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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions

FOR THE YEAR

1337 Fasli

(7th October 1927 A.D. to 5th October 1928 A.D.)


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PREFATORY NOTE

THIS report has been compiled by Professor Qadir Husain Khan, M.A., Bar.-ot-Law, Nizam College, and the Hon'ble Members in charge have approved the proofs of the sections relating to their respective departments.

A. HYDARI,
HYDAR NAWAZ JUNG,
Finance Member.

GENERAL SUMMARY

ADMINISTRATION

Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Yamin-us-Saltanat continued as President of the Executive Council during the year. Nawab Sir Amin Jung Bahadur, C.S.I., K.C.I.E., M.A., B.L., LL.D., Member in charge, Judicial and Ecclesiastical Departments reverted to his original post of Sadar-ul-Moham, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Peshi, and Nawab Lutf-ud-Dowlah Bahadur was appointed to succeed him. There were no other changes in the personnel of the Executive Council or in the distribution of portfolios.

The Legislative Council was composed as before of twenty members, eight of whom were non-officials. Four meetings of the Council and sixty-one Select Committee meetings were held during the year and important measures were passed such as the Cotton Transport Act to preserve the long-staple *georani* cotton from admixture, the Factories Act to improve labour conditions and to prevent strikes, the High Court Act for the more effective exercise of powers conferred upon it by royal charter, and the Act to preserve ancient monuments and facilitate the discovery of ancient buildings and works of art. Seven bills were pending before the Council at the end of the year of which the most important was one relating to municipalities.

There was no change in the constitution of the Hyderabad Municipality which consisted of a president and twenty-six members of whom only seven were officials. The municipal receipts for the year were 9'53 lakhs compared with 9'58 lakhs in 1336 F. and the expenditure was 8'87 lakhs compared with 8'77 lakhs in 1336 F. Forty-six per cent. of the expenditure was on public health and sanitation and nineteen per cent. on public works such as the construction and maintenance of roads, drains and buildings. This was in addition to very large sums spent by the City Improvement Board and the City Drainage Works. The general health of the city was fairly good except for a severe outbreak of plague. The incidence of other epidemics like cholera and small-pox was very low.

The number of district and taluk boards remained the same, *i.e.*, 15 and 103 as in the previous year. There was no change in the constitution of the boards or in the allocation of the one-anna cess. The total receipts under local funds increased from 23'70 lakhs to 27'88 lakhs, but the expenditure was only 18'03 lakhs compared with 20'43 lakhs in 1336 F. More was spent on conservancy during the year, but the expenditure on works was reduced by about 70 per cent. The attention of the presidents of district boards was drawn to the apathy of members and the infrequency of meetings. Separate accounts of expenditure on roads and buildings were directed to be kept for urban and rural parts, so as to prevent undue attention being paid to the needs of towns. The large accumulated balances were decided to be utilised on major works of public benefit like water-supply and roads. For financing schemes of water-supply Government agreed to meet half the capital cost, the other half being met by local bodies.

FINANCE.

The year opened with a cash balance of 485'74 lakhs. The revenue receipts of the year were 841 • 59 lakhs, and the service expenditure including 25 lakhs for famine and debt redemption reserves, amounted to 70936 lakhs, resulting in a net surplus of 182-23 lakhs compared with 53'36 in 1336 F. The balances taken over

to the credit of departments from the current grant exceeded the departmental balances brought forward for expenditure by 5'08 lakhs; the outgoings under debt heads exceeded the incomings by 21-45 lakhs; capital expenditure financed without flotation of loan amounted to 107-51 lakhs and investments made during the year to 94-68 lakhs,—making a total expenditure of another 228-72 lakhs. The year thus closed with a cash balance of 389-25 lakhs.

Excluding the mint bullion balances and the paper currency reserve, the total value of the other reserves held in sterling and rupee securities and cash, was 1,650-32 lakhs at the end of the year, distributed as follows :—debt redemption reserve 142-67 lakhs, famine reserve 150'70 lakhs, railway reserve 814-66 lakhs, industrial reserve 54-83 lakhs, Osmania Sicca stabilization reserve 356-44 and deposits reserve 132 -02 lakhs. The total Government debt stood at the end of the year at 284-51 lakhs.

There was little coinage of rupees during the year owing to the existence of adequate stock. But 5,757 gold coins, 4,11,200 quarter rupees and bronze tokens to the face-value of Rs. 83,000 were minted. Coins of different denominations worth 218'34 lakhs were put into circulation and those withdrawn from circulation were valued at 2 11 lakhs. The total value of notes of different denominations in circulation increased from 481-31 lakhs to 721'39 lakhs. The paper currency reserve at the end of the year was O. S. Rs. 517'57 lakhs in coin and B.G. Rs. 184-83 lakhs (face-value) in Government of India securities'.

MAIN HEADS OF REVENUE.

During the year under report there was an increase of 19,054 acres in the total Diwani area due to the resumption of some jagir and inam lands. The occupied area was increased by 52,899 acres owing to extension of cultivation while the arable waste and *paramboke* were reduced. A tendency was however noticeable to make over land to under-tenants for cultivation instead of sharing it with other cultivators on the joint-stock principle. The total land revenue realised during the year was 322-10 lakhs, showing an increase of nearly 37 lakhs over the previous year. This increase was mainly due to the favourable character of the season, the extension of the cultivable area, the revision of survey and settlements in some parts, and to a larger collection of arrears. The uncollected balance at the end of the year was 40-26 lakhs compared with 43 • 69 in 1336 F. As usual a very high proportion of the total arrears—83-3 per cent.—was in Telingana, the worst districts being Warangal and Mcdak. In Mahratwari where arrears totalled only 6 • 49 lakhs, Raichur had the highest with 5-15 lakhs. The remissions granted during the year amounted to 45-45 lakhs, compared with 65-48 lakhs in 1336 F., the decrease being due to the favourable character of the season.

During the year under report original survey and classification were carried out in 35 villages of the Hyderabad division and 2 of the Warangal division and revision work including re-survey and re-classification, in 39 villages of the Hyderabad division and 15 of the Warangal division. Revised rates were announced in 764 villages of the Hyderabad division and 161 villages of the Warangal division resulting in an increase in assessment of 4 lakhs, or 18-84 per cent. The increase was wholly in the Hyderabad division.

Inams to the extent of an assessed annual revenue of 1-64 lakhs were confirmed in perpetuity and inams to the value of Rs. 8,743 were resumed during the year.

Owing to the agricultural season and the general condition of trade which were both favourable, the customs revenue increased from 138-03 lakhs to 178-06 lakhs or by nearly 29 per cent, over last year. The revenue from exports which were mainly raw

produce showed increases under cotton and oil-seeds and that from imports, under cloth, salt, gunny-bags, cigars and tin sheets. Slight changes were made in the tariff placing a few articles on the free list of exports and of imports. A scheme for the revision of tariffs with a view to encourage local industries was under consideration.

There were 5 steam distilleries, 6 head pot stills and 184 pot stills in the dominions. The rate of duty on liquor distilled in the city was raised and the liquor concerns in the Medak and Nizamabad districts were let out afresh on the expiry of contract periods. The number of liquor shops was reduced by 200 and the quantity of liquor issued for consumption was also less. The duty on toddy brought into the city was raised, which resulted in lower consumption. The number of toddy shops in the dominions was reduced by more than a thousand. The revenue from excise during the year was 157 lakhs compared with 151 lakhs in the previous year. Of this amount, country spirits, toddy and *mowha* accounted for 147 lakhs and opium and hemp drugs about 10 lakhs.

The receipts from registration for the Diwani area increased from 2·92 lakhs to 3'37 lakhs owing to the Transfer of Property Act having been brought into force about the middle of the year. The receipts from stamps for the Diwani area were 23·22 lakhs compared with 22'38 lakhs in the previous year.

