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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions

FOR THE YEAR

1336 Fasli

(6th October 1926 A.D. to 5th October 1927 A.D.)

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

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PREFATORY NOTE

THIS report has been compiled by Mr. Hussain Abdul Munim. B.A., Assistant Financial Secretary and the Hon'ble Members in charge have very kindly looked into the proofs of the Sections relating to their respective Departments.

A. HYDARI
HYDAR NAWAZ JUNG,
Finance Member.

GENERAL SUMMARY

The following note-worthy events took place during the year :—

- (i) His Exalted Highness the Nizam visited the Osmania General Hospital and the Victoria Zenana Hospital.
- (ii) Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin, and H. E. Field Marshall Sir William Birdwood, Commander-in-Chief of India visited the Ajanta and the Ellora Caves.
- (iii) The High School at Warangal was raised to the grade of an Intermediate College.
- (iv) The Medical School at Hyderabad was raised to the grade of a College affiliated to the Osmania University.

ADMINISTRATION.

During the year Sir Kishen Pershad Maharaja Bahadur Yamin-us-Saltanat, G.C.I.E., was appointed President of the Executive Council vice Nawab Wali-ud-Dowla Bahadur, officiating President, who reverted to his permanent post of Member in charge of the Judicial Portfolio.

Lt.-Col. R. H. Chenevix Trench, C.I.E., O.B.E., was appointed Member in charge of the Revenue, Police and Industries Portfolio.

Nawab Akeel Jung Bahadur was appointed Member in charge of the Public Works Portfolio.

The following changes took place in the distribution of the Administrative departments :

The control of the Mines and Co-operative Departments was transferred from the Member in charge of Commerce and Industries to the Finance Member.

The control of the City Police was transferred from the Judicial to the Revenue Member.

The Department of Local Funds was transferred from the Commerce and Industries to the Revenue Secretariat.

Two council meetings, and 59 select committee meetings were held in the course of the year. Apart from routine work, and bills pending, of which there are 10, the year is note-worthy owing to the enactment of a Transfer of Property Act. Hitherto there has been no law in force regarding transfer of property in His Exalted Highness' Dominions, and the Courts had been guided in the decision of cases by the law in British India, and by Mohammedan Law. An amendment to the Civil Procedure Code was also passed extending to jagirdar tenants the same privileges as those enjoyed by khalsa tenants with regard to facilities for the execution of decrees against patta lands through the Revenue authorities.

While no new departures were made, the work of the Hyderabad Municipality proceeded satisfactorily, there being a small surplus in hand at the end of the fiscal year. The total income of the municipality amounted to 9.59 lakhs, of which the principal items were the government grant of 5.40 lakhs and house tax revenue of 2.52 lakhs. Expenditure amounted to 8.78 lakhs, the leading item being 4 lakhs under the heading Health and Sanitation. Thirty-nine new drains with a length of 21,557 feet were constructed. The municipality maintains 128 miles of road, of which 17 miles are lighted by electricity.

Both as regards income and expenditure the Local Boards showed a decrease this year as compared with last, the figures under these heads amounting to 23.70 lakhs and 20.43 lakhs respectively, as compared with 29.40 lakhs and 26.29 lakhs last year.

About 55 per cent, of the total expenditure was incurred on works of public utility, which included the completion of the water works at Parbhani, Nanded, and Mahbubnagar; at a cost of 7·73 lakhs. Similar works are in progress at Raichur, Gulbarga, and Latur.

Nineteen per cent, was devoted to education, 1,010 schools being aided, and 932 maintained by the Local Boards, thus providing for the instruction of 75,000 pupils.

The medical expenditure amounted to about 12 per cent., 78 Unani dispensaries being maintained, and aid granted to 7 allopathic and 31 ayurvedic dispensaries.

The remaining 14 per cent, was expended on administration.

Finance.

As an adverse season was anticipated in 1336 F., the Budget estimates were prepared with some caution. While the worst fears were not realised, it was, in fact, necessary to cut down the estimates for Land Revenue and Customs by about 18 lakhs. Fortunately, however, this deficiency was more than made good by additional receipts under Railway and Interest heads. The aggregate actual position is better by 7·15 lakhs and 24·60 lakhs than Budget and Normal, and is only 45 lakhs less than Revised.

Ordinary service receipts exceeded the original estimate of 747·22 lakhs by 7·15 lakhs, while ordinary service expenditure was 618·65 lakhs or 50·04 lakhs less than the estimate. The ordinary service surplus thus amounted to 135·72 lakhs. After providing 25 lakhs for famine, and debt redemption reserves and deducting 32·58 lakhs for departmental balances, a net surplus of 78·14 lakhs was left, as against 114·61 lakhs in 1335 F. and 119·96 lakhs in 1334 F.

Capital Expenditure actually booked in 1336 F. came to 126·75 lakhs as against the estimate of 142·93 lakhs.

The principal increases of revenue are as follow :—

Railways	13·76
Excise	5·80
Interest	5·16
Mint	1·39
Stamps	•85

The principal decreases are :—

Customs	12·07
Land Revenue	6·20
Exchange	0·95
Electricity	0·68
Paper Currency	0·50
Workshop	0·49
Irrigation	0·46

Under the latter heading it will be noted that Customs, Land Revenue,, and Exchange head the list. These three items are to some extent inter-connected in so far as they are all affected by seasonal conditions, to which the decrease in receipts from these sources must be ascribed.

On the other hand expenditure for famine relief actually amounted to 8·91 lakhs less than was estimated.

Total collections under all heads of Land Revenue amounted to 285 lakhs as against 310 lakhs in 1335 F. The collection of outstanding demands rose from 3·49 lakhs in 1335 F. to 6·89 in 1336 F., thus reducing the uncollected balance from 46·10 in 1335 F. to 43·69 lakhs in 1336 F. As in other years the Telingana had more than three-fourths of the total outstanding, Warangal and Medak its worst districts having 18 and 10 lakhs, respectively. In Mahratwara, Aurangabad and Raichur had heavy arrears, amounting to 3 and 1 lakhs respectively, the latter place having been hit by famine. Remissions granted in 1336 F. amounted to 65·48 lakhs as against 35·78 lakhs in 1335 F.

Land Revenue.

The total increase in the assessment, due to revision of rates was Rs. 2,50,560 as against Rs. 1,82,609 in the previous year. Most of the original Survey and Classification took place in the Hyderabad Division, while the major portion of the revision work was carried out in the Warangal Division.

During the year under report, inams to the aggregate value of Rs. 2,08,910 were confirmed in perpetuity and inams worth Rs. 23 for life only. The annual value of inams amounted to Rs. 25,516.

Excise and Customs the principal source of revenue after land, also showed a certain decrease, the decrease affecting customs and not excise. The latter brought in 172 lakhs, an increase of 2.41 lakhs and the former 138 lakhs, a decrease of 17 lakhs as compared with the previous year.

No silver tokens were coined during the year, but 7,195 gold coins and 79,71,840 bronze tokens were minted. The total cost of the Mint Department fell from 2.33 lakhs to 1.66 lakhs.

The investment account shows 112.3 lakhs unspent under 3rd charge Debentures for replacing rolling stock, as the Railway Company did not require it. The amount of expenditure under investments is thus 61.53 lakhs as against an estimate of 73.20 lakhs budgetted for.

Coins of different denominations worth Rs. 92,000 were put into circulation and those withdrawn from circulation were valued at 2.50 lakhs. The total value of notes of different denominations in circulation increased from 400.92 lakhs to 481.31 lakhs. The Paper Currency Reserve at the end of 1336 F. was 418.44 lakhs in coin and B.G. Rs. 61.34 lakhs in Government of India Securities.

An increase of 1,622 subscribers during the year under report brought the total number up to 25,976 as against 24,354 in the preceding period. Altogether 2,230 proposals were received, and 2,019 policies issued. The total receipts during the year, including the opening balance, amounted to 8.24 lakhs of which 5.54 lakhs were invested with Government and 1.74 lakhs refunded, leaving a closing balance of .96 lakhs.

Justice.

The year was note-worthy for a continued decrease in the number of suits instituted in all grades of Civil Courts, except in the District Courts where the figure remained stationary, while on the other hand there was a general rise in the criminal cases disposed of by the lower courts both city and mofussil.

Fresh appeals in the Civil Courts rose by 2 per cent, over last year's total.

On the criminal side, there was a decrease of original cases in the High Court, but an increase in revision, confirmation and appeal cases. There was in the Sessions Courts an increase in the disposal of original, appeal and revision cases.

There was a general increase in the duration of all types of cases except original criminal cases in Sessions Courts.

There was a general rise in almost all classes of crime. Of the cases sent up by the City Police 88 per cent, and of those sent up by the District Police 72 per cent., were returned as true. The percentage of cases ending in either conviction or compromise was 68 per cent, for the City Police and 64 per cent, for the mofussil.

There was a reduction in the daily average strength of the under-trial prisoners, while that of the convicted showed an increase. The number of juvenile prisoners rose from 16 to

85; two were sent to the **Reformnatppy**, at **Aurangabad**, and the rest underwent short-term sentences:- There was a fall in the admission of prisoners into jail hospitals by 27 per cent. The average cost of maintaining a prisoner fell from Rs. 198-12-8 in 1335 F. to Rs. 176-12-5.

The total number of Wards' estates at the end of 1335 F. was 93. During the year, 6 new estates were added and 10 released, leaving 89 estates at the end of the year. The total amount of revenue at the disposal of the Court, including the closing balance of 1335 F. was 80.52 lakhs of which 43.46 lakhs was spent. There were in all 139 wards (104 boys and 35 girls) and of these 63 boys and 15 girls attended public or private schools, while the rest were not of school-going age.

The total receipts of the Registration Department were 2.61 lakhs ; the total expenditure 1.18 lakhs. The figures for the Stamps Department were 19.85 lakhs and 1.24 lakhs, respectively.

Agriculture.

Including one new Central Farm for the Telingana Tract established at Himayat Sagar in the vicinity of Hyderabad, there were in all 6 experimental farms in the Dominions, — one in the Mahratwara Division at Parbhani and 5 in the Telingana Division at Hyderabad, Sangareddy, Mahbubnagar, Alir and Kamareddy. A site was selected for expansion of the sugar-cane farm at Kamareddy. Besides, schemes for the main farm at Parbhani and District farms at Mahbubnagar and Alir were prepared and submitted to Government for sanction and a scheme for the establishment of a cattle breeding farm near the Himayat Sagar was under preparation. As usual the main work of the Department was to rehabilitate the indigenous long staple variety of cotton known as " Gaorani. " During the year 5,402 candies of the best cotton seed were purchased and of these 500 candies were distributed for feeding purposes on two years *takavi* and the rest for sowing. The probable area sown with the seed supplied was about 2,13,000 acres. Eri and Cossi silk culture was encouraged, and experiments were also made with cotton, sugar-cane and paddy together with their respective rotational crops. During the year under report 5 boring machines were working at different places in the Dominions. Altogether 56 bores were made and 43 of them were successful.

Irrigation.

The total amount spent on ordinary Irrigation Works in 1336 F. was 23 lakhs as compared with 22 lakhs in 1335 F. In addition, the Irrigation Staff did development, famine and capital works, and some special buildings and roads to the value of 10.60 lakhs. The establishment charges amounted to 9.62 lakhs or 28.6 per cent, on the total expenditure on works as against 29.58 in 1335 F.

The following Capital Irrigation Works were under construction during the year :—

			lakhs.
(1) Nizamsagar Project. Estimated cost	..	..	305.00
(2) Mahbubnagar Extension Project	..	..	33.49
(3) Wyra Project	..	..	31.50
(4) Palair Project Estimated cost ..	..	..	24.40
(5) Fathanaher Project do	..	..	5.29
(6) Rayanpally Project do	..	..	2.83
(7) Singabupalam Project do	..	..	2.29
Total ..			404.80

Out of the total estimate amounting to 404.80 lakhs, 267 lakhs were spent by the end of 1336 F. Out of 71.32 lakhs incurred during the year about 61 lakhs were spent on the Nizamsagar Project alone.

During 1336 F. 400 new wells were sunk in the Dominions at an average cost of Rs. 91 per well. The total area irrigated by new wells was 602 acres.

The total area in charge of the Forest Department measured 9,617 sq. miles as compared with 9,595 sq. miles in 1335 F. Of this, **only 5,44,286 acres (850.4 sq. miles) were protected against fire.** Owing to untimely and inadequate rainfall neither natural reproduction nor artificial regeneration was reported satisfactory in **most of the divisions.** The total area, systematically exploited was 29,607 acres as against 32,187 acres in 1335 F. Out of the total revenue amounting to Rs. 17,65,319, Rs. 6,59,631 were collected by the Land Officer of the Land Revenue Department. The total revenue was about 1.83 lakh less than last year, but the total expenditure also showed a decrease of Rs. 26,053 ; **the net surplus was only 9.38 lakhs as against 11 lakhs in 1335 F.**

The total rainfall in the Dominions for 1335-1336 F. was 13.02 per cent, below normal, being 24.05 inches as against 33.67 inches in the preceding year. The rainfall during the South-West and the North-East monsoons was neither timely nor adequate. In some of the districts, viz., Raichur and Nalgonda, the rainfall in the monsoon periods was so insufficient that the outturn of *Kharif* and early rice was less than 4 annas in the rupee. In other districts the estimated outturn of *Kharif* and *Abi* (early rice) was 8 to 12 annas and that of *Rabi* and *Tabi* (late rice) was 4 to 12 annas. It will be further seen from para. 171 of the Report that there was a contraction in the area under cultivation and a reduction in the estimated outturn of most of the principal crops, such as rice, jawar, wheat, cotton, castor seed and oil seeds.

The Co-operative movement continued to expand. During the year 125 new societies were registered bringing the total number of societies of all kinds to 2,065. Of these, 24 were Central Banks, 1,673, agricultural societies and 368, non-agricultural societies. The total number of members rose from 53,380 to 56,634 and the working capital increased from 144 lakhs to 158 lakhs. The owned capital amounting to 57 lakhs was 36.2 per cent, of the total working capital and exceeded the figure of 1335 F. by 6.64 lakhs.

The number of agricultural societies increased from 1,589 to 1,673 the new societies being 84 and their membership from 34,353 to 35,538. Their working capital was Rs. 70,89,178 and the owned capital was Rs. 31,54,667, the percentage of owned to the working capital being 44.5.

There was an appreciable reduction in the total number of cattle deaths by about 75 per cent, as compared with the figure of the preceding year. Over three thousand of the total mortality was due to rinderpest and the rest attributed to other diseases, i.e., anthrax, black quarter and foot and mouth disease. About seven thousand animals were inoculated during the year as against seventeen thousand in the preceding year. More than 1,46,000 animals were treated in hospitals and dispensaries and over twenty three thousand by the touring Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors. There were 56 stallions and 52 bulls kept at Stud Farms in the Districts. The total amount spent on the department rose from 2.80 lakhs in 1335 F. to 3.08 lakhs in 1336 F.

Owing to the partial failure of the monsoon the necessity for relief operations was felt in the districts of Raichur and Nalgonda. Relief works in these districts were confined to the construction of roads, repairs to irrigation sources, sinking of new wells and water sources, distribution of grain and takavi advances, **supply of fodder and arrangements for the free grazing of cattle.** The total **expenditure incurred on famine works amounted to 2.14 lakhs.**

Military.

The total expenditure incurred on Regular, Imperial Service and Irregular Forces amounted to 61.21 lakhs as compared with 57.71 lakhs in the preceding year. The strength of the two Battalions of Imperial Service Cavalry was 1,065 while that of the Regular Forces stood at 5,838. In addition, there were 12,575 troops classed as Irregulars.

Commerce and Industries.

The aggregate imports amounted to 12·81 crores showing a decrease of 1·79 crores or 12·26 per cent, as compared with 1335 F. The total export trade fell from **15·86** crores in 1335 F. to 13·56 crores, resulting in a net decrease of 2·30 crores. Thus the total trade of the Dominions showed a fall of more than 4 crores and amounted to 26·37 crores as compared with 30·46 crores in 1335 F. This serious fall was reported to have been due partly to the gradual decline in prices but partly to a run of bad seasons which have reduced the output of raw cotton, cereals and oil seeds, the chief exports of the State, and affected the purchasing power of the poor.

The activities of the Department of Industries and Commerce have of late been many sided. The most important industry next to agriculture is the textile industry and with a view to improve it, two posts—one of Textile Expert and the other of Industrial Engineer were sanctioned. One State Scholar who had specialized in Paper Technology was appointed to assist the Department in investigating the possibilities of paper manufacture and improving the local hand paper industry. Another State Scholar trained in England in Tinctorial Chemistry, Dyeing and Bleaching was deputed to work and obtain experience in the Dye House of a Textile Mill in Bombay. The Tile Factory at Hyderabad was, under the guidance of the expert deputed by the department, manufacturing tiles for which the Factory was able to secure orders from the P. W. D. for the supply of the best Mangalore tiles. The Glass Factory at Hyderabad—a purely private company—undertook the manufacture of glass on modern lines and has now succeeded in putting on the market quite serviceable articles at a fairly cheap price. The Shahabad Cement Company which has been established at Shahabad on the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, not far from Wadi, supplies the whole of Southern India with cement and has at present an output of about 40,000 tons. During the year a loan of Rs. 6,000 was granted to a private individual for hosiery manufacture. The Superintendent of the Industrial Exhibition was deputed to Mysore to participate in the Maharaja's Birthday "All India Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition" by exhibiting the products of cottage industries of Hyderabad in that Exhibition. The Hyderabad exhibits received two gold medals, besides silver medals and certificates.

There are altogether 557 factories with 376 boilers. Of these, 5 are spinning and weaving mills, 282 cotton ginning and pressing factories and **270** miscellaneous factories—most of them rice, flour, dall and oil mills.

The total royalty realized from the two Coal Mining Companies—one at Singareni and the other at Sasti and Paoni—as well as from the Shahabad Cement Company and from 23 stone quarries amounted to Rs. 1,58,140. Hyderabad Deccan Company paid a sum of Rs. 6,212 as dead rent for the areas not worked during the year. After deducting the cost of establishment amounting to Rs. 49,359 the Government earned a net profit of Rs. 1,08,781 as compared with Rs. 62,477 in 1335 F.

Public Works.

In 1336 F. the budget grant for buildings and roads was 62 lakhs and expenditure, 60 lakhs. Of this 41·33 lakhs were spent on roads and 18·67 lakhs on buildings. The percentage of establishment charges to the total expenditure on works was 14·4 as against 21·06 in 1335 F. Two hundred and thirty five miles of new roads were completed during the year and opened for traffic, thus bringing the total length of roads maintained by the Public Works Department to 3,115 miles.

The major portion of the development works was carried out in the Adilabad District. The total expenditure was **about 18 lakhs.**

The work turned out by the Department will be found in paras. 202 and 203 of the Report. The total amount spent on the Drainage Department. Drainage works during the year was 11·23 lakhs, the total expenditure to the end of 1336 F. aggregating 1351 lakhs.

The total receipts of the Workshop Department amounted to 3·68 lakhs against an expenditure of 3·85 lakhs resulting in a net loss of Rs. 17,000. As compared with the preceding year there was a net increase of about 1·09 lakhs in the income of the Electricity Department (9·73 lakhs). After deducting the cost of generation and distribution, and the depreciation charges, the net profit of the department amounted to over a lakh or 1·17 per cent, on the capital outlay up to the end of 1336 F. as compared with '64 per cent, in 1335 F.

Transport and Communications.

The Karapalli Kothagudiam Railway, 24·52 miles long was opened for traffic. The total open mileage thus rose from 968·62 miles to 993·14 miles: 412·43 miles under Broad-gauge and 580·71 miles under Metre gauge. The survey of a feeder line of 40 miles from Bhongir to Nalgonda was undertaken during the year. The total amount of Government holdings in the share and debenture capital of the company is £24,12,830. The profits earned by the Company in 1336 F., on their different railways together with percentage of net earnings on their capital outlay are given in the following statement :—

Names of Railway	Net earnings in B.C. Rs.	Percentage of net earnings on capital outlay	
		1336 F.	1335 F.
The Broad Gauge Railway from Wadi to Bezwada.	65,12,538	10·86	9·72
The Hyderabad Godavari Metre Gauge Valley Railway from Hyderabad to Manmad ..	39,96,473	10·73	12·17
The Broad Gauge Kazipet Bellarshah Railway to Ramgundam.	1,14,452	65	·70
The Broad Gauge Karapalli Kothagudiam Railway	16,032	1·70	..
The Metre Gauge, Secunderabad Allampur Section	2,62,900	2·00	1·86
The Metre Gauge Purna Hingoli Railway ..	67,578	21·9	24·8

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. 33,97,846 to Government as surplus profits.

The total number of post offices in the Dominions fell from 705 to 694 while the number of letter boxes rose from 606 to 622. There was one post office for every 119 sq. miles as compared with 117 sq. miles in 1335 F. The number of post offices authorised to open Savings Banks declined from 319 to 317. During the year 25·92 lakhs were deposited and 23·39 lakhs withdrawn. Including the opening balance of 18·33 lakhs, the balance of deposits at the end of 1336 F. amounted to 20·86 lakhs. There was a slight increase in the receipts and the expenditure of the Postal Department. The former rose from 8·25 lakhs to 8·31 lakhs and the latter from 9·27 lakhs to 9·28 lakhs, resulting in a net loss of 97 thousand as compared with one lakh in the preceding year.

In order to facilitate business at the intermediate stations between Hyderabad and Warangal 4 Trunk call offices at Bhongir, Alir, Jangaon and Ghanapur were opened at a cost of Rs. 37,100. During 1336 F. the total expenditure of the Hyderabad City Telephone Branch and the District Telephone Branches of Aurangabad and Jaina exceeded their receipts by Rs. 22,000 and Rs. 8,000, respectively. The District Branch of Raichur earned a surplus profit of over four thousand rupees on a capital expenditure of Rs. 40,911.

Public Health.

There was no change in the total number of hospitals and dispensaries maintained by Government, Sarf-i-Khas and the Local Boards, viz., 145. The total number of patients treated in these hospitals and dispensaries rose from 11·76 lakhs to 12·12 lakhs, the largest attendance among the City hospitals being 75,920 at the Osmania General Hospital and among the districts hospitals, 27,059 at Bidar. The number of lying-in-cases treated in the Victoria Zenana Hospital increased from 1,753 in 1335 F. to 1,945 in 1336 F. In the Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory 1,042 articles were examined and 182 medico-legal cases dealt with. The number of cases treated in the X-Ray Department increased from 1,252 to 2,720. The total expenditure incurred by the Government on the Allopathic Branch of the Medical Department was 12·12 lakhs in 1336 F. The expenditure of the Unani Branch in which there were 9 Government and 22 Aided dispensaries amounted to 1·36 lakhs.

Altogether 326 persons were treated in 1336 F. and of these 61 were discharged free of active disease, 81 much improved, 120 improved and 64 in the same condition.

As compared with the preceding year there was an increase in the total number of births as well as deaths by ·73 and ·44 respectively *per mille* of population. There was an increase under every head of death causation except "Plague," although it was prevalent throughout the Dominions except in the Warangal and Aurangabad Districts and the British Administered Areas. The majority of deaths was as before ascribed to "Fevers" which alone accounted for 63 per cent, of the total mortality. The total amount spent on sanitation in 1336 F. was 1·38 lakhs.

The total number of vaccinations performed rose from 1,26,000 to 1,40,000 and of these more than 1,28,000 were reported successful. The highest number of vaccinations was performed in the Raichur District and the lowest in the Atrai-i-Balda District. The total cost of vaccinations incurred by the Local Boards in the districts and by Government in the City amounted to Rs. 55,343 as compared with 51,670 in the preceding year.

Education.

During the year, the High School at Warangal was raised to the status of an Intermediate College, thus raising the total number of Arts Colleges in the Dominions from 5 to 6—2 First Grade Colleges and 4 Second Grade Colleges. Of these one First Grade College, known as the Nizam College, is affiliated to the Madras University and the rest to the Osmania University. There is only one Second Grade College in the State for purda girls, viz., the Zenana College, Hyderabad, with 11 scholars on its roll which is affiliated to the Osmania University. The number of students who attended the Colleges was 931. Thus a total of 941 scholars in all, received University education in the Faculty of Arts. The total expenditure incurred on the Colleges was 7·14 lakhs while income from fees was Rs. 20,675.

The total number of High Schools rose from 40 to 43 of which 23 had English, as the medium of instruction: 18 for boys and 5 for girls and the remaining 20, called the Osmania High Schools for boys, had Urdu as the medium of instruction. The total number of scholars was 16,104 of which 15,029 were boys and 1,075 girls. The total expenditure incurred on High Schools was 11·88 lakhs and the income from fees was 1·85 lakhs.

There were 108 Middle Schools of which 13 were purely for girls. The total number of pupils was 25,802 of whom 24,192 were boys and 1,610 girls. The expenditure incurred was 8·75 lakhs and the income from fees Rs. 47,052.

The total number of Primary Schools was 3,979 of which 3,304 were for boys and 675 for girls. The total number of pupils was 2,24,983 of whom 1,90,873 were boys and 34,110 girls. The expenditure was 21.56 lakhs and the income from fees Rs. 31,314.

Including one Training College at Hyderabad there were 4 training schools for men and 4 for women located at Hyderabad, Warangal, Aurangabad and Medak and one practising section at Gulbarga. The total number of scholars was 800 of which 252 were men and 548 women.

There were, as before, 15 Islamic Schools : 5 Government and 10 aided, with 761 students while the Sanskrit and Vedic Schools fell from 7 to 4, all aided, with 141 students. The total expenditure on these schools was Rs. 40,035 of which Rs. 39,450 were contributed by Government. The total strength of the Faculty of Theology of the Osmania University rose from 21 to 25 and the total expenditure on this faculty amounted to Rs. 54,662 as compared with Rs. 51,340 in 1335 F.

The total amount spent by Government towards the encouragement of physical training in different schools rose from Rs. 59,428 in 1335 F. to Rs. 65,368 in 1336 F. The total strength of scout troops increased from 800 to 868. The expenditure incurred on the Boy Scout movement was Rs. 15,330 as compared with Rs. 13,466 in 1335 F.

Besides general, special and miscellaneous scholarships and educational loans, four European and five Asiatic Scholarships were awarded during the year. The total expenditure incurred by Government under these heads during the year amounted to 5.29 lakhs, of which 4.75 lakhs was spent on scholarships (3.21 lakhs within and 1.54 lakhs without the dominions) and .54 lakhs was granted as educational loans.

The total expenditure on libraries amounted to Rs. 88,768 of which Rs. 22,184 were spent on the Asafia Library.

In the Faculty of Law attached to the Osmania University, 60 students attended the lectures during the year. In the Osmania Medical College, 19 students were in the M.B., B.S., first year class, 66 in the Assistant Surgeons class and 31 in the Sub-Assistant Surgeons class. There are also classes attached to the Osmania General Hospital where compounders, nurses, and midwives are trained. Clinical training is given to the Assistant and Sub-Assistant Surgeons in the Laboratory attached to the Osmania General Hospital. In the Hyderabad Engineering School, 68 students were trained for the Upper and Lower subordinates posts. Two classes were maintained, one in the City College and the other in the Chadderghat High School for commercial training. There were in all 9 Industrial Schools in the Dominions and of these two were maintained by Government, one called the Osmania Central Technical Institute at the capital and the other at Aurangabad. Altogether 1,381 students were taught different crafts besides reading, writing and arithmetic. The total expenditure incurred on the Industrial Schools was 1.47 lakhs.

The details of the work done by the Observatory will be found in para. 301 of the report. The total amount spent on its maintenance was Rs. 35,438.

The total number of books on different subjects published in 1336 F. was 355, showing an increase of 98 books over the figure of the preceding year. In addition, 17 translations of various works on arts and sciences, history and philosophy were published by the Translation Bureau of the Osmania University while 3 Arabic manuscripts dealing with ethics were printed and issued by the Dairat-ul-Mariff Press. Licenses were given during the year to open 14 new presses and to issue 9 periodicals and 6 newspapers.

Out of the 5 candidates who had been selected last year for the H. C. S. class, 4 passed the Final Examination. Six fresh candidates were selected for the class in 1336 F. The total expenditure incurred on the Civil Service class amounted to Rs. 16,314 as compared with Rs. 6,417 in 1335 F.

Miscellaneous.

The details of the work done by the departments of Statistics and Gazetteer will be found in paras. 359 and 362 of the report.

A sum of Rs. 25,372 was spent in 1336 F. on special repairs and conservation of monuments, in the Dominions. The monuments in the Aurangabad, Raichur and Nalgonda districts, were inspected and surveyed during the year. A loan of £4,000 was sanctioned for the compilation of an Album which will contain about 150 colour and 150 monotone plates and illustrate for the first time the original beauty and line of the Ajanta paintings. The total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the Archaeological Department amounted to about Rs. 60,000 as compared with Rs. 41,000 in 1335 F.

The total expenditure on account of religious and charitable grants rose from 10-03 lakhs to 10-06 lakhs. An account of the principal measures introduced in the Department during the year will be found in para. 348 of the report.

As compared with 1336 F., the overhead cost for 1337 F. shows reduction in all sections of the Press except "Litho.-hand" and "Carpentry." On an average the overhead cost to be charged in 1337 F. will be lowered by 46 per cent. which indicates that the press executed a larger amount of work in 1336 F. than what it had turned out in 1335 F.

Fresh stationery of the value of Rs. 3-72 lakhs was purchased and stationery worth 3-87 lakhs was supplied to the various offices.

CHAPTER I.

Physical and Political Geography

SECTION I.

Physical Features, etc.

1. *Vide* pages 1 to 15 of the Companion Volume to the General Administration Report for 1331 F.

SECTION II.

Historical Summary.

2. *Vide* pages 15 to 22 of the Companion Volume to the General Administration Report for 1331 F.

SECTION III.

Form of Administration.

3. *Vide* pages 22 to 28 of the Companion Volume to the General Administration Report for 1331 F.

SECTION IV.

Civil Divisions.

4. *Vide* pages 28 to 34 of the Companion Volume to the General Administration Report for 1331 F.

SECTION V.

Details of the Census for 1330 F. (1920).

5. *Vide* pages 34 to 43 of the Companion Volume to the General Administration Report for 1331 F.

CHAPTER II

Administration of the Land.

SECTION I.

Land Revenue.

6. Nawab Tilavat Jung Bahadur remained in charge of the Revenue portfolio till the 12th Isfandar 1336 F. when by **Control.** Farman of His Exalted Highness Lt.-Col. R. H. Chenevix Trench, C.I.E., O.B.E., took over charge of the portfolio and continued to hold the same till the end of the year.

Under the same Farman Mr. T. J. Tasker, O.B.E., I.C.S. was appointed Revenue Secretary and Director-General of Revenue, and continued as such till the end of the year.

7. There was no change in the Civil Divisions of the State.

Civil Divisions.

8. The total area of the Diwani is 2,99,22,860 acres or 57 per cent, of the total State area. Out of this 2,35,94,858 **Area—occupied, unoccupied and Porampoke or un-assessed waste.** acres are available for cultivation and the rest is porampoke or unassessed waste which is occupied mainly by forests, leaving comparatively small area that could be brought under cultivation. It is a happy sign to observe that, as compared with the preceding year, there has been a steady rise in the occupied area with corresponding decrease in the assessed and the unassessed waste which is due to the survey and expansion of cultivation chiefly dry cultivation. The occupied area increased by 30,810 acres and measured 2,17,16,529 acres at the end of 1336 F., while the assessed and the unassessed waste (porampoke) decreased by 29,819 and 7,053 acres, respectively, and measured 18,78,329 acres of the former and 63,28,002 acres of the latter. Out of the total occupied area, Mahratwara contained 1,27,08,365 acres (dry 1,24,11,303 and wet 2,97,062) and Telingana 90,08,164 (dry 80,28,405 and wet 9,79,759).

