpose. The other institutions are Leper Asylum and Tuberculosis Sanitorium both at Ujjain, and Lunatic Asylum at Lashkar.

A new post of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner was created to look after sanitary work. The Municipalities are being induced to pay increasing attention to this duty. Propaganda work through films, lectures, exhibitions etc., has been organised.

The budget allotment is over Rs. 4 lakhs.

CO-OPERATIVE:—The number of Societies in 1926—'27 was 2895 agricultural and 45 non-agricultural and the members 42536 and 641 respectively. The total working capital of both was nearly Rs. 46 lakhs

The Co-operative Banks have a membership of 3544 individuals and 2569 Societies. Their share capital amounted Rs. 579950 and their working capital to Rs. 5699603. Though the movement is making steady progress, it still depends upon Government help to a very large extent.

There are 11 District Banks.

PANCHAYET BOARDS:—The number of Panchayet Boards was 144. The aggregate value of suits filed during the year was Rs. 451096. The main function of the Board is to bring about amicable settlement of cases.

SALT:—The salt revenue is governed by an agreement of 1878 by which the Darbar undertook not to open any new salt works, nor to allow more than 1930 tons a year to be manufactured at existing works. At the same time it was agreed that none of the salt so manufactured should be exported from the State, and that no salt should be imported, except such as

had paid duty in British India, such salt being admitted free of any further tax. In return, the Government of India pays a yearly sum of 3·1 lakhs as compensation.

EDUCATION :—The number of Schools and scholars were respectively 1153 and 56400. The budget allotment was Rs. 12160000.

There were 207 students in the Victoria College.

GIRLS EDUCATION : —The number of girls in the Primary Schools was 5481, and 1944 in the Secondary Schools.

The Training Schools for males and females contained 31 and 75 respectively.

The special schools are Sardars School, Sardars' Daughters School, Music School, Customs Training Class, Mahratta High School, Technical Institute.

MUNICIPALITIES :—The number of the Municipalities was 34. They look after certain duties regarding the roads, sanitation, lighting, water supply, education and medical relief

PATIALA

Karim Singh 1813—1845
Narindar Singh 1845—1862
Council of Regency 1862—1870
Maharajah Mohindra Singh 1862—1876
Council of Regency 1876—1890
Rajindar Singh 1876—1900
Council of Regency 1900—1910
H H. Mahar ajah Sir Bhupindra Singh 1900—

The Patiala State contains a main block in Eastern Punjab and some scattered portions further north, while in its territory are scattered small tracts belonging to other States and to British India. The chief river is the Ghaggar. There are a few minor streams. The total area is 5,932 square miles.

The State contains 14 towns and 3,580 villages and is divided into 5 districts. The population is 14,99,739 of which 55 per cent. are Hindus, 22 per cent. Sikhs, who are slightly less than Mussulmans. There are about 3000 Jains.

RULER:—The Ruler is H. H. Maharajah Sir Bhupindra Singh who was born in 1891 and succeeded to the gadi in November 1900.

ADMINISTRATION :—His Highness is assisted by a Cabinet composed of: Sardar Mir Maqbool Mahmood ; Nawab Liaqat Hayat Khan; Mr. L. F. Rushbrook Williams and others.

The State is divided into 5 districts each under a *Nazim*, who exercises executive powers and has subordinate to him two

or three *Naib* (deputy) *Nazims* in each *Nizamat.*

The principal foodgrains cultivated are gram, barley, wheat and maize. Other crops are tobacco, cotton, turmeric.

The State exports grain in large quantities principally wheat, gram, rapeseed, millet and pulses, raw cotton and yarn, saltpetre and lime. It imports raw and refined sugar, rice, piece goods and various other manufactures.

The chief sources of water supply are wells and irrigation canals. The latter are the Sirhind canal, and the Hissar branch of the Western Jumna Canal.

The North Western Railway passes through the State. Also the Rajpura Bhatinda branch, the Ludhrana-Jakhal branch. A mono rail tramway connects Basi with Sirhind.

The postal arrangements of the State are governed by the convention of 1884 as modified in 1900, which established a mutual exchange of all postal articles between the British Post Office and the State post. The Ordinary British Stamps, surcharged 'Patiala State' are used.

The Panchayet System of Patiala started in 1902 has proved a success until now it is one of the important features of the State.

There is a gradation of law courts from the Tahsildar's Court up to the Chief Court. In certain cases appeals lie to the *Ijlas-i-Khas* (or the Court of the Maharajah) or to the Foreign Minister. Certain of the Jagirdars are exempted from the jurisdiction of the ordinary Courts and can appeal to the Foreign Minister.

No distillation of liquor is permitted except at the central distillery. The State receives from the British Government its requirements of opium.

Owing to the efforts of the present Maharjah, various game birds are reared in the State forests.

The State possesses a well equipped system of hospitals and dispensaries. A new medical programme was announced in 1928. Four qualified lady doctors have been appointed. Separate arrangements for female patients in every district of the State is to be provided. The equipment of the first class hospitals is to be vastly improved. It is expected that in 5 years every town with a population of over 3200 will have medical aid on the spot.

EDUCATION:—There are at present 7 High Schools, 21 Middle Schools, 238 Primary Schools and 1 College. They provide education for 15,213 pupils which is 1 per cent of the population.

The State does not charge any fees in the primary Schools or in the College.

The State Government has decided that all additional incomes derived from fees should be earmarked for the development of education in the State. Additional grants have been sanctioned for providing 5 additional Schools every year for the next 5 years.

MILITARY :—The Army consists of Lancers, Infantry, Artillery, Transport Train, Horse guard, Foot, motor machine Gun section.

FINANCE :—The revenue is Rs. 1,28,50,000.

BHARATPUR.

Ranjit Singh 1776—1805
Randhir Singh 1805—1823
Baldeo Singh 1823—1825
Regency · Rani
Council of Regency
Balwant Singh 1835—1853
Council of Regency 1853—1871
Jaswant Singh 1853—1893
Ram Singh 1893—1900
Council of Administration 1900—1908
H. H Sir Kishan Singh 1900—1929

Bharatpur State has an area of 1982 square miles and lies at the North East of Rajputana. Parts of the western and north-eastern frontiers are hilly. The principal rivers are the Banganga, the Gambhir, Kakand and Ruparel. *Bands* have been laid across the river to dam water for irrigation purposes.

The population of the State is 436437 of whom over 80 per cent are Hindus, and about 18 p. c. Mussulmans. The languages mainy spoken are: Braj Basha a dialect of Western Hindi and Mewati and one of the four groups of Rajastaani.

RULER :—The Ruler is Lt. Col. H. H. Maharajah Sir Kishan Singh who was born in October 1899 and succeeded to the gadi in 1900. His Highness died at Delhi on March 27. 1929.

The Heir-Apparent is Maharaj Kumar Sri Brijendra Singhi.

The Dewan is Mr. D. G. Mackenzie I. C. S.

The revenue of the State in 1924—'25 was Rs. 4559379 and the expenditure Rs. 5696261.

The number of towns and villages is 1302. Of the total area, nearly one fifth is uncultivable, consisting chiefly of forests, hills, grass preserves, roads, rivers, villages,

The chief crops are bajra, jowar, gram, barley wheat, and cotton. Bansi Patarput is famous for its sandstone quarries which yield about 14000 tons annually.

There are about 170 irrigation works, *bands* and canals, which are maintained by the Public Works Department.

The Rajputana Malwa Railway runs for about, 33 miles through the State. Cawnpore Achnera branch of the same Railway also passes through the State.

MILITARY :—The strength of the Army is Infantry 1481. A machine gun section is to be organised.

PARTABGARH

Sawant Singh 1775—1844
Dalpat Singh 1844—1864
Udai Singh 1864—1890
H. H. Sir Ragunath Singh 1890—

Partabgarh State lies in the south of Rajputana between Udaipur and Ratlam States. It is an open level territory except for the north-west which is rocky and hilly. The area is 886 square miles and revenue Rs. 595147.

The population is 67114 of whom more than 90 p. c. are Hindus, over 20 p. c. Animist Bhils aud 9. p. c. Jains.

The chief language spoken is Malwi.

RULER :—The Ruler is H.H. Maharawat Sir Ragunath Singh who was born in 1858 and ascended the gadi in 1890.

The Dewan is Mr. D. D. Mehta. The other officials are Babu Mohan Lal Agarwal *Judicial Officer* ; Shah Manak Lal *Secretary, Raj-Sabha.*

The State is divided into 3 districts, Partabgarh Magra and Sagtherli. There are 413 towns and villages,

The principal crops are wheat, sugarcane, maize, jowar, gram and barley. Poppy is extensively cultivated. The principal exports are grain and opium, and the imports are cotton cloth and salt.

The *Raj Sabha* is the highest court of the State and consists of 11 members. It hears appeals against the Sadr Court. When presided over by the Ruler, its powers are absolute. The Sadr Criminal and Civil Court, besides hearing appeals against the decisions of Hakims takes up cases beyond their powers, the presiding officer being a first class magistrate. The lowest courts are those of the Hakims who are second or third class magistrates.

KARAULI

Manik Pal 1772—1804
Harbaksh Pal 1804—1837
Pratap Pal 1837—1850
Narasingh Pal 1850—1852
Madan Pal 1854—1886
Maharaja Bhanwar Pal 1886—1927
H. H. Maharaja Bhom Pal 1927

Karauli lies in the east of Rajputana. It is bounded on the north by Bharatpur, on the North west and west by Jaipur, on the south and south-east by Gwalior and on the east by Dholpur. The country is rugged being cut up by low sandstone hills. The river Chambal forms the Southern boundary. The other rivers are Banas, Morel and Panchnad.

RULER :—The Ruler is H. H. Maharajah Bhompal Deo Bahadur Yadukul Chandra Bal who was born in June 1866 and succeeded to the gadi in August 1927.

STATE COUNCIL :—The Maharajah is assisted by a State Council composed of Rao Sahib Pandit Shanker Sheth *Chief Minister* and Rai Sahib M. Jugal Kishore, *Judicial and Home Member*.

The area of the State is 1242 square miles. The number of towns and villages is 437. The territory is divided into 5 tehsils viz, Karauli, Jirota, Machilpur, Mandrael and Utgir.

The population of the State is 133730, nearly 94 p. c. of whom are Hindus. The languages spoken are dialects of Western Hindi.

In the highlands the soil is clayey and the slopes of the hills are embanked into successive steps or terraces. Here rice is grown and then barley or gram. The fields are irrigated from tanks excavated on the tops of the hills. The crops grown in the lowlands are bajra, moth. On the banks of the Chambal, wheat, barley and gram are grown.

The gunny cloth of Karauli, made from san hemp is well known and is exported to the neighbouring markets. The chief exports are cotton, ghi, opium, cummin seed, rice and other cereals, while the chief imports are piece goods, sugar, gur, salt and indigo.

There is no railway in the State.

The Council is the highest Court in the State. It hears appeals against the orders of the Judicial Officer. The Judicial Officer hears appeals against the orders of the Tahsildar and has also its own powers.

Of the 436 villages, 204 are khalsa and 232 are Muafi, the latter of which is held under different tenures. One of these is

is tenure of the Thakurs or nobles who pay as a tribute a fixed sum.

No salt is manufactured in the State, nor is any tax of any kind levied on this commodity. By the agreement of 1882 the Maharaja receives annually Rs. 5000 from the British Government as compensation as well as 50 maunds of Sambhar Salt free of cost or duty.

Education is free. There is one High School and several primary schools.

There are about a dozen hospitals and dispensaries.

The Municipality was constituted in 1884 and looks after the paving and lighting of sheets and the general conservancy of the town.

The revenue of the State is Rs. 792000.

DHOLPUR

Keerut Singh
Bhagwant Singh 1836—1873
Nihal Singh 1873—1901
Regency 1901—1905
Rana Ram Singh 1905—1911
Council of Regency 1911—1913
H. H. Maharajah Sir Udai Bhan Singh [1911

Dholpur is the eastern most State of Rajputana. Its area is 1155 square miles. The country is open and level in the north, but elsewhere consists for the most part of low hills and ravines. A range of sandstone hills runs from near the capital in a south westerly direction. The river Chambal flows along the entire southern and eastern borders of the State. The Banganga and the Parbati are other rivers.

The population is 230188 of whom more than 92 per cent are Hindus and 6 p. c. Mussulmans.

The language is mainly Hindi.

RULER :—The Ruler is Lt. Col. H. H. Maharajah Sir Udaibhan Singh who was born in February 1893 and succeeded to the gadi in 1911. He was invested with full ruling powers in 1913.

ADMINISTRATION :—His Highness is assisted by Secretaries for the different departments as follows :

Babu Kanoo Mal, *Judicial Secretary* ; Rai Bahadur Kunj Behari Lal, *Revenue Secretary* ; Pandit Kaladhar Tewari, *Financial Secretary* ; Mr. M. Dina Dayal, *Personal Secretary*.

There are 543 towns and villages in Dholpur. The State is divided into five tahsils viz., Gird, Bari, Baseri, Kolari, and

Rajakhera and the estate of Sir Muttra.

About three-fourths of the State is Khalsa and the rest is held on special tenures by individuals or charitable and religious institutions.

The principal crops are bajra, moth, jowar, cotton, wheat, gram and barley.

Irrigation is mainly from wells. The biggest irrigation work is called the Ram Sagar. The Courts follow generally the codes of British India. Appeals from the Tahsildars lie to the Nazim and from him to the Judicial Officer. The Court called the *Ijlas khas* composed of the different Secretaries can interfere when it deems fit in the exercise of its powers of revision. This Court is the highest in the State and is presided over by the Maharana himself.

Very little poppy is grown in Dholpur and the export of opium into British territory is prohibited by the salt agreement of January 1879. Under rules issued in 1902 opium can be imported only on passes granted by the Durbar, and cultivators can sell only to license-holders. By the same agreement manufacture of salt is prohibited and no duty of any kind is leviable on it ; as compensation, the State receives from Government Rs. 6000 yearly and 300 maunds of Sambhar salt free of cost and duty.

MILITARY :—The Infantry consists of 165 men and the Saphers and Miners is 75 strong.

REVENUE :—The revenue is Rs. 1880000.

[*Reference may also be made to the Maharajah's Speech pp.* 110—113.]

KISHENGARH

Kalyan Singh 1797—1832
Mokhan Siugh 1832—1840
Prithivi Singh 1840—1879
Sardul Singh 1879—1900
Regency 1900—1905
Madan Singh 1900—1926
H. H. Maharajah Yagnarain Singh 1926—

Kishengarh State lies almost in the centre of Rajputana. The territory consists of two narrow strips of land separated from each other and 3 small isolated patches each containing a village or two. The northern and larger of these tracts is for the most part sandy and is crossed by three parallel ranges of hills. The southern portion is generally flat and fertile. The rivers are Rupnagar which empties itself into the Sambhar Lake, while the Mashi and the Dain flow into the Banas.

RULER :—The Ruler is H. H. Maharajah Yagnarain Singh who was born in January 1896 and succeed to the gadi in November 1926

STATE COUNCIL :—H. H. the Maharaja is the President of Council. The other members are Rao Bahadur Thakur Rup Singh Powar, *Chief Minister* and Judicial Member; Rai Sahib Purohit Shridar, *Revenue Member;* Rao Sahib Thakur Ranjit Singh, *Public Works Member;* Lala Magan Lal, Additional Member.

The area of the State is 858.89 miles. It has 221 towns and villages and is divided into the five districts or *hukumats* of Arain, Bandar Sindri, Kishangarh, Rupnagar and Sarwar. The first four form the northern portion of the territory.

The population of the State is 7,77,34 of whom more than 87 p. c. are Hindus. Mussulmans and Jains form the rest.

In the north there is practically only one harvest the Kharif, the principal crops being bajra, jowar, mung, and moth. In the centre there are several irrigation works. The crops are maize, *til*, barley, wheat gram and cotton. Excellent crops are gathered both in autumn and spring in the South.

The principal minerals are garnets near Sarwar. The Silora stone quarries near the capital yield slates for roofing and flooring. The white marble quarries at Tonkra supplied material for the Victoria Memorial at Calcutta. A pink variety is found at Narwar. A black mineral paint discovered in 1886 has been successfully tried on the Rajputana Malwar and Jodhpur Bikaner Railways and ocean steamers.

The indigenous industries consist of the manufacture of chintzes and coloured cloths, lace, drinking vessels and bottles made of khas khas grass. The establishment of mills and factories has been encouraged.

The Rajputana-Malwa railway traverses the northern portion of the State. Besides the British Post Offices, the Darbar has also its own system.

The State Council is the highest court. It hears special appeals, exercises general supervision and when presided over by the Maharaja can pass death sentences. Besides this there are the Appellate Court, the Small Cause Court, the District Magistrates Courts, and the Jakims Courts.

In literacy Kishengarh stands fourth among the Rajputana States. There are over 90 educational institutions one of these being the Maharajaha High School.

The State possesses one hospital and some dispensaries.

In 1867 a sum of Rs. 20,000 a year was granted by the British Government as compensation for the loss of transit duties owing to the introduction of railway. In 1879 a further sum of Rs. 25,000 a year was granted as compensation for suppressing the manufacture of salt and abolishing customs duties of every kind on all articles except spirits, opium, and intoxicating drugs.

The revenue of the State is Rs. 7,50,000. The chief soruces of revenue are land, customs, cotton mill nnd presses

JAISALMER

Maharawal Mudraj 1762—1820
Gaj Singh 1820—1846
Ranjit Singh 1846—1864
Bairi Sal 1864—1891
Regency 1891—1903
Syam Singh (Salivahan 1891—1914
H. H Maharawal Shri Sir Jawahar Singhji Bahadur 1914—

Jaisalmer is the most western of the Rajputana States. Its area is 16,062 square miles. The country is almost entirely a sandy waste forming part of the Great Indian Desert. The general appearance is that of an interminable sea of sand hills. The villages are few and far between, sparsely populated and consist as a rule of a few circular huts collected round a well of brackish water. A small stream called the Kakni after flowing for 17 miles forms a lake.

The population is 67701. About 70 per cent. are Hindus. the rest being Mussulmans, Animists and Jains. The languages spoken are Marwari and Sindhi.

RULER :—The Ruler is H. H. Maharawal Sir Jawahar Singh who was born in November 1882 and succeeded to the gadi in June 1914.

ADMINISTRATION :—The *Dewan* is Rao Bahadur Murerji Raoji Sapat of Khero. The other officers are : Bakshi Des Raj, *Foreign officer ;* Prohit Chandan Mal, *Home Office;* Thakuran Raj Sri Gopal Singhji, *Military and Police ;* Vyas Sagatmai. *Revenue Office ;* Lala Sanmukram S. Vakil *Chief Judge.*

Save in the few places where water can be stored, only rain crops such as bajra, Jowar, mung, moth and til are grown. Camels are used for ploughing. In favourable seasons the produce is just sufficient for the immediate wants of the people. Wells being 250 feet in depth on an average cannot be used for irrigation. Irrigation is carried on to a small extent from

kharins or shallow depressions into which rain water flows. Since 1892 about Rs. 65,000 has been spent in constructing and repairing kharins.

The wealth of the rural population consists almost entirely in the herds of camels, cattle, sheep and goats.

Salt is found in several localities, but by an agreement of 1879 with the British Government, its produce is limited to 15,000 maunds entirely for local use.

No railways traverse the State.

Education is free. The State runs a few schools and indigenous schools are managed by Jain priests.

The State possesses a hospital and a lunatic asylum.

The revenue is Rs. 3,82,000. The revenue is mostly paid in kind. Of the 471 villages, 239 are khalsa and the rest are held by Jagirdars or as other grants.

There are criminal and civil courts. The Dewan hears appeals against the orders of the lower courts.

JIND

Bhag Singh 1789—1819
Fateh Singh 1819—1822
Sangat Singh 1822—1834
Sarup Singh 1837—1864
Raghubir Singh 1864—1887
Council of Regency 1887—1899
H. H. Maharajah Sir Ranbir Singh [1887—

Jind is one of the Phulkian States of the Punjab. Its total area of 1332 square miles is scattered into three distinct groups corresponding to its three tahsils Sangrur, Jind and Dadri. The first of these in which lies the present capital of the State, Sangrur is interspersed among the territories of Patiala and Nabha. Jind is surrounded by British Districts. The State for the most part consists of level plains.

RULER :—The Ruler is Col. H. H. Maharajah Sir Ranbir Singh who was born in October 1879 and succeeded to the gadi in 1887. He was invested with full ruling powers in 1899.

ADMINISTRATION of the State is divided between four departments viz, (1) Foreign Affairs and Education, (2) Bakshikhana and Military, (3) Justice, (4) Finance, Excise and Revenue. The heads of these departments sitting together form a State Council known as the *Sadr Ala* to which each of the members is individually subordinate. The Council is controlled by the Ruler.

In each nizamat, the nazim and tahsildars exercise judicial powers. The nazim corresponds to a District Magistrate and from his decisions appeals lie to the *Sadr Adalat*. Further appeals lie to the *Sadr Ala* which is subordinate to the *Ijlas-i-khas* or Court of the Raja.

The State has a population of 308183, nearly three fourths of whom are Hindus and only 10·6 per cent Sikhs. The remainder are Mussulmans and Jains.

There are 7 towns and 439 villages. The two Nizamats are Sangrur and Jind, the latter comprising Jind and Dadri.

Sangrur is watered by the Sirhind Canal in which the State owns a 7·6 per cent share. Jind is irrigated from the Hansi branch of the Western Jumna Canal. The Ghaggar river and other streams supply water for some other areas.

The principal crops are wheat, barley, gram, mustard, cotton, sugarcane according to the locality and the season.

The famous Hariana breed of cattle are found close to Dadri town. Camels and milch buffaloes too are bred and are popular outside.

Apart from the extension of canals, the State has since 1891 advanced grants for the construction of wells for irrigation and drinking purposes. There is a State bank in each tahsil, by which advances are made at half the ordinary rates of interest.

The manufacture of gold and silver ornaments is of some importance as also leathern and wood work, cotton cloth and rude pottery. The towns of Sangrur and Dadri are noted for their leathern goods, shoes, harness and well gear. Embroidery is done by women.

The Ludhiana–Dhuri–Jakhal Railway was opened in 1901, the State finding four fifths of the Capital for its construction. It is managed by the North Western Railway in return for 55 per cent of the gross earnings. The Southern Punjab Railway also passes through the State.

The revenue is Rs. 28 lakhs. The principal sources, besides land revenue are canals, railways and stamps. The principal heads of expenditure are army, canals, public works, police.

The postal arrangements are similar to those of Patiala.

Opium is supplied by the British Government. The duty paid on this opium is refunded to the State with the object of securing the co-operation of the officials in the suppression of smuggling.

The proportion of literate persons to the population is 2 8 p.c. There are 4 secondary and several primary schools.

There are 3 hospitals and 6 dispensaries.

The Army consists of Cavalry and Infantry numbering in all 962.

BHOPAL

Founder: Dost Mohammed 1709—1740
Wazir Mahomed 1805—1816
Nazar Mahomed Khan 1816—1818
Regency: Qudsia Begum
Jehangir Mahomed Khan 1837—1844
Regent Fauzdar Mahommed Khan 1844—1847
Regency: Secunder Begum 1847—1859
Ruler: Secunder Begum 1859—1868
Shah Jehan Begum 1868—1901
H. H. Sultan Jahan Begum 1901—1926
H H. Nawab Sikander Khan 1926.

Next to Hyderabad, Bhopal is the most important Muhammadan State in India. Its territory is comprised in one compact block with an area of 6902 square miles and forms the eastern end of the Malwa plateau. South of the State lies the main line of the Vindhya mountains. From these hills flow numerous streams northwards. The Narbada and its tributaries water the valley south of the great range. Two large lakes afford an ample supply of water to the City and the surrounding country. Stones quarried from the hills are of great economic value.

Sanchi famous for its Buddhist Stupa is in the State. Scattered throughout are numerous ancient forts.

RULER:—The Ruler is Lt. Col. H. H. Nawab Sikander Muhammad Hamidulla Khan Bahadur who was born in September 1894 and succeeded his mother in May 1926.

ADMINISTRATION:—H. H. the Nawab is assisted by a State Council composed as follows:

President and Revenue Member: Sir O. V. Bosanquet; *Member, Robkari Khas*: Moulvi Syed Liakat Ali; *Member of Public Health and Education*; Dr. Sahibzada Saiduzzafar Khan; *Member for Finance and P. W. D.* Raja Oudh Narain Bisayya; *Army Member*: Col. H. C. S. Ward.

LEGISLATURE:—A Legislative Council was established in 1927.

The population of the State is 692448 of whom 73 per cent are Hindus, 14 p. c. Animists, and 13 p. c. Mussulmans. In Bhopal City the Mussulman element largely predominates.

The languages prevalent are Western Hindi, Malwi, and Urdu.

The chief Kharif crops are jowar, maize, urd, tuar, mung, kodon and bajra. The Rabi crops are wheat, gram, and barley with poppy linseed and sugarcane. Poppy is an important crop.

Prohibition of liquor traffic was tried in the State for some years and found a failure. The policy was accordingly abandoned in 1928.

The chief minerals are the sandstones met with in many places which have been extensively used in the construction of the Sanchi stupa. Lime and ironstone are worked to some extent.

The jewellery of Bhopal and the cloth of Sehore are famous. Coarse cloth and woollen blankets are manufactured in the large towns.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway passes through the State. There are also other lines from Bhopal to Ujjain and Bhopal to Itarsi.

For administrative purposes the State is divided into three districts.

The Judicial system is based on the British model. All matters of a religious nature and civil cases requiring the issuing of a *fatwa* or opinion on a point of Muhammadan Law are referred to the State *Kazi*, from him to the *Mufti*. A High Court has been established with three Judges.

MILITARY :—The forces consist of two Motor Machine Gun sections ; Bhopal Lancers 141 ; Bhopal Sultania Batallion 749 ; Bhopal Sultania Transport 64 ; Waliahad Own Infantry 78 ; Gohar-i-Tar Own Compauy 165.

The Rulers of Bhopal are great patrons of learning, Their donations for institutions outside are numerous. His Highness is an enthusiastic supporter of Mr. S. R. Das's Public School Scheme for which he offered site, grants and other facilities in Bhopal. There is a High School in Bhopal and about a hundred secondary and primary Schools.

Medical relief is dispensed in about 40 hospitals and dispensaries.

Budget, 1927—'28.

Receipt	Rs.	Expenditure	Rs.
Land Revenue (*Inclusive of* Rs. 20,00,000 *Jagir and Muafis*) ...	50,66,150	Refunds and Drawbacks ...	20,000

	Rs.
Stamps ...	1,12,200
Excise ...	4,11,100
Customs ...	13,76,000
Local Boards ...	340
Forests ...	2,63,500
Registration ...	4,600
Investments ...	82,873
Justice ...	14,150
Jails ...	1,600
Police ...	17,500
Education ...	400
Medical ...	1,215
Scientific and other Minor Departments.	4,535
Public Works and Irrigation ...	18,300
Stationery and Printing ...	39,000
Miscellaneous ...	90,000
Railways ...	5,50,000
Total ...	80,54,153

	Rs.
Assignments and Compensation (*Inclusive of Rs. 20,00,000 Jagirs and Muafis*) ...22,10,738†	
Land Revenue ...	6,27,999
Stamps ...	4,000
Excise & Customs.	1,36,849
Municipal Grants ...	2,67,802
Forests ...	1,60,068
Telephones ...	4,398
General Administration ...	3,79,981
Justice ...	1,26,565
Jails ...	65,536
Police ...	3,62,251
Education ...	3,19,584
Ecclesiastical ...	1,24,814
Medical ...	2,04,711
Political * ...	1,63,700
Minor Departments.	1,29,335
Karkhanas ...	96,566
State Stores ...	45,411
Mansabs, Annuities, and Pensions ...	4,39,400
Public Works and Irrigation ...	5,56,947
Stationery and Printing ..	60,717
Military ...	6,43,027
Ruler's Expenses :—	
(*a*) His Highness' sonal Staff ...	60,561
(*b*) H. H. the Begam-mother's P. Staff ...	24,814
(*c*) Civil List ...	3,24,962
Ceremonials ...	30,070
State Guests ...	31,833
Charitable endowments ...	88,216

Miscellaneous	...	1,49,300
Reserve	...	50.000
Commerce and Industries	...	27,008
Total	...	79,36,163

(*a*) Investments in Government of India Securities.
†Includes cash payment of Rs. 2,89,262 to Her Highness the Begam-Mother in addition to Jagir.
Includes contingent contribution.

KALAT

Kalat State in Baluchistan occupies the whole of the centre and south west of the province and has an area of 71593 square miles with the exception of the portion occupied by Les Bela State. With the exception of the plains of Kharan, Kacchi and Dasht in Makran, the country is wholly mountainous. The coast line on the South stretches for about 160 miles. The chief port in Pasni. The State includes also a portion of the Indus alluvial plain. The climatic conditions vary greatly.

Kalat is divided into 5 main divisions : Kanchi, Sarawan, Thalawan, Makran and Kharan. The population is 328281. The majority of the people are Sunni Muhammedans. The traders consist of Hindus and a few Khojas on the coast. Except in Makran and Kharan the people are organised into tribes, each of which acknowledges the leadership of a chief. Besides these tribesmen, who form the Brahui confederacy with the Khan of Kalat at its head, a distinct body is found in the Khan's own *ulus* or following, consisting of the cultivators in those portions of the country from which the Khan collects revenue direct. They are chiefly Dehwars and Jats. Agriculture, cattle rearing combined with harvesting and fishing constitute the means of livelihood of most of the population. Brahui, Beluchi, Dehwari and Sindi are the languages chiefly spoken.

Permanent villages number 1348. The majority of the population live in mat huts or in blanket tents. The soil is sandy in most places. Permanent irrigation is possible only in a few favoured tracts. The staple food grains consist of wheat and jowar. The date is consumed in Makran. Rice, barley, melons, millets, tobacco, lucerne, potatoes and beans are also

cultivated. The common fruits are pomegranate, apricots, almonds, mulberries, vines and apples.

Cattle rearing is a favourite occupation. Horses, goats, camels, and greyhounds are exported. The fishing industry is important along the coast.

All Brahui women are expert with the needle and their embroidery is fine and artistic. Pile carpets, overcoats, leather embroidery, palm bags, ropes etc., are among the manufactures.

Commerce is hampered by the levy of transit duties and octroi both by the State and by tribal chiefs or by the expense of camel transport.

The North Western Railway traverses the east and north-east of the State.

Collateral authority is exercised by the Khan in his *niabats* and by tribal chiefs in their country. The intervention of the Political Agent is confined to deciding inter-tribal cases between the tribesman and the Khan's subjects in which the right of arbitration rests with the British Government. The Quetta, Nushki, and Nasirabad tahsils have been leased in perpetuity by the State to the British Government and the right to levy transit dues in the Bolan Pass has been commuted for an annual subsidy of Rs. 30,000.

The revenue of the State is derived from three principal sources—subsidies and rents paid by the British Government, interest on investments and land revenue. The subsidies include Rs. 1 lakh paid under the treaty of 1876 and Rs. 30,000 for the Bolan Pass, while the quit rents for the leased areas amount to Rs. 151,500. A sum exceeding half a lakh is expended annually by the British Government in Kalat in the shape of telegraph subsidies payments to Chiefs for controlling their tribesmen and the maintenance of levies.

The State has invested its surplus of several lakhs in Government Securities. Land revenue is collected in kind. The total revenue is Rs. 1,849,000.

RULER.—The Ruler is H. H. Mir Sir Mahomed Khan who was born in 1864 and succeeded to the gadi in 1893.

JHALAWAR

Madan Singh 1838—1845
Prithwi Singh 1845—1875
Council of Administration 1875—1883
Zalim Singh 1875—1887
Council of Administration 1887—1894
Zalim Singh 1894—1896
H. H. Maharaja Sir Bhawani Sing 1899

The Jhalawar State dates from 1838 when 17 districts separated from Kotah State were formed into a new principality and given to the descendants of the famous Minister Zalim Shah. The State lies in the south east of Rajputana and consists of two separate tracts. The southern half is generally hilly and intersected by small streams, but the rest of the country is rich undulating plain.

RULER :—The Ruler is H. H. Maharajah Rana Sir Bhawani Singh who was born in September 1873 and ascended the gadi in February 1899.

CABINET :—The Cabinet consists of *Chief Minister* and *Foreign Minister*, Rai Ratnakar Bhaya Shadi Lalji ; *Home Minister*, Thakur Umrao Singhji ; *Palace Minister*, Raj Ratnakar Bohra Govind Lalji ; *Finance* Minister, Thakur Shiv Nath Singhji ; *Revenue* Minister, Pandit S. K. Chaturvedi : *Army* and *Police Minister*, Mian Abdul Ghafoor Khan.

The population is 9,61,82. Hindus form 86 per cent. Mussulmans nearly 10 p. c. and Jains 3 p. c. The languages spoken are Malwi and Haraoti.

The area of the State is 810 square miles. There are 410 towns and villages.

There are five tahsils and two towns, both of the latter having municipalities. Khalsa occupies about 558 square miles and the Jagirdars and muafidars territory cover 252 square miles.

The lowest courts are those of the tahsildars. Over them are the Diwani Adalat and Faujdari Adalat. The next court is the Appellate Court. Its powers on the civil side are unlimited.

Its proceedings in criminal cases require confirmation of the Mahema Khas, which is presided over by the Raj Rana and is the final appellate authority in the State.

The principal crops are jowar, maize, cotton, poppy, gram and wheat. The chief exports are opium, oilseeds and cotton while the imports are food grains, salt, sugar, cloth and metals.

Education is free. There is one High School. The rest are primary Schools.

The total revenue is Rs. 7,66,000.

TONK

Amir Khan (Founder) 1798—1834
Wazir Muhammed Khan 1834—1864
Muhammad Ali Khan 1864—1867
Council of Regency 1867—1870
H. H. Nawab Sir Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan 1867

Tonk State lies partly in Rajputana and partly in Central India. Tonk, Aligarh and Nimbater districts are located in the former and Chhabra, Pirawa and Sironj are in the latter, the distances between them varying from 20 to 200 miles. Every district differs in its characteristics. The principal rivers are the Banas and the Parbati. The area of the State is 2,553 square miles.

RULER :—The Ruler is H. H. Nawab Sir Mohammed Ibrahim Alikhan Bahadur who was born in November 1849 and succeeded to the gadi in December 1867.

STATE COUNCIL :—The State Council is composed as follows (1) *Vice President and Revenue Member*, Cap. W. F. Webb I. A. (2) *Judical Member* Mr. E. T. D. Fergusson (3) *Home Member*, Khan Bahadur, Sahibzada Mohammed Ishaq Khan (4) *Financial Member*, Khan Bahadur Sahibzada Hafiz Hazi Mohammed Abdul Wahab.

The number of towns and villages is 1294. The population in 2,87,898 of whom Hindus formed 82 per cent, Mussulmans 15 p. c. and the remainder Jains.

The chief crops are jowar, wheat, gram, maize, til, cotton and poppy, these being cultivated in the different districts according to the suitability of the soil.

The manufactures are good cotton cloth, felt rugs, saddle cloths, plaited utensils. Guitars and pencases carved in wood and inlaid with ivory are turned out by the Central Indian districts.

The Ajmer-Khandwa railway line passes through a portion of Tonk territory. The other line constructed by the Darbar and sold to Gwalior is the Bina-Baran line 22½ miles long.

Justice is administered through Nazim's, Chief Magistrates and Civil Courts. Appeals lie to the Appellate Court from where further appeals may be taken to the Ruler and His Council which constitute the highest court.

About 30 per cent. of the State is held under Jagir and similar tenures. In the Khalsa area, the system is ryotwari. The majority of the Jagirdars are members of the ruling family.

The literate population is about 2·3 p. c. There is one High School at Tonk city and one School for every district. There are many other schools in addition. Indigenous schools are numerous.

The State possesses 3 hospitals and a few dispensaries.

