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H.E.H. THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT



**Report on the Administration of the
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS**

for the year

1347 F.

(6th October 1937 to 5th October 1938)

by

Mazhar Husain, M.A., B.Sc.,

Director

**Hyderabad-Deccan
Government Central Press
1939**

Price Re. 1/-

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*Report on the Administration of the Department
of Statistics, 1347 Fasli.*

1. *Direction.*—The personnel of the Directorate remained unchanged, and the continuity of the forward policy pursued by the Department was maintained. In spite of an increase in the volume of work, there arose no need for an alteration in the existing arrangement of assignment and discharge of work by the Officers and clerks.

2. *General.*—The development of public policy with reference to economic problems subjected this Department during the year to great pressure. Inadequacies of data, in certain cases, resulted in a demand for an expansion of basic information. New types of analysis were required to make basic data throw more light on new problems that became of public interest. To quote one instance: the State Railway asked, with reference to a proposed Rail-road, for the density of population, the area and outturn of staple food crops, type of industries and the volume of trade within a radius of ten miles all along the route. Thus there was an insistent and legitimate pressure to develop subdivision of the data to focus available information on the problems of particular areas of the Dominions.

The Department welcomed the pressure for new data and more complete analysis and at the same time appreciated the healthy criticism to which its work was at times subjected, because it all meant the continuous improvement of the work at a more rapid rate than would be the case otherwise.

The efficient working of the Department has merited the appreciation of many distinguished statisticians and journalists. Dr. R. A. Fisher, Galton Professor of the University College, London, who paid a visit to this Department remarked—“I was much impressed by the energy shown in particular by your Department in overcoming the great difficulties in establishing a statistical service adequate to the needs of your State and by the high standard you were setting.”

The "Asiatic Review" in its issue for October 1938 had the following comments on the work of this Department:—

"It is satisfactory to know that the excellent work of the Department of Statistics, now in its nineteenth year, is appreciated both by the progressive Government and the people whom it serves. Even before the appearance of its *magnum opus*, the Statistical Year Book and the Department's many admirable publications were enjoying a wider publicity both in India and abroad."

3. *Improved efficiency of various Branches.*—This Department has to send a number of statements to the Government of India on fixed dates so that the all-India Statistics be compiled and released for the information of the interested world in time.

In order to see that the branches concerned have obtained and are despatching the data on the appointed dates, the persons in charge of these statements are instructed to note down on the margin of each draft statement when submitted

- (1) the due date of the statement,
- (2) the date of submission,
- (3) reasons for the delay,
- (4) the date of despatch of the last statement.

Thus their up-to-date working is gauged at a glance and the Government of India have not to complain of the late despatch of the State data.

Inward and Outward Diary Branch.—In order to gauge the early disposal of the important letters, the Inward diarist is asked to prepare and submit to me a bi-monthly statement of all the letters marked urgent either by this office or the office of despatch, noting therein the No., date, subject, and name of the despatching office. This statement is circulated in the branches so that the clerks concerned should note down the action taken by them. Thus the important cases are thinned out and the file containing these bi-monthly statements and their summaries show what action has been taken in each case.

By the despatch of duplicate forms for all the statements required and clear instructions how to fill in the data every endeavour was made in the year to minimise correspondence.

Still a rise in the number of letters and statements was unavoidable. The following is a comparative work done in the last five years:—

| <i>Year.</i> | <i>Inward.</i> | <i>Outward.</i> | <i>Total.</i> |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1343 F. | 16,674 | 9,800 | 26,474 |
| 1344 F. | 20,500 | 15,000 | 35,500 |
| 1345 F. | 18,827 | 13,074 | 31,901 |
| 1346 F. | 18,978 | 15,214 | 34,192 |
| 1347 F. | 17,781 | 16,946 | 34,727 |

The decrease in the receipts was due to the touring Officials compiling and bringing with them the required statistical returns. The charts and graphs prepared numbered 334, as compared with 196 in 1346 Fasli.