There was an increase of 91 square miles in the area of 'protected' forests owing to the inclusion of the royal *shikargah* at Pakhal. No forest areas were constituted 'reserved' forests. The executive staff of the Forest Department was mostly employed in demarcating, mapping or actual surveying of the annual coupes in most of the divisions where systematic working was in progress. Working plans and felling schemes were prepared for some blocks. Fire protection was attempted over a wider area than in the previous year. The area totally closed to grazing was increased, though it was still a very small percentage (4'48) of the protected forest area. The total forest revenue realised from the sale of timber and fuel and minor forest produce, and from grazing fees and cess increased from 17'65 to 17'69 lakhs while the expenditure decreased from 8'27 to 7'26 lakhs.

In addition to the coal mines at Singarani and Sashti a new one was opened during the year at Belampalli near Tandur. The output of coal from these and of stone and cement from quarries was greater than in the previous year. The rents and royalties amounted to Rs. 1'61 lakhs. Six mining leases—three for coal and three for iron—were issued during the year.

PROTECTION.

The strength of the regular troops consisting of two artillery regiments, three cavalry and six infantry regiments was 5,793, and of the Imperial Service Troops composed of two cavalry regiments was 1,042. Irregulars numbered 12,570. The total expenditure incurred during the year was 65 * 86 lakhs compared with 63 * 42 lakhs in 1336 F.

The strength of the police force in the State was 16,309—2,165 officers and 14,144 men which makes an average of 13 per 10,000 of the population. The total number of true cases of cognizable crime reported during the year was 7,075 of which 78'5 per cent. were traced and 73'9 per cent. actually prosecuted. Of the cases tried in courts during the year, 55'6 per cent. resulted in conviction, 30'5 in acquittal or discharge, 11'1 per cent. were compounded and the rest dismissed. The training and discipline of the police force was satisfactory, and the percentage of literacy was slightly higher. A noticeable feature of crime was the large number of dacoities and burglaries committed by *lumbaris* and by criminal tribes across the frontier, like *bhamppts*, *pasalwars* and

waddars. The total expenditure on the force was 47'51 lakhs compared with 48 • 61 lakhs in the previous year.

Two important measures were adopted during the year for the improvement of the judicial administration in the State. **Justice.** The new High Court Act afforded facilities for the disposal of administrative as well as judicial work and invested the High Court with vast controlling powers over the lower courts, and the new rules of judicial service raised the standard of recruitment considerably. The number of disposable judicial cases before the courts was 1,72,248. The percentage of disposal was 74 • 8 compared with 72 • 6 in the previous year. Improvement was also made in the speed of administration of justice or the duration of cases in original and appellate work both on the civil and criminal side. The cost of the Judicial Department increased by 2 per cent, to 21 -24 lakhs in 1337 F.

The daily average of under-trial prisoners and convicts in jail was slightly higher during the year. Juvenile prisoners were less in number, but none of them was sent to the reformatory owing to the short-term sentences they had to undergo. The conduct of the prisoners was on the whole satisfactory and the sickness and mortality rates were considerably lower than the previous year. **Jails.**

Eight new estates were placed under the Court of Wards and twenty-four were released during the year, leaving 75 estates under the court at the end of 1337 F. The total amount of revenue at the disposal of the court was 86*61 lakhs out of which only 29'07 lakhs were spent during the year. The number of wards was 145—97 boys and 48 girls—of whom 63 boys and 29 girls attended schools, the rest not being of school-going age. **Court of Wards.**

DEVELOPMENT;

Agriculture.

The total rainfall which was slightly above the average (31'63 inches) was much higher than that of the previous year which was 24'05 inches. The rainfall during both the monsoons was timely, adequate and well-distributed. There was a general increase in the area under cultivation as well as in the estimated outturn of all the principal crops. **Weather and crops.**

For the improvement of agriculture, five farms were maintained in the dominions—two main farms at Himayat Sagar and Parbhani for Telingana and Mahrattwara, two district farms at Mahbubnagar and Sangareddy and an experimental farm at Alir. The Kamareddy farm originally planned as a place where the problem for the use of props for sugar-cane could be investigated, was closed in the middle of the year in favour of a proposed sugar-cane farm at Nizam Sagar on account of the perennial supply of water there, which is the most important factor in sugar-cane cultivation. The Parbhani farm being too small to fulfil the needs and objects of a main farm, an area of 263 acres was acquired in the vicinity of the railway station and a preliminary survey of the land was made during the year. Experiments were carried on at these farms with the major crops of the dominions like paddy, jawar, cotton, castor and sugar-cane. Special attention was paid at the Alir farm to the reclamation of alkaline soils and the introduction of remunerative dry crops after *abi* paddy. Efforts were also made for maintaining the area under *gaorani* cotton in Mahrattwara, especially in the districts of Nanded and Parbhani. The Cotton Transport Act was passed on the lines of the British India Act prohibiting the import of cotton and cotton seed into the protected area. Pure *gaorani* cotton seed was purchased at a cost of Rs. 1'85 lakhs and distributed on *takavi* interest free, for sowing in the taluks of Parbhani, Basmat, Pathari, Manjlegaon, Nanded and Hadgaon. Eri-silk culture and the cultivation of fruit were encouraged. New types of iron ploughs and harrows were designed to suit local conditions. Tractor-ploughing was introduced, and several oil-engines and pumping sets were installed on wells. Propaganda work was **Agriculture.**

started in several districts, and implements, seeds, manure and fungicides were distributed free or on *takavi* without interest. The executive staff of the department was strengthened by the appointment of two deputy directors whose services were lent for five years from British India, an economic botanist, and three assistants, and a farm superintendent and three inspectors. The services were secured for a few months, of Dr. Harold Mann who submitted a valuable report on the organization and work of the department, besides special studies on specific agricultural problems.

The Veterinary Department was engaged in the prevention and cure of cattle disease and in horse and cattle breeding. Cattle mortality was considerably less during the year owing to fewer outbreaks of cattle disease. More than 3,000 animals were inoculated during the year, 1,40,000 treated in veterinary hospitals and dispensaries and 32,000 by touring inspectors. 57 stallions and 49 bulls were kept at the stud farms.

Considerable sums were spent on irrigation during the year. The expenditure on ordinary irrigation works was 31 lakhs compared with 33 lakhs in the previous year. Capital works at an estimated cost of 366.37 lakhs were being carried out for extending irrigation in the Telingana districts. The expenditure incurred during the year on these works was 65.64 lakhs which brought the total expenditure incurred on them to the end of 1337 F., to 303.04 lakhs. The most important of the irrigation projects was the Nizam Sagar on which a sum of 60 lakhs was spent during the year. The number of wells sunk during the year was 1,055 compared with 400 in 1336 F.

There was no famine during the year under report but a sum of 9.17 lakhs was sanctioned for the completion of five roads left incomplete owing to the closure of relief camps, and a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs for sinking a thousand wells in the course of three years in the Raichur district where the need was most keenly felt for an adequate supply of drinking water especially during the summer months.

Commerce and Industries.

Trade conditions were generally good during the year. The statistics show an increase in the aggregate value of imports and exports of 49.27 per cent, over the figures of the previous year. The exports rose from 1,388.95 lakhs to 1,853.44 lakhs or 33.4 per cent, and imports from 1,248.12 lakhs to 2,088.37 lakhs or 67.3 per cent. The chief increases in imports were in piece goods and gold and those in exports were in raw cotton and oil-seeds while the main decreases were in haberdashery and silver in imports, and grains in exports.