The revenue of the State is Rs. 2,264,776, the chief sources being land, customs, compensation under Salt Agreement of 1882, Rs. 20,000, forests and stamps.

CUTCH

Rao Desali II 1834—1860
Pragmalj 1860—1876
Council of Regency 1875—1884
H. H. Maharajah Sir Khengarji II 1875—

CUTCH :— is almost entirely cut off from the continent of India, north by the Great Rann, east by the Little Rann, south by the Gulf of Cutch and the west by the Arabian Sea. Its area exclusive of the Salt marsh called the Rann is 7616 square miles. Though on the whole treeless, barren, and rocky, the aspect of the country is varied by ranges of hills and isolated peaks, by rugged and deeply cut river beds and by well-tilled valleys and tracts of rich pasture land. There are no permanent rivers in Cutch, but during the rainy season, many streams of considerable size fllow from the central ranges of hills northwards to the Rann and southwards to the Gulf of Cutch.

About 4,500 square miles are occupied for cultivation. Wheat, barley, cotton and ordinary varieties of millet are grown. Irrigation is practised over a wide area and wells are the chief source of supply.

The principal produce of the forests is grass. Iron and coal are found to some extent. Owing to competition, Cutch produce and manufactures have languished. Cutch is noted for its embroidery and silverwork, and manufactures of silk and cotton.

The trade of Cutch is mostly carried by sea. The chief imports are raw produce, grain, butter, sugar, groceries, fruit and timber and of manufactured articles: iron; brass and copperware, cloth, furniture, stationery and ivory. The exports are alum and cotton, millet, pulse, garlic, cloth and silverware.

From Mandvi, the chief port of Cutch, vessels sail to Arabia, Maskat, Sind, Kathiawar, Bombay and the Malabar Coast.

The population is 484547, the majority of whom are Hindus. About a fourth are Mussulmans.

The territory of Cutch has various jurisdictions: the first comprises the Khalsa portion under the direct management of the Rao; the second, the estates of the Bhayad or cadets of the

Rao's house, a body of feudal landlords: the third is that of the Jadeja Court, presided over by a British Officer, for the trial of cases assigned to it under the settlement of 1875. In the centre of the State are some villages belonging to the Thakur of Morvi.

For administrative purposes, the State is divided into 8 districts viz. Abdasa, Anjar, Bachan, Bhuj, Lakhpat, Mandvi, Mandra and Rapar.

The State possesses civil and criminal courts. A special institution is the Jadeja Court consisting of Jadeja nobles. It hears civil and criminal cases arising both in the estates of the guarantee holders and beyond these.

The total revenue of the State is Rs. 31 lakhs, the chief sources being customs, land revenue, interest and sayar.

The currency of the State consists of *panchias*, equivalent if Rs, 1—5 as, *koris*—four annas and half *koris*.

The *Bhayad* in Cutch are Rajput nobles forming the brotherhood of the Rao. They were granted a share in the territories of the ruling chief as provision for their maintenance and are bound to furnish troops in an emergency. The dissensions between the Rao and the Bhayad brought about the intervention of British Government who have guaranteed the latter enjoyment of their possessions. The number of Jadaja chiefs is 137 and of the community 16,000.

There are 4 municipalities in the State. Of the total population 8 per cent. can read and write. There is a High School and several primary schools. A number of scholarships are given for education within and outside the State.

Bhuj is the capital town.

The army consists of Cavalry 35 and Infantry 359.

RULER :—The Ruler is H. H. Maharajah Sir Khengarji Savai Bahadur who was born in August 1866, succeeded to the Gadi 1876 and was invested with full ruling powers in 1884.

[*See also speeches of the Maharajah p.* 61 *ff.*]

UDAIPUR (MEWAR)

Bhim Singh II 1778—1828
Jawan Singh 1828—1838
Sardar Singh 1838—1842
Sarup Singh 1842—1861
Council of Administration 1861—1865
Shambu Singh 1861—1874
Council of Administration 1874—1876
Sajjan Singh 1874—1884
H. H. Maharana Sir Fateh Singh [1885

Udaipur is a scattered State, its territory and those of others interlacing with each other in Rajputana. Numerous patches of Mewar territory may also be found in the midst of other States. The total area is 12,691 square miles.

The northern and eastern portions of the State consist of an elevated plateau of open undulating country. There are rocks, hills and dense jungles in the south and west. The wildest tracts of the Aravalli hills spread over this portion.

The chief rivers are the Chambal and the Banas. Numerous lakes and tanks are scattered throughout the State, the finest being the Dhebar or Jai Samand, the Raj Samand at Kankroli and the Udai Sagar, the Pichola and the Fateh Sagar near the capital.

The climate is healthy and the heat never excessive.

Mewar has rich archaelogical remains. Stone inscriptions dating from the 3rd century B. C. to the 18th century A. D. are numerous. The two stupas at Nagar are very ancient. and Chitor has its famous towers. Ancient temples exist at Baralli, Bijolia, Menal, Eklingji and Nagda.

The State contains 6044 towns and villages. Of the total population of 1380063, 76 p. c. are Hindus, 13 p. c. Animists, while Jains and Mussulmans form the rest.

The territory is divided into 17 districts. The character of the soil varies a great deal. Black cotton soil prevails in the south. Along the banks of the rivers, the soil is light and sandy and possesses irrigation facilities. Reddish loam is found along the slopes.

The most productive of all is the black soil of the level plains. Agricultural operations in the open country are of the usual kind. On the hill slopes, *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 broad cast, and after a year or two, the soil is exhausted and then another felling takes place.

The principal crops in autumn are maize, jowar, til, cotton and sugarcane. while in the cold season the important stoples are wheat, barley, gram and poppy.

Irrigation is mainly from wells of which there are several thousands. Besides this there are large tanks.

The forests of Mewar occupy 4600 square miles, but they are not systematically worked. Lead, zinc, iron are the chief

minerals of which rich qualities are available in the State, but are not worked. Sandstone is abundant in the hills near Dhebar Lake. White marble is found at Rajnagar and black marble near Chitor.

The manufactures consist of swords, daggers, embroidery, ivory, and wooden bangles and cotton cloths printed in gold and silver. Tinned utensils, stone toys, leathern jars are also made.

The Rajputana—Malwa Railway traverses the eastern half of the State. The Darbar owns the railway from Chitor to Udaipur, a length of 67 miles.

Less than of the fourth of the State is Khalsa. The rest are held under jagir or similar tenure. Jagirdars are Rajputs or others such as Mahajans, Kayasths etc. The Rajputs pay a fixed annual quit rent and also have to serve with their contingents for a fixed period annually. All pay nazarana on succession. Jagirdars other than Rajputs do not pay quit rent but have to serve their chief when called upon.

No land held under any of the alienated tenures in the State can be sold though mortgages may take place.

The tenure in khalsa is chiefly ryotwari, but of two kinds pakka or bapoti and Kachcha. The former gives the occupier rights of mortgage and sale and a title to the land, so long as assessment is paid upon it. Under the Kachcha tenure, the occupier is little better than a tenant at will.

The revenue of the State is Rs. 51 lakhs. The chief sources of revenue are land, customs, railway, tributes.

RULER :—The Ruler is H. H. Maharana Sir Fateh Singh who was born in December 1849 and succeeded to the gadi in December 1884.

MAHMEKHAS :—consists of Rao Sahib Pandit Dharam Narain and Babu Prabash Chandra Chatterjee.

TEHRI GARHWAL

Sudarshan Shah 1815—1859
Bhawani Shah 1859—1872
Pratap Shah 1872—1887
Council of Regency 1887—1890
Kiriti Shah 1887—1913
H. H Rajah Narendra Shah 1913

Tehri-Garhwal is under the political superintendence of the United Provinces Government. It lies entirely in the Himalayas adjoining Garhwal District and on the north touches Tibet. The sources of the Ganges and the Jumna are to be found in this territory. The former rises in a glacier

called the Gaumukh at a height of 13570 feet and at first bears the name of Bhagirathi. The Jadhganga rises in Tibet and joins the Bhagirathi which later joins the Alaknanda and forms the Ganges. Jamnotri and Gangotri at the sources of the two great rivers are important places of pilgrimage. The forests of Tehri are very valuable. An area of 141 square miles which has been leased to the British Government yields *chir* and other timber. The other trees are *deodar*, *sal*, oak and pine.

Cultivation is practically confined to the terraces on hill sides and to small alluvial areas in river beds. Rice, small millets and wheat are the staple food crops. Potatoes and some tea are also grown and exported. Blanket-weaving and tanning are the only manufactures.

The population of the State number 318482, almost entirely Hindu. The language spoken is Central Pahari. Less than 3 p. c. are literate.

The revenue amounts to over Rs. 18 lakhs, the chief sources being forests, land revenue and cesses, stamps, excise and presents. Tolls are levied on pilgrims carrying water from Gangotri.

The capital of the State is Tehri, but in summer the Raja resides at Pratapnagar.

There are a few hospitals schools and law courts. The State contains 2456 villages, but no town proper.

The Ruler is Cap. H. H. Raja Narendra Shah who was born in August 1898 and succeeded to the gadi in April 1913.

SIROHI

Rao Udaibhan 1808—1816
Sheo Singh Regent, 1816—1846
Sheo Singh-Ruler 1847—1862
Umed Singh 1862—1875
Kesri Singh 1875—1920
H. H. Sir Sarup Singh 1920

Sirohi State is situated in the south west of Rajputana. The country is much broken up by hills and rocky ranges with the Aravalli Hills forming a wall on the east. Mount Abu lies in the State. The western half is comparatively open and level, and more popular and better cultivated than the other. The only river of importance is the western Banas, which within Sirohi limits does not flow perennially but becomes pools of water in the cold season. The soil is fertile specially in the eastern valley and the principal crops are maize, bajra, mung,

khulat, and til in the autumn and barley, wheat, gram and mustard in the spring. The irrigation is mainly from wells. The total area is 1964 square miles.

The population is 186639, the majority of whom are Hindus. Marwari is the chief language spoken. The State is divided into 14 tahsils and contains 413 towns and villages. Of this 157 are Khalsa, 202 are Jagir,

The Rajputana-Malwa Railway runs through the eastern half of the State. The normal revenue of the State is over Rs. 10 lakhs.

The Chief Minister is Mr. Sadasiv Ram N. Mehta.

RULER :—The present Ruler is H. H. Maharaja Sir Sarup Ram Singh who was born in 1888 and succeeded to the gadi in 1920.

KHAIRPUR

Khairpur State in Sind, Bombay has an area of 6050 square miles. With the exception of the fertile strip watered by the Indus and its canals, and of a narrow strip irrigated by the Eastern Nara, the remainder is a continuous series of sandhill ridges, where cultivation is impossible. The cultivable land is less than 2000 square miles. The principal crops are jowar, bajra, wheat, gram, pulses cotton and indigo. Several fruit trees are also grown. There are 331 square miles of forests, which supply some good timber. The manufactures are the same as those of the neighbouring British districts, viz cotton fabrics, silk, wood work, leather work, swords etc. Khairpur is noted for cloth dyeing. The product peculiar to Khairpur and not common in the neighbouring British territory is carbonate of soda.

Poppy and liquor are cultivated or manufactured for local use only. British Government supplies the necessary salt.

The railway from Hyderabad to Rohri runs through the State. Education is backward. There are about 100 schools and an industrial school.

For administrative purposes, the State is divided into 5 talukas each under a mukhtiarkar and grouped under two sub-divisions under naib wazirs. The Wazir is the Minister of the State. The rule of the Mir was patriarchal, but many changes towards modernising the system are being introduced.

The population of the State is 193152 and the revenue Rs. 2134000.

The Ruler is H. H. Mir Ali Navaz Khan who was born in 1884 and ascended the gadi in 1921.

JUNAGADH

Hamid Khan 1775—1811
Bahadur Khan 1811—1840
Hamid Khan II 1840—1851
Mahabat Khan 1851—1892
Nawab Rasul Kanji 1892—1911
Minority Administration 1911—1920
H. H. Nawab Sir Mahabat Khan Rasul Khan 1911

Junagadh is a first class State in Kathiawar, bounded on the west and south by the Arabian Sea. The area is 3336 square miles. The coastline is well favoured with fair weather harbours, the chief being Veraval, Nawabandar, Sutrahara and Mangrol. The Girnar group of hills lie in the State. The Saraswati is a sacred river for the Hindus, but the largest is the Bhadar along whose banks much irrigation is carried on.

The Upperkote contains interesting Buddhist caves. The famous Asoka inscription is at the foot of Girnar Hill.

The sacred mountain of Girnar is crowned with Jain Temples. Another place of interest is the ruined temple of Somnath.

Agricultural products comprise cotton, shipped to Bombay, wheat, ordinary varieties of pulse and millet, oilseeds and sugarcane. The forests yield timber and stone of good quality is available.

The population is 465493 living in 7 towns and 811 villages. About 75 p c. are Hindus, the remainder, Mussulmans and Jains.

Junagadh owns part of the Kathiawar railway system.

There are 18 Municipalities.

Besides one Arts College, the State contains a High School and over a hundred other schools. Several scholarships are given for deserving students. The State maintains about 30 medical institutions. There is also a leper asylum. The Army consists of Lancers 173 and Infantry 201.

The revenue is over Rs. 73 lakhs.

Though himself paying a tribute of Rs. 65604 to the Gaekwar of Baroda, and to the British Government, the Nawab of Junagadh receives contributions called *Zortalbi* amounting to Rs, 92421 from 132 chiefs in Kathiawar. This levy which is

collected and paid to the Nawab by British Officers of the Kathiawar Agency is a relic of the days of Muhammedan supremacy.

The present Ruler is H. H. Nawab Sir Mahabatkhan Rasulkhan who was born in 1900, succeeded to the gadi in 1911 and was invested with full ruling powers in 1920. The Nawab of Junagadh is the premier Prince of Kathiawar province.

DHRANGADHRA

Ranmalsinhji 1843—1869
Mansinghji 1869—1900
Ajitsinghji 1900—1911
H H. Maharajah Sir Ghanshyan-[singhji 1911

Dhrangadhra is a first class State in Kathiawar with an area of 1156 square miles. It is an uneven tract intersected by small streams and consists of hilly and rocky ground where stone is quarried. The State contains five lakes at Kalved and Mansar. The total population is 88406, the majority of whom are Hindus. The principal crops are cotton and the common varieties of grain. The manufactures are salt, copper and brass vessels, stone hand mills, cloth and pottery. Ginning factories have been established lately. The cotton and the salt are of very good quality.

The State maintains a railway line connecting the Capital with Wadhwan which is 21 miles away.

There are 3 municipalities, about 40 schools, 1 hospital and some dispensaries.

The tribute paid to the British Government and to the Nawab of Junagadh is Rs. 44677.

The total revenue is about Rs. 25 lakhs.

The Ruler has power of life and death over all persons, the trial of British subjects for capital offences however being subject to the permission of the British Government.

RULER :—The Ruler is H. H. Maharajah Sir Ghanshyamsinghji Ajitsinghji who was born in May 1889 and succeeded to the gadi in February 1911.

NAWANAGAR.

Jasaji Ranmalji 1814···1852

Jam Veebhaji Ranmalji 1852 1907
H H. Maharajah Sir Ranjit Singhi 1907

Nawanagar State is one of the major States of Kathiawar province and lies on the southern shore of the Gulf of Cutch. Part of its western boundary also is coastal being washed by the Arabian Sea. Except for the Barda hills, the country is generally flat. Of the total area of 3791 square miles, about 2000 square miles form the cultivable area. The principal rivers are the Bhadar, the Vartu, the Aji and the Und. The forests yield firewood and pasture. Marble of different qualities is found in the Kandorna and Bhanwar talukas.

The total population is 345,353, the majority of whom are Hindus. Mussulmans form a sixth of the total number. The principal products are grain and cotton. *Jowra*, bajra, wheat and gram are the staple food crops. Cloth and silk are the chief manufactures. Dyeing is an important occupation.

The important harbours in the State are Jodiya Salaya and Nawanagar or Bedi, the latter of which has undergone extensive improvements in recent years. Consequently a vast amount of sea trade is carried on, for which a few hundred vessels are maintained. The State owns also a railway.

Jamnagar has a municipality. The town is well laid out and the buildings are almost entirely of stone.

The army consists of Cavalry and Infantry with 614 men in them.

A tribute of Rs. 120093 is paid jointly to the British Government, the Gaekwar of Baroda and the Nawab of Junagadh.

The revenue of the State is over Rs. 60 lakhs derived chiefly from land and customs.

RULER :—The Ruler is Lt. Col. H. H. Maharajah Sir Ranjitsinghi Vibhaji who was born in September 1872 and succeeded to the gadi in March 1907.

H. H. is assisted in the administration by departmental Secretaries.

[*Reference may also be made to the Jam Saheb's speech p. 66 ff.*]

DHAR

Anand Rao II
Ramachandra Rao
Jaswant Rao II 1833 ..1857
Anand Rao (Minor) III 1857—1858
British Administration 1858—1860
Anand Rao 1860—1898
Council of Administration 1898—1907
Maharaja Udaji Rao Puar 1898 1926
H H Maharaja Anand Roa Puar 1926
Minority Administration 1926

Dhar is a treaty State in Central India with an area of 1775 square miles of which 329 square miles are held by estate holders. The territory is much cut up by intervening portions of other States. The two natural divisions are the high level tract situated above the Vindhyan Scarp on the Malwa plateau and the districts which lie in the hilly country to the south of this range. The Narbada, Mahi, Chambal, Kali Sind, and numerous tributaries of these streams flow through the State.

The ruins of ancient Mandu are in this territory.

The geological formations present many peculiarities, particularly where the influence of the rivers is felt. A considerable area about 400 sq. miles is covered by forest where timber of great value is available. The land in the high level tract is of high fertility and the lower tract is covered with jungle. The chief crops are jowar, wheat, maize, gram, pulses, bajra, rice, cotton and poppy.

The population of the State is 230333, chiefly Hindus. Their languages are the Bhil dialects, Hindi and Malwi.

The administrative divisions are six viz, Dhar town, Badnawar, Sundarsi, Kukshi, Nimanpur, and Dharmpuri.

There are 22 feudatories of whom 13 hold under a guarantee from the British Government, but within their territory the Dhar Durbar exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction. These have certain judicial powers but subject to the control of the Durbar. Besides these feudatories 28 Jagirdars possess no civil or criminal powers.

The total revenue of the State is Rs. 1659000 derived from land, opium, tributes, excise, forests and stamps.

The strength of the army is Cavalry 66 and Infantry 176. Dhar formerly paid Rs. 20000 per annum as contribution to the Malwa Bhil Corps. Since 1881 an annual contribution of Rs. 6600 has been paid, the remainder having been capitalised by the surrender of Government promissory notes, aggregating 3 lakhs.

About 50 schools are maintained by the State. There are

several hospitals and dispensaries and about 30 British post offices in different parts of the State.

RULER :—H. H. Maharaja Anand Rao Puar was born in November 1920 and succeeded to the gadi in August 1926.

ADMINISTRATION :—The Council of Administration consists of Rao Bahadur K. Nadkar, *Dewan and Vice-President*; Rao Bahadur Shrimant Maharaj Seturamji Puar, *Member without portfolio*; Mr. Ragunath Sahai, *Home and Revenue Member*; Brigadier General Sardar Daulat Rao Mohitey, *Military Member*; Mr. M. N. Khory, *Judicial Member* and *Chief Justice*.

BAHAWALPORE.

Muhammad Bahawal Khan II
Muhammad Bahawal Khan III *Minority Administration* 1866—1879
Sadik Muhammad Khan IV 1866—1899
Minority Administration 1899—1903
Muhammad Bahawal Khan V 1899—1907
Council of Regency 1907—1924
H. H. Nawab Sir Sadi Muhammad Khan Abbasi V 1907—

BAHAWALPORE :—Bahawalpure State is separated from the Punjab by the Sutlej and the Indus. There are three natural divisions. The first of these is a part of the Great Indian Desert, known as the Rohi or Cholistan; the central tract is chiefly desert, not capable of cultivation identical with the Bar or Pat uplands of the Western Punjab and the third, a fertile alluvial tract in the river valley, is called the Sind. The desert is separated from the central tract by a depression known as the Hakra, which must at one time have carried the waters of a large river The third of these tracts is made fertile by floods which leave a deposit of rich silt. Cultivation is carried on chiefly in this part. By a system of inundation canals, new areas have been brought under cultivation. The State also advances money to cultivators to sink new wells. The chief crops are wheat, rice, millet and gram. Colonization is rapidly proceeding as the result of the new canals opened a year ago.

Forests cover an area of 412 square miles, but part of this land is being taken up by cultivators. The total area of the State is 15,000 square miles.

The population is 7,81,191 of whom 83 per cent. are Mussulmans. The land owning tribes are chiefly the Jats who form 26 per cent. Multani, Punjabi and Marwari are the languages largely spoken.

The only arts of any importance are the manufacture of silk *lungis*, silk cloth and metal cups. Impure carbonate of soda is manufactured and exported. Porcelain vessels, and shoes and painted cloth are in Ahmadpur East and Khairpur. Rice hulling mills, cotton mills and other modern industries have lately been introduced.

The Lahore.—Karachi line of the North Western Railway passes through the entire length of the State. There is also a branch line starting from Samasata.

In return for an annual payment of Rs. 6,000, postal arrangements are undertaken by the British Post Office. Official letters are conveyed free within the State, and the Postal Department supplies service stamps free of charge to the value of Rs. 1,300 annually, for purposes of official correspondence outside the State.

The revenue is over Rs. 48 lakhs, the chief sources being land, stamps and forests. The Excise Department derives income by auctioning the contract for the manufacture and vend of country spirits. By the agreement of 1879, the Nawab is bound to prohibit and prevent the manufacture of salt within the State and in return receives subsidy of Rs. 80,000 from the British Government.

The State has 16 municipalities, the Committees, consisting of nominated official and non-official members. Medical relief is afforded through two hospitals and several dispensaries. About 2·8 per cent. of the population is literate. There is one village, a High School and general secondary and primary schools. The army consists of Infantry and Lancers, with 632 men.

The principal Court is the Sadr Adalat, under whom there are District Judges, munsiffs and magistrates.

The Ruler is aided by a Council of 11 members, with the Wazir as President the other members being the Foreign Minister, the Revenue Minister, the Chief Judge, the Finance Minister, the P. W. D. Minister, the Commander-in-Chief, the Private Secretary, the General Secretary and the Minister of Irrigation.

The present Ruler is Cap. H. H. Nawab Sir Sadig Muhammad Khan who was born in September 1905 and succeeded to the gadi in March 1907. He was invested with full ruling powers in 1924.

[*Reference may also be made to the Viceroy's speech p.* 7.]

DEWAS.

Dewas Senior and Dewas Junior, though virtually two distinct chiefships with separate administrations, acting independently in most matters, share the same capital town and possess only allotted shares of the same territory. Their territories are split up into several portions situated in Bhopal and Malwa Agency with a total area of 886 square miles. Each of the States is administered by its own chief. The two administrations are entirely separate, except in regard to educational, medical, octroi, and excise matters, in which they work together.

DEWAS SENIOR :—The founder of the Senior Branch was Tukoji Rao I who died in 1753. The total population is 77005 and the area 446 square miles. The State has 5 parganas with headquarters at Dewas, Alot, Sarangpur, Raghogarh, and Bagand. The chief articles of commerce are grain, oilseed, cotton and opium. The agricultural products are wheat, oilseeds, cotton and poppy.

Nagda-Muttra line of the B. B. and C. I. passes through the State. Dewas town is connected with Ujjain, Bhopal and Indore by road. The nearest railway stations are Indore and Ujjain 22 miles away.

The total revenue is about Rs. 10 lakhs.

RULER AND ADMINISTRATION :—The present Ruler is H. H. Maharajah Sir Tukoji Rao Puar.

H. H. is assisted by a State Council composed as follows :

Chief Councillor :—Shrimant Jagdeo Rao Puar Bhan Sahib Maharaj ; *Dewan*, Dewan Bahadur Sardar Pandit Narayan Prasad ; *Military Member* General Sardar Khander Rao Hinge ; *Finance Member*, Sardar Trimbak Rao Fadnis ; *Judicial Member*, Sardar Keshava Rao B. Bidwai ; *Household Member*, Col. Sardar M. P. Waghalkar ; *Revenue Member*, Major Sardar Ramrao Mahadik, Zunzar Rao Bahadur.

DEWAS JUNIOR :—Has an area of 440 square miles and is divided into six pargannas with headquarters at Dewas, Bagand, Badgucha, Ringnod, Sarangpur, Akbarpur. The population is 66998 about 85 per cent of whom are Hindus. The Malwi dialect of Rajasthani is the prevailing language. The total revenue is over Rs. 6 lakhs derived chiefly from land, customs, opium and excise.

RULER AND ADMINISTRATION :—The Ruler is H. H. Maharajah Sir Malhar Rao Baba Saheb Puar.

The Huzur Cabinet is composed as follows *President and Finance Member*, Sardar M. M. Govind Rao ; *Judicial Member*, Mr. T. A. Sathe ; *Political Member* Mr. K. Subba Rao.

ORCHHA

Orchha is a treaty State in Central India under the Bundelkand Agency lying between Jhansi and Saugor districts and adjoining Bijawar State. Its total area is 2080 square miles. The State lies in the level plain which forms the Betwa—Dhasan doab, these two streams being the two streams of importance. Artificial lakes are numerous. The State also holds the isolated pargana of Paharpur in the Nizam's territory near Aurangabad. The State contains one town Tikamgarh which is the capital and lies 36 miles from Lalitpur Station, and 706 villages. Of the total population of 284948, 95 per cent are Hindus and the rest Mussulmans, Animists and Jains. The language is Bundelkandi.

The chief crops are jowar, barley, til, gram, wheat and pulses. The cultivators are assisted by grants of grain and money at the beginning of the sowing season, the State taking a commission of 25 p. c. in kind on seed given and 12 p. c. on cash loans. Of the total area 78 per cent are Khalsa land, while 466 square miles have been alienated in grants.

Jhansi—Bhopal and Jhansi—Manikpur sections of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway pass through the State touching Orchha and other towns.

The State has a High School, preparing pupils for the Allahabad entrance and also some village schools. One hospital is maintained at Tikamgarh. One per cent of the population are literate.

The revenue is Rs. 10 lakhs.

The administrative divisions are 5 pargannas, each under a tahsildar, who is magistrate and revenue collector for his charge. The tahsil headquarters are at Baldeogarh, Jatara, Orchha, Tahrauli, and Tikamgarh. The administration is divided into three departments dealing respectively with, the Chief's personal establishment, the general administration and military matters. The Maharaja is assisted by a minister, entitled the *Madar-ul-Muham* who has immediate control of the

machinery. All matters are referred for final orders to the Chief. In judicial cases the chief has full powers of life and death over his subjects and all final appeals are heard by him. The subordinate criminal and civil Courts are modelled on the British Indian system.

The Madar-ul-Mosam is Dewan Musahib General Lochan Singh Ju Dev.

RULER :—The ruler is H. H. Maharajah Sir Pratap Singh Bahadur who was born in July 1854 and succeeded to the gadi in 1874.

NABHA

Nabha is one of the Phulkian States of the Punjab and consists of two distinct parts. The main portion comprises twelve separate pieces of territory, scattered among the Patiala and Jind States with a total area of 928 square miles. This portion is divided into two administrative divisions called Amlah and Phul, the former of which is fertile and the latter arid. The second portion is the Bawal and is geographically a part of the Rajputana desert. The State contains no important streams ; and the level plain over which its territories are scattered is broken by shifting sand hills and low rocky eminences.

The population is 2,63,334 more than 54 per cent. of whom are Hindus and 26 per cent. are Sikhs. Punjabi is the speech of the great mass of the people.

The chief crops are gram, wheat, pulses, bajra, barley sugarcane and cotton. The introduction of canals has developed, agriculture very rapidly, though many portions of the State are still irrigated by wells. Nabha owns over 3 per cent. of the Sirhind Canal. The State anticipated the Punjab Government in imposing restrictions on the alienation of agricultural land to non-agricultural classes. Goats and camels are the chief animals.

Stone is quarried in some of the hills in Bawal nizamat, as also kankar and saltpetre. The chief industries are the manufacture of silver and gold ornaments and brass utensils for local needs. Lace, cotton carpets and fabrics are among the other manufactures. Cotton presses, ginning factories and oil mills have been established.

The State is well provided with railways and numerous roads.

The postal arrangements are governed by a Convention similar to what obtains between Patiala and British India.

Ever since the abdication of the late Maharajah in 1923, the State has been placed in charge of a European Administrator.

The total revenue is Rs. 23 lakhs, the chief sources of income being land revenue, cesses, irrigation and excise.

PALANPUR

PALANPUR State is bounded on the north by Jodhpur and Sirohi; on the east by Sirohi and Danta; on the south by Baroda; on the west by other States under the Palanpur Agency. The Banas and Saraswati rivers pass through the State. The area is 1765 square miles. Palanpur, the capital town is a railway junction. Besides this there are 510 villages. Of the total population of 2,36,694, nearly 75 per cent. are Hindus, Mussulmans come next and the rest are Jains. The principal products are wheat, rice, and other grains and sugarcane. There are about 30 schools.

The total revenue is nearly Rs. 11 lakhs. The tribute paid to the Gaekwar of Baroda is Rs. 38,461.

The Army consists of Cavalry 66, Infantry 171 and Militia, two companies.

Deesa which was a British cantonment has recently been handed back to the State.

RULER :—Captain H. H. Nawab Sir Sher Muhammad Khan who was born in July 1883 and succeeded to the gadi in September 1918.

MORVI

Morvi is one of the first class States of Kathiawar with an area of 822 square miles. The State owns the port of Vavania on the Gulf of Cutch and a few villages in that State. The country is generally flat, where the chief cultivation is grain, sugarcane and cotton. Irrigation is provided by over 4000 wells and by the Paneli water-works. Morvi town which is the capital is situated on the river Machhu. It is the terminus of the Morvi State Railway, 35 miles distant from Rajkot. Of the total population of 96,697 the Hindus form the majority, Mussulmans forming about 17 per cent. There are about 50 schools, and a dozen medical institutions. The Thakore Saheb has introduced several beneficent measures during his regime.

The State contains 4 municipalities. The total revenue is Rs. 18 lakhs.

The Ruler of Morvi pays a tribute of Rs. 61,559 jointly to the British Government, the Gaikwar of Baroda and the Nawab of Junagadh.

The present *Ruler* is H. H. Maharaja Shri Lakhdirji Waghji who was born in December 1876 and ascended the gadi in June 1922.

NARSINGARH

Narsingarh is a small State in Central India. It has an area of 734 square miles and a population of 1,01 426. The average gross revenue amounts to Rs. 8,73,497. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 85,000 to Indore State and receives *Tanka* from Gwalior and Dewas (both branches), amounting to Rs. 1200, and Rs 5102 per annum respectively.

Of the total area, 28 p, c. have been alienated in Jagirs. Narasingarh is the capital town. The nearest railway station is Sehore 44 miles away.

There are four Municipal Committees, viz., at Narasingarh, Pachore, Khujnere and Chhapihera. The entire expenditure of the Municipal Committees amounting to Rs. 5,871 was borne by the State.

There are 56 shops for the sale of liquor, 44 for the sale of opium and 17 for the sale of hemp drugs. The country spirit is manufactured and stocked in the State distillery. Retail liquor is allowed on commission. The State does not import opium from outside, but grows it under the supervision of the Revenue and Excise departments on the permit system, adjusting the area according to requirements. During the year under report opium was grown in 11 villages of the State covering an area of 120 bighas. A little over 20 maunds of opium was produced.

There are four ginning factories, one at each of the four Tahsil towns. There was an income of Rs. 69,394 from the Customs department.

The State maintains five medical institutions which gave medical relief to 49,895 out-patients and 437 in patients.

Education, both primary and secondary, is free in Narsingarh State. Four new schools sanctioned 1925 and

four out of five sanctioned during the year 1926 were opened. Thus the State maintained 28 boys schools and 2 girls schools. Of these one is a High School, three are Vernacular Middle Schools and the rest are Primary Schools. The total number of students receiving education was 1422. Scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,100 were given to the deserving students.

H. H. Raja Vikram Singh of Narsingarh completed his 18th year on the 21st September 1927. The administration is entrusted to a Council with the Dowager Rani acting as Regent There is a High Court which is presided over by the Dewan. The Judicial Member presides over the District and Sessions court. The functions of Magistrate and Munsif are combined. The Panchayat system of administering justice in petty civil and criminal cases continued to work with smoothness and increasing popularity.

The Dewan is Pandit Radha Raman.

MANDI

Mandi State in the Punjab has an area of 1200 square miles of mountainous country. It is separated from the Kulu Valley, by the Nargu range. On the south lies Suket State and on the west Kangra district. Nearly three fifths of the State is occupied by forest and grazing lands. The river Beas divides it into two parts. The most important mineral is rocksalt. Of the total population of 185048, 98 per cent are Hindus, the rest are Musalmans and Buddhists. The language is Mandiali.

Mandi town is the capital and lies 88 miles from Simla and 131 miles from Pathankot.

The principal autumn crops are rice, maize, mash, millets and potatoes; the spring crops are wheat, barley, tobacco and sugar cane. Irrigation is managed by the people and is carried on by means of *Kuhls* (cuts) from the hill streams.

Cotton and poppy are also grown. Tea is grown in the State gardens. Sheep and goats are reared and blankets and clothing made of the wool. The hill forests contain valuable trees, such as *deodar*, blue pine, spruce, *chiltun* and *khirk*.

Iron is found in the Sarajwaziri. Salt is worked at Guma and Drang and its export into British territory is permitted under an arrangement between the Government of India and the Raja by which the former receives two-thirds and the latter

one-third of the duty levied on the total quantity of salt sold at the mines, the Raja being authorized to charge in addition to the duty of 4½ annas per maund, 10½ annas as the price of salt.

The chief manufactures are iron ware, brass utensils, woodwork, dying and weaving,

The State is divided into 24 *wazirs*. These are grouped into four tahsils, viz Nagar Mandi, Chichot, Gopalpur and Hara. bagh.

2.4 per cent of the population are literate. There is a hospital at Mandi and some dispensaries.

The total revenue is about Rs. 13 lakhs. The tribute payable to the British Government is one lakh.

A vast hydro—electric scheme undertaken by the Punjab Government is being constructed in the hills in the Punjab : The Raja is assisted in the administration of the State by the Wazir who is entrusted with extensive powers, both executive and Judicial. There are, besides, two tahsildars.

RULER :—The present Ruler is Lt. H. H. Raja Jogindra Sen who was born in August 1904, and succeeded to the Gadi in April, 1913.

MANIPUR

MANIPUR lies on the frontier between Assam and Burma and on one side touches independent territory and on another Cachar. The State consists of a great tract of hilly country, and a valley about 30 miles long and 20 miles wide, shut in on every side. The valley lies about 2500 feet above the level of the sea, while the hills rise several thousands feet high. The principal rivers of the valley are the Imphal, Iril, Thobal, and Nambol. There are also numerous other rivers in the hill regions. To the south east lies the Loktak Lake which is about 8 miles long and 5 miles wide. The inner hills are clothed with forest, which contain valuable timber, creepers, giant ferns. A great portion of the plain is cultivated with rice, but near the Loktak Lake there are wide stretches of grass jungle. The total area is 8456 square miles.

The population is 2,84,016 of whom 60 per cent, are Hindus, 36 p. c. aborigines and 4 p. c. Mussulmans. The hill tribes fall into two main sections, Kukis and Nagas. Agriculture is their main occupation.

The staple crop is rice. The soil of the valley is reddish

clay of considerable depth which is enriched every year by deposits of silt from the rivers, Other crops include mustard and sugarcane, pulses of various kinds, tobacco, English fruits and vegetables.

Sericulture has lately been started. Rough pottery, simple agricultural implements, brass and metal vessels, cane baskets and mats are some of the manufactures. The skins of deer and calf are tanned and saddles, shoes, belts, pouches and other articles are manufactured.