9. The number of landholders rose from 11,00,010 in 1335 F. to 11,12,650 in 1336 F. showing an increase of 12,640. **Holdings—area and assessment and Irrigation Sources.** The following table gives the details of landholders:—

Division!	1885 FASLI.				1336 FASLI.			
	Single Pattadars	Joint Pattadars	Joint Shikmi dars	Total	Single Pattadars	Joint Pattadars	Shikmi-dars	Total
Mahratwara	8,45,878	1,09,018	78,812	5,20,108	8,42,566	1,09,964	75,748	5,28,278
Telingana	4,28,518	88,079	58,410	5,70,902	4,38,305	88,709	62,298	5,84,872
Total	7,73,891	1,98,897	1,82,222	11,00,010	7,75,931	1,98,673	1,38,046	11,12,650

As compared with 1385 F. there was an increase of 2,040 in the number of pattadars, 4,776 in joint pattadars and 5,824 in shikmidars (under-tenants). The average size of holding and assessment was almost the same in **Mahratwara** as in 1335 F., viz., 23½ acres in dry and ½ acre in wet, the assessment being Re. 1-1-0 in the former and Rs, 5-11-0 in the latter. In Telingana the average

size of holding fell from 14 acres to 18J in dry and If acres to 1½ acres in wet, while the assessment rose from Re. 0-12-9 to 0-18-0 in dry and Rs. 11-6-0 to Rs. 11-14-0 in wet. It will thus be clear that the average holding in Mahratwara is much larger in size than in Telingana, or in other words, the average assessment per holding is much higher in Telingana than in Mahratwara. This difference is due to a larger proportion of wet land which comprises the Telingana tract and the comparatively higher rates of wet cultivation in Telingana than in Mahratwara. But although the assessment is higher in Telingana, the ryots receive seasonal remissions on wet lands in case of failure of crop, or of inability on the part of the cultivators to sow and consequently the land revenue fluctuates according to the character of the season. In the year under report 321 breached irrigation sources were repaired at a cost of Rs. 9,091. Under these sources 8,295 acres of land were cultivated yielding a revenue of Rs. 1,04,082.

10. The total assessment on holdings showed an increase of Rs. 3,33,789 over the figure of 1335 F., and amounted to Rs. 3,30,19,977. Owing to the unfavourable character of the season there was a marked increase in the seasonal remissions which amounted to Rs. 65,48,267 as compared with Rs. 35,77,606 in 1335 F. showing an increase of Rs. 29,70,661 or 83·03 per cent. As usual the percentage of remissions in Telingana is higher than in Mahratwara, viz., 31·09 and 6·11, respectively. The corresponding figures of the preceding year were 18 per cent, in Telingana and 2·31 per cent, in Mahratwara. The percentage of remissions to the total assessment was 19·83 as against 10·94 in 1835 F. Out of the total remissions of 65·48 lakhs, Telingana alone accounts for 56·43 lakhs ; and of this 35·16 lakhs were due to excess or deficit of water, the rest being due to other causes such as breached irrigation sources, submergence of land prior to cultivation, loss of crop, etc.

11. The total realization under all heads of land revenue including arrears and excess collections amounted to Rs. 2,85,12,931 as against Rs. 3,09,80,348 in 1335 F. The raiatwariland revenue demand, including *Sivai Jamabandi* items, amounted to Rs. 2,71,45,506 as compared with Rs. 3,01,84,111 in the preceding year. Out of the current demand Rs. 35,527 were written off as irrecoverable and Rs. 2,64,53,164 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,56,815 at the end of 1336 F. The percentage of collection to the net demand was 97·45 against 96·69. The decrease in demand and collection was due to the unfavourable character of the season and the consequent outbreak of famine in Raichur.

12. Including *Sivai Jamabandi* the total arrears at the commencement of 1336 F. stood at Rs. 46,83,256. Of this Rs. 6,89,274 or 14·72 per cent, were collected during the year as against Rs. 3,49,626 in 1335 F., and Rs. 2,82,100 or 6·02 per cent, were written off as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 37,11,882, but to this must be added the arrears of 1336 F., which amounted to Rs. 6,56,815 aggregating Rs. 43,68,697 in all. The net collection of arrears during the year almost doubled the figure for 1335 F. and this satisfactory result was due to the keen interest taken by the department in the matter. As usual, the Telingana districts cover up 88 per cent, of the total arrears, the worst districts being Warangal, Medak and Nalgonda with an outstanding of 18 lakhs, 10 lakhs and 6 lakhs of rupees, respectively. The Adilabad district had arrears of only Rs. 23,000, while in other districts the arrears varied between one and two lakhs. The total arrears due from the Mahratwara districts amounted to Rs. 4·92 lakhs. The districts of Raichur and Aurangabad had the heavy arrears amounting to one lakh and 3·05 lakhs respectively. The corresponding figures of the previous year, were 2·58 lakhs in Aurangabad and 78 lakhs in Raichur. The heavy arrears in the Raichur district were mainly due to the postponements of revenue on account of famine conditions. Arrears in Aurangabad were due to postponements by the local officers. Some headway was made by the department with arrears in Telingana but seasonal conditions were against rigorous measures.

13. Coercive processes issued in 1336 F. numbered 802 as against 579 in 1335 F., showing an increase of 223. The largest number issued was in Medak (825) and the least (7) in Bir and Adilabad. Including the arrears of 1335 F. (501) the total number of processes issued was 1,303, out of which 593 were disposed of and 710 were left pending at the close of the year.

14. Other sources of land revenue are classed under Peshkush and Maktapan, Fruit-Trees, and Miscellaneous. The total demand under these heads amounted to Rs. 15,18,960. Of this, Rs. 12,17,860 were collected and Rs. 4,758 were written off as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,96,342 uncollected at the close of the year. The corresponding figures of demand and collection of 1335 F. were Rs. 15,09,891 and Rs. 13,08,891, respectively. The old arrears stood at Rs. 17,14,647 at the end of 1335 F. Out of this, Rs. 1,46,275 were collected during the year and Rs. 19,335 were written off as irrecoverable, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 15,49,037. This, with the current year's arrears, left the balance of Rs. 18,45,379 at the end of 1336 F.

SECTION II.

Survey and Settlement.

15. Nawab Saadat Jung Bahadur Sadar Nazim-e-Mal, Mahratwara division, and Nawab Mohiuddin Yar Jung Bahadur Sadar Nazim-e-Mal, Telingana division, discharged the duties of the Settlement Commissioners, Hyderabad and Warangal divisions, respectively, till 3rd Isfandar 1336 F., when by Farman-e-Mubarak of His Exalted Highness the posts of Sadar Nazim-e-Mal were brought under reduction and Mr. T. J. Tasker, O.B.E., I.C.S., the Secretary and Director-General of Revenue discharged the duties of the Settlement Commissioner in the capacity of the Director-General of Revenue till 25th Farwardi 1336 F., when the posts of the above two divisions were again brought into existence and filled by Nawab Saadat Jung Bahadur (Mahratwara division) and Mr. Mohamed Faizur Rahman (Telingana division.)

16. Original Survey was undertaken in 54 villages of the Hyderabad division and 11 villages of the Warangal division, the total area thus surveyed measured 1,07,617 acres of the former and 29,027 acres of the latter. The expenditure incurred on this account amounted to Rs. 43,799. The average cost per acre was less than the previous year by 0-1-6, and amounted to 0-5-0 in the Hyderabad division, while it rose from 0-4-8 to 0-5-8 in the Warangal division. Fifty four villages in the Hyderabad division and 9 villages in the Warangal division, covering an area of 88,493 acres were reclassified at a total cost of Rs. 14,708 as against Rs. 10,699 in 1335 F. The average cost per acre was 0-2-8 in 1336 F. against 0-2-0 in 1335 F.

17. Revision operations were carried out in 34 villages of the Hyderabad division and 255 villages of the Warangal division covering an area of 16,69,974 acres as compared with 17,95,985 acres in the preceding year. The total expenditure exceeded the figure of 1335 F., by Rs. 38,624 and amounted to Rs. 3,71,127. The average cost per acre was 0-3-7 as against 0-3-0 in 1335 F.

18. During the year the Traverse Party not only did the work of boundary survey of the taluks of Adilabad and Amrabad in the districts of Adilabad and Mahbubnagar respectively and of the lands of *Sulehnagar* in Ellandu taluk of Warangal district, but also inspected the survey plots not properly located in the traverse plan of 17 villages of the Nizamabad taluk and 24 villages of Asefabad, and corrected their location.

19. The " Akar " or field work of **1,065** villages was completed, **224** villages of the Hyderabad division and 953 of **the** Warangal division still remain for the next year.
Recess work.

20. Revised rates were announced in 592 villages of the Hyderabad division and only in one village of the Warangal division. The total enhancement amounted to Rs. 2,50,460 or 26-42 per cent.
Announcement of rates.

21. No cases of boundary dispute were reported from the Warangal division, while the total number of such cases including arrears of the previous year was 44 in the Hyderabad division and of these 16 were disposed of leaving 28 (including 2 appeal cases) pending disposal at the end of 1336 F.
Boundary disputes and appeals.

22. The work of map drawing, colouring, printing and binding was done at the Ambarkhana (Central Stores Office) attached to the Hyderabad division. During the year 943½ maps were prepared at a cost of Rs. 18,681 as against 903 maps for Rs. 18,705. Of these, 931 were village maps, 11 taluk maps, one district map and 1 dominion map. Besides, 1,106 maps were coloured and 90½ revised at a total cost of Rs. 5,383. Altogether 13,312 maps were printed at a cost of Rs. 14,253, the corresponding figures of the previous year being 12,312 maps at a cost of Rs. 12,460. The total expenditure of the Ambarkhana rose from Rs. 51,757 in 1335 F. to Rs. 56,063 in 1336 F. The amount realized by the sale of maps was only Rs. 1,034.
Ambarkhana.

23. The cost of the department rose from Rs. 4,68,115 in 1335 F. to Rs. 4,89,427 in 1336 F.
Cost of the department.

SECTION III.

Inam Settlement.

24. Nawab Rahim Yar Jung Bahadur, the former Nazim of the Inam Settlement department, held charge till 27th Azur 1336 F., when by Farman-e-Mubarak of His Exalted Highness, dated the 19th Rabi-us-sani 1315 H., Nawab Taqi Yar Jung Bahadur took over charge and discharged the duties of the Nazim of the Inam Settlement department till the end of 1336 F.
Control.

25. During the year inams to the extent of an assessed annual revenue of Rs. 2,08,933 were confirmed ; of which, those of an assessed value of Rs. 2,08,910 were confirmed in perpetuity and of Rs. 23 for life only. The annual value of inams resumed amounted to Rs. 25,516.
Result of inam enquiries.

26. The following statement shows in detail the classification of **the** inam claims disposed of during the year under report.
Classification of inam claims.

Natie of Inam claims				Value confirmed	Value resumed
				O.S. Rs.	O.S. Rs.
Jagir	..	..	..	1,77,943	3,644
Makta	..	..	..	15,280	19,222
Agrahar	..	..	..	..	1,408
Inam lands	..	..	..	5,541	444
Seri lands	..	..	..	7,027	798
Cash rusums	..	..	..	3,142	..
Total				2,08,933	25,516

27. **The** number of certificates issued under **different authorities** was 79 as against 57 in the preceding year.
Inam certificates.

SECTION IV.

Excise.

28. Nawab Latif Yar Jung Bahadur held the office of **the Excise** Commissioner till 30th Isfandar 1336 F., **when, on** his retirement, Moulvi Muhammad Taki **Saheb** succeeded him.

29. The total demand of excise revenue showed a decrease of Rs. 2,00,894 against the figure of the preceding year and amounted to Rs. 1,70,94,580. Out of this, Rs. 1,61,35,009 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,59,571 at the close of 1336 F. The percentage of collection to demand was 94·38 as compared with 93·06 in 1335 F. The excess collection amounted to Rs. 2,361.

The demand on account of arrears at the commencement of 1336 F. was Rs. 38,57,288 and of this Rs. 13,98,562 were collected and Rs. 4,44,920 were written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 20,13,756 at the end of the year. The excess collections amounted to Rs. 39,489.

Thus the total realization of revenue rose from Rs. 1,70,61,005 in 1335 F. to Rs. 1,75,75,421 in 1336 F., showing an increase of Rs. 5,14,416.

30. According to Accountant-General's figures the gross excise revenue amounted to Rs. 1,72,05,675 as against Rs. 1,69,65,157 in the previous year, showing a rise of Rs. 2,40,518. The difference of 3·70 lakhs in the gross revenue figures of the department (175·75) as compared with the figures of the Accountant-General (172·05) is stated to be due to the fact that collections received by the department on the last day of the year were credited to Government accounts in the following year. After deducting compensations payable to the Sarf-i-Khas and Jagirdars (Rs. 7,10,253), the amount payable to the British Cantonments at Secunderabad and Aurangabad (Rs. 11,41,211), price of opium and commission to vendors (Rs. 2,68,818), the net revenue amounted to Rs. 1,50,85,393 as against Rs. 1,48,52,849 in 1335 F. Of this, country spirit, *sendhi* and *gulmowha* accounted for Rs. 1,39,07,239, opium for Rs. 8,77,045, hemp drugs for Rs. 2,64,865 and poisonous drugs for Rs. 36,244.

31. The net excise revenue of Secunderabad town and Cantonment together with the revenue derived from opium and *ganja* payable to the Residency during the year was Rs. 10,63,970 as against Rs. 10,46,338 in 1335 F. In addition to the above amount a sum of Rs. 77,241 was paid to the Residency on account of Aurangabad Cantonment.

32. There were 9,260 liquor and 21,899 *sendhi* shops in the dominions as against 9,217 and 21,672 respectively in 1335 F. The quantity of liquor consumed was 8,22,193 proof gallons in 1336 F. as against 8,99,027 in 1335 F., showing a decrease of 76,834 proof gallons. There has been a steady decrease in the consumption of liquor, the quantity of liquor consumed per head in the dominions being 3·29 drams against 3·60 drams in 1335 F.

33. The total number of cases referred to law courts, including those pending disposal at the end of 1335 F., was 112. Out of these, convictions were obtained in 21 cases and 16 cases were dismissed for want of proof, leaving 75 cases pending disposal at the end of the year. The number of cases taken up for departmental enquiry, inclusive of cases pending at the end of 1335 F., was 5,025. Out of these, 1,050 cases were proved and 819 cases were dismissed, leaving 3,156 cases for disposal at the end of 1336 F. The amount of fines **realized in** cases thus disposed of was Rs. 23,820.

34. The total expenditure of the Excise Department amounted to Rs. 8,58,546 in 1336 F. as compared with Rs. 9,15,670 in 1385 F. The percentage of expenditure to revenue was 4.99 as against 5.41 in the previous year.

SECTION V.

Forests.

35. Nawab **Hamid** Yar Jung Bahadur continued as Inspector-General of Forests during 1336 F.

36. A recalculation of areas after actual survey led to a net increase of 20 sq. miles in the total areas retained as protected and open forests. The following statement exhibits the distribution of forest area among the various divisions at the end of 1336 F. :—

Divisions				Protected Forest in sq. miles	Open Forest in sq. miles
<i>Eastern Circle.</i>					
Hanamkonda	..	..	..	1,169	113
Khammam	..	..	..	802	247
Karimnagar	..	..	..	789	49
Nizamabad	..	..	..	474	125
Medak	..	..	..	173	124
Nalgonda	..	..	..	225	213
Total Eastern Circle				3,632	871
<i>Western Circle.</i>					
Lakshattipett	..	..	..	1,366	343
Nirmal	..	..	..	655	280
Mahbubnagar	..	..	..	875	75
Aurangabad	..	..	..	261	386
Nander	..	..	..	229	250
Gulburga	..	..	..	205	188
Total Western Circle				3,592	1,522
Grand Total				7,224	2,393

37. During the year under report 412 miles of new lines were cut at a cost of Rs. 162 and the old lines measuring 8,656 miles were recleared at a cost of Rs. 1,311. The length of lines demarcated (artificial and natural) to the end of 1336 F. was 11,408 miles, while 758 miles still remained to be demarcated at the close of 1336 F. A length of 252 miles of enclosure lines was maintained in the divisions of Hanamkonda, Karimnagar and Nirmal free of cost, while Rs. 80 were spent on the maintenance of old lines measuring 150 miles in Khammamet and Mahbubnagar divisions.

38. The department, as before, was engaged in demarcating, mapping or surveying the annual coupes of the divisions where systematic working has been in progress ever since. Besides, certain blocks measuring about 55 miles, situated in the divisions of Khammamet, Karimnagar, Nalgonda, Lakshettipet, Aurangabad and Nanded were surveyed. The Survey of India Party was engaged in surveying the forest Mocks in Lakshettipet and Nirmal divisions.

39. As before, the Working Plan party attached to the Western Circle continued to work during the year. The party was engaged in collecting necessary data for preparation of working plans of petty blocks covering a total area of 14 sq. miles. During the year working plans of Venkatapur, Kondpak and Wemalghat blocks, covering an area of 18 sq. miles, were prepared. Out of working plans for 21 reserves pending sanction with the Government, sanction to one working plan of Chabra block of the Nanded division was received during the year. Except where some unusual and exceptional circumstances prevented it-coupes prescribed in the sanctioned working plans or schemes were felled in fairly good number in almost all the divisions. In 10 out of 12 divisions most of the prescriptions of the plans of operations were carried out.

40. The total amount spent during the year on the construction, maintenance and repairs of forest buildings and roads by the Forest Department was Rs. 350 and by the Public Works Department Rs. 10,276.

41. Including the pending cases of the preceding year the total number of cases dealt with departmentally was 9,703, and of these 2,979 were disposed of during the year, leaving 6,724 for disposal at the end of 1336 F. The average incidence per case compounded during the year fell from Rs. 19 to Rs. 14. The incidence was higher than the average in the divisions of Karimnagar, Khammam, Nirmal, Hanamkonda and Nalgonda. The fines realized amounted to Rs. 41,381 as compared with Rs. 60,053 in the preceding year. Out of 43 cases brought for prosecution during the year, 7 were convicted and 11 discharged, leaving 25 cases for disposal at the end of the year.

42. The total area placed under fire protection showed an increase of 71,435 acres over the figure of the preceding year and measured 5,44,286 acres at the end of 1336 F. The increase was mainly in the divisions of Karimnagar, Nizamabad and Medak of the Eastern Circle. The burnt area also increased from 8,995 to 13,918 acres, leaving 5,30,368 acres as actually protected. The total expenditure on fire protection amounted to Rs. 5,543 as compared with Rs. 4,490 in the preceding year, the cost varying between Rs. 3-7-2 per 100 acres in the Nalgonda division to 0-2-8 in the Aurangabad division.

43. The area of forest totally closed to grazing increased from 275 sq. miles to 293 sq. miles. The total area left open to grazing was almost the same as in the previous year and measured just under six million acres, while the area closed to grazing during the whole year rose from 1,76,026 acres in 1335 F. to 1,87,686 in 1336 F. Altogether 11.18 lakhs animals were allowed to graze and nearly all of them paid fees. The total revenue realized from grazing showed a decrease of Rs. 36,425 and amounted to Rs. 8,32,167 as compared with 8,68,592 in 1335 F. Of this, the forest officers collected Rs. 3,46,638 while the rest was collected by the Revenue officers.

44. Owing to untimely and inadequate rainfall in some of the divisions, regeneration from seed as well as from coppice was reported to be unsatisfactory, while in other divisions it was fair. Growth of teak shoots in coppice coupes was very vigorous in some divisions. In the Khammam division, regeneration from yeppa (*Hardwickia binata*) seed was abundant in the *Sulahnagar* areas clear felled for cultivation, the more so on cleared lines and in open and broken grounds. Artificial regeneration was undertaken in 4 divisions of the Eastern Circle and in 3 divisions of the Western Circle. The results of broadcast sowing and dibbling in Katrepalli a series of Mulug range in the Hanamkonda division was satisfactory, while in the divisions of Karimnagar, Nalgonda and Gulburga the results of artificial regeneration were almost a failure for want of rains at the end of the season. Fifty per cent, of total teak seeds

dibbled in the Nanded division has survived. In the Mahbubnagar division about 2,000 plants of Narlinga and other species were raised in nursery beds for transplantation during the monsoon of next season. By way of experiment, seeds of eucalyptus and sandal-wood were sown in the office compound of the Divisional forest Officer at Nanded. The germination was good and the seedlings were reported to be doing well.

45. The total area systematically exploited decreased from 32,187 acres in 1335 F. to 29,607 acres in 1336 F. Details of areas worked under different methods during the two years are compared below :—

Particulars	1335 F.	1336 F.
	Acres	Acres
Under simple coppice	8,136	8,346
Under coppice with standards	22,931	20,839
Under improvements or selection fellings	1,100	410
Clear-fellings with artificial regeneration.	20	12
Total ..	32,187	29,607

The removal on permits of small timber, etc., for agricultural requirements, is gradually decreasing year by year in almost all the divisions in proportion to expansion of systematic fellings introduced in protected forests. Like last year lac was cultivated in the divisions of Nirmal, Medak, Hanamkonda and Karimnagar and the total yield amounted to 389 maunds which fetched about ten thousand rupees. During the year the crop of wild tusser worms in the forest blocks of Tedeharla, Mahadevpur and Singaram was reported to be a bumper one, the number of cocoons collected by the department as Government share from the local tusser cultivators being over one and a half lakhs. As usual, in almost all the divisions head-loads of firewood and thorny bushes were allowed to be removed free of charge for agricultural and domestic requirements from open forests.

46. Receipts from the sale of timber and fuel amounted to Rs. 5,01,537 as compared with Rs. 6,79,027 in 1335 F. thus showing a decrease of Rs. 1,77,490. The whole of the decrease which was confined to the divisions of the Eastern Circle with the exception of the Nalgonda division, was accounted for by a fall in the sale price of timber in some divisions and non-recovery of sale-proceeds of coupes in other divisions. The revenue from " Minor Forest produce " increased from Rs. 10,44,944 in 1335 F. to Rs. 10,66,487 in 1336 F. These figures include grazing cess collected by the Revenue authorities. There was a decrease in the revenue of other minor produce such as bamboos and fruits, while the sale of bark and leaves fetched an increased revenue of about half a lakh over the figure of the preceding year which amounted roughly to Rs. 80,000.

47. There was a decrease in receipts as well as in expenditure, the former fell from Rs. 19,49,086 to Rs. 17,65,319 and the latter from Rs. 8,53,656 to Rs. 8,27,603. The percentage of expenditure to revenue was 47 against 44 in 1335 F. The above receipt figures include the revenue collected by the Revenue officers which amounted to 6-60 lakhs as compared with 7 lakhs in 1335 F. The total outstanding revenue, including the arrears of previous years, amounted to Rs. 1,91,141 and of this Rs. 2,830 were written off as irrecoverable and Rs. 34,496 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,53,815 at the close of 1336 F. The highest percentage of recovery (45) was in the divisions of Nizamabad and Gulbarga and the least (5) in the Nalgonda division, while in other divisions the percentage varied between 38 and 6. The divisions that had recovered more than 25 per cent, of the outstandings were Nanded, Mahbubnagar, Hanamkonda and Medak.

SECTION VI.

Customs,

48. Raja Inderkaran Bahadur continued to work as Customs Commissioner up to 29th Bahman 1336F. when he was succeeded by Mr. Rustomji Faridoonji.

Control.

49. Including the income derived from Octroi duty amounting to Rs. 8,49,791 as against Rs. 3,16,107 in 1335 F. the total customs revenue of Diwani and Sarf-i-Khas aggregated Rs. 1,38,03,092 during the year as against Rs. 1,55,22,784 in 1335 F., showing a fall of Rs. 17,19,692 or 11 '08 per cent. Out of this, the Diwani revenue was Rs. 1,11,77,138 as compared with Rs. 1,28,80,792 in 1335 F. Adding 25 per cent, contribution of Sarf-i-Khas out of the receipts of Hyderabad and Secunderabad custom-houses and Sarf-i-Khas nakas, the total Diwani revenue amounted to Rs. 1,18,33,626 as against Rs. 1,35,41,290 in the preceding year. The fall in the customs revenue was reported to be due to the unfavourable character of the season which adversely affected the principal products of the State and the purchasing capacity of the people.

Revenue.

50. The general rate of duty is 5 per cent, *ad valorem* for both exports and imports, and an idea of the principal sources of customs revenue can be obtained from the figures showing the value of principal exports and imports given in para. 182 of the report. The following statement will show the altered duty on some of the exports:—

Commodities				PER PALLA OF 120 SEERS					
				Old rates			New rates		
				Rs.	A.	p.	Rs.	A.	p.
Linseed	..	..	..	0	12	0	1	4	0
Pulses (Lakh)	..	..	..	0	8	0	0	12	0
Urad	..	..	..	0	8	0	0	12	0
Loba	..	..	..	0	8	0	0	12	0
Jawar flour	..	..	..	0	8	0	0	11	
Bones	..	..	..	..5 per cent.			0	2	
				<i>ad valorem</i>					

51. The total value of articles imported and exported duty free increased from Rs. 1,10,84,400 in 1335 F. to Rs. 1,38,85,800 in 1336 F., while the duty lost on the total value of goods (Rs. 55,50,751) passed dutyfree in favour of Government officials and the mint and mines and mills and factories was Rs. 2,52,999 as against Rs. 48,366 in the preceding year.

Duty free merchandise and exemption.

52. The total cost of the department was Rs. 15,52,256 as compared with Rs. 15,68,735 in 1335 F.

Cost of the department.

SECTION VII.

Wards' Estates.

53. The Court of Wards remained in the immediate charge of Moulvi Ghulam Ghouse Khan Saheb as Nazim working under the orders of the Secretary and Director-General of Revenue.

Control.

54. The total number of Wards' Estates at the end of 1335 F. was 93. During the year 6 new estates were added and 10 were released, leaving 89 estates at the end of 1336 F. Of these, 66 were under the regular management of the Court, 9 were under temporary control and 14 were managed through Honorary Superintendents-

Number of estates.

55. **The** gross Jamabandi demand of the estates which rose by Rs. 2,69,902 amounted to Rs. 46,30,440. According to the revised figures of Accountant-General the opening balance at the commencement of 1335 F. amounted to Rs. 36,71,926 and the total collections for 1336 F. aggregated Rs. 43,79,626. Thus, the total amount at the disposal of the Court was Rs. 80,51,552. Out of this, an expenditure of Rs. 43,45,925 was incurred, leaving a balance of Rs. 37,05,627 at the close of 1336 F.

56. The opening balance of fees and management charges at the beginning of 1336 F. amounted to Rs. 86,353. Receipts during the year totalled Rs. 4,08,136 against which an expenditure of Rs. 3,22,396 was incurred, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,72,093 to the credit of the Court of Wards at the end of 1336 F. The percentage of expenditure to the total income was 65·19.

57. Rs. 66,559 were spent on buildings and irrigation sources as against Rs. 40,095 in 1335 F.

58. Out of 893 villages, 449 were surveyed and settled and the reports of 59 villages were pending disposal, leaving 385 villages unsettled at the end of 1336 F. Rs. 18,018 were spent on survey operations as against 10,346 in the preceding year.

59. There were altogether 139 wards (boys 104 and girls 35) under the guardianship of the Court. Of these, 12 boys were reading in the Jagirdars' School, 24 boys attended Government institutions and 27 boys and 15 girls attended private and religious institutions; the remaining wards were either too young or too old for education and some were insane.

60. In obedience to His Exalted Highness' commands the three estates of (1) Nawab Etasamul Mulk Bahadur (2) Nawab Shahzor Jung Bahadur and (3) Nawab Ruknul Mulk Bahadur which had been originally under the supervision of the Court of Wards were placed in 1330 F. under a special and independent Nazim, Moulvi Mubarizuddeen Khan Saheb, working directly under the orders of the Secretary and Director-General of Revenue. The cash balance of these estates at the end of 1335 F., was Rs. 3,12,790. The gross Jamabandi demand rose from Rs. 2,30,481 to Rs. 2,32,039 in 1336 F. During the year the total receipts realized amounted to Rs. 2,84,721, making a total of Rs. 5,97,511. Out of this, Rs. 1,92,473 were spent, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,05,038 at the end of 1336 F. During the period of seven years about 63 per cent, of the total liabilities (Rs. 13,05,261) of these estates were paid off and the balance is against the estate of Nawab Ruknul Mulk Bahadur.

SECTION VIII.

Well Irrigation.

61. There was again a fall in the total number of new wells sunk (400 against 593 in 1335 F. and 871 in 1334 F.). The largest number of wells (196) was sunk in the Karimnagar district, while Aurangabad and Mahbubnagar districts had only one each. No wells were sunk in the districts of Bidar, Bir, Gulbarga, Osmanabad and Nalgonda. The total area irrigated under these wells was 602 acres as compared with 1,169 acres in the preceding year.

The average cost of each well according to the local conditions varied from Rs. 925 in Nanded district to Rs. 39 in Karimnagar district. The following statement shows the figures of each district separately during 1335 F. and 1336 F.

District	1835 F.				1336 F.			
	Number of wells	Total Expenditure	Average Expenditure per well	Area cultivated in acres	Number of wells	Total Expenditure	Average Expenditure per well	Area cultivated in acres
<i>Mahrattwara.</i>								
Aurangabad ..	..	..	..	..	1	400	400	1
Bir ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parbhani ..	10	9,500	950	1	80	18,939	467	87
Nanded ..	..	..	..	..	2	1,850	925	..
Gulbarga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raichur ..	..	..	..	..	2	325	162	1
Osmanabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bidar ..	2	625	312	6	..	..	..	..
Total for Mahrattwara ..	12	10,125	844	7	85	16,514	472	39
<i>Telingana.</i>								
Medak ..	..	..	..	..	2	450	225	3
Nizamabad ..	7	750	107	11	14	3,494	250	13
Mahbulmagar ..	..	..	..	..	1	400	400	13
Nalgonda ..	21	3,350	160	46	..	..	..	..
Warangal ..	48	5,250	109	103	189	6,580	47	283
Karimnagar ..	502	11,440	23	992	196	7,662	39	283
Adilabad ..	3	325	108	10	13	1,475	113	18
Total for Telingana ..	581	21,121	36	1,162	365	20,061	55	563
Grand Total...	593	1,246	58	1,169	400	36,575	91	602

CHAPTER III.

Protection-

SECTION I.

Legislative Council.

62. Rai Baijnath M.A., L.L.B., was in charge of the Legislative Department during the year under report.
Control.

63. There was no change in the constitution of the Legislative Council during the year.
Constitution.

64. Two Council and 59 select committee meetings were held as against one and 83 respectively in the preceding year. The Council passed the following Acts :—
Acts.

(1) *Transfer of Property Act*:—There was no law in force regarding transfer of property in His Exalted Highness' Dominions. The Courts in these dominions had therefore to decide cases after considering the law of British India and the orders contained in the Mohamedan Law, Consequently the courts were greatly handicapped in their working for want of a definite guidance. It was therefore considered necessary to pass a complete law relating to transfer of property.

(2) *Civil Procedure Code Amendment*:—Under the Civil Procedure Code the patta lands which paid revenue to the Government had the facility of decrees against patta lands being executed through the Revenue Authorities. Patta lands situated within Jagir jurisdiction were dealt with by the ordinary civil courts. It was found by experience that the tenants of jagirdars did not enjoy the same privileges as the *Khalsa* tenants and the code was therefore amended to extend the same privilege to them as well.

65. The following bills were pending before the Council at the close of 1336 F. :—
Bills.

- (i) A Bill relating to the Municipal Act.
- (ii) A Bill relating to the Archaeological Department Act.
- (iii) A Bill to amend the Postal Act.
- (iv) A Bill relating to the High Court Act.
- (v) A Bill relating to the Lunatic Asylum Act.
- (vi) A Bill relating to the Surra Act.
- (vii) A Bill regarding the Factories Act.
- (viii) A Bill to amend the Legal Practitioner's Act.
- (ix) A Bill regarding Rules relating to stray animals.
- (x) A Bill regarding the Electricity Act.

66. The total cost of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 88,078 as against Rs. 74,057 in the previous year.
Cost.

SECTION II.

Civil Justice.

67. As before, the High Court consists of one Chief Justice and 6
 Jurisdiction. Puisne Judges. Nawab Mirza Yar Jung Bahadur continued as Chief Justice, Nawab Ziya Yar Jung Bahadur and Pandit Keshave Rao having retired on pension, were respectively succeeded by Nawab Akber Yar Jung Bahadur and Pandit Gira Rao as Puisne Judges.