The Industries and Commerce Department was strengthened by the appointment of an industrial engineer and of a textile and a dyeing expert. The Government Industrial Laboratory was engaged in analytical and research work and in giving technical advice and assistance to local industries. The Government Weaving Factory gave practical training to students in weaving and knitting, while the demonstration centres established in districts introduced a large number of slays and dobbis among the local weavers. Government sanctioned the establishment of a Cottage Industries Institute at an initial cost of 1^ lakhs with an annual recurring expenditure of Rs. 50,000 and also granted a sum of Rs. 30,000 for helping the weavers and the weaving industry of Pattan. No small loans were granted during the year as it was realised that factories started with such loans were generally unsuccessful owing to the difficulty of raising additional capital from local bankers. Government however continued to subsidize larger industries. It purchased shares to the value of Rs. 30,000 in the Deccan Glass Works, and gave a debenture loan of 10 lakhs to the Shahabad Cement Company for duplicating its plant. An Industries Exhibition was held on the same lines as before and a sales depot was opened by the department to encourage cottage industries. The

factories in the dominions numbered 573, of which 5 were spinning and weaving mills, 226 cotton ginning and pressing factories and the rest mostly rice and flour, and pulse-crushing and oil-pressing mills.

Co-operative Credit

The Co-operative Department was chiefly occupied with the reform and consolidation of existing societies. Only 4 central banks, 7 agricultural societies and 19 non-agricultural societies were added during the year. Altogether there were 28 central banks, 1,680 agricultural societies and 388 non-agricultural societies. The membership of these societies rose by 4,013 to 60,647 which made an average of 29 members to a society, and the working capital increased from 158'31 lakhs to 174'99 lakhs. The proportion of owned capital (share money and reserve fund combined) was also higher, being 37'5 per cent. of the working capital compared with 36'2 per cent. in 1336 F. Non-officials taking interest in the co-operative movement were appointed honorary officers in several districts. The Central Co-operative Union opened a training class for stimulating public interest, and training candidates for the department, A Central Co-operative Union was started in the Administered Areas.

Buildings and Communications.

The total expenditure incurred on buildings and communications decreased by 2'31 lakhs and amounted to 68'21 lakhs as compared with 70'52 lakhs in 1336 F. Of this 37'00 lakhs were spent on roads and 20'35 lakhs on buildings. Three hundred and nine miles of new roads were opened for traffic, thus bringing the total length of roads maintained by the Public Works Department at the end of 1337 F. to 3,260 miles.

The City Improvement Board spent during the year under report a sum of 12'37 lakhs, of which 3'10 lakhs were spent on works, 7'34 lakhs were paid as compensation and 1'93 lakhs were spent on establishment. A sum of 12'05 lakhs was spent on drainage works in the city.

The Kazipet-Bellarshah Railway was opened as far as Asifabad Road, and the Secunderabad-Kurnool line was extended from Alampur Road to the British frontier. The British section from the frontier to Kurnool was also opened during the year and the N. G. S. Railway obtained a transfer of its working from the M. and S. M. Railway, The total open mileage thus increased from 993*14 to 1,032 miles—451 broad gauge and 581 metre gauge. A new line of 56*31 miles from Vicarabad to Bidar was sanctioned at a cost of 31 lakhs and considerable progress was made in the construction of the Parbhani-Parli line. The gross-earnings of the railways increased from B.G. Rs. 185'87 lakhs to B.G. Rs. 204'10 lakhs and the net earnings from Rs. 109'70 lakhs to Rs. 125'17 lakhs. The percentage of total net earnings to the capital outlay was 9*29 compared with 8'28 in the previous year.

Seventy-eight new post offices were opened during the year, twenty-five letter boxes were fixed and two post offices were authorised to open savings banks. The opening balance in the savings banks was Rs. 20'86 lakhs. The deposits during the year amounted to 29'75 lakhs, and withdrawals to 25'09 lakhs, making the total deposits at the end of the year Rs. 25'52 lakhs. The receipts of the Postal Department rose from 8'31 lakhs to 8'73 lakhs and the expenditure from 9'29 lakhs to 9'80 lakhs.

There was an addition of 51 exchange lines and one extension during the year, making the total number of exchange and extension lines in the city, 590 and 169 respectively. No new installation in the districts was sanctioned during the year, but the construction of three trunk lines from Hyderabad to Bidar, Nanded to Umri, and

Narayanpet to Raichur, and the survey and investigation of a trunk line from Jalna to Sailu were under consideration. The expenditure of the city and district telephone branches was in excess of receipts by Rs. 21,819 and Rs. 23,114 respectively.

Public Health.

As compared with the preceding year there was a decrease in the total number of births (from 1,35,392 to 1,25,405) as well as in the number of deaths (from 1,26,630 to 1,26,187) but deaths exceeded births by 782. The highest birth rate was in Aurangabad—15'53 per thousand of the population and the lowest 6'00 in Bidar. The death rate was as usual higher in towns than in rural areas. The highest was in Hyderabad, being 46'84 per thousand, and the lowest in the Karimnagar district being 6'51. Fever alone accounted for 67'6 per cent. of the total mortality. Plague again raged in an epidemic form all over the dominions, with the exception of the districts of Adilabad and Bir. Cholera was also prevalent though in a less virulent form than last year. The mortality from small-pox was much less, some districts like Parbhani and Osmanabad being quite immune.

Necessary preventive measures such as early notification, inoculation and segregation were adopted on the outbreak of plague. Besides the Isolation Hospital, five temporary hospitals were opened in the city. Schemes were prepared for the eradication of plague and malaria from the city and its suburbs. Special attention was paid by sanitary officers at important festivals (*urses* and *jatras*) in the dominions, and fifteen travelling dispensaries were maintained for carrying medical aid to villagers and overcoming local prejudice. The large schemes for drainage, water-supply, city-improvement and the opening up of congested areas—all calculated to improve the health of the population and the sanitary condition of the city have already been referred to.

The number of vaccinations performed during the year increased from 1,40,279 to 1,43,999, 88 '12 per cent, of which were successful. The best work was done in the Raichur district. Karimnagar, Bir, Mahbubnagar and Nalgonda also showed gratifying results. The old method of manufacture of lymph at the vaccine depot was discarded and an up-to-date scientific process introduced.

As before, there were 145 hospitals and dispensaries in the dominions—131 maintained by Government, 5 by Sarf-i-Khas, 7 aided by Local Boards and 2 by the State. The total number of patients treated in these hospitals and dispensaries increased from 12'12 lakhs to 13'07 lakhs the largest attendance among the city hospitals being 71,990 at the Osmania General Hospital and among the district hospitals 23,848 at Nizamabad. The total number of female patients treated in the dominions increased from 4•20 lakhs to 4'84 lakhs. In the Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory 1,452 articles were examined and 260 medico-legal cases were dealt with. The number of cases examined in the X-ray Department was 2,368. The total expenditure incurred by the Allopathic Branch of the Medical Department was 13'31 lakhs or an increase of 1'18 lakhs over the previous year. The expenditure of the Unani Branch in which there were 9 Government and 21 aided dispensaries amounted to 1-36 lakhs.

Education.

During the year under report, the educational service was strengthened by the creation of 69 new appointments bringing the total strength to 972. The total number of public institutions in the dominions increased from 4,186 to 4,225, while private institutions decreased from 1,811 to 1,269. The number of students studying

in all institutions—public and private—was 8,13,164 or 9,025 more than the figure for 1336 F. Of the public institutions there were 7 Colleges, 45 High schools (23 English and 22 Osmania), 109 Middle schools, 4,011 Primary-schools and 53 special schools. The percentage of pupils in all schools to the population of school-going age reckoned at 15 per cent, of the total population, was 16'7 as against 16'2 in 1336 F. The percentage of boys in the departmental schools to the male population of school-going age was 25'5 as compared with 24'6 and that for girls was 4'1, the same as in the year before. The total expenditure on education in the State increased from 77'26 lakhs to 80'73 lakhs. Of this expenditure 53'22 lakhs or 65'9 per cent. represented direct expenditure on the maintenance of institutions, and 27'51 lakhs or 34'1 per cent. represented indirect expenditure for direction and inspection, scholarships and libraries, buildings furniture and miscellaneous. 40'6 per cent. of the total direct expenditure, *i.e.*, 21'63 lakhs were spent on primary education, 39'4 per cent. on secondary schools, 6'7 per cent. on special schools, and only 13'3 per cent. on college education.