Most of the ordinary trade is carried on by women. Daily fairs are the medium of business. The wholesale business is however in the hands of Marwari merchants.

There is a cart road from Manipur through the Naga Hills which meets the Assam Bengal Railway at Dimapur. There is a good bridle path from Cachar to Imphal which passes over the 5 ranges dividing the State from British territory. Twelve wire suspension bridges have been erected along this route and river Jiri is crossed by a ferry. Numerous driving roads are also maintained. They consist of earthern embankments raised above the level of the rice fields. Three lines of post consent Imphal with Tammu, to Kohima, and to Silchar.

Petty civil and criminal cases are tried by the panchayet courts sitting at Imphal and at 9 other places. Appeals lie from these courts to the *Chirah*, a court sitting at Imphal, which exercises the ordinary powers of a first class magistrate. Appeals lie from this court to the Raja. There is a hospital a middle school and about 30 primary schools. There are practically no excise arrangements. The Manipuris abstain from both liquor and intoxicating drugs.

The revenue is over Rs. 7 lakhs,

RULER :—The Ruler is H. H. Maharaja Chura Chand Singh who was born in April 1885 and ascended in the gadi in September 1891.

BANGANAPALLE

BANGANAPALLE :—One of the five States in the Madras Agency and lies in the Kurnool district of the Madras Presidency. The total area of 255 square miles is divided into two detached portions. The State is generally plain except the western portion which is hilly. Black cotton soil predominates in the South, and yields cotton. There are four streams of

which the Jurreru is used for irrigation. About 20 dams are periodically constructed along this river and water diverted to small tanks. Banganapalle is 17 miles distant trom Paniem railway station. The principal exports are cholam, ghi, skins, mangoes, oranges, and lacquer ware. The principal imports are rice, sugar, cloths, jaggery, kerosine oil. Of the total population of 36692, nearly 80 per cent are Hindus. Telugu is the prevailing language. The State possesses one hospital. Education is free. There are two civil courts and two criminal courts. The total revenue is about Rs. 2½ lakhs. The Nawab is paid an annual compensation of Rs. 3000 for prohibiting the manufacture of earth salt in the State. He prohibits also ganja cultivation and receives Rs. 3060 as compensation.

RULER:—The Ruler is Nawab Saiyad Fazle Ali Khan Bahadur who was born in November 1901 and succeeded to the gadi in January 1922.

BALASINOR

BALASINOR is in the Rewa Kantha Agency and lies between Kaira District and the Mahi Kantha States. It has an area of 189 square miles and is divided into two divisions Balasinor and Virpur, both having 98 villages. Balasinor Town the capital lies 41 miles east of Ahmadabad and has a municipality. There are no rivers of note except the Mahi. Routes from Gujarat to Malwa pass through the State. Of the total population of 44030, the majority are Hindus and just over 5000 are Mussulmans. The revenue is nearly Rs. 2½ lakhs.

The Ruler is Nawab Jamiat Khan Manowar Khan who was born in November 1894 and succeeded to the gadi in September 1899.

MALER KOTLA

Maler Kotla is a State in the Punjab with an area of 167 square miles lying between Patiala State and Ludhiana district. The country is a level plain, unbroken by a single hill or stream and varied only by sand drifts. The Bhatinda branch of the Sirhind Canal passes through the northern part of the State. Besides Malerkotla the only town, there are 115 villages. The population is 80332. The chief products are cotton, sugar, opium, aniseed, tobacco, garlic, and grain. The Nawab receives compensation from the Government of India amounting to

Rs 2500 per annum, on account of loss of revenue caused by the abolition of customs duties. The Government of India supplies the required opium, but the duty paid on it by the State is returned to the State to secure the co-operation of the officials in preventing smuggling. There is a high school and a few primary schools. The military force consists of Body guard, Infantry, Sappers and Miners, numbering about 570.

The total revenue is Rs. 14 lakhs.

The principal exports are grain and Kotla paper and survey instruments, manufactured in the town itself. A cotton press also has been opened.

The present Ruler is Lt. Col. H. H. Nawab Sir Ahmad Ali Khan who was born in September 1881 and succeeded to the gadi in August 1908.

RAMPUR

Yusuf Ali Khan *Council of Regency* 1889—1896
Muhammad Kalb Ali Khan 1864—1887 H. H. Nawab Sir Hamid Ali Khan
Mushtak Ali Khan 1887—1889 [1889

Rampur lies in Rohilkand and is bounded on the north by the Naini Tal district, on the east by Bareilly, on the south by Budaun, and on the west by Moradabad. The whole State is level fertile country and is crossed by many small streams, the chief of which are the Kosi, and the Nahal and the Ramganga. The area is 892 square miles. The State is in political relations with the U. P. Government.

The population is 4,53,607 of whom Hindus form 55 per cent and Mussulmans 45 per cent. Hindustani is the prevailing language. The chief crops raised by the people are maize, wheat, rice and sugarcane. The most important industry is the weaving of cotton cloth including the famous damask called *khes*. Ornmental pottery, swordblades and other articles of steel are also made.

The main line of the Oudh and Rohilkand Railway passes through the State, touching Rampur City.

Education has made great progress in recent years. There are about 150 Schools. The Arabic College at Rampur is famous and attracts students from all parts of the country. Technical education is provided for. There are 15 hospitals and several dispensaries.

The revenue of the State is Rs. 53,95,000 the chief items being land revenue, cesses, irrigation.

The administrative divisions are 5 tahsils, viz Huzur or headquarters, Shahabad, Milak, Bilaspur, and Suar. Each tahsil is in charge of a tahsildar, who is both a revenue and a judicial officer. *Mufti Dewani* or civil court at Rampur hears suits up to Rs. 10,000. Appeals against the orders of tahsildars or of *Mufti Dewani* are heard by the District Judge. Criminal cases and appeals are heard by the Chief Magistrate and the Sessions Judge. All cases, whether civil, criminal, or revenue are further appealable to the Minister and finally to the Nawab.

The Chief Minister is called *Madar-ul-Moham* who controls all the departments subject to the direction of the Nawab.

The State has a large army composed of two Infantries 1243, Lancers 331, Gurkhas 153, Artillery 205, Palace Guards 625, Band 40. Bicycle Savars 20.

RULER :—The present Ruler is Col. H. H. Nawab Sir Saiyad Muhammad Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur Mustaid Jung who was born in August 1875 and ascended the gadi in 1889.

RAJPIPLA

Rajpipla in the Rewa Kantha Agency is bounded on the north by the Narbada river and the Mehwasi estates of Rewa Kantha, on the east by Khandesh district, on the south by Baroda and Surat Districts, on the west by Broach. The Satpura range runs through the State under the name Rajpipla Hills and forms the watershed between the Narbada and Tapti rivers. The former skirts round the north and west of the State and the river Karyan divides the State into two equal portions. Except in the rich western lands, the whole State is covered with trees, the chief being teak, blackwood and *khair*. Of the total area of 1517 square miles, 33 per cent is cultivable. Cotton is the most important crop, while others are jowar, bajra, rice, tur castor-oil, millet and gram. Among the hills and forests, Bhils are the chief husbandmen. The hill crops are sown in scattered forest clearings. Teak forests abound in the south. Carnelian mines are worked at the foot of a hill near Ratanpur. Soft stones are exported and are used locally for grindstones and mortars. Cotton-ginning factories have lately sprung up and are spreading.

Rajpipla, the capital is 41 miles by rail from Ankleswar which is on the B. B. and C. I. main line from Bombay to Delhi.

The population of the State is 1,68,454 of whom over 75 per cent are Hindus. Bhils number nearly 20,000 and the rest are Mussulmans.

The revenue of the State is Rs. 2558000. The forms of assessment levied are the hoe or the billhook cess, a ploughtax levied on each plough and *bighotis* or acre rates. Other sources of income are land revenue, excise and forests. The State contains one High School and nearly a hundred other schools. There is a hospital and also several dispensaries. Rajpipla town has a municipality under State management.

The army consists of Infantry 153, and Cavalry 25.

RULER :—The present Ruler is Cap. H H. Maharana Sir Vijaya Singhi Chhatar Singhi who was born in January 1890 and succeeded to the gadi in September 1915.

RATLAM

Ratlam. is a mediatized State in the Malwa Agency of Central India whose territories are mixed up with those of Sailana. It has an area of 902 square miles of which 501 have been alienated in Jagirs and other grants. Only 44 per cent is held by the State. Besides this 60 villages with an approximate area of 228 square miles are held by the Rao of Kushalgarh in Rajputana, for which a *tanka* of Rs. 600 is paid to the Ratlam Darbar. The soil is mainly of the black cotton variety and bears good crops. Wheat, jowar, maize, gram, cotton and poppy are the chief products.

The population of the State is 85,489 of whom the Hindus form 62 per cent, Animists, chiefly Bhils 16 per cent Mussulmans 12 per cent. The principal language is Malwi (or Rangri).

The total revenue is about Rs. 10 lakhs the chief item in which is land revenue. The other sources are excise and customs. Feudatory Thakurs pay a tribute of Rs. 34,300 and the British Government Rs. 1000 as compensation for the abolition of transit duties on Salt.

Ratlam, the capital town is an important railway junction. There is a High School and a few primary schools. A hospital and a few dispensaries afford medical relief.

The State pays a tribute of Rs. 46,000 to the British Government.

The administrative divisions are the two tahsils Ratlam and Bajna, each under a tahsildar. The State is administered by the Ruler with the help of a Dewan.

The *Dewan* is Dewan Bahadur Pandit B. N. Zutshi; *Home Member* Khan Bahadur D. F. Vakil; *Revenue Member*, Maharaj Nahar Singh of Amleta.

RULER:—The Ruler is Col. H. H. Maharajah Sir Sajjan Singh who was born in January 1880 and succeeded to the gadi in January 1893.

SAILANA

Sailana State is one of the mediatized States of Central India with an area of 279 square miles. Its scattered territories are mixed up with those of Ratlam. The river Mahi flows through the western portion of the State. Sailana is the Capital town and lies 10 miles by road from Namli Station on the Rajputana—Malwa railway. There are besides 96 villages. The Baroda—Nagda section of the B. B. and C. I. railway passes through the State.

The population is 27,165 of whom the Hindus form 67 per cent. The rest are Bhils and Mussulmans.

Poppy is a valuable product in the State, while the other crops are the same as in Malwa.

The revenue of the State is Rs. 3 lakhs chiefly derived from land revenue, customs, and tribute from feudatory thakurs, the last of which brings Rs. 21,000. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 23,000 to the British Government and in turn receives Rs. 412 as compensation for the abolition of transit duties on salt.

There are four administrative divisions viz., the Capital and its environs, Bhilpank, Bangrod, and Raoti.

The Ruler is assisted by a Dewan who is Rai Bahadur Pandit Raj Kishen Kaul.

RULER:—The Ruler is H. H, Raja Dileep Singh who was born in March 1893 and succeeded to the gadi in July 1919.

MAYURBHANJ

Mayurbhanj is the largest of the Orissa Tributary States and lies between Midnapore and Balasore Districts. Its total area is 4243 square miles of which 1000 square miles in the

centre are occupied by hills abounding in rich valleys and dense timber forests. Iron ores and mica are found extensively. Limestone, red and yellow ochres, clays and different kinds of stone are the other mineral substances for which the State is noted. The rearing of *tasar* cocoons and the cultivation of lac are extensively carried on, specially at Bamanghati. There is a considerable trade in forest produce, such as timber, lac, myrabolams, nux vomica, honey, resin and fuel.

The population is 7,54,314 of whom over 80 per cent. are Hindus, and about 16 per cent. Animists. The majority of the people are of aboriginal origin, such as Santals, Hos, Gaurs, Kurmis and Bhuiyas.

About one-third of the State is under cultivation. Rice is the staple crop. Grains, peas, pulses, sugarcane and tobacco are also grown.

Baripada the capital town is connected by rail with Rupsa 32 miles away on the Madras—Calcutta line.

Bamanghati and Panchpir are two sub-divisions of the State with headquarters at Bahaldia and Karanjia respectively.

The tribute payable to the British Government is Rs. 1068. The opening of roads and railways has led to a large increase of population and revenue. The revenue is nearly Rs. 27 lakhs. There is a High School at Baripada and nearly 300 other Schools.

The Ruler is assisted by a Dewan and assistant Dewans.

RULER :—The Ruler Lt. Maharaja Purna Chandra Bhanja Deo died on 21st April 1928 in Bombay.

PANNA

Panna is a sanad State in Central India under the Bundelkand Agency and lies north of the Damoh and Jubbulpore districts of the Central Provinces. It is made up of three detached districts with a total area of 2492 square miles, the greater part of which lies on the branch of the Vindhyas, known as the Panna range. The river Ken separates it from the Chhatarpur State. A considerable area of the State is covered with forests, consisting of teak and jungle species of small trees. The Panna range has some diamond mines. Of the total area, about 20 per cent. are under cultivation. Irrigation is practised very little. Tanks form the ordinary source of supply of water. The chief crops are wheat, oilseeds, rice, and Jowar.

The total population is 1,97,600 of whom 90 per cent, are Hindus, 6 per cent. Animists, and about 5000 Mussulmans.

Panna the capital town is 44 miles from Sutna railway station.

The total revenue is Rs. 9,48,000 the chief source being land revenue. There are 6 British Post Offices in the State. About 2 per cent. of the population are literate There is a hospital and a few dispensaries. The army consists of an Infantry numbering 125.

Panna is divided into 11 pargannas with headquarters at Aktohan, Bakswaho Birsinghpur, Dharampura, Ghaura, Panna, Pawai, Raipura, Shahnagar, Simaria, and Singhpur.

The Dewan is Mr. M. A. Tana. The other two members of the Durbar are Dewan Bahadur Raghuvendra Singh and Dewan Bahadur Bharatendra Singh.

RULER :—The Ruler is H. H. Maharaja Sir Yadvendra Singh Bahadur who was born in January 1894 and succeeded to the gadi in June 1902.

RADHANPUR

Radhanpur is one of the States in the Palanpur Agency with an area of 1150 square miles adjoining Baroda and Ahmedabad on the east and on the South respectively. The country is flat and open with three rivers The principal products are cotton, wheat, and other grains. The only manufacture of importance is saltpetre. The chief exports are rapeseed, wheat, grain and cotton and the imports, rice, sugar, tobacco, cloth and ivory. Of the total population, of 67,789, about 65 per cent. are Hindus. Mussulmans number less than 10,000.

The revenue is Rs. 6,58,000.

Radhanpur the capital town is 34 miles distant from the nearest railway station Patan.

RULER :—The Ruler is H. H. Nawab Jalauddin Khan Bismillah Khan who was born in April 1889 and ascended the gadi in November 1910.

PALITANA

PALITANA in Kathiawar is bounded on the north, east and west by Bhavnagar territory. The Shatrunji river with its tributaries passes through the State. Shatrunja Hill near

Palitana town is sacred to the Jains. The entire summit is covered with temples built by devotees. The population is 57,929 of whom about 80 per cent. are Hindus. Of the total area of 288 square miles, about 180 square miles are under cultivation, the chief products being grain, sugarcane and cotton. Palitana town, the capital is a railway station and has a municipality. Horse breeding is carried on in the State and a few cotton ginning factories have been established. The revenue of the State is Rs. 11,66,600 chiefly derived from land. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 10,364 jointly to the Gaikwar of Baroda and the Nawab of Junagadh.

RULER :—The Ruler is Thakor Saheb Shri Bahadur Singhi Mansinhji who was born in April, 1900 and succeeded to the gadi in August, 1905.

BIJAWAR

Bijawar is a sanad State in Central India under the Bundelkhand Agency with an area of 973 square miles. It contains two separate tracts, one consisting of 3 pargannas and another of the isolated parganna of Karaia. The spurs of the Panna range covered with jungle are spread over the former portion. The chief rivers are the Dhasan and the Ken with their tributaries The State is well known for its varieties of sandstones. Forests occupy 429 square miles.

There are 343 villages and one town. The population is 1,11,723—96 per cent. of them being Hindus. The rest are Jains and Mussulmans. The language spoken is Bundeli.

The State is divided for administrative purposes into 4 tahsils Bijawar, Gulganj, Ragauli and Karaia, each under a tahsildar. There are post offices at Bigawar, Gulgany and Staai.

The total revenue is Rs. 3,34,000.

Of the total area 38 per cent. have been alienated in jagirs.

The chief crops are kodon, kutki, barley, gram, urd and rice. The Ruler is H. H. Maharajah Sir Sawant Singh. The Dewan is Qazi Amiruddin Ahmed.

SITAMAU

SITAMAU :—One of the mediatized States in Central India, lying between Indore and Jaora, Jhalawar and Gwalior. It is situated on the Malwa plateau. The Chambal is the only stream

and is used as a source of irrigation. The soil which is the black variety yields crops of all ordinary grains and also poppy and cotton. Only 20 per cent of the total area of 201 square miles is under cultivation

Sitamau is 18 miles from the Mandasor station of the Rajputana Malwa Railway. The population of the State 26549, the majority of whom are Hindus. The principal dialect is Rangri or Malwi. Of the total area of 201 square miles, 68 per cent has been alienated in Jagir grants. The tributes from feudatory Thakurs alone amount to over Rs. 30,000, the other sources being land and customs. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 27,000 to Gwalior State. The administrative divisions are Sitamau, Bhagor and Titroda, each under a Tahsildar. The State has a British Post Office at Sitamau town.

The Revenue is Rs. 2,59,000.

Ruler is H. H. Raja Sir Ram Singh. The *Dewan* is Mr. Motilat Himmatlal Avashia-

SUKET

SUKET is a Punjab state separated from the Simla Hill States by the Sutlej which forms its Southern boundary. Suket originally included the territory which now is Mandi State, but after its separation about in 1330, wars between the two States were frequent. Eventually it came under Sikh supremacy which was exchanged for that of British Government by the Treaty of Lahore 1846. The area of the State is 420 square miles and its population 54328. The revenue is nearly Rs. 2,34,000. The present Ruler is H. H. Raj Lakshman Sen who was born in 1894 and ascended the Gadi in 1919.

JAWHAR

JAWHAR State is situated within the geographical limits of Thana district in the Bombay Presidency and has an area of 310 square miles. The B. B. and C. I. Railway touches the boundary of the State. It is partly a plateau and partly a rocky and forest covered tract with numerous streams and valleys. The soil is stony and is not fit for the cultivation of the better class of crops. Besides timber, the State yields rice and the coarser grains.

The chief sources of revenue are land, excise and forest, the total being over Rs. 6 lakhs.

There are 108 villages and the population is 42662 the majority of whom are Hindus.

Except the nazarana or succession fee, the Raja pays no tribute to Government.

RULER :—Shrimant Raja Yeshwant Rao *alias* Dada Saheb born in December 1927 is the declared occupant of the Gadi

JANJIRA

Janjira State lies within the Political Agency of Kolaba in the Konkan Bombay. It lies 40 miles along the Arabian Sea. Its area is 324 square miles excluding Jafarabad in Kathiawar which is also under the Chief. There are a number of creeks along the coast, besides thickly wooded spurs and hill ranges.

The Ruler is H. H. Nawab Sidi Muhammad Khan Sidi Ahmed Khan who was born in March 1914 and ascended the Gadi in May 1922.

He has a sanad guaranteeing succession according to Muhammedan Laws and pays no tribute. Relations with the British Government are in accordance with the treaty of 1870.

The Total population is 47534. About 82 per cent are Hindus and 17 per cent Mussulmans. The people are good seamen. The crews of steamships and small coastal steamers, are to a large extent recruited from Janjira.

Agriculture and sea fishing are the chief occupations. The principal crops are rice, betel nuts and cocoanuts. Cocoanut palms grow in great perfection.

The revenue is Rs. 6,65,000.

The Dewan is Mr. P. R. Kapadia.

JHABUA

JHABUA A guaranteed Chiefship under the Bhopawar Agency in Central India. The State lies wholly in the mountainous region of Malwa and has an area of 1336 square miles. Land is divided locally into two sections : the Mahidwa or land along the Mahi river which is cultivable and the Gatia or hilly tract of which the greater part of the state is composed. Maire, rice, gram, wheat, jowar, cotton and poppy are cultivated. Manganese is worked to some extent.

The State is divided into 4 pargannas viz., Jhabua, Rambhapur, Ranapur, and Thandla. Besides these which are directly managed by the State, 18 families of nobles, the *Umraos* hold fiefs extending over 71 per cent of the total area and paying a tribute of Rs. 5000 to the Durbar and Rs. 7510 to Holkar.

The population is 123932 of whom 72 per cent are Animist Bhils, the rest Hindus and Jains.

The Ruler is H. H. Raja Udai Singh who was born in May 1875 and succeeded to the Gadi in April 1915.

The Dewan is Munshi Gulatchand Dhadde.

In civil matters the Chief's decision is final. In criminal cases reference may be made to the Political Agent.

The revenue is Rs. 3½ lakhs the chief sources being customs, excise and tribute

Jhabua town is 11 miles from Meghnaga station on the Godhra—Ratlam section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The State has British Post Offices.

NAGOD

Nagod is a Sanad State in Central India in the Baghelkand Agency. The greater part of the territory is situated in the high level plain to the east of the Panna range. Nagod is watered by the Satna river, a tributary of the Tons and by several smaller streams, which are however not available for irrigation.

Bharhut famous for its Buddhist stupa is in the State. A temple in the Gupta style of 4th or 5th century and Jain remains of the 10th or 11th century are to be found there. At Lalpitar, a hill near the Bharhut stupa are a large cave and an inscribed record of the Kalachari dynasty of 1158.

Of the total population of 68166, Hindus number 84 per cent and the rest are Animists and Mussulmans. Baghelkandi is the principal language.

Of the total area of 223 square miles, 45 per cent are cultivated, 167 square miles are under forest. Rice, wheat, gram, barley and jowar are the chief produce. About 32 per cent of the total area are alienated in grants. About 3 per cent of the population are literate. The total revenue is Rs. 254000. Nagod the capital is 17 miles from Sutna, which is the nearest railway station.

Raja Mahendra Singh was born in February 1916 and

succeeded to the gadi in February 1926. The Raja being a minor, the State is under an Administrator and the Dewan is Rai Sahib Chheda Lalji.

SIRMUR

Sirmur: is one of the Punjab States lying in the Himalayas on the west bank of the Jumna and south of Simla. It has an area of 1198 square miles and is entirely hilly. The Kiarda Dun was colonized by a former Raja with cultivators from other districts and it is now one of the richest tracts in the State. Its principal products are wheat and gram in the spring and rice, maize, sugarcane, ginger and turmeric in the autumn. The State forests are valuable where oak, fir, spruce, birch, yew, *deodar* and blue pine are to be found. Cattle thrive and are hardy. The population of the State is 140468, mostly Hindus whose language is westeru Pahari. The revenue is nearly Rs. 6 lakhs, chiefly derived from land, forests and tea estates. Primary education is compulsory.

The highest Court in the State is that of the Council which consists of the Raja as President and 5 members nominated by him. The Court of the Raja sitting alone is known as *Ijlas-i-khas*. Sentences of death require the confirmation of the Commissioner of Delhi. The army consists of 371 men. The capital town is Nahan.

The present Ruler is Lt. Col. H. H. Maharajah Sir Amar Parkash who was born in 1888 and succeeded to the gadi in 1911.

The Secretary is S. B. Sardar Narayan Singh.

SONPUR

Sonpur a feudatory State in Bihar, lying on both sides of the Mahanadi south of Sambalpur District. The soil is sandy and its fertility has been reduced by the erosion of rivers. Rice is the chief crop. Sal timber is obtained from the forests. The land is irrigated from wells. The weaving of coarse cotton cloth and *tasar* silk are the only industries. Sonpur town is the headquarters and lies 54 miles south of Sambalpur station on the B. N. Railway. The population is 226751 practically all Oriyas, who speak that language. The revenue is over Rs. 3,50,000 The area of the State is 906 square miles.

There is one High School and a few secondary and primary schools.

RULER :—Maharaja Sir Bir Mitrodya Singh Deo, who was born in 1874 and succeeded to the gadi in 1902.

KHILCHIPUR

Khilchipur State is a mediatized chiefship in Central India under the Bhopal Agency with an area of 273 square miles. Of the total area 84 sq. miles are cultivated and a similar extent is under forest. The soil is the fertile black variety bearing crops of ordinary grains. The population is 40043 of whom 94 p. c. are Hindus. The revenue is Rs. 274000, derived from land, customs, opium. The chief has full powers in civil and revenue matters, but all serious cases of crime are dealt with by the Political Agent in Bhopal. The present *Ruler* is Rao Bahadur Durjan Sal Singh who was born in August 1897 and succeeded to the gadi in January 1908. The Dewan is Sahibzada Aziz Rahim Khan.

A tribute of Rs. 12625 formerly made direct to Sindhia has been since 1844 paid to the British Government in adjustment of Sindhia's contribution towards the local corps in Malwa. The State has a British Post Office.

SIKKIM

Sikkim is bounded on the north and east by Tibet : on the south east by Bhutan ; on the south by Darjeeling district and on the west by Nepal. The whole State lies at a considerable elevation in the Himalayas ranging from about 4000 feet to 20,000 feet and has an area of 2818 square miles. Productive sites have been cleared for cultivation up to 6000 feet. Numerous varieties of trees and plants grow on the hills, chief among them being oaks, cherry, laurels, chetnuts, maple, birch, bamboos, figs, rhododendron etc. Similarly animals abound in variety. The chief minerals found are copper, iron and garnet.

The most important crops are maize, wheat, barley and rice. Fruit growing and cattle rearing are also common.

The population is 81,721 composed of Hindus and Buddhists. Settlers from Nepal have in recent years come into the State in large numbers.

Gangtok the capital is connected by good roads with

Tibet on the one hand and with Darjeeling on the other. Besides this there are mule tracks and iron bridges over the rivers Tista, the Rangit and others, for which imperial funds have contributed.

The Maharaja is assisted by a Council. The Political Officer stationed at Gangtok advises and assists the Maharajah and his Council. The revenue is Rs. 4,33,000

The ruler is H. H. Maharajah Sir Tashi Namgyal who was born in 1893 and ascended the gadi in 1914.

SANGLI

Sangli State lies in the Kolhapur Agency and consists of six separate divisions; a group of villages near the valley of the Krishna; a second between Kolhapur and Jamkhandi States; a third in Sholapur district; a fourth in Dharwar district: a fifth near Belgaum town; a sixth in Belgaum district. The total area is 1112 square miles of which about 93 square miles are forest. There are 307 villages the prevailing soil is black. Irrigation is carried on from rivers, wells, and tanks. The chief crops are millet, rice, wheat, gram and cotton and the manufactures are cotton cloth. The population is 2,21,321. The State owns a railway, the capital town being connected with Miraj on the Madras and Southern Mahratta main line between Bangalore and Poona. There are six municipalities. Education is well advanced owing to the existence of a college and over a hundred schools. The capital town has a hospital and dispensaries are scattered throughout the State.

The revenue is nearly Rs. 12½ lakhs.

The Ruler is assisted by a Dewan and a Council.

RULER:—The present Ruler is Lt. H. H. Sir Appa Saheb Patwardan who was born in February 1890 and succeeded to the gadi in June 1903.

SAMTHAR

Samthar is a treaty State in Central India with an area of about 178 square miles lying between the Jalaun and Jhansi districts of the United Provinces. The territory is a level plain through which run the two rivers Pahuj and Betwa. The population is 33,216 of whom 93 per cent. are Hindus and the rest Mussulmans. The Chamars are the largest single caste, the

others being Brahmins, Lodhis, Kachhis, Gujars etc. Bundelkhandi is the prevailing language. 42 p. c. of the area is under cultivation, the principal crops being jowar, wheat, gram and cotton. Samthar the capital town is 8 miles from Moth station in the G. I. P. Railway between Jhansi and Lucknow. The administrative divisions are Shamsergarh, Amargarh, Maharajganj, and Lohargarh, each under a tahsildar. No part of the State is alienated. The total revenue is Rs. 3½ lakhs derived chiefly from land.

By a convention made with the British Government in 1879, the State receives Rs. 1,450 compensation for dues formerly levied. Land was ceded by the State for Betwa canal in 1882 and for a railway in 1884.

There are two post offices at Amra and Samthar.

The Dewan is Kunwar Sujan Singh.

RULER :—The Ruler is H. H. Maharaja Sir Bir Singh Deo Bahadur who was born in August 1864 and succeeded to the gadi in June 1896.

MAIHAR

Maihar a small State in Central India under the Bagelkand Agency with an area of 407 square miles. It lies between Nagod State and Jubbulpore District. The river Tons traverses the territory. The only important gap of the Vindhya range occurs here and the East Indian Railway from Allahabad to Jubbulpore runs through it. Remains are numerous throughout the State of temples in the medieval style of the eleventh to the thirteenth century. Except in the hills, the soil is fertile, the chief crops being kodon, rice, gram and wheat. The population is 66540 of whom 78 per cent are Hindus, Gonds 19 per cent and the rest Mussulmans. Baghelkandi and Bundelkandi are the chief languages. Maihar town, the Capital lies on the East Indian Railway. The State has an hospital and about a dozen schools. The revenue is over Rs. 3 lakhs.

The Dewan is Mr. N. N Majumdar.

RULER :—The Ruler is Raja Brijnath Singh who was born in February 1896 and succeeded to the gadi in December 1911.

SAWANTWADI

AREA AND POPULATION :—The State of Sawantwadi comprises an area of 925 square miles and is bounded on the North

by the Malwan Sub-division of the Ratnagiri District and is seperated, by the line of the Sanyadri hills, on the north-east from Kolhapur territory, and on the east and south-east, from the British District of Belgaum. To the south lie the Dicholi and Pedna sub-divisions of the Portuguese territory of Goa, and on the west and north-west the Ratnagiri sub-divisions of Vengurla and Malwan. It is about fifty miles long, and from ten to thirty miles broad and consists of one compact territory unbroken by the tracts of other states or districts. For administrative purposes the State is devided into three Pethas (Subl divisions) of Wadi, Kudal and Banda each including severa small divisions called Tarfs.

Out of the total population of over 2 lacs, 1,96,139, i.e, more than four-fifths were Hindus; 4,711, i.e., about 2·3 per cent, were Mahomedans; 5,473, i.e., 2·6 per cent were Native Christians and the rest were Jains and other Hindus.

ADMINISTRATION :—Rao Bahadur M. B. Rane, B.A. L.L.B., continued as Minister of Justice and Finance and Mr. P. Baburao Walawalkar, B.A. L.L.B., as Minister of Revenue and Political Affairs.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND :—The total area of the State is 59,92,083 acres. From this an area of 34,797 acres taken up for Forest and 1,24,234 acres, unculturable waste, has to be excluded. The area of 52,870 acres of the holding of Parma Desai has also to be excluded as the same has not yet been brought under survey Settlement. Thus after deducting the total of 211901 acres, there remains 380182 acres, the total culturable area of the State. The total revised assessment is Rs. 294535.

The number of Criminal Courts is 8 and the number of Civil Courts is 4.

AGRICULTURE :—From the Depot of Chemical Manures opened in the Agricultural Department in the last year for the use of the cultivators 2,873 lbs. of bone meal, superphosphates etc., and 1,560 lbs. of oil cake were purchased for manurial purposes by the cultivators.

About a dozen paddy strains ordered from different paddy breeding stations in British India were tried on the farms of some selected farmers and the progress was noted from time to time.

TRADE AND MANUFACTURE :—The total value of goods imported into the State during the year 1926-'27 was

Rs. 18,28,473 and that of goods exported Rs. 582,036. Thus the value of imports was 3·15 timee that of exports.

INDUSTRIES :—The number of Factories turning out wooden lacquered works and toys was 6 during the year. The total value of goods turned out from these factories was Rs. 15,600.

The Sawantwadi Wooden Equipment Co., Ltd., turned out furniture and office appliances such as pin-cushions, pen-racks etc. The value of outturn of this Factory was Rs. 5,000 during the year.

Besides the above there are seven other factories, three of which, besides working saw-mills, have three Rice hullers and three flour mills and two rotary oil mills. One of these has also a refrigerating plant for making ice. Four other factories work rice hullers in 4 villages adjoining the city. The motive power in all these factories is supplied by Kerosine Oil Engines.

ROADS :—The total length of road including cart-tracks, foot-paths etc., maintained by the State Public Works Department is nearly 402 miles out of which nearly 94 miles or 23 per cent are metalled. Out of the total length of the metalled road 10·53 miles were resurfaced and reserve metal collection or 2·45 was made during the year.

POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES :—The Post and Telegraph Offices within the State are all Imperial. The number of Post offices in the State was 34.

SAYAR REVENUE :—During the year under report the State received the sum of Rs. 25,772-14-6 from the British Government for Customs and Salt compensation. Besides the above the State realised from its subjects the sum of Rs. 1,444 on account of petty cesses such as Dhangar Mahal, Dukar-patti and other miscellaneous items.

ABKARI :—The central distillery and separate shop system continued in force in the State during the year. The total consumption of country liquor 60 U. P. during the year under report was 35,325 gallons as against 51,828 gallons for the last year (16 months), the consumption per head per annum is about 17 gallons as against 25 gallons for the previous year. The total number of liquor shops during the was 86 as against 89 in the previous year. The system in vogue is the same as in the neighbouring district of Ratnagiri. The right of sale is separated from the right of manufacture. Monopoly of sale is sold by competition and the spirit is issued in two strengths of 40 U. P. and 60 U. P. from the three depots situated in the three Petha

headquarters.

The revenue derived from Abkari during the year, including that from the sale of Ganja and Opium, amounted to Rs. 1,40,461.

MEDICAL RELIEF :—The number of permanent medical institutions in the State was 9. The work done by the Anti-Malaria Department was classified under two heads, Research and Executive General work. All this was carried out under the immediate guidance of His Highness. The Malaria Medical Officer visited 32 villages in the State for the purposes of research work. Spleen index was taken and mosquito catches were made in almost all these villages.

EDUCATION :—During the year under report there were in all 161 Schools, State and aided. 5 new aided schools were opened during the year in some villages of the State. The total number of pupils attending all the schools was 10,040.

The total receipts of the department from all sources came to Rs. 86,541 and the expenditure to Rs. 85,387. Besides this a sum of Rs. 3,129 was spent in giving compassionate allowances to retired teachers in the department, out of the special fund created for the purpose.

FINANCE :—The actual receipts in 1926—'27 was Rs. 683634 actual expenditure Rs. 695331.

RULER :—The Ruler is Cap. H. H. Raje Bahadur Shrimant Khem Savant Bhonsle *alias* Bapu Saheb, Sar Desai, who was and the born in August 1897 and succeeded to the gadi in June 1913.

SHAHPURA

Shahpura State in Rajputana is surrounded on every side by Udaipur State except on the north where lies Ajmer. The Khari and the Mansi rivers run through the north of the State. The country is flat and open having 133 villages and towns with total area of 405 square miles. In addition to holding Shahpura directly from the British Government, the Raja possesses the estate of Kachhola in Udaipur with an area of 300 square miles, for which he pays tribute and does formal service as a great noble of the State. The population of Shahpura is 48130 and of Kachhola 17012 about 90 p. c. of whom are Hindus, 6 p. c. Mussulmans and 3 p. c. Jains. The chief castes are Brahmans, Gujars, Jats and Mahajans. The principal crops are bajra, jowar, maize, till, cotton, wheat, barley, cotton, gram and

poppy. Grass grows in the forests extensively and the surplus is stored. The manufactures are lacquered tables, shields, and toys, cotton cloth, dyeing and bangles from cocoanut shells. Cotton-presses have grown in recent years. Of the 132 villages, 64 are Khalsa, 52 Jagir and 16 Muafi. The revenue is Rs. 524000 the main items being land revenue, cotton press, customs, payments by Jagirdars, the last of which amounts to Rs. 8500.