68. The permanent Civil Judicial Staff subordinate to the High Court
 Judicial staff. consisted of 6 Sessions Judges, 25 District Judges and 102 Subordinate Judges. In addition to these, there was one honorary judge. During the year one Munsiffs Court was brought under reduction and the civil powers were taken back from one of the Tahsildars of the Sarf-i-Khas Ilaqa. Thus, the total number of judicial officers exercising civil powers was reduced from 136 in 1335 F. to 131 in 1336 F.

Original Jurisdiction.

69. The total number of civil suits instituted during the year was
 Original suits instituted. 22,172 as compared with 23,181 in 1335 F. and 25,827 in 1334 F., showing a fall of 4.5 per cent. The following table shows the number of suits instituted at each of the various courts as compared with the figures of the two previous years ;—

Courts					1336 F.	1335 F.	1334 F.
High Court	..	..	..	..	25	32	41
Divisional Courts	..	..	..	..	00	71	71
District Courts	..	..	..	..	2,265	2,265	2,100
City Courts	..	..	..	..	2,077	2,135	2,281
Munsiffs' Courts	..	..	..	..	17,726	18,650	21,311
Tahsil Courts	..	..	..	..	19	28	23
Total ..					22,172	23,181	25,827

It will be clear from the above that there has been a steady decrease in all the courts. Out of 22,172 suits instituted, 13,287 were for money or movables, 343 were rent suits, 5,353 for immovables and 3,189 title and other suits. The value of suits instituted which was less than what it was in 1335 F. by Its. 18,66,171 amounted to Rs. 1,11,55,094. The money suits were, as usual, highest in the Munsiffs Courts and lowest in Tahsil Courts, viz., 10,543 and 17, respectively.

70. The following table shows that the majority of suits instituted
 Nature of suits. were under Rs. 500 in value :—

Particulars				Suits instituted in 1886 F.	Suits instituted in 1385 F.
Not exceeding	..	Rs. 10	..	92	119
		50	..	2,179	2,150
		100	..	8,658	8,728
		500	..	9,872	10,288
Exceeding Rs. 500 or value not stated	..	..	..	6,876	6,906
Total ..				22,172	28,181

71. The number of suits instituted during the year (22,172), added to the number pending from the last year (13,986) and to the number instituted otherwise (3,631) gives a total of 39,789 suits for disposal as compared with 41,384 suits in 1335 F. The number of suits disposed of was 27,925, showing an increase of 527 over the figure of the preceding year. The following table shows the disposal of contested and uncontested suits in various courts in 1335 F. and 1336 F. :—

Particulars		Cases for disposal	CASES DISPOSED OF			Pending at the end of the year	Percentage of disposal	Average DURATION	
			Contested	Un-contested	Total			Contested	Un-contested
High Court	1835 F. ..	101	5	86	41	60	40.5	891	271
	1330 F. ..	100	10	28	88	71	84.8	614	802
Divisional Courts	1335 F. ..	207	22	58	80	217	26.9	554	841
	1336 F. ..	815	38	76	114	201	36.1	682	678
District Courts	1335 F. ..	4,822	694	1,736	2,480	2,392	50.8	875	200
	1836 F. ..	5,171	1,183	2,071	8,254	1,917	62.9	572	808
City Courts	1335 F. ..	4,333	747	2,052	2,799	1,534	64.5	303	177
	1336 F. ..	4,207	904	1,817	2,721	1,486	64.6	404	181
Munsif Courts	1335 F. ..	31,791	5,919	16,102	22,021	9,770	69.2	801	183
	1836 F. ..	29,052	6,728	15,048	21,776	8,176	72.7	816	144
Tahsil Courts	1885 F. ..	40	1	26	27	18	67.5	412	152
	1336 F. ..	35	..	22	22	13	62.8	..	152
Total	1335 F. ..	41,384	7,888	20,010	27,398	13,986	66.2	309	144
	1336 F. ..	89,789	8,863	19,062	27,925	11,864	70.2	360	167

It will be seen from the above statement that, as compared with 1335 F., the total percentage of decided cases showed an increase of 4 per cent. With the exception of the High Court and Tahsil Courts there was an increase in the percentage of cases decided by all other courts. Altogether 11,864 suits were pending at the close of 1336 F., as against 13,986 in 1335 F., and of these, 2,494 were more than a year old, showing a decrease of 606 against the figure of the preceding year. Of the cases pending for more than a year 1,356 were in Munsifs Courts, 543 in District Courts, 436 in the City Courts, 125 in Divisional Courts and 32 in the High Court. As regards the average duration of suits, it will be seen that there was an increase in all kinds of courts in contested and uncontested cases. With reference to the increase in the duration of suits the Chief Justice observes in his departmental report that he is preparing a scheme for the investigation of the causes that have led to an increase in the duration of suits

72. The following table gives the details of the total contested and uncontested cases disposed of in 1335 F. and in 1336 F., and of their percentage with reference to the total suits decided:—

Particulars	CONTESTED						UNCONTESTED						Total
	For plaintiff	For defendant	Total	Transferred to other courts	Rejected and returned	Dismissed for default	Withdrawn	Returned for amendment	Compromised	Decreed on confession	Decreed ex parte	Dismissed ex parte	
Number of suits	6,074	2,789	8,863	350	166	3,895	1,658	205	8,748	4,017	8,680	025	10,062
Percentage with reference to the total number of cases, disposed of (27,925) in 1336 F. . .	21·8	9·0	81·7	1·8	·6	12·2	5·9	·7	13·4	17·6	13·8	3·3	68·3
Number of suits	4,887	2,501	7,388	864	120	8,598	1,820	97	4,151	5,115	8,897	830	20,010
Percentage with reference to the total number of cases disposed of (27,398) in 1335 F. . .	17·7	8·0	25·7	24	·3	14·0	6·9	·2	14·8	19·4	13·0	8·1	74·3

73. The total number of applications for execution of decrees pending at the end of 1335 F., was 9,805 and 17,617 fresh applications were received during the year, making a total of 27,422 as compared with 27,109 in 1385 F. Full satisfaction was obtained in 3,927 and partial satisfaction in 2,650 cases. In 9,867 cases the proceedings were returned as wholly infructuous and 1,577 were transferred to other courts, while 9,401 remained pending at the close of the year. The total amount realized in courts was Rs. 10,05,284 as against Rs. 13,09,551 in the previous year. Coercive measures employed were:—arrest and imprisonment of judgment debtors in 66 and 23 cases, respectively sale of movable property in 603 cases, of immovable in 441 cases and attachment of property followed by its release in 1,135 cases. Possession of immovable property was given in 1,177 cases of which the largest number was, as usual in the Munsifs courts (973). The cases in which possession of movable property was given numbered 28.

74. Altogether 14,875 cases of a judicial nature other than suits and execution of proceedings, were instituted, 11,319 were disposed of and 3,556 were left pending. Of the cases disposed of, 407 were compromised or decreed on confession of claim 1,666 were decided *ex parte* and 2,776 were contested. Of the pending cases 502 were more than a year old.

75. Including the arrears the total number of cases for disposal was almost the same as in the preceding year viz 2,240 and of these 1,799 were disposed of as compared with 1,783 in 1335 F. Eighty one per cent, of the total fresh cases (1,785) were in the City Courts and the rest in the District and the Taluk courts.

Appellate Jurisdiction.

76. The following table gives the number of appeals disposed of by the various courts with average duration of suits and percentage of disposals in 1335 F. and 1336 F. —

Particulars		Pending at the close of the last year	Original institutions	Total number of appeals for disposal	Total number of appeals disposed of	Pending at the end of the year	Percentage of the appeals disposed of	Average duration
High Court	1335 F.	1,217	1,062	2,270	640	1,630	28.0	416
	1330 F.	1,639	1,076	2,715	008	2,047	24.6	478
City Courts	1335 F.	83	154	237	181	56	76.3	202
	1330 F.	56	148	204	102	42	79.4	194
Divisional Courts	1335 F.	1,778	1,918	3,776	1,816	1,060	48.0	318
	1330 F.	1,960	2,039	3,099	2,315	1,684	57.8	366
District Courts	1335 F.	1,327	3,552	4,879	3,218	1,661	65.9	146
	1330 F.	1,661	8,624	5,285	3,704	1,521	71.2	193
Total	1335 F.	4,405	6,700	11,171	5,855	5,316	52.4	231
	1330 F.	5,316	0,887	12,203	6,909	5,294	56.6	279

The above statement will show that, as compared with the preceding year, there was an increase in the total number of appeals received for disposal and in the percentage of decided cases in different grades of courts except the High Court where the percentage of decided cases fell from 28 to 24.6. The highest number of appeals were, as before, decided by the District Courts. The average duration of appeals increased in all kinds of courts except the City Courts where it fell from 202 days to 194 days. The total number of appeals pending at the end of 1336 F., was 5,294 as compared with 5,316 in 1335 F.

77. At the end of 1335 F. 1,425 appeals were pending before the civil courts in the dominions. Fresh appeals numbering 4,278 were received during the year, making a total of 5,703 and of these, 3,987 were decided, leaving 1,716 pending at the end of the year. The percentage of appeals decided to the total number received for disposal was 69.9 or 1.3 per cent, less than the figure of the previous year. The highest number of appeals for disposal was, as usual, in the High Court (3,069) and the lowest in the City Courts (138), the percentage of appeals decided by the former being 72.4 and the latter 89.8. The percentage of disposal was 67.8 in the Divisional Courts and 63.5 in the District Courts. There was a rise in the average duration of appeals in all grades of courts except the City Courts where it fell from 98 to 55 days. The following table gives the details about the working of the various grades of courts in 1335 F. and 1336 F.: —

Particulars		Pending at the close of the last year	Original institutions	Total number of appeals for disposal	Total number of appeals disposed of	Pending at the end of the year	Percentage of the appeals disposed of	Average duration
High Court	1335 F.	583	2,166	2,749	2,023	726	73.5	69
	1330 F.	726	2,313	8,069	2,223	846	72.4	90
City Courts	1335 F.	32	90	128	104	24	81.2	98
	1330 F.	24	114	138	124	14	89.8	35
Divisional Courts	1335 F.	383	742	1,125	737	388	65.5	174
	1330 F.	388	842	1,230	835	395	67.8	178
District Courts	1335 F.	235	720	955	668	287	69.9	110
	1330 F.	287	079	1,266	805	461	63.5	122
Total	1335 F.	1,288	3,724	4,957	8,532	1,425	71.2	100
	1330 F.	1,425	4,278	5,703	8,987	1,716	69.9	114

78. The total receipts of the civil courts, as compared with the preceding year, increased by Rs. 2,45,229 and amounted to Rs. 13,36,098. Of this amount, Rs. 9,55,588 were from sale of stamps, Rs. 1,51,988 from process service stamps and Rs. 93,278 were on account of fines, and the miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 1,85,299

79. The number of Civil Judges remained the same as before, viz., 59. Altogether there were 5,996 civil cases for disposal as against 5,834 in 1335 F. Of these, 3,819 were disposed of and 2,177 remained pending at the the end of 1886 F. the corresponding figures for 1335 F., being 3,579 and 2,255, respectively. The number of cases pending for more than a year old fell from 571 in 1335 F. to 457 in 1336 F. The miscellaneous civil proceedings for disposal numbered 2,254 and of these 1,634 were disposed of, leaving 620 pending at the end of the year. Including arrears the total number of appeals for disposal was 687 as compared with 607 in 1335 F., and 76 per cent, of these appeals were disposed of as against 73 per cent, in the previous year. The number of miscellaneous appeals for disposal was 274 and of these 234 were disposed of, leaving 40 pending at the close of the year ; the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 215,172, and 43, respectively. The average durations of Regular and Miscellaneous appeals were 171 days and 88 days, respectively. The total receipts realized by these courts increased from Rs. 90,721 in 1835 F. to Rs. 1,17,651 in 1836 F.

SECTION III.

Criminal Justice.

80. Including the original side of the High Court which acts as Sessions Court for the City of Hyderabad there were 7 Sessions Judges. The Magisterial staff of the dominions at the close of the year consisted of 145 stipendiary and 5 honorary magistrates : the corresponding figures of the preceding year being 147 and 3, respectively.

81. As compared with the preceding year the total criminal offences reported during the year showed an increase of 7,467 or 15 per cent, and numbered 56,935. And of these, 41,889 were offences under the Penal Code, while 15,046 were under special or local laws. These figures exceed those of 1335 F. by 4,561 and 2,906, respectively.

Original Jurisdiction.

82. The number of criminal offences instituted was 15 per cent, more than that in 1335 F. Including the arrears, the number of cases for disposal was 36,001, showing an increase of 4,812. Of these, 33,405 were disposed of, leaving 2,596 cases pending at the close of the year. Of the total number of persons under trial (82,566 against 78,154 in 1335 F.) 72,491 were tried with the result that 18,298 were convicted, 50,320 acquitted or discharged, 411 released on production of security for good behaviour and 3,467 were accounted for otherwise, i.e., by transfer to other courts, death, or escapes, etc., The percentage of conviction rose from 21 to 25. The average duration of cases in all courts fell from 40 days to 88 days. The following table gives the details of cases and the persons implicated in different grades of courts in 1335 F. and 1886 F. :—

Particulars	NUMBER OF CASES						PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE DISPOSED OF					Persons remaining under trial at the end of 1886 E.	
	Pending at the end of the last year	Cases instituted during the year	Total cases for disposal	Total cases disposed of	Pending at the end of the year	Average duration	Number of persons under trial	Details of persons tried					
								Convicted	Acquitted or Discharged	Released on production of security for good behaviour	Disposed of otherwise		
High Court ..	8	14	17	12	5	88	51	82	2	3	..	27	19
	5	12	17	8	9	206	66	81	2	1	..	28	35
Sessions Courts ..	73	160	233	135	98	170	657	368	..	239	..	129	289
	98	180	278	210	68	189	726	507	133	299	1	74	219
City Criminal Courts	82	12,842	12,424	12,877	47	2	13,279	13,186	11,658	1,447	36	45	93
	47	15,725	15,772	15,720	52	3	16,761	16,672	14,900	1,706	32	34	89
District Courts ..	443	1,787	2,230	1,825	405	102	11,868	9,295	850	7,815	10	1,120	2,073
	405	1,864	2,269	1,895	374	94	10,298	8,891	511	7,101	22	757	1,902
Munsiffa Courts ..	2,127	14,027	16,154	13,893	2,261	63	51,085	42,728	2,128	37,923	214	2,433	8,357
	2,261	14,722	16,988	14,992	1,991	64	52,507	45,040	2,663	39,715	332	2,357	7,467
Sub-Divisional Magistrates Courts ..	57	222	279	245	34	68	732	612	58	510	..	38	120
	34	256	290	220	70	96	962	750	70	581	24	75	212
Tahsil Courts ..	40	312	352	314	38	50	982	826	52	729	..	45	156
	38	354	392	360	32	89	1,251	1,130	41	947	..	142	121
Total	2,825	28,864	31,689	28,801	2,883	40	78,154	67,047	14,248	48,672	290	3,837	11,107
	2,888	33,113	36,001	33,405	2,596	88	82,566	72,491	18,293	50,320	411	3,467	10,075

It will be seen from the above statement that the highest number of cases were instituted in the City Criminal Courts and the Munsiffs' Courts came next in that order. Eight out of 17 cases were disposed of by the High Court and 210 out of 278 cases by the Sessions Courts. The average duration of cases increased in all grades of courts except in the District Courts where it fell from 102 days to 94 days.

83. The sentences passed on the persons convicted in 1835 F. and 1336 F. were as follows : —
Punishment*.

<i>Kind of Punishment</i>		1835 F.	1336 F.
Death (sentence not confirmed)..	..	1	10
Transportation for life	..	10	32
Rigorous Imprisonment	..	1,425	1,500
Simple Imprisonment	..	260	329
Solitary confinement	..	82	51
Fine ..	..	13,030	16,354
Whipping	..	23	30

Sentences of imprisonment passed in 1335 F. and 1336 F. for the following terms not exceeding : —

		1335 F.	1336 F.
15 days ..	..	561	536
6 months	..	965	1,201
2 years ..	..	462	414
7 years ..	..	54	96
Exceeding 7 years	..	7	48

The fines imposed amounted in all to Rs. 1,49,310, showing an increase of Rs. 76,202 over the figure of 1335 F., of which only 32 per cent, was realized as compared with 33 per cent, in the previous year. The compensation awarded to complainants during the year out of the fines Realised was Rs. 1,688.

84. The total number of proceedings for disposal was 26,831 and of these, 20,952 were completed and 5,879 remained pending : the corresponding figures for the preceding year were 24,481, 18,870 and 5,611, respectively. Out of 19,931 persons under trial 15,650 were tried and only 1,276 were convicted, no fewer than 14,374 being acquitted or discharged. During the previous year there were 1,062 convicts and 11,190 acquittals.

85. The number of witnesses in attendance before the criminal courts rose from 52,520 in 1335 F. to 58,057 in 1336 F. and of these, 44,973 were examined and 13,084 discharged without examination. The amount paid to witnesses on account of the expenses incurred in attending the courts was Rs. 53,113 as compared with Rs. 44,477 in 1335 Fasli.

Appellate and Revisional Jurisdiction.

86. The number of appeals pending before the High Court at the end of 1335 F. was 333. During the year 296 appeals were preferred and 355 decided, while 274 remained pending at the close of the year. In 61 per cent, of the cases, the orders of the lower courts were upheld, in 28 per cent, they were reversed, and in 5 per cent, they were modified, while in 6 per cent, of cases they were returned for further enquiry. The sentences were confirmed in the case of 215 appellants, reduced or altered in that of 13, while the convictions of 97 were set aside. The sentences of two appellants were enhanced, while further enquiry was ordered in 18 cases. Besides, the appeals of 10 persons were dismissed either on summary trial or in default or on compromise. The revision and

confirmation cases before the High Court were almost the same as in 1835 F., viz., 1,588. Of these, 1,186 were disposed of, leaving 352 cases pending at the close of 1886 F. The average duration of appeals, revision and confirmation cases rose from 119 days to 232 days.

87. Including arrears the total number of appeals for disposal before the Sessions Court. the Sessions courts rose from 495 to 553. Altogether 415 appeals were decided, leaving 138 at the end of 1336 F. Revision and confirmation cases before the Sessions courts also increased from 541 in 1335 F. to 883 in 1336 F. and of these, 679 were disposed of, 204 having remained for disposal at the end of the year. In 62 per cent, of the appeal cases, the judgments of the lower courts were upheld, in 18 per cent, they were reversed, and in 16 per cent, they were modified, while in 4 per cent, of cases they were remanded for further enquiry. The number of persons whose appeals were decided by the Courts of Sessions was 415. The appeals of 5 were summarily dismissed, the sentences of 249 were confirmed, of 69 altered or reduced and of 74 reversed, while in the cases of 15 persons further enquiry was ordered. The average duration of cases fell from 108 days to 94 days.

88. The number of appeals, revision and confirmation cases before the courts of Magistrates' Courts was 1,831, showing an increase of 203 over the figure of the previous year, and of these, 1,601 were decided against 1,399 in 1335 F. In 39 per cent, of the cases, sentences of the lower courts were upheld, in 42 per cent, they were reversed, and in 13 per cent, they were modified, while in 6 per cent, of the cases further enquiry was ordered. Nine hundred and fifty-eight persons were concerned in these appeals. The appeals of 354 persons were altogether unsuccessful, of 28 were summarily dismissed and of 37 dismissed in default or on compromise. One hundred and eleven persons obtained a reduction or alteration and 399 a reversion of sentence. In the cases of 34 appellants a further enquiry was ordered. The average duration of appeals, revision and confirmation cases rose from 70 days to 77 days.

89. The receipts of the criminal courts decreased from Rs. 3,83,285 to Rs. 3,46,119. As compared with the previous year, there was a rise of Rs. 2,08,063 in the total receipts of both civil and criminal courts which amounted to Rs. 16,82,217 in 1336 F., while the total expenditure decreased from Rs. 21,02,021 to Rs. 20,87,807.

90. The total number of criminal cases for disposal before these courts was 3,032, showing an increase of 284 over the figure of 1335 F. Out of these, 2,616 were decided against 2,300 in 1335 F. The total number of persons under trial was 9,091 and of these 7,694 were tried, 487 were convicted, 6,787 acquitted or discharged, 16 were released on production of security for good behaviour and 404 were disposed of otherwise. The total number of witnesses examined during the year was 5,132 as against 4,619 in 1335 F. The average duration of cases decreased from 76 days to 72 days. The number of appeals, revision and confirmation cases before these courts decreased from 228 in 1335 F. to 211 in 1336 F. The cases actually disposed of were 190 or a decrease of 21 against the figure of 1335 F. The average duration of these cases rose from 72 days to 73 days. There was an increase in the total receipts and expenditure of civil and criminal courts, the former rising from Rs. 1,57,269 to Rs. 1,78,285 and the latter from Rs. 3,27,447 to Rs. 8,44,674.

SECTION IV.

City Police.

91. Mr. Venkatrama Reddy continued as Commissioner of Police throughout the year.

92. The sanctioned strength of the **City Police at the end of 1336 F.** was 3,434 officers and men as against 3,464 in 1335 F., thirty being reduced under orders of the Executive Council. Resignations rose from 23 to 30, while desertions fell from 264 to 207.

93. The number of literate officers and men in the police force rose from 544 to 796, an increase of 252 or 46 per cent. During the year 5 sub-inspectors and 21 constables joined the training school. In the final examination of constables 21 appeared and 19 passed.

94. Unlike 1335 F. no officer or man was punished judicially but the number of departmental punishments inflicted on men to enforce better discipline was 588 as compared with 392 in the preceding year. The number of dismissals decreased from 54 to 51. Altogether 46 officers and men as against 54 in 1335 F. received rewards in money in appreciation of their services and 237 as against 383 in 1335 F. received special promotions for good work.

95. The number of deaths among the members of the police force was almost the same as in 1335 F., viz., 62 or 1·8 percent.

96. As compared with 1335 F. there was a general rise in almost all classes of crimes. The total cognizable cases rose by 33 per cent, and numbered 1,482 as against 1,111. There was an increase in grave as well as in minor offences : from 132 to 178 in the former and from 511 to 657 in the latter. The total number of offences of miscellaneous nature was 647, showing an increase of 179 over the last year's figure. The offences committed under special and local laws numbered 827 as against 342 in 1335 F.

97. The percentage of detection increased from 85 to 88. Including arrears (75) the total number of cases for disposal in the courts was 1,316 and of these 1,214 or 92 per cent, were disposed of, leaving 102 cases pending in the courts at the end of 1336 F. Out of seven cases prosecuted for murder (including 3 new cases and 4 pending since 1335) 4 ended in conviction, 2 in acquittal and one was *sub-judice* at the close of 1336 F. The number of burglary cases tried was 4, of which one was convicted and 3 were acquitted or discharged.

98. The number of persons arrested in all cases dealt with by the police was 1,986 as compared with 1,437 in 1335 F. Of these, 77 were not sent up for trial. Of the remaining 1,909 persons 1,662 were tried (1,186 convicted or released on bail or on security for good conduct, 206 released on compromise and 270 acquitted or discharged) and 5 died or escaped during trial. At the end of 1336 F., 99 cases remained pending enquiry with the police and 143 pending trial with the magistrates. The percentage of persons convicted to those tried fell from 72 to 70.

99. Out of the cases reported by the police in 1336 F., property was stolen in 512 and recovered in 382 cases. The alleged value of property stolen was Rs. 65,374 and that of property recovered was Rs. 43,026 against Rs. 55,999 and Rs. 21,461, respectively, in the preceding year.

100. Eleven cases of suicide and 62 cases of accidental death were reported by the City Police in 1336 F., as against 13 and 57, respectively, in 1335 F. Of the accidental deaths 15 were caused by fire and 25 by drowning.

101. The total number of widows who received pensions increased from 140 in 1335 F., to 158 in 1336 F. The total amount standing to the credit of the Fund during the year was Rs. 45,204 of which Rs. 4,264 were spent, leaving a balance of Rs. 40,940 at the end of the year.

102. The total expenditure on account of City Police amounted to Rs. 7,98,765 as compared with Rs. 7,77,569 in 1335 F.

SECTION V.

District Police.

108. Nawab Mohamed Nawaz Jung Bahadur held charge of the department till 26th Azar when he was succeeded by Mr. (now Sir) F. C. Crawford who worked as Director-General of Police up to 5th Farwardi. Sir F. C. Crawford was succeeded by Mr. J. E. Armstrong, C.I.K., O.B.E., I. P., who remained in charge of the department up to the end of the year.

Control.

Sanctioned strength.

104. The sanctioned strength of the police force excluding the non-effectives but including the Criminal Investigation Department and the Police Training School was 1,507 officers and 9,613 constables and sawars. The total sanctioned strength of the mounted and the foot police was 389 and 10,227, respectively.

Education and training.

105. The percentage of men able to read and write was the same as in the preceding year, viz., 53. Two classes for advanced training (1) in prevention and detection and (2) in prosecution, were opened in the Police Training School, Hyderabad. Eighteen selected officers from the districts were deputed for the first of these classes and 9 for the second. Their session commenced in Sherwar 1336 F. The results produced by the Police Training School were highly satisfactory, the percentage of successful candidates at the final examination of officers and constables being 82 and 77, respectively. Twenty one out of 26 officers who appeared for the examination in 'First Aid to the Injured' were declared successful. At the close of the year there were 46 officers, 2 probationers and 129 constables in the ordinary classes of the school and 27 officers in the advanced classes. The total strength of Police and Sikh Orderly Boys School was 225 (165 police boys and 60 sikh boys). During the year 18 grown-up police boys were drafted into the police force as constables, and nine grown-up sikh boys were appointed to their hereditary posts. The results of the various class examinations were satisfactory, the percentage of successful students being 70 as compared with 60 in the previous year. Of the successful boys, 9 passed the Middle School examination. Six boys of the school joined the Head Constables' class of the Police Training School.

Punishments and rewards.

106. There was a fall in the number of punishments awarded to officers and men : it was 1,758 in 1336 F. as against 1,957 in 1335 F., and of these 26 were punished judicially and the rest departmentally. The number of officers and men who received rewards in appreciation of their services was 92 as against 139 in the preceding year and that of those who received promotion for good work was 268 as compared with 259 in 1335 F.

Health of the police force.

107. The percentage of mortality during the year was the same as in 1335 F., viz. 8.

Cognizable crime.

108. The cognizable crimes during the year increased by 12½ per cent, and numbered 4,970 as compared with 4,411 in 1335 F. The total number of grave crimes rose from 2,494 to 2,548. The minor offences (including miscellaneous cases) also showed an increase of 502 and numbered 2,422. As compared with the preceding year there was a rise of 12½ per cent, in the dacoity (36 against 18) and of 73 per cent, in robbery cases (122 against 71).

Detection and prevention of crime.

109. Out of 4,970 cases dealt with by the police 3,572 or 72 per cent, were traced as compared with 71 per cent, in the previous year. The total number of cases sent up by the police was 3,172 and the cases pending enquiry in the courts numbered 771, and of these, 3,211 were disposed of by the courts, the percentage of cases decided to those tried was 81 against 77 in 1335 F. The total number of cases convicted and compromised was 2,077 or 64 per cent. of the total cases decided.

110. The **number** of persons arrested in all cases dealt with by the police rose from 7,604 in 1835 F., to 9,196 in 1336 F. **ersons** in police cases. Out of these, 722 were not sent up **for** trial, leaving a balance of 8,474 persons of whom 7,298 were tried (2,488 convicted or released on bail or on security for good behaviour, 3,692 acquitted or discharged and 1,118 released on compromise) and 47 escaped or died during trial. At the end of the year the cases of 325 persons were pending enquiry with the police and 2,502 pending trial with the magistrates.

111. Property reported to have been stolen was less than the previous year by Its. 3,538 and amounted to Rs. 3,08,699 while the percentage of recovery rose from 31 to 33. **Property stolen and recovered.** The highest percentage of recovery (77) was in the Gulbarga district and the lowest (12) in the Medak district. The districts where more than 40 per cent, of the value of lost property was recovered were Nizamabad, Bir, Parbhani and Nanded.

112. As before, the Director-General of the Diwani police was also in charge of the Sarf-i-Khas police. The sanctioned strength of the police force was the same as last year viz., 1,775 officers and constables. The total expenditure incurred for the maintenance of this force was Rs. 2,71,441 as compared with Rs. 2,86,261 in 1335 F. Out of 769 true cases dealt with by the police 552 or 75 per cent, were traced. Including arrears the total number of cases for disposal before the courts was **510** and of these, 392 were disposed of, the percentage of cases decided to those of the tried being 76. The percentage of cases convicted and compromised to the total number of cases decided was 65. The total value of property reported to have been stolen was Rs. 44,504 and 47 per cent, of this was recovered. **Crime in Sarf-i-Khas Illaka.**

113. The police of the three paighas which had been under the control of the Director-General of police since 1324 F., was handed back to the Paigha authorities in Bahmon 1336 F. by command of His Exalted Highness with the result that these Jagirs, have become an asylum for some of the most dangerous criminals, and the worst offenders in the State, who carry on depredations in the neighbouring Diwani jurisdiction and in other jagirs, making it very difficult for the Diwani police to trace their whereabouts. The number of offences reported from the exempted jagirs was 211, as compared with 181 in 1335 F. and 190 in 1334 F. Out of this, 75 were traced and 65 *challaned*. The total number of cases tried by the courts was 158 and 70 per cent, of them were decided and 35 per cent, of the disposed of cases ended in conviction. The property reported to have been stolen valued at Rs. 27,868 and of this property worth Rs. 12,647 was recovered. **Crime in exempted jagirs.**

114. There was no change in the sanctioned strength of the department, viz., 50 officers and 170 men. The number of cases investigated by this branch increased from 211 in 1335 F., to 226 in 1336 F. Amongst the important cases dealt with by the department were those of murders, dacoities, Burglaries, and thefts. Out of 339 cases tried by the courts, 196 ended in conviction, 71 in acquittal and the rest remained pending in the courts. The number of persons tried was 633 of which 331 were convicted, 144 acquitted, and the rest were under trial at the end of the year. The value of property recovered was Rs. 9,900 as compared with Rs. 10,671 in 1835 F. **Criminal Investigation Department.**

There were 42 Wandering gangs of criminal tribes under Police surveillance as against 36 in 1335 F.

115. The total number of slips on record at the Bureau at the commencement of the year was 1,19,295 ; 2,126 were received during the year, thus making a total of 1,21,421. One hundred and five slips were destroyed in accordance with the rules in force and hence the actual number on record at the end of the **Finger Print Bureau.**

year was 1,21,316. The Bureau received 12,242 slips of persons concerned in criminal cases for trace and of these previous convictions were traced against 1,802 persons as compared with 1,480 in 1335 F. Besides, 4,208 slips were received from the British India and the previous convictions of 488 persons were traced. Thus, the total number of slips handled by the Bureau was 16,450 against 13,336 in 1335 F. The British Bureau traced 21 slips for Hyderabad.

116. There was an increase of 713 process under the head " Warrants " Warrants and summonses. served by the police and an increase of 5,294 under the head " Summonses " while summonses in civil cases showed a decrease of 66 and numbered 95.

117. The strength of the Sikh force was 730. There were 45 vacancies on account of deaths, resignations, dismissals, etc., and of these heirs were appointed to 33 posts.

The expenditure incurred on the Sikh force was Rs. 1,60,547 as compared with Rs. 1,51,915 in 1335 F.

118. During the year maintenance allowance was issued to 80 widows while the allowance of 78 widows was stopped. Thus, the total number of widows in receipt of allowance at the end of year was 1,002. The actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 44,117 as compared with Rs. 41,604 in 1835 F.

119. Altogether nine police buildings in districts were handed over to the police by the Public Works Department after completion. The total amount spent on construction, repairs and maintenance of police buildings was Rs. 2,18,160 as against Rs. 1,69,179 in 1335 F.

120. The accumulated funds of the Gurudwara Temple showed a slight increase of Rs. 585 and amounted to Rs. 2,85,973. Out of this sum, Rs. 1,99,698 were deposited in the Imperial Bank of India and the balance was in the Gurudwara Treasury. The interest accruing on deposit amounted to Rs. 10,851.

121. The funds in the Tuljapur Temple increased by Rs. 39,977 and amounted to Rs. 3,51,758. Of this, Rs. 3,43,505 were deposited in the Imperial Bank of India, yielding an annual interest of Rs. 12,627 and the balance of Rs. 8,253 was in the Temple Treasury.