| | 1347 F. | 1346 F. |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Graphs | .. 168 | 71 |
| Diagrams | .. 21 | 13 |
| Maps | .. 108 | 112 |
| Miscellaneous | .. 37 | .. |
| | <hr/> 334 <hr/> | <hr/> 196 <hr/> |

Publication Branch.—In order to speed up the publications and to do the necessary proof reading, this Department has posted a clerk and an unpaid probationer in the Government Press and they submit diary of the daily work done by them. I found that they had to work the whole year to bring out the Statistical Year Book, the Annual Trade Statistics, the five-yearly District Gazetteers for the sixteen districts, the five-yearly Live-stock Census schedules and report, the five-yearly Labour Census schedules and report and the other schedules required every now and then by this Department.

The sources tapped for statistics as detailed in the report for 1346 F. were further enlarged and fresh fields explored, the material collected for the Statistical Year Book and other reports for 1347 F., will, when published, present a panorama of the social and economic life of the Dominions measured by the usual statistical technique. The amount of work involved in the collection, compilation and presentation of statistics cannot be adequately set forth in a brief paragraph of this report but the

fund of information stored in this office increased and it was availed of by administrators of States, trade and industrial concerns, librarians in India and abroad, notably those of the United States of America, and University students, one of whom being a research scholar of the London University engaged in writing a thesis on the "Agricultural Geography of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions." The demand for publications was more insistent than at any time before.

4. *Periodical Reports*.—A list of important periodical reports issued by this Department is given below:—

- (1) Weekly season and Crop Reports with maps.
- (2) Special Weekly Report on agricultural and economic conditions in scarcity areas during the monsoon with an illustrative map.
- (3) Special monthly reports on season, agriculture and economic conditions during the period of the south-west monsoon.
- (4) Annual review of the season and agricultural and economic conditions.
- (5) Periodical forecasts numbering (38) of (19) of principal crops.
- (6) Annual agricultural statistics and incidence of land revenue.
- (7) Special monthly report on cotton giving its export, trade and market prices with graphs.
- (8) Weekly return of cotton bales pressed in factories.
- (9) Monthly statement of the quantity of yarn spun and cotton goods woven and the value thereof.
- (10) Monthly statement of the consumption of cotton in mills.
- (11) Annual textile (cotton) mills statistics.
- (12) Bi-monthly retail prices.
- (13) Bi-monthly wholesale prices.
- (14) Monthly wholesale prices in the city market with their index numbers.
- (15) Periodical (tri-monthly) railway statistics with graphs.
- (16) Periodical (tri-monthly) mechanical transport (Bus) statistics with graphs.

- (17) Monthly return of selected industries, such as matches, cement, glass, distillery produce and tanneries.
- (18) Monthly statistics of vegetable oil production.
- (19) Bi-monthly returns of stock of linseed in the districts.
- (20) Annual trade statistics.
- (21) Monthly imports of food grains, etc., into Hyderabad city.
- (22) Annual statistics of ginning and pressing factories.
- (23) Monthly returns of new joint-stock companies registered under the Act.
- (24) Annual statistics of joint-stock companies.
- (25) Annual statistics of large industrial establishments.
- (26) Annual statistics of various departments in the State.
- (27) Cotton Stock Census—annual.
- (28) Post-mortem examination of cotton crop for I.C.C.C.
- (29) Annual statement of Cattle Mortality.

5. *Publications.*—The publications of the Department were, as before, supplied to the regular subscribers listed in para. 4 of 1345 F. Report, very largely on terms of reciprocity. The Information Bureau was the principal medium through which all reports and annual publications were distributed to the newspapers and magazines in India and abroad.

During the year of report:—(1) Alphabetical list of cultivated plants, (ii) Agricultural statistics, (iii) Some Economic Facts and Figures and (iv) Quinquennial Wages Census report were printed and published.

6. *Publicity.*—The Wireless, as a broadcasting agency, was availed of as in 1346 F. One talk was given on “Labour conditions in Hyderabad.” During the session of the Indian Economic Conference in Hyderabad, the publications of the Department were exhibited for sale. The booklet “Some Economic Facts and Figures,” especially prepared for the occasion, was the best seller. Assistance was also rendered to the Information Bureau by providing material with a view to correcting misrepresentations of Hyderabad affairs by certain up-country vernacular papers.