Shahpura the capital lies 16 miles by road from Sareri station on the Rajputana—Malwa Railway. Over 5 per cent of the total population are literate. A hospital is maintained at the capital.

The revenue of Shahpura is Rs. 477191 and of Kachhola Rs. 47306.

The Officials of the Durbar are *Musahib Ala*, Rajkumar Umaid Singh ; *Musahib Revenue*, Thakur Madan Singh ; *Judicial Secretary*, Thakur Bhup Singh ; *Sessions Judge*, Mr. B. Sarup Narain ; *Civil Judge*, Shah Sardar Mal.

RULER :—The Ruler is Raja Sir Nahar Singhi who was born in November 1855 succeeded to the gadi in June 1870.

BARIYA

Bariya is a tributary State in Rewa Kantha adjoining the Panch Mahals district of the Bombay Presidency. The country is hilly in the south and east, flat in the west. The seven sub-divisions are Randhikpur, Dudhia, Umaria, Haveli, Kakadhila, Sagtala and Rajgarh. Much of the State is covered with forest. Of the total area of 813 square miles, 20 per cent is cultivated, the principal products being timber, maize, pulse, gram and wheat. Of the total population of 137291 nearly all except about 3000 Mussulmans are Hindus composed of Bhils, Kolis and Naikdar. The revenue is Rs. 826000. The strength of the Bariya Cavalry is 25 and of the Infantry 101. Bariya the capital town has recently been connected by railway with Piploda.

RULER :—The Ruler is Cap. H. H. Maharwal Sir Ranjitsinjhi Mansinghi who was born in July 1886 and succeeded to the gadi in February 1908.

[*Reference may also be made to the Viceroy's speeches, pp.* 39—43].

BENARES

Benares Estate comprises the tahsils of Gangapur in Benares district and Korh or Bahohi and Chakia in Mirzapur district, United Provinces. Besides this the Maharaja owns a large area of Zamindari land in the districts of Benares, Ghazipur, Ballia, Jaunpur, Allahabad, Mirzapur and Shahabad (Bengal)- In 1794 owing to the maladministratioh of the estates which had accumulated under the Raja of Benares, an agreement was concluded by which the lands held by the Raja in his own right which was granted to him by the British Government were separated from the rest of the province. The direct control of the latter was assumed by the Government, and an annual income of one lakh of rupees was assured to the Raja while the former constituted the Domains. On the 1st April 1911 these Domains became a State consisting of the pargannas of Bhadohi and Chakia with the town of Ramnagar and its neighbouring villages. The Maharajah's powers are those of a ruling chief subject to certain conditions. The populatiou of the State is 352,735 and the revenue Rs. 2270000, The strength of the army is, Cavalry 50, Infantry 775.

RULER :—The Ruler is Lt. Col. H. H. Maharaja Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh Bahadur who was born in November 1855 and was installed to the gadi in February 1889.

BARWANI

Barwani State is a guaranteed Chiefship in Central India, bounded on the north by Dhar State and on the south and west by Khandesh district and on the east by Indore. The State falls|internaliy into two sub-divisions, that of the Narbadda valley which is fertile and the remainder of the State which is rough and hilly. The population is 120150 of whom 50 per cent are Hindus, 43 per cent Animists or Bhilalas and Mussulmans about 4000. Almost the entire population is composed of jungle tribes, who live on agriculture and cattle breeding. The total area is 1178 square miles in which there are 333 villages and one town. Barwani the Capital is 93 miles by road from Mhow the nearest railway station. Traffic passes through Jalwania. The State is divided into 4 pargannas, each in charge of a Kamasdar with headquarters at Anjad, Pansemal, Silawad and Rajpur. There are six post offices in the State. The

State pays no tribute to any Darbar, but it contributes Rs. 3389 towards the up keep of the Malwa Bhil corps. The revenue is Rs. 1031000.

The Ruler is Captain H. H. Rana Sir Ranjit Singh who was born in December 1888 and succeeded to the gadi in December 1894.

RAJGARH

Rajgarh a is mediatized State in Central India under the Bhopal Agency and is bounded on the North and South by Gwalior, on the east by Bhopal and on the west by Khilchipur. The total area is 949 square miles. The north is cut up by hills, but the south and east lie in the Malwa plateau. The chief rivers are Parbati and Newaj. The population is 114972 of whom 89 per cent are Hindus, 6 per cent Mussulmans, 5 per cent Bhils. The most numerous castes are Chamars, Rajputs, Dangis. 25 per cent of the total area is under cultivation, the chief produce being wheat, jowar maize, cotton, gram and poppy.

The administrative divisions are Biaora, Karanwas, Talen, Kotada, Kalipith, Newalganj and Sivagarh. There are 5 post offices in the State. Rajgarh the Capital town is 51 miles from the nearest railway station Shujalpur. The revenue is Rs. 875000, derived from land, excise, customs. The lands alienated in Jagirs yield nearly half-a-lakh. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 54000 to Sindhia for Talen. and Rs 600 to the Rana of Jhalawar for Katipith. It receives tanka from Sindhia Rs 2335. There are 2 hospitals and about a dozen schools.

The Dewan is Khan Saheb Syed Shaukat Ali and the Ruler H. H. Raja Rawat Sir Bir Indra Singh who was born in January 1892 and succeeded to the gadi in January 1916.

COOCH BEHAR.

Cooch Behar is a State in North Bengal and lies between Jalpaiguri and Rangpur districts with an area of 1307 square miles. It is intersected by several large rivers which make the State waterlogged and subject to inundation. Some drainage by channels is attempted during the cold season when water level is lowest. The most important rivers are Tista, Sankosh, Dharla, Tosso Kalyani and Raidak. Where the soil is not covered by the usual crops, it is marshy and overgrown with

thick natural vegetation. There are 1192 villages and 4 towns, the latter being Cooch Behar, Malabhanga, Haldibari and Dirhata. Villages are not compact but consist of separate homesteads. The population is 592489 of whom 70 per cent are Hindus and the rest Mussalmans. Rangpuri which is a dialect of Bengali is the prevalent language. The chief food crop is rice. Jute crop is equally important being exported from all parts of the State to Calcutta. The local tobacco has a high reputation.

The five administrative devisions are Cooch Behar, Dinhata, Matabhanga, Mekliganj, and Tufanganj. The State Council is the highest administrative and judicial body. Education has made great progress, there being a College, 8 High Schools and nearly 400 other schools. The revenue is Rs. 40 lakhs.

The Ruler is H. H. the Maharajah Jagaddipendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur who was born in 1915 succeeded to the gadi in 1922.

BUNDI

Bundi is in the southeast of Rajputana and lies between Jaipur and Kotah States. Its area is 2220 square miles. A double line of hills divides the State into two portions. For many miles, the hills form an impassable barrier. There are however four passes, (one at the town of Bundi), through which the main roads run. The river Chambal forms the southern and eastern boundaries of the State. Its principal tributary on the Bundi side is the Mej. In the northern half of the State the soil is hard and stony. The southern half is rich alluvial soil and the southeast has black cotton soil. The principal rain crops are maize, jowar and mung ; while in the cold season wheat, barley, gram, opium, linseed etc., are grown. Cattle rearing is an important occupation as pasturage is abundant. Sandstones, copper and iron are found to some extent. Forests cover 890 square miles. The total population is 187068 of whom 91 per cent are Hindus, 5 per cent Mussalmans, 4 per cent Jains. The language mainly spoken is Haraoti. The most numerous caste are the Minas who were once daring plunderers, but are now peaceful cultivators.

The number of towns and villages is 819. The capital is Bundi, one of the most picturesque towns of Rajputana. The B. B. and C. I. main line passes through the eastern portion of the State.

The revenue of the State is over Rs. 11 lakhs, the chief sources being land revenue, customs and tributes. The State pays to the British Government a tribute of Rs. 120000.

The Prime Minister is Mr. N. Bhattacharyya.

RULER :—The Ruler is H. H. Maharao Raja Ishwari Singh Bahadur who was born in March 1893 and succeeded to the gadi in July 1927.

CAMBAY

Cambay lies at the head of the gulf of the same name and has an area of 350 square miles. The rivers Sabarmati and Mahi border the State. In its territory are situated villages belonging to the Gaekwar of Baroda and the British Government, while villages belonging to Cambay are to be found in Kaira district. The area of the State is 350 square miles of which 224 square miles are cultivable. The soil in the east and west are suitable for the cultivation of wheat and cotton. The other crops are rice, indigo, tobacco and pulses.

The population is 71715 of whom 81 per cent are Hindus, 13 per cent Mussalmans, and 5 per cent Jains. The chief manufactures of Cambay are cotton and silk fabrics and various articles of agate and cornelian stone. Cotton yarn and various counts of cloth are manufactured in the Mill. There are besides 5 Flour Mills, one oil mill and 2 Gol factories. The supply of electric energy has stimulated small industries, such as bangle-making, grinding and polishing of agate and cornelian stones. A broad-gauge railway line 22 miles in length connects Cambay with Petlad.

The revenue of the State is over Rs. 9 lakhs the chief sources being land revenue, excise and customs. There is one High School and over 30 Schools. Medical relief is given through 2 hospitals and several dispensaries. Cambay town has a municipality.

The State is present under an Administrator.

RULER :—The Ruler is H.H. Nawab Mirza Hussain Yawar Khan Saheb Bahadur, who was born in May 1911 and succeeded to the gadi in January 1915.

CHAMBA

Chamba is a wholly mountainous country bounded on the west and north by Kashmir and on the east and south by

Kangra and Gurdaspur districts. Two ranges of snowy peaks and glaciers run through the State. The principal rivers are the Chandra and the Ravi. The total area is 3216 square miles. The area under cultivation is 170 square miles and the area of the forests leased to the British Government for 99 years in 1864 is 164 square miles. The mountain ranges are rich in minerals. Iron, copper, mica and slate are the chief of these. The staple food crops grown are rice, millet, maize, pulses, and potatoes. Tea and poppy are the other crops. The population is 141883 93 per cent of whom are Hindus. There is a High School and a few middle schools. Chamba town the capital has a hospital and a leper asylum. It is 70 miles from Pattankot railway station. The revenue is Rs. 917,000, the chief sources being land revenue and forests. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 3,100 to the British Government.

The administrative divisions are called *wazarats* and are five in number, viz., Brahmaur, Chamba Bhattiyat, Chaurah, and Pangi.

The Raja is assisted in the work of administration by a *Wazir*.

RULER :—The Ruler is Rajah Ram Singh who was born in October 1890 and succeeded to the gadi in September 1919.

CHARKARI

Charkhari is a Sanad State in Central India and consists of 9 separate tracts with an area of 745 square miles. Eight of these are enclosed by the British district of Hamirpur, while the ninth which is the largest, lies on the Dhasan River and is surrounded by portions of the Orchha, Chatrapur and Bijawar States. The population is 123405, Hindus forming 95 per cent and Mussalmans 4 per cent. The chief castes are Chamars, Brahmins, Ahirs and Bundela Thakurs. About 35 per cent of the total area is under cultivation, the chief crops being jowar, wheat, gram and cotton.

Charkari the capital is 10 miles by road from Mahoba a station on the Jhansi-Manikpur line of the Great Indian Peninsula railway. 1.4 per cent of the population are literate. The administrative divisions are 4 pargannas viz., Bawan-Chaurasi, in which the town of Charkari stands, Isanagar, Ranipur and Satwara.

The revenue is Rs.6 lakhs.

The Dewan is Dewan Bahadur Munshi Raushan Lal.

RULER :—The Ruler is H. H. Maharajah Arimardan Singh who was born in December 1903 and succeeded to the gadi in October 1920.

CHHATARPUR

Chhatarpur is a Sanad State in Central India under the Bundelkand Agency and is bounded on the north by the Hamirpur district of the U. P., on the east by the Ken river which separates it from Ajaigarh and Panna States; on the west by Bijawar and Panna. The total area is 1118 square miles. The greater part of the State consists of a plain with a mean elevation, covered with trees and watered by many tanks. One of the finest groups of temples in North India are to be met with at Khajraho. Many Chandel remains exist, chiefly fine tanks attributed to the Chandels. The population is 166549. Hindus forming 95 per cent. The most numerous castes are Chamars, Kachhis, Kurmis. 21 per cent of the total area is under cultivation. There are 421 villages and one town. Chhatarpur, the capital town is 33 miles from Harpalpur railway station on the Jhansi-Manekpur line. There are 5 British post offices, a High School and several other Schools, a Hospital and a few dispensaries. The administrative divisions are four with headquarters at Chhatarpur, Rajnagar, Lauri and Deora. The revenue is Rs. 7 lakhs.

The Dewan is Rai Bahadur Pandit Sukdeo Behari Misra and the Ruler H. H. Maharaja Sir Viswanath Singh who was born in August 1866 and succeeded to the gadi in November 1867.

CHOTA UDAIPUR

Chota Udaipur is in the Rewa Kantha Agency and lies between Bariya and Alirajpur States. Its total area is 873 square miles in which are one town and 502 villages. About 225 square miles are covered with forest. Marble and iron are to be found in the soil. Cotton is the chief crop. The population is 125702 of whom the majority are Hindus. Chota Udaipur the capital town has recently been connected by rail. The income of the State is over Rs. 12 lakhs. A tribute of Rs. 8908 is payable to the Gaikwar of Baroda, the amount being collected by

the British Government.

The Ruler is Maharwal Shri Natwarsinghi Fatehsinghi who was born in November 1906 and succeeded to the gadi in August 1923.

SACHIN

Sachin State lies in Surat district of the Bombay Presidency, though its villages are scattered about. There are 21 villages and the total area is 48 square miles, about three-fourths of which is cultivable. The usual cereals are grown as well as cotton and sugarcane. Sachin the capital is on the main line of the B. B, & C. I. Railway from Bombay to Delhi. The population is 19977 and the revenue over Rs. 4 lakhs. The army consists of Cavalry 18 and Infantry 80.

The Ruler is Major H. H. Nawab Sidi Ibrahim Muhammad Yakut Khan Mubarirud Daula Nasrat Jung Bahadur who was born in December 1886 and succeeded to the gadi in May 1907.

KALAHANDI

Kalahandi is a feudatory State in Bihar bounded on the north by Patna district and on the south by Jeypore Zemindari of Vizagapatam district. From the north east to the south west runs an almost a continuous range of the Eastern Ghats. To the north of this lies an open country interpersed with low hills. The Indravati and the Tel are the two rivers. The total area is 3745 square miles of which 62 per cent forms hilly country. The population is 415827, 29 per cent of whom are Khonds. The next numerous classes are Gahras or Ahirs, Doms and Gonds, with a sprinkling of Telugu castes. About 81 per cent of the population speak Oriya and 15 per cent Khondi. There are 2198 villages. Bhawani Patna is the headquarters and is 130 miles from Chicacole on the Madras—Calcutta line or 140 miles from Sambalpur. The staple crops are rice, til, Kodon, Kutki. The numerous streams flowing from the hills afford natural irrigation.

The tribute of Rs. 12000 paid by the State to the Government is liable to revision.

The total revenue is over Rs. 6 lakhs derived chiefly from land revenue, forests and excise.

The Ruler is Maharaja Brij Mohan Deo who was born in

May 1896 and succeeded to the gadi the following year.

LOHARU

Loharu a Punjab State with an area of 222 square miles is a sandy plain interspersed with sandhills. It has 56 villages and one town viz. Loharu, the capital, 52 miles south of Hissar. The population is 20614 and the revenue about Rs. 131000. The army consists of Infantry 30, Camel Transport 163.

RULER :—The Ruler is Nawab Mirza Amirudddin Ahmed, Khan Bahadur who was born in March 1911 and succeeded to the gadi in October 1926.

LUNAWADA

Lunawada is a State in the Rewa Kantha Agency, bounded on the north by Dungarpur and on the south by the Godhra district, on the west by Idar and on the east by Sunth. The Mahi flows through it. Lunawada the capital town is 26 miles by rail from Godhra. Besides this there are 318 villages. About one third of the area has been alienated. About 231 miles are occupied for cultivation, the chief crops being cereals.

The Ruler pays a tribute of Rs. 14232 jointly to the British Government and the Gaikwar of Baroda. Lunawada town has a Municipality. The population is 83133 and the revenue is Rs. 775000.

RULER.—The Ruler is H. H. Maharana Sir Wakhatsinhji Dalesinhji who was born in August 1861 and succeeded to the gadi in October 1867.

LIMBDI

Limbdi a second class State in Kathiawar has an area of 244 square miles. The country is flat and the river Bhogava flows through it. A tribute of Rs. 45534 is paid jointly to the British Government and the Nawab of Junagadh. Cotton and grain are extensively cultivated and cotton ginning factories have been started. The population is 35422 of whom the majority are Hindus. Limbdi town is a railway station on the Bhavnagar. Wadwan line. It has also a municipality.

The revenue is about Rs. 6 lakhs.

RULER :—The Ruler is Thakoresaheb Sir Daulatsinghji Jasvatsinghji who was born in July 1868 and succeeded to the

gadi in April 1908.

TRIPURA

Tripura or "Hill Tipperah" is to be distinguished from Tipperah, the British District. It is located in the south east of Bengal and has an area of 4086 square miles. The country is very hilly and full of thick vegetation. Numerous rivers traverse the State and convert large spaces of land into marshes. There are extensive forests, wherefrom large revenue is obtained for the State. The principal crop is rice, the others being jute, tobacco sugarcane. The hill products are cotton, chillies and sesamum. The population is 304437 of whom 69 per cent are Hindus, 26 per cent Mussalmans and 3 per cent Buddhists. The languages are Mrung spoken by 44 per cent and Bengali spoken by 40 per cent. Hillmen form a separate class from the Bengali Hindus and Mussalmans. The capital is Agartala situated on the river Haora. The State is divided into 8 administrative divisions: Agartala, Udaipur, Sonamura, Bilania, Khowar, Dharmanapar, Kailashahar and Sabrum. The Chief Court is known as Khas Adalat. There is a High School and nearly 200 other educational institutions.

The revenue is nearly Rs. 30 lakhs.

RULER:—The Ruler is H. H Maharaja Manikya Bir Bikram Kishore Deb Barman Bahadur who was born in August 1908 and succeeded to the gadi in August 1923.

DHARAMPUR

Dharampur State lies in the Surat district and covers an area of 704 square miles. The major portion of the land is hilly and covered with forests. A number of rivers traverse the State, so that ample facilities for irrigation are available. The principal crops are rice, pulse, gram and sugarcane. The chief manufactures are mats, baskets, fans, molasses. and pottery.

The population is 95171. The revenue of the State is about Rs. 12½ lakhs.

The number of primary schools is 28 with 1397 boys and 189 girls in them. There are 178 pupils in the High School, for which a new building is being constructed. Education is free for the Kaliparaj community.

The expenditure on medical education in 1926—'27 was Rs.

43441. There are 3 medical institutions in the capital and a Leper Asylum. The Ayurvedic medicines also are supplied.

Dharampur has lately been connected by rail.

RULER :—The Ruler is Maharana Shri Vijayadevji Mahandevji who was born in December 1884 and succeeded to the gadi in March 1921.

ALIRAJPUR

Alirajpur :—A guaranteed chiefship in Central India lying between Panch Mahals District of Bombay and the river Narbada. Its total area is 836 square miles full of jungle covered low hills and numerous narrow valleys. Besides the Narbada, there are many minor rivers. The number of villages is 307. Cultivable area is 110 square miles, forest 250 miles and the rest uncultivable area. The B. B. & C. I. main line from Bombay to Delhi traverses the State. The population is 89364 composed mainly of about 80 per cent Bhilalas and Bhils. Alirajpur, locally known as Rajpur, is the capital of the State, and is 44 miles from Dohad and 50 miles from Bodeli railway stations. The administrative divisions are five parganas viz., Bhabra, Rath, Nanpur, Chhaktala and Chandpur. The tribute paid to Dhar State is Rs. 8000, and the contribution towards the maintenance of the Malwa Bhil corps is about Rs. 1270. An engagement was mediated between Alirajpur and Dhar, by which, in lieu of tribute, the sayar (customs) duties in Alirajpur were made over to Dhar. This led to endless disputes between the officials of the two States, and finally an agreement was affected in 1821, when the Dhar Darbar handed over the parganna of Berasia to British management by which the British Government was to pay the Dhar Darbar Hali Rs. 10000 a year in lieu of tribute and collect Rs. 11000 from Alirajpur, all feudal rights on the part of the Dhar State ceasing with this new engagement.

The revenue is over Rs. 5 1/2 lakhs derived chiefly from land, customs and revenue.

The Dewan is Khan Sahib S. C. Dhotiwala.

The Ruler is H. H. Raja Pratab Singh born in September 1881 and succeeded to the gadi in August 1890.

AJAIGARH

Ajaigarh is in Central India under the Bundelkhand Political

Agency with an area of 771 square miles, distributed over two separate tracts, one surrounding the town of Ajaigarh, the other near to Maihar. The whole State lies in the heart of the Vindhyas and is much cut up by hills and valleys. The chief rivers are the Ken and the Bairma. There are numerous relics of the rule of the Chandels. Of the total area, 53 per cent is cultivated and 19 per cent are under forest. The chief products are gram, *kodon*, jowar, barley and cotton. The population is 84790 of whom 89 per cent Hindus, Gonds 6 per cent Mussalmans 3 per cent. The State contains 488 villages and and one town. Ajaigah town stands at the foot of the old fort situated on the hill, Kedar Parbat. The fort is one of the strongholds which enabled the Bundelas by reason of its position in the rugged country, to maintain their independence against the Mahratta and Mughal invasions. Ajaigarh town is 39 miles from the nearest railway station Atarra.

The revenue is about Rs. 5 lakhs chiefly derived from land and the tributes received by the Ruler amount to Rs. 19000.

The Dewan is Thakur Sukdeo Singh.

RULER :—H. H. Maharajah Sawai Bhupal Singh Bahadur who was born in November 1866 and succeeded to the gadi in June 1919.

BANSDA

Bansda under the Surat Political Agency lies to the east of Surat district with an area of 215 square miles. With the exception of a few villages, almost the whole country is covered with forest. At Unai, 7 miles from Bansda is a hot spring which is visited by many pilgrims. Only about a fourth of the total area is under cultivation, the chief products being rice, pulse, *nagli*, cotton and wheat. The population is 40215 living in one town and 86 villages. They consist almost entirely of wild tribes, who speak corrupt Gujarati. Among the manufactures are cotton tape, mats, fans, baskets, and coarse woollen carpets and cloths. The State pays to Government a tribute of Rs. 7351 and a chauth of Rs. 1500. In compensation for the abolition of transit dues from 1873, the State receives from Government an annual payment of Rs. 8698. Bansda is the capital town. The revenue is over Rs. 8 lakhs, chiefly derived from land, excise and forests,

The Ruler is Maharawaxl Sri Indra Singhji Pratapsinghji,

who was born in February 1888 and succeeded to the gadi in September 1911.

BAONI

Baoni a Sanad State in Central India with an are of 122 square miles lying between Cawnpore and Hamirpur districts of the United Provinces. It is the only Mussalman State in Bundelkand. The State is fairly ferile growing all the ordinary grains. The capital town is Kaduara which is 13 miles from Kalpi on the Jhansi—Cawnpore line.

The population is 19734 of whom Hindus form 87 per cent and Mussalmans 12 per cent. The revenue is nearly Rs. 2 lakhs.

RULER :—H. H. Nawab Mohammad Mushtaq-ul-Hassan Khan Safdar Jang who was born in February 1896 and succeeded to the gadi in October 1911.

BARAUNDA

Baraunda is a State ad joining Banda District in Central India. It has an area of 219 square miles and contains 70 villages. The major portion of the State is forest and waste land. Of the total population of 15912, 90 per cent are Hindus and the rest Animists. Baghelkandi is the chief language, The revenue is Rs. 45000.

Baraunda the capital is 10 miles north of Kalinjar and 18 miles from Majhgawan station. The Dewan is Saiyad Abdul Mabud.

RULER :—Raja Gaya Pershad Singh who was born in 1865 and succeeded to the gadi in July 1909.

BASHAHR

Bashahr one of the Simla Hill States with an area of 3820 square miles containing 70 villages. The population is 86077 and the revenue Rs. 334000, the chief sources being land and forests. The forests have been leased to the British Government for Rs. 10000 per annum. The tribute which was originally Rs. 22500 was in 1847 reduced to Rs. 5910 as compensation for the abolition of transit duties.

The Ruler is Raja Padam Singh who was born in 1873 and succeeded to the gadi in August 1914.

BILASPUR

Bilaspur or Kahlur one of the Simla Hill States with an area of 448 square miles having one town and 421 villages. Bilaspur the capital town lies on the left bank of the Sutlej. The population is 98000. The revenue is about Rs. 3 lakhs.

For abolishing the transit duties in the State, the British Government waived its rights to the tribute.

The Ruler is H. H. Raja Anand Chand who was born in January 1913 and succeeded to the gadi in November 1927.

BHOR

Bhor lies in the Poona Political Agency with an area of 925 square miles. From the Mahadev Hills in Sahara District, the State stretches north west over the Western Ghats in the south west of Poona.

The chief rivers are the Mutha, the Nira and the Amba. The area of forests is 104 square miles. The principal crops are rice and nagli. There are 483 villages and one town, the latter, Bhor being the capital. The population is 130420.

The revenue is nearly Rs. 6 lakhs chiefly derived from land excise and forests. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 10000 to the Government.

The Ruler is Meherban Shrimant Raghunatharao Shankarrao who was born in September 1878 and succeeded to the gadi in July 1922.

PATNA

Patna is a feudatory State of Bihar lying in the valley of the Mahanadi south of Sambalpur district. A belt of hilly country runs through the centre of the State, leaving the northern and southern portions well cultivated. The rivers are Tel, Ong, Suktel and Barabhalet. Of the total area of 2399 square miles, a third is made up of zemindari or other estates. Nearly 1400 square miles are under forest. The principal crops are rice, til pulses and cotton. The population is 494456 nearly all of them being Oriyas, speaking that language.

The total revenue is nearly Rs. 8 1/2 lakhs chiefly derived from land, forests and excise. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 8500 to the Government.

The Ruler is Maharaja Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo who was born in March 1912 and succeeded to the gadi in January 1924.

MUDHOL

Mudhol in the Southern Mahratta country lies north of Belgaum and Bijapur districts. The area is 368 square miles and contains 3 towns and 81 villages. The river Ghatprabha flows through the territory and waters half the number of villages. The staple crops are jowar, wheat, gram, and cotton. Cotton cloth is the chief manufacture. The population is 60140. Mudhol, the capital town is administered as a municipality. The revenue is Rs. 472000.

The Ruler is Lt Meherban Raja Sir Malojirao Venkatrao Raje Ghorpade *alias* Nana Saheb who was born in June 1884 and succeeded to the gadi in July 1900.

WANKANER

Wankaner is a hilly State in Kathiawar with an area of 415 square miles. The Ruler owns also the village of Khasta in Ahmadabad district. Wankaner the capital is a junction where railway lines from Rajkot and Morvi meet. There are besides, 101 villages. About a fourth of the State is under cultivation, the chief products being sugarcane, cotton and grain. The population is 36824. The revenue is about Rs. 730000. A tribute of Rs. 18879 is paid jointly to the British Government and the Nawab of Junagadh.

The Ruler is Cap. H. H. Maharana Shri Sir Amarsinghi Banesinghi who was born January 1879 and succeeded to the in June 1881.

DHROL

Dhrol in Kathiawar has an area of 283 square miles. The country is for the most part undulating and rocky. There are 67 villages and one town. About a fourth of the State is under cultivation, the chief products being sugarcane and ordinary varieties of grain.

The population is 23640. The Ruler pays a tribute of Rs. 10231 jointly to the Gaikwar of Baroda and the Nawab of Junagadh. Dhrol the capital town is 32 miles north west of

Rajkot. The revenue is over Rs. 3 lakhs.

The Ruler is Thakor Saheb Shri Daulatsinghji Harisinghji who was born in August 1864 and succeeded to the gadi in September 1914.

NON SALUTE STATES

AKALKOTE : The State comprises 107 villages. For administrative convenience it is divided into a Taluka and two Pethas, the latter comprising the 5 scattered villages in the Malsiras Taluka of the Sholapur District and an isolated village—Kurla—in the Satara District and the former consisting of 101 villages in the Sholapur District forming very nearly a compact block. The area of the State is 498 square miles and its population is 81,250 according to the census of 1921. Revenue Rs. 970000. The State pays to the British Government a commuted allowance of Rs. 14,592 annually in lieu of maintaining a Horse contingent.

Ruler : Meherban Shrimant Vijayasinhrao Fattesinhrao Raje Bhosle, the minor Raje Saheb of Akalkot, was born in December 1915 and succeeded to the gadi in April 1923.

ATHGARH :—One of the tributary States of Orissa with an area of 168 square miles lies adjacent to Cuttack district. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 2800 to the British Government. The Mahanadi runs along the southern boundary. The Cuttack Angul—Sambalpur road passes through the territory. The population is 42351 and the revenue about Rs. 168000. The Ruler is Raja Srikaran Radhanath Bebarta Patnaik who was born in 1909 and succeeded to the gadi in 1918.

ATHMALIK : one of the tributary States of Orissa lying on the west of Angul district. Its area is 730 square miles, mostly covered with dense jungles and forest clad hills. The population is 59749 composed of Chasas, Gaurs, Gonds, Pans and Sudhas. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 480 to the British Government and the revenue is Rs. 141000. Of the 460 villages, the chief is Kaintira, the residence of the Ruler.

Ruler : Raja Kishor Chandra Deo Samanta who was born in November 1904 and succeeded to the gadi in November 1918.

BAGHAL: a Simla Hill State with an area of 124 square miles. The capital is Arki 20 miles north west of Simla The population is 25099 and the revenue about one lakh out of which a tribute of Rs. 3600 is paid. *Ruler*: Raja Surendra Singh who was born in March 1909 and succeeded to the gadi in October 1922.

BAGHAT: one of the Simla Hill States with an area of 36 square miles. Its population is 9595 and revenue Rs. 110000. The sites for the cantonments of Kasauli and Solon were acquired from the State in 1842 and 1863, the tribute being reduced as compensation. It was remitted altogether in 1906 in connection with arrangements concluded with the Rana for the supply of water to the Sabathu cantonment. *Ruler*: Rana Durga Singh who was born in September 1901 and succeeded to the gadi in December 1911.

BAJANA:—ranks as a fourth class State in Kathiawar and has an area of 183 square miles. The population is 11894 residing in 27 villages and the revenue is about Rs. 370000. The Chief is Malek Shri Kamelkhan Jivankhan who was born in 1907 and succeeded to the gadi in 1920.

BASTAR: Bastar is a feudatory State in the C. P. and is situated in the south east corner of the province. It is bounded on the north by the Kanker State and south by the Godaveri District of the Madras Presidency. The total area is 13062 square miles of which nearly three-fourths are forest or grass land. The system of shifting cultivation leads to a steady denudation of forests. The soil consists of light clay with an admixture of sand well adapted for rice which is the chief crop. The others are small millets, pulses, and gram. The forest products are teak and other timbers, myrabolams, lac, wax, honey, hides, horn, tanning and dyeing barks, tasar silk cocoons and iron ore and mica also occur. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 15600 liable to revision. The State maintains over 50 Schools and a few dispensaries. The revenue is Rs. 826000, the population 464407.

The capital town is Jagdalpur on the river Indravati and situated 130 miles south of Dhamtari.

The Ruler is Rani Profulla Kumari Devi who was born in February 1910 and succeeded to the gadi in November 1922.

BAMRA: feudatory State in Bihar, occupying a tract of hilly country between the valley of the Mahanadi and the Chota Nagpur plateau with an area of 1988 square miles. The eastern portion is covered with hill and jungle, through which the river Brahmani flows. Deogarh is the capital town the population is 134721 about 77 p. c of whom speak Oriya and the rest Oraon and Mundali dialects. The revenue is Rs. 689000 derived from land, forests and excise. The State forests cover 1734 square miles and contain valuable timber. The tribute paid to the British Government is Rs. 1500. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway passes through the north eastern corner with stations at Bamra Road and Garpos. *Ruler* is Raja Bhanuganga Tribhuban Deb who was born in February 1914 and succeeded to the gadi in January 1920.

BARAMBA: a tributary State in Orissa lying north of Cuttack district with an area of 134 square miles. The population is 38630 living in 181 villages. The revenue is Rs. 114000 and the tribute paid to the British Government is Rs. 1398. *Ruler*: is Raja Narayan Chandra Birbar Mangraj Mahapatra who was born in 1914 and succeeded to the gadi in August 1922.

BAUD: the most westerly of the tributary States in Orissa with an area of 1264 square miles. Of the total population 124411 the majority are aborigines. Baud village is the headquarters. The revenue is over 3 lakhs and the tribute paid is Rs. 800. *Ruler*: Raja Narayan Prasad Deo who was born in March 1904 and succeeded to the gadi in March 1913.

BONAI is a tributary State in Orissa with an area of 1296 square miles lying between Singbhum district and Keonjhar State. Bonai is shut in on all sides by rugged forest clad hills, intersected by a few passes or gorges which connect it with the surrounding States. The Brahmani the only large river flows through the centre of the State. The population is 68178, the most numerous tribes being Bhuiyas, Gonds, Hos, Kharias, Mundas and Pans. Bonaigarh the capital is 45 miles by road from Raurkeda station on the Bengal Nagpur railway. The revenue is Rs. 203000. The Ruler is Raja Indra Deo who was born in January 1884 and succeeded to the gadi in February 1902.

DHENKANAL: one of the tributary States of Orissa lying on the west of Cuttack district with an area of 1463 square miles. The Brahmani river runs through the State. The population is 233691 composed of Chasas, Pans, Sahars, Gaurs and Khandaits. There are 968 villages and two towns viz Dhenkanal and Bhuban. The former of these is the capital. The revenue is over Rs. 5 lakhs and the tribute paid to the British Government is Rs. 5099. The Ruler is Raja Sankara Pratap Mahendra Bahadur who was born in 1904 and succeeded to the gadi in October 1918.

DUJANA in the Punjab consists of three detached areas, the main portion being south west of Rohtak district. The total area is 100 square miles with one town and 30 villages. Dujana the capital lies 37 miles west of Delhi. The population is 25833 and revenue Rs. 160000 The Ruler is Nawab Muhammad Iqtidar Ali Khan Bahadur who was born in November 1912 and succeeded to the gadi in July 1925.

JAMKHANDI: State in the Southern Mahratta country has an area of 524 square miles. The State contains 8 towns and 79 villages six of the these are municipalities. Jamkhandi the capital lies 68 miles eas ; of Kolhapur. There is one English High School and numerous other schools, one hospital and several dispensaries. There is extensive trade in silk cloths and coarse cotton cloths. The population is 101195 of whom 87 p. c. are Hindus and 10 p. c. Mussulmans. The State pays a tribute of Rs 20516 to the British Government. The revenue is about Rs. 984000. *Ruler*: Meherban Shankarrao Parashramrao *alias* Appasahib Patvardan who was born in November 1906 and succeeded to the gadi in February 1924.

JASHPUR :—A tributary State of area 1963 square miles in the Central Provinces lying between Surguja State and Ranchi district. The relations of the Chief with the British Government are regulated by a Sanad granted in 1899 and reissued in 1905. The Chief is allowed to administer the territory subject to prescribed conditions and payment of a tribute. He is under the general control of the Commissioner of Chhatisgarh. The Ruler is Raja Deo Saran Singh Deo ; the population 154156 and revenue Rs. 339000.

JATH: in the Bijapur Agency has an area of 981 square miles with a population of 82654. The State pays tribute of Rs. 6400 to the British Government. The revenue is Rs. 370000.

JUBBAL: -One of the Simla Hill States. It was originally a tributary to Sirmur but after the Gurkha war became independent. In 1832 the Rana abdicated in favour of the British Government but in 1840, the State was restored to him. The State contains 84 villages. Deorha is the capital. The chief products are grain, tobacco and opium. Revenue Rs. 882000. Population 24856. Ruler : Rana Bhagatchand.