In the Osmania University, in addition to the faculties of Arts, Law, Theology and Medicine, a Science Faculty was constituted during the year, and classes were opened in physics and chemistry for the M.Sc. course. Arrangements were made for the teaching of French and German, and for research in phonetics. The University Press was placed under the control of the university authorities, and arrangements were made for the formation of a University Training Corps. There was a slight decrease from 858 to 825 in the number of students in the Osmania University while the Nizam College affiliated to the Madras University showed a slight increase from 285 to 299. The total number of students receiving collegiate education was thus 1,124 compared with 1,143 in 1336 F. The direct expenditure on university education increased from 6'02 lakhs to 7'06 lakhs, the figures for the Osmania University being 5'54 lakhs and the Nizam College 1'52 lakhs. The results of university examinations were on the whole satisfactory.

The Translation Bureau of the Osmania University was engaged in the translation of 98 books on different arts and sciences into Urdu, of which 32 were completed during the year—8 on medicine, 6 on engineering, 7 on philosophy, 4 on history, 2 each on chemistry, mathematics and commerce and 1 on geography.

High Schools increased in number, during the year from 43 to 45 and their total strength from 16,104 to 17,057 of whom 1,180 were girls. Of these 23 were English High Schools (18 for boys and 5 for girls) and 22 were Osmania High Schools for boys only where Urdu is the medium of instruction. Of the English High Schools, 17 prepared students for the H. S. L. C. examinations and 6 for the Local Cambridge examinations. The number of Middle Schools increased by one to 109 (96 for boys and 13 for girls), and their total strength from 25,802 to 27,299 of whom 1,649 were girls. The quality of secondary education was improved by the appointment of better qualified teachers, and vocational education was introduced in some schools in the city and the districts. The expenditure on secondary education increased from 20'62 to 20'94 lakhs.

Thirty-two new primary schools were started during the year, bringing their total number to 4,011. Of these 3,339 were for boys and 672 for girls. The number of pupils reading in these schools rose from 2,24,983 to 2,31,778 which included 35,053 girls. The expenditure on primary schools was 21'63 lakhs as against 21'56 lakhs in 1336 F.

The number of training schools remained the same—four for men teachers and four for women and their total strength was 843—169 men and 674 women. The Hyderabad Training School had a college section attached to it with two classes—the Teacher's Diploma class for those who had passed the Intermediate exami-

nation, and the Secondary Teacher's Certificate class for those who had passed the Matriculation. The Industrial Schools which were ten in number had a total strength of 1,414 students. Of these, the Osmania Technical Institute had 321, and the Victoria Memorial Orphanage for girls had 193 pupils. The Engineering School showed a remarkable rise in the number of students from 58 to 107 in 1337 F. Theological schools increased in number from 19 to 21, of which 16 were Islamic schools (5 Government and 11 aided) and 5 aided Vedic schools, with a total strength of 918 students.

Special attention was paid to physical instruction and sports during the year, and scouting made rapid progress in the districts.

Six European and four Asiatic scholarships were awarded during the year besides a large number of general, special and miscellaneous scholarships and educational loans. The total amount spent by Government under these heads was 7'13 lakhs compared with 5'29 lakhs in 1336 F. Of this sum 5'97 lakhs were spent on scholarships (3'65 within and 2'32 without the dominions) and 1'16 lakhs were granted as educational loans.

The total expenditure on libraries amounted to 1'13 lakhs of which Rs. 20,968 were spent on the Asafia Library.

Recruitment to the higher grades of the public service continued to be made as before by a combined system of nomination and competition. Thirty-five candidates appeared at the competitive examination held for the year and six were selected in the order of merit.

Besides the usual seismological and meteorological observations, much scientific work was done at the Observatory. Numerous plates were taken with the Astrographic Refractor and Vol. VI of the Hyderabad Astrographic Catalogue was issued during the year.

Considerable progress was made in the compilation of the District Gazetteers, and the preparation of complete lists of villages in the different districts in English.

Apart from the translations of scientific works issued by the Osmania University and the Dairat-ul-Marif press, the number of books published during the year was 258. Classified according to languages, 82 per cent, of the publications were in Urdu which indicates the popularity of that language as a literary medium.

Miscellaneous.

The expenditure on religious and charitable grants, to individuals and institutions, to mosques and temples, and in connection with religious festivals, during the year was 17*42 lakhs compared with 10'69 lakhs in the previous year.

A new system of casting press accounts was introduced during the year which considerably increased the overhead costs and reduced the earnings by 58 per cent. But there was an actual increase in outturn of nearly 24 per cent. in type and litho. pages composed and written, and of 4 per cent, in type and litho. impressions printed. The year was noteworthy for the improvement made in *nastaliq* as a typographical script which would be a land-mark in the history of Urdu literature.

The receipts of the Workshop amounted to 3'40 lakhs against an expenditure of 3'63 lakhs showing a net loss of Rs. 23,000. The receipts of the Electricity Department increased by Rs. 86,000 to 10'59 lakhs while the expenditure was reduced from 5 ' 49 lakhs to 5 • 40 lakhs. Deducting the cost of generation and distribution, and the depreciation charges, the net profit of the department was 2 • 31 lakhs or 2' 57 per cent, on the capital outlay up to the end of 1337 F.

The number of subscribers to the State Insurance Fund increased by 1,221 to 27,198 in 1837 F. Altogether 1,736 proposals were received during the year and 1,487 policies were issued. Five hundred and sixty two refund cases were dealt with on account of death, maturity, and surrender value amounting to Rs. 1,29,477. The total amount invested in Government securities at 6 per cent, per annum was Rs. 8,00,700.

No regular field work was done during the year but the staff received practical training in plane-table surveying, and in the use of Schmid's patent water-finder.

Several monuments were surveyed during the year in the districts of Nalgonda and Karimnagar. Special repairs were carried out at the Ellora and Ajanta caves, and the great temple of Palampet. At Khuldabad several tombs were conserved and the music gallery of the main gate carefully preserved. A sum of Rs. 1 • 25 lakhs spread over five years was sanctioned for the preservation of the monuments of Bidar especially the facade of the Madrasah of Mahmud Gawan and the colour decoration of the tomb of Ahmad Shah Wali Bahmani. Eleven inscriptions were found in the Raichur district relating to the Bahmani and Adil Shahi kings and many valuable coins were collected. A scheme for the establishment of a museum in Hyderabad was sanctioned, and a beginning was made in the acquisition of specimens of the arts and crafts of the dominions, both ancient and modern.

CHAPTER I.

Physical and Political Geography.

SECTION I.

Physical and Political Geography.

1. *Vide* paras. 1 to 15 of the Decennial Report on the Administration of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions from 1322 F. to 1331 F.

SECTION II.

Historical Summary.

2. *Vide* paras. 15 to 22 of the Decennial Report on the Administration of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions from 1822 F. to 1331 F.

SECTION III.

Form of Administration.

3. *Vide* paras. 22 to 28 of the Decennial Report on the Administration of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions from 1322 F. to 1331 F.

SECTION IV.

Civil Divisions.

4. *Vide* paras. 28 to 34 of the Decennial Report on the Administration of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions from 1322 F. to 1331 F.

SECTION V.

Details of the Census for 1330 F. (1921.)

5. *Vide* paras. 34 to 43 of the Decennial Report on the Administration of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions from 1822 F. to 1331 F.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the Land.

SECTION I.

Land Revenue,

6. The Revenue portfolio remained in charge of the Hon'ble Lt.-Col. R. H. Chenevix Trench, C.I.E., O.B.E, till 21st Ardebihisht 1337 F. when he went on furlough and Mr. T. J. Tasker, O.B.E., I.C.S., officiated for him till the end of the year under report.

Mr. T. J. Tasker, O.B.E., i.c.s., worked as Secretary and Director-General of Revenue till 21st Ardebihisht 1337 F., Nawab Aga Yar Jung Bahadur from 21st Ardebihisht to the end of Mehir and Mr. A. L. Binney, i.c.s. for the rest of the year under report.