7. *Improvements.*—(a) *Rain-gauges:*—Government sanctioned the purchase of 32 more rain-gauges for the following

stations where a new set is required and orders were placed with the Mathematical Instrument Office, Calcutta:—

- Aurangabad District,*
Gangapur, Paithan and Aurangabad.
- Bir District,*
Bir.
- Parbhani District,*
Hingoli.
- Nander District,*
Diglur, Biloli and Mudhole.
- Gulbarga District,*
Shahpur and Kodangal.
- Raichur District,*
Manvi, Deodrug, Raichur and Sindhur.
- Osmanabad District,*
Latur and Tuljapur.
- Bidar District,*
Udgir (Division Office).
- Medak District,*
Yellareddi.
- Mahbubnagar District,*
Mahbubnagar (Talukdar Office).
do (Tahsildar Office).
Kalwakurthi and Narayanpet (Division Office).
- Nalgonda District,*
Suryapet and Huzurnagar.
- Warangal District,*
Khammam, Mahbubabad and Yellandu.
- Nizamabad District,*
Kamareddi, Bodhan and Nizamabad.
- Karimnagar District,*
Sirsilla.
- Adilabad District,*
Adilabad (Talukdar Office).

The Public Works Department was asked to have them installed in places according to the standard plan. Thus the process of replacement continued. The Sarf-i-Khas Department has refused to bear the expenses for replacing the old gauges which exist in their area and which stand in dire need of replacement. All major Jagirs and Samasthans will also be required to install gauges at all important points where there are none at present and to furnish weekly reports to this office. There will

thus be established a network of rain-gauges throughout the Dominions and the data collected from them will give more exact rainfall.

8. *District Statistics.*—As a result of regular inspection visits to Tahsils made by the Officers of this Department, some improvements took place in the quality of statistical returns. The Inspectors of Statistics, one in each Subah, who were appointed in the first instance for a period of two years, were retained for another year ending with Bahman 1348 F. They did their work exceedingly well during the year and ensured a closer liaison between the primary agency and the Central Statistical Office.

Their work in the districts formed the subject of discussion at the Subadars' Conference in Amardad 1347 F.

The Inspectors' touring and work done is detailed in the subjoined statement:—

| Districts | Days spent on tour | Taluks visited | No. of statements compiled |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| Medak | 22 | 4 | 73 |
| Mahbubnagar | 18 | 5 | 73 |
| Nalgonda | 14 | 1 | 73 |
| Nizamabad | 11 | 1 | 73 |
| Baghat | 3 | 1 | 15 |
| Atraf-i-Balda | 26 | .. | 61 |
| Balda Offices | .. | .. | 282 |
| Total for Medak Subah | 94 | 12 | 650 |
| Warangal | 21 | 7 | 73 |
| Adilabad | 47 | 6 | 73 |
| Karimnagar | 19 | 3 | 73 |
| Total for Warangal Subah | 87 | 16 | 219 |
| Aurangabad | 5 | 8 | 73 |
| Bir | .. | .. | 73 |
| Nander | 16 | 6 | 73 |
| Parbhani | 19 | 6 | 73 |
| Total for Aurangabad Subah | 40 | 20 | 292 |
| Gulbarga | 16 | 5 | 73 |
| Osmanabad | .. | .. | 73 |
| Raichur | 13 | 3 | 73 |
| Bidar | 17 | .. | 73 |
| Total for Gulbarga Subah | 46 | 8 | 292 |

At the end of the year of report there were no arrears of work for the year 1346 F.