KALSIA State comprises 20 detached pieces of territory in Ambala and Ferozepore districts of the Punjab. It is divided into two tahsils. Chhachhrauli and Basi, with headquarters in towns of the same name. Its area is 168 square miles, population 57371 and revenue Rs. 385000. The Ruler is Raja Ravisher Singh who was born in October 1902 and succeeded to the gadi in July 1908.

KANKER: a feudatory State in the Central Provinces lying between Drug and Raipur districts and Bastar State. Its area is 1429 square miles. Most of the State consists of hill and forest country and the river Mahanadi flows through the State. About 330 square miles are tree forest. Kanker the capital is 39 miles by road from Dhamtari on the Raipur-Dhamtari branch of the Bengal Nagpur Railway. Gonds form more than half of the population which is 122928. The revenue is about Rs. 384000. *Ruler*: Maharaj Bhanupratap Deo who was born in September 1922 and succeeded to the gadi in January 1925.

KEONJHAR State is the second largest of the Orissa States having an area of 3096 square miles. Of the two parts into which the State may be divided, Lower Keonjhar is a region of valleys and lowlands, while Upper Keonjhar includes the mountainous highlands. The Baitarani River takes its rise in the hilly north western division. Of the population 379496, the majority are Hindus numbering over 28 lakhs. The others are Animists, the castes being Pans, Khandaits Gaurs, Hos, Bhuiyas, Kurmis, Gonds, Bathudis, and Khonds. Keonjhar

the capital is 84 miles from Bhadrakh Station and 36 miles from Jaintgarh. The Ruler is Raja Balbhadrar Bunj Deo who was born in 1905 and succeeded to the gadi in 1926. The revenue of the State is Rs. 916000.

KHAIRAGARH : is a feudatory State adjoining Drug district in the Central Provinces with an area of 931 square miles. The territory is divided into 3 sections. The western tracts of the State are hilly, but the eastern portion lie in a level black fertile soil. About 165 square miles are covered by forest, which yields teak and bamboos. The population is 124770 composed of Gonds, Lodhis, Chamars and Ahirs. The Bengal Nagpur Railway passes through the State touching Dongargarh town and two other places in the State. But the capital is Khairagarh which is 23 miles from Dongargarh. About 3 p. c. of the population are literate. The State maintains about 30 schools and a few dispensaries. The revenue is Rs. 562000. The Ruler is Raja Birendra Bahadur Singh.

KOREA : is a tributary State in the Central Provinces adjoining Rewah with an area of 1631 square miles. It is an elevated table land ranging from 1000 to 2500 feet in height. The State contains extensive forests where sal and bamboos are abundant. Iron is found everywhere, but the mineral rights belong to the British Government. The people numbering 70199 are mainly migratory aborigines. There are 250 villages. On the highest tablelands some cultivation is carried on, but the aboriginal tribes supplement their produce by edible fruits and roots. The revenue is Rs. 275000, the chief sources being land and revenue.

The present Ruler is Raja Ramunja Pratap Singh Deo who was born in 1899 and succeeded to the gadi in 1909. The relations of the Chief with the British Government are regulated by a sanad granted in 1899. The Chief is under the general control of the Commissioner of Chhatisgarh.

KURUNDWAD SENIOR is a State under the Kolhapur Agency in the Southern Mahratta Country. It has two divisions one belonging to the Senior Chief and the other to the junior Chiefs. *Senior* : comprises Kurundwad town and 37 villages, of which 25 lie south of the town of Belgaum, 10 are mixed up with the territories of British India and Sangli,

Kolahapur and Miraj States; 2 villages are in Bijapur and Satara districts. The total area is 185 square miles and the population 38760. Revenue Rs. 389000.

The State is now administered by a Council of Administration. The Ruler is Meherban Appasahib Patwardhan who was born in November 1921 and succeeded to the gadi in September 1927.

KURUNDWAD JUNIOR also has Kurundwad town as headquarters. It consists of 2 towns and 34 villages—17 villages in the neighbourhood of Belgaum, 15 on the borders of Nizams Dominions, and to the east of Sholapur district and 2 within the limits of Kolhapur State. The area is 114 square miles, the population 34288 and the revenue about Rs. 289000.

The Chiefs are Meherban Bhausaheb Patwardhan and Meherban Nana Saheb Patwardhan.

KURWAI: a mediatized chiefship in Central India directly dependent on the British Government, under the Bhopal Agency. It is bounded by the Central Provinces on the north and east and by parts of Gwalior State on the remaining sides. Its area is 111 square miles. About 16 per cent of the total area are cultivated. The population is 19851 The revenue is Rs. 264000. There is a post office at Kurwai. The present Ruler is Nawab Sarwar Ali Khan who was born in 1901 and succeeded to the gadi in 1906.

KUSHALGARH: State lies in the south east of Banswara, Rajputana with an area of 340 square miles. It consists of 257 villages with a population of 29162 more than 71 per cent of whom are Bhils. The Chief pays tribute to the Ruler of Banswara. The Capital is Kushalgarh. Revenue over Rs. 1½ lakh. *Ruler*: Rao Ranjit Singh who was born in May 1882 and succeeded to the gadi in January 1916.

MIRAJ SENIOR consists of 3 divisions, a group of villages in the valley of the Krishna, a second group in the south of Dharwar District and a third in the midst of Sholapur District. The total area is 342 square miles and the population 82580. Revenue nearly Rs. 4 lakhs. The tribute payable to the British Government is Rs. 12558. Ruler is Meherban Sir Gangadharao Ganesh, *alias* Balasaheb

Patwardan who was born in February 1866 and succeeded to the gadi in June 1875.

MIRAJ JUNIOR consists of three divisions a group of villages in Dharwar district ; a second in Satara district ; and a third in Sholapur district. There are 3 towns the largest being Bhudgaon. The total area is 196 square miles.

The population is 34665 and the revenue over Rs. 3½ lakhs. The tribute payable to the British Government is Rs. 6412. The Ruler is Meharban Madhvrao Harihar *alias* Baba Saheb Patvardan who was born in March 1889 and succeeded to the gadi in December 1899.

MULI in Kathiawar has an area of 133 square miles. The population is 16390 living in 20 villages. Muli the chief town is 13 miles south west of Wadhwan. Revenue over Rs. 1½ lakhs. The Ruler is Thakor Shri Harichandrasinghji who was born in July 1899 and succeeded to the gadi in December 1905.

NANDGAON is a feudatory State in the Central Provinces with an area of 871 square miles. The main area of the State comprised in the Nandgaon and Dongargaon parganas is situated between Chanda and Drug districts and the other three detached blocks are Pandadeh, Patla, and Mohgaon. Pandadeh and Patta contain high hills and dense forests. Nandgaon and Mohgaon lie in an open black soil plain of great fertility. The Seonath and the Bagh are the two rivers.

Raj Nandgaon the Capital town is a station on the Bengal Nagpur Railway. The total population is 147919 composed of Telis, Gonds, Ahirs or Rawats and Chamars.

The revenue is Rs. 674000 the chief sources being land revenue, cesses, forests, excise and income tax. The tribute paid to the British Government was Rs. 70000 but it is subject to periodical revision,

The Ruler is Mahant Sarveshwar Das who was born in March 1906 and succeeded to the gadi in June 1913. He was invested with full ruling powers in 1927.

The Ruling family are Bairagis by caste and as celibacy is one of the observances of this order, the succession devolved until lately on the *chela* adopted by the Mahant. Ghasi Das the seventh Mahant from the founder was married and his son was acknowledged by the Government of India in 1879 as successor to his father.

NARASINGPUR : is a tributary State in Orissa lying between Angul district and the river Mahanadi and has 198 villages. The area is 199 square miles. The revenue is over one lakh of rupees and the tribute paid to the British Govern. ment Rs. 1450. The population is 33002, almost entirely composed of Hindus. The Ruler is Raja Ananta Narayan Mansingh Harichandan Mahapatra who was born in 1908 and succeeded to the gadi in July 1921.

NAYAGARH is a tributary State in Orissa adjacent to Puri district with an area of 590 sq. miles. Towards the south and south east the country is wild, hilly and picturesque, the hills ranging from 2000 to 3000 feet in height. Khonds, a turbulent people form a part of the total population of 122842. The total revenue is Rs. 122842 and the tribute paid to the British Government is Rs. 5525. Nayagarh town is connected with Khurda by road. The present Ruler is Raja Krishna Chandra Singh Mandhata.

PATAUDI in the Punjab lies in the midst of the British district of Gurgaon. Its area is 52 square miles and population 18097. Pataudi the capital town is 26 miles from Jatauli Station on the Rajputana Malwa Railway. The revenue is Rs. 140000. *Ruler*: Nawab Muhammad Iftikar Ali Khan Bahadur who was born in March 1910 and succeeded to the gadi in November 1917.

PIPLODA : one of the mediatized chiefships in Malwa Political Agency with an area of about 35 square miles. The population is 9766 and the chief language Malwi. Piploda the capital is 11 miles from Jaora. The revenue is Rs. 114000 and the Ruler Rawat Mangal Singh who was born in September 1893 and succeeded to the gadi in November 1919.

RAIGARH is a feudatory in the Central Provinces enclosed in the west and east by the Bilaspur and Sambalpur Districts Its total area is 1486 square miles. Raigarh town the head quarters, is on the Bengal Nagpur Railway. Raigarh lies on the border line dividing Chhatisgarh and the Oriya country ; About 80 p.c. speak Chhatisgarhi dialect and the rest Oriya. The population is 241634 and the revenue over Rs. 6 lakhs. The Ruler

is Raja Chakradar Singh. He pays a tribute of Rs. 4000 to the Government.

SAKTI is a feudatory in the Central Provinces adjoining Bilaspur district with an area of 138 square miles. Sakti the headquarters is a railway station on the Bengal Nagpur Railway. The population is 41595, Gonds and Kawars being the most numerous castes. The revenue is Rs. 126000 chiefly derived from land revenue and forests. The Ruler is Raja Liladar Singh who was born in February 1892 and succeeded to the gadi in July 1914.

SANDUR is situated in the Bellary district of the Madras Presidency and has an area of 161 square miles. Of this area about 136 square miles form forests.

Of the total population of 11684 nearly 20 per cent are Mussulmans. Kanarese is the prevalent language. The coarse woollen blankets woven by the Kurubas is the chief article of trade. The revenue is Rs. 171000.

SARANGARH is a feudatory in the Central Provinces situated between Bilaspur and Sambalpur districts, while the Mahanadi river divides it from Raigarh State in the north. The headquarters is Saranagarh which is 32 miles from Raigarh Station on the Bengal Nagpur Railway. There are 455 villages and the population 117781 whose chief language is Chhatisgarhi dialect of Hindi. The total revenue is Rs. 313000. The Ruler is Raja Bahadur Jawahir Singh who was born in December 1888 and succeeded to the gadi in August 1890.

SAYLA in Kathiawar has an area of 222 square miles in which are one town and 38 villages. The chief town is Sayla 16 miles from Chuda railway station, 18 S. W. of Wadhwan, on the bank of a large tank called Manasarowar. The population is 13351 and the revenue Rs. 254000. The Ruler is Thakore Sahib Shri Madarsinghi Vakatsinghi.

SURGUJA: is a feudatory State in the Central Provinces with an area of 6089 square miles. It lies between Rewah State and Mirzapur district of the United Provinces. Massive hill barriers surround it on the north, east and south and the forest clad tract of Korea State lies on the west, thus isolating the

State. The State contains extensive grazing grounds. Coal fields exist in Bisrampur. The people are mainly Dravidian aborigines, such as Gonds, Goalas, Pans, Oraons, and Korwas. The total population is 377679. The revenue of the State Rs. 572000 derived from land and from excise. Of the 22 pargannas, 6 are maintenance grants held by junior branches of the Chief's family, 4 belong to Jagirdars and the remaining 12 are under the Maharaja himself.

Bisrampur is the headquarters of the State. The Ruler is Maharaja Ramanuj Saran Singh Deo who was born in 1895 and succeeded to the gadi in 1917.

UDAIPUR, a tributary State in the Central Provinces lying on the east of Bilaspur district has an area of 1052 square miles. On the north it is walled by the high tableland of Mainpat in Surguja whence there is a steep descent to the valley of the river Mand. A succession of terraces leads to Raigarh on the southern boundary. Forests are a large source of income. The population is 71124 composed mainly of aboriginal tribes such as Kaurs, Bhuiyas, Mundas, Oraons, etc. The revenue of the State is over Rs. 3 lakhs more than half of which was derived from maintenance grants called *Khorposhdaris* in the Surguja State. The tribute payable to the British Government is Rs. 800. The capital is Dharmajayagarh.

The *Ruler* is Raja Chandra Chur Prasad Singh who was born in June 1893 and succeeded to the gadi in December 1927.

VALA in Kathiawar has an area of 190 square miles The population is 11386. Vala the capital is 12 miles from Dhola railway Junction. The revenue is nearly Rs. 3 lakhs. The Ruler is Thakor Vakhtsinghi Megrajji who was born in October 1864 and succeeded to the gadi in August 1884.

VIRPUR: is a State in Kathiawar with an area of 69 square miles and 13 villages. Virpur the Capital is on the Rajkot-Jetalsar Railway line. The population is 6625. Revenue Rs. 124000. The Ruler is Thakur Hamirsinghi Suraji who was born in 1875 and succeeded to the gadi in October 1918.

EXTRADITION LAWS.

The following is Chapter III of Indian Extradition Act of 1903.

SURRENDER OF FUGITIVE CRIMINALS IN CASE OF STATES OTHER THAN FOREIGN STATES.

7. (1) ISSUE of WARRANT BY POLITICAL AGENTS IN CERTAIN CASES.—Where an extradition offence has been committed or is supposed to have been committed by a person not being a European British subject in the territories of any State not being a Foreign State and such person escapes into or is in British India, and the Political Agent in or for such State issues a warrant addressed to the District Magistrate of any district in which such person is believed to be, (or if such person is believed to be in any Presidency town to the Chief Presidency Magistrate of such town) for his arrest and delivery at a place and to a person or authority indicated in the warrant, such Magistrate shall act in pursuance of such warrant and may give directions accordingly.

(2) EXECUTION OF SUCH WARRANT.—A warrant issued as mentioned in sub-section(1) shall be executed in the manner provided by the law for the time being in force with reference to the execution of warrants, and the accused person, when arrested, shall (be produced before the District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate as the case may be, who shall record any statement made by him : such accused person shall then), unless released in accordance with the provisions of this Act, be forwarded to the place and delivered to the person or authority indicated in the warrant.

(3) PROCLAMATION AND ATTACHMENT IN CASE OF PERSONS ABSCONDING.—The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the time being in force in relation to proclamation and attachment in the case of persons absconding shall, with any necessary modifications, apply where any warrant has been issued by himself.

8 (1) RELEASE ON GIVING SECURITY.—Where a Political Agent has directed by endorsement on any such warrant that the person for whose arrest it is issued may be released on executing a bond with sufficient sureties for his attendance before a person or authority indicated in this behalf in the warrant at a specified time and place, the Magistrate to whom the warrant is address-

ed shall on such security being given release such person from custody.

(2) MAGISTRATE TO RETAIN BOND.—Where security is taken under this section, the Magistrate shall certify the fact to the Political Agent who issued the warrant, and shall retain the bond.

(3) RE-ARREST IN CASE OF DEFAULT.—If the person bound by any such bond does not appear at the time and the place specified, the Magistrate may, on being satisfied as to his default, issue a warrant directing that he be rearrested and handed over to any person authorised by the Political Agent to take him into custody.

(4) DEPOSIT IN LIEU OF BOND AND FORFEITURE OF BONDS.—In the case of any bond executed under this section, the Magistrate may exercise the powers conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure for the time being in force in relation to taking a deposit in lieu of the execution of a bond and with respect to the forfeiture of bonds and the discharge of sureties.

[8-A POWER TO REPORT CASE FOR ORDERS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—Notwithstanding anything contained in S. 7, subsection(2) or in S. 8, when an accused person arrested in accordance with the provisions of S. 7, is produced before the District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate, as the case may be and the statement (if any) of such accused person, has been recorded, such Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, before proceeding further, report the case to the Local Government and pending the receipt of orders on such report, may detain such accused person in custody or release him on his executing a bond with sufficient sureties for his attendance when required.]

9. REQUISITIONS BY STATES NOT BEING FOREIGN STATES.—Where a requisition is made to the Government of India or to any Local Government by or on behalf of any State not being a Foreign State for the surrender of any person accused of having committed an offence in the territories of such State, such requisition shall (except in so far as relates to the taking of evidence to show that the offence is of a political character or is not an extradition crime.) be dealt with in accordance with the procedure prescribed by S. 3 for requisitions made by the Government of any Foreign State as if it were a requisition made by any such Government under that section :

Provided that if there is a Political Agent in or for any such State the requisition shall be made through such Political Agent.

10. (1) POWER TO MAGISTRATES TO ISSUE WARRANTS OF ARREST IN CERTAIN CASES.—If it appears to any Magistrate of the first class or any Magistrate empowered by the Local Government in this behalf that a person within the local limits of his jurisdiction is accused or suspected of having committed an offence in any State not being a Foreign State and that such person may lawfully be surrendered to such State or that a warrant may be issued for his arrest under S. 7 the Magistrate may if he thinks fit issue a warrant for the arrest of such person on such information or complaint and on such evidence as would, in his opinion, justify the issue of a warrant if the offence had been committed within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

(2) ISSUE OF WARRANT TO BE REPORTED FORTHWITH.—The Magistrate shall forthwith report the issue of a warrant under this section, if the offence appears or is alleged to have been committed in the territories of a State for which there is a Political Agent to such Political Agent and in other cases to the Local Government.

(3) LIMIT OF TIME OF DETENTION OF PERSON ARRESTED.—A person arrested on a warrant issued under this section shall not without the special sanction of the Local Government be detained more than two months unless within such period the Magistrate receives an order made with reference to such person in accordance with the procedure prescribed by S. 9, or a warrant for the arrest of such person under S. 7.

(4) BAIL.—In the case of a person arrested or detained under this section the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the time being in force relating to bail shall apply in the same manner as if such person were accused of committing in British India the offence with which he is charged.

11. (1) SURRENDER OF PERSON ACCUSED OF, OR UNDERGOING SENTENCE FOR OFFENCE IN BRITISH INDIA.—A person accused of an offence committed in British India not being the offence for which his surrender is asked, or undergoing sentence under any conviction in British India, shall not be surrendered in compliance with a warrant issued by a Political Agent under S. 7 or a requisition made by or on behalf of any State under S. 9, except on the condition that such person be re-surrendered to the Government of India or the Local Government as the case may be, on the termination of his trial for the offence for which his surrender has been asked :

Provided that no such condition shall be deemed to prevent or postpone the execution of a sentence of death lawfully passed.

(2) SUSPENSION OF SENTENCE ON SURRENDER.- On the surrender of a person undergoing sentence under a conviction in British India, his sentence shall be deemed to be suspended until the date of his re-surrender, when it shall revive and have effect for the portion thereof which was unexpired at the time of his surrender.

12. APPLICATION OF CHAPTER TO CONVICTED PERSONS.— The provisions of this chapter with reference to accused persons shall, with any necessary modifications apply to the case of a person who having been convicted of an offence in the territories of any State not being a Foreign State has escaped into or is in British India before his sentence has expired.

13. ABETMENT and ATTEMPT.—Every person who is accused or convicted of abetting or attempting to commit any offence shall be deemed for the purposes of this chapter, to be accused or convicted of having committed such offence and shall be liable to be arrested and surrendered accordingly.

14. LAWFULNESS OF CUSTODY AND RETAKING UNDER WARRANT ISSUED UNDER CHAPTER.—It shall be lawful for any person to whom a warrant is directed in pursuance of the provisions of this chapter to receive, hold in custody and convey the person mentioned in the warrant, to the place named in the warrant and if such person escapes out of any custody to which he may be delivered in pursuance of such warrant, he may be re-taken as a person accused of an offence against the law of British India may be re-taken upon an escape.

15. POWER OF GOVERNMENT TO STAY PROCEEDINGS AND DISCHARGE PERSON IN CUSTODY.—The Government of India or the Local Government may, by order stay any proceedings taken under this chapter and may direct any warrant issued under this Chapter to be cancelled, and the person for whose arrest sueh warrant has been issued to be discharged.

16. THE APPLICATION OF CHAPTER TO OFFENCES COMMITTED BEFORE ITS COMMENCEMENT.—The provisions of the Chapter shall apply to an offence or to an extradition offence, as the case may be, committed before the passing of this Act, and to an offence in respect of which a Court of British India has concurrent jurisdiction.

17. (1) RECEIPT IN EVIDENCE OF EXHIBITS, DEPOSITIONS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS.—In any proceedings under this Chapter exhibits and depositions (whether received or taken in the presence of the person against whom they are used or not) and copies thereof and official certificates of facts and judicial documents stating facts may, if duly authenticated, be received as evidence.

(2) AUTHENTICATION OF THE SAME.—Warrants, depositions or statements on oath which purport to have been issued, received or taken by any Court of Justice outside British India, or copies thereof and certificates of or judicial documents stating the fact of conviction before any such Court shall be deemed duly authenticated, (a) if the warrant purports to be signed by a Judge, Magistrate or Officer of the State where the same was issued or acting in or for such State, (b) if the depositions or statements or copies thereof purport to be certified, under the hand of a Judge, Magistrate or Officer of the State where the same were taken, or acting in or for such State, to be the original depositions or statements or to be true copies thereof, as the case may require, (c) if the certificate of, or judicial document stating the fact of, a conviction purports to be certified by a Judge, Magistrate or officer of the State where the conviction took place or acting in or for such State, (d) if the warrants, depositions, statements, copies, certificates and judicial documents, as the case may be, are authenticated by the oath of some witness or by the official seal of a minister of the State where the same were respectively issued, taken or given.

(3) DEFINITION OF "WARRANT".—For the purposes of this section "warrant" includes any Judicial document authorizing the arrest of any person accused or convicted of offence.

18. CHAPTER NOT TO DEROGATE FROM TREATIES.—Nothing in this chapter shall derogate from the provisions of any treaty for the extradition of offenders, and the procedure provided by any such treaty shall be followed in any case to which it applies and the provisions of this Act shall be modified accordingly.

RULES.

[MADE BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.]

The following rules have been made regulating the procedure of Political Agents for surrender of accused persons to Indian States.

No. 1862-*I dated* 13*th May*, 1904.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council 1902, and by Section 22 of the Indian Extradition Act 1903 (XV of 1903) and in supersession of all previous rules on the same subject, the Governor-General in Council is pleased with effect from the first day of June 1904 to make the following rules, namely :—

1. The Political Agent shall not issue a warrant under Section 7 of the Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"), in any case which is provided for by Treaty, if the State concerned has expressly stated that it desires to abide by the procedure of the Treaty, nor in any case in which a requisition for surrender has been made by or on behalf of the State under Section 9 of the said Act.

2. The Political Agent shall not issue a warrant under Section 7 of the said Act except on a request preferred to him in writing either by or by the authority of the person for the time being administering the Executive Government of the State for which he is a Political Agent or by any court within such State which has been specified in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council, or by the Governor of Madras or Bombay in Council, as the case may be, by notification in the official *Gazette*.

3. If the accused person is a British subject the Political Agent shall, before issuing a warrant under Section 7 of the said Act, consider whether he ought not to certify the case as one suitable for trial in British India and he shall, instead of issuing such a warrant, so certify the case, if he is satisfied that the interests of justice and the convenience of witnesses can be better served by the trial being held in British India.

4. The Political Agent shall in all cases before issuing a warrant under Section 7 of the said Act satisfy himself by preliminary inquiry or otherwise that there is a "prima face" case against the accused person.

5. (1) The Political Agent shall in all cases before issuing a warrant under Section 7 of the said Act, decide whether the warrant shall provide for the delivery of the accused persons,

(a) to the Political Agent or to a British Officer subordinate to the Political Agent with a view to his trial by the Political Agent or

(b) to an authority of the State with a view to his trial by the States courts.

(2) Before coming to a decision the Political Agent shall

take the following matters into consideration.

(i) the nature of the offence charged ;

(ii) the delay and trouble involved in bringing the accused person before himself :

(iii) the judicial qualifications of the courts of the State

(iv) whether the accused person is a British subject or not ; and if he is a British (other than European British) subject, whether the courts of the State either by custom or by recognition, try such British subjects surrendered to them ; and

(v) whether if the State have by custom or by recognition power to inflict the punishment which may be inflicted under the Indian Penal Code for an offence similar to that with which the accused person is charged.

6. Notwithstanding anything in Rule 5, the Political Agent shall make the warrant provided for the delivery of the accused persons to himself (or to an officer subordinate to himself) or to an authority of the State concerned as the case may be, if he is generally or specially instructed by the Governor-General in Council to try an accused person himself or to make him over for trial to the proper courts of such State.

7. In the case of an accused person made over for trial to the courts of the State, the Political Agent shall satisfy himself that the accused receives a fair trial and that the punishment inflicted on conviction is not excessive or barbarous ; and if he is not so satisfied he shall demand the restoration of the prisoner to his custody pending the orders of the Governor-General in Council.

8. * * * * .

9. Accused persons arrested in British India on warrants issued under Section 7 or Section 9 of the said Act shall be treated, as far as possible in the same way as persons under trial in British India.

10. A person sentenced to imprisonment by a Political Agent shall, if a British subject, be conveyed to the most convenient prison under British administration, and shall there be dealt with as though he had been sentenced under the local law:

Provided always that this rule shall not be construed so as to give such person any right of appeal other than that followed by the rules for the time being in force for regulating appeals from the decisions of the Political Agent.

(See *Gazette of India* 1904. part I. p. 364).

POSTAL AGREEMENTS.

The British Indian Postal system has displaced completely local systems in most Indian States. In some the local system is used for internal communications, the British Indian system serving external purposes. In others arrangements for the exchange of privileges been introduced. The conventions with Hyderabad and with the Phulkian States are given below as instances.

HYDERABA D.

Arrangement for the exchange of Correspondence between the Imperial Post Office of British India and the Post Offices in the territories of His Highness the Nizam—1882.

ARTICLE 1.—There shall be a mutual exchange of corres. pondence between the Imperial Post Office of British India, hereinafter termed the " Imperial Post," and the Post Offices in the territories of His Highness the Nizam, hereinafter termed the " Nizam's State post ".

The term " correspondence " shall include all classes of articles which may be forwarded by post under the rules for the time being of Imperial post.

ARTICLE 2.—On correspondence originating in the Nizam's State post, and destined for delivery through the Imperial post, the Nizam's State post may levy such local postage as may from time to time be directed by the Durbar of His Highness the Nizam But all such postage shall be collected by payment in advance, and the correspondence shall be made over to Imperial post without any claim whatsoever.

ARTICLE 3.—Correspondence so made over shall be treated by the Imperial post in the same way as if it had been posted originally in an Imperial Post Office, no account being taken of any Nizam's State postage already paid thereon whether in cash or by means of postage labels of the Nizam's State post.

ARTICLE 4.—Correspondence which may be made over by the Imperial post to the Nizam's State post shall be made over without claim when no Imperial postage is due and with claim when Imperial postage is due. In the latter case the claim shall be—

(a) on correspondence originating in Office of the Imperial post termed "Inland correspondence" one-half of the amount of the Imperial postage due;

(b) on correspondence originating in Foreign Offices termed "Foreign correspondence" the whole amount of the Imperial postage due, to the term Imperial postage including in this case the postage, due to the Imperial post, or (in the case of foreign parcels) to the Custom House.

ARTICLE 5.—On correspondence made over under head, (a) of the preceding Article whether with or without claim, the Nizam's State post may levy such local postage as may from time to time be directed by the Durbar of His Highness the Nizam, but on correspondence made over under head, (b) no local postage shall be levied.

ARTICLE 6.—Correspondence received by the Imperial post from the Nizam's State post or *vice versa*, which may be undeliverable, shall be returned and on correspondence so returned to the Imperial post, the Nizam s State post shall have the right to reclaim any postage previously claimed for it under Article IV.

ARTICLE 7.—Detailed regulations for carrying out this arrangement in respect to the particular office designated for the exchange of correspondence on which Imperial postage is due, the forms to be used in exchanging correspondence, the preparation and settlement of accounts and other matters of detail shall be drawn out by the controlling authorities of the Imperial post and the Nizam's State post in direct communication with each other and the detailed regulations so drawn out shall be subject to such modification as may from time to time be mutually agreed to by the said authorities.

ARTICLE 8.—This arrangement shall be executed by the Durbar of His Highness the Nizam and the Resident at Hyderabad, and shall be brought into operation from the 1st August, 1882.

ARTICLE 9.—This arrangement shall continue in force for one year after the date on which one of the two contracting parties have announced to the other an intention to terminate it.

PHULKIAN STATES

The Conventions with Patiala, Jhind Chamba, Nabha and Gwalior are to the following effect :—

1. There shall be a mutual exchange of correspondence, parcels and money orders between the Imperial Post Office and the post offices of the Native States, this exchange including registered, insured and value-payable articles and being governed by the rules of the Indian Postal Guide, as periodically published.

2. Certain selected post offices in British India and in the Native States shall be constituted offices of exchange, and these offices shall be the sole media of exchange for insured and value-payable articles and money orders, and shall be entrusted with the duty of preparing the accounts arising from the exchange.

3. Indian postage stamps and postal stationary over-printed with the name of the Native State shall be supplied by the Government of India on indent at cost price, and shall be used for the purpose of preparing inland correspondence posted in the State.

4. The Government of India shall bear the cost of conveying mails over British territory, and the Native States shall bear the cost of conveying mails within the limits of the State.

5. The Imperial Post Office shall establish no new post offices in Native States territory without the permission of the Durbar excepting at Railway Stations or within British Cantonments, the Durbar undertaking the establishment of any post offices or letter-boxes required in State territory by the Imperial Post Offices

6. On foreign correspondence posted in the State, postage shall be prepaid only by means of Imperial postage stamps not bearing the over-print, stamps with such over-print not being recognised for the purpose.

7. Monthly accounts shall be kept of the amounts due to the Imperial Post Office by the Native States and vice versa upon the money order exchange.

RAILWAYS

List of Indian State Railways

Lines	Mileage	Lines	Mileage
Balharshah Warangal	... 58	Khanpur—Chachran	... 22
Bangalore—Chik Ballapur Light.	39	Khijadiya—Dhari	... 37
Bhavnagar	... 284	Kolar District	... 64
Bhopal—Itarsi	... 57	Kolar Gold Fields	... 5
Bhopal—Ujjain	... 113	Kolhapur	... 29
Bikaner	... 604	Kosamba—Zanklivav	...
Bilimora—Kalamba	..	Ludhiana—Dhuri—Jakhal	... 79
Bina—Goona—Baran	... 147	Mohari—Baranli	... 15
Birur- Shimoga	... 38	Morvi	... 90
Chickjapur—Chitaldrug	21	Mourbhanj	... (b)
Bodeli—Chota Udaipur	... 23	Mysore—Arsikere	... 263
Cooch—Behar	... 33	Mysore—Bangalore	... 86
Cutch	... 37	Mysore—Chamrajnagar	.. 38
Dholpur—Bari	. 36	Tarikare—Narasimharajapura eight	... 27
Dhrangadra	... 54	Nagda—Ujjain	... 35
Gaekwar's Baroda State	... 316	Nizam's Guaranteed	... 330
GaekWar's Dabhoi	..	Okhamandal	... 37
Gaekwar's Mehsana	... 230	Palanpur—Deesa	... 17
Godhra—Lunawada	... 25	Parlakimedi Light	... 25
Gondal—Porbandar	.. 106	Petlad Cambay	... 34
Gwalior Light	... 254	Petlad Vaso	..
Hindupur	... 51	Pipar—Bilara Light	... 25
Hingoli Branch	... 50	Porbandar—State	... 41
Hyderabad—Godaveri Valley	... 386	Rajpipla	... 39
Jaipur	... 179	Rajpura—Bhatinda	.. 109
Jammu and Kashmir	... 16	Sangli	... 5
Jamnagar	... 120	Secunderabad—Gadwal	... 145
Jetalsar—Rajkot	... 46	Shoranur—Cochin	... 65
Jhagdia—Thawas Road	... 16	Tinnevelly—Quilon	... 96
Jind—Panipat	... 26	Udaipur—Chitoragarh	... 67
Jodhpur	... 618	Vijapur—Kalol—Kadi	...
Junagad	... 148		

Below are given some instances of the contracts prevailing between the Government and the States.

Bhopal—Ujjain

Bhopal-Ujjain 5' 6" gauge has a length of 113·28 miles and was opened in November 1895.

MAIN PROVISIONS OF AGREEMENT & CONTRACT.

1. *Land*:—Provided free of cost by the Bhopal and Gwalior Durbars for the portions of the railway in their respective tetritories.

2. *Government Aid* :—The Bhopal-Parbati section is owned by the Bhopal Durbar and the Parbati-Ujjain section by the

Gwalior Durbar, each of which provides the funds for additional works, alterations in existing works not of the nature of repairs, and expenses other than those due to ordinary wear and tear incidental to the use and working of the railway and works and the conveyance of traffic thereon. The line is managed maintained, stocked and worked by the G. I. P. Railway.

3. *Terms of working* :—For the Ujjain-Parbati Section the G. I. P. company retains 50 per cent of its gross receipts for each half year. The gross earnings of the section are also charged with rent for the use of the station and accommodation provided by the B. B. & C. I. railway at Ujjain junction station, and with rent for the telegraph lines and instruments when not the property of the section.

4. *Profits* ;—The net earnings of the Bhopal-Parbati section belong to the Bhopal Durbar ; and those of the Parbati-Ujjain section to the Gwalior Durbar.

5. *Obligations* :—Mails, troops, high Government Officials, and Government stores—to be conveyed on the same general conditions as those in force on State railways, and at rates to be approved by the Government (not being less than the rates in force for similar services on State railways of the same gauge). Government bullion and coin, and the persons in charge thereof—at special rates to be approved by Government.

6. *Termination* :—The agreements are terminable, on the expiry of 10 years from the dates of opening of the respective sections throughout for all kinds of public traffic on 12 months notice in writing given by either party to the other on the 30th June or 31st December in any year.

Bhopal—Itarsi

5' 6" gauge. Total length of 57·22 miles.

AGREEMENTS AND CONTRACTS :

1. *Land* :—Land within the Bhopal State was provided free of cost by the Durbar ; that within British territory by the Government at the cost of capital.

2. *Government Aid* :—The Government paid for the portion of the line in British territory, and a moiety of the cost of the bridge over the Nerbudda river ; in all about Rs. 1300000 ; the Begum of Bhopal contributed Rs. 50 lakhs for the portion of the line in her dominions. All additional capital is to be provided

by the Government, which undertook to construct maintain, manage and work the line by State or other agency. At present the line is worked by the G. I. P. Railway Company as part of its undertaking.

3. *Terms of working* :—For working and stocking the railway the Company receives a sum which bears the same proportion to the total working expenses of the Company's undertaking, including the Bhopal-Itarsi railway, as the gross earnings of the Bhopal-Itarsi railway bear to the gross earnings of the undertaking.

Profits :—The net earnings are divided in perpetuity between the Government and the Ruler of Bhopal in proportion to the capital contributed by each. In the event of the railway being worked at a loss, such loss is borne by the two parties in the same proportion.

Obligations :—As above.

Khanpur—Cachran

5' 6" gauge. Total length—21·98 miles.

MAIN PROVISIONS AND AGREEMENT.

Land :—To be provided free of cost by the Bhawalpur Durbar, both during and after construction.

Government Aid :—The line was constructed by the Government (from funds supplied by the Bhawalpur Durbar, whose property it is) and is managed, stocked and worked, through the agency of the North Western Railway as if it were part of its system.

By way of rebate Government allow to the Durbar a sum not exceeding in any year the net earnings of the N. W. R. from traffic interchanged with the Khanpar-Chachran branch railway, excluding the net earnings, from carriage of railway stores, as shall, together with the net earnings of the branch, make up an amount equal to interest at 3 per cent per annum on the actual expenditure in the capital account of the branch.