122. The total number of deaths under this head fell from 4,927 to 4,748, showing a decrease of 179 deaths and about 50 per cent, of these deaths were due to drowning. The number of deaths by other accidents decreased by 115 and numbered 600. Deaths from snake bite also fell from 842 to 779, while deaths by wild beasts and by fire showed an increase of 31 and 93, respectively.

123. The total expenditure on the District Police Force was Rs. 37,90,993 as compared with Rs. 89,23,470 in 1335 F.

SECTION VI.

Jails.

124. Nawab Mohamed Nawaz Jung Bahadur held charge of the department till 27th Azur 1336 F., when he was succeeded by Sir F. C. Crawford who handed over charge on the 5th Farwardi to Mr. J. E. Armstrong, C.I.E., O.B.E., I. P., who remained in charge till the close of the year.

125. As before, there were 3 Central Jails, 13 District Jails and one Reformatory.

126. There were at the commencement of the year 1,080 convicted and 657 under-trial prisoners. During the year 2,152 convicted and 5,478 under-trial prisoners were admitted. The total strength of prisoners was thus 9,317. Out of these, 3,972 were confined in different Central Jails. The Jail at Hyderabad is the largest where 1,892 were incarcerated during the year. The total number of convicted and under-trial prisoners discharged from all causes was 1,950 and 5,466, respectively, leaving at the close of the year 1,232 convicted and 669 under-trial prisoners or a total of 1,901 as compared with 1,687 in 1335 F. The decrease in the daily average of under-trial prisoners from 743 to 705 and the increase in the daily average of population of convicts from 997 to 1,044 was said to be attributed to the greater expedition employed by magistrates in disposal of cases. The daily average strength of prisoners thus rose from 1,740 in 1335 F. to 1,748 in 1336 F.

127. Out of the 2,152 convicts admitted during the year, 1,144 were Hindus, 432 Mohamadans and the rest belonged to other denominations. The largest number of convicts was between the ages 16 and 40. The majority of convicts or 91 per cent, were illiterate as compared with 88 per cent, in the preceding year. The total number of prisoners who had previous conviction was 358 as compared with 411 in 1335 F. Altogether 7 civil prisoners were admitted during the year, the cost of their up-keep being recovered from the courts concerned. The number of juvenile offenders rose from 16 to 35. Out of these, only two were sent to the Reformatory at Aurungabad ; while the remaining underwent their sentences on account of shortness of their term. The total female convicts admitted during the year rose from 55 to 80 and 66 of them were married women. Of the total male convicts admitted (2,072), 50 per cent, were labourers, 32 per cent, agriculturists and the rest were Government and private servants, mechanics, artisans and traders. It will thus be observed that the labouring class returned the majority of criminals, while the proportion of agriculturists, who form the bulk of population, is comparatively low. Three hundred and ninety one out of 2,152 convicts were sentenced to simple imprisonment and the remaining 1,761 to rigorous imprisonment. No sentence of death was passed during the year.

128. There were 20 escapes during the year as against 11 of the previous year, 7 being convicts and 13 under-trials. During the year 6 convicts and 9 under-trials were captured and the rest were at large at the end of 1336 F.

129. The Reformatory had 7 boys at the end of 1335 F. During the year 4 boys were received, making 11 in all. Of these, one was released on the expiration of his term of sentence and 2 were transferred to the Hyderabad Central Jail, leaving 8 boys in the Reformatory when the year closed. The daily average strength of the institution was almost the same as in 1335 F. viz.) 8. The total cash earnings of the boys increased from Rs. 655 in 1335 F. to 781 in 1336 F. Besides technical training, the boys were taught to read and write.

130. The number of jail offences recorded and punishments inflicted was 169 as compared with 198 in the previous year. The punishments inflicted consisted of solitary confinements, solitary confinements with penal diet, corporal punishment and other punishments. Besides, 30 convict officers and 106 Barkandaz jawans were also punished during the year. As a result of the working of the remission system 169 convicts were released. The number of convicts set free under the Royal Command was 36. Religious and moral instruction continued to be imparted in the Central Jails. Literary instruction was also imparted up to the standard of the Lower Secondary Classes. One hundred and twenty six prisoners against 99 of the previous year received education through Urdu, Marathi, Telugu and Canarese. Moral and religious training was given to 50 muslims.

181. The total number of admissions to the jail hospitals during the year was 11,088 as compared with 15,281 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 4,198 which sufficiently indicates that the health of the prisoners in general was good. The number of deaths increased from 30 to 38 and of these 20 deaths occurred at the Hyderabad Central Jail and the remaining were in the District Jails. The causes of death were returned as dysentery, cholera and malarial fevers. The cost per head of jail population on account of medical establishment decreased from Rs. 20-9-1 in 1335 F., to Rs. 13-3-7 in 1336 F. and this fall was said to be due to the abolition of the post of Civil Surgeon, Hyderabad Central Jail and to the reduction of the staff consequent upon the conversion of the Aurangabad Central Jail into a District Jail.

132. The total cash earnings of the convicts decreased from Rs. 1,83,676. to Rs. 1,63,741 and the average number from whom labour was obtained was 896 as compared with 807 in the previous year. The daily average workers in the factory rose from 248 to 260, while the average cash earnings per head fell from Rs. 740-10-0 to Rs. 629-12-4. The gross expenditure of the Jail Department was Rs. 4,71,918 and the net cost after deducting the cash income from the gross was only Rs. 3,08,177 as compared with Rs. 3,40,036. Thus, the net average cost of each prisoner fell from Rs. 198-12-8 to Rs. 176-12-5.

SECTION VII.

Registration.

133. Moulvi Mir Faiz-ul-Rahman Saheb continued as Inspector-General of Stamps to the end of Farwardi 1336 F., and Moulvi Mohamed Yusuf Sidiqi, his Assistant was in charge of the department for the rest of the year.

134. The total number of registrations effected during the year was 39,128 as compared with 38,001 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 1,127 or 2·8 per cent. The aggregate value of registered documents relating to transfer of property, mortgages, permanent and temporary leases, etc., was Rs. 3,80,49,289 as against Rs. 3,28,75,848 in 1335 F., or a rise of Rs. 1,73,441.

135. The total income and expenditure of the Registration Department including Sarf-i-Khas and Jagirs amounted to Rs. 3,50,329 and Rs. 1,74,979, respectively. The corresponding figures of 1335 F. are Rs. 3,45,978 income and Rs. 1,75,802 expenditure. The total income for Diwani proper was Rs. 2,61,983 and the expenditure Rs. 1,17,742 as compared with Rs. 2,48,349 and Rs. 1,06,862, respectively, in 1335 F.

SECTION VIII.

Hyderabad Municipality.

136. Dr. Syed Hamid Ali, L. R. c. P & s. (Edin.), L. F. P. & s. (Glasgow), D. P. H. (Cant.), L. M. R. c. P. (Dublin), continued to work as Commissioner of the Hyderabad Municipality.

137. The receipts under different heads realized by the Municipality for the years 1335 F. and 1336 F. were as follows :—

Receipts.

Particulars	1335 F.	1336 F.
	Rs.	Rs.
Government grant	5,00,000	5,89,760
House tax	2,18,157	2,52,192
Animals and vehicle tax including motor cars, motor-cycles and cycles	41,463	54,487
Scavenging tax	8,124	8,068
Hackney carriage fees	22,072	22,805
Quit-rent of land and bazars	18,802	18,535
Water tax collection fees	8,858	11,890
Municipal fines	10,854	13,846
Miscellaneous receipts	52,772	37,297
Total	8,81,102	9,58,880

138. The expenditure incurred under different heads by the Municipality in 1335 F. and 1336 F., was as follows :—

Expenditure.

Particulars	1335 F.	1336 F.
	Rs.	Rs.
Secretary's office establishment	57,242	60,989
Taxation department	57,798	56,333
Health and Sanitary department	3,70,029	4,01,090
Engineering department	23,701	22,754
Construction, maintenance of drains, roads, buildings, etc.	1,47,085	2,00,414
Road watering	14,853	18,339
Lighting	96,971	79,234
Store	7,348	8,542
Establishment in Accountant-General's office and City Criminal Courts	5,225	5,585
Miscellaneous	47,619	24,363
Total	8,27,781	8,77,648

The arrears of house tax remaining uncollected increased from Rs. 1,88,501 to Rs. 2,05,103.

139. The total length of road maintained by the municipality was 128 miles and the average cost of maintenance per mile worked out at Rs. 282 as against Rs. 284 in 1335 F. Seventeen miles were lighted by electricity. During the year 39 drains with a length of 21,567 feet were constructed.

140. Thirty-five fires occurred in the municipal limits in which property worth Rs. 6,238 was destroyed as compared with 29 fires and loss of property worth Rs. 3,868 in 1335 F. Altogether 2,529 applications were received for the construction of new buildings as well as for additions and alterations to existing ones, of which 2,053 were granted.

SECTION IX.**Local Funds.**

141. Nawab Tilawat Jung Bahadur remained in charge of the Local Fund portfolio till the 12th Isfandar 1336 F., when by Firman of His Exalted Highness Lt.-Col. R. H. Chenevix Trench, C.I.E., O.B.E., took charge of the portfolio and continued to hold the same till the end of the year.

Nawab Samad Yar Jung Bahadur, Secretary, Industries and Commerce held charge of the Local Fund Department till the 21st Sherewar 1336 F., when by Firman dated the 21st Moharram 1346 H. it was taken over by Mr, T. J. Tasker, O.B.E., I.C.S., Secretary and Director-General of Revenue.

142. There was no change in the number and the constitution of the Local Boards. Altogether there were 15 District Boards and 103 Taluk Boards. Each District Board is composed of 7 officials and 7 non-official members and each Taluk Board of 4 officials and 4 non-official members. The District Boards are presided over by the First Talukdars and the Taluk Boards by the Tahsildars except in the Head-quarters of Divisional Officers where the Divisional Officers are the *ex-officio* Chairmen of the Board. The non-official members are all nominated.

143. The allocation of the local cess of one anna was as before viz : —
Allocation of local cess.

(a) Education	..	..	. 3 pies.
(b) Medical	..	..	.. 2 do
(c) Roads	..	..	.. 2 do
(d) Works of public utility	..	..	. 5 do

The amount realised by the local cess according to the above scale was Rs. 18,09,276 as compared with Rs. 18,02,353 in the preceding year. The allocation of this amount, as compared with that of the previous year, is as follows : —

Particulars				1335 F.	1336 F.
				Rs.	Rs.
(a) Education	..	..	..	4,50,588	4,52,819
(b) Medical	..	..	..	3,00,392	3,01,546
(c) Roads	..	..	..	3,00,392	3,01,546
(d) Works of public utility	..	..	..	7,50,981	7,53,865
Total				18,02,353	18,09,276

144. At the close of 1335 F. there was a balance of Rs. 56,49,487. The Local Fund receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 23,69,729 and Rs. 20,43,394, respectively, in 1336 F., as compared with Rs. 29,40,190 and Rs. 26,28,947 in 1335 F. The year 1336 F. closed with a balance of Rs. 59,74,772. The following comparative statement shows the amounts spent under various heads during 1335 F. and 1336 F.:—

Particulars				1335 F.	1336 F.
				Rs.	Rs.
Buildings constructed and repairs	..	..	..	10,74,648	5,15,321
Roads	do	do	..	2,38,325	2,04,737
Education	..	..	..	8,74,074	3,85,468
Medical	..	..	..	2,25,011	2,35,994
Conservancy and public gardens	..	..	..	4,32,428	4,09,391
Establishment charges	..	..	..	2,26,588	2,37,507
Fees paid to patels and patwaris for collection of local cess	..	..	..	57,873	54,976
Total				26,28,947	20,48,394

145. The aided schools fell from 1,144 to 1,010, while the schools maintained by the Local Boards rose from 907 to 982, the total strength of the former being 31,800 against 82,615 and that of the latter 44,204 as compared with 42,356 in 1335 F. The total expenditure on this head amounted to 8.85 lakhs as against 3.74 lakhs in the previous year.

146. During the year one **Unani** and four **Ayurvedic Dispensaries** were added, bringing the total number of dispensaries to 7 Allopathic, 31 Ayurvedic and 78 Unani dispensaries. Of these, the Allopathic and Ayurvedic dispensaries were only aided, while the Unani dispensaries were maintained from the Local Funds. The expenditure incurred was 2·30 lakhs as compared with 2·25 lakhs in 1835 F.

147. The total amount sanctioned for the District Water-Works to the end of 1336 F. was 20 lakhs (10 lakhs from Diwani, 9 lakhs from Local Funds and 1 lakh from Sarf-i-Khas). Towards this, the Diwani and the Local Funds paid 5 lakhs and 8·63 lakhs, respectively, i.e., a total of 13·63 lakhs against which an expenditure of 12·90 lakhs was incurred to the end of 1336 F. The water-works at Parbhani, Nanded and Mahbubnagar were completed during the year at a total cost of 7·73 lakhs, while the works at Raichur, Gulburga, Latur and Jaina were in progress. Besides, extensions of pipe connections were made in Gulburga and Nizamabad at a cost of Rs. 58,150 and Rs. 22,900, respectively.

148. New assessments for the towns of Raichur, Manvi, Devdrug, Narayanpet, Warangal and Khammam were completed during the year. The levy of house tax in such important towns as Warangal, Hanamkonda and Diglur was sanctioned only in 1336 F., and the levy of cycle tax at one rupee per annum was sanctioned for the first time.

SECTION X.

Military Department.

149. Major-General Sir Afsar-ul-Mulk Bahadur, K.C.I.E., M.V.O., continued as Chief Commander of the Regular Troops and Col. Osman Yar-ud-Doula Bahadur as Commander in 1336 F.

150. The strength of the fighting force of the Regular Troops (consisting of 2 artillery regiments, 3 cavalry regiments and 6 infantry regiments) and of the Imperial Service Troops (made up of two Lancers) was 5,838 and 1,065, respectively, the cost of the former being Rs. 26,22,971 and that of the latter Rs. 13,30,477. In the Regular Troops the average age of the men was 29 years, height 5 ft. 6 inches and chest measurement 33 inches. Altogether 672 recruits were enlisted, 250 retired on pension or gratuity and 271 men were struck off the rolls owing to death, dismissal, desertion or resignation. In the Imperial Service Troops, the average age of the men was 23 years, height 5 ft. 5½ inches and chest measurement 33 inches. In all 137 recruits were enlisted, 58 retired on pension or gratuity and 94 were struck off the rolls owing to death, dismissal, desertion or resignation.

151. The expenditure on the Gunpowder Factory was Rs. 16,145 as compared with 14,848 in the preceding year.

152. Three hundred and forty-six horses and 40 mules were purchased in 1336 F. for Rs. 34,681 and Rs. 18,249, respectively, to replace the number of horses and mules that were either auctioned or shot on account of their unfitness, etc.

153. The recruiting party collected 154 men during the year and of these 100 were appointed in the Irregular Troops. The total number of persons thus appointed was 875 and of them 155 were struck off the rolls on account of absence from duty, unfitness, death, etc., and the rest were under training at the end of 1336 F.

154. His Exalted Highness was graciously pleased to award **the** military ranks to the following officers —
General.

<i>Name of Officers.</i>	<i>Rank Given.</i>
Lieut.-Col. Sir Afsar-ul-Mulk Bahadur, K.C.I.E., M.V.O., A.D.C., Chief Commander ..	Major-General.
Major Osman-Yar-ud-Doula Bahadur, A.D.C., Commander. ..	Colonel Commandant
Major Hashim Nawaz Jung, Sardar Bahadur Commanding Officer, Nizam Mahbub Force ..	Colonel.
Major Mirza Kadar Beg, Sardar Bahadur, Com- manding Officer, 1st lancers, I. S. T. ..	Lieut.-Colonei.
Major Md. Azmatulla, Sardar Bahadur, Com- manding Officer, 2nd Lancers, I. S. T. ..	Lieut.-Colonel
Capt. Abdul Jabbar Khan, Musketry Officer ..	Major.
Capt. Riyasat Ali Mirza, 2nd in Command, 2nd Lancers, I. S. T.	Major.
Lieut. Miya Md. Bashir, <i>offg.</i> 2nd in Command, 1st Lancers I. S. T.	Captain.
Lieut. Shaik Md. Bashir, 1st Lancers, I. S. T. ..	Captain.
Lieut. Nazirul Islam Khan, 2nd Lancers, I. S. T.	Captain.
Lieut. Mohamood Hasan Khan, 2nd Lancers, I. S. T.	Captain.
Lieut. C. S. Subbya, 2nd Lancers, I. S. T. ..	Captain.
Lieut. Syed Ahmed-ul-Idroos, 2nd Lancers, I. S. T.	Captain.
Lieut. G. D. Clarke, Medical Officer, 2nd Lancers, I. S. T.	Hon. Captain.

155. Major Faiz Jung Bahadur, M.B., ch.B., continued as officiating
Principal Medical Officer, throughout the year.
Military Medical Department.

There is, as before, one staff hospital and seven station hospitals. During the year 12,861 in-patients and 53,796 out-patients were treated, the corresponding figures for 1335 F. being 12,586 and 44,682, respectively. Altogether 944 against 1,022 operations were performed, and of these 136 were major operations. The number of cases treated in the X-Ray Department rose from 466 in 1335 F. to 550 in 1336 F. The total expenditure on the Military Medical Department was Rs. 1,50,490 as compared with Rs. 99,180 in 1335 F.

156. Moulvi Mirza Bashir Beg continued as Nazim, Nazmi-i-Jamiat
in 1336 F.
Control of Irregular Troops.

157. The Irregular Troops consisted of 11,328 infantry, 1,247
cavalry (including 210 cavalry of the Princes' Body
Guard and 351 of the Police Arabs). There are also,
under the Nazm Department, 14 elephants, 2 camels, 36 bullocks, 7 field
guns, and 31 palanquins, etc. The total expenditure incurred during
the year amounted to Rs. 22,21,948 as against Rs. 22,92,586 in 1335 F.
Strength and cost.

158. The total number of patients treated in the Nazm dispensary
was 6,846. Surgical cases numbered only 200.
Nazm dispensary.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

SECTION I.

Agriculture

159. Mr. Mazhar Hussain, M.A., B.Sc, continued as Director of Agriculture throughout the year under report.

160. The new central farm for the Telingana tract covering an area of about 300 acres was established at Himayat Sagar in the vicinity of Hyderabad. More than half of its area is irrigated by the feeder channel of Mir Alam Tank. The object of this farm is to grow economically crops that are suited to the Telingana soil by the use of different kinds of manures and improved types of implements. Thus, the total experimental farms in the dominions at the end of 1336 F. numbered 6 as compared with 5 in the preceding year. Of these, one is the main farm for the Telingana districts in Hyderabad and 5 are district farms, located at Parbhani, Sangareddy, Kamareddy, Alir and Mahbubnagar where experiments on cotton, sugar-cane and paddy with their respective rotational crops are conducted. Reclamation of alkaline lands were continued at Alir and sericultural experiments were made at Mahbubnagar and Alir. The site for the Mahratwara main farm has been selected in Parbhani and steps are being taken for acquisition of land measuring 280 acres. Besides, a site, at a distance of 3 miles from the Railway Station, has been selected for the expansion of the sugar-cane farm at Kamareddy. Schemes for the main farm Parbhani and district farms of Mahbubnagar and Alir were prepared and submitted to Government for sanction. In order to establish a cattle breeding farm in the vicinity of Hyderabad a site adjoining the Himayat Sagar main farm was approved by the Imperial Dairy Expert who was requested to prepare a scheme for submission to Government.

161. Experiments with cotton and its rotational crops are conducted on the Government farm at Parbhani. As before, the department was chiefly engaged in restoring the indigenous long staple variety of cotton known as Gaorani (*Gossepium Indicum Lamk*). During the year 5,402 candies of pure Gaorani cotton seed were purchased at a cost of Rs. 1,19,036 and of these 500 candies were distributed for feeding purposes on two year's *takavi* and the rest for sowing in the taluks of Parbhani, Pathri, Basmathnagar, Jintur and Manjlegaon. The probable area sown with the seed supplied by the department measured 2,12,598 acres. During the year the Nirmal taluk of the Adilabad district was reported to be fit for inclusion in the " Protected area " for long staple cotton under requirements for the cotton Transport Act. As decided by the Director-General of Agriculture pure " Gaorani " would be distributed on *takavi* in the next season among the cultivators at the rate of 6 seers per acre for such area as each cultivator would like to put under cotton, i.e., half the holding.

162. Different varieties of paddy were grown on the farms at Mahbubnagar and Sangareddy. Experiments with certain varieties of paddy were also made in the Alir farm for ascertaining their yield on alkaline soils. Experiments with sugar-cane treated with chemical manures to the extent of yielding 150 lbs. of nitrogen were under trial on the Kamareddy farm. Trials of certain varieties of sugar-cane were in progress on the same farm. The highest producer of

cane as well as gur was proved to be the hard local variety yielding 97,900 lbs. of cane and 9,768 lbs. of gur and the lowest yielder was D. 85 yielding 87,518 lbs. of cane and 3,896 lbs. of gur.

163. Silk-worms were reared at Alir and Sangareddy farms where 19 crops of mulberry and eri silk worms from 401 Sericulture. layings were reared and 169 lbs. of raw and dry cocoons were obtained. Altogether 16 lbs. of raw cocoons were boiled for reelings which, when dead, weighed 12 lbs. from which 218 tolas of silk was reeled. Two sorts of cloths were spun out of the produce, viz., pure silk cloth and mixed with cotton. The total length spun was 66½ yards of cloth, 1¼ ft. in width for which 9 lbs. and 23 tolas of silk was consumed. During the year 91,000 disease-free-eggs were supplied to the interested public.

164. The propaganda work for the restoration of the once famed variety of grapes in the Aurungabad district to Horticulture. some extent bore fruits. Besides grapes, cultivation of figs, santras and guava was introduced.

165. During the year 5 oil engines with pumping sets were supplied to Government farms and 4 to the public. Besides, Implements and machinery. the public themselves purchased certain improved types of implements such as sugar-cane mill, chaff cutters, mhote wheels, iron ploughs, ground-nut decorticator and cultivator.

166. Out of the 8 boring machines with the department 5 were working throughout the year. Altogether 56 bores were made and 43 of them were successful. The following statement gives the details of the boring work done during the year:—

Places	Number of borings	Depth bored in feet	Successful	Unsuccessful or abandoned on request, etc.	In progress
Hyderabad ..	18	854	10	8	..
Parbhani ..	14	904	14	..	..
Sailu ..	7	642	7	..	..
Purna ..	2	215	1	1	..
Hingoli ..	2	195	1	..	1
Aurangabad ..	10	664	7	2	1
Jaina ..	2	239	2	..	..
Kalam ..	1	181	1	..	..
Total ..	56	3,844	48	11	2

In addition to these, 2 wells were constructed and 25 pumps were fitted in 1336 Fasli.

167. The three departmental scholarships were continued. One Farm Superintendent was still studying in America for specializing in Agricultural Education. One Agricultural Graduate was deputed to Indoor Institute of Plant Industry for post graduate training in cotton. Agricultural training.

168. The total cost of the department in 1336 F. was Rs. 1,88,190 as compared with Rs. 1,93,088 in 1335 Fasli.

Cost.

SECTION II

Weather and Crops

169 As stated in the previous reports, the rainy season in the State begins in June (Amerdad), while the official year commences in October (Azur). Consequently the principal harvests of a Fasli Year depend upon the monsoon of the preceding year. The following statement indicates the rainfall, month by month, for the monsoon period 1335-1386 F. Rainfall

South-west Monsoon.

	Inches
June 1926 (Amerdad 1335 F.) ..	8-57
July 1926 (Sherawar 1835 F.) ..	7-16
August 1926 (Mehir 1885 F.) ..	6-37
September 1926 (Aban 1885 F.)	5-56
Total S. W. Monsoon ..	22-66

North-East Monsoon.

October 1926 (Azur 1836 F.) ..	0-20
November 1926 (Dai 1836 F.) ..	0-10

Total N. E. Monsoon	..	
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<i>Intermediate Period.</i>	0-30
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Total for December 1926 to May 1927

(Bahman 1336 F. to Thir 1336 F.) ..

Total for the year, June 1926 to May 1927

(Amerdad 1335 F. to Thir 1336 F) .. **24-05**

170 The total rainfall in the dominions for 1335-1336 F. was **18-02** per cent, below the normal, i.e., 24-05 inches as against **Season for 1386 F.** 33-67 inches in the preceding year, (The normal rain fall is 27-65 inches.) The South-West monsoon started late with scanty showers to the end of June. But later it developed into heavy rainfalls all over the dominions excepting the districts of Raichur and Nalgondah. Consequently the *kharif* and early rice crops fared badly there; the yield being less than 4 annas in the rupee. The North-East monsoon commenced early in October with scattered showers, continued as such during the first two weeks and remained almost dry to the end of November. The rainfall during the monsoon proved quite insufficient for the young *rabi* crops which consequently stood badly everywhere. Owing to lack of adequate moisture in December the crops began to wither and continued to suffer right up to May next. The outturn of *Kharif* and *Rabi* crops was estimated at 8 to 12 annas and 4 to 12 annas, respectively, while that of *Abi* (Early rice) 8 to 12 annas and *tabi* (late rice) 4 to 12 annas.

On account of the unsatisfactory condition of the season, the prices of main staple were higher than usual. Better rates prevailed just before and after the harvesting period and remained almost stationary for the rest of the season. At the end of the season Jawar, Rice and Wheat were sold at 9 seers, 4 seers and 4 seers, per O. S. rupee, respectively.

171. The following statement shows the area and estimated outturn of the principal crops as compared with the figures of the preceding year :—

Crops	1885 FASLI		1836 FASLI	
	Area in acres	Outturn	Area in acres	Outturn
		Bales		Bales
Cotton	87,81,288	10,60,406	82,67,408	8,07,541
		Tons		Tons
Wheat	8,44,471	74,186	9,59,879	60,964
Rice	8,45,887	4,17,881	5,89,806	1,88,824
Jawar	90,44,292	11,11,789	82,08,899	10,84,440
Sesamum	5,21,847	82,769	5,04,570	25,470
Linseed	1,78,180	15,608	2,20,429	18,828
Mustard	10,425	469	7,117	325
Castor-seed	6,72,586	61,800	6,11,410	52,826
Ground-nut	1,90,388	16,055	8,04,588	19,158
Miscellaneous oil seeds including Karar, Karila and Ambara	2,82,825	18,675	8,00,076	18,815
Tobacco	96,650	17,884	1,15,996	10,068

SECTION III.

Co-Operative Societies

172. Moulvi Muhammad Abdul Basith Khan continued as Registrar, Co-operative Societies.

173. Including 11 societies situated in the Administered areas, the total number of societies in the dominions rose from 1,940 in 1335 F. to 2,065 in 1336 F., an increase of 125 new societies. Of these, 24 were central banks, 1,673 agricultural societies and 368 non-agricultural societies. The total number of members in these societies increased from 53,380 to 56,634. The aggregate working capital of all central banks and primary societies showed an increase of Rs. 13,94,491 over the figure of the preceding year (Rs. 1,44,36,919) and amounted to Rs. 1,58,31,410 at the end of 1336 F. The owned capital (share money and the reserve fund combined) amounted to Rs. 57,34,488 or 36.2 per cent, of the working capital. From the above statistics it will be observed that co-operative societies continued to increase in number and there was an increase in the number of members, in the amount, both of share and working capital available and in the strength of reserve fund. The working of these societies, when compared with those of the neighbouring provinces of Bombay, Madras and Central Province and Berars, shows that the financial stability of these institutions is getting stronger with the result that in time to come they will, beyond any shade of doubt, become self-supporting bodies.

174. Inclusive of Rs. 16,98,681 which were advanced to members of agricultural and non-agricultural societies, the total outstandings amounted to Rs. 91,22,452. Out of this amount, Rs. 15,82,199 were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 76,90,258 at the end of Amardad 1336 F. The percentage of recovery to demand was very poor which was mostly due to the failure of crops for want of timely and adequate rains with the result that there was a marked fall in the prices of certain important commercial products such as cotton.

175. During the year two central banks were opened in the Nalgonda district and thus the number for the dominions went up to 24. There were in all 4,142 members in these banks. By the end of the year their combined share capitals amounted

to Rs. 10,60,922 while deposits stood at Rs. 34,76,549. Their working capital rose from Rs. 58,50,989 to Rs. 68,49,997 of which they owned over 18 lakhs. The total net profit earned was Rs. 1,58,728.

176. The number of agricultural societies increased from 1,589 to 1,673, the new societies being 84 and their membership from 84,353 to 35,538. Their working capital was Rs. 70,89,178 and the owned capital was Rs. 31,54,667, the percentage of owned to the working capital being 44·5. More than five lakhs were advanced to members for purchase of cattle, payment of old debts, purchase of seed, etc. The total recoveries from members were 2·12 lakhs, while at the end of 1336 F. 54·79 lakhs were outstanding. So far as collections go the results were not satisfactory.

177. This class of societies rose from 319 to 357 and the majority of them were departmental societies whose members are chiefly Government employees and the rest pertain to artisans, wage-earners, paper makers, carpet weavers, silver and brass workers, etc. The working capital showed an increase of Rs. 1,87,233 and amounted to Rs. 19,89,753 as compared with Rs. 18,02,520 in 1335 F. The owned capital amounted to Rs. 11,35,423 which was more than the preceding year by Rs. 1,91,466 and was 57 per cent, of the total working capital. Besides, there were 11 societies located in the Administered areas with 1,891 members. Their working capital amounted to Rs. 4,02,482, 35·8 per cent, of which amount was their owned capital. The increase in deposits and the owned capital of the societies was satisfactory.

178. The total cost of the department during the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,49,061 as against Rs. 2,36,089 in the preceding year.

SECTION IV.

Factories.

179. Mr. A. M. Abid Evans continued as Chief Boiler Inspector

Control.

180. During the year 51 factories and 12 boilers were added to the register and 9 factories and 12 boilers were removed from it. Thus, the total number of factories and boilers in the dominions at the end of 1336 F. was 557 and 376, respectively. Out of 557 factories, 5 are spinning and weaving mills, 282 cotton ginning and pressing factories and 270 miscellaneous factories, most of them being flour, rice, dall and oil mills. The largest number of factories was in the city of Hyderabad, viz., 145. The districts of Parbhani and Aurangabad had each 77 and 70 factories, respectively. The districts that had more than 40 factories are Nanded, Raichur and Gulbarga, while in other districts the number varied between 34 in the Warangal district to 1 in the Mahboobnagar district.

181. The total number of factories requiring inspection was 557, of which 376 had boilers. Of these, 516 factories and 830 boilers were inspected and the rest were not inspected as they were closed and not worked during the year. The boiler inspection fees collected during the year amounted to Rs. 10,965, the corresponding figure for the preceding year being Rs. 11,155. There was only one accident reported during the year from Yerrupalam, in which one man was injured.

SECTION V.

Trade.