9. *Crop Forecasts.*—At the close of the year a communication was received from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Delhi, through the Revenue Secretary, inviting reference to certain proposals of the Crop Planning Conference of India held in June 1934. That Conference had recommended that more precise statistics of the production of cereals, other than rice and wheat, especially barley, jawar, bajra, maize and gram (including pulses) were extremely desirable and that the possibility of including these crops in the all-India forecasts should be examined. “All these crops,” said the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, “are important sources of food in this country and better statistics of the production and movement of foodgrains are of the greatest importance in connection with the marketing surveys initiated by the Government of India as well as in all questions of crop planning. The Government of India had carefully examined the question and, subject to any remarks which the Local Governments and the Indian States have to offer, considered that regular crop forecasts should be issued for these foodgrains; two annually for bajra and maize and other millets, one for barley, gram and other *rabi* and *kharif* pulses and as in the case of other millets it was considered that one preliminary and final forecast should be issued somewhat on the lines of the present winter oil-seeds forecasts.” In reply a statement showing the names of crops, and the dates by forecasts was sent to the Council for approval. To the list of crops mentioned therein will be added chillies and onions as stated in para. 9 of my report for 1346 F.

Thus the total number of crops on which forecasts will be issued from next year will be 32 and that of forecasts 61, an increase of 13 and 23 respectively on the present numbers.

10. *Crop-cutting Tests.*—The proposal for crop-cutting experiments by the Officers of the Revenue Department was on the anvil. A draft circular amplifying the existing instructions and forms was under the consideration of Government.

The subject of revision of standard yield figures exercised the attention of the India Government. The Imperial Agricultural Research Council forwarded a proposal of the Sugar Committee for obtaining accurate estimates of forecasts on sugarcane. This Department agreed to undertake the work beginning with the season 1347-1348 F.

The Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay, which had before it, two years ago, my scheme similar to that in operation in the Bombay Presidency at the Indian Central Cotton Committee's cost, sent a copy of a letter issued to all major cotton-producing Provinces and Indian States and asked for the formulation of definite schemes. The letter embodied two suggestions made to the Committee—one by Professor R. A. Fisher, of the London University, and the other by Dr. I. Gregory, Economic Advisor to the Government of India, for (a) a systematic crop-cutting experiments on a randomised basis and (b) collection of road-borne traffic figures. As regards the road-borne traffic the Hyderabad Customs Department regretted its inability to help. The only source of information, therefore, is the municipalities and market centres in the districts of British Indian Provinces adjoining these Dominions. Some of them have been regularly sending returns of cotton of Hyderabad origin carted across the frontier to their markets; but they are incomplete and not very helpful. The Customs Department will once again be urged to reconsider the question, in view of the reinforcements made to the district establishment of that department for statistical work.

Another recommendation made in 1346 F. by the Imperial Agricultural Research Council regarding wheat statistics had not yet been decided by Government.

It is hoped that Government will, with the least possible delay, sanction the issue of the circular for the crop-cutting experiments and also the necessary establishment of statisticians at the Central Office for this special work.

11. *Trade Statistics*.—(a) The Trade Statistics for 1345 F. with a review thereon were published during the year and those for 1346 F. were in the Press. As mentioned in 1346 F. report (para. 10) the Customs Department was requested to issue instructions to Nakadars to record in future the weight or quantity of imports and exports but the Department expressed its inability to do so. Reviewing the fifth issue of the Trade Statistics for 1344 F., Dr. H. Sinha, M.A., Ph.D., Honorary Joint Secretary of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, says, "The fifth issue is so much different from the previous year issues with regard to statistical materials and notes that it may well be regarded as an altogether new publication. One notices with pleasure valuable information with regard to direction of trade which the previous four issues severely left out." He has

also made certain useful suggestions for the improvement of the presentation of trade statistics which have been thankfully accepted.

(b) *Linseed Stock*.—The usual fortnightly return of stock of linseed held by merchants was compiled. During the year, it was discovered that the stock figure collected from five centres did not adequately represent the true position in the Dominions. To improve the figure I suggested to Government the addition of the following market centres to the existing list and the collection of fortnightly returns from them:—Aurangabad, Parbhani, Purna, Nander, Seram, Shahabad (Paigah), Zaheerabad (Paigah), Bidar, Shankerpalli (Sarf-i-Khas), and Viqarabad (Paigah). The stock figures at these markets in all will represent 90 per cent. of the linseed-yielding area and 10 per cent. of the aggregate will be added for the non-reporting minor markets.