Working and Profits :—For management, maintenance, use of rolling stock and working, the N. W. R. retains 50 per cent of the gross earnings of the branch, the balance being paid to the Durbar.

Rates and Fares :—To be the same as may, from time to time, be in force in the N. W. Ry.

Termination :—The agreement is terminable on 1st January or 1st July in any year after 1935, on 6 months previous notice given by either party to the other. The Government may also determine the agreement at any time, on 6 months notice, should either the N. W. R. or the Bhawalpur Durbar fail to observe their respective obligations.

Upon the determination of the agreement, the N. W. R. shall give to the Bhawalpur Durbar possession of the Khanpur-Chachran Railway, together with all its belongings and moneys then payable to it, after which the Bhawalpur Durbar shall indemnify the N. W. R. against all debts and liabilities as may have been incurred and then subsisting on behalf of the Khanpur.Chachran railway.

Obligations :—The same as in the N. W. R.

Bodeli—Chota Udaipur

2' 6"gauge. Total length—22·67 miles.

The line is the joint property of the Baroda and Chota Udaipur Durbars. It was constructed by the B. B. & C. I. and worked by that agency up to the 30th September 1921, after which date the maintenance and working were taken over by the Baroda Durbar.

This line is to remain the joint property of the two Durbars and to be debited, for maintenance and working expenses, including cost of supervision and hire of rolling stock, with the same percentage of gross earnings as may be incurred on the entire system for 12 years from the date of opening to the 31st March 1930, or until such time thereafter as the Chhota Udaipur Durbar may exercise the option reserved to them to purchase the half share of the Baroda Durbar.

Cooch-Behar

3' 3 3/8" gauge. Length—33·09 miles.

The railway is the property of the Cooch Behar Durbar, which provides all funds not contemplated in Clause 2 of the agreement required for the completion and equipment of the line from time to time, and managed, maintained and worked by the agency of the Eastern Bengal Railway.

Working and Profits :—For management maintenance and working, the E. B. Railway retains 40 per cent gross earnings

provided that when the stock of the E. B. Railway is used for the conveyance of any traffic on the Cooch Behar State railway, the E. B. R retains up to, but not exceeding 45 per cent of the gross earnings obtained from the use of such stock. The remainder being the net earnings of the Branch, is paid over to the Durbar.

Rates and Fares :—The Administration of the E. B. R. has full control over rates and fares on the Cooch Behar State Railway, subject to the maxima and minima prescribed by the Government of India in Schedule A appended to the agreement (certain station to station rates applicable after the opening of the Dharlla bridge are prescribed).

Obligations :—Mails are conveyed in accordance with rules in force on State railways. There is no special provision in the agreement for the carriage of troops, high Government Officials and Government stores.

Termination :—Terminable on the expiry of 6 months notice from either side.

Rajpura—Bhatinda

5' 6" gauge—Length 108·04 miles.

Land :—Land for original construction was provided free of cost by the British territory and by the Patiala Durbar in their territory ; the cost of that provided by the Durbar after 13th October 1889 (the date on which the agreement came into force) is debited to the capital account.

Government Aid :—The line which is the property of the Patiala Durbar is managed, maintained, stocked and worked by the Government through the agency of the N. W. Railway as part of its system from 13th October 1889.

Working and Profits :—For management, maintenance, use of rolling stock and working, the N. W. R. retains 52 per cent of the gross earnings.

Rates and Fares :—To be the same as may, from time to time, be in force on the N. W. Railway.

Obligations :—Mails, troops, police, high officials and stores both of the Government and of the Durbar, Government and Durbar bullion and coin, and persons in charge thereof—to be carried on the same general conditions and at the same rates as may for the time being in force on the N. W. R.

Termination :—The agreement is terminable on the 1st January or the 1st July in any year on 6 months previous notice in writing being given by either party to the agreement to, the other. The Government may also determine the contract at any time on 6 months notice in writing, should either the N. W. R. or the Patiala Durbar fail to observe their respective obligations. Upon the determination of the agreement the N. W. R. will give to the Patiala Dnrbar possession of the railway, all its belonging and moneys then payable to it, after which the Patiala Durbar will indenmify the N. W. R. against all debts and liabilities as may have been incurred and then be subsisting on behalf of the Rajpura-Bhatinda railway.

Jaipur State Railway

Gauge 3′ 3 3/8"—Length 179·08 miles.

Land :—Provided by the Jaipur Durbar at cost of capital.

Government Aid :—The line is the property of the Jaipur Durbar (which provides all funds chargeable to the capital account) and and is managed, maintained, stocked and worked by the Company as part of its railway system. By way of rebate, the Government allow out of their share of the net earnings of the 3' 3 3/8" gauge section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway excluding the Palanpur—Deesa railway (outside the contract between the Secretary of State and the B. B. and C. I. company) a sum up to 10 per cent of the net earnings of that section from traffic interchanged with the Jaipur State railway to such extent as is necessary to make up, together with the net earnings of the Jaipur railway, an amount sufficient to give a return of 3½ per cent per annum on the capital expenditure incurred.

Working and Profits :—Excluding the cost of goods damages due to extraordinary casuality which is borne by the Durbar and is chargeable against capital, the State railway is debited for maintenance and working expenses, including the cost of supervision and use of rolling stock, with the same percentage of the gross earnings of the Jaipur State railway, as the total expenditure incurred on the entire B. B. & C. I. bears to the earnings of that system and also with any single item of capital expenditure not exceeding Rs. 2000 subject to a maximum charge on such account, of an amount bearing the same percentage of gross receipts as obtains for simlar expenditure on that system. The balance in favour of or against the Jaipur Durbar is paid over to

it or by it as the case may be, every half year, the payment for the first half year being subject to adjustment at the end of the year.

Rates and Fares :—To be fixed from time to time by the Company with the approval of the Jaipur Durbar and in the absence of any special agreement between them to conform, as far as may be, to those generally in force on the B. B. & C. I. (3' 3 3/8 gauge).

Obligations :—Mails and postal officers on duty to be carried at the rates and on the conditions in force from time to time on State railways in British India. (There is no provision for the carriage at special rates of troops, high Government officials and Government stores).

Termination :—Either party may terminate the agreement on one year's notice expiring on the 31st March of any year.

SALT

The Government of India has control over the salt production of the whole country. Treaties and agreements have been entered into since 1870 with the Indian States individually for prohibiting or restricting the production or export of salt and for fixing the rates of salt duty and prices.

The most important source of supply is the Sambhar Lake, besides which there are other areas in Rajputana and elsewhere where the commodity is available.

The western half of the Lake belongs entirely to Jodhpur Durbar and the eastern half, including the town of Sambhar, is owned by the Jodhpur and Jaipur States jointly. From about 1835 to 1843 the British Government in order to pay itself a portion of the expenses incurred in restoring order in Shekhawati and the neighbouring districts, took the salt making into its own hands. In 1870 the lake was leased to Government for an annual payment of 7 lakhs—4½-lakhs to Jodhpur and 2¾ lakhs to Jaipur—on the condition that, if the sales of salt exceeded 1,725,000 maunds in any year, 40 per cent of the sale price of such excess would be paid to the States as royalty. Under arrangements made in 1884, Jodhpur receives five eighths and Jaipur three-eighths of the total royalty payable. These States also receive a certain quantity (Jodhpur 14000 maunds and Jaipur 7000 maunds) of salt free of all charges yearly.

The treaties with Jamnagar Datia illustrate the kind of arrangement made with the States.

NAVANAGAR

His Highness the Jam of Navanagar agrees that Chasia Salt only should be manufactured in his territory and that only at the following places:

1. Hadiana. 2. Ghodajhar.

Works at present existing at other places shall be absolutely prohibited and suppressed

The two works above mentioned shall be made as compact as possible and shall be properly fenced in, so as to prevent egress and ingress except at regular gateways.

The amount of salt manufactured at these works, shall in no year exceed 1,33,500, one lakh thirty three thousand and five hundred, Indian maunds, and His Highness the Jam agrees that the salt shall be manufactured only for consumption and sale within the limits of the Hallar Prant, less the States of Morvi and Malia. His Highness the Jam, where the jurisdiction lies with him, will not permit its export beyond the other limits and the Political Officers of the Agency will use their influence to prevent such exportation of salt from the other States of Haller and allow the importation into Haller of salt manufactured in the other districts of the Province.

Should it be found by experience that the amount of salt above mentioned is less than or in excess of the actual requirements of the district the limits of manufacture shall be increased or diminished with the sanction of the Political Agent.

His Highness the Jam will cause to be destroyed or carefully watched by State employees to prevent its sale or removal, all natural salt produced within his territory.

The Political Officers of the Agency on their part will cause similar measures to be carried out in other States in Hallar where natural salt may be produced.

The duty levied by the British Government on salt manufactured in the Bombay Presidency is at present rupees two and annas eight per Indian maund. So long as this duty is maintained, His Highness the Jam agrees to charge a uniform duty of two rupees per Indian maund on all salt issued from salt works and store-houses of the States. No salt shall be allowed to issue therefrom without payment of the said duty, with the sole exception of the amounts mentioned in Article IX of this agreement, but salt shall be supplied from such works and storehouses

at rates not exceeding cost of manufacture plus duty.

Should any change hereafter occur in the rate of duty levied on salt in the British Districts of the Bombay Presidency, His Highness the Jam will cause a corresponding change to be made in his territory.

His Highness the Jam agrees that he will absolutely prevent and prohibit the exportation by sea from his territory of all salt, except the small quantity that may be required for the use of the crew or passengers on voyage, and that he will do all in his power in every way to prevent the smuggling of salt whether by land or by sea into British Territory. In return the British Government agrees that it will not directly support the importation of British taxed salt either by land or see into the territory for which under this agreement salt is to be supplied by the Nawanagar State.

His Highness the Jam agrees to keep up a preventative force consisting of not less than :

1. Superintendent.
2. Assistant Superintendent.
30 Horse or Camel Sowars.
70 Foot.

This shall always be kept in a thoroughly efficient state, and shall be employed solely on the duty of the prevention of smuggling.

In the event of its being found by experience that the arrangements made by His Highness the Jam in accordance with this agreement are insufficient or inadequate for the security of the salt revenue of the British Government this agreement shall be open to revision.

DATIA 1879.

ARTICLE 1.—The Maharaja agrees that no salt shall be manufactured within the State of Datia except at the works specified in Schedule A attached to the agreement. The quantity manufactured at any single work in the schedule shall not in any year exceed double the quantity entered opposite to the work in the schedule.

ARTICLE 2.—Nothing in the foregoing Article shall be held to prohibit the bonafide manufacture of saltpetre rasi, sajji or saline products other than edible salt at those works which are already in existence and entered in schedule B attached to this

agreement, but the Maharaja agrees that no new works of this description shall be opened.

ARTICLE 3.—The Maharajah agrees to prevent *first* the export from the State of Datia of any salt therein manufactured; *second* the import into and passage through the State of any salt other than salt upon which duty has been levied by the British Government.

ARTICLE 4.—Further the Maharajah agrees that no tax, toll, nor duty of any kind shall be levied within the State of Datia on salt upon which duty has been levied by the British Government.

ARTICLE 5.—If any stocks of salt other than salt manufactured in the State of Datia be found to exist within the territories of such State on the date on which this agreement comes into force, the Maharajah agrees, if so requested by the British Government, to take possession of such stocks and to give the owners thereof the option of either transferring the salt to the British Government, at such equitable valuation as may be fixed by the Maharajah in concurrence with the Political Agent, or paying to the British Government duty not exceeding two rupees eight annas per maund on such salt as the Governor-General in Council may fix. In the event of the owners accepting the latter alternative they shall be allowed to retain the salt on which the said duty may have been paid, but not otherwise.

ARTICLE 6.—The Maharajah agrees to prohibit the export from his State of bhang, ganja, spirits, opium or other intoxicating drug or preparation by all routes and in all directions heretofore barred by the Inland customs line.

ARTICLE 7.—In consideration of the enforcement of this agreement by the Maharajah and of proclaiming throughout his State free trade and transit for all salt manufactured and excised at the British salt works, the British Government agree to pay him annually the sum of Rs. 10000. The mode and date of payment will be arranged hereafter.

ARTICLE 8.—Returns of the produce of the Works' mentioned in Schedules A and B, shall be furnished annually by the Maharajah on the dates hereafter to be fixed.

ARTICLE 9.—The British Government reserve to themselves the right of revising the above articles of agreement should experience prove that they are insufficient for the protection of the British salt revenue.

ARTICLE 10.—This agreement is to come into force from a date to be fixed by the British Government.

A CLASSIFICATION

A rough classification of the arrangements with some of the States has been shown recently as follows :

Salt producing States in which—1. "Salt works are run by Government" :

Jodhpur, Jaipur, Radhanpur (works closed by Government).

2. "Manufacture is stopped" :

Cambay, Udaipur, Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur, Jhallawar, Karauli, Kishengarh, Lawa, Shahpura, Sirohi, Tonk, Bundi, Samthar, Kotakh (except a small quantity produced at saltpetre works.)

3. "Production is limited and export stopped" :

Patiala, Junagarh, Nawanagar Bhavnagar, Morvi, Jafarabad, Porbandar, Dhrangadra, Than Lakhtar, Limdi, Vala, Malia, Bajana, Gwalior, Datia, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Cutch, Baroda, (export permitted to foreign ports outside India.

EXCISE

ABKARI : Sangli 1885.

ARTICLE 1.—The Joint Administrators of Sangli engage that the law of the Sangli State as regards Abkari shall be the Bombay Abkari Act of 1878, or any law which may hereafter be substituted for that Act in the Bombay Presidency.

ARTICLE 2.—In order that the new system of Abkari administration in the Sangli State may be effectually organised on the principles of the Bombay Abkari Act, the Joint Administrators of Sangli engage hereby to farm the entire Abkari revenue of the State to the Bombay Government for a term of 8 years from 1st August 1886 to 31st July 1894, in consideration of an annual payment of Rs. 29281-2 8 being the average of the total net Abkari revenue of the State from Fasli 1280 to Fasli 1289 plus 25 per cent in consideration of any possible increase of revenue during the term of the lease.

This sum is to be paid in equal moieties half yearly on 10th January and 10th July each year.

ARTICLE 3.—During the term of the farm, the administration of the Abkari revenue of the Sangli State will be conducted by such officers as Government may appoint, on the following principles.

(a) The rates of taxation of liquor in the Sangli State and in the Collectorates to be equivalent.

(b) Reasonable facilities for obtaining a supply of liquor for consumption to be afforded to the people of the Sangli State as to the people of the Collectorates.

(c) The retail selling price of liquor to be the same in the Sangli State and in the Collectorates, so as to remove any inducement to the people of one territory to consume liquor sold in the other territory on account of its being cheaper.

Note :—Under the last stipulation it will not be necessary to forbid sale of liquor in Sangli shops to British raiyats or viceversa.

ARTICLE 4.—But during the term of the farm the officers appointed by Government will consult the joint administrators regarding details of Abkari administration, such as the number and position of liquor shops, the persons to receive retail licenses and the like, and will consider the wishes of the joint Administrators on such points.

ARTICLE 5.—It is understood that the farm conveys to the Government of Bombay no right of ownership in palm and other toddy producing trees or in the land in which they stand.

ARTICLE 6.—On their part the joint Administrators of Sangli engage cordially to co-operate in carrying out the provisions of the Abkari law and rules and to do their best by themselves and their subordinate officers to prevent all illicit possession, manufacture, sale, transport of liquor or of the materials or implements used for its manufactures, in accordance with the provisions of the Act and of any rules which may be made under it.

ARTICLE 7—It is understood that all offences against the Abkari law will be cognizable under Section 51 of the Abkari Act by the Sangli Criminal Courts, in the same manner as other offences are cognizable.

ARTICLE 8.—During the term of the farm the Abkari accounts of the Sangli State will be kept separately from those of the adjoining Collectorates, and an annual account given to the Sangli State for information.

ARTICLE 9.—At the conclusion of the 8 year farm the management of the Abkari revenue of the Sangli State will revert to the Joint Administrators of Sangli.

ARTICLE 10.—They engage thereafter to conduct their administration of it in accordance with the principles laid down in the preamble of this agreement, *viz.*

To maintain the same Abkari law and rules as may be in force in the neighbouring Collectorates.

To impose rates of taxation on liquor equivalent to those in force in the Collectorates.

So to manage their revenue that injury shall not be caused by it to the Abkari revenues of the Collectorates, and to make their arrangements in consultation, when necessary, with the Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country, for the time being with this view.

Provided always that this article does not bind the Joint Administrators of Sangli to any arrangements injurious to the legitimate interests of the State or revenue, and that it is understood that the Abkari revenue of the Collectorates will in like manner be so managed as not to cause injury to the legitimate Abkari revenue of the State.

OPIUM

Hyderabad Agreement

OPIUM :—Memorandum of Agreement between the British Government and the Government of His Highness the Nizarn of Hyderabad.

For the protection of the common interests of the British Government and the Government of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad in the matter of the opium revenue, His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad has agreed, as regards His Highness territories, that—

(1) The cultivation of the poppy and the manufacture of opium shall be absolutely prohibited.

(2) With exception of opium booked through by rail to all Madras Presidency, no opium shall be imported without a license from His Highness the Nizam.

(3) With the same exception no opium shall be exported.

(4) The import of opium shall as far as possible be confined to what is absolutely requisite for licit home consumption.

(5) The transport, possession, and retail sale of opium shall be permitted only under license from His Highness the Nizam.

2. His Highness the Nizam further agrees to communicate to the Resident at Hyderabad all alterations which may from time to time be found necessary to make in the rules which have been framed to give effect to the above conditions, and not to make any alterations the effect of which will be to diminish the securities provided by the rules for due observance of the said conditions.

3. And the British Government has agreed that the Opium Agent at Indore shall issue passes for the transport from time Indore to Hyderabad of such quantities of opium as may from time to time be applied for His Highness's Government through the Resident at Hyderabad, and shall levy on the same on behalf of His Highness's Government, pass duty at the rate, which may from time to time be fixed by the British Government, and shall remit the said duty through the Resident at Hyderabad in such manner as may be from time to time arranged, provided that, if the British Government fix a rate of pass duty lower than Rs. 600 (six hundred) per chest of 140 lbs. avoirdupoids, the rate charged on opium supplied to Hyderabad shall not be less than Rs. 600 (six hundred) per chest of 140 lbs. avoirdupois, except with the previous consent of His Highness Government.

4. Lastly, it is provided that either of the parties to this agreement shall be at liberty to withdraw from it after giving to the other party twelve month's notice.

[*The above two are examples of the agreements that have been made by the British Government with the States for the control of the production and sale of liquors and opium*].

TABLE OF SALUTES

PERMANENT SALUTES

21 Guns.

Baroda.
Gwalior.
Hyderabad.
Jammu and Kashmir.
Mysore.

19 Guns.

Bhopal.
Kolhapur.
Indore.
Travancore.
Kalat.
Udaipur (Mewar).

17 Guns.

Bahawalpur.
Bundi
Jaipur.
Kotah.
Tonk.
Bharatpur.
Cochin.
Jodhpur (Marwar).
Patiala.
Bikaner.
Cutch.
Karauli.
Rewa.

15 Guns.

Alwar.
Dewas (Senior Branch).
Dhar.
Idar.
Kishangarh.
Rampur.
Banswara.
Dholpur.
Jaisalmer.
Orchha.
Sikkim.
Datia.
Dewas (Junior Branch.)
Dungarpur.
Khairpur.
Partabgarh.
Sirohi.

13 Guns.

Benares.
Dhrangadhra
Jind.
Nabha.
Porbandar.
Tripura.
Bhavanagar.
Jaora.
Junagadh.
Nawanagar.
Rajpipla.
Cooch Behar.
Jhalawar.
Kapurthala.
Palanpur.
Ratlam.

11 Guns.

Ajaigarh
Alirajpur.
Baoni.

Barwani.	Bijawar,	Bilaspur.
Cambay.	Chamba.	Charkhari.
Chhatarpur.	Faridkot.	Gondal.
Janjira.	Jhabua.	Maler Kotla.
Mandi.	Manipur.	Morvi.
Narasinghgarh.	Panna.	Pudukkottai.
Radhanpur.	Rajgarh.	Sailana.
Samthar.	Sirmur.	Sitamau.
Suket.	Tehri.	

9 GUNS.

Balasinor.	Banganapalle.	Bansda.
Baraundha.	Bariya.	Chhota Udaipur.
Danta.	Dharampur.	Dhrol.
Hsipaw.	Jawhar.	Kalahandi.
Kengtung,	Khilchipur.	Limbdi.
Loharu.	Lunawada.	Maihar.
Mayurbhanj.	Mong Nai.	Mudhol.
Nagod.	Palitana.	Patna.
Rajkot.	Sachin.	Sangli.
Sant.	Savantvadi.	Shahpura,
Sonpur.	Wankaner.	Wadhwan.
Yawnghwa.		

PERSONAL SALUTES

21 GUNS.

Kalat,
Udaipur (Mewar). His Highness Maharana of

19 GUNS.

Bhopal, Her Highness ex.Begum of
Bikaner,
Kotah,
Mysore, Her Highness Maharani Kempa Nanjammanni Avaru Vanivilas Sannidhana C. I.
Patiala,
Tonk,

17 GUNS.

Alwar. Dholpur. Orchha.

15 GUNS.

Benares. Jind. Junagadh.
Kapurthala. Nawanagar.

11 GUNS.

Aga Khan. His Highness Aga Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V,O., of Bombay.
Bariya. Chitral. Lunawada.
Sachin. Wankaner.

9 GUNS.

Bashahr. Raja Padam Singh, Raja of
Loharu. Nawab Sir Amir-ud.din Ahmad Khan, Bahadur, K,C.I.E., ex-Nawab of
Tawngpeng. Hkun Hsang Awn, K.S.M., Sawbwa of

LOCAL SALUTES *

21 GUNS.

Bhopal. Indore. Udaipur.

19 GUNS.

Bharatpur. Bikaner. Cutch.
Jaipur. Jodhur (Marwar). Patiala.

17 GUNS.

Alwar. Khairpur.

15 GUNS:

Benares. Bhavnagar. Jind.
Junagadh. Kapurthala. Nabha.
Nawanagar. Ratlam.

13 GUNS.

Janjira.

11 GUNS.

Savantvadi.

LOCAL PERSONAL SALUTES †

21 GUNS.

Bhopal.† Her Highness Nawab Sultan Jahan Begum, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. C.I., G.B.E., ex-Begum of

* Within the limits of their own territory, permanently.
† Within the limits of Bhopal State.

CHIEFS' COLLEGES

DALY COLLEGE, INDORE

ADMISSION :—The following are eligible for admission :—

(*a*) Ruling Princes and Chiefs.
(*b*) Relatives and Sardars of the above.
(*c*) Persons of nobility or distinguished position.
(*d*) In doubtful cases subject to the approval of the Governing Body of the College.

AGE :—Ordinarily the Kumars of the ages between 7 and 12 are admitted.

(*a*) A boy of 14 must qualify for class VI.
(*b*) A boy of 15 must qualify for class V and so on.

The age of leaving is ordinarily between 18 and 20.

FEES :—The scale of fees is as under :—

Class I to IV, R . 600 per year. Classes V and VI, Rs. 450 per year. Class VII to X, Rs. 300 per year, *plus* Rs. 45 per year for books and stationery.

When two or more brothers attend the College at the same time, only the eldest has to pay the full fee, the others paying half.

SCHOLARSHIPS :—There are a certain number of scholarships given to Kumars from Central India. The number varies according to the total number of Kumars at the College. The scholarships are of two kinds, whole and half scholarships, the holders of which are entitled to free education and education at half fees respectively. These scholarships are awarded by the Council, whenever vacancies occur, on the recommendation of Political Officers and the Principal.

ACCOMMODATION :—There are two Boarding Houses attached to the College, each with accommodation for about 60 boys. There is a resident House Master in each, and both are under the supervision of the English Staff. Kumars during the early years of their time at the College live in dormitories, work in a Common Hall, and feed together although they may have their own kitchen establishments. Senior boys become eligible for single rooms as they fall vacant. Parents, however, who send a Guardian with their sons may have a separate room for them on payment of Rs. 25 p. m.

Rulers enjoying dynastic salutes may, if they desire, make special arrangements for members of their families and their

companions to live outside the College with their own guardian.

PRIVATE EXPENSES :—All expenditure of Kumars is under the control of the House Masters or Guardians and supervised by the Principal. Purchases are made only from accredited dealers, whose bills are presented to and paid by the College monthly. Parents, or Guardians sending their sons or wards can therefore, by intimating the scale of expenditure which is desired, make sure of no unauthorised expenses being incurred or undue extravagance being permitted.

The approximate expenditure of a Kumar with one servant, for one year amounts to Rs. 1,100. Vide details given below :—

Food articles Rs. 450. Clothes Rs. 320. Boots and Shoes etc. Rs. 50. Miscellaneous including servant's wages, light, dhobi, barber, etc. Rs. 280. Total Rs. 1,100.

Travelling expenses vary according to the distance of Kumars' homes from Indore.

SERVANTS :—No Kumar is allowed to keep more than three servants, who must be over 30 years of age (syces excluded).

The Principal reserves the power to dismiss any servant at his own discretion.

The Parents may send Guardians and Tutors, the latter with the permission of the Principal who reserves the right of suspending them if necessary.

DRESS :—All the Kumars wear Indian dress in the school, in the Boarding Houses and on all ceremonial occasions ; except in the case of boys whose Parents or Guardians express a desire to the contrary.

In games, English dress must be worn.

PRINCIPAL :—W. Fanshawe Esq., M.A., F.R.G.S.

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE RAJKOT

The Rajkumar College was founded by the Chiefs of Kathiawar, for the education of their sons and near relatives in 1868 and opened in 1870 with twelve Kumars under the late Chester Macnaughten who guided its progress with marked success till his death in 1896. The institution was maintained entirely by the Chiefs till the re-organisation of the staff in 1904 from which year the Central Government made an annual grant of Rs. 24966 until 1924 when the grant was reduced to Rs. 10000. The College consists of a handsome Gothic stone building in the shape of a quadrilateral open on the west. The eastern front contains the Bhavsinhji Hall one of the finest in

Western India and the class rooms, while the North and the South wings provide the living accomodation. In all there are 41 sets of rooms each set consisting of a living room 18 x 18, a bed room 18 x 8 feet with a bath room attached and a kitchen outside. As a rule each Kumar has a set of rooms but a pair of brothers usually share one. The attendants permitted are a Mu-Saheb or Companion, a Paswan or body servant, a cook and a syce. Most Kumars keep one pony, riding being compulsory and run their own kitchen.

The fees are on a sliding scale varying from Rs. 50 p. m. to Rs. 200 p. m. according to the status of the individual Kumar and the income of the State he comes from, with a surcharge of 25 per cent for States outside Kathiawar not subscribing to the Endowment Fund. The average number in the College is 35 and there are at present 39 in residence whose fees amount to Rs. 45000. This is due to the fact that no less than 18 future rulers of varying importance are in residence at present including those of Morvi, Janjira, Akalkote and Limbdi.

The cost of the College education varies a great deal but the ordinary Kumars' expenses average Rs. 3500 to 4000 including vacation charges, College fee, travelling, clothes etc., for the whole year. This sum can be cut down to Rs. 3000 if financial necessity demands, but the average cost is undoubtedly high owing to the select character of the Institution.

The staff consists of an English Principal and Vice-Principal and seven Indian graduates and curriculum provides for the Bombay Matriculation in addition to the Government of India Diploma for the Chiefs' Colleges.

Games are compulsory, as swimming is when water is available ; cricket, football, hockey and tennis are played and there are two fine squash racquet courts and gymnasium. Music drawing, carpentery are provided for as hobbies and Scouting has been introduced.

The institution has been guided by only 4 Principals during its existence. To Chester Macnaughten it owes more than can be calculated ; he lived for the College and indeed gave his life for it, dying at the post of duty in 1896. Charles Waddington his Vice-Principal took his place until he was transferred to Mayo College in 1903. He was succeeded by Mr. Coryton Mayne who was in charge till 1923 when he was made guardian to the minor Maharaja of Jaipur ; he handed over to the present Principal J. T. Turner who joined as Vice-Principal in 1906.

GLOSSARY

Adhipati : Chief.

Agrasala : Feeding house attached to the Sri Padmanabhaswamis temple Travancore.

Akkara : Hindu School of gynmnastics.

Allom : Salt-pan. (Travancore).

Ayacut : Permanent record showing the final results of land revenue settlement.

Asamiwar : Asam was the heading to the first column in the register of cultivators names, whence asami an individual whose name was in the register ; now an ordinary term applied to any cultivator. Hence Asamiwar means per head of cultivator.

Batotra : Sharing of produce between landowner and cultivator. A produce rent.

Bilmukhta : A kind of tenure in which land is held by a cultivator not on payment at the usual rate per bigha, but for a lump sum of the area held. This is a sort of engagement stipulating payment of a fixed sum for the land under cultivation, the rent being not subject to enhancement during the currency of the lease.

Bhumias : A class of landholders in Rajputana who differ from the nobles in that they pay a contribution towards the cost of the army and are not liable to military service. *Bhum* tenure is older than the States in which they prevail now.

Bharanipatroms: Vessels used in Devaswoms.(Travancore.)

Brahmaswom : Properties belonging to Malayala Brahmins.

Brahmaswom Thanathu : Jenmom lands which are exempt from tax so long as they remain unalienated, in the hands of the original Brahmaswoms.

Bhaiyachara(Alwar).—Villages held by a number of families, by possession without reference to shares.

Bir (Narsingarh).—Grass lands.

Buns.—Embankments.

Dahi : A shifting method of cultivation practised by the aborigines in the uplands of Orissa. When preparing a clearing the large trees are ringed, and the smaller ones are removed by the hatchet and fire. The soil is then scratched with primitive hand ploughs, bullocks being seldom used. Crops are raised for

2 or 3 seasons. The site is then abandoned for a fresh one and is allowed to be overgrown with jungle, when the process is repeated.

Charas: The resin of the hemp plant used for smoking.

Chhatri: Domed building such as cenotaph.

Chattavariola: (Lit. A cadjan writ containing a law of the State) A collection of Rules and Laws framed for the guidance of the Sirkar officers.

Chowkey: Customs house.

Darbar: Ceremonial assembly; Government of a State.

Devaswom: Temple. (Travancore).

Dewan Peishkar: Officers in charge of a Revenue Division.

Edavaka: A free-hold estate paying no revenue to Government.

Ettuveetil Pillamar: (Lit Nairs belonging to eight families). The feudal chiefs in ancient Travancore.

Faujdar: City Magistrate, Military Governor.

Ganja: The unfertilised flowers of the cultivated female hemps plant.

Granthavari: Old records in cadjan leaves.

Ghasdana: Forage for cattle—now a form of tribute.

Gumat: Privy Purse.

Hundi: Money—order.

Jenmi: A Land-lord who holds land in absolute freehold and not normally liable to payment of tax to the Sirkar.

Hali: Local currency specially in Nizams Dominions,

Ijara: A farm of lease of the revenues of a village or district.

Ijaradar: Ijaradar—A farmer of the revenues.

Ijlaskhas: The supreme Court of Justice, presided over by the ruler of the State himself.

Istimrardar: One who holds land on a permanent lease for which a fixed quit-rent is paid. A holder of land on a permanent lease.

Ilaka (Ilaqa): An estate or dependency, a property.

Inam: Wholly or partially revenue-free tenure; *minor Inams* are plots of inam lands situated in a village, whether Government or inam..

Jagir: An assignment of land held under various conditions, but usually requiring payment of a certain percentage of the revenues, or the performance of certain feudal services. Holders of such lands are Jagirdars.

Jamabandi: The "rent roll." The assessed revenue demand of a district.

Jamadar: One commanding a body of men; in the army an officer next in rank to a Subahdar (Captain); in Civil employ a headman among Forest, Customs, &c. guards, peons, and the like.

Jodi (Mysore): A whole inam village paying quit rent to Government.

Kiladar: Castellan.

Kharita: Complimentary letter.

Katris: Houses allied to the Ruling branch.

Kamdar: Minister.

Karbhari: Manager.

Khadim: Servant.

Kamasdar: The official in charge of the revenue sub-division called a kamasdari, pargana or tahsil.

Khalsa: Lands administered by the Darbar direct, and not given on farm, in Jagir, etc.

Kharif; The autumn agricultural season. (May to October.)

Khohs: Grain pits or wells in villages for storing up corn, particularly seed grain. The pits are wider at the bottom than at the top.

Kunwars: The sons of the Rajput Chiefs

Kalaries: Old gymnasia of Malabar.

Kanapattom: A demise of jenmom land made or renewed by the jenmi.

Kandukrishi lands: Home-farm lands of the Sovereign, (Travancore).

Kari: Peat lands bordering on the back waters in North Travancore.

Kudivaram: Licensees share (or value thereof) of the salt manufactured in monopoly factories. (Travancore).

Kudivila: The owners share of the value of Royal trees standing on private lands. (Travancore).

Kayamgutta (Mysore): A whole village granted by the State on fixed money rent.

Munsarim: Superintendent.

Musahib: Minister.

Mushraf. Head of the stables.

Modi-khana: Commissariat.

Muafi: Land granted free of rent.

Marumakkatayam: A system of inheritance prevalent in Malabar under which property descends in the maternal line from uncle to nephew.

Melvaram: Government's share or value thereof of produce

Michavaram: The residual rent payable annually by a tenant to the Jenmi. (Travancore).

Nazarana: Succession fee.

Neet (Trav.): Commission issued under the Ruler's Sign Manual.

Nizamat: A district or a sub-division on an Indian State.

Ootupoora: Feeding House (Travancore).

Paigah Estates: A group of estates in the Hyderabad Estate comprising 23 taluks dispersed over the districts of Bidar, Nander, Osmanabad, Gulbarga, Medak, Atraf-i-balda and Nizamabad and a few scattered villages in Aurangabad, Warangal, Mabubnagar and Nalgonda. They consist of 1273 villages and towns, with an aggregate area of 4134 square miles.

Pardhan: an hereditary office which entitles the holder to attest all grants of lands and villages made by the Durbar and to a seat on the Khawass or behind the Maharaja on an elephant on all State occasions.

Parsangis: a class of nobles in Bikaner who are descendants of persons who are related by marriage to the former Chiefs of Bikaner. They own several villages.

Pakuthi: lowest unit of revenue administration (Travancore).

Parganna: a revenue and fiscal unit corresponding to a British Tahsil; the sub-division of a Sabah.

Prant: an administrative sub-division in Mahratta States.

Proverthicar: A subordinate of the Revenue Department under the Tahsildar in charge of a Pakuthi.

Puduval: Government lands available for assignment.

Punja: Low-lying wet lands in North Travancore which lie submerged in water and are drained off and cultivated once in a year or once in two years.

Patwari: Village revenue officer or accountant.

Patel: Village headman appointed by Government.

Pattidari: Villages held by a number of families, by shares, ancestral or customary.

Pandaravaka: Lands in respect of which the sirkar is in the position of a landlord and which are held by the ryots on various kinds of tenure derived directly from the Sircar.

Pandarapattom: A variety of Pandaravaka tenure origi-

nally in the nature of a lease from the Sirkar, but under which the holders now enjoy full proprietory rights and the lands are private, heritable, saleable and otherwise transferable property.

Pathivus : Scales of expenditure for daily, monthly and annual ceremonies in temples.

Pattom : Rent.

Pattuparivattoms : Clothes used in connection with worship in Devaswoms.

Pokkuvaravu : Transfer of registry or the recording of changes in the names of land holders for the purpose of collection of revenue.

Poramboke : Unassessed lands forming the property of Government or used or reserved for public purposes or for the communal use of villagers.

Peshkashi : a form of tribute.

Rekh : an annual revenue about 8 per cent. of the annual income paid by the Jagirdars to the Durbar (in Rajputana).