7. The two main natural divisions of the State, the Mahratwara and Telingana comprising eight and seven districts respectively differ markedly in regard to configuration, soil, and production. In the trappean region of Mahratwara the soil is rich and retentive of moisture while in the granitic tract of Telingana the soil is sandy and sterile, but the hilly nature of the country lends itself to the construction of artificial tanks and reservoirs which are found all over the area. In Telingana there are usually four crops, *kharif* and *rabi* or dry crops depending upon monsoon rains, and, *abi* and *tabi* the winter and spring crop of rice cultivated with the help of artificial irrigation. In Mahratwara where irrigation sources are very limited, only two crops are sown, *kharif* in June or July and *rabi* between September and November. Wheat, jawar and cotton are principally grown in Mahratwara while rice and other food-grains and sugar-cane are grown in Telingana. Telingana generally receives more rain than Mahratwara. It has extensive forest areas and relatively more wet cultivation but a failure of monsoon leads to greater distress and more remissions than in Mahratwara.

8. The lands of the State may be broadly divided into three classes (1) lands known as Diwani or Khalsa, the revenue from which goes to the Government exchequer, (2) Sarf-i-Khas lands which form the royal demesne and (3) lands which have been the subject of State grants and are either wholly or partly revenue free. The Diwani lands are mostly held on the ryotwari tenure. Each field is considered a holding, technically a survey number, which the ryot holds directly from the State, as a registered occupant or *pattadar*. The right of occupancy depends upon the regular payment of assessment by the *pattadar*. In case of failure to meet Government demand, the land reverts to the State and the right of occupancy is sold by public auction. The right may be relinquished, sold or transferred. But the registered occupant need not always and necessarily be the actual cultivator. He sometimes agrees to work and share on the joint stock principle with others who become *pot pattadars* with co-ordinate rights, or he makes over the land to a tenant or *shikmidar* on certain terms. Some Diwani lands are held on a different tenure, called the *pan-makhta* whereby a fixed quit-rent is paid without liability to enhancement. Of lands granted by the State, a few under rajahs and aamindars are subject to a permanent *peshktish* or tribute while others are *arejagirs* of *inams* of various kinds, all of which are wholly or partly revenue free.

9. The total **area** of the State is 82,698 square miles or 5,29,26,720 acres, of which 56'58 per cent, is directly administered by Government, about 10 per cent, is Sarf-i-Khas or royal demesne, about 32 per cent, is in the hands of *paigah* nobles, rajahs, and *jagirdars*, and the rest are *inams*. Of the total area of Diwani or Government land, 72'77 per cent, is occupied, 6-10 percent, is arable waste and 21 • 13 per cent, is *paramboke* or unassessed land largely composed of forests. 58 per cent, of the total occupied area is in Mahratwara, but 94 per cent, of arable waste and 70 per cent, of *paramboke* is in Telingana.

During the year underreport, there was an increase in the total Diwani area, of 19,054 acres, due to resumption of some *jagir* and *inam* lands. The proportion of occupied, unoccupied and *paramboke* land in the Diwani area also varied. The occupied area was increased by 52,899 acres owing to extension of cultivation, while the arable waste was reduced by 32,877 acres and *paramboke* by 968 acres. The increase in dry cultivation was even greater, being 59,706 acres, but owing to a decrease of 6,807 acres in wet cultivation, the net increase in the occupied area was 52,899 acres. The increase occurred in all districts, the most noticeable being in Telingana: Nalgonda (14,000 acres), Warangal (14,000), Adilabad (11,000), Mahbubnagar (4,000) and Karimnagar (4,000). The percentage of wet cultivation to the occupied area in Mahratwara was only 2'25, while in Telingana it was 10-86. *Paramboke* or unassessed waste consisting of forest or grass land, very little of which could be brought under cultivation varied in different districts, the highest being 40'77 per cent, of the total area in Nizamabad, and the lowest, 4'78 per cent, in Osmanabad.

The number of land-holders including single and joint *pattadars* and *shikmidars* or under tenants increased from 11,12,650 in 1336 F. to 11,31,867 in 1337 F. Compared with 1336 F. there was an increase of 7,612 *pattadars*, and 65,355 *shikmidars*, while there was a decrease of 53,750 in the number of joint *pattadars* as will be seen from the following table :—

Land Holders	1336 F.		1337 F.	
	Mahratwara	Telingana	Mahratwara	Telingana
Single Pattadars	3,42,566	4,33,365	3,46,026	4,37,517
Joint Pattadars	1,09,964	88,709	78,020	66,903
Shikmidars	75,748	62,298	1,11,594	91,807
Total ..	5,28,278	5,84,372	5,35,640	5,96,227

It is clear that there is a tendency to make over the land to under tenants for cultivation instead of sharing with other cultivators on the joint stock principle.

The average size of each holding was 23-20 acres for dry and 0'53 acres for wet land in Mahratwara, while in Telingana it was 13-54 acres and 1 • 65 acres respectively. The rate of assessment was Rs. 1-1-3 and 0-13-1 per acre in Mahratwara and Telingana for dry land, and Rs. 5-13-11 and 12-0-1 for wet. The difference in the rates of assessment is due to the fact that dry land is the rich black cotton soil in Mahratwara, and wet land in Telingana lies in the lower levels under irrigation producing rice and sugar-cane.

10. The land revenue of the State is derived from (1) *ryotwari* (2) *maqtapan* and *peshkush* (3) fruit trees and (4) miscellaneous. The total revenue realised under these heads including excess collections and collections on account of **arrears amounted to Rs. 3,22,10,280** as against Rs. 2,85,12,931 in 1336 F. **showing an increase of Rs. 36,97,299.** The collections on account of current **demand were Rs. 8,09,26,153** compared with Rs. 2,76,76,717 in 1336 F. **and on account of arrears were Rs. 12,84,077** compared with 8,36,214 in 1886 F. **The -collections of arrears were 50 per cent, more than the collections in 1336 F.**

11. There was an increase in the total assessment on holdings from Rs. 3,30,19,977 in 1336 F. to Rs. 3,34,99,611 in 1337 F. *i.e.*, Rs. 4,79,634 or about 10.45 per cent. over last year's assessment. The increase was mainly due to revision of survey and settlement, and partly to the extension of cultivable area. Owing to the favourable character of the season, there was a marked decrease in the total remissions granted in 1337 F. which was 45,44,708 as compared with 65,48,267 in 1336 F. the percentage of remissions to the total assessment being 13.57 as against 19.83 in 1336 F. As usual, there were more remissions in Telingana than in Mahratwara. Out of a total remission of 45.45 lakhs, Telingana alone accounts for 42.14, lakhs, and of this 21.63 lakhs were due to excess or deficit of water, the rest being due to other causes such as breached irrigation sources, change or loss of crop, etc. The percentage of remissions to the total assessment in Telingana was 22.87 while that in Mahratwara was only 2.19 the corresponding figures for 1336 F. being 31.9 and 6.11 respectively. Comparing separately the amounts remitted under each crop with the total assessment of that crop, the remissions under *kharif* and *rabi* which are dry crops were quite insignificant, being less than 1 per cent. Remissions on wet crops (*abi*, *iabi* and garden) were 35.48 per cent, in Telingana and 14.61 in Mahratwara. The lower rate in Mahratwara is due to the fact that wet cultivation is under wells which are little affected by variations of rainfall. In Telingana again, remissions under *tabi* were heavier than under *abi* being 45.14 per cent., compared with 31.01 per cent. These comparatively heavier remissions on *tabi* even in years of plentiful rainfall are an indication that *tabi* areas are in excess of the irrigating capacity of tanks.

12. The net *ryotwari* revenue demand, after deducting remissions was Rs. 2,89,54,903 *ss* against Rs. 2,64,71,710 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 24,83,193 or 9.38 per cent, over last year. The increase was due to the general favourable character of the season as will be evident from the fact that the total rainfall in the Dominions was 17.72 per cent. above the normal (27.65 inches). The chief increases were in Nander and Raichur in Mahratwara, and in Karimnagar, Nalgonda, Medak, Mahbubnagar and Warangal in Telingana. In Gulbarga and Adilabad, owing to excess of water and breached irrigation sources crops were affected which resulted in an actual decrease.