(c) *Cotton Stock*.—The annual stock census was held on 31st August 1938 (25th Meher 1346 F.) and the result was quite satisfactory. The aggregate total of stock, export, mill consumption, ex-factory consumption and other figures nearly equalled the production figure as reported in the forecast.

12. *Prices Statistics*.—The fortnightly compilation of wholesale and retail prices of principal commodities was continued. Their index numbers were also constructed. In view of the growing importance of the retail market I propose to enhance the number of items listed. At present the prices of ten articles only are noted. All the other commodities which enter into the constitution of “Cost of living” index numbers will be added from next year. The daily market rates of cotton of the different types grown in these Dominions were obtained from the Marketing Officers and published, the banks being supplied with copies.

13. *Industrial Statistics*.—Monthly statistics of production of (i) Cement, (ii) Matches, (iii) Vegetable oil and (iv) Liquor were collected and published. An endeavour was made to enlist the co-operation of the leather industry for the purpose of collecting statistics relating to it, but the response was poor. Out of 77 tanneries, 34 in Warangal, 25 in Nalgonda, 10 in the Hyderabad City, 3 each in Nizamabad and Parbhani and one each in Raichur and Nander, only three sent returns in the year of report. My proposal made to Government in 1344 F. regarding the collection of handloom industrial statistics is still pending disposal.

During the year a clerk of this office, who was deputed to verify the list furnished by the C. and I. Department and the Hyderabad Municipality of large industrial establishments in the Hyderabad City and Suburbs, made a thorough survey of the entire area and registered as many as 58 establishments, not accounted for by the departments in their annual returns. They were motor repair shops, wood workshops and iron foundries, Beedi factories and other industrial concerns employing more than 10 hands per day.

14. *Slaughter House Statistics*.—During the year the number of slaughter houses in the Dominions and of animals slaughtered at each was collected and registered. They will be incorporated in the Statistical Year Book.

15. *Building Permits*.—Seeing that in the Hyderabad City and district towns there has been of late a building boom it was thought desirable to obtain from the municipality and P.W.D. statistics of permits issued and the value of buildings constructed. Circulars and blank schedules were issued and some returns received in the year. These will be incorporated in the Statistical Year Book.

16. *Human Census (1941—1350 F.)*.—The Government of India having appointed the Census Commissioner for India for 1941 Census, sent a communication through the proper channel enquiring whether the Hyderabad Government would, as before, fall in line with the rest of India for a decennial Census in 1941. The Revenue Secretariat was dealing with the case when the year closed. The Subedar of Aurangabad had in the meantime enquired from this Department whether for the next Census Desi paper would be required; if so, what quantity, so that he might place an order with the paper makers in his division. An estimate of probable requirements was sent to him through the Revenue Secretariat, the specimen forms were also supplied to the Director of Stationery, at the instance of Subedar. For this purpose the Department had asked the Government to provide a sum of Rs. 11,000 in the 1348 Budget for making advance to the poor paper manufacturers at Daulatabad in order to have the paper ready in time, but no allotment seems to have been made.

17. *Banking Statistics*.—Attention of Government is invited to para. 7 of 1346 F. report regarding the importance of banking statistics. The failure of the Travancore Quilon Bank and of the Deccan Commercial Bank involving a sum of about 25 lakhs

of public deposits in the Hyderabad and Secunderabad branches emphasised the need for Government supervision in the interest of the public, over Joint-Stock and Proprietary Banks. So long as these banks form a part of the mechanism of capital formation—for they collect the savings of the country and place them in long term investments—bank statistics should be available for the public and Government. This Department addressed letters to the banks working in the City requesting them to furnish annual statements but in vain, although an assurance was given that individual bank figures would not be disclosed to the public.

18. *District Gazetteers*.—Owing to delay in the collection and preparation of statistics for the District Gazetteers it was decided to economise labour, time, and cost by incorporating all the statistics for 1331 to 1345 F. in one volume instead of issuing them in two separate publications as was originally planned (para. 16 of 1346 F. report). By this arrangement, the volume for each district will exhibit talukwar details for 1345 F. and consolidated figures for the preceding years for comparison. The whole set of statistics was compiled and sent to the Press. Proofs of some sections were also passed.