Rajwis : A class of nobles in Bikaner, the descendants of some Chiefs who ruled after the original founders.

Rundhs : State grass preserves (Bharatpur).

Rabi : The spring crop season, October to March.

Sawai : a title. The literal meaning is one and a quarter and the title implies that the holder is greater by one-fourth than ordinary rulers.

Sadr : Headquarters; chief.

Sarvamanayam(Mysore): An inam village, wholly rent free.

Shanbog : (Mysore) A village accountant appointed by Government.

Satroms: Rest-houses.

Sripadom lands : Lands forming the hereditary domain of the Ranis of Travancore.

Streedhanam : Dowry.

Sahukars : A native banker or money lender.

Sanads: A grant, patent or deed conferring specific titles or rights.

Sardars: A noble leader, officer in the army ; persons of rank.

Satta: Time bargains ; a form gambling much in vogue in opium and cotton dealings.

Subah : Indian States Districts are often called subahs, official in charge being similarly termed. A sar-subah or head uba h if he holds charge of a grant containing several subahs.

Tashil. Tahsildar : The revenue units which compose a district are called tahsils, the officer in charge being tahsildar.

Takkavi : Technical term for loans made to cultivators to enable them to cultivate, etc.

Tanka : Properly speaking an assignment of part of the revenues of a tract in favour of some magnate. Now applied to cash payments made either as tribute by feudatories or cash grants to feudatories. These tankas in many cases originated as blackmail which was paid to restrain marauding Marattas or Rajputs from devastating a State.

Tazim : The ceremonial reception of a feudatory or a sardar by his chief. The gradations of such receptions are most minute and strictly adhered to.

Tazimi Sardars : Hereditary nobles of distinction who are entitled to the honour of recognition by the Chief in Durbar. The Chief stands to receive them at Durbar.

Toshakhana : Treasure house.

Taluk : A unit of revenue administration within a district.

Tarawod : Joint family.

Tharavila : Ground value.

Thirumadampu : Investiture of the holy thread and connected ceremonies in the case of the male members of the Ruling family. (Travancore).

Thiruvabharanoms : Jewels belonging to Devaswoms.

Utsavam : A periodical festival.

Ubari : Land held at an abatement of the full land revenue

Udakar : Holder of a Ubari estate.

Umraos : A hereditary noble or Sardar of State.

Vaidyasala : Dispensary conducted according to the Ayurvedic system.

Vaidyan : Physician following the Ayurvedic system of treatment.

Viruppu : A class of wet lands in North Travancore scattered among the low hills and slopes and occupying the area between the back waters and the Ghats.

Walar : Shifting cultivation. *See* 'Dahi'.

Watendari (Jhalawar) : Same as *Zamindari*,

Zamindari : Estate on a fixed assessment under a deed of permanent ownership granted by the State.

Zamindari-bil-ijmal (Alwar) : Villages held jointly by a body of owners.

Zortalbi : A form of tribute.

CHAMBER OF PRINCES

The Chamber of Princes was formally inaugurated in February 1921 as a result of the recommendations made in the Montagu Chelmsford report and of the discussions with the Princes that followed thereafter. It replaced the periodical Conferences of Princes as a consultative body and meets annually under the Chairmanship of the Viceroy. The Chanceller is elected annually and the office is held in 1929 for the third time by H. H. the Maharajah of Patiala, who carries out the Presidential duties of the Chamber.

The STANDING COMMITTEE of the Chamber meets twice or thrice in the year. The Viceroy or the Political Department refer to this body, questions affecting the States. The Committee reports to the Chamber annually.

LIST OF MEMBERS

The list of members of the Chamber of Princes as on February 1929 is given below.

1. Baroda, 2. Gwalior. 3. Hyderabad, 4. Kashmir, 5. Mysore.

RAJPUTANA.—1. Alwar, 2. Banswara, 3. Bharatpur, 4. Bikaner, 5. Bundi, 6. Dholpur, 7. Dungarpur, 8. Jaipur, 9. Jaisalmer, 10. Jhalawar, 11. Jodhpur, 12. Karauli, 13. Kishengarh, 14. Kotah, 15. Partabgarh, 16. Sirohi, 17. Tonk, 18. Udaipur.

CENTRAL INDIA.—1. Ajaigarh, 2. Alirajpur, 3. Baoni, 4. Barwani, 5. Bhopal, 6. Bijawar, 7. Charkhari, 8. Chhatarpur, 9. Datia, 10. Dewas (Senior), 11. Dewas (Junior), 12. Dhar. 13. Indore, 14. Jaora, 15. Jhabua, 16. Khilchipur, 17. Maihar. 18. Narasinghgarh, 19. Orchha, 20. Panna, 21. Rajgarh, 22. Rewa, 23. Ratlam, 24. Sailana, 25. Samthar, 26. Sitamau.

BOMBAY.—1. Balasinor, 2. Bansda, 3. Baria, 4. Cambay, 5. Chhota Udaipur, 6. Danta, 7. Dharampur, 8. Idar, 9. Janjira, 10. Jawhar, 11. Khairpur, 12. Kolhapur, 13. Lunawada, 14. Mudhol, 15. Rajpipla, 16. Sachin, 17. Sangli, 18. Sawantwadi, 19. Sunth.

WESTERN INDIA.—1. Bhavnagar, 2. Cutch, 3. Dhrangadhra, 4. Dhrol, 5. Gondal, 6. Junagadh, 7. Limbdi, 8. Morvi, 9. Nawanagar, 10. Palanpur, 11. Palitana, 12. Porbandar, 13. Radhanpur, 14. Rajkot, 15. Wankaner, 16. Wadhwan.

PUNJAB.—1. Bahawalpur, 2. Bilaspur, 3. Chamba, 4. Faridkot, 5. Jind, 6. Kapurthala, 7. Loharu, 8. Malerkotla, 9. Mandi, 10. Nabha, 11. Patiala. 12. Sirmur, 13. Suket.

UNITED PROVINCES.—1. Benares (Fort Ramnagar), 2. Rampur, 3. Tehri Garhwal.

MADRAS.—1. Banganapalli, 2. Cochin, 3. Pudukottai, 4. Travancore (Trivandrum).

BENGAL.—1. Cooch Behar, 2. Tripura, (Agartala).

SIKKIM.—1. Sikkim (Gangtok).

ASSAM.—1. Manipur (Imphal).

108 Total.

Representative Members.—1. Bhor, 2. Sayla, 3. Baghat (Solan), 4. Alirajpura (Harpalpur), 5. Talacher, 6. Kalsia (Chhachrauli), 7. Korea (Baikunthpur), 8. Jetpur-Bilkha, 9. Gangpur (Sundergarh), 10. Kalahandi, 12. Nandgaon.

MEMBERS OF STATES LEGISLATURES

HYDERABAD

President.

Raja Raja Yan Raja Maharaja Sir Kishen Parshad Bahadur Yamin-us-Saltanat, President, Executive Council, Hyderabad.

Vice-President.

.....

Ex-Officio Members.

Nawab Hashim Yar Jung Bahadur, M.A., LL.B., Legal Adviser and Secretary, Legislative Council.

Nawab Akber Yar Jung Bahadur, Secretary, Judicial Police and General Depts.

Nawab Mirza Yar Jung Bahadur, B.A., LL.B., Chief Justice.

Official Members.

Nawab Akhthar Yar Jung Bahadur, Religious Secretary.

Nawab Fakhr Yar Jung Bahadur, B.A., Financial Secretary.

Nawab Agha Yar Jung Bahadur, Joint Revenue Secretary.

Nawab Mehdi Yar Jung Bahadur, M.A., Political Secretary.

Nawab Jivan Yar Jung Bahadur, B.A., Bar-at-Law, Judge, High Court.

Dr. Hamid Ali Saheb, Municipal Commissioner.

Moulvi Gulam Mohmed Ali Mohammedi Esqr., B.A. Dy. Secretary, Industries and Commerce.

J. E. Armstrong Esqr., C.I.E., O.B.E., Director-General, District Police.

Nawab Aziz Yar Jung Bahadur, First Talukdar, Atraf Balda.

Non-Official Members.

Moulvi Mirza Vajid Beg Saheb, Mir Majilis Paigha (Asaman Jahi).

Moulvi Mohmed Askari Hussain Saheb, Bar-at-Law, Vakil High Court.

Pandit Keshav Rao Saheb, Vakil High Court.

Nawab Mushir Jung Bahadur, Jagirdar.

Nawab Mir Hyder Ali Khan Saheb, Jagirdar.

Pingal Venkat Ramma Reddy Saheb, Deshmukh.

Extraordinary Members.

Moulvi Mohmed Asghar Saheb, B.A., Bar-at-Law, Judge High Court.

Pandit Gunde Rao Saheb, Vakil High Court.

BARODA

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL (DHARA SABHA)

Dewan-President.

Dewan Bahadur V. T. Krishnamachariar, C.I.E., B.A., B.L.

Ex-Officio.

M.R.R. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, B.A., LL.B. and F.R.A.I., (Naib Dewan).

„ Ramlal Hiralal Desai, B.A., LL.B., Naib Dewan.

Narayan Keshav Aloni, B.A., Bar-at-law, Sar Suba.

„ Vithal Dadaji Satghare, B.A., LL.B., Legal Remembrancer.

„ Girdharlal Dosabhai Parikh, B.A., LL.B., Government Pleader, Varishtha Court.

NOMINATED.

Official

„ Ganesh Balwant Ambegaoker, B.A., LL.B.

„ Manilal Balabhai Nanavati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn., (U.S.A.), Director of Commerce and Industry

„ Jethabhai Narayanbhai Patel, B.A., LL.B., Accountant General (Acting).

„ S. K. Guratu, M.A., M.I. C. E., M.T.E., Chief Engineer.

„ Nandnath Kedarnath Dikshit, Esquire, B.A., Commissioner of Education.

„ Krishnarao Vithalrao Uplap, Esquire, B.A., LL.B., Survey and Settlement Superintendent.

„ Rajaram Satoba Parab, Esquire, B.A., Khangi Karbhari.

Non-Official.

„ Shrimant R. R. Sampatrao Gaekwad, Bar-at-Law.

„ Vakhatsinghaji Khushalsinghaji Thakorsaheb of Sanor, (Reva Kantha Agency).

R.R. Sakharam Amrit Sudhalkar, Esquire, B.A , LL.B.

„ Muldas Bhudhardas Vaishya, Umta, (District Kadi.)

ELECTED.

From Baroda District.

„ Raojibhai Bhailal Patel, Dharmaj.

Vacant. (Baroda Sub-division.)

„ Govindlal Harivallabhdas, Rajnagar. (Taluka Sankheda.)

From Kadi District.

Vacant. (Patan Sub-division).

„ Prabhudas Bhavsang, Visnagar

„ Ramchandra Jamnadas Amin, B.A., LL.B., Vijapur.

From Navsari District.

„ Dwarkanath Rangnath Shethji, Navsari.

„ Nathubhai Gulabbhai, Desai Palsana.

From Amreli District.

Rao Bahadur Sundardas Narayandas, Solicitor, B.A., LL.B., Notary Public, J.P., 1, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

„ Mohanlal Veerjibhai, B.A., LL.B., Amreli.

MYSORE

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Dewan-President.

Amin-ul-Mulk Mirza M. Ismail, C.I.E., G.O.E., Dewan.

Ex-officio Members.

Diwan Bahadur M. N. Krishna Rao, B.A., First Member of Council.

C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, Esq., B.A., Second Member of Council.

K. Mathan, Esq., B.A., Third Member of Council.

Nominated—Officials.

P. G. D'Souza, Esq., B.A., B.L., Revenue Commissioner.

S. P. Rajagopalachari, Esq., B.A., B.L., Excise Commissioner.

S. Hiriannaiya, Esq., M.A., B.L., Inspector-General of Police.

B. Mahomed Usmon, Esq., L.M. & S., Senior Surgeon.

G. H. Krumbiegel, Esq., F.R.H.S., Director of Agriculture.

N. S. Subba Rao, Esq., M.A., Director of Public Instruction

S. G. Forbes, Esq., B.SC., Chief Electrical Engineer

John Bhore, Esq., A.M.I.C.E. Chief Engineer

N. Madhava Rao, Esq., B.A., B.L., Chief Secretary Government.

B. Nagappa, Esq., Bar-at-Law, Legal Remembrancer and Secretary to Government, Law Departments.

Khan Bahadur A. A. Khan, Agent, Mysore Railways,

K. R. Seshachar, Esq., B.A., B.E., Secretary to Government Krishnarajasagara and Electrical Departments, Bangalore.

A. K. Syed Taj Peeran, Esq., B.A., Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District,

B. Srinivasa Iyengar, Esq., B.A., B.L., Financial Secretary

C. Ranganatha Rao Sahib, Esq., B.A., B.L., Director of Industries and Commerce.

R. Ranga Rao, Esq., B.A., B.L., General Secretary to Government.

N. Rama Rao, Esq., B.A., B.L., Secretary to Government, Development Departments.

B. V. Rama Iyengar, Esq., B.A., Chief Conservator of Forests.

K. Shankaranarayana Rao, Esq., M.A., B.L., Government Advocate, Bangalore.

K. H. Ramayya, Esq., B.A., Bar-at-Law., Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

Nominated—Non-officials.

O. V. Rajagopal Esq., Robertsonpet, Kolar Gold Fields.

D. V. Gundappa, Esq., Basavangudi, Bangalore City.

Rao Sahib A. Thangavelu Mudaliar, Bangalore.

Rajasabhabhushana Diwan Bahadur Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty, Kt., C.I.E., Chamarajpet, Bangalore City.

Ralph Nye, Esq., Executive Member of Messrs. John Taylor & Sons Committee, Oorgaum, K. G. F.

Elected.

	Constituence.
B. Abdur Rahmon, Esq., B.A., Benkey Nawab Street, Bangalore City.	Bangalore District.
T. Srinivasachar, Esq., Pleader, Kolar.	Kolar District.
D. S. Mallappa, Esq., Merchant, Tiptur.	Tumkur District.
M. C. Linge Gowda, Esq , Land-holder, Maddur.	Mysore District.
H. B. Gundappa Gowda, Esq., B.A., B.L., Advocate, Hassan.	Hassan District.
C. P. Basave Gowda, Esq., Chikmagalur.	Kadur District.
H. G. Basavappa, Esq., Land-lord, Holehanasavadi, Shimoga.	Shimoga District.
D. H. Chandrasekharaiya, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Davangere.	Chitaldrug District.
V. Abboy Naidu, Esq., L.M.S., Bangalore City.	Bangalore CityMunic ipality.
A. Krishna Rao, Esq., B.A., B.L., Advocate Mysore.	Mysore City Municipality.

Commerce.

B. K. Garudachar, Esq., Merchant, Chikpet, Bangalore City.

Indian Planters.

T. B. Malle Gowda Esq., Coffee Planter, Chikmagalur.

Representative Assembly.

S. C. Malliah, Esq., Somanahalli, Maddur P. O.

S. L. Mannaji Rao Kadom, Esq., Yarn Merchant, Dodpet, Bangalore City.

Md. Abbas Khan, Esq., Timber Merchant, Muslim Hall Road, Bangalore City.

H. C. Dasappa, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Mysore.

N. G. Sanjeeviah, Esq., Merchant, 65 Mills Road, Bangalore City.

G. Channappa, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Davangere.

Bagamane Deva Gowda, Esq., Coffee Planter, Bagamane, Chikmagalur.

V. Venkatappa, Esq., Channapatna.

Indian Christians.

Sylvester Pais, Esq., B.A., Kuduregundi Estate, Mudgere Post, Kadur District.

European Planting.

E. W. Rutherford, Esq.; Ubban Estate, Ballupete Post, Hassan District.

K. Poosawmy Esq., Adi Dravida Jana Sabha, Marikuppam.

TRAVANCORE

TRAVANCORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President.

Maurice E. Watts, B. A., Barrister-at-law, Dewan of Travancore.

Members.

I. C. Chacko, B.A, B.SC., Director of Industries.

Paul Daniel, M.A., L.T., Nominated.

R. Dhanukoti Pillai, B.A. (Oxon), Conservator of Forests.

K. George, B.A., Chief Secretary to Government.

P. Habeeb Mahomed, M.A., B.L., Nominated.

A. J. John, B.A., B.L., Vaikom (General Rural).

K. I. Joseph, M.A., B.L., Minachil cum Devicolam (General Rural).

N. V. Joseph, B.A., B.L., Parur (General Rural).

C. Kerala Varma Koil Tampuran, Edavagai and Political Pensioner.

C. P. Kochukunju Pillai, Kottarakara cum Kunnattur, (General Rural).

P. N. Krishna Pillai, B.A., B.L., Secretary to Government.

S. C. H. Robinson, Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner.

C. V. Kunju Raman, Nominated.

T. Kumara Pillai, Kalkulam cum Vilavankod General Rural).

Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai, M.A., B.SC., PH. D., Director of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Tariatu Kunjitomman, Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha (General Rural).

L. A. Lampard, Planters.

X. G. Lopez, Nominated.

K. Madhavan Pillai, L.M. & S. Trivandrum cum Neduvangad (General Rural).

K. C. Mammen Mappillai, B.A., Commerce and Industry (North).

T. J. Mathew, B.A., B.L., Changanachery cum Peermade (General Rural).

G. Narayana Pillai, B.A., B.L., Tiruvalla, (General Rural).

Kallur Narayana Pillai, Pattanamtitta, (General Rural).

P. K. Narayana Pillai, B.A., B.L., Ambalapuzha, (General Rural).

K. P. Nilakanta Piilai, B.A., B.L., Chirayinkil, (General Rural).

M. N. Pillai, L.M. & S. (Homeo), Trivandrum (General Urban).

R. Padmanabhan, Nominated.

Kayyalam Parameswaran Pillai, B.A., B.L., Additional Head Sirkar Vakil.

S. Piraviperumal Pillai, Commerce and Industry (South).

A. K. Pillai, B.A., Karunagapalli, (General Rural).

W. H. Pitt, Commissioner of Police.

Mrs. M. Poonen Lukose, B.A., M.B., B.S., (Lond.), L.M. (Rotunda.), Senior Surgeon, Women's Medical Service and Member, Administrative Board, Medical Service.

G. Raman Menon, M.A., B.L., Mavelikara cum Kartigapalli, (General Rural),

Kurandipallil Raman Pillai, Quilon, (General Rural).

N. Nilakanta Pillai, B.A., B. L., Secretary to Government, (Secretary to the Legislative Council).

K. N. Ramasubba Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Financial Secretary to Government.

Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar, M.A., Principal, H. H. The Maha Raja's College of Arts, Trivandrum.

K. Sivarama Panikkar, B.A., L.T., Shertallai, (General Rural).

M. Sivatanu Pillai, Tovala, (General Rural).

J. Stephenson, A. R. C. SC., Director of Public Instruction.

V. Subba Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Nominated, Deputy President.

S. Subrahmanya Karayalar, B.A., Pattanapuram cum Shencottah, (General Rural).

M. Subrahmanya Pillai, Agastisvaram, (General Rural).

C. P. Tarakan, Kunnatnad, (General Rural).

C. P. Thomas, B.A., L.T., Nominated.

K. K. Thomas, B.A., B.L., Kottayam, (General Rural).

C. N. Thuppan Nambuthiri, (Jenmies.)

P. Gomathinayagom Pillai, B.A., (Ag.), Excise Commissioner.

A. Vipan, M. I. C. E., Chief Engineer.

N. K. Krishna Pillai, B.A., B.L., Neyyattinkara, (General Rural).

INDORE

INDORE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

President.

Aziz-ur-Rahiman Khan, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, (Officiating).

Members.

Legal Remembrancer.

R. C. Jall, M.A., LL.B., High Court Pleader.

G. G. Geed, High Court Pleader.

Rajya Bhushan Sir Seth Hukumchand, Rai Bahadur, KT.

Rana Sardarsingh Mangalsingh of Khairyapura, etc., Nimar.

K. D. Puranik.

V. S. Sarvate, B.A., LL.B., High Court Pleader.

Sheogir Amritgir Goswami of Kodria.

Secretary.

Bashiruddin, M,A., LL.B., Law Assistant.

BHOPAL

I. Official Members.

The Hon'ble Sir Oswald Bosanquet, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., Revenue Member, Government of Bhopal.

The Hon'ble Sahibzada Dr. Said-ul-Zafar Khan, Member for Public Health and Education Department.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Raja Oudh Narain Bisariya, Law and Justice and Finance Member,

The Hon'ble Col. H.C.S. Ward, Army Member.

Khan Bahadur Moulvi Mohammad Hasan Khan, M.R.A.S., Secretary Finance Department.

Ali-Qadar Moulvi Abdul-Ghafur, B.A., Secretary Law and Justice Department.

Zia-ul-Uloom Mufti Anwar-ul-Haq, M.A., Munshi Fazil Secretary Public Health and Education Department.

Ali-Qadar Munshi Mahmood Hasan Khan, M.A., L.L.B., Secretary Revenue Department.

Ali-Qadar Kazi Ali Hadar Abbasi, Political Secretary,

Khwaja Mohammad Akram Khan, B.A., Inspector General of Police,

Najm.ul-Insha Wazir Ahmed, B.A., Excise and Customs Commissioner,

Mr. Narsingh Rao, Conservator of Forests,

Moulvi Ali Ahmed, B.A., L.L.B., State Advocate.

Mr. C.F. Newman, Director of Public Instruction,

II. Nominated Non-Official Members.

Sardar Moazzam Mohammed Khan Sahib, Jagirdar,

Raja Chan Singh Sahib, Jagirdar Mungal Garh,

Elected Non-Official Members.

(Representing the Bhopal Municipality.)

Munshi Syed Hamid Hussain Rizvi, Vakil, Bhopal.

Munshi Govind Prasad Aftab, B.A., Bhopal.

(Representing the merchants and tradesmen of Bhopal.)

Seth Brij Mohan Das, Bairwa, Tahsil Jathari, Bhopal.

Lala Mulk Raj, Cloth Merchant, Bazaar Chowk, Bhopal.

(Representing the agriculturists class.)

Munshi Sadullah Sahib, Poloha, District Gohar Gunj, Bhopal.

Sheikh Abbas Sahib, Pipal Khaira, District Thana'Gunga, Bhopal.

Seth Roop Chand Sahib, Tahsil Barieli, Bhopal.

Baldar Khan Sahib, Lalarya, District Barasya, Bhopal.

COCHIN

Cochin Legislative Council

Dewan President.

Rao Bahadur T. S. Narayana Ayyar, M.A. B.L., Dewan of Cochin.

Members.

V. K. Kochunni Menon, B.A. & B.L., Deputy President, Ernakulam.

I. E. Ambooken, Adoor.

V. V. Ananthapadmanabha Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Cheruvirutti.

A. L. Antony, B.A. & B.L., Kattur.

K. J. Antony, B.A. & B.L., Pallivirutti.

K. Ayyapan, B.A., Eazhavas, South.

C. Barton Wright, Planters.

M. A. Chakko, B.A., Narakkal.

P. C. Chanchan, Depressed Classes.

A. Eachara Menon, B.A., Chittur Rural.

A Govinda Menon, L.M.S., Chittur—Tattamangalam.

K. Govinda Menon, M.A., (Oxon.), Conservator of Forests, Nominated.

A. S. Harihara Ayyar, Nemmara.

E. Ikkanda Wariar, B.A. & B.L., Urakam.

Rao Bahadur John Kuriyan, (Ag. Chief Engineer, Nominated.

K. P. Kannan Nair, B.A. & B.L., Vellarapalli.

Rao Sahib T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar, B.A., Dewan Peishkar, Nominated.

S. S. Koder, Mattancheri.

P. Krishna Menon, B.A., Vyttila.

T. K. Krishna Menon, B.A., Secretary to the Legislative Council, Nominated.

T. Krishnan Nair, Pazhayannur.

K Krishna Pisharodi, B. A., B. Com., Comptroller of Accounts, Nominated.

V. Kumaran Ezhuthassan, Vadakkancheri.

A. Kunhu Moideen, Cranganore.

C. V. Kurian, B.A., & B.L., Antikkad.
C. A. Kunjunni Raja, B.A. & B.L., Landholders.
Rao Sahib C. Matthai, B.A. & B.L., Director of Public Instruction, Nominated.
C. J. Mathew, B.A. & B.L., Chalakkudi.
K. T. Mathew, B.A. & B.L., Kunnamkulam.
K. Mohamed Seethi, B.A. & B.L., Muslims.
Ouseph Kundukulam, Mulakunnathukavu.
V. D. Ouseph, B.A. & B.L., Irinjalakkuda.
Mrs. G. Pavitran, B.A. & L.T., Nominated.
T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar, Nellayi.
M. K. Raman, M.A. & B.L., Ezhavas North.
I. Raman Menon, B.A. & F E.S. (Diploma Cantab), Superintendent of Agriculture & Panchayats, Nominated.
A. Ravunny Menon, M.B. Ch. B. (Edin)., Trichur.
A. B. Salem, B.A. & B.L., Jews.
A. Sankara Menon, B.A. & B.L., Government Advocate & Law Officer, Nominated.
Sheik Abdul Qadir Sahib Bahadur, Commissioner of Police, Nominated.
Thomas Manjuran, B.A. & B.L., Trippunithura.
V. B. Vaidyanatha Ayyar, B.A. & B.L., Superintendent of Excise Revenue, Nominated.
E. A. Viegas, L.M. & S, Anglo-Indians, Nominated.
A. K. Vengu Ayyar, B. A., Secretary to the Dewan, Nominated.
Dewan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese, L.M. & S., Chief Medical & Sanitary Officer, Nominated.

DATIA

DATIA STATE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.
Inaugurated on 7th November 1924.

President.

Major His Highness Maharaja Lokendra Sir Govind Sing Ju Deo Bahadur, K.C.S.I, Maharaja of Datia.

Vice-President.

Khan Bahadur Kazi Azizuddin Ahmed, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.S.O., Chief Minister of Datia.

Secretary.

B. Hargovind Sahay.

MEMBERS.

Ex-Officio.

Rai Saheb Dr. Bapubhai N. Chhaya, Private Secretary.
B. Mukta Persad, Chief Revenue Officer.
Thakur Matan Bihari Singh, B.A., LL.B., Chief Judicial Officer.
Mr. K. M. Mehta, M.A. (Cantab.), Director, Primary and Female Education.
Dr. G. D. Gupte, M.B.B.S., State Surgeon.
Babu Raghunath Sahay Saxena, Accountant-General.
Sardar Tara Singh, State Engineer.
B. Bishan Das Chopra, B.A., LL.B., Superintendent, Customs and Excise.
Captain Raghunath Singh, Palace Officer.
Chaudhri Habibullah, Superintendent of Police.

Nominated.

Rao Saheb Senapat Singh.
Colonel Chatur Singh.
Khan Bahadur Hakim Ali Mohammed Khan.
Seth Dwarka Das.
Seth Narayan Das Chaudha.

Elected.

Kavendra Gauri Shanker, Datia City.
Pandit Janki Persad Tiwari, Datia City.
Gopal Mahte, Datia Tehsil.
Kamta Persad Chaudhari, Datia Tehsil.
Hazaratji Farrukh Ali, Muslim Community.
Mahant Krishna Das, Dharamsabha.
Syed Salar Murad Ali Khan, Jagirdars.
K. Bankaju, Jagirdars.
Dewan Jangjit Singh, Baroni.
Dewan Bahadur Singh, Baroni.
Khusali Ram Mahte, Traders.
K. Atwal Singh, Nadigaon.
Har Prasad Patel, Indergarh Tehsil.
Kunji Swami, Indergarh Tehsil.
Kathule Panda, Unao Town.
Bijey Singh, Unao Tehsil.
Dharu Mahte, Unao Tehsil.
Lachhmi Prasad Rana, Seondha Town.
Sunder Lal Mahte, Seondha Tehsil.
Bhujwal Singh, Seondha Tehsil.

PUDUKOTAH.

THE PUDUKOTAH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Dewan-President.

Rao Saheb G. Ganapati Sastriar Avergal, B.A. B.L.

Deputy President.

S. Narayanaswami Aiyar. B.A., Retired Director of Education.

Officials.

V. Govindaswami Naidu Garu, B.A., Development Officer and District Registrar.

R. Krishnamachariar, B.A., Dewan Peishkar and Chief Magistrate.

P. Krishnamurthy Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Public Prosecutor.

T. S. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., Chief Secretary to Government.

B. Rajaswami Aiyar, B.A., B L., Additional Chief Magistrate.

M. G. Ramachandra Rao, M.B. & C.M., Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer.

K. Rangaswami Aiyar, B.A., A.C.E., State Engineer.

S. T. Rhenius Pillai, Commissioner of Police.

K. Thangaswami Pillai, B.A., B.L., Acting Superintendent of Schools.

N. Thiagaraja Aiyar, M.A., L.T., Principal, Collage.

R. Srinivasachariar, B.A., B.L., State Vakil.

V. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Superintendent of Salt, Abkari and Forests.

Non-Officials.

S. Abdul Ghannie, The Muhammadan Special Constituency.

Abdur Rahim Saheb, M.A., Keeranur Division.

R. Arunachalla Ambalagarar, Vallanad Division.

T. S. Arunachallam Pillai, Varappur Division.

Avadaikolandai Velalar, Karaiyur Division.

U. Chidambram Chettiar, Keeranur Division.

S. P. K. Chokkalingam Chettiar, Tirumayam Division.

R. Gokarna Sastrial, Alangudy Division.

R. Gopalaswami Aiyangar, Alangudy Division.

K. S. Kadir Meera Rowther, Kunnandar Koil Division.

M. C. M. Kailasa Ambalagarar, Tirumayam Division.

P. G. Karuppiah Pandaram, Karambakkudi Division.
A. Kuppuswami Aiyengar, B.A., Pudukkottai Town.
R. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Keelanilai Division.
Dewan Bahadur, T. N. Muthiah Chettiar, Nominated.
Muthurama Velalar, Miras, Karaiyur Division.
M. Muthuvalliappa Chettiar, Ponnamaravathy Division.
P. G. Nallasivam Chettiar, Kudimiamalai Division.
S. Narayanaswami Aiyar, B.A., Nominated. Deputy President, Legislative Council.
M. Natesa Sastrial, Keelanilai Division.
M. Appadurai Aiyar, Varappur Division.
V. K. Rajagopala Aiyar, B.A., L.T, Viralimalai Division.
V. Ramachandra Ambalagarar, Vallanad Division.
Ramachandra Mannavelar, Nominated.
S. R. Ramachandra Servaigarar, Neerapalani Division.
K. M. K. R. M. Raman Chettiar, Ponnamaravathi Division.
Ramaswami Servaigarar, Sengeerai Division.
R. Sadasivam Pillai, Kunnandarkoil Division.
A. S. M. K. Sayyed Hussain Rowther, Kudimiamalai Division.
V. Shanmugham Pillai, Sengeerai Division.
R. V. Subramania Aiyar, Neerpalani Division.
G. Sundaresa Aiyar, B.A., L.T., Pudukkottai Division.
K. S. Susai Odayar, The Christian Special Constituency.
K. Swaminatha Aiyar, M.A., B.L., Pudukkottai Town.
M. Swaminatha Aiyar, Viralimalai Division.
A. V. Vaidyanatha Aiyar, Pudukkottai Town.
A. Veerappa Pandaram, Karambakkudy Division.
S. Visvanatha Aiyar, B.A., Pudukkottai Town.

RAJKOT

RAJKOT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

President.

Kalidas Motichand Parekh, B.A., L.L.B.

Members

Gordhandas Ladhabhai, Agency Pleader.
Popatlal Purushottam Anada, B.A., L.L.B. *Secretary.*
Kalyanji Valji Tank, B.A.
Devshi Juthabhai Baldev, B.A., L.L.B.
Maganlal Dahyabhai Tanna, Rajkot State Vakil.

Kanji Gulabhai.
Chunilal Nagji Vora.
Hibtubhai Abdulali.
Girjashanker Ishwarlal Ozi.
Ratanshi Ramji.
Hakmichand Devchand Jasani.
Chhotalal Tejpal Mhaeta.
Gokaldas Dahyabhai.
Mohanlal Damodar Mehta.
Laxmidas Kanji Bhagat.
Gokaldas Dwarkadas Raichura.
Tribhovan Damodar Rajpra.

BHOR

BHOR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Officials.

Mr. A. R. Joshi, B.A., L.L.B., Judical Officer and member of Executive Council.

Mr. N. G. Ambekar, B A., Private Secretary and Member of Executive Council.

V. A. Bavdekar, Chief Revenue Officer and Member of Executive Council.

V. N. Joshi, Educational Inspector.

B. S. Joshi, M.B.B.S., Chief Medical Officer.

S. S. Nene, Forest Officer

D. R. Tapasvi, State Overseer.

B. R. Lahocare, Political Secretary.

S. G. Ambekar, Mamletdar, Tal. Raygad.

H. G. Thakar, Mamletdar, Tal. Prachandgad.

Non-Officials.

G B. Sane, B.A., L.L.B,, President of Taluka Sabha, Sudhagad, and Chairman, Akhil Bhor Sansthan, Praja Parishad.

C. R. Limaye Khot, Landlord and Member Sanitary Board, Pali.

V. N. Deshpande, B.A., L.L.B., Pleader Satara, Member of Notified Area Committee, Shirval.

H. S. Deshpande, Member Notified Area Committee, Shirval.

S. K. Sindkar, Inamdar.

D. B. Potnis, Inamdar.

D. A. Shete, Landholder.

A. V. Patwardhan, B.A., Member of the Servants of India Society and the President of the 3rd and 4th Sessions of the Akhila Bhor Sansthan Praja Parishad.

Mr. M. H. Dev, B.A., Inamdar and Trustee, Chinchavad Sansthan, and Member of Council, Dewas State (Junior).

Sardar Ramrao Bapujirao alias Abasahib, Mohite, Asamdar, Baroda State ; Landholder, Bhor State.

GWALIOR

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL (MAJLIS-I-QANOON.)

President.

Shrimati Her Highness the Senior Maharani Sahiba, C.I.

Ex-officio Members.

Col. Kailas Narain Haksar, B.A., C.I.E., Mashir-in-Khas Bahadur, Political Member.

Major General Sardar Rao Raja G. R. Rajwade, C.B.E., Mashir-i-Khas Bahadur, Army Member.

Shrimant Sadashiv Rao Khashe Sahib Powar, Home Member.

Sardar Lt.-Col. Sir Appaji Rao Shitole Anklikar, K.B.E., C.I.E., Amir-ul-Umra, Member for Revenue.

Rao Bahadur Raoji Janardan Bhide, B.A., Muntazim Bahadur, Finance Member.

Abdul Karim Khan, Umdat-ul-Mulk, M.A. (Alla.), B.A., (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, Member for Law & Justice.

Sardar Sahibzada Sultan Ahmad Khan, Muntazim-ud-Daula, C.I.E., M.A., LL.M. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, Member for Appeals.

Rao Sahib Laxman Rao Bhaskar Mulye, B.A., Member for Education and Municipalities.

Captain Rao Bahadur Bapu Rao Powar, Member for Agriculture.

Major Hashmat Ullah Khan, Member for Trade, Customs & Excise.

Non-Official Members.

Raja Bhawani Singh Sahib, Sheopur Baroda.

Rao Madhav Singh Sahib Jagirdar, Narwar, Ujjain.

Rai Sahib Seth Manik Chand, Rai Bahadur, Tajir-ul-Mulk, Ujjain.

Rai Bahadur Ishwari Singh Thakur, Dhabladhir, Pargana Shajapur.

Khan Sahib Seth Lukman Bhai Nazar Ali, Karkhanedar, Ujjain.

Mir Zamin Ali, Zamindar, Mauza Derkhi, District Bhilsa.

Shankar Rao Vitthal Kadam Katarnikar, Chakdar, Lashkar.

Seth Tulsi Ram Nagauri, Lashkar.

SALUTE STATES.

Names in italics indicate Minority administrations.