The *Sitvai Jamabandi* demand also increased from Rs. 6,73,796 in 1336 F. to Rs. 9,79,809.

The total demand therefore, for the year, including *Sitvai Jamabandi* items was Rs. 2,99,34,713 as compared with Rs. 2,71,45,506 in 1336 F. Out of this current demand, Rs. 2,90,41,497 were collected and Rs. 86,458 were written off as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,56,597 at the end of 1337 F. The percentage of collections to the net demand was 97.02 as against 97.45 in 1336 F.

13. The arrears of *ryotwari* demand at the commencement of 1337 F. stood at Rs. 43,68,697. Adding to this Rs. 57,933 on account of *Sitvai Jamabandi* the total arrears demand was Rs. 44,26,630. Out of this Rs. 10,20,330 or 23.05 per cent. were collected and Rs. 2,86,532 or 5.34 per cent, were written off as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 31,69,768 which together with the unrecovered balance of the current year amounted to Rs. 40,26,364 at the close of the year. As usual, a very high proportion of the total arrears, 83.8 per cent. was in Telingana, the worst districts being Warangal, Medak and Nalgonda with outstandings of 17.20, 8.52, and 3.96 lakhs respectively. Mahbubnagar and Nizamabad had arrears of less than two lakhs, while Karimnagar and Adilabad had only .77 and .21 lakhs respectively. In Mahratwara where arrears totalled only 6.49 lakhs, Raichur had the highest with 5.15 lakhs and Bir the lowest with only Rs. 19 while Osmanabad district had no outstandings.

14. The number of coercive processes pending at the end of 1886 F. was 710. During the year 698 fresh cases were instituted making a total of 1,408 as against 802 in the previous year. Out of these 832 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 576 cases pending at the end of the year. Of the total cases under disposal, (1,408) the Telingana districts had 1,397 and the Mahratwara only 11. The largest number of processes instituted was in Warangal District, being 225 and the smallest, only one in Raichur. No cases were either pending or newly instituted in Aurangabad, Bir, Parbhani, Gulbarga, Osmanabad and Bidar. Out of the 832 cases disposed of during the year, in only 118 had property to be auctioned.

15. The total demand of revenue under other sources, comprising Other sources of revenue: *peshkush* and *jmn-makhta*, fruit trees and miscellaneous current, demand and arrears. neous was Rs. 14,64,656 or a decrease of 54,304 compared with last year. Out of this, Rs. 13,05,178 or 89' 11 per cent, were collected Rs. 15,344 were written off as irrecoverable and only Rs. 1,44,134 remained unrealized at the close of 1337 F. The total demand of arrears under other sources was Rs. 21,37,186 at the end of 1336 F. During the year Rs. 2,62,846 or 12'20 per cent. were collected and Rs. 66,410 were written off as irrecoverable, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 18,07,980. This, with current year's arrears (Rs. 1,44,134) left a total balance of Rs. 19,52,064 at the end of 1337 F.

SECTION II.

Survey and Settlement.

16. The Dominions are divided into two executive charges known as the Hyderabad and Warangal Divisions each in charge of a Superintendent who corresponds direct with the Revenue Secretariat. Each Superintendent has under him a number of assistants in charge of parties of measurers and classers.

During the year under report Nawab Sadat Jung Bahadur, Sadar Nazim, Mahratwara, discharged the duties of Settlement Commissioner Hyderabad Division till the 7th of Thir, and Nawab Raza Nawaz Jung Bahadur for the rest of the year. Mr. Faizur Rahman, Sadar Nazim, discharged the duties of Settlement Commissioner, Warangal Division, till the 6th of Khurdad, and Mr. Darabji Bapuji Chenoy from 5th of Thir to the end of the year. During the intervening period the duties attached to the post were discharged by the Officiating Revenue Secretary, Nawab Aga Yar Jung Bahadur.

17. The unit for survey purposes is a survey number which in theory at least is a field capable of being cultivated by one pair of oxen. If there are holdings within a survey number belonging to different persons, each sub-division known as pot number is demarcated, surveyed and mapped separately, but only subdivisions up to a maximum of one acre for wet and eight acres for dry cultivation are generally shewn in the map. Within the survey number therefore, there may exist several rights in land which are not recognised for purposes of revenue administration. A separate record of rights is maintained for the purpose.

The original method of survey was that of the chain and cross staff. As this did not secure precision and accuracy in topographical details, the revenue survey is now connected with the Trigonometrical Survey Triangulation and the system of theodolite traversing for fixing village boundaries has been adopted as in British India. The settlement is based upon an elaborate classification of lands to determine their relative value in point of soil, water-supply and situation. The fields being classed, the villages are grouped with reference to their nearness to markets, means of communications and other economic conditions. Maximum rates for the groups are fixed with regard to these considerations and to average prices. The assessment on any field is then determined as a proportion of the maximum depending upon the class to which it belongs.

A re-survey is carried out **at** resettlements, where original survey records are defective and great discrepancies are discovered in the areas of villages and fields. A reclassification field by field is being made as several material changes have been introduced in the principles and methods of classification since the first classification was carried out.

Settlements are revised once in thirty years, and assessments are increased only with reference to the general rise in the value of land due to rise in prices or to improvements carried out at Government expense such as construction of irrigation works or improvement of communications and transport.

18. During the year under report original survey operations were undertaken in 35 villages of the Hyderabad Division and 1 village of the Warangal Division. The total area surveyed was 94,559 acres, a decrease of 42,085 and the average cost per acre was 5 annas compared with 5 annas 2 pies in 1336 F. Work of original classification was turned out in 35 villages of the Hyderabad Division and 2 of Warangal Division with a total area of 97,839 acres, as against 54 and 9 villages with a total of 88,493 acres in 1336 F. The average cost per acre decreased from 2 annas 8 pies to 2 annas 6 pies.

19. Revision work including resurvey and reclassification was carried out only in 39 villages in the Hyderabad Division and 15 villages in the Warangal Division or a total area of 68,428 acres, as compared with 34 and 255 villages with a total of 16,69,974 acres in 1336 F. The average cost per acre rose from 3 annas 7 pies to 10 annas 4 pies.

20. Revised rates were announced in 764 villages of the Hyderabad Division and 161 villages of the Warangal Division. The total increase in assessment amounted to Rs. 4,00,637 or 18'84 per cent. The increase was wholly in the Hyderabad Division. In Warangal Division there was an actual decrease of Rs. 2,493.

21. Cases of boundary disputes that came up for hearing, including arrears, numbered 139, of which 48 were disposed of during the year and 21 were transferred to the authorities concerned. No appeals were preferred in the Warangal Division, while the number of appeals in the Hyderabad Division was 14, 9 of which were disposed of during the year.

22. In the Ambarkhana or Central Stores Office, the work of map-drawing, printing and binding was carried on as usual for the whole State. During the year **1,111** maps were prepared at a cost of Rs. 21,816, the corresponding figures for 1336 F. being 943 and Rs. 18,681. Of these maps, 1,088 were village maps, 5 taluq maps, a Dominion map and 17 miscellaneous maps. Besides, 800 maps were coloured and 594 maps were revised at a total cost of Rs. 6,877. The number of maps printed was 17,827 and the cost Rs. 17,013. The amount realised by the sale of maps and auction of unserviceable articles was Rs. 1,563.

23. The cost of the department increased from Rs. 4,89,427 in 1336 F. to Rs. 5,31,876 in 1837 F,

SECTION III.

Inam Settlement.