19. *Statistical Abstract and Year Book*.—The second and last issue of the decennial series of “Statistical Abstract” for 1331-1340 F. was published at the end of the year.

The first volume of the “Year Book” for 1344 F. referred to in para. 18 of 1346 F. report, was printed and published with comparative figures for the years 1341 to 1343 F. The demand for it was so great that the copies ran out of stock within a few weeks of its publication and numerous orders could not be met. Reviewing this “Year Book” Professor P. C. Mahalanobis, M.A., Secretary of the Indian Statistical Institute, observes:—“I congratulate you on its excellent arrangement and general get-up. It compares very favourably with the Statistical Abstract for British India and contains a number of novel and useful features.” Dr. H. Sinha, M.Sc., Ph.D., Joint Secretary of the Indian Statistical Institute says, “This is indeed a valuable compilation giving not only new statistics but bringing together data which were available in separate publications such as, ‘Agricultural, Industrial and Trade Statistics.’ This differs from the Statistical Abstract for British India in several respects, although the scope of the two are nearly alike. In the first place you have a section on Administration giving the personnel for the year under review, 1935 A.D. (1344 Fasli). Secondly, there are a

number of charts, maps, etc., illustrating rainfall, agriculture, transport and live-stock statistics. Thirdly, there are many explanatory notes interspersed among the tables—a novel and extremely useful feature. For example, the notes in the “Remarks” column explaining changes as compared with the preceding year are to be commended. Similarly, Season and Crop Reports form a novel and interesting feature.” He has also made some useful suggestions for improvement which will be acted upon for the next issue. The “Asiatic Review,” published in London, for October 1938, says:—

“The Hyderabad Statistical Year Book meets a need which not even the most comprehensive series of administration and other reports can satisfy, for it contains within the compass of a single book many figures which from their very nature, are seldom found in the usual departmental records, as well as obviate the necessity of having to consult a number of different publications.”

The “Year Book” for 1345 was in the press and proofs of a large part of it were passed before the end of the year.

The “Year Book” for 1346 was complete in all respects and will be sent to the press early. A short history of various departments, giving a sketch of the departmental progress, forms the special feature of this Year Book.

20. *Descriptive Gazetteers*.—No progress was made in the year of report in the preparation of the descriptive gazetteers. Government in the Revenue Department had obtained Finance Department’s approval to my request for a temporary staff of a few clerks, peons and some contingencies and final sanction of Government was awaited when the year ended.

21. *Cost of Living Index*.—Some time ago one of the large quasi-government concerns employing a large labour force made enquiries as to the cost of living of skilled and unskilled labourers in the City of Hyderabad.

Though a negative reply was given, the need for ascertaining, from time to time, the cost of living of factory workers was felt and certain preliminary enquiries were instituted. In these Dominions, where the number of large-scale industrial establishments is growing, the labour consciousness is not impervious to the quickening influences of the labour unionism in British Indian

Provinces, which are represented in the International Labour Conference in Geneva. In large industrial cities such as Bombay, Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Nagpur, Calcutta and Karachi, 'cost of living' investigations are systematically made and results published. In Bombay the investigation is made by a permanent staff of lady investigators. I have obtained specimen forms and rules of procedure and will explore the means of ascertaining the cost of living of local labour.

22. *Old Records.*—The arrangement of submitting regularly 10 files of the old records a day through the Assistant Director continued this year. Thus a thorough inspection of files was instituted and such records as were of no current value were destroyed. The total number of files scrutinised was 1,080 of which only 3 were retained and 1,077 destroyed. Such a systematic process of clearance relieves the Record Room of considerable quantity of papers accumulated for years. The progress of work is as follows:—

| Year. | Number Preserved. | Number Destroyed. |
|-------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1344 | .. 13 | 689 |
| 1345 | .. 37 | 580 |
| 1346 | .. .. | 1,301 |
| 1347 | .. 3 | 1,077 |

23. *Delegation and Tours.*—As a Government Representative, I attended two half-yearly meetings in Bombay of the Indian Central Cotton Committee and also the Statistical Conference held in Calcutta in January 1938 (Isfandar 1347 F.), under the auspices of the Indian Science Congress.