State.	Ruler.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Approximate revenue in thousands.
	BENGAL.			
Cooch-Behar.	H. H. Maharaja Jagaddipendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur.	1307	592489	3986
Tripura.	H. H. Maharaja Manikya Bir Bikram Kishore Deb Barman Bahadur.	4116	304437	2971
	BIHAR AND ORISSA.			
Kalahandi.	Maharaja Brij Mohan Deo, O.B.E.	3745	415827	608
Mayurbhanj.	Lieut. Maharaja Purna Chandra Bhanja Deo.	4243	754314	2698
Patna.	Maharaja Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo.	2399	494456	839
Sonpur.	Maharaja Sir Bir Mitrodaya Singh Deo, K.C.I.E.	906	226751	365
	MADRAS STATES AGENCY.			
Banganapalle.	Nawab Saiyid Fazle Ali Khan Bahadur, Nawab.	255	36692	248
Cochin.	H. H. Maharaja Sri Sir Rama Varmah, G.C.I.E.	1417	979019	7538
Pudukkottai.	H. H. Sir Brihadamba Das Raja			

State.	Ruler.	Area in S. M.	Population.	App. Rev. in 000'S
	Martanda Bhairava Tondiman Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Raja of--.	1179	426813	1905
Travancore.	H. H. Maharaja Sri Rama Varma.	7625	4006062	23852
	BOMBAY.			
Balasinor.	Nawab Jamiat Khan, Manowar Khan.	189	44030	251
Bansda.	Maharawal Shri Indrasinhji Pratapsinhji.	215	40125	804
Baria.	Capt. H. H. Maharawal Shri, Sir Ranjitsinhji, Mansinghi, K.C.S.I.	813	137291	826
Bhor.	Meherban Shrimant Raghunatharao Shankarrao, Pant, Sachiv of—.	925	139420	600
Cambay.	H.H. Nawab Mirza Hussain, Yawar Khan Saheb Bahadur.	350	71715	901
Chota Udaipur.	Maharawal Shri Natwarsinhji Fateh Singhji.	890	125702	1241
Danta.	Maharana Shri Bhavanisinhji Hamirsinhji.	347	19541	188
Dharampur.	Maharana Shri Vijiayadevji, Mohandevji, Raja of—.	704	95171	1254
Idar.	Lieut. Col. H. H. Maharaja Sir Daulat Singhji, K.C.S.I.	1669	226355	1322

State.	Ruler.	Area in S. M.	Population.	App. Rev. in 000'S
Janjira	H. H. Nawab Sidi Muhammad Khan Sidi Ahmad Khan.	324	87534	665
Jawhar.	Shrimant Yeshwant Rao, *alias* Dada Saheb, Raja of—.	310	49662	606
Khairpur.	H. H. Mir Ali Navas Khan Talpur.	6050	193152	2134
Kolhapur.	Lieut. Col. H. H. Shri Sir Rajaram Chhatrapati, Maharaj, G.C.I.E.	3217	833726	11271
Lunawada.	H. H. Maharana Shri Sir, Wakhatsinhji Dalelsinhji K.C.I.E., Raja of--	388	83133	775
Mudhol.	Lieut. Meherban Raja, Sir Malojirao Venkatrao Raje Ghorpade *alias* Nanasaheb, K.C.I.E., Raja of—	368	60140	472
Rajpipla.	Captain H. H. Maharana Shri Sir Vijayasinhji Chhatrasinhji, K.C.S.I.	1517	168454	2558
Sachin.	Major H. H. Nawab Sidi Ibrahim Muhammad Yakut Khan, Mubarizud Daula Nasrat Jung Bahadur.	49	19977	412
Sangli.	Lieut. H. H. Sir Chintamanrao Dhundirao *alias* Appasaheb Patwar-			

State.	Ruler.	Area in S. M	Population.	App. Rev. in 000'S
	dhan, K. C I. E., Chief of—.	1136	221321	1240
Sant.	Maharana Shri Jorawarsinhji Pratapsinhji, Raja of—.	394	70957	577
Savantvadi.	Captain H. H. Raje Bahadur Shrimant Khem Savant Bhonsle *alias* Bapu Saheb, Sar Desai of —.	925	206440	777
	CENTRAL INDIA.			
Ajaigarh.	H. H. Maharaja Sawai Bhupal Singh Bahadur.	802	84790	500
Alirajpur.	H. H. Raja Pratap Singh, C.I.E.	836	89364	551
Baoni.	H. H. Nawab Mohammad Mushtak-ul-Hassan Khan, Safdar Jung.	121	19734	195
Baraundha (Pathar Kachhar.)	Raja Gaya Pershad Singh Raja of—.	218	15912	45
Barwani.	Capt. H. H Rana Sir Ranjit Singh, K. C. I. E., Rana of—.	1178	120150	1031
Bhopal.	Lieut. Col. H. H. Nawab Haji Muhammad Hamidulla Khan Bahadur, C.S.I., C.V.O.	6902	692448	6210
Bijawar	H. H. Maharaja Sawai Sir Sawant Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E.	973	111723	334

State.	Ruler.	Area in S. M.	Population.	App. Rev. in 000'S
Charkhari	H. H. Maharajadhiraja Sipahdar-ul-Mulk Armardan Singh Ju Deo Bahadur.	880	123405	600
Chhattarpur	H. H. Maharaja Sir Vishwanath Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E.	1130	166549	700
Datia	*Major* H. H. Maharaja Lokendra Sir Govind Singh Bahadur K.C.S.I.	911	148659	1900
Dewas(Senior Branch)	H. H. Maharaja Sir Tukoji Rao Puar, K. C. S. I.	449	77005	1000
Dewas (Junior Branch).	H. H. Maharaja Sir Malhar Rao Baba Saheb Puar, K. C. S.I.	419	66998	619
Dhar	H. H. Maharaja Anand Rao Puar.	1778	230333	1659
Indore	H. H. Maharaja Shri Yeshwant Rao Holkar Bahadur.	9519	1151598	12400
Jaora	*Lieut-Col* H. H. Fakhr-ud-Daula Nawab *Sir* Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan Bahadur, Saulat Jang, K.C.I.E. Nawab of	601	85778	1167
Jhabua	H. H. Raja Udai Singh, Raja of	1336	123932	350
Khilchipur	Rao Bahadur Durjan Sal Singh. Rao Bahadur of.	273	40043	274

State.	Ruler.	Area in S. M.	Population	App. Rev. in 000'S
Maihar	Raja Brijnath Singh, Raja of.	407	66540	311
Nagod (Unchehra)	Raja Mahendra Singh.	501	68166	254
Narsinghgarh	H. H. Raja Vikram Singh.	734	101426	92
Orchha	H. H. Maharaja Mahindra Sawai Sir Pratap Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I, G.C.I.E.	2079	284948	1000
Panna	H. H. Maharaja Mahendra *Sir* Yadvendra Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E.	2596	197600	948
Rajgarh	H. H. Raja *Sir* Birindra Singh, K.C.I.E., Raja of.	962	114972	875
Ratlam	*Colonel* H. H. Maharaja *Sir* Sajjan Singh, K.C.S I., K.C.V.O.	693	85489	968
Rewa	H. H. Maharaja Sir Gulab Singh Bahadur, K. C. S. I.	13000	1401672	6200
Sailana	H. H. Raja Dileep Singh	279	27165	302
Samthar	H. H. Maharaja Sir Bir Singh Deo Bahadur, K.C.I.E.	180	33216	350
Sitamau	H. H. Raja Sir Ram Singh, K.C.I.E.	201	26549	259
	RAJPUTANA.			
Alwar	Col. H. H. Sewai Maharaja Shri Jey Singhji, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.	3212	701154	5472

State.	Ruler.	Area in S. M.	Population.	App. Rev. in 000'S
Banswara	H. H. Maharawal Pirthi Singh Bahadur, Maharawal of	1606	190362	679
Bharatpur	Lieut. Col. H. H. Maharaja Sir Kishan Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I.	1982	496437	3425
Bikaner	Maj. Genl. H. H. Maharaja Sir Ganga Singh Bahadur, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., G. C. V. C., G. B. E., K. C. B., LL. D.,	23315	659685	9057
Bundi	H. H. Maharao Raja Ishwari Singh Bahadur, Maharao. Raja of	2220	187068	1123
Dholpur	Lieut. Col. H.H. Sir Udaibhan Singh Lokindar Bahadur Diler Jang Jai Deo, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O. Maharaja Rana of	1200	230188	1880
Dungarpur	H.H. Mahorawal Sir Lakshman Singh Bahadur Maharawal of	1447	189272	651
Jaipur	H.H. Maharaja Sawai Man Singh Bahadur	16682	2338802	11750
Jaisalmer	H.H. Maharawal Sir Jawahir Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Maharawal of	16062	67652	382
Jhalawar	H.H. Maharaj-Rana Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I.	810	96182	766

State.	Ruler.	Area in S. M.	Population.	App. Rev. in 000'S
Jodhpur, (Marwar,	Maj.H.H. Sir Umaid Singh Bahadur, K. C.S.I, K.C.V.O.	35066	1848825	14042
Karauli	H. H. Maharaja Bhompal Deo Bahadur Yadukul Chandra Bhal	1242	133730	792
Kishengarh	H. H. Maharajadhiraja Yagyanarain Singh Bahadur	858	73774	700
Kotah	Lieut. Col. Maharao Sir Omed Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.	5684	630060	4634
Partabgarh.	H. H. Maharawat Sir Raghunath Singh Bahadur, K. C.I.E., Maharawat of	886	67110	595
Shahpura	Rajadhiraja Sir Nahar Singhji K. C.I.E., Raja of,	405	48130	524
Sirohi.	H. H. Maharao Sir Sarup Ram Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I.	1964	186639	1030
Tonk.	H. H. Nawab Sir. Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur, Saulat.i-Jang, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.	2586	287898	2265
Udaipur, (Mewar).	H. H. Maharaja MaharanaSir Fateh Singh Bahadur, G. C. S. I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.	12691	1380063	5100

State.	Ruler.	Area in S. M.	Population.	App. Rev. in 000'S
WESTERN INDIA STATES AGENCY.				
Bhavnagar.	H. H. Maharaja Shri Krishna Kumarsinhji Bhavsinhji.	2860	426404	9566
Cutch.	H. H. Maharaja Sir Khengarji, Savai Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharao of—.	7616	484547	3100
Dhrangadhra.	H. H. Maharaja Shri Sir Ghanshyamsinhji Ajitsinhji, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.	1167	88406	2500
Dhrol.	Thakor Saheb Shri Daulatsinhji, Harisinhji.	282	23640	309
Gondal.	H. H. Maharaja Shri Sir Bhagvatsinhji Sagramji, G.C.I.E.	1024	167071	3000
Jafrabad (Belongs to the Nawab of Janjira).	H. H. Nawab Sidi Muhammad Khan Sidi Ahmad Khan.	53	10996	77
Junagadh.	H. H. Nawab Sir Mahabatkhan Rasulkhan, K.C.S.I., Nawab of—.	3336	465493	7305
Limbdi.	Thakor Saheb Shri Sir Daulatsinhji Jasvatsinhji, K.C.I.E.	343	35422	600

State.	Ruler.	Area in S. M.	Population.	App. Rev. in 000'S
Morvi.[1]	H. H. Maharaja Shri Lakhdhirji Waghji, Maharaja of—.	822	96697	1804
Nawanagar.	Lieut..Col. H. H. Maharaja Jam Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., Maharaja Jam Saheb of—.	3791	345353	6075
Palanpur.	Captain H. H. Nawab, Sir Tale Muhammad Khan Sher Muhammad Khan, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.	1765	236694	1088
Palitana.	Thakor Saheb Shri Bahadursinhji Mansinhji, Thakor Saheb of—.	288	57929	1166
Porbandar.	H. H. Maharaja Shri Natvarsinhji Bhavsinhji, Maharaja Rana Saheb of—.	642	101881	1720
Radhanpur.	H. H. Jalaluddin Khan Bismillah Khan, Babi, Nawab of—.	1150	67789	658
Rajkot.	Thakor Saheb Shri Sir Lakhaji Raj Bavaji Raj, K.C.I.E., Thakor Saheb of—.	282	60993	1050
Wadhwan.	Thakor Saheb Shri Jorawarsinhji Jasvatsinhji, Thakor Saheb of—.	242	37946	714

State.	Ruler.	Area in S. M.	Population.	App. Rev. in 000'S
Wankaner.	Captain H.H. Maharana Shri Sir Amarsinhji, Banesinhji, K.C.I.E., Raj Saheb of—.	417	36824	730
	UNITED PROVINCES.			
Benares.	Lieut. Col. H. H. Maharaja Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., L.L.D.	875	362735	2270
Rampur.	Col. H. H. Nawab Sir Saiyid Muhammad Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur Mustaid Jang, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O.	892	453607	5395
Tehri (Garhwal).	Capt. H. H. Raja Narendra Shah C.S.I., Raja of—	4502	318482	1830
	PUNJAB STATES AGENCY.			
Bahawalpur.	Capt. H. H. Nawab Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan, Abbasi, Bahadur, K.C.V.O.	15000	781191	4839
Bilaspur (Kahlur).	H. H. Raja Anand Chand, Raja of—	448	98000	300
Chamba.	H. H. Raja Ram Singh, Raja of—	3216	141883	917
Faridkot.	H. H. Raja Har Indar Singh Bahadur, Raja of—.	643	150661	2042
Jind.	Colonel H. H. Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh, Rajendra Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.	1259	308183	2800

State.	Ruler,	Area in S. M.	Population.	App. Rev. in 000'S
Kapurthala.	Colonel H.H. Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.	630	284275	3750
Loharu.	Nawab Mirza Amin-ud.Din Ahmad, Khan Bahadur.	222	20614	131
Malerkotla.	Lieut.-Col. H. H. Nawab Sir Ahmad Ali Khan Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.	168	80332	1404
Mandi.	Lieut. H. H. Raja Jogindar Sen, Bahadur, Raja of —.	1200	185048	1292
Nabha.	H. H. Maharaja Pratap Singh Bahadur,	928	263334	2301
Patiala.	Major.General H.H. Maharaja Sir Bhupindar Singh Mahindar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.	5932	1499739	12850
Sirmur (Nahan).	Lieut. Colonel H.H. Maharaja Sir Amar Parkash, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.	1198	140468	600
Suket.	H. H. Raja Lakshman Sen, Raja of—.	420	54328	234
Bashahr.	Raja Padam Singh.	3820	86077	334

State.	Ruler.	Area in S. M.	Population.	App. Rev. in 000'S
Jammu and Kashmir.	Col. H.H. Maharaja Sir Hari Singh Indar Mahindar Bahadur, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.	80000	332230	22811
Hyderabad.	Lieut. Genl. H. E. H. Sir Mir Usman Ali Khan Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., Nizam of.	82698	12471770	63916
Mysore	Col. H.H. Maharaja Sir Sri Krishnaraja Wadiar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.	29528	5859952	33869
Sikkim.	H. H. Maharaja Sir Tashi Namgyal, K. C. I. E., Maharaja of.	2818	81721	433
Kalat.	H. H. Beglar Begi Mir Sir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E.	73278	328281	1849
Baroda.	H. H. Maharaja Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwar Sena Khas Khel Shamsher Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.	8135	2126522	24662
Gwalior.	H. H. Maharaja Maharajadhiraja Alijah George Jayaji Rao Scindia, Bahadur	26382	3195576	21400
Manipur.	H. H. Maharaja Chura Chand Singh, C.B.E.	8456	384016	743

NON SALUTE STATES

The following is the list of Non-Salute States having income of over a lakh of rupees.

	Approximate Revenue in Thousands.		Approximate Revenue in thousands.
Baluchistan			
Las Bela	Rs. 387		
Behar and Orissa			
	Rs.		Rs.
Athgarh	... 168	Hindol	... 124
Athmallik	... 191	Keonjhar	... 916
Bamra	689	Khandpara	... 136
Baramba	... 114	Narsinghpur	... 107
Baud	... 301	Nayagarh	... 274
Bonai	... 203	Nilgiri	... 183
Daspalla	... 128	Seraikela	... 360
Dhenkanal	... 515	Talcher	... 255
Gangpur	... 642		
Bombay			
Akalkot	... 970	Kurundwad Junior	... 289
Aundh	... 337	Miraj (Senior branch)	... 391
Phaltan	... 471	Miraj (junior branch)	... 354
Jath	... 370	Ramdurg	... 385
Jamkhandi	... 984	Savanur	... 169
Kurundwad (Senior branch)	... 389	Mansa	... 189
		Narukot (Jumbugoda)	... 101
Central India Agency			
Jobat	... 108	Sohawal	... 104
Kuruwai	... 264	Sarila	... 100
Piploda	... 114		
Central Provinces			
Bastar	... 826	Makrai	... 152
Chuikhadan	... 113	Nandgaon	... 674
Jashpur	... 339	Raigarh	... 633
Kanker	... 384	Sakti	... 126
Kawardha	... 304	Sarangarh	... 313
Khairagarh	... 562	Surguja	... 672
Korea	... 275	Udaipur	... 315

	Approximate Revenue in Thousands.		Approxiamate Revenue in thousands.
Madras States Agency			
Sandur	Rs. 171		
	Rs.		Rs.
Punjab States,			
Dujana	... 160	Jubbal	... 882
Kalsia	... 385	Keonthal	... 130
Pataudi	... 140	Nalagarh	... 271
Baghal	... 100	Tiroch	... 130
Baghat	110		
Rajputana			
Kushalgarh ...	157		
Western India Agency,			
Bajana	370	Lakhtar	... 449
Manavadar }	... 546	Lathi	... 113
Sardargadh } Bantwa	... 137	Malia	... 150
Two others }	... 299	Muli	... 157
Chuda	... 211	Patdi	... 114
Dasada	... 189	Santalpur Thana Circle	... 108
Deodar Thana Circle	... 150	Sayla	... 254
Jasdan	... 505	Vadia	... 200
	300	Vala	... 300
Jetpur 3 : Shareholders	175	Vanod	... 150
	151	Virpur	... 124
Kotda-Sangani	... 130	Zainabad	... 150

TRIBUTES AND PAYMENTS

PAID BY STATES TO BRITISH GOVERNMENT

Rajputana

	Rs.		Rs.
Udaipur ...	200000	Bundi ...	120000
Dungarpur ...	17500	Kotah ...	234720
Banswara ...	22500	Kotah for Local Corps...	200000
Partabgarh ...	36350	Jhalawar ...	30000
Jaipur ...	400000	Sirohi ...	6881
Jodhpur ...	98000	Shahpura ...	10000
Jodhpur For Local Corps...	115000	Lawa ...	225

Central India

		Rs.
Gwalior ...	For Malwa Bhil Corps ...	19656
	Amjhera tribute ...	34398
Indore ...	Tanka to the Chiefs of Sailana and Bakhtgarh...	659
	On account of excess land received during territorial exchanges in 1861...	5285
Bhopal ...	For Bhopal Battalion ...	161290
Dhar ...	For Malwa Bhil Corps ...	6601
Dewas ...	In lieu of quota of troops for Malwa Contingent...	28474
Jaora ...	,, ,, ,, ...	137127
Ratlam ...	Tribute originally paid to Sindhia ...	65520
Sailana ...	,, ,, ,, ...	32760
Jhabua ...	For M. B. C. ...	1271
Barwani ...	,, ,, ...	3389
Alirajpur ...	,, ,, ...	1271
Khilchipur ...	Originally paid to Sindhia ...	11134
Ajaigarh ...	...	7013
Bihat ...	...	1400
Charkari ...	...	8583
Paldeo ...	...	242
Panna ...	...	9955

KATHIAWAR

The following is the list of tributes paid by the larger States of Kathiawar to the British Government. Besides this many of them pay tributes also to the Gaekwar of Baroda or the Nawab of Junagadh. Annas and pies are omitted.

	Rs.		Rs.
Dhrangadhra ...	40671	Porbandar ...	21202
Limbdi ...	44128	Nawanagar ...	50312
Wadhwan ...	25922	Morvi ...	9363
Lakhtar ...	6763	Gondal ...	49096
Sayla ...	15001	Wankaner ...	17422
Muli ...	7501	Rajkot ...	18991
Junagadh ...	28394		
Bhavnagar...		Tribute ...	153
		Subsidy ...	75907
		Jama ...	52000

MAHIKANTHA STATES

To British ...	921	To Idar ...	8652
To Gaekwar ...	129483	To other authorities ...	2979

REWA KANTHA STATES

To British Govt. ...	24382	To Gaekwar ...	130801

SALT COMPENSATION.

		Rs.
	Paid by British Government to the States.	
Jaipur.	(1) Sambhar Lake Treaty ...	275000
	(2) Transfer of right to 172000 maunds of Salt ...	400000
	(3) On account of Kachar Rawasa Sar ...	11000
	(4) Compensation to Landholders ...	2309
Jodhpur.	(1) Sambhar Lake Treaty ...	125000
	(2) Nawa Gudha Treaty ...	300000
	(3) On account of four salt sources and suppression of Khari works ...	391800
	(4) Compensation, Jagirdars losses ...	19595
	(5) For suppression of minor works ...	125000
Udaipur.	(1) Compensation for loss of revenue ...	2900
	(2) Preventing the reopening of suppressed works ...	10000
	(3) Compensation for loss of revenue from transit duties on salt ...	35000
	(4) In lieu of right to 125000 maunds of half duty paying salt ...	156250
Alwar.	Efficient observance of Agreement ...	125000
Kishengarh ... 25000	Sirohi ...	1800
Bikaner ... 6000	Lawa ...	700
Bharatpur ... 150000	Dholpur ...	60000
Bharatpur.	For relinquishing salt manufacture in two villages ...	500
Bundi.	Efficient observance of agreement and suppression of Khari Salt works ...	8000
Tonk.	(1) Observance of agreement ...	12000
	(2) Compensation for suppression of Khari Salt works ...	8000
Dahpura.	(1) Observance of agreement ...	3000
	(2) Compensation for Suppression of Khari Salt works ...	2000
Jhalawar.	(1) Observance of agreement ...	2250
	(2) Compensation for Jagirdar's losses ...	250

Kotah.	(1) Observance of agreement	... 16000
	(2) Compensation for Jagirdars losses	... 3175
Karauli.	(1) Observance of agreement	... 5000
	(2) Compensation for Jagirdar's losses	... 694

Bhopal	... 10000	Sitamau	... 2000
Dewas (Senior)	... 412	Rajgarh	... 618
Dewas (Junior)	... 412	Narsingarh	... 618
Jaora	... 2500	Datia	... 10000
Ratlam	... 1000	Samthar	... 1450
Sailana	... 412	Gwalior	... 312500

GENERAL STATISTICS.

	India (whole).	Indian States.
Area in Square Miles.	1,805,332	711,032
Number of Towns and Villages.	687,981	187,893
(a) Towns	2,316	755
(b) Villages.	685,665	187,138
Number of Occupied Houses.	65,198,389	14,756,753
(a) In Towns.	6,765,014	1,718,194
(b) In Villages.	58,433,375	13,038,559
Total Population.	318,942,480	71,939,187
(a) In Towns.	32,475,276	7,430,908
(b) In Villages	286,467,204	64,508,279

INDEX

A

PAGE

Ajaigarh 553, 593, 625
Akalkot 558
Alirajpur 553, 593, 625
Alwar 468, 627
Athgarh 558
Athmallik 558
Aundh 635

B

Baghal 559
Baghat 559
Bahawalpur 515, 593
,, Viceroy at 7
,, Railway 581
Bajana 559
Balasinor 525, 594
Bamra 560
Banganapalle 524, 594
Bansda 554, 594
Banswara 448, 593, 625
Bantwa Sardargarh 636
,, Manavadar 636
Baoni 555, 593, 625
Baramba 560
Baraundha (Pathar Kacher) 555, 594, 625
Baria 543, 594
,, Viceroy at 39
Baroda 348, 593
,, Legislative Councillors 608
Barwani 544, 594, 525
Bashahr 555
Bastar 559
Baud 560

PAGE

Benares 544, 595
Bharatpur 489, 593, 625
,, in Parliament 323
Bhavnagar 420, 593
Bhopal 498, 593, 625
,, Councillors 614
,, Nawab's speech in Legislative Council 113
,, Nawab's speech at Banquet 170
,, Railway 519
Bhor 556
,, Councillors 620
Bijawar 532, 594
Bikaner 397, 593, 625, 628
,, Viceroy at 10
,, Maharajah at Assembly 89
,, Maharajah on Nehru Report 134
Bilaspur 556
Bodeli 582
Bonai 560
British Legal Opinion 202
Butler Committee 330
Bundi 546, 593, 625

C

Cambay 547, 594
Chamba 547, 594
Chamber of Princes 605
Charkhari 548, 594, 626
Chhatarpur 549, 594, 626
Chhota-Udaipur 549, 594
,, Investiture 296
,, Railway 582

	PAGE
Chiefs' Colleges	596
Chhuikhadan	635
Chuda	636
Cochin	405, 593
„ Legislative Councillors	615
Conferences,—Princes	293
„ Subjects	301
Congress, Decision on Indian States	317
Convention, All India	318
Cooch Behar	545, 593
„ Railway	582
Cutch	505, 593
„ Viceroy at	12
„ Maharaja's speeches	61
D	
Daly College	596
Danta	623
Dasada	636
Daspalla	635
Datia	429, 593, 626
„ Legislative Councillors	616
„ Salt agreement	587
Deccan Peoples Conference	307
December Decisions on Indian States	317
Deodar Thana Circle	636
Dewas (Senior)	517, 626
Dewas (Junior)	593, 626
Dhar	514, 593, 626
Dharampur	552, 594
Dhara Sabha	608
Dhenkanal	561
Dholpur	492, 593, 625
„ Viceroy at	51
„ Maharajah's Speech	110
Dhrangadhra	512, 593
Dhrol	557, 594
Dujana	561
Dungarpur	477, 593, 625
E	
Excise	589
Extradition Laws	569
F	
Faridkot	480, 594
G	
Gangpur	635
Glossary	599
Gondal	474
Gwalior	484
„ Legislative Councillors	621
„ Postal agreements	578
„ Railway Ujjain	579
H	
Hardinge, Lord speech	232
Hindol	635
House of Lords Debate	226
Hyderabad	339
„ Councillors	607
„ Postal agreement	576
„ Opium	591
I	
Idar	455
Indian Leaders on Indian States	248
Indore	385, 626
„ Legislative Councillors	613
Investitures	296
J	
Jafrabad	
Jaipur	467, 625
„ Railway	584

	PAGE
Jaisalmer	495, 625
Jamkandi	561
Jammu	366
Janjira	534
Jaora	435, 626
Jasdan	636
Jashpur	561
Jath	562
Jawhar	533
Jetpur	636
Jhabua	534, 626
Jhalawar	502, 625
Jind	496
„ Postal agreements	578
Jobat	635
Jodhpur	471, 629
„ Viceroy at	46
„ Maharajah's Speech	102
Jubbal	562
Junagadh	511
„ Viceroy at	24
„ Nawab's Speech	78
K	
Kahlur (Bilaspur)	
Kalahandi	550
Kalat	501
Kalsia	562
Kanker	562
Kapurthala	426, 633
„ Viceroy at	36
„ Maharajah's Speech	80
Karauli	491, 629
Kashmir	366
Kawardha	635
Keonjhar	562
Keonthal	636
Khairagarh	563
Khairpur	510
Khandpara	635
Khanpur	581
Khilchipur	537, 626
Kishengarh	493, 629
Kolhapur	411
Korea	563
Kotah	416
Kotda Sangani	636
Kurundwad (Senior)	563
Kurundwad (Junior)	564
Kurwai	564
Kushalgarh	564
L	
Lakhtar	636
Lamington, Lord speech	239
Las Bela	635
Lathi	630
Liberal Federation on States	317
Limbdi	551
Loharu	551, 633
Lunawada	551
M	
Maihar	539, 627
Majlis-i-Qanoon	621
Makrai	635
Malerkotla	525, 633
Malia	636
Mandi	522
Manipur	523, 633
Mansa	635
Mayurbhanj	529
Mewar (Udaipur)	506, 629
Miraj (Senior)	564
Miraj (Junior)	565
Morvi	520
Mudhol	557
Muli	565
Mysore	358
„ Viceroy at	1
„ Maharajah's Speech	59
„ Legislative Councillors	609

N

PAGE

Nabha 519, 633
„ affairs 320
„ Postal agreement 578
Nagod (Unchelia) 535, 627
Nahan (Sirmur) 536
Nalagarh 636
Nandgaon 565
Narsinghgarh 521, 627
Narsinghpur 566
Narukot 635
Nawanagar 513
„ Viceroy at 16
„ Jamsaheb's Speech at 66
„ Salt agreement 585
Nayagurh 566
Nehru, Pandit's Views 248
Nehru Committee 181
„ „ Supplementary Report 197
Nilgiri 635

O

Olivier, Lord Speech 226, 245
Opium 591
Orchha 518

P

Palanpur 520
Palitana 531
Panna 530, 627
Parliament, Debate on States 323
Partabgarh 490, 629
Pataudi 566
Patdi 636
Patiala 487
„ Viceroy at 54
„ Maharajah at Butler Committee Banquet 107

PAGE

Patiala Maharajah's speech in London 122
Patiala Postal agreements 578
„ Railway 583
Patna 556
Peel, Lord, Speech 241, 245
Phaltan 635
Piploda 566
Porbunder 450
„ Viceroy at 21
„ Maharajah's Speech 74
Postal agreements 576
Princes Conference 293
Pudukottah 438
„ Investiture 298
„ Legislative Councillors 618

R

Radhanpur 531
Raigarh 566
Railways—List of Indian States 579
Railway Agreements 579
Rajgarh 545, 627
Rajkot 459
„ Viceroy's speeches 26
„ Legislative Councillors 619
Rajkumar College 597
„ Viceroy's speech at 32
Rajpipla 527
Rampur 526
Ratlam 528, 627
„ Viceroy's at 57
Reading, Lord, Speech 234
Rewa 445
Rewa Viceroy at 43, 627
„ Maharajah's speech at 87

S

	Page
Sachin	550
Sailana	529, 627
Sakti	567
Salt, Datia agreement	587
„ Compensation List	
„Nawanagar Agreement	586
Salute, List of	593
Sambhar Lake	585
Samthar	538, 627
Sandur	567
Sangli	538
„ Akbari agreement	589
Sant	625
Santalpur Thana circle	636
Sapru, Sir T. B., Views	251
Sarangarh	567
Sarilla	635
Savanur	635
Savantvadi	539, 625
Sayla	567
Scott, Sir Leslie views	222
Seraikela	635
Shahpura	542, 629
Sikkim	537
Sirmur (Nahan)	536
Sirohi	509, 629
Sitamau	532, 627
Sivaswamy Iyer, Sir P. S. Views	257
Sohawal	635
Sonpur	536
State Peoples Conferences	301
„ Ajmere	313
„ Bombay	303, 307
„ Hyderabad	306
„ Janjira	314
„ „ Madras	301
„ Mysore	312
„ Porbunder Kathiawar	311
State Peoples Memorandum	266
Statistics Geveral	640
Suket	533
Surguja	567

T

Talcher	635
Tehri (Garhwal)	508
Tiroch	636
Tonk	503, 629
Travancore	376
„ Legislative Councillors	611
Tributes, List of	
Tripura	552

U

Udaipur (Mewar)	506, 629
„ Viceroy at	49
Udaipur (Central Provinces)	568

V

Vadia	636
Vala	568
Vanod	636
Viceroy's Speeches	1—58
Virpur	568

W

Wadhwan	482
Wankaner	557

Z

Zainabad	636

The Premier Cloth Merchants

BANDHAB BASTRALAYA

The most reliable and cheapest house
for Silk, Cotton, and Woollen Goods.

Suppliers to :

Ruling & Feudatory Chiefs of India,
Maharajas, Rajas, Zamindars and
High Govt. Officials.

Tailoring Dept :—

FRIENDS' UNION

Civil & Military Tailors

Specialist in making Durbar Suits,
Royal Dresses, and Indian State Uniforms.

Patronised by Ruling Chiefs, Maharajas,
Rajas, and High Govt. Officials.

Trial Solicited.

Please ask for Catalogues.

162 Bowbazar St. Calcutta.

'Phone 1068 B. B.

Tele-"Bastralaya" Calcutta.

Manufactures of:

RUBBERLESS——

SWANBACK=

RAIN COATS

Huge stock of up-to-date suitings, shirtings, Hosieries and Ready-made Clothings.

High class sarees, shwals, alwans etc., always of latest style.

Academic costumes and Judge's Band always in stock.

Kamalalaya

Tailors and outfitters

Telegrams "Dressmaker' College Street Market, CALCUTTA.

Indian made hand-loom Suitings & Shirtings:

We specialise in pure silk, Art silk and mercerised Cotton qualities.

Latest designs and decent shades for summer wear.

Special terms to wholesale dealers.

Wanted agents both for Wholesale & Retail.

Apply to:

DESHY INDUSTRIALS,
Weaving Factory,
CALICUT.

—

K. P. NEELAMBI & SONS,
Weaving Factory,
CALICUT.

—

Or to the Chief Representative:—

Mr. PAUL G. JOHN,
39, Jannagore Road,
CALCUTTA.

Telegrams :—" RECONSIDER "

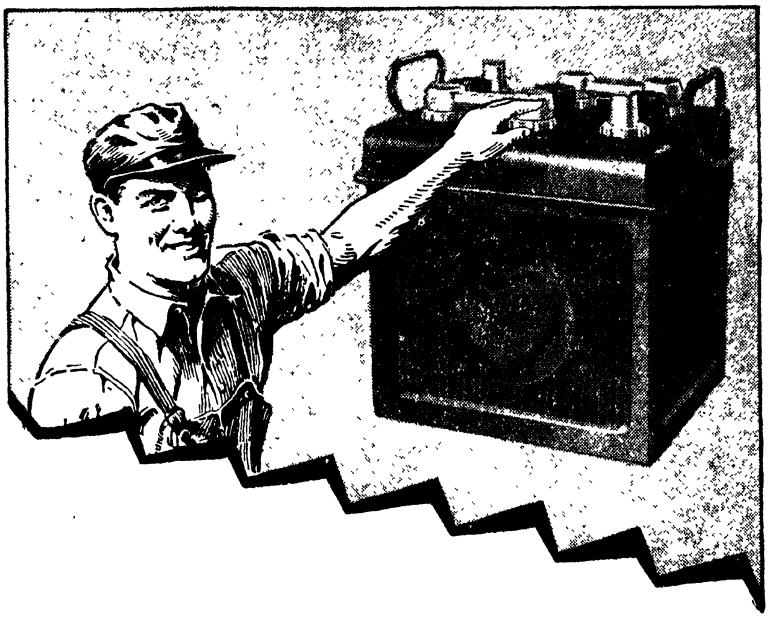
UNEMPLOYMENT is minimised if Industries are kept going



THE MADRAS PENCIL FACTORY,

POST BOX No. 86, MADRAS.

This BATTERY has



LONGER LIFE.

We carry the best UNIVERSAL BATTERIES with complete facility for putting your ***batteries, dynamos and magnetos*** in top notch condition.

Let us tell you more about the SUPERIOR BATTERIES.

Sole Distributors:—

STANDARD MOTOR ELECTRIC WORKS,
Auto Electrical Engineers,
33, Mount Road, MADRAS.



Phone 3506.

Established 1901.

Tel. "Sarah."

S. R. B.

Note our Initials, our Door No. and the Seal of our Quality as illustrated below.

These Stand for:—

Quality, Durability, Long Wear,



Fastness of colour, Even Texture,

in every piece of cloth we handle.

Buy your requirements always from us.
The Shop that satisfies.

S. R. Baluswamy Iyer & Sons

The Premier Madura and Benares Cloth Merchants, Manufacturers and embroiderers.

83, Nyneappanaick St., P. T. Madras.



Extensive circulation in Mysore and other South Indian States.

For particulars and rates of advertisement apply to :

MANAGER

"SWARAJYA"

Post Box 89, Madras.