182. The following statement shows in thousands of rupees, the aggregate value of imports and exports of the **principal** commodities as compared with the figures for **1885 F.**

Commodities	IMPORTS		Commodities	EXPORTS	
	1835 F.	1886 F.		1885 F.	1336 F.
Piece-goods ..	2,92,29	2,45,57	Piece-goods ..	8,78	2,60
Yarn ..	1,88,22	92,85	Cotton raw ..	6,71,27	5,25,58
Gold ..	1,15,88	55,09	Grain ..	8,05,69	2,14,48
Small wares ..	98,08	1,28,75	Castor seed ..	1,40,86	75,62
Jaggery ..	59,82	87,92	Jaggery and sugar ..	28	26
Sugar ..	55,47	52,48	Til and Ramtil ..	57,84	56,16
Salt ..	48,26	58,55	Cotton-seed ..	46,78	45,88
Silver ..	45,28	50,87	Linseed ..	29,15	85,22
Kerosine oil ..	45,08	41,49	Dry chillies ..	88,21	20,42
Medicines ..	7,96	9,76	Karad ..	10,48	5,58
Animals ..	81,70	82,96	Animals ..	80,27	88,88
Mill stores ..	2,70	4,89	Mill stores ..	2	3
Utensils ..	28,90	14,26	Utensils ..	18	20
Silk ..	19,75	18,88	Turmeric ..	1,09	1,27
Betel-nut..	19,86	19,85	Fowls ..	4,92	4,19
Tin sheets ..	18,48	12,18	Mahua seed ..	8,88	28
Matches ..	18,98	12,92	Wool ..	8,18	1,86
Gunny bags ..	18,15	17,26	Hemp ..	2,95	1,80
Glasswares ..	11,87	14,26	Oils ..	24,72	18,97
Oils ..	11,11	11,07	Mustard ..	2,66	1,30
Motor vehicles ..	10,97	15,78	Bamboo ..	2,18	1,87
Hardware ..	28,86	27,15	Timber ..	5,71	6,02
Timber ..	7,29	8,06	Hides ..	42,67	44,49
Hides ..	7,21	9,55	Tarwar bark ..	10,58	10,70
Eatables ..	9,71	11,09	Horns ..	94	1,02
Fruits ..	41,14	46,79	Fruits ..	1,08	1,41
Ground-nut ..	1,72	5,11	Ground-nut ..	66,61	65,98
Tobacco ..	5,76	5,88	Tobacco ..	1,24	1,28
Foreign liquor ..	3,57	4,49	Stones ..	12,26	8,45

Commodities	IMPORTS		Commodities	EXPORTS	
	1885 F.	1886 F.		1885 F.	1886 F.
Paper	5,59	6,20	Oil cakes	15,86	12,59
Kalabattu. ..	6,55	5,88	Gum	16	42
Petrol	8,28	8,52	Bones	67	90
Dyes	7,20	10,80	Furniture	30	28
Other articles. ..	1,25,27	1,20,98	Other articles	85,77	82,94
Total ..	13,29,81	12,10,02	Total ..	15,67,70	12,82,68
Value of duty-free articles including mint bullion ..	1,80,85	70,95	Value of duty-free articles ..	18,06	1,28,42
Grand Total ..	14,60,16	12,80,97	Grand Total ..	15,85,76	13,56,10
Total aggregate trade for 1885 F. Total of Cols. 2 and 5 ..	80 45,92		Total aggregate trade for 1336 F. Total of Cols. 8 and 6 ..	26,87,07	

183. The aggregate trade of the dominions was 2,637 lakhs as compared with 3,046 lakhs in the preceding year, a decrease of 13.40 per cent. This serious falling off seems to have been due partly to the gradual decline in prices and partly to the bad season which have reduced the output of raw cotton, grain, and oil-seeds, which form the chief exports of the State and so affected the purchasing capacity of the people.

184. The following statement shows in tons the volume of the principal imports and exports carried by His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways in 1335 F. and 1336 F.:—

Commodities	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1335 F.	1336 F.	1835 F.	1886 F.
oods manufactured	9,785	10,798	255	126
Grain	24,892	45,827	1,57,884	87,082
Salt	54,104	58,801	..	..
Sugar and Jaggery	28,283	25,061	..	16
Hardware	20,387	18,706	1,184	992
Cotton Raw	..	3	52,987	58,591
Oil-seed	178	57	1,19,970	75,159
Cotton-seed	..	74	44,856	58,148
Timber	8,751	8,468	12,208	11,058
Kerosineoil	18,685	18,878	..	8
Coal and Coke	4,334	5,668	8,49,888	8,98,097
Miscellaneous	15,700	14,828	86,789	62,174
Total ..	1,80,094	1,95,154	8,24,866	7,41,486

SECTION VI.

Industries and Commerce.

185. **Control.** Mr. B. A. Collins, c. I. E., I. C. S., continued as Director-General and Secretary to Government of the Department of Industries and Commerce, while Mr. Mohamadi who was in the executive charge of the department as Deputy Secretary became Director and worked in the same capacity during 1336 F.

186. **Departmental activities.** The Government Industrial Laboratory and the Weaving Factory continued to work on the same lines as in the previous year. The proposal of converting the Industrial Laboratory into a Central Laboratory had been accepted by most of the departments, and the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore was asked to depute one of their professors to inspect and advise the department in the matter. A sum of Rs. 25,000 was provided as a temporary measure in the Budget to meet any expenses towards the materialization of the proposal. To improve the Weaving section and the cottage industries in the districts, Mr. Khawja Nizamuddin who was trained in England in Paper Technology as a State Technical Scholar, was appointed to assist the department in investigating the possibilities of paper manufacture and to improve the local hand paper industry. Another State Technical Scholar, Mr. Kishen Singh who was trained in England in Tinctorial chemistry, dyeing and bleaching, was deputed for practical training in the Dye House of a textile mill in Bombay. Besides, two new posts were sanctioned, i.e., one of textile expert and the other of an industrial engineer and these appointments would soon be made when the department launched a scheme for the development of the hand weaving industry in the State in particular and cottage industries in general, by instituting a Central Cottage Institute and extending its activities in the districts. To meet these expenses a sum of Rs. 80,000 was sanctioned as a temporary measure. The question of the transfer of the Alcohol Factory at Kamareddy to the important local distillers is before the Committee, which has been specially appointed to consider the future of the factory. On the recommendation of the department the Soap Factory, which was closed in 1920 will be re-established by erecting the machinery in stock and working it departmentally. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 22,000 was proposed to be invested as fixed capital. On receipt of requisite sanction the work of the factory will be started. The Hyderabad Tile Factory was doing good work under the guidance of a chemist deputed by the department. Most of the tiles manufactured by the factory were as good as the best Mangalore tiles. The Public Works Department has, therefore, given a very large order to the factory for supply of superior tiles. The Shahabad Cement Company, Limited, which had been established at Shahabad on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway line, not far from Wadi, was doing good work and continued to supply the whole of Southern India with cement and had, till the end of the year, an output of 40,000 tons. It is gratifying to observe that the company's shares were being quoted in the market at present at over 50 per cent, premium which spoke well for its prospects. There was also a private company that had undertaken the manufacture of glass on modern lines a couple of years ago and had, during the year, succeeded in putting on the market quite serviceable glass articles at fairly cheap prices. During the year, a loan of Rs. 6,000 was sanctioned for hosiery manufacture. Besides, there were 5 spinning and weaving mills as well as 272 ginning and pressing factories in the cotton tracts and also a number of tanneries and flour mills in the dominions. The Superintendent of the Industrial Exhibition was deputed during the year to Mysore to participate in the Maharaja's Birthday "All India Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition" by exhibiting the products of cottage industries of Hyderabad in that exhibition. H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore was pleased to make reference publicly to the Hyderabad State exhibits on the occasion of the distribution of exhibition medals and prizes. The Hyderabad exhibits received 2 gold medals, besides silver medals and certificates.

187. **Cost.** The cost of the department amounted to Rs. 1,85,702 as compared with Rs. 90,647 in 1335 F.

SECTION VII.

Public Works Department.*A. Irrigation Branch.*

188. Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung Bahadur continued as Chief Engineer and Secretary, Public Works Department during the year under report.

189. The total budget grant of the Irrigation Branch was Rs. 33,93,249 and the total expenditure was Rs. 33,48,552 against Rs. 32,70,469 and Rs. 31,47,132, respectively, in the previous year. Out of the total expenditure, Rs. 22,61,217 were spent on works, Rs. 10,48,045 on establishment (including the Chief Engineer and Secretary's office) and Rs. 34,290 on tools and plant. In addition to the works of irrigation proper, the Irrigation staff executed Development works amounting to Rs. 69,217, Capital works amounting to Rs. 54,347, Famine works amounting to Rs. 3,33,204 and Special Buildings and Roads (including Khuldabad and Delhi Palace works) amounting to Rs. 6,41,504. Thus, the total cost of works executed by the Irrigation Branch during the year under report aggregated Rs. 33,59,489 against Rs. 30,48,065 in 1335 F.

190. The total cost of the staff employed by the Irrigation Branch (including the cost of establishment of Special Buildings and Roads Division ; but excluding the Secretariat charges and Tank Restoration Survey Establishment) was Rs. 9,61,743 against Rs. 9,01,841 in the previous year. The percentage of establishment charges to the total expenditure on works was 28·6 against 29·58 in 1335 F.

191. The total budget grant on works in 1336 F. was Rs. 22,87,037 and the total expenditure was Rs. 22,61,217 against Rs. 21,81,804 and Rs. 21,21,124, respectively, in the preceding year. Of this, Rs. 7,75,385 were spent on original works and restoration, Rs. 10,95,131 on repairs and maintenance, Rs. 2,35,831 on communications and Rs. 1,54,870 on buildings and accommodation.

The expenditure on Flood Remedial Works during the year was Rs. 23,316, of which Rs. 13,780 were spent on works and the rest on establishment.

The total amount spent on the Himayathsagar Project to the end of 1336 F. was Rs. 93,32,308 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 92,70,000. The excess expenditure represents the value of surplus stock and is being adjusted.

192. The Tank Restoration Survey Parties surveyed 271 tanks and submitted estimates amounting to Rs. 10,18,070.

198. The following are the important projects that were under construction during the year under report:—
Capital work*.

No.	Name of Project	Estimated cost	Grant for 1386 F.	Amount spent in 1886 F.	Total amount (spent to the end of 1886 F.
1	Nizamsagar Project ..	3,05,00,000	62,71,000	60,76,845	1,77,51,079
2	Wyra do ..	81,50,000	4,42,000	4,89,502	24,86,892
8	Palair do ..	24,40,000	5,81,000	5,52,151	28,59,421
4	Fatehnahe do ..	5,29,031	..	—2,019	5,21,710
5	Royanpalli do ..	2,83,000	14,000	555	2,62,651
6	Mahbub Nahe Extension Project ..	33,48,705	6,810	6,796	32,05,144
7	Singabhoopaliam Tank ..	2,28,740	55,426	56,366	1,77,323
8	Pre-Surveys ..	..	4,764	1,448	..
	Total ..	4,04,79,476	73,25,000	71,31,644	2,67,15,668

B. Roads and Buildings Branch.

194. The total budget grant for buildings and communications (excluding the grant for Special Buildings Division and Water-Works) was Rs. 73,71,642 and the total expenditure Rs. 70,51,721 against Rs. 58,51,282 and Rs. 48,94,819, respectively, in the previous year. Of the total expenditure Rs. 59,93,642 were spent on works, Rs. 8,93,935 on establishment (including the Chief Engineer's office), Rs. 1,44,455 on tools and plant and Rs. 19,689 on pre-surveys.

195. The total cost of the staff employed by the General Branch was Rs. 8,65,154 against Rs. 8,24,212 in 1335 F. The percentage of establishment charges to the total expenditure on works was 14.4 against 21.06 in 1335 F.

196. In 1336 F. the budget grant for works was Rs. 62,02,587 and actual expenditure Rs. 59,93,642 against Rs. 42,96,237 and 39,12,355 in the previous year. Of this, Rs. 41,33,087 were spent on communications and Rs. 18,60,555 on buildings.

197. Of the total expenditure on buildings Rs. 14,48,337 were spent on original works and Rs. 4,06,089 on repairs and maintenance.

198. Of the total expenditure on roads Rs. 29,58,068 were spent on construction and Rs. 20,424 on repairs and Rs. 11,54,595 on maintenance. Two hundred and thirty miles of new roads were completed and opened for traffic, thus bringing the total length of roads maintained by the Public Works Department at the end of 1336 F. to 3,115 miles.

199. The budget grant for Hyderabad Water-Works was Rs. 2,94,284 against which an expenditure of Rs. 2,29,789 was incurred. Out of this, Rs. 1,75,372 were spent on works and Rs. 54,367 on establishment. The revenue realized during the year was Rs. 2,42,282 against Rs. 2,00,502 in the previous year. The annual maintenance grant for the Aurangabad Water-Works which supply water mainly to the Cantonment is Rs. 1,912, of which the British Government contributes B.G. Rs. 1,050.

SECTION VIII.

The Hyderabad City Drainage.

200. Nawab Karamat Jung Bahadur, B.A., F.C.H., M.I.E., continued as Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government.

Control.

201. Out of the estimated amount sanctioned for the Project, viz., 90 lakhs, an initial grant of 80 lakhs was distributed over a period of 3 years ending 1337 F. During the year 1386 F. a sum of Rs. 15,63,296 (including the unspent balances of 1335 F.) was allotted for works, establishment, and tools and plant. Against this, a sum of Rs. 11,23,342 was spent during the year on the following works, the total expenditure up to-date aggregating Rs. 13,50,637.

Name of Work		Amount of estimate as now revised in		
		O.S. Rs.		
1. North Interceptor	..	..	2,40,847	} In progress during the year.
2. South	..	..	2,53,332	
3. Syphon across the Musi river	..	..	1,69,590	
4. Outfall Sewer	..	..	4,84,617	
5. District No. 11	..	..	6,64,618	} Sanctioned during the year.
6. Collecting Main B.	..	..	1,13,814	
7. District No. 4	..	..	6,42,705	

202. (1 and 2) North and South Interceptor Sewers :—These were started in two different places—one at the source near the Puranapool bridge and the other at the tail end near the Chaderghat bridge. Pipes of the diameter of 15", 18", 21", 24", and 42" were laid in the Puranapool and the Chaderghat sections of both the sewers to a total length of 3,149 ft. Besides, the automatic flushing syphons at the head of the North and the South Sewers in the Puranapool section were completed during the year. (3) *Inverted syphon across the Musi* : Besides the laying of one line of 21" diameter and two lines of 24" diameter C. P. pipes in the bed of the river, the inlet, outlet, and cleansing manholes were completed. (4) *Out-fall Server* : Work on this sewer has been started at three places. Pipes of different diameters, viz., 57", 60", and 66", were laid to a total length of 436 ft. The inverted syphon consisting of 5 lines of 24" diameter C. P. pipes was also completed across the Husainsagar surplus channel which the 66" outfall sewer crosses below the Amber pet bridge. To discharge the distillery effluent and storm water from the inlet manhole of the above syphon in the river Musi, R. C. pipes of 36" diameter were laid to a length of 157 ft. below the Opal fresh water channel.

203. This workshop is located near the Puranapool bridge. The manufacture of reinforced pipes and special cement bricks and blocks to be used in the construction of sewers started in the beginning of the year. Altogether 14.56 lakhs straight and splayed bricks were manufactured and 12.64 lakhs of them were issued to the works. Besides, 1,334 invert blocks for 60" and 57" diameter sewers, and 3,240 reinforced cement concrete pipes 4 ft. long with internal diameters varying between 15" and 42" were manufactured; 722 of the former and 1,566 of the latter were issued to works. The cement required for the Drainage Project was supplied by the Shahabad Cement Co., Ltd. Most of the steel and iron articles required by the department were manufactured locally at the Mint Workshop and the total cost of articles supplied by it to the end of 1886 F. amounted to Rs. 1,09,916.

SECTION IX,

Telephone Department.

204. Mr. Bala Pershad, ph.B., M.A.I.E.E. continued as Superintendent of the Telephone Department.

Control.

205. During the year 65 exchange lines were added and 32 lines disconnected, bringing the total number of lines to 589 as compared with 506, in the preceding year. Hyderabad City telephones. The extension lines rose from 162 to 168, while the call office and private lines remained the same as before, viz., one and twenty-four, respectively. In addition to the Central Battery Telephone Exchange at Gowliguda, the Narayanguda Exchange continued to be used pending receipt of His Exalted Highness' commands for the installation of the Central Battery Telephone instruments in place of magneto instruments at the King Koti Mubarak and certain other Royal Palaces. The total amount spent on the reconstruction scheme to the end of 1386 F. was 9.71 lakhs against the total estimate of ten lakhs sanctioned by Government. The total revenue of the Hyderabad Branch rose from Rs. 1,13,266 to Rs. 1,25,185, while the total working expenses fell from Rs. 1,54,160 to Rs. 1,47,493. Thus, there was a net loss of over Rs. 22,000 as against Rs. 40,000 in 1335 F. The amount outstanding in respect of fees, etc., amounted to Rs. 1,541.

206. The following table shows where, when and at what cost the telephones were installed in the districts :—
District telephones.

Particulars	The date of starting service line	No. or TELEPHONES		Total expenditure to the end of 1886 F. in O.S. Rs.
		Estimated Number	No. in operation at the end of 1886 F.	
Raichur	1-11-35 F.	106	94	40,911
Aurangabad and Jaina. ..	1- 3-86 F.	148	120	1,81,418
Warangal and the trunk line from Hyderabad to Warangal ..	1- 9-36 F.	123	80	2,28,800
Total ..		872	294	3,96,129

Estimates for running trunk lines (1) from Hyderabad to Bidar and (2) from Nander to Umri and for installing telephones at both the places were prepared at a cost of Rs. 2,22,660 and Rs. 84,400, respectively, and submitted to Government for sanction. In order to facilitate business at the intermediate stations between Hyderabad and Warangal, 4 Trunk Call offices at Bhongir, Alir, Jangaon and Ghanapur were opened at a cost of Rs. 37,100. The total telephone revenue of the Raichur district for 1386 F. amounted to Rs. 16,405 and the total working expenses aggregated Rs. 12,133, resulting in a net surplus of Rs. 4,272. The working expenses of Aurangabad and Jaina Branch amounted to Rs. 23,289 being more than its receipts by Rs. 8,192. The loss was said to be due to the fact that the total subscribers did not reach the estimated figure and that the interest was calculated at 6 per cent, instead of 5 per cent, as put down in the estimate.

SECTION X.

Railways.

207. Nawab Hydar Nawaz Jung Bahadur continued as official Director of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways and Mr. Lloyd Jones, C.I.E., as Agent and Chief Engineer.
Direction.

208. The Karapalli-Kothagudum Railway, length 24.52 miles, was opened for traffic on the 21st March 1927. The total open mileage rose from 968.62 to 993.14 miles; 142.43 miles under Broad Gauge and 580.71 miles under Metre Gauge. The Karapalli-Kothagudum is of great assistance to pilgrims visiting the
Open mileage.

famous Hindu temple at Bhadrachellam situated on the banks of the Godavery river at a distance of twenty-four miles from Kothagudium. From Kothagudium motors ply for hire to Bhadrachellam.

209. During the year under report the survey of a feeder line of forty miles from Bhongir, a station 28 miles east of Secunderabad on the Wadi-Bezwada line, to Nalgonda—the head-quarters of the district of the same name—was started.

210. On the Kazipett-Bellarshah Railway the section from Ramgundam to Asifabad Road, 36 miles, was almost completed and arrangements for opening it for traffic were nearly completed. Further north, between Asifabad Road and Bellarshah, much progress was made, but a slight check was also experienced. From out of nine piers of the Bibra river five were destroyed by a flood on the night of the 21st July 1927. The masonry of the bridge had just then been constructed but the girders had not been erected. The cause of the damage was that the velocity of the stream was far in excess of that for which the bridge had been designed, and the unsuitability of the design was due to a miscalculation of the conditions. The value of the masonry destroyed by the flood was approximately Rs. 50,000. It was decided to construct a long girder span over piers numbers 5 to 9. On the whole Rs. 1,75,37,242 were expended on the construction of the Kazipett-Bellarshah Railway to the end of 1336 F. against Rs. 2,44,38,498 sanctioned. The construction of a railway of 38 miles from Parbhani, a station on the Hyderabad Godavery Valley Railway, to Purli was sanctioned in the year under report at a cost of Rs. 20,56,935. and Rs. 14,291 were expended on the project till the close of the year.

211. Government to a small extent increased their holdings in the share and debenture capital of the Company. £ 11,400 worth of 4 per cent Broad Gauge unguaranteed debentures were redeemed and cancelled. At the close of 1336 F. the holdings of Government in the several railway securities were :—

	£
5 per cent. Broad Gauge Stock .. .	4,55,830
4 per cent. Broad Gauge Guaranteed Debentures..	88,500
4 per cent. Broad Gauge Unguaranteed Debentures	10,27,300
3½ per cent. Hyderabad Godavery Valley Metre gauge Debentures ..	8,41,200
Total ...	24,12,880

212. The following statement gives the result of the working of the several railways during the year 1336 F : —
Earnings.

Railways	Length	Capital outlay to end of 1886 F.	Gross earnings	Net earnings	Percentage of net earnings on capital outlay
<i>Broad Gauge.</i>		B.G. Rs.	B.G. Rs.	B.G. Rs.	
Wadi to Bezwada ..	838V28	5,99,94,206	1,00,05,099	65,12,588	10·86
Kazipett-Bellarshah Ry. to Ramgundam.	57V78	1,75,87,242	2,47,522	1,14,452	·65
Karepalli-Kothagudium Railway ..	24·52	15,02,011	88,079	16,082	1·07
<i>Metre Gauge.</i>					
Hyderabad Godavery Valley ..	885V65	8,72,52,118	71,71,798	89,96,478	10·78
Purna Hingoli ..	50·31	80,85,475	2,15,041	67,578	2·19
Secunderabad-Alampur Section ..	145·04	1,80,88,876	9,14,896	2,62,900	2·00

213. The Railway Company refunded to His Exalted Highness' Government in full the amount of guaranteed interest advanced by the latter. Government also received Capital and Interest. B. G. Rs. 83,97,846 on account of their share of net and surplus earnings. The Company declared a dividend of 5 per cent, and a bonus of 11 per cent. The amount owed by the Railway Company to Government on account of the Broad Gauge Contingent Liability Account including interest at 5 per cent, per annum stood at £ 20,62,523 on the 30th September 1927. The Hyderabad Godavery Valley Railway had no outstandings on this account.

214. At the end of 1336 F. the face value of 5 and 6 per cent. Old Railway shares. Old State Railway shares on which His Exalted Highness' Government were paying interest was Rs. 20,68,375 and 18,54,598-12-0, respectively.

SECTION XI.

Mines and Quarries.

215. Mr. Khurshid Mirza, B.SC, C.E., M.I.M.E., was the Director of the Control. Department.

216. The total output of coal in the Singareni and the Sasti and Paoni Collieries was more than the previous year by 69,434 tons and totalled 7,07,213 tons. The total Output of Coal, Stone and Cement. royalties received were Rs. 81,333. In addition, the Hyderabad Deccan Company paid dead rent of Rs. 6,212 for the areas not worked. The total output of stone in the 23 quarries worked was 40,32,310 square feet and the total income realized amounted to Rs. 33,763, showing an increase of about five thousand over the figure of 1335 F. The outturn of cement manufactured by the Shahabad Cement Company from September 1925 to the end of June 1927 was 57,891 tons, which yielded a royalty of Rs. 48,048.

217. There were 18 accidents at the Singareni Collieries in which 18 persons were killed and 5 injured. At the Sasti and Paoni mines there was one serious accident in which one man was injured.

218. During the year 11 mining leases for coal were issued to the Hyderabad Deccan Company. Besides, a mining lease for magnetite over an area of 66½ acres in Kodangal taluk of the Gulbarga district was issued to Messrs. Mir Mehdi Ali Khan and Mir Hadi Ali Khan for a period of 10 years.

219. The Geological Survey of Sirsilla taluk, and a greater part of Karimnagar taluk was completed.

220. The cost of the department amounted to Rs. 49,359 against Rs. 44,250 in 1335 Fasli.

SECTION XII.

Postal Department.

221. Nawab Sardar Nawaz Jung Bahadur continued as Postmaster-General throughout the year under report except for one month and nine days with effect from 20th Azur 1336 F. when he was away on privilege leave and Mr. Rustomji Chenoy, Deputy Postmaster-General, acted for him.

222. At the commencement of the year there were 705 post-offices and 606 letter-boxes. During the year 16 post-offices and 16 letter-boxes were opened and 27 unremunerative post-offices were closed with the result that at the end of the year there was one post-office for every 119·1 sq. miles.

228. The number of post-offices authorized to open savings banks fell from 319 to 317. During the year 4,919 new accounts were opened and 2,150 old accounts closed, and thus the total number of accounts at the end of 1386 F. was 19,652. The balance at the credit of depositors at the end of 1335 F. was Rs. 18,33,672: Rs. 25,91,877 were deposited during the year and Rs. 23,38,982 were withdrawn, leaving a balance of Rs. 20,86,567.

224. The money order system was extended to 13 additional post-offices but 24 others were closed, as they were not remunerative, so that at the end of the year there were 694 offices doing money order business. The number of offices doing insurance business also decreased from 302 to 294. During the year 3,92,582 money orders of the value of Rs. 82,85,703 were issued against 3,63,864 money orders of the value of Rs. 84,64,280 in the preceding year, the commission realized being Rs. 1,07,579. The number of V. P. articles dealt with by post-offices was 82,088 against 92,406 with a proportionate decline in value. The commission realized amounted to Rs. 15,073 against Rs. 16,885 in the previous year. The number of insured letters and parcels issued rose from 18,209 to 18,436.

225. As compared with the preceding year there was an increase in the total number of articles issued and delivered: the former rose from 2,86,01,350 to 2,88,46,650 and the latter from 2,95,16,121 to 2,97,31,088. These latter articles included those received from outside His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions, which were prepaid only with British Indian postage and were delivered free of all State postage charges, the number of such articles being 37,15,183 against 38,69,658 in the preceding year.

226 The total number of articles received in the Dead-Letter Office was 1,06,947, and 72·76 per cent, of them were subsequently delivered to the addressees.

227 The value of quinine sold by the Postal Department was Rs. 5,869 against Rs. 7,662 in 1335 Fasli.

228. There was an increase in the income as well as in the expenditure of the Postal Department: the former rose from Rs. 8,25,472 to Rs. 8,31,237 and the latter from Rs. 9,27,222 to Rs. 9,28,665. Thus, the net loss to the department fell from Rs. 1,01,750 in 1335 F. to Rs. 97,428 in 1336 F. Of the total gross income, Rs. 2,35,527 were due to the sale of Service Stamps.

SECTION XIII.

Mint Department.

229. Mr. R. L. Gamlen, O.B.E., M.I.E.E., continued to work as Mint Master.
Control.

230. No silver coins were minted during the year, while the total two-pie pieces coined were 79,71,840 of the face value of Rs. 83,040.
Silver and bronze coins.

231. The total value of silver, bronze and nickel coins put into circulation in 1335 F. and 1336 F. were as follows :—
Coins in circulation.

Description	1835 F.		1336 F.	
	Value	Rs.	Value	Rs.
Half rupees ..	..	10,000	• •	
Quarter rupees ..	..	42,000	20,000	
One-eighth rupees ..	..	37,000	12,000	
One anna (nickel) ..	..	25,000	10,000	
Half anna (bronze) ..	..	• •	• •	
Two-pie pieces ..	..	85,000	50,000	
One-pie pieces ..	..	2,000	• •	
Total ..	2,01,000		92,000	

232. At the end of 1335 F. the Mint held a balance of 3,33,424 tolas of silver (standard refined silver 41,340 tolas and standard silver 2,92,084 tolas) and coined silver to the value of Rs. 2,33,83,283. No bar silver was purchased during the year. Total silver got from counterfeit coins and defective Halli Sicca and Mahubia Sicca coins withdrawn from circulation weighed 2,46.663 tolas. Besides, 80.3 tolas of silver were sent by the Treasury Officer, Parbhani district. Excluding operative losses, the balance held by the Mint at the close of 1336 F. was as follows
Silver supply.

Solid and refined silver ..	..	41,554 tolas
Standard silver • ..	..	5,38,951 „
Coins to the value of rupees .		2,33,51,283

233. The Mint purchased 2,616.85 O.S. tolas of gold for Rs. 63,547 through the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay. Besides, the Treasury Officer, Parbhani, sent 6.66 O.S. tolas of inferior gold from the treasure trove found in Hingoli and Parbhani. The following statement shows the total number of coins of
Gold supply and coinage.

different denominations minted and issued during the year and the balance held by the Mint at the end of 1886 Fasli:—

Description	Balance at the end of 1885 F.	Coins struck in 1886 F.	Coins issued in 1886 F.	Balance at the end of 1886 F.
Full Ashrafis	2,879	8,640	8,549	2,470
Half	465	575	818	227
Quarter	488	1,000	868	615
One-eighth Ashrafis	119	1,980	1,862	287
Total ..	8,446	7,195	7,092	8,549

284. Copper ingots weighing 15,52,144 O.S. tolas and tin blocks weighing 1,27,712 O.S. tolas were purchased for Rs. 28,060 and Rs. 7,798, respectively, from Messrs. Wardle Engineering Company, Secunderabad.

285. The total cost of the Mint in 1886 F. was Rs. 1,65,968 as against Rs. 2,82,802 in the preceding year.

SECTION XIV.

Stamp Department.

286. Moulvi Mir Faizulrahman Saheb continued as Inspector-General of Stamps to the end of Farwardi 1836 F. and Moulvi Mohamed Yusoof Sidiqi his Assistant was in charge of the Department for the rest of the year.

287. The number of stamps and stamp papers of all kinds in stock at the commencement of 1886 F. was as follows :—

Areas	Number	Value O.S.Rs.
Diwani	1,26,66,854	1,72,05,559
Residency Bazaars, Secunderabad, etc	10,642	50,728
Total ..	1,26,77,496	1,72,56,287

288. The following table indicates the number and value of stamp papers manufactured during 1886 Fasli:—

Kind of Stamp Papers	Number	Value O.S.Rs.
Stamp paper	7,98,997	9,88,668
Postal stamps	75,82,660	2,85,081
Embossed envelopes	19,30,032	62,066
Post cards	49,08,742	1,17,148
Court fee stamps	16,06,948	6,61,000
Hundi paper	381	513
Hundi stamps	26,616	25,656
Service stamps and post-cards ..	44,93,162	1,32,291
Total ..	2,12,88,588	22,72,378

239. The number and value of stamps supplied to different areas in 1886 F. was as follows :—
 Stamps supplied to different areas.

Areas	Number	Value O.S.Rs.
Diwani	1,75,51,782	20,52,278
Jagirs	3,09,477	1,54,484
Residency Bazars, Secunderabad, etc.	1,15,984	1,90,982
Total ..	1,79,77,248	28,97,744

240. The total income and expenditure of the department including Sarf-i-Khas, Jagirs and Residency Bazaars, etc., amounted to Rs. 25,88,939 and Rs. 4,02,897, respectively, as against Rs. 28,63,139 income and Rs. 2,86,282 expenditure in 1885 F. The income of the Diwani proper was Rs. 19,84,892 and the expenditure was Rs. 1,24,175 as compared with Rs. 18,26,021 and Rs. 71,540, respectively, in 1385 Fasli.
 Income and Expenditure.

SECTION XV.

Civil Veterinary Department.

241. Nawab Rais Jung Bahadur continued as Director-General of the Civil Veterinary Department throughout the year under report.
 Control.

242. As compared with the previous year, there was 74 per cent, reduction in the cattle deaths reported, i.e., 4,211 against 16,316; and of these equines numbered 11, and bovines 3,990. Amongst bovines, rinderpest alone accounts for 3,006 deaths while the rest died from other diseases. These diseases were prevalent in all the districts. Like last year the highest number of deaths (1,812) was in the Warangal district and the least (8) in the Bidar district. In other districts the mortality varied between 517 in the Nalgonda district to 14 in the Parbhani district.
 Contagious diseases.

243. The number of animals inoculated against contagious diseases was 6,976 as compared with 17,528 in the preceding year. This falling off was due to the relatively smaller number of outbreaks reported.
 Inoculations.

244. The total number of hospitals and dispensaries in the dominions rose from 76 to 80. The number of animals treated increased from 1,40,467 to 1,69,764 and of these 28,471 were treated by the Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors on tour and the rest in the veterinary hospitals and dispensaries. The total in-patients treated were 669 and of these 646 were discharged as cured, leaving 23 at the end of the year.
 Hospitals and dispensaries.

245. Two State Scholars were under training at the Panjab Veterinary College. One Assistant Veterinary Surgeon who was deputed during the year to the Panjab Veterinary College for training in the post graduate course returned after completing the course before the end of the year. One Veterinary Inspector was under training at the Imperial Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairy Farming, Bangalore.
 Veterinary training.

246. There were 56 stallions at work in districts and at the Hingoli stud at the close of 1886 F. as against 66 in the previous year, while 979 mares were covered.
 Horse breeding

247. There were 62 stud **bulls at work** at **the end of 1885 F.** **Eight**
 Cattle breeding. stud bred bulls were added **during the year, making**
 a total of 70 bulls. Of these one died, one was sold
 and 16 were castrated, leaving 52 at the end of 1886 F.