24. The Inam department established with the object of enquiring **into** the validity of State **grants** whether in the shape of **land** or cash, conditional or absolute, remained during the year under report in charge of the late **Nawab Taqi Yar Jung Bahadur till 4th Dai. From 5th to 23rd Dai, Nawab Aga Yar Jung Bahadur, Joint Revenue Secretary, worked as Inam Commissioner in addition to his own duties. Rai Jagmohan Lal Sahib was then appointed to the post and held charge during the rest of the year.**

25. Inams to the extent of an assessed annual revenue of Rs. 1, 68,812 were confirmed in perpetuity and Inams of the annual value of Rs, 8,743 were resumed.

Result of Inam inquiries.

26. The following statement shows in detail the nature and value of the Inam claims disposed of during the year :—

Classification of Inam claims.

Nature of Inam claims	Value confirmed	Value resumed
	O.S. Rs.	O.S. Rs.
Jagir	1,51,813	4,857
Maqta	964	60
Agrahar		2,161
Inam land	3,118	1,419
Seri land	6,860	71
Cash Rusum	1,045	
Cash Yeomia	12	175
Total ..	1,63,812	8,743

27. The number of Inam Certificates or *Muntakabai* issued after completion of inquiry was 93, as against 79 in the preceding year.

SECTION IV.

Excise.

28. Moulvi Mohammad Taqi Saheb continued to be Excise Commissioner throughout the year 1337 Fasli.

Control.

29. The excise revenue of the State is derived from duties on country and foreign spirits, toddy (sendhi), mowha flower, opium, hemp and other intoxicating drugs.

Sources of revenue.

30. Country spirit is distilled in the Dominions entirely from the flower of the *mowha* tree which grows wild in Telingana. Government rights in regard to the collection of flower and seed, the manufacture and sale of liquor, and the levy and collection of duty were all, singly or combined, formerly sold by public auction. Similar abkari rights were held by the Sarf-i-Khas, the Paigah and other Jagirs as well as the Cantonment authorities of Secunderabad and Aurangabad. Shops and stalls abounded in all parts of the Dominions rendering their control very difficult. Government gradually acquired the abkari rights of Jagirdars by payment of compensation, and the control and management of Sarf-i-Khas, Paigah and Cantonments abkari by payment to them of the net revenue.

The Madras Contract Distillery system was then introduced by which the manufacture of liquor concentrated in a few distilleries under Government supervision was separated from its sale, a still-head duty was levied on the liquor manufactured and the right of retail vend was sold annually by public auction. The vend liquor was on the minimum guarantee system by which the contractor guaranteed the payment to Government of a minimum amount annually. The right of sale was exclusive over a limited area, the distillery from which and the rate at which, the liquor was to be obtained was fixed, as also the maximum retail sale rate to the public.

During the year under report there were 5 steam distilleries, 6 head pot-stills and 184 pot-stills in the Dominions. The rate of duty on liquor distilled in the City was raised and the liquor concerns in Medak and Nizamabad districts, owing to the expiry of contract periods were let out afresh at higher rates.

The number of liquor shops was reduced from 9,260 to 9,060, and the total quantity of liquor issued for consumption decreased from 8,76,673 proof gallons to 8,48,772 in 1337 F. This decrease was probably due to the

fact that the *Dasara* festival during which liquor is consumed in large quantities did not occur during the year under report but early in 1338 F. The consumption in the Mahratwara and Karnatic districts was larger than in Telingana due to the prosperous condition of the people resulting from good crops.

The revenue from country spirits including excess collections and collections of arrears, totalled Rs. 68,42,764 as compared with Rs. 67,32,773 in the previous year.

31. In the City circle, a tapping duty was collected as a royalty on trees situated within the area, and a duty was levied on toddy brought into it. The latter was raised during the year from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2 per *subocha* of 40 seers, which resulted in lower consumption. The *sendhi* in all districts was given out on contract as usual which included both license fee and duty. In the districts of Medak and Mahbubnagar and in Bhongir taluk of Nalgonda district, the contracts were made by villages and circles as before. The period of contract having expired in Medak district, Bipet and Rajampet circles in Nizamabad and in Bhongir taluk of Nalgonda, fresh contracts were made which resulted in an annual increase of Rs. 3,12,107 and a reduction of 1,488 shops. The total number of *sendhi* shops in the Dominions was 21,378 or 1,731 less than in the preceding year, and the total revenue including arrears and excess collections was Rs. 85,81,583 as compared with Rs. 81,59,930 the year before.

32. The *Gulmowha* concern was managed as before under the contract system in most districts. The other system known as *r/johvari* whereby a duty was levied on each *mowha* tree existed in the districts of Parbhani, Bidar, Bir and Nander. Attempts made to introduce the contract system in these districts were only successful in Bidar. In addition to revenue derived from contracts and tree taxes, a duty called the *thalbarti* duty was collected as usual on the consumption of liquor produced from the *mowha* flower.

The total revenue from *mowha* during 1337 F. was Rs. 10,92,597 compared with Rs. 11,49,539 in 1336 F. The decrease was in the *thalbarti* collection due to lower consumption of liquor.

33. Opium whose cultivation had been prohibited in the State since 1881 was imported as usual from Malwa through a contractor at a fixed rate per seer, and sold by Government on the guarantee system through agents who were paid commission on the quantity sold. The quantity of opium issued for consumption during the year was 198 chests or about 16 chests more than in the previous year, the increase due probably to the fact that as the commission agency was to expire at the end of the year, the agents, to complete the guaranteed quantity, obtained opium to the full extent of the guarantee. The total revenue from the sale of opium was Rs. 12,52,153 as against Rs. 12,09,050 in 1336 F., and the average consumption per head was 8 1/2 grains.

Licenses were given during the year to five medical firms for the import of cocaine and morphia which is otherwise strictly prohibited.

34. Ganja was cultivated under Government supervision in the villages of Sidlur and Akhnapor. The license was auctioned as usual and a duty was levied of Rs. 12-8-0 per seer on ganja and of Rs. 2 on bhang. The importation of *charas* was prohibited as before. The total revenue from ganja was Rs. 3,14,728 as compared with Rs. 2,76,693 in 1336 Fasli.

The contracts for the sale of other poisonous drugs brought a revenue of Rs. 39,632 as against Rs. 46,434 in the preceding year.

35. The gross excise revenue during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,77,52,726 compared with Rs. 1,71,69,481 in the previous year. After deducting compensations to Sarf-i-Khas and Jagirdars amounting to Rs. 7,11,129 the sums paid to British cantonments at Secunderabad and Aurangabad aggregating

Rs. 11,48,644, price of opium Rs. 1,50,226, and commission to vendors Rs. 67,301, the net excise revenue was Rs. 1,56,75,426, as against Rs. 1,50,85,393 in 1336 F. Of this, country spirit, *sendhi* and *mowha* accounted for Rs. 1,46,96,630, and opium and hemp drugs, Rs. 9,78,796. The total excise arrears demand at the commencement of the year was Rs. 32,58,043. Out of this, Rs. 11,48,074 or 35·23 per cent, were collected, and Rs. 1,65,004 were written off as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 19,44,965 at the close of 1337 F.

36. 189 cases of infringement of abkari laws were taken to court, of which, 87 were proved, 29 were dismissed, and 73 were pending at the end of the year. 5,120 cases were dealt with departmentally, of which 1,035 were proved, 585 were dismissed and the rest were pending. Fines amounting to Rs. 28,292 were realised.

37. The actual cost of the establishment for the year under report was Rs. 8,48,578 as against Rs. 8,58,545 in 1336 F. The percentage of expenditure to revenue was 4·77 compared with 4·99 in the previous year.

SECTION V.

Forests.

38. Nawab Hamid Yar Jung Bahadur continued as Inspector-General of Forests during 1337 F.

39. Forests which exercise a marked influence on climate and rainfall and are a valuable asset in times of scarcity and famine occupy only 12 per cent, of the area of the State, and are mostly situated in the districts of Warangal, Karimnagar, Adilabad, Mahbubnagar and Nizamabad. Demands for timber and fuel, and the extension of cultivation had in the past led to a rapid deforestation in the State. Systematic steps have been taken especially during the last twenty years, for the survey, demarcation and reservation of forest areas, the introduction of working plans and felling schemes and the careful exploitation of forest produce.