During the year under report I inspected the work of Statistical Inspectors of Warangal and Gulbarga Subah and also visited the Tahsils in their jurisdiction.

Mr. Mir Mohiuddin Khan, Assistant Director, who has been ordered by the Secretariat to look after touring work, visited the remaining two Subahs, *i.e.*, Aurangabad and Medak and visited 28 taluks—9 in Aurangabad, 6 in Parbhani, 4 in Mahbubnagar, 4 in Medak and 5 in Nizamabad districts.

24. *Income and Expenditure.*—The income of the Department during the year by sale of publications amounted Rs. 872 and by realisation of census cost from Jagirs to Rs. 16,210. Out of O.S. Rs. 1,54,961 allotted in the Budget for 1347 F., Rs. 1,32,245 was spent, leaving a balance of Rs. 22,716. In addition to the above expenditure, a sum of Rs. 7,584 was spent on the four Inspectors and this expenditure was met from the realization of Census cost from Jagirs.

The debt of Rs. 67,000 to the Government Press was liquidated in the year from the special grant made by Government.

List of Publications on sale, issued by the Department of Statistics & Census, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government. Copies can be had of the Director of Statistics, Hyderabad-Deccan.—(Concl'd.)

| | | | | Rs. | A. | P. |
|--------|---|------------------------------------|------------------|-----|----|--------|
| 80. | Census Report, Part I only (Urdu) | for 1840 F. | .. .. | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| (r)81. | Do | (Urdu) for 1880 F. | .. .. | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| (r)82. | Do | Parts I & II (English) for 1880 F. | .. .. | 8 | 8 | 0 each |
| (r)83. | Do | Parts I & II for 1820 F. (English) | .. .. | 2 | 0 | 0 each |
| 84. | Village Lists for 1840 F. (English) for all Districts | @ 0 | 8 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| 85. | Do | 1840 F. (Urdu) do | a district do .. | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| (r)86. | Do | 1880 F. (Urdu) do | .. .. | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| (r)87. | Do | 1880 F. (English) do | .. .. | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| (r)88. | Do | 1820 F. (Urdu) do | .. .. | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 39. | Census Map (Linguistic) of the Dominions for 1840 F. | | .. | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| 40. | Do | (Social) do | .. .. | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| 41. | Map of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions (English) |  | .. .. | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 42. | Do | do (Urdu) | .. .. | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 43. | Do | do Road and Railways | .. .. | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 44. | Cattle Census Report, 1st Issue (English) 1829 F. |  | .. .. | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 45. | Do | 2nd do (Urdu) 1844 F. | .. .. | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 46. | Live-stock Census Report, 4th Issue for 1844 F. (Fully illustrated) | | .. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 47. | General Note on Provisional Figures for Standard Outturn of Crops (Reprinted) |  | .. .. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 48. | Forecast Manual (Urdu) |  | .. .. | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| 49. | Do | (Marathi or Telugu) | .. .. | 0 | 9 | 0 each |
| 50. | Alphabetical List of Plants, 1st Issue |  | .. .. | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| 51. | Census Act of 1840 F. (English & Urdu) |  | .. .. | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| 52. | Labour Census Report for 1844 F., 1st Issue |  | .. .. | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 53. | Some Economic Facts and Figures, Bulletin No. 1 of 1847 F. | | | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 54. | Estimates of Area and Yield, and Agricultural Statistics, 1st Issue. 1881-1840 F. | | .. | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 55. | Photogram of H.E.H. the Nizam's Silver Jubilee Exhibits of the Statistics Department (Prepared on order.) | | | 30 | 0 | 0 |

Notes.—(a) Includes Cattle Census Report for 1889 F.

(b) Replaces the 2nd Part of the Administration Report hitherto issued and includes Statistical Abstract revised annually.

(c) Part II of the report is out of stock.

(d) Except Hyderabad City and Atraf-e-balda.

(r) Reduced Prices.