248. The department continued to maintain fodder farms at Hingoli
 Government stud and fodder and Mominabad and the stud farm at Hingoli.
 farms. & The yield of fodder from grass farms was 11,22,276 lbs.
 of hay and 12,26,200 lbs. of *kadbi*. Besides, the farms had in reserve
 12,45,229 lbs. of hay. During the year 2,13,502 lbs. of hay was baled and
 supplied to the Revenue Department for use in the Nalgonda district for
 famine relief. At the end of 1886 F. the Hingoli stud farm had 64 horses
 and 82 cattle as against 56 and 74, respectively, in the preceding year.
 During the year 19 full time foals were born. There were no outbreaks of
 contagious diseases at the Hingoli stud, but it had a few deaths due to old
 age, debility, rupture of aorta, enteritis and metritis.

249. The number of shows held at different places in the dominions
 Horse and cattle shows. was 10 against 4 of the last year. In these shows
 there were altogether 18,959 cattle and 932 horses.
 The largest number of animals, cattle 2,500 and horses 900, was exhibited at
 the Pattan show and the least (120 cattle) at the Bijger show. Of the total
 animals, 1,877 cattle and 92 horses competed for prizes. The department
 distributed 168 silver bangles, weighing between 5 and 20 tolas and Rs. 327
 in cash among the competitors at different shows. Besides, the Wanparthi
 Samastan also awarded silver bangles weighing 390 tolas to competitors
 at the shows held the Samastan.

250. The total cost of the Veterinary Department in 1886 F. was
 Cost. Rs. 3,07,767 against Rs. 2,79,635 in the previous year.
 Direction and Superintendence cost Rs. 48,444, Veteri-
 nary Inspectors, hospitals and dispensaries Rs. 1,41,729, breeding opera-
 tions Rs. 1,14,391 and fairs and shows Rs. 3,203.

CHAPTER V.

Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

SECTION L

Medical Relief.

251. Major Khaja Moinuddin, M.D., continued to officiate as Director of the Medical and Sanitation Departments throughout the year.

Control.

252. The number of hospitals and dispensaries remained the same in 1336 F. as in 1335 F., viz., 145. Of these, 131 were maintained by Government and 5 by Sarf-i-Khas, 7 were aided by Local Boards and 2 by the State.

Medical Institutions.

253. The total number of patients treated in the various hospitals and dispensaries increased from 11,75,889 to **12,12,174** and of these 11,713 were in-patients, whose number was more than the preceding year by 533. Of the out-patients 5,48,934 were males, 2,49,592 females and 4,01,935 children. Of the total in-door patients, 8,241 were declared cured, 1,292 relieved, 1,178 discharged otherwise, 803 died and the rest were under treatment at the end of the year. It is observed that the rate mortality among the in-patients fell from 9.3 per cent, in 1335 F. to 6.8 in 1336 F. and this goes to prove the efficiency of the medical, surgical and nursing staff. The highest percentage of mortality {39.7} was in the Lunatic Asylum and the lowest, i.e., 2.3 was in the Civil Dispensary. There was a slight increase in the number of beds for in-patients, exclusively confined to the Hanamkonda Civil Hospital. The number of beds during the year was 764 as compared with 758 in the previous year and of these 150 beds were in the Osmania General Hospital, 120 in the Victoria Zenana Hospital and the rest were among the various hospitals and dispensaries in the city and districts. The largest attendance in the city hospitals was, as usual, at the Osmania General Hospital, where 75,920 patients were treated. Among the district hospitals, Bidar topped the list with 27,059 patients in all. The Victoria Zenana Hospital was becoming more and more popular every day with the result that there was a steady increase in the total number of patients which was 22,259 in 1336 F. as against 19,537 in 1335 F. and of these 3,638 were in-patients as compared with 3,365 in the preceding year. Altogether there were 1,945 lying-in-cases in the Maternity Ward as compared with 1,753 in 1335 F. and 1,562 in 1334 F., and this steady increase shows that the public is beginning to realize the advantage of hospital treatment. There was an appreciable increase in the number of operations performed, it being 40,192 as against 37,160 in the previous year. They consisted of 1,849 selected major operations as against 1,680 in 1335 F. As a result of the surgical work **38,281** were cured, 896 relieved, 1,081 discharged otherwise, 112 died and the rest were under treatment at the end of the year.

Belief.

254. Dr. S. Mallannah, M.D., continued to be in charge of the Laboratory throughout the year. The total number of articles examined fell from 1,129 to **1,042**. The number of medico-legal cases dealt with rose from 182 to **221**. In 1336 F. 212 rabid cases were treated and of these 135 came from Hyderabad, 32 from Secunderabad and the rest from the districts. Besides, anti-rabid treatment was given at Warangal, Nizamabad, Aurungabad and Gulbarga in 40 cases and of these 3 died against *nil* in the preceding year.

Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory.

255. The total number of cases treated during the year was 2,720 as against 1,252 in the preceding year, showing an increase of more than cent, per cent.
X-Ray Department.

256. The number of dais under training at the end of 1385 F. was 24. During the year 16 students were admitted, making a total of 40. Of these, 10 dais left the class and 11 passed the qualifying examination, leaving 19 on the roll at the end of 1386 Fasli.
Dais Class.

257. At the beginning of the year there were 14 candidates under training, twenty nine were admitted during the year, making a total of 43. Of these, 5 left the class, 12 passed the final examination and 26 remained under training when the year closed.
Compounders Class.

258. As before, the Osmania General Hospital and the Victoria Zenana Hospital continued to be the centres for the training of the nurses. There were 13 candidates under training of whom 3 passed the qualifying examination, leaving 10 at the end of the year. Midwives are trained only in the Victoria Zenana Hospital. There were 6 nurses under training at the end of 1335 F. During the year 7 nurses were admitted, making a total of 18. Of these, one left the class and 3 passed the qualifying examination, leaving 9 on the roll when the year closed.
Training of nurses and midwives.

259. Lectures and demonstrations were given regularly by physicians and surgeons to the students of the Osmania Medical College. Thirteen Assistant Surgeons and 16 Sub-Assistant Surgeons received training in the Clinical Laboratory of the Osmania General Hospital and 8 female students (6 Assistant Surgeons and 2 Sub-Assistant Surgeons) obtained similar training in the Victoria General Hospital. About 4,000 specimens were examined in the laboratory.
Clinical training.

260. At the beginning of 1336 F. there were 171 lunatics as compared with 157 in the previous year. During the year 117 were admitted, of whom 85 were males and 32 females, making a total of 288. Of these, 55 were discharged as cured, 20 were discharged otherwise and 27 died, leaving 186 in the Asylum at the close of the year. The total expenditure on the Asylum was Rs. 33,537 against Rs. 30,936 and the average cost per head was Rs. 186-4-0 against Rs. 188-8-2 in 1335 Fasli.
Lunatic Asylum.

261. The number of inmates in the Home increased to 400 as against 376 in 1335 F. Of these, 229 were men, 76 boys, 80 women and 15 girls. Altogether 326 cases were examined during the year. Out of these, 61 were discharged free of active disease, 81 much improved, 120 improved and 61 were in the same condition. The proportion of very advanced non-effective cases in the Home was steadily decreasing and the proportion of cases amenable for treatment was rising.
Home for lepers and Leper Hospital, Dichpally.

262. His Exalted Highness the Nizam was graciously pleased to visit the Osmania General Hospital and the Victoria Zenana Hospital and evinced a very keen interest in the hospitals by going to the various sections and appreciating the surgical work performed by Dr. R. N. Coorlawala and Dr Miss K. S. Kanga.
General.

The Osmania Medical College was separated from the Medical Department and affiliated to the Osmania University with effect from 14th Farwardi 1336 Fasli.

263. The total expenditure incurred by Government on the Medical Pepsxtment rose from Rs. 11,24,398 to 12,12,478. Of this sum, Rs. 9,16,208 were spent on establishment and contingencies, Rs. 1,88,586 on Medical Stores, Rs. 38,886 on the Osmania.
Expenditure

College and Hostel, Rs. 24,672 on Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory, and Rs. 44,126 on grants-in-aid to other dispensaries.

SECTION II.

Vaccination.

264. The number of vaccinators employed in the year under review was 129 as compared with 132 in the preceding year. The total number of vaccinations performed was 1,40,279, showing an increase of 14,450 over the figure of the preceding year. Out of the 1,39,211 primary vaccinations, 1,28,959 were successful. The highest number of vaccinations (13,617) was performed in the Raichur district and the lowest (2,372) in the Atrai-i-Balda district. In other districts the number varied from 11,805 in the Aurangabad district to 3,557 in the Hyderabad district. The percentage of success in primary vaccination recorded was the highest in Osmanabad, viz. 98.80, while the percentage in other districts varied from 97.14 in Parbhani to 79.09 in Nalgonda. At the close of 1335 F. there were 10,641 tubes on hand and 1,98,364 were prepared during the year. Six thousand one hundred and sixty five tubes were used by the Vaccine Depot itself and 1,88,415 were issued. The cost of the maintenance of the Depot amounted to Rs. 15,913 as compared with Rs. 6,379 in 1335 F. The total approximate cost of vaccinations incurred by Local Boards in the districts and by Government in the city amounted to Rs. 55,343 as compared with Rs. 51,670 in the previous year.

SECTION III.

Sanitation.

265. As compared with the preceding year there was an increase in the total number of births (1,85,892 against 1,26,272) as well as of deaths (1,26,361 against 1,20,901), while the birth rate (10.95) and the death rate (10.22) per *mille* of the population was almost equal resulting in the net gain of the general population by 9,031 or .73 per *mille*. The highest birth rate (20.21) was in the Parbhani district while Bidar district had the lowest (6.10). The highest death rate (28.15) was reported from the city of Hyderabad and suburbs where it exceeded the birth rate (17.01) by 11.14, while the lowest death rate (5.77) was in the Karimnagar district.

266. During the year, a virulent type of cholera prevailed, which accounted for 15,178 cases with 7,516 deaths as against 35 attacks and 15 deaths in 1335 F. In the Osmanabad district the mortality was the highest, there being 1,911 deaths. In the city of Hyderabad and suburbs there were 125 attacks and 72 deaths, while in other districts the number of deaths varied from 974 in the Bir district to 15 in the Mahbubnagar district.

267. This disease in a general epidemic form was prevalent in the whole of the dominions throughout the year except in the districts of Raichur, Osmanabad, Mahbubnagar and Atrai-i-Balda. Altogether 8,090 cases and 725 deaths were reported as against 1,118 cases and 242 deaths in the preceding year. In the Aurangabad district as well as in the city of Hyderabad there were very serious outbreaks totalling 1,445 and 534 cases, respectively, while the corresponding number of deaths was 220 and 199.

268. The great majority of deaths in the dominions were ascribed, as usual, to "fevers" which accounted for over 80,000 out of a total of 1,26,000 odd deaths.

269. Like last year, plague was virulent in every district without exception and there were 7,166 attacks with 5,907 deaths as against 31,226 attacks and 24,480 deaths in 1385 F. The districts severely affected were Gulburga, Osmanabad,

Bidar, Raichur, Medak and Mahbubnagar in the order given. Altogether 19,575 inoculations were performed in the dominions as compared with 62,596 in 1335 F. and more than 67 per cent, of these were carried out in the city of Hyderabad and its suburbs.

270. The number of travelling dispensaries remained the same as in the preceding year, viz., 15 and they treated 13,899 patients as compared with 8,402 in 1335 F.

Travelling dispensaries.

271. The total expenditure on the Sanitation Department fell from Rs. 2,16,302 in 1335 F. to Rs. 1,38,054 in 1336 F. The marked decrease of Rs. 78,248 was said to be due to the fact that there was less expenditure towards preventive measures against plague at Hyderabad.

Expenditure.

SECTION IV.

UNANI MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

272. There were altogether 9 Government and 22 Aided Unani and Ayurvedic dispensaries inclusive of seven aided dispensaries opened during the year. The number of patients treated in the city dispensaries rose from 10,61,018 in 1335 F. to 12,15,960 in 1336 F. The Medical School had two courses of study; one was in Arabic and the other in Persian. The total strength of the school was 158. During the year 7 out of 24 students who appeared for the Government examination were successful.

Number of dispensaries, etc,

273. The total expenditure on the Unani Branch of the Medical Department amounted to Rs. 1,35,803 as compared with Rs. 1,30,111 in the preceding year.

Expenditure.

CHAPTER VI.

Instruction,

SECTION I.

Education.

274. Mr. S. Ross Masood, B.A., (Oxon.), I.E.S., (Nawab Masood Jung Bahadur) continued as Director of Public Instruction during the year under report.

275. The cadre of the educational service rose from 821 to 903 including the appointments made in the Osmania University, the Translation Bureau and the Nizam College.

276. The Director, on account of his retirement from service in the month of Sherewar 1337 F. has reviewed in his Departmental report for 1336 F., the 11 years of his administration from Sherewar 1325 F. when he was appointed to that office. A comparative Statement for the year 1325 and 1336 F. showing the number of different institutions and of pupils attending them is as follows :—

Institutions	1325 FASLI		1336 FASLI		INCREASE AS COMPARED WITH 1336 F.	
	No. of Institutions	No. of pupils	No. of Institutions	No. of pupils	No. of Institutions	No. of pupils
Colleges ..	2	213	7	1,143	5	930
High Schools ..	22	6,765	43	16,104	21	9,339
Middle Schools ..	87	17,809	108	25,802	21	7,899
Primary Schools ..	1,123	66,386	3,979	2,24,983	2,856	1,58,597
Special Schools ..	20	2,116	49	3,825	29	1,709
Total	1,254	98,289	4,186	2,71,857	2,932	1,78,568

It will be seen from the above figures that in the course of 11 years ending 1336 F. there was an increase of 2,932 educational institutions of all grades with 1,78,568 pupils. The rise of 2,856 primary schools with 1,58,957 pupils attending in them in spite of the annually recurrent outbreaks of plague and cholera throughout the dominions, and in spite of the acute economic distress caused by the Great War and the high cost of living that followed it, is an unmistakable sign of the Director's and his Executive Staff's indefatigable work in the cause of promoting education in the rural areas. The total expenditure, during the period of 11 years, rose from 22 lakhs in 1325 F. to 77 lakhs in 1336 F; an increase of 250 per cent. As regards the annual statistics of 1336 F. there was an increase of 88 schools and 18,559 pupils as compared with the figures of 1335 F. (4,098 schools and 2,58,298 scholars). Out of the four divisions, Gulbarga heads the list with an increase of 4,659 pupils and 33, schools and the next in order comes Warangal having an increase of 4,101 pupils and 41 schools. In the Medak division there was an increase of 1,961 pupils. The number of

students in the Hyderabad division increased by 571. The number of public institutions for males increased by 95 (3,487 against 3,892) and the number of pupils by 11,079 (2,34,811 against 2,28,232). The number of girls' schools decreased from 706 to 699, while the scholars studying in them showed an increase of 2,480 and numbered 37,546. Including private schools (1,311) and the scholars (32,282) the total number of all kinds of institutions and scholars in the dominions was 5,497 and 3,04,139, respectively. The percentage of scholars to the population of school going age for all schools, both public and private, rose from 15·4 in 1335 F. to 16·2 in 1336 F. and the percentage of scholars in the departmental schools was 14·5 as compared with 13·8 in the preceding year.

277. The total income of the Educational Department (from fees and miscellaneous receipts) rose by Rs. 12,291 and amounted to Rs. 3,71,567. The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 77,25,807, showing an increase of Rs. 3,41,384 over the figure of the preceding year. Out of this, the direct expenditure amounted to Rs. 51,67,699 and the indirect to Rs. 25,58,108. Below is the comparative statement of direct and indirect expenditure on education by various agencies for 1835 F. and 1336 F. : —

Agencies	1885 FASLI		Total	1886 FASLI		Total
	Direct	Indirect		Direct	Indirect	
<i>Departmental Management.</i>						
Government ..	38,68,878	21,48,894	60,12,272	40,92,592	21,77,480	62,70,072
Sarf-i-Khas ..	1,18,922	6,186	1,25,108	1,14,858	7,880	1,22,688
Local Boards ..	2,07,820	60,099	2,67,919	2,15,228	80,897	2,96,120
Total ..	41,95,120	22,10,179	64,05,299	44,22,678	22,66,207	66,88,880
<i>Private Management.</i>						
Experimental ..	91,966	452	92,418	85,067	418	85,480
Aided ..	4,68,506	1,12,948	5,81,454	4,99,478	1,52,581	6,52,009
Unaided ..	1,68,694	1,41,558	8,05,252	1,60,481	1,88,957	2,99,488
Total ..	7,24,166	2,54,958	9,79,124	7,45,026	2,91,901	10,86,927
Grand Total ..	49,19,286	24,65,187	78,84,428	51,67,699	25,58,108	77,25,807

278 During the year under report the medical school at Hyderabad was raised to the grade of a college affiliated to the Osmania University. Besides, a junior Intermediate College was opened in the Warangal High School during the last quarter of the year. Thus at the end of 1336 F. there were 7 colleges as compared with 5 in the preceding year, and the University now consists of four Faculties, viz., a Faculty of Arts, a Faculty of Law, a Faculty of Theology and a Faculty of Medicine. The total expenditure—direct and indirect—incurred on these Faculties amounted to Rs. 8,21,811 as against Rs. 7,45,962 in 1835 F. Excluding the income from fees (Rs. 26,909) the net cost to Government on account of tuition amounted to Rs. 5,12,426. The average cost per pupil fell from Rs. 459-4-8 to Rs. 453-1-2. The third Convocation of the Osmania University was held on the 26th Dai 1337 F. (1st December 1927) under the presidency of His Excellency Sir Kishen Pershad Maharaja Bahadur, Yamin-us-Saltanat, G.C.I.E., the Chancellor, who delivered a convocation address and conferred degrees on 31 students of B.A. (Arts). One of B.A. Theology, 4 of M.A. (Arts) and 10 of LL.B. The

Honorary Degree of L.L.D. was conferred on Sir Akbar Hydari Nawab Hydar Nawaz Jung Bahadur—the Member in charge of the Finance Portfolio—as a recognition of his unique work towards the cause of the university.

279. The total number of Arts Colleges rose from 5 to 6, Of these, 2 were first grade colleges and 4 second grade. Of the first grade colleges, one is known as the University College affiliated to the Osmania University and the other the Nizam College affiliated to the Madras University. Three second grade colleges, styled as Intermediate Colleges, are for male students—one each at Hyderabad, Aurangabad and Warangal. The fourth Intermediate College located at Hyderabad is for female students and is called the Zenana College. Male pupils increased from 904 to 931, while female students decreased from 13 to 11. The total expenditure (direct & indirection the Arts Faculty was Rs. 7,14,043, showing an increase of Rs. 19,421 over the figure of the preceding year. The income from fees amounted to Rs. 20,675 as compared with Rs. 21,342 in 1335 F. The actual cost to Government on tuition itself came to Rs. 4,33,019 against Rs. 4,11,627 and the average cost per pupil rose from Rs. 449 to Rs. 459. Altogether 325 candidates appeared at the different Arts examinations of the Osmania University and about 40 per cent, of them were successful. Out of 199 candidates that appeared from the University College 93 or 46·7 per cent, were declared successful. The result of the Intermediate Colleges were satisfactory 50 per cent, of the candidates being successful. One student from the City College stood first in the university. One student from the Zenana College headed the list in English. The proportion of successful candidates from the Nizam College to the total number of candidates who appeared at the Arts examinations of the Madras University was 78 to 141 or 55·3 per cent. The results of the B.A. Honours and the B.A. Degree were cent, per cent, of the former and 80 per cent, of the latter. During the year the first and third places in the Hyderabad Civil Service Competitive examination were taken by the students of the Nizam College. Besides, a Hindu Intermediate student of the Nizam College was sent up as candidate for the Royal Indian Marine and selected after sitting for the examination held in Bombay. Below are given in detail the results of the different examinations of these colleges in 1336Fasli:—

Names of Examination	COLLEGE STUDENTS		EX-STUDENTS		PRIVATE STUDENTS		TOTAL		Percentage
	Examined	Passed	Examined	Passed	Examined	Passed	Examined	passed	
<i>Osmania University College</i>									
M. A. Degree ..	8	6	1	..	..	..	9	6	66·6
B. A. Degree ..	84	39	34	10	14	4	132	53	40·1
Intermediate ..	107	48	60	18	17	3	184	69	37·5
Total ..	199	93	95	28	31	7	325	128	39·3
<i>NizamCollege.*</i>									
B. A. Honours Degree History ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	100·0
Do Preliminary English ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	100·0
B. A. Degree ..	26	21	..	..	..	..	16	21	80·0
B. Se. Degree ..	11	5	..	..	..	..	11	5	45·4
B. Sc. Part I (English) ..	12	7	..	..	..	..	12	7	58·8
Intermediate ..	89	42	..	..	..	..	89	42	47·0
Total ..	141	78	..	..	..	..	141	78	55·3
The City College (Intermediate Arts) ..	32	17	6	2	..	..	38	19	60·0
The Aurangabad College (Intermediate Arts) ..	10	6	4	1	..	..	11	7	50·0
The Zenana College (Intermediate Arts) ..	4	2	..	..	..	..	4	2	50·0

* Besides, 3 college and private students qualified for the degree (one for the M.A., one for the B. A., and one for the B. Se. Preliminary) and 4 candidates completed the Intermediate examination privately and became eligible for the B.A. or B.Sc. courses in the University.

280. The total strength of the Faculty of Theology of the Osmania University rose from 21 to 25. Three candidates appeared from the college for the B. D. Degree but none passed. One ex-student of the college took the degree during the year. Two of the 3 candidates who appeared for the Intermediate examination were declared successful. The total expenditure incurred on this Faculty was Rs. 54,662 against Rs. 51,340 in 1335 F. The cost per pupil fell from Rs. 2,445 to Rs. 2,186.

281. The number of students in the Faculty of Law was 60, as against 92 in 1335 F. In the final LL.B. 16 appeared and all passed, while 49 students appeared at the LL.B. Previous and 40 were successful.

282. The Osmania Medical School which formerly prepared candidates for the post of Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons was affiliated to the Osmania University and raised to the grade of a college. The M.B, B.S. first year class was

opened during the year. The number of students on the roll at **the** end of the year was 116 and of these, 66 were in the Assistant Surgeons' **class**, 81 in the Sub-Assistant Surgeons' and 19 in the M.B., B.S., first year **class**. Thirty students appeared for the final examination of Assistant Surgeons and 32 of Sub-Assistant Surgeons : 17 of the former and 12 of the latter were successful- Three out of 4 candidates who appeared for the Final L.C.P.&S. examination held by the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, were successful. Besides, 43 students appeared for the pre-final examination of Assistant Surgeons, 31 of Sub-Assistant Surgeons and 13 for the first L.C.P. & S. examinations and of these 25, 14 and 9 respectively, were successful. The total expenditure on this college amounted to Rs. 53,107. The income from fees was Rs. 6,234. The net cost to Government on tuition was Rs. 24,746 and the cost per pupil came to Rs. 215.

288. The number of books under translation was 115 out of which 32 were on engineering, 14 on medicine, 18 on philosophy, 22 on History, 7 on Chemistry, 5 on Politics, 5 on economics, 4 on biology, 3 on mathematics and the rest on law, physics and geography. Altogether translations of 28 books were completed : 6 on history, 6 on philosophy, 5 on medicine, 3 on engineering, 2 on politics, 2 on mathematics and one each on economics, law, Chemistry and biology. The total number of books in the press was 52, out of which 14 were completely printed and 17 books relating to history (11), geography (1), politics (1), English Constitution (1), mathematics (2) and Chemistry (1) were published. There were 125 meetings of the Terms Committee in which 2,954 scientific terms were coined, the corresponding figures of the preceding year being 37 and 1,081. The total expenditure on the Bureau was Rs. 1,59,719.

284. The total number of high schools in the dominions was 48 with 16,104 scholars, an increase of 3 high schools with 1,057 scholars over the figure of the preceding year. Of these, 23 were English high schools (18 for boys and 5 for girls) and 20 Osmania high schools—all for boys. Expenditure rose from Rs. 10,54,889 to Rs. 11,87,538 and the cost per pupil from Rs. 56 to Rs. 60. The English high schools produced excellent results in the High School Leaving Certificate examination : 364 candidates examined and 270 passed (5 in the First class, 134 in the Second and 131 in the Third class) or 74.1 per cent, as against 58.1 per cent, in the previous year. Including private students (226) altogether 574 candidates appeared for the Osmania Matriculation examination and 205 or 37.7 per cent, were successful as compared with 17.5 per cent, in 1335 F. These successful students include 75 candidates who completed their course during the year under the group system. The above figures, as they stand, show that the results of the Matriculation Examination were better than the preceding year by cent per cent.

285. There were altogether 108 middle schools with 25,802 scholars in the dominions, and of these 13 schools were for girls and the rest for boys, the total strength of the girl schools being 1,610. The total expenditure incurred on these schools amounted to Rs. 8,74,882, while the income from fees realized was only Rs. 47,054; the corresponding figures for the preceding year being Rs. 8,66,459 and Rs. 46,153, respectively. The cost per pupil fell from Rs. 32 in 1335 F. to Rs. 31 in 1336 F. Out of 3,579 students who appeared for the Middle School examination 1,322 or 35.1 per cent, were successful as compared with 27.6 per cent, in 1335 F.

286. As compared with the previous year there was an increase of 84 primary schools of all classes for boys and girls and of 11,701 pupils, the total number of schools and pupils studying in them at the end of 1336 F. being 3,979 and 2,24,983 respectively. The total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of these schools rose from Rs. 21,51,108 in 1335 F. to Rs. 21,55,869 in 1336 F., while the average cost per pupil fell from Rs. 11-6-2 to Rs. 10-11-6. Out of 3,979 primary schools, Government maintained 1,051 schools, the Sarf-i-Khas 185,

and Local Boards 1,946 ; 729 were aided and 118 were private schools. Eighty three per cent, of these schools were for boys and they contained 1,90,873 pupils, leaving only 84,110 for girls receiving education. The average number of pupils in the primary schools was 56.5 as against 54.7 in the previous year. For the Special Upper Primary examination 196 female candidates and 18 Mistresses appeared : 90 of the former and 6 of the latter were successful.

287. Including one Training College at Hyderabad, there were in all 8 institutions for training teachers in the dominions as against 7 in 1335 F., the increase being due to the recognition of the Wesleyan Mission Training School at Medak. Of these, four trained male teachers and the rest female teachers. The Hyderabad Training College has two classes—one is the Teachers' Diploma Class for the teachers who have passed the Intermediate and the other is the Secondary Teachers' Certificate class for those who have passed the Matriculation. The cost of maintaining these institutions amounted to Rs. 1,17,007. From the College 24 candidates appeared for the Teachers' Diploma examination and 23 passed and 88 for the Matriculation Trained Teachers' Certificate examination and 37 were successful. From the school section 69 candidates appeared for the Middle Trained Teachers' Certificate examination and 50 were declared successful. As compared with the preceding year the results produced by the training schools for male teachers in the Upper Primary Teachers' Certificate examination and the training schools for female teachers in the Lower Primary Women Teachers' Certificate examination (with the exception of one at Hyderabad) were far from satisfactory.

288. Including the Osmania Central Technical Institute, Hyderabad, there were in all 9 industrial schools in the dominions : 2 were maintained by Government, 3 by Local Boards, 2 were aided and 2 unaided. The total amount spent on these schools was Rs. 1,46,652. Altogether 1,381 students were taught different kinds of industry, viz., carpentry, himru weaving, cloth weaving, bidri work, drawing, cane-work, etc. Besides, reading, writing and arithmetic were also taught. The two institutions maintained directly by Government are the Osmania Central Technical Institute (attached to the Mint Workshop) at Hyderabad and the other the Industrial School at Aurangabad.

289. The strength of the Engineering School fell from 60 to 58, while the expenditure rose from Rs. 31,759 to Rs. 33,549. Thirteen candidates appeared for the Final Upper Subordinate Grade examination and 6 for the Lower Subordinate Grade : 12 of the former and 5 of the latter were successful.

290. The total number of schools for girls in the dominions was 699 as compared with 706 in 1335 F. or a fall of 7 schools, while the pupils attending them increased from 35,066 to 37,546, the increase being mostly in the primary schools. Thus there are one intermediate college, 5 high schools, 13 middle schools, 4 training schools for mistresses, one industrial school and 675 primary schools. The total amount spent on female education was Rs. 7,03,525, an increase of Rs. 11,837 over the figure of the preceding year. The results of the intermediate college were satisfactory : 4 appeared and 2 passed, one of them headed the list in English, while the results of other public examinations, when compared with the preceding year, were not satisfactory : Eight out of eighteen candidates appeared for H. S. L. C. examination and 13 out of 50 for the Middle School examination were successful. For the Higher Oxford Local examination 2 candidates appeared and one passed and 21 out of 82 candidates who appeared for the Cambridge Local examination were declared successful.

291. There were, as before, 15 Islamic schools with 761 students, while the Sanskrit and Vedic schools fell from 7 to 4, the number of students in them being 141. The total

expenditure on these schools amounted to Rs. 40,085 as compared with Rs. 38,870 in the previous year; and of this Rs. 39,450 were contributed by Government.

292. Mr. S.M. Hadi, B.A., (Cantab.) continued his Director of Boy Scouts during 1336 F. The total strength of the troops was twenty Scout and Rover troops belonging to the Hyderabad City and eight Scout and Rover troops in the districts, i.e., in all there were 821 Hovers and Scouts and 47 Scout officers. The year commenced with the celebration of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Birthday. All the scouts of Hyderabad rallied in the Nizam College ground and an interesting programme was gone through. The Scout day was celebrated on the 4th October 1927 at which His Excellency Sir Kishen Pershad Maharaja Bahadur, Yamin-us-Saltanat, G. C. I. E. presided. Five hundred scouts rallied on the Nizam College ground, renewed their promise and gave displays. His Excellency was graciously pleased to express his appreciation of the work done by the scouts. The Head-quarters organized during the year, Inter-troop competitions in First Aid, Signalling, Fire lighting, Water-boiling and Bridge building. These were run on the league system. The winners in the competition were awarded silver cups. The total amount spent on the Boy Scout movement was Rs. 15,380 as compared with Rs. 13,466 in 1335 F.

293. The total amount spent on this head was Rs. 65,368 as against Rs. 59,428, and out of this Government contributed Rs. 55,737. During the year some of the high schools were supplied with gymnastic apparatus. The Hyderabad Athletic Association continued its excellent work and conducted all tournaments and sports very successfully. The Osmania College won the Inter-collegiate Tournament. The High Schools' Shield and the Shawcross Shield for football were won by the City High School.

294. As before, there were two classes—one in the City College and the other in the Chaderghat High School. The total number of students in these classes rose from 47 to 61. During the year 18 candidates appeared for H. S. L. C. examination with Commerce as their optional subject and 14 passed. The total expenditure incurred on these classes increased from Rs. 4,835 to Rs. 5,135.

295. The number of schools in receipt of grants-in-aid rose from 608 to 780. The total expenditure on this head amounted to Rs. 3,74,731, an increase of Rs. 26,844 over the figure of 1335 F., and was shared as follows :—

Particulars				1335 F.	1336 F.
Government	..	..	..	2,06,723	2,17,915
Sarf-i-Khas	..	..	..	2,870	3,085
Local Fund	..	..	..	90,046	89,381
Imperial grant	..	..	..	48,248	64,350
Total				3,47,887	3,74,731

296. During the year 4 students were awarded European scholarships and 5 Asiatic. Besides, eleven students proceeding to foreign countries with the object of receiving higher education in special subjects, were given educational loans aggregating Rs. 53,633. The total expenditure incurred on general, special, and miscellaneous scholarships by Government and other public agencies amounted to Rs. 5,29,019 as compared with Rs. 5,30,247 in 1335 F. Of this amount Rs. 5,15,642 were spent by Government.

297. The total expenditure on libraries decreased from Rs. 90,270 in 1885 F. to Rs. 88,768 in 1886 F., Of this sum Libraries. Rs. 22,184 were spent on the Asafia Library. During the year 649 books (894 Arabic, Persian and Urdu books and 255 English books) were added to the Asafia Library, bringing the total number of books to 28,900 of which 10,165 were in English.

SECTION II

Literature and Press.