For purposes of administration, the Dominions are divided into two circles—Eastern and Western. Each circle is again sub-divided into six divisions and each division into a number of ranges. The following statement shows the distribution of forest area among the various divisions at the end of 1337 F.

Divisions	Protected Forests Sq. miles	Open Forests Sq. miles	Total
<i>Eastern Circle.</i>			
Hanamkonda	1,250·07	88·10	1,298·07
Khamammatt	801·71	246·76	1,048·47
Karimnagar	788·60	49·14	887·74
Nizamabad	474·59	125·21	599·80
Medak	178·13	128·96	297·09
Nalgonda	225·16	212·86	488·02
Total Eastern Circle	3,728·16	791·08	4,514·19
<i>Western Circle.</i>			
Aurangabad	260·90	388·70	644·60
Nander	228·96	249·49	478·45
Gulbarga	205·78	188·13	398·91
Mahbubnagar	874·96	75·45	950·41
Lakshettipett	1,866·12	342·52	1,708·64
Nirmal	655·01	280·26	985·27
Total Western Circle	3,591·78	1,519·55	5,111·28
Grand Total	7,314·89	2,310·58	9,625·47

During the year under report there was an increase of 90'90 sq. miles in the area of protected forests due to the inclusion of the Royal *Shikargah* at Pakhal. This led to a corresponding decrease in the area of open forests which was further reduced by the exclusion of *patta* lands in Aurangabad division aggregating 2•49 sq. miles. On the other hand there was an increase of 10'96 sq. miles due to selection and formation of new blocks, which resulted in a net decrease of 82-43 sq. miles as compared with last year.

No forest areas had yet been constituted " Reserved Forests, " but two more forest blocks covering an area of 6,823 acres in Nander Division were added to the list of those notified for reservation under Section 7 of the Forest Act of 1326 F.

40. Only 197'11 miles of new lines were cut, and 11,489-62 miles of old boundary lines were cleared as against 412-16 miles and 8,656-22 miles respectively in 1336 F. The total cost was Rs. 1,916 compared with Rs. 1,473 in the preceding year. A length of 467-98 miles of enclosure lines was also maintained.

41. The executive staff of the Forest Department was employed in demarcating, mapping or actual surveying of the annual coupes in most of the divisions where systematic working was in progress. Besides, certain portions of Narasampct and Mulug ranges of the Hanamkonda Division, covering a total area of 24 sq. miles, and three blocks in the Nizarnabad Division were surveyed and seven new demarcated blocks in the Nalgonda Division, and the Kalanki reserve in the Aurangabad Division were traversed. The Survey of India party surveyed forest blocks in Medak, Nirmal, Nalgonda, Gulbarga, Nizarnabad and Lakshettipett divisions.

42. Two forest blocks of Ralli and Indaram in the Lakshettipet Division covering an area of 215'55 sq. miles were reconnoitered for working plan reports, and tentative felling schemes for Mukandapur block in the Khammam Division covering an area of 3,606 acres and for Mosra block in the Nizarnabad division covering an area of 1,024 acres were prepared during the year. The rearrangement of the felling scheme for Manthani block in the Karimnagar Division was also completed. Sanctioned works prescribed in the plans of operations, were fully carried out in Nizarnabad, Nander and Khammammet Divisions, and generally adhered to, in Mahboobnagar, Medak, Aurangabad, Hanamkonda and Karimnagar Divisions. In some of the divisions however, some coupes were not sold or felled for want of roads by which timber can be removed and some prescriptions found to be unsuitable for the requirements of forest crop were altered. Some works in the Nalgonda and Nirmal Divisions were not carried out owing to delay on the part of Conservators in sanctioning estimates. Plans of operations regarding Lakshettipet division were submitted in the last quarter of the year when the working season was practically over.

43. No new roads were constructed departmentally in any division. Only two cart tracts were repaired. The total amount spent during the year on the maintenance and repair of forest buildings was only Rs. 576.

44. Fire protection was attempted over an area of 5,75,437 acres or 31,151 acres more than the previous year. An area of 21,595 acres was burnt, leaving 5,53,842 acres actually protected. The total expenditure on fire protection amounted to Rs. 6,265, as compared with Rs. 5,543 spent in the preceding year. The cost varied from Rs. 3-13-4 per 100 acres in the Nalgonda division to Rs. 0-4-6 in the Aurangabad division. The origin of fires was attributed to severe summer in the Khammammet division, to carelessness of wayfarers in Gulbarga and Medak divisions and incendiarism in Karimnagar division. Fires crossed over from the open to the protected forests in Nizarnabad and Aurangabad which was an indication of the inefficiency of fire lines.

45. The area of forest totally closed to grazing increased from 293.26 sq. miles to 327.84 sq. miles or from 4.06 per cent. to 4.48 per cent. It is still a very small percentage of the total protected forest area. Altogether 9,69,000 animals were allowed to graze and all of them paid fees. The total revenue realised from grazing amounted to Rs. 9,25,140, an increase of Rs. 92,973 over the figure of the preceding year.

46. Reproduction from coppice was reported to be satisfactory in all divisions except Aurangabad where its growth was somewhat retarded. Regeneration from seed was reported to be good only in the areas closed to grazing. Yeppa (*hardwickia binata*) was reproduced well in the Khammamet division. In the Gulbarga division regeneration from seed was better than the stunted coppice shoots. No work of artificial regeneration was undertaken in the divisions of Nirmal and Medak. Babul seeds were sown in some of the blocks of the divisions of Nanded, Nalgonda and Karimnagar. *Dendrocalamus strictus* seedlings from seed sown in certain blocks of the Khammamet division did not thrive well during the year, nor was there any germination of sandal seeds sown by the side of Chandan Nala near Kannad in the Aurangabad division. Babul, neem, tirman and teak seeds were sown in four felled coupes in Kannad range of the Aurangabad Division. Seeds germinated, but many seedlings died subsequently owing to scarcity of rain. In the Mahbubnagar division the Naslinga plants which were raised in nursery beds last year, were after necessary pruning transplanted in 500 pits. Of teak seed sown in nursery beds, only 6 per cent, germinated.

Samples of Haematite ore found in Sirpur taluq, Lakshettipet division were analysed for estimation of iron. The ore was found to contain 70 per cent, of iron with no traces of sulphur. Similarly seed of Pusku (*schleichera trijuga*) was analysed and found to contain 40 per cent, of oil useful for soap making.

47. The total acreage systematically exploited decreased from 29,607 in 1336 F. to 27,225 in 1337 F. Sale of permits of small timber and firewood for agricultural requirements gradually decreased in proportion to systematic fellings introduced in 'protected' forests. It was allowed to a limited extent from open forests in such parts of the country where systematic fellings had not been introduced. Bamboo under sanctioned felling schemes was felled over an area of 75,494 acres. Lac was cultivated in the Nirmal division at a cost of Rs. 1,789, and the total yield was 481 maunds. It was also cultivated in the Medak and Hanamkonda divisions, but the total output was far less than the preceding year owing to failure of crop. Silk worms imported from Bangalore, were reared and fed on mulberry leaves from the Government garden at Mahadevapur. In almost all divisions, firewood was allowed to be removed free of charge from open forests, and free grazing was allowed as usual under cess rules in open forests. In Hanamkonda and Gulbarga divisions *gairie* timber was given free in deserving cases for construction or restoration of burnt houses.

48. Receipts from the sale of timber and fuel increased from Rs. 5,01,537 in 1336 F. to Rs. 5,44,713 in 1337 F. an increase of Rs. 43,173. The revenue from minor forest produce (baimboos, fruits, bark and leaves) on the other hand, decreased from 1,79,345 to 1,58,321, but collections from grazing fees and cess increased from Rs. 8,87,142 to 9,82,624. The increase was in the collections