298. Fourteen new presses were opened as compared with 20 in the preceding year. Altogether 355 books were published, Publications. an increase of 98 over the figure of the preceding year. This increase is said to be due to the fact that with the expansion of education the desire for authorship and compilation is on the increase. Out of the books published during the year, 63 dealt with theology and ethics, 60 with law, 39 with education, 15 with hygiene and 11 with history; 18 contained poems and plays, 9 fiction and 140 were of a miscellaneous character. In addition, 17 translations of various works on the arts and science, history and philosophy were published by the Translation Bureau of the Osmania University, while 3 Arabic books dealing with theology and ethics were issued by the Dairat-ul-Mariff Press. Twenty eight books were registered under the Hyderabad Copyright Act.

299. Licenses were given for the publication of 9 periodicals and 6 newspapers as compared with 9 and 1, respectively, Journalism. in 1885 F.

SECTION III.

Nizamiah Observatory.

800. Mr. T. P Bhaskaran, M.A., was in charge of the Observatory. Control.

301. One hundred and nineteen plates were taken with the astro-
 • graphic equatorial and most of them were given a series of five exposures in geometrical progression, Work done. so that these plates may be of use in photometric investigations. Sixty-four plates were measured for Proper Motion and the preliminary reductions have been carried on up to date. The printing of Volume VI of Zone—22° was completed during the year. The work of identification of the Henry Draper Catalogue Stars in Zone—23° has been started. The working list included 61 long period and 8 irregular variables and 1,691 visual estimates of brightness were made during the year. The observations of the stars in the working list of V. S. S. were, as usual, communicated to the British Astronomical Association, and those of some other long period and irregular variables were forwarded every month to the Harvard College Observatory. A more systematic effort was made for observing occultations of stars by the moon with the result that 38 phenomena were observed : Disappearances 33 and Re-appearances 5. The department also carried out its usual seismological and meteorological work. The seismograms have been studied up to date and the readings of the principal phases checked to the end of June 1926, were forwarded to Oxford for incorporation in the international seismological summary.

302. The total cost of the department was Rs. 85,488 as compared with Cost. Rs.33,756 in the preceding year.

CHAPTER VII.

Revenue and Finance.

SECTION I.

Government Income and Expenditure

SERVICE HEADS.

303. WHEN the Budget for 1336 F. was prepared the prospects of the season were not considered rosy and although the Budget Estimates were framed in the expectation that more or less normal conditions would come to prevail, it was thought necessary to estimate cautiously the receipts under such revenue heads as are directly affected by the uncertainty of the season. The worst fears were not realized though the season proved to be sufficiently adverse to cut down the cautious estimates for Land Revenue and Customs by about 18 lakhs. The deficiency was, fortunately, more than made good by additional receipts under Railway and Interest heads. The aggregate actual position is better by 7·15 and 24·60 than Budget and Normal and is only ·45 less than the Revised. Originally the ordinary receipts for 1336 F. were estimated at 747·22 and in the Revised Estimate they were anticipated to rise to 754·82. The Actuals are 754·37. The ordinary expenditure was estimated at 668·69; it actually amounts to only 618·65. This shows a betterment of 38·92 and 50·04 as compared with Normal and Budget, though it fell short of the Revised Estimates by 6·57. Thus the gross surplus 135·72 exceeds the Budget by 57·19, the Normal by 63·52 and is less than the Revised by 7·02. Deducting 25·00 credited to Famine and Debt Redemption Reserves and 32·58 carried to the Departmental Accounts as unspent balances, the ordinary surplus amounts to 78·14.

The net results are summarized below :—

Heads	Normal 1885-37 Fasli	1336 FASLI		Actuals	1336 FASLI ACTUALS COMPARED WITH		
		Budget	Revised		Normal	Budget	Revised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ordinary.							
Service Receipts ..	729·77	747·22	754·82	754·37	24·60	7·15	— ·45
Service Expenditure ..	657·57	668·69	612·08	618·65	38·92	50·04	- 6·57
Gross Surplus ..	72·20	78·53	142·74	135·72	63·52	57·19	— 7 0 2
Deduct—							
Famine and Debt Re- demption Reserves ..	25·00	25·00	25·00	25·00	..	..	..
Carried to Department- al Balances ..	..	..	30·75	32·58	-32·58	-32·58	- 1·83
Ordinary Net Surplus	47·20	53·53	86·99	78·14	30·94	24·61	- 8·85

Extraordinary allotment from the past surpluses amounted to 20·59. Another 25·50 were sanctioned in the course of the year from the same source making up a total extraordinary allotment of 46·09, out of which 127·08 were actually spent and 17·86 were carried to Departmental Balance, against the aggregate expenditure of 44·94 should be set off extraordinary receipts 8·91 on account of famine, reducing the net extraordinary expenditure to 41·03.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

304. The variations of Service Receipts are tabulated below:—

Heads	Normal 335-37 Fasli	1336 FASLI		Actuals	1336 FASLI ACTUALS COMPARED WITH		
		Budget	Revised		Normal	Budget	Revised
1	2	8	4	5	6	7	8
Ordinary.							
1-A. Land Revenue ..	300.00	295.00	293.04	288.80	-11.20	— 6.20	- 4.24
1-B. Forest Revenue by Revenue Officers ..	5.50	6.50	6.76	6.60	1.10	.10	.16
2. Forests ..	9.50	11.82	12.29	11.06	1.56	.26	1.28
3. Customs ..	125.00	130.00	123.78	117.93	— 7.07	—12.07	— 5.85
4-A. Excise ..	145.00	152.00	152.28	157.80	12.80	5.80	5.52
4-B. Opium and Gauja ..	11.00	13.00	12.99	13.20	2.20	.20	.21
5-A. Stamps ..	19.00	19.00	18.67	19.85	.85	.85	1.18
5-B. Registration ..	2.70	2.70	2.66	2.62	— .08	— .08	.04
6. Mines ..	1.00	1.00	1.42	1.62	.62	.62	.20
7. Berar Rent ..	29.17	29.17	29.17	29.17	..	..	..
8. Interest ..	40.00	43.00	43.19	48.16	8.16	5.16	4.97
0. Mint ..	1.00	1.02	1.96	2.41	1.41	1.39	.45
10. Paper Currency ..	3.48	4.00	3.54	3.50	.02	.50	.04
11. Exchange ..	1.00	1.00	.14	.05	— .95	— .95	— .09
12. Post-Office ..	8.50	8.50	8.58	8.48	— .02	.02	.10
82. Irrigation ..	.65	.65	.22	.19	— .46	.46	.03
83. Railways ..	23.30	25.65	39.38	39.41	16.11	13.76	.03
Sk Electricity ..	1.15	.68	.58	..	— 1.15	.68	.58
35. Workshop ..	.35	.49	.10	..	— .35	.49	.10
37. Telephone ..	.03	.04	..	.01	.04	.03	.01
89. Development ..	..	..	.06	.11	.11	.11	.05
41. Miscellaneous ..	2.50	2.50	4.01	8.40	.90	.90	.61
Total (Ordinary) ..	729.77	747.22	754.82	754.37	24.60	7.15	.45
Extraordinary.							
40.—Transfer from Famine Insurance Reserve ..	..	..	8.00	3.91	..	8.91	.91
Total (Extraordinary)..	.	.	300	391	.	3.91	.91
Grand Totals		47.22	757.82	758.28		1106	.46

The principal increases are under Excise 5.80, Stamps .85, Mines .62, Interest 5.16, Mint 1.39, Railways 13.76, Famine Relief 3.91, and Miscellaneous .90. The decreases are under Land Revenue—6.20, Customs—12.07, Paper Currency—50, Exchange—95, Irrigation—46, Electricity, —.68 and Workshop—49.

Under-Estimates (Better Receipts.)

305. Excise shows a betterment of 5.80 and 5.52 respectively as compared with the Budget and Revised Estimates. The increase is due partly to renewal of contracts, and partly to recovery of old arrears, yielding in the aggregate 6.08 more than was anticipated. Against this is to be set a small decrease in the Miscellaneous Receipts, and a slightly high expenditure under Refunds, both amounting to .28, thus reducing the net betterment to 5.80.

306. The increase is chiefly under the head Revenue and Judicial Stamps .79. The variations under other heads show a betterment of .06.

807. The receipts under Mines are better by .62. The increase is mainly under Prospecting and Quarry fees (.51). Royalty from the quarries at Shahabad, where cement is being manufactured by the Shahabad Cement Co., also yielded .14 more. Small decreases amounting to (.03) in other heads reduce the net improvement to .62.

808. There is a gross betterment of 18.24 under this head. But the net increase available to General Revenues is only 5.16 owing to transfer. The following table explains details:—

Heads				Estimate	Actuals	Difference
1				2	3	4
1.	Interest on Rupee Investments	..	..	35.00	35.05	.05
2.	Interest on Sterling Investments	..	..	18.00	22.66	4.66
3.	Interest on Bank Balances	..	..	2.00	0.37	7.37
4.	Interest on other Loans	..	..	2.66	1.79	.87
5.	Loans to Commercial Concerns	..	..	.79	2.82	2.03
Total				58.45	71.69	13.24
<i>Deduct—Transfers to</i>						
(1)	Paper Currency	..	..	4.00	3.49	.51
(2)	Reserves	..	..	11.45	20.04	8.59
Total				15.45	23.53	8.08
Total Net				43.00	48.16	5.16

Sterling investments yielded much better result than could be anticipated owing to H.E.H. the N. G. S. Railway Company declaring the high dividend of 16%. This alone gave 4.66 more. The high bank rate that prevailed in India yielded the additional 7.37 under Interest on Bank Balances. The increase of 2.08 in Interest on Loans to Commercial concerns is due to the payment of arrears by the Electricity Department .68 and to the City Improvement Board being in a position to pay 1.10 interest on the advance for the Patharghatti Scheme, which was not anticipated at the Budget time. Other concerns gave .25 more. The General Revenues however could not get credit for the whole increase on account of the decision to allow interest also on the uninvested cash holdings of the Reserves. This took away 8.59 leaving 5.16 net.

309. The actual receipts are .57 less than anticipated as no coining was done, but the adjustment of 1.96 on account of 2 percent. Seigniorage on Silver Coinage in 1334 F. held under suspense changed the net position into an increase of 1.39.

310. There is a welcome aggregate increase of 13.76 on the Government and Company lines. The moiety profits from the Company Broad Gauge and Metre Gauge lines respectively gave 9.77 and 3.39 more than was estimated. Government lines also show an improvement of .60.

811. There is an increase of 1.22 under unclaimed deposits lapsed to Government. Small decreases under other minor heads amount to .32.

812. The increases under other Heads are .41 and call for no remarks.

Over-Estimates (Less Receipts).

818. The gross Land Revenue demand for 1886 F. inclusive of 62.91 lakhs arrears of the previous years amounted to 416.83. On account of adverse seasonal conditions, remissions were granted to the extent of 60.83 which were 24.17 more than

the previous year. Actual collections amounted to only 288·80 which is 11·20 and 6·20 respectively less than the Normal and Budget Estimates. The uncollected revenue inclusive of the suspensions of 6·50 sanctioned during the year for the famine affected taluks of Raichur, Aurangabad and Nalgonda amounted to 67·76.

314. Customs is another head directly affected by a bad season. The area under cotton cultivation was 18 per cent, less than the previous year and there was a decrease of over 23 per cent, in the outturn of bales. The outturn of oil-seeds was 11 per cent., wheat 55 per cent, and Jawar nearly 7 per cent, less than that of the previous year. This reduction was bound to affect exports. The export duty was consequently less than the Estimate by 5·59. There was also a substantial drop in the prices of some of the imports, resulting in a decrease of 7·63. This is partly counterbalanced by small increases under other heads. The variations are tabulated below :—

Heads	ORIGINAL ESTIMATE			ACTUALS		
	Balda and Sec'bad.	Districts	Total	Balda and Sec'bad.	Districts	Total
1	2	8	4	5	6	7
Imports.. ..	20·00	41·00	61·00	20·85	32·52	58·37
Exports.. ..	2·00	74·00	76·00	1·39	69·02	70·41
Salt	1·00	9·00	10·00	1·12	10·01	11·13
Octroi	2·00	·22	2·22	2·48	·33	2·81
Miscellaneous ..	·05	·25	·80	·10	·28	·38
Total ..	25·05	124·47	149·52	25·94	112·16	138·10
Deduct—						
Refunds	·04	·05	·09	·03	·05	·08
Sarf-i-Khas ..	19·43	..	19·43	20·09	..	20·09
Net ..	5·58	124·42	130·00	5·82	112·11	117·93

315. The decrease is due to no fresh investments in Paper Securities having been made in the course of the year. It will not be out of place to mention that the holding of this Reserve in O. S. cash prevents unremunerative storing of Silver Bullion.

316. This is another head which responds to the character of the season. As a result of smaller exports no demand for O. S. Rupees arose; consequently no gain on exchange could be booked.

317. The decrease is due to revenue from Irrigation Projects not having been realized.

318. The deficit is more apparent than real as the profit of this department according to the Balance Sheet for 1336 F. was •32. This was however actually paid in 1337 Fasli.

319. The workshop worked at a loss in 1336 F.

320. Other variations are too small to call for any remarks.

Extraordinary Receipts.

321. This head receives credit from the Famine Reserve to the extent of actual expenditure *per contra* under Famine Relief. This figure of 8·91 therefore merely stands to counter-balance the Famine expenditure booked during the year.

[Statement

SERVICE EXPENDITURE.

822. The variations of Actuals from the Original Estimates for Service Expenditure and the Departmental and Net Savings are shown in the Statement below:—

Heads	Budget	Adjustments & Extra grants	Adjusted grants	Actuals	Variations	Departmental Balances	Net
1	2	8	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Ordinary.</i>							
1-A. Land Revenue .. J	6448	1.04	65.52	62.19	3.33	.94	2.89
1-B. Land Irrigation .. J	..	10.95	10.95	10.95	..	..	..
2. Forests ..	9.12	..	9.12	8.28	.89	.85	.54
8. Customs ..	17.94	.03	17.91	15.20	2.71	1.93	.78
4-A. Excise ..!	27.56	..	27.56	26.38	1.18	.41	.77
4-B. Opium ..1	1.24	..	1.24	8.75	2.51	.01	2.52
5-A. Stamps ..	1.56	..	1.56	1.24	.32	.35	.08
5-B. Registration	1.11	..	1.11	1.17	.06	.02	.08
6. Mines	.55	..	.55	.49	.06	.06	..
8-A. Interest ..	21.38	..	21.38	21.11	.27	..	.27
8-B. Debt Redemption..	10.00	..	10.00	10.00	..	..	..
9. Mint ..	2.47	..	2.47	1.72	.75	.65	.10
10. Paper Currency	.57	..	.57	.23	.84	.84	..
11. Exchange ..	.70	..	.70	4.13	8.48	..	8.48
12. Post-Office ..!	11.83	.11	11.94	11.76	.18	.07	.11
18. Payments to H.E.H	50.00	..	50.00	50.00	..	..	..
14. General Admns. ..	32.86	.40	32.76	80.92	1.84	.81	1.03
15. Political charges ..	4.10	.20	4.30	4.14	.16	.08	.13
17. Life Insurance ..j	.48	..	.48	.46	.02	.02	..
18. Mansabs ..	17.55	..	17.55	16.28	1.27	..	1.27
19. Military ..	72.58	2.90	75.48	60.93	14.55	6.29	8.26
20. Courts ..	20.64	..	20.64	17.79	2.85	.94	1.91
21. Jails ..	4.86	.01	4.85	.392	.98	.61	.82
22. Police ..	61.25	.05	61.30	56.45	4.85	1.80	3.05
28. Education ..	67.98	.04	68.02	64.73	8.29	8.33	.04
24. Medicine ..	19.32	.15	19.47	17.24	2.23	.96	1.27
25. Religious ..	11.96	..	11.96	10.68	1.28	.70	.58
26. Agriculture ..	2.22	..	2.22	1.87	.85	.31	.04
27. Veterinary ..	3.60	..	3.60	3.07	.53	.40	.13
28. Co-operative ..	3.00	..	3.00	2.47	.53	.26	.27
29. Misc. & Minor Departments. .	.98	.16	1.14	1.19	.05	.13	.18
30. Municipalities ..j	13.83	.51	13.82	12.02	1.30	1.34	.04
31. Buildings ..j	59.64	5.51	65.15	60.58	4.62	4.15	.47
32. Irrigation ..	33.20	11.65	21.55	20.87	.68	.47	.21
33. Railways ..	2.27	..	2.27	1.41	.86	.85	.01
36. Printing ..	1.03	..	1.03	1.13	.10	.10	..
38. Industrial ..	1.20	..	1.20	1.35	.15	.30	.45
39. Development ..	7.90	.03	7.87	7.32	.55	.11	.44
40-B. Famine Insurance	15.00	..	15.00	15.00	..	..	..
41. Miscellaneous ..	3.86	.65	3.21	3.38	.12	..	.12
41-B. Res. for Reorgn. & Development ..	12.87	8.63	3.74	..	3.74	3.74	..
Total Ordinary ..	693.69	..	693.69	643.65	50.04	32.58	17.46
<i>Extraordinary.</i>							
15. Political charges ..	..	.14	.14	14	..	..	..
19. Military ..	..	.10	.10	.10	..	..	..
23. Education ..	..	4.78	4.78	..	4.78	4.78	..
24. Medical ..	..	1.48	1.48	.88	.60	.60	..
27. Veterinary ..	..	2.00	2.00	..	2.00	2.00	..
29. Misc. & M. Depts. ..	..	.15	.15	.15	..	..	..
30. Municipalities ..	5.47	5.02	10.49	.01	10.48	10.48	..
31. Buildings ..	12.12	4.25	16.87	11.31	5.06	..	5.06
39. Development ..	3.00	7.00	10.00	10.00	..	..	..
40-A. Famine Relief ..	..	..	..	3.91	3.91	..	3.91
41. Miscellaneous ..	..	.58	.58	.58	..	..	..
Total Extraordinary..	20.59	25.50	46.09	27.08	19.01	17.86	1.15
Grand Total ..	714.28	25.50	739.78	1670.73	69.05	500.44	18.61

The net results of adjustments due to classification and transfers of grants from one head to another (Col. 8 of the statement in, para. 322.) are given below:—

Nature of Expenditure	Amount	From Head	To Head
1	2	8	4
Works	10.95	Irrigation ..	1-B. Revenue Irrigation,
Sal. and Cont. Settlement Dept. .95		41-B. ..	1-A. Land Revenue
Travelling Allowance ..	.05	do ..	do
Restoration of allowances ..	.04	do ..	do
Do do ..	.15	do ..	12 Post-Office
Do do ..	.09	do ..	14 General Administration
Salary Dev. Secretary ..	.18	do ..	do
Allowances Restored ..	.05	do ..	22 Police
Do ..	.07	do ..	28 Education
Do ..	.15	do ..	24 Medical
Purchase of horses ..	2.90	do ..	19 Military
Military Building ..	4.00	do ..	31 Buildings
Petty Repairs ..	.08	8 Customs ..	do
Do ..	.04	12 Post-Office ..	do
Do ..	.01	14 General Admn. ..	do
Do ..	.01	21 Jails ..	do
Do ..	.03	28 Education ..	do
Works ..	.51	80 Municipality ..	do
Do ..	.70	82 Irrigation ..	do
Do ..	.19	39 Development ..	do
Do ..	.16	31 Buildings ..	39 Development
Observatory works ..	.15	41 Miscellaneous ..	31 Buildings
Salary and Travelling Alice. ..	.14	do ..	14 General Admn.,
Receptions ..	.20	do ..	15 Political Charges
Arrears of pay ..	.16	do ..	29 Archaeological Dept.

The following extra grants (Col. No. 3 of the statement in para. 322) were sanctioned in the course of the year after the budget had been passed:—

Nature of Expenditure	Amount	Head
1	2	8
Construction of Roads and Bridges ..	7.00	39-Development.
Water-Works (Local Fund) ..	5.00	30-Municipahty and Public Impts.
Miscellaneous ..	.02	do Hyderabad Drainage.
Osmania General Hospital ..	4.02	31-Buildings and Communications.
Residency Buildings ..	.28	do do do
Purchase of bullocks, etc. ..	2.00	27-Veterinary.
Osmania University for the translation of books	3.00	23-Education.
O. C. T. Institute ..	1.78	do
Purchase of furniture, etc., for Osmania General Hospital ..	1.48	24-Medicine.
Reproduction of Ajanta frescoes by 8-colour process ..	.15	29-Miscellaneous & Minor Depts.
Travelling Allowances and Special charges ..	.10	19-Military.
Receptions ..	.14	15-Political charges.
Contribution to Gujarat Flood Central Relief Fund ..	.58	41-Miscellaneous.
Total	25.50	

The following is an analysis of savings in expenditure (Col. 8 of statement in para. 322 which are creditable to General Revenues under the Departmentalization Rules :—

Heads				Salaries, Allowances and Pensions	Others	Total
1				2	3	4
<i>Ordinary.</i>						
1.	Land Revenue	..	..	1.45	•94	2 89
2.	Forests	..	..	•54	..	•54
3.	Customs	..	..	•70	•08	•78
4-A	Excise	..	..	•32	•45	•77
4-B	Opium and Ganja	..	..	•01	2 53	2.52
5.-A	Stamps	..	..	•03	..	•03
5.-B	Registration	..	..	•08	..	•08
8.	Interest	..	..	..	•27	•27
9.	Mint	..	..	•10	..	•10
11.	Exchange	..	..	..	8 48	3.48
12.	Post-Office	..	..	•11	..	•11
14.	General Administration	..	..	1 08	..	1.03
15.	Political charges	..	..	•18	..	•13
18.	Mansabs	..	..	**	127	1.27
19.	Military	..	..	8.26	..	8.26
20.	Courts	..	..	1 91	..	1.91
21.	Jails	..	..	•82	..	•32
22.	Police	..	..	3.05	..	3.05
23.	Education	..	..	•04	..	•04
24.	Medical	..	..	1.27	..	1.27
25.	Religious	..	..	•78	•20	•58
26.	Agriculture	..	..	•04	..	•04
27.	Veterinary	..	..	•13	..	•13
28.	Co-operative	..	..	•27	..	•27
23.	Minor Departments	..	..	•18	..	•18
80.	Municipality and Public Improvements	..	..	•04	..	•04
31.	Buildings and Communications	..	..	•47	..	•47
82.	Irrigation	..	..	•21	..	•21
33.	Railways	..	..	•01	..	•01
38.	Industrial	..	..	•45	..	•45
89.	Development	..	..	•44	..	•44
41.	Miscellaneous	..	..	..	•12	•12
Total Ordinary				20.73	3.27	17.46
<i>Extraordinary.</i>						
81.	Buildings and Communications	..	..	..	5 06	5 06
40-A	Famine Relief	..	..	..	3.91	3.91
Total Extraordinary				..	115	1-15
Grand Total				20.73	212	18.61

The savings under salaries, due to difference between the budgetted and the initial pay of progressive appointments in the case of vacancies filled up during the course of the year, including variations under pension adjustments, amounted to 20.73.

The savings under Compensations, Rusums, Yeomias, Mansabs and Special allowances and other heads closed to General Revenues amounted to 2069. The savings 5.06 under Buildings and Communications are on account of the extra grant for Delhi Palace not having been fully utilized. On the other hand there was an excess expenditure (2.58) under Opium, due to arrears of Sarf-i-Khas Compensation from 1324 to 1829 paid in the course of the year. The net loss in Exchange (3.43) is due to Sterling Balances

having been revalued at 1 s. 6 d. per B. G. Rupee instead of at 1 s. 4 d. Expenditure of 3.91 under Famine Relief is counterbalanced on the receipt side by drawing upon the Famine Reserve.

The Departmental Balances for 1336 F. (Col. 7 of Statement in para. 322 placed to the credit of Departments are analysed below :—

Heads	Salaries	T.A. & Tour charges	Cont. and special charges	Receipts Better or Worse	Rent and petty repairs	Reserve	Works	Transfers	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Land Revenue ..	•08	•19	•28	•22	•10	•12	..	..	•94
2. Forests ..	•02	•25	•04	..	•06	..	•02	..	•85
3. Customs ..	..	•10	•06	**	•10	1.67	..	..	1.93
4—A. Excise ..	•01	•28	•10	..	•05	•02	..	..	•41
4—B. Opium ..	..	..	•01	..	..	..	..	..	•01
5—A. Stamps ..	..	•02	•38	**	..	..	..	..	•85
5—B. Registration ..	..	..	•02	..	..	..	..	..	•02
6. Mines ..	..	•05	•01	..	..	..	..	..	•06
9. Mint ..	•08	**	•48	..	•01	•20	..	..	•65
10. Paper Currency ..	..	..	•84	..	..	..	..	..	•84
12. Post-Office ..	..	•04	•08	*	•02	•09	..	..	•07
14. Genl. Admn. ..	..	•22	•51	•01	•06	•01	..	..	•81
15. Pol. charges ..	..	•01	..	•04	•04	•02	..	..	•03
17. Life Insurance ..	..	..	•02	..	..	..	..	..	•02
19. Military ..	•49	•05	3.99	•07	•02	1.77	..	..	6.29
20. Courts ..	•02	•04	•49	•32	•07	..	..	..	•94
21. Jails ..	..	•01	•55	..	•07	..	..	..	•61
22. Police ..	•81	•93	•02	..	•08	..	..	..	1.80
23. Education ..	•35	•22	5.14	•33	•35	•38	1.78	..	8.11
24. Medical ..	•04	•24	•18	•04	•09	1.10	..	..	1.56
25. Religious ..	•02	..	•02	..	•02	•64	..	..	•70
26. Agriculture ..	•13	..	•14	•04	..	..	..	..	•81
27. Veterinary ..	•02	•07	2.22	•01	•05	•05	..	..	2.40
28. Co-operative ..	..	•09	•14	..	•08	..	..	..	•26
29. Misc. & Minor Dpts	•01	..	•12	..	..	..	..	..	•18
80. Muncpl. & Public Improvements ..	•68	•04	•20	•40	•08	•01	11.02	•51	11.82
81. Bldgs. & Commn. ..	•25	•10	•11	•11	•14	•01	•70	4.85	4.15
82. Irrigation ..	•07	•03	•01	..	..	..	•88	..	•47
33. Railways ..	..	..	•85	..	..	..	..	..	•85
36. Printing ..	..	..	•10	..	..	..	..	..	•10
38. Industrial ..	**	•01	•12	•01	..	•16	..	..	•80
89. Development ..	..	•09	•02	..	..	..	•16	•16	•11
41—B. Res. for Reorgn. and Development.	..	..	..	..	..	7.73	..	•4.00	8.74
Total ..	2.93	2.47	16.18	1.28	1.29	13.99	12.30	..	50.44

The balance to the credit of the various departments at the close of 1335 F. amounted to 77.03. The accretions and withdrawals during 1336 F. were 50.44 and 34.19 respectively, leaving a balance of 93.28 to the credit of the departments, as the following details will show :—

Departments	Balance at the close of 1835 F.	Accretions in 1336 F.	Total	Expenditure during 1336 F.	Balance at the end of 1336 F.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1- - A. Land Revenue ..	•79	•94	1.78	.86	•87
2. Forests ..	•95	•35	1 -30	•07	1-28
8. Customs ..	2.25	1.98	4-18	•07	4.11
4. Excise and Opium ..	•68	•42	1 10	•07	1.03
5. Stamps and Registration ..	1 .59	•37	1-96	.37	1 .59
6. Mines ..	•08	•06	•14	•02	•12
9. Mint ..	•78	•65	1-38	..	1.88
10. Paper Currency ..	•44	•34	•78	..	•78
12. Post-Office ..	•49	•07	•56	•03	•58
14. Genl. Administration ..	1 •89	•81	2-20	•85	1.85
15. Political charges ..	•27	•03	•80	•25	•05
17. Life Insurance ..	•06	•02	•08	•01	•07
19. Military ..	5-86	6.29	11-65	497	6 •68
20. Courts ..	•85	•94	1 -79	•81	•98
21. Jails ..	2-85	•61	3-46	•19	8 .27
22. Police ..	1-89	1.80	3. 69	1.18	2.51
28. Education ..	5-48	8 11	13.59	3.65	9.94
24. Medical ..	2-90	1.56,	4.46	•82	4.14
25. Religious ..	•44	.70	1.14	•29	•85
26. Agriculture ..	1.15	•31	1.46	•71	•75
27. Veterinary ..	1.96	2.40	4.36	•07	4 .29
28. Co-operative ..	•84	.26	•60	.25	•85
29. Minor Departments ..	— .03	•18	.10	..	•10
80. Muncpl. & Public Impts. ..	18.54	11 •82	30.3	11 .35	19. 01
81. Buildings and Comms. ..	8 .52	4.15	12.67	5 .56	7 11
82. Irrigation ..	2 17	•47	2.64	2.00	•64
88. Railways ..	1.17	•85	2.02	•12	1-90
86. Printing ..	•27	•10	•17	..	•17
88. Industrial ..	•58	•30	.83	•12	•71
89. Development ..	•66	•11	.55	..	.55
41-B. Reserve for Reorganization Development ..	13.58	3.74	17.32	..	17.32
Total ..	77 •03	50.44	127.47	34 19	93.28

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

323. The following table will show that against the estimate of 142 •93 the Capital Expenditure actually booked in 1336 F. is 126.75.

Heads	Estimate	Actual
Irrigation ..	66.75	71.32
Railway Construction ..	67.18	51.74
Railway Compensation ..	2 00	•15
Electricity (City) ..	2 00	•99
Do (Districts) ..	..	1.38
Workshop ..	•70	..
Telephone (City) ..	•50	•18
Do (Districts) ..	•86	.95
Industries ..	•30	•19
Printing ..	2.64	.10
Total ..	142.93	126.75

The increase under Irrigation is due to an additional grant sanctioned in the course of the year for accelerating the Nizam Sagar Project. The actual expenditure on Railway construction is 69.64 out of which 17.90 was met from the balance of the past year remaining unspent with the Company. The amount actually paid therefore is reduced to 51.74. The City Electricity Department could utilize only .99 out of the allotted 2.00. The decision of the Government to finance the electric installation at Aurangabad results in an additional expenditure of 1.33 under District Electricity. Workshop could not utilize the amount allotted pending decision on the proposal to amalgamate P. W. D. and Mint Workshops. The Printing Department utilized only .20 and on the other hand refunded .30 from its working capital, resulting in reducing its Capital at charge by .10.

INVESTMENTS.

324. As against the provision of 73.20, only 61.53 were used up. The unspent balance of 11.67 was meant for investment in 3rd charge Railway Debentures, should the Railway Company require it for replacement of rolling-stock. The Company had no occasion for it.

DEBT HEADS.

325. The variations from the original estimates under Debt Heads are compared below:—

Heads	ESTIMATE FOR 1386 F.			ACTUALS FOR 1886 F.			Net Difference
	Receipts	Disbursements	Net	Receipts	Disbursements	Net	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Government Debt ..	..	1.40	- 1.40	..	.27	— .27	1.13
Reserves ..	105.10	81.65	73.45	111.07	6.28	104.79	31.34
Deposits bearing interest.	8.74	..	8.74	41.85	21.61	20.24	11.50
Deposits not bearing interest ..	5.25	2.00	8.25	169.85	167.54	1.81	— 1.44
Advances bearing interest.	6.50	6.98	— .48	819	8.39	— .20	.23
Advances not bearing interest ..	103.50	24.10	79.40	59.47	77.83	-18.36	—97.76
Remittances..	..	..	..	..	7.50	— 7.50	— 7.50
Suspense and cheques uncashed ..	..	.95	- .95	1.83	..	1.88	2.78
Total ..	229.09	67.03	162.06	386.76	284.42	102.34	-59.72

826. Against a provision of 1.40 for the repayment of the matured loans of 1826, and 1380 and old Railway shares, the scrip Govt. Debt 1.13. actually presented for repayment was .27.

827. The excess of actual over estimated receipts 5.97 is on account of the funds being given interest on their cash holdings. Reserves 31.34. The decrease under outgoings 25.87 is solely due to no suitable opportunity having occurred for investment in Paper Securities.

The variations in the account of each reserve are tabulated below :—

Heads	BUDGET 1386 FASLI			ACTUALS 1336 FASLI			Net Difference
	In-comings	Out-goings	Net	In-comings	Out-goings	Net	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Famine Reserve ..	17.72	17.00	-72	18.99	3.91	15.08	14.36
Debt Redemption Reserve ..	18.78	13.40	•83	14.27	.21	14.06	18.73
O.S. Stabilization Res. ..	..	..	..	.08	•02	•06	•06
Railway Reserve ..	30.12	..	30.12	31.87	2.14	29.78	•39
Deposits Reserve ..	43.53	1.25	42.28	45.86	..	45.86	3.58
Total ..	105.10	31.65	73.45	111.07	6.28	104.79	31.34

328. The incomings under the Deposits of Life Insurance Fund show an improvement of 2.29, Electricity (inclusive of Consumers' Deposits) 4.54, Postal Savings Bank .93. In addition there were deposits from the estates of Ruknul-Mulk, Shahzor Jung and Ihtasamul-Mulk and Dairat-ul-Maarif amounting to 3.16. The Depreciation Funds of the Workshop, Telephone and Printing Departments contributed '58 more than the Estimate.

329. The receipts exceeded the disbursements under Local Funds (2.39), Court of Wards (1.90), Forest Deposits (.18) : total (4.42). This was partly counterbalanced by excess outgoings of 2.61 under Personal and Temporary Deposits, of which 1.22 are on account of Unclaimed Deposits lapsed to Government. This resulted in reducing the excess of incmoing over outgoings from 3.25 to 1.81.

330. The outgoings exceeded the incomings by .20, against the estimate of .43, thus the net improvement amounted to .23.

331. There were excess outgoings under Advances to Departments (1.65) Personal Advances (13.64), Coinage Accounts (20.21) Permanent Advances (.06): total (35.56). On the other hand there were excess receipts under Departmental Surplus (16.45) Accounts with Imperial Government (• 60), Revenue and Famine Takavis (.15) : total (17.20). The net result was an excess outgoing of (18.36) which compared with the estimate of net incomings (79.40) was less by 97.76. The position was reversed by the export trade conditions rendering unnecessary the anticipated issue of one crore in circulation.

332. Remittance Transfer Receipts of the last year encashed during this year amounted to 5.70. The Departmental Remittances under adjustments amounted to 1.76. Cash under transit was .35. On the other hand excess incomings under S. K. Remittances amounted to (.31).

333. Under Suspense the credits (5.46) exceeded the debits (5.14) by .32, which compared with the net estimate (—95) shows a difference of 1.27.

334. The amounts of cheques issued during the course of the year exceeded the cheques cashed by 1.51.

CASH BALANCE.

335. The year opened with a Cash Balance of 534.57. The excess of Revenue Receipts over Service Expenditure was 87.55. The incomings under Debt Heads exceeded the outgoings by 51.90. On the other hand Capital Expenditure financed without the floatation of any loan amounted to 126.75; and Investments to 61.58. Thus the year closed with a balance of 485.74.

Heads	RECEIPTS			Heads	EXPENDITURE		
	Original Budget	Actuals for 1886 F.	Difference		Original Budget	Actuals for 1886 F.	Difference
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Service Heads ..	747-22	758-28	11-06	Service Heads ..	714.28	670.73	-48-55
Dptl. Balce. transferred for Expr.	20-75	84-19	18-44	Expr. from Depth Balce. Deph Balce. charged to Service grants	20-75	84.19	18-44
Depth Balce. credited to Depth Acct.	..	50-44	50-44	Capital Expenditure .	..	50-44	50-44
				Investment.	142-98	126-75	—16-18
Debt Heads.	229. 09	336-32	107-28	Debt Heads.	73.20	61-53	—11-67
					67.03	284-42	217-39
Total ..	997.06	1,179-23	182-17	Total ..	1,018-19	1,228-06	209-87
Opening Balance..	487.54	534-57	47-03	Closing Balance..	466-41	485-74	19-33
Grand Total.	1,484-60	1,713.80	229-20	Grand Total.	1,484-60	1,713-80	229-20

SECTION II.

Paper Currency.

336. Nawab Hyder Nawaz Jung Bahadur and Mr. Mirza Nasrullah were, Head Commissioner and Commissioner of Paper Currency respectively, throughout the year. Messrs. R. L. Gamlen, Hanmanth Rao and Cornelius worked as Currency Officers.

337. Notes of the denomination of five, ten, one hundred and one thousand rupees were in circulation as in the previous year. One rupee notes to the value of Rs. 142 were withdrawn during the year and 3,923 notes remained in circulation as compared with 4,065 in the preceding year. Excluding notes in Government Treasuries and the Hyderabad Branch of the Imperial Bank of India, the net circulation of notes of various denominations on the last day of 1335 F. and 1336 F. compares as follows :—

		O. S. Rs. in lakhs.
1335 Fasli	..	304.90
1336 „	..	42.76

The percentage of notes of various denominations to the gross circulation on the last day of 1336 F. was as follows :—

Five	rupee notes	..	5.65
Ten	do	..	28.5
One hundred	do	..	46.27
One thousand	do	..	19'93

338. The following statement shows the total value of each denomination of notes in stock at the end of 1335 F., total value of notes received and issued in 1336 F. and the balance in stock at the end of 1336 F.

Stock of Note Forms,

Denomination				Total value of notes at the end of 1335 F.	Total value of notes received in 1336 F.	Total value of notes issued in 1336F.	Balance at the end of 1336 F.
One Rupee Notes	..	..		1,78,98,892	..	..	1,78,98,892
Five do	..	..		5,80,000	..	25,000	5,55,000
Ten do	..	..		48,00,000	2,50,000	11,75,000	38,75,000
Hundred do	..	..		27,00,000	1,50,00,000	28,00,000	1,49,00,000
Thousand do	..	..		59,00,000	..	59,00,000	..
Total	..	..		8,18,78,892	1,52,50,000	99,00,000	8,72,28,892

839. The Paper Currency Reserve stood as follows on the last days of 1835 F. and 1336 F.

Reserve.

Particulars	1335 F.	1336 F.
O. S. Rupee coins (full rupees in the Exchange Branch) ..	3,20,05,186	4,18,44,108
O. S. coins (full rupees) in the Mint ..	18,00,000	..
Government of India Securities.	O. S. Rupees 62,86,704 (being the cost price of the securities of the face value of B.G. Rs. 61,34,500).	O. S. Rupees 62,86,704 (being the cost price of the securities of the face value of B.G. Rs. 61,34,500),

340. The interest earned on securities amounted to B. G. Rs. 2,99,249-
Income and Expenditure. The amount spent on account of establishment and contingent charges in 1336 F. was Rs. 5,662 as against Rs. 5,278 in 1335 F. The total expenditure incurred during the year towards the cost of note forms including freight amounted to Rs. 17,141. No expenditure was incurred during the year for engraving plates. Capital expenditure to the end of 1336 F. was Rs. 7,60,003.

SECTION III.

State Insurance Fund.

841. The State Insurance Fund was, as before, controlled by a managing committee comprising of 8 members with the Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari Nawab Hyder Nawaz Jung Bahadur, Finance Member, as President and Mr. Dattatraya Vishnu, Assistant Accountant-General, as Secretary who worked under the direct supervision of the Accountant-General. Mr. M. S. Hussain, B.Sc.,¹ F.R.E.S., F.R.C.I., was appointed as Assistant Accountant-General in the grade of 300—1,000 from the 21st Bahman 1885 F. with a view to clear off arrears of policies.

842. The number of subscribers rose from 24,854 to 25,976 in 1886 F. or an increase of 1,622 subscribers. As recommended by the Chief Medical Officer 48 cases were rejected on account of bad health. Seven hundred and sixty-seven refund cases were dealt with on account of deaths, maturity and surrender value. Altogether 2,230 proposals were received as against 1,576 in 1335 F. and 2,019 policies were issued as compared with 1,549 in the preceding year.

343. The accounts for 1884 and 1885 F. were audited by Messrs. Shanker Pershad and Khaja Abdul Hadi, Assistants Accountant-General.

Fund audit,

844. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 1,78,184-1-6. The contributions and interest on investments amounted to Rs. 4,57,615-10-7 and Rs. 1,93,132-4-11, respectively. The expenditure under " Refunds" and " Investments" was Rs. 1,78,786-7-5 and Rs. 5,54,315, respectively. The total investments at the close of 1336 F. amounted to Rs. 37,98,190-8-9 and out of this Rs. 8,00,700 represent stock certificates yielding an interest of 6 per cent. The balance is invested with Government which pays interest at 5 per cent, from 1st Azur 1387 F. instead of 6 per cent, in the previous years.

CASH BALANCE STATEMENT.

Heads		Receipts		Heads		Expenditure
Opening Balance	..	1,73,184	1 6	Investments ..	..	5,54,815 0 0
Contributions ..	..	4,57,615	10 7	Refunds ..	..	1,78,786 7 5
Interest ..	..	1,98,132	4 11	Closing balance	..	95,880 9 7
Total	..	8,28,982	1 0	Total	..	8,28,982 1 0

845. The cost of establishment amounted to Rs. 36,899 as compared with Rs. 31,571 in 1335 F.

Cost,

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

SECTION I.

Ecclesiastical Department.

346. Moulvi Habibur Rahman Khan Saheb Sherwani (Nawab Sadar Yar Jung Bahadur) continued as Sadar-us-Sudur throughout the year under report.

347. The following statement shows the comparative distribution of expenditure during 1385 F. and 1336 F.: —

Particulars	1335 F.	1336 F.
Cost of the Ecclesiastical Department ..	1,49,534	1,50,854
Mosques and temples	1,36,110	1,34,901
Religious and charitable grants	1,26,172	1,41,617
Mamuldars	54,555	52,976
Yomiadars and Salianadars	2,12,121	2,81,816
Charges on account of Haj pilgrims ..	35,173	20,600
Expenses in connection with festivals ..	62,827	56,869
Charities	2,26,219	2,29,598
Total ..	10,02,711	10,69,231

848. Of the various activities of the department, the following deserve special mention: —

i. The right of appeal against the Kazis empowered to appoint or dismiss in 1322 F. has been extended to unqualified mullahs.

ii. The power of the Kazis to attest the divorce certificates previously granted for places where law courts did not exist has now been extended to all places subject to their giving intimation to the courts concerned immediately after the attestation.

iii. The system of affixing thumb impression on the marriage deed by means of an impression instrument, previously confined only to the Hyderabad city, has been extended all over the dominions and arrangements have been made to give the candidates a training in the art of taking impression in the district superintendents offices, so that they may not have to travel to Hyderabad.

iv. As religious law does not permit the appointment of women for the hereditary post of religious duties, sanction of H. E. H. was obtained that if there was no heir the nearest and eldest relative might be appointed to the post and the female survivors given the maintenance allowance.

v. The estates of Roza (junior) of Gulburga, of Qazi Saheb of Osmanabad and of Mufti Saheb of Hyderabad were restored to their respective heirs on attaining majority.

SECTION II.

Electricity Department.

349. Mr. R. L. Gemlen, O.B.E., M.I.E.E., continued as Director of the Electricity Department.

350. Two and a half miles of cable of various sizes and nearly three miles of overhead mains were laid at a total cost of Rs. 58,940, giving connections to 278 new consumers during the year. Inclusive of Secunderabad the total consumers at the end of 1886 F. was 4,812 as against 8,856 in 1335 F. Fifty-seven water pumps, 168 flour, rice, dal and oil mills, 2 X-ray apparatus, 11 mortar mills, 2 ice factories, one tile factory and 63 motors for other works consumed the current.

351. Total income of the department derived from the sale of energy including miscellaneous receipts rose from Rs. 8,64,818 to Rs. 9,73,437, showing an increase of Rs. 1,08,619. The net profit on the capital outlay (Rs. 86,86,886) amounting to Rs. 1,01,650 rose from '64 per cent, in 1335 F. to 1.17 in 1336 F.

SECTION III.

Workshop Department.

352. Mr. R. L. Gamlen, O.B.E., M.I.E.E., continued as Superintendent of Workshop Department during the year under report except for 17 days, between 16th December 1926 and 1st January 1927 and for one month and six days between 2nd March 1927 and 8th April 1927, when Mr. James Spittal, Vice-Principal, Osmania Central Technical Institute, officiated for Mr. Gamlen.

353. Notwithstanding the work connected with the Mint and the Electricity Departments the Workshop supplied various articles to Government Departments and also executed orders received from the general public. Altogether 3,362 orders were received in 1336 F. and 92 per cent, of them were completed. The total cost of repairs and maintenance of plant and machinery of department, including Rs. 7,064 being the cost of capital works charged to Revenue, amounted to Rs. 35,030.

354. The turn over during the year including the work done for capital extensions and increase of stock in trade amounted to Rs. 3,68,233 and the expenditure to Rs. 3,84,771 showing a net loss of Rs. 16,538 against Rs. 9,522 in 1335 F. This loss is reported to be mainly due to lack of orders from the Public Works and other departments, and that better results are said to be expected when the proposed extension to the shops is put through and all Government work directed to the Workshop Department.

SECTION IV.

City Improvement.

355. Owing to the death of Mr. P. A. Bhowani at the end of 1335 F. Mr. Mohammad Abdus Samad, Assistant Engineer officiated as Superintending Engineer during the year 1336 F.

356. No new houses were constructed for the poor during the year, but 23 houses in the Mussullam Jung Garden were provided with verandahs.

The important works that were in progress during the year were as follows :—

Works of Construction.

Padshahi Ashur Khana Road ; a road for omnibuses from Afzal Gunj Bridge to Secunderabad ; and storm water drains in Sultan Shahi, Gowliguda, Mussullum Jung Garden, Kachiguda and Nampally.

Works of Improvements.

At Nampalli, Mussullum Jung Garden, Mogulpura, Khairatabad and Topka Sancha quarters, and the widening of Patthar Gatti Road and Afzal Shahi Road.

357. The total expenditure incurred on works amounted to Rs. 7,90,058 as compared with Rs. 8,66,157 in the preceding year.
Expenditure. Of this sum, Rs. 4,86,814 were spent on construction, **Rs. 1,44,127** on compensation, Rs. 25,670 on maintenance, Rs. 37,981 on purchase of tools and plant, Rs. 86,797 on establishment and Rs. 8,669 on preliminary surveys and suspense.

SECTION V.

Department of Statistics.

358. Moulvi Mohamed Rahmatullah Saheb continued as Director of the Department throughout the year.
Control.

359. As usual, the Statistical Department prepared and published weekly season and fortnightly price reports, annual statements relating to agricultural statistics and forecasts, and periodical returns regarding joint stock companies. Statistics were also compiled and published with regard to inland trade, cotton mills, large industrial establishments, spinning and weaving mills, and ginning factories. Copies of these periodicals and statements are regularly supplied to the Government offices and to the Government of India, prominent Indian States, Trade Associations and to foreign countries.
Work done.

An Urdu translation of the last census report was undertaken in Meher 1836 F., and by the end of the year four chapters of the Report Volume and seven Imperial tables of the Table Volume were ready.

360. The total cost of the department for the year was Rs. 35,169 as against Rs. 35,582 in 1335 F.
Cost.

SECTION VI.

Gazetteer Department.

361. Moulvi Mohomed Rahmatullah Saheb the Director of Statistics, remained in charge of the Department.
Control.

362' The slackness in the compilation of the report volumes of District Gazetteers was mostly due to a long time taken by the departments in returning the relative chapters **that had** been sent to them for scrutiny and check and in furnishing the required information. As regards the report volume of Aurangabad district, it is observed that some of its chapters sent to the departments for scrutiny were received back during the year. Not only those chapters but practically **the whole report underwent revision. As for other districts certain chapters in connection with each of the districts that were found** possible to compile were drafted and the portions dealing with " Forests " and " Archaeology " were sent to the departments concerned for such additions and alterations as they might deem proper. On receipt of these chapters as well as the information called for from the districts the chapters so far compiled will be revised.
Work done.

The English list of villages relating to the districts of Aurangabad, Nanded, Gulbarga and Osmanabad were printed and published and those of the districts of Parbhani, Raichur and Nizamabad were with the press. The Urdu lists of the districts of Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Gulbarga, Raichur, Osmanabad and Nizamabad were being printed.

363 The total cost of the department was Rs. 8,423 as against Rs. 8,589 in 1885 F.

Cost

SECTION VII.

Development.

364. In obedience to His Exalted Highness' commands, two Commissions were appointed in 1884 F. to investigate the grant of land under the Colonization Scheme and the existing forests thereon. Both the Commissions, on conclusion of their enquiries, submitted their reports to His Exalted Highness who has been graciously pleased to command in *Farmani Mubarik* dated 21st Rabi I 1846 H. that, as recommended by the previous and the present Council, orders given in *Farman* dated 7th Jamadi-ul-Awal 1343 H. for grant of lands to Sir Amin Jung Bahadur, as applied by him, may be allowed to stand; that, as recommended by the previous Council, the lands requisitioned by Sir Fazai Bhai Karim Bhai may be made over to him; that Col. Trench is permitted to correspond with the Anjuman Sufuat-ul-Islam for exchange of land granted to it and submit his report on that account; that Azizuddin Ali Khan the 2nd Talukdar may be instructed to point out such lands (without valuable forests thereon) as can be had, on application, under the colonization rules; that the present Council should submit its opinion with regard to the recommendations made by the previous Council for retaining the sanction already given for the grant of lands to the extent of nine lakhs under the colonization rules, and that on perusal of the Council's opinion orders will be given whether to cancel or not the lands granted to the applicants by the Development Board; and that the Development Department should be retained till the settlement of the aforesaid points and afterwards it should be abolished. Out of the total amount of Rs. 15,80,639 deposited by the applicants to the end of 1336 F. Rs. 10,99,572 were withdrawn by them and the balance of Rs. 4,81,067 was held in deposit. As decided in previous years in consultation with the Revenue Department, the total of small plots of land unsuited for colonization to be made over to the applicants for cultivation to the end of 1386 F. measured 2,65,315 acres. The total amount spent on the upkeep of the department was Rs. 35,323 as compared with Rs. 54,083 in the preceding year.

365. The total budget grant for 1336 F. was Rs. 17,70,451 and the total expenditure was Rs. 17,11,459 against Rs. 14,71,107 and Rs. 14,60,159, respectively in the previous year. Of this, Rs. 1,81,409 were spent on establishment, Rs. 15,17,831 on works and Rs. 12,219 on tools and plant. Out of the total expenditure on works Rs. 1,87,380 were spent on buildings and Rs. 12,64,194 on communications and Rs. 66,357 on tanks and canals. The percentage of establishment to outlay on works comes to only 11 '9 against 11 '7 in the preceding year.

Works.

SECTION VIII.

Archaeology.

366. Mr. Gulam Yazdani, continued as Director of the Archaeological Department.

Control

367. The monuments in the Aurangabad, Raichur, and Nalgonda districts were inspected and surveyed. The beautiful groups of temples at Alampur in the Raichur district and at Pillamari and Nagulpad in the Nalgonda district, have been carefully studied and their plans and photographs prepared. The Alampur temples bear a striking resemblance to the well-known temples of Bhuvaneshwar and Konarak and the influence of the Orissa style in the South Deccan is somewhat unusual.

Survey of new monuments.

308. A sum of Rs. 25,372 was spent during the year on special repairs and conservation of monuments. Special repairs to the pavilion of Taramati and Toli Musjeed, were completed at a cost of Rs. 8,723 and Rs. 781, respectively. In the Aurangabad district the extensive programme of repairs proposed by Sir John Marshall for the Ellora Caves some years back has been systematically carried out and the work is nearing completion, the total expenditure incurred to the end of 1886 F., was Rs. 19,965 against an estimate of Rs. 27,500. The large buttress recommended for the safety of the west wing of the *Indra Sabha* was completed and the rock over the verandah of the small Jaina Cave which had developed into a big crack has been grouted with cement and propped by a column of chiselled masonry. At Ajanta the ghat road from the village to the caves was completed in 1886 F. Against an estimate of Rs. 45,270 provided for repairs to the Ajanta caves Rs. 3,205 were spent in 1336 F. There was also an expenditure of Rs. 18,000 towards the salary of the expert in colour photography and the price of chemicals required by him for the reproduction of the Ajanta Frescoes. It is gratifying to note that the expert has been able to tackle successfully the various problems connected with the faithful reproduction of the paintings and has copied nearly all the subjects which are intact on the rock walls. A loan of £ 4,000 has been sanctioned for the compilation of an album which will contain about 150 colour and an equal number of monotone plates and illustrate for the first time the original beauty and line of the Ajanta paintings.

369. Eighteen Muslim and 31 Hindu inscriptions have been discovered. The Muslim records have been found at Bidar and Roza both of which were important towns during the Muslim supremacy in the Deccan. These inscriptions are being deciphered and will be published in the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica* in due course. Of the 31 Hindu records, 11 are Telugu which have been found in the Nalgonda district. The remaining 20 are Canarese, having been discovered in the Raichur district. These inscriptions are land grants, but mentioning as they do the names of the donors and the reigning kings, the records throw light on the genealogy of some Kakatiya and Chalukya rulers and their vassal chiefs. These records will be published in the Hyderabad Archaeological Series.

370. The department acquired 374 coins, 13 of which were gold, 351 silver and 10 copper. A detailed note on the sources of acquisition and the salient features of the coins was compiled and published. Besides, a list of 547 duplicate Mughal coins available for distribution and sale was compiled and issued as Catalogue No. II. The total number of duplicate coins supplied on receipt of requisitions to 3 museums in British India and 6 Indian Durbars was 196.

371. Forty-one new negatives were prepared during the year by Mr. Franswa, photographer of the department, and these photos relate to monuments in the Karimnagar and Nalgonda districts. Besides, Mr. E. L. Vasey, the British expert in colour photography, prepared about 100 sets of negatives for the colour reproductions of the Ajanta Frescoes. During the year three large architectural drawings of the temples at Alampur were prepared by the department.

372. Among the names of the distinguished visitors to the Ajanta and Ellora Caves, mention must be made of their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin, H. E. Field Marshall Sir William Birdwood, Commander-in-Chief of India, the Hon'ble Sir John Thompson, Political Secretary to the Government of India, and the Hon'ble Mr. L. C. Crump, British Resident in Hyderabad. They were much pleased with the work accomplished by the department and highly applauded the generosity and interest of His Exalted Highness in the preservation of the paintings which, for their beauty and grace, have a unique significance in the history of the art of the world.

Under the commands of His Exalted Highness, the Director was deputed to Mandu, the capital of the mediaeval Musalman kings of Malwa, in order to compile an account of the monuments there. The material which the Director had collected at Mandu is now being printed in the form of a book illustrated by a large number of photographs, architectural drawings and survey plans.

Mr. E. L. Vasey had trained Mr. F. Franswa, photographer of the department, in colour-photography and reported that he had learnt the art thoroughly and might be entrusted with any work in that line.

873. The total cost of the department for the year under report was Rs. 59,690 as compared with Rs. 41,469 in 1335 F.

Cost.

SECTION IX.

Government Central Press.

374. Mr. Raja Venugopal Pillai, Bar.-at-Law, continued as Superintendent, Government Central Press, throughout the year.

Control.

375. The expenditure incurred for payments to workmen on productive work and the overhead cost rose by about Rs. 8,000 and amounted to Rs. 2,20,179. After deducting the value of outturn amounting to Rs. 1,62,452 from the total charges the net difference came to Rs. 57,727 which, when allocated to various sections of the Press in accordance with Mr. Jagadesan's system, fixes a percentage of overhead cost for 1337 F. It is gratifying to observe that, as compared with 1336 F, the overhead cost for 1337 F. shows reduction in all the sections except "Litho.—hand" and "Carpentry" where it rose from 61 to 86 per cent, and 50 to 62 per cent., respectively. On an average the overhead cost to be charged in 1337 F. will be lowered by 46 per cent. This outstanding decrease in overhead cost is due to the fact that the press has been able to execute a larger amount of work as compared with the previous year. The book adjustment statements alone for the value of work done to offices came to Rs. 1,48,486 as against Rs. 97,469 in 1336 F., showing an increase of work of the value of Rs. 51,017.

Analysis of Press cost.

376. The book value of plant at the end of 1335 F. was Rs. 2,06,204. During the year machinery of the value of Rs. 48,153 was purchased, bringing the total value to Rs. 2,54,357. After deducting depreciation at the usual rate and the value of plant disposed of and transferred, the total book value of plant at the end of 1336 F. was Rs. 2,33,864.

Capital account of plant, etc.

377. The cash receipts realized by the sale of registers, *jarida* and other miscellaneous work amounted to Rs. 11,101 as compared with 22,230 in 1335 F., showing a fall of Rs. 11,129. This appreciable decline was said to be due to the fact that under instruction from the Audit Department the value of miscellaneous work such as standardized forms, etc., was not recovered in cash but by book adjustments and also that during the year private work was considerably restricted with a view to facilitate Government work.

Cash receipts.

378. The Superintendent in his Departmental report for 1336 F. has reviewed the working of the press during 10 years of his administration since his appointment as Superintendent on the 24th Ardibehist 1326 F. when the press was in such a backward condition, that all important Government works such as the Census Report, the State Administration Report, and similar such works of equal importance were done by the private presses. It was Mr. Hankin the then Director-General of District Police and Jails who took the initiative in organizing the press. With the help of Mr. Hankin and the advice given by Mr. Fisher of the Madras Government Press, several improvements were effected in every section of the press by introducing modern implements

General.

and machinery. Dr. Hydar Nawaz Jung Bahadur (now Sir) both as Home Secretary when the portfolio of the press was under him and as Finance Member contributed his largest share by his inspiring guidance and financial support. Ten years ago there was a dearth of Urdu calligraphists and this was seriously felt when the textbook work of the Osmania University was taken up in 1327 F. A number of candidates have since been trained in this art with the result that no less than 50 *Kushnavises* are now employed both by the Central and University presses, whose merit of calligraphy will compare well with any in India and that an equal number could be available in the dominions. The press made great progress in the 24-point Urdu *Nastaliq* type which, as designed and completed by the press last year, was put into practical effect by the publication of the first part of the *Jarida* from 15th Sherewar 1336 F. and the Budget Note for 1337 F. extending over 100 pages. In 1334 F. the Stationery Dep't was created as a retrenchment measure and has been ever since working under a committee constituted for the purpose under the presidency of the Hon'ble the Finance Member. About 4 lakhs worth of stationery is being issued to offices every year and almost every article is pressed with the name of the State, the paper water-marked with State crest. Before 1335 F. though the offices used to be charged by a fixed schedule of rates which had no relation with the actual cost of labour and though the press had sometimes worked at a loss, yet the offices constantly complained about excessive rates charged by the press. With a view to redress the grievances of the public offices and to make the press a self-supporting department, the services of Rao Bahadur K. Jagadisan, the late Examiner of Government of India Press Accounts, Calcutta, were obtained, who had, after carefully examining the old schedule of rates and inspecting the working of the press, prepared a sliding scale of rates by which the actuals of each work could be charged to offices. Rao Bahadur K. Jagadisan had also drawn up a scheme of costing press accounts on the lines adopted in Government of India. Under this scheme the total cost of production is divided among the three principal heads, viz., (1) direct payment to operatives (2) overhead charges and (3) cost of materials. Since 1335 F. the press has brought this scheme into effect and in consequence there of the average overhead cost charged to the offices in 1336 F. was lowered by 66 per cent, and that to be recovered in 1337 F. will still be reduced by 46 per cent. These figures will by themselves go to prove that the general complaints of Government offices about the high rates charged by the press will shortly be removed. In fine, the Central press has now become a model press in the State capable of turning out about 90 per cent, of Government requirements with great promptitude and accuracy like any other provincial presses. The following comparative statement will show the output and expenditure of the press for the years 1326 F. and 1336 F,

<i>Outturn</i>	1826 F.	1886 F.	Percentage of increase
Type and Litho. pages compared and written ..	18,303	84,994	91
Type and Litho. impressions printed ..	98,70,655	1,88,89,798	41
Number of books bound or stitched ..	18,889	1,95,227	961
<i>Strength and Expenditure.</i>			
Paid labour, permanent and temporary and convicts	274	898	46
Cost in rupees ..	86,808	1,20,179	154

The above statistics bear testimony to **what** the late **Mr. C. H. Yates**—**a master printer of great repute**—said in his report to the Government of **Mysore that "the consumption of paper is the measure of people's culture and that the printing requirements of a State are the measure of its prosperity."**

SECTION X.

Stationery Depôt,

379. Mr. Raja Venugopaul Pillai, Bar.-at-Law, continued as Superintendent, Stationery Depôt.
Control.

880. The value of stock at the beginning of 1886 F. was Rs. 1,91,874 and new stock to the value of Rs. 3,72,354 was purchased during the year. Stationery worth Rs. 8,87,176 was supplied to the various offices, leaving a balance stock of Rs. 1,76,552 in the previous year.
Receipts and issues.

381. The total cost of the department was Rs. 25,775 as compared with Rs. 23,382.
Cost of the Department.

SECTION XI.

Hyderabad Civil Service Class.

382. For a history of the various Hyderabad Civil Service Classes started from time to time, para. 377 of the Administration Report for 1335 F. may be referred to.
History.

883. The nomination of the candidates continued to be entrusted to a Committee consisting of
Control.

The Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari Nawab Hydar Nawaz Jung Bahadur, Finance Member.
Lt.-Col. R. H. Chenevix Trench, Revenue Member. } *Ex-officio.*

The Hon'ble Nawab Nizamat Jung Bahadur, Political member.

Nawab Mirza Yar Jung Bahadur, Chief Justice.
Nawab Masood Jung Bahadur, Director of Public Instruction. } *Ex-officio.*

and all arrangements for the conduct of the examinations and the class continued to be under the control of a Board comprising of the following *ex-officio* Members :—

The Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari, Nawab Hydar Nawaz Jung Bahadur, Finance Member.
Nawab Masood Jung Bahadur, Director of Public Instruction.
Mr. K. Burnett, M.A., (Oxon.), Principal, Nizam College.
Mr. M. A. R. Khan, B.A., B.Sc., (Lond.), Principal, Osmania University College.

Mr. M. Pickthall, the permanent Superintendent of the Civil Service House went on leave from the 4th Khurdad to the 21st Aban 1386 F. during which time Mr. K. M. Ansari, H.C.S., looked after the House.

Mr. K. M. Ansari, H.C.S., continued as Secretary to the Hyderabad Civil Service Board and the Hyderabad Civil Service Selection Committee during the year. The Committee held five meetings and the Board two meetings during the year.

384. Out of the five candidates selected last year for the Hyderabad Civil Service class, four passed in the Final examination held in Amerdad 1336 F. The unsuccessful candidate has been allowed to attend lectures for another year and to appear at the next examination. Six fresh candidates were selected for the class; during the year and the class started work on the 6th Aban 1386 F.
Examination results.

885. The expenditure on account of the Civil Service Class amounted to Rs. 16,314 as compared with Rs. 6,417 in **1885 F.**
Expenditure. A sum of Rs. 1,650 was realized from the fees for the Competitive Entrance examination.

SECTION XII.

Famine.

386. Moulvi Mahomed Rahmatulla Saheb, Director of Statistics, continued to hold the office of Famine Commissioner till 12th Isfandar 1386 F. when Mr. T. J. Tasker, O.B.E., I.C.S., Director-General of Revenue took the Famine Department under his direct control in the capacity of Famine Commissioner.
Control.

387. A Famine Board was constituted during the year comprising the Members for Finance, Public Works and Revenue with their Secretaries. There were in all 4 meetings of the Board in 1336 F.
Famine Board.

388. Owing to the failure of monsoon the necessity for famine operations was seriously felt in the districts of Raichur and Nalgondah, where, owing to inadequate rainfall, the yield both of *Kharif* and *Rabi* crops was less than 4 annas in a rupee. Relief works in these two districts were confined to the construction of roads, repairs to irrigation sources, sinking of new wells and water sources, distribution of grain and *takavi* advances, supply of fodder and arrangements for the free grazing of cattle. Altogether 6,48,488 units were relieved by the construction of roads and repairs to irrigation sources : 279 wells were sunk and 19,301 cattle allowed to graze free in reserved forests. The total expenditure incurred on famine works was Rs. 2,14,030 and of this **Rs. 1,17,675** were spent on *takavi*, Rs. 69,000 on relief works, Rs. 6,413 on purchase of fodder and Rs. 20,942 on miscellaneous works, such as purchase of grain, sinking of wells, etc.
Area affected and relief operations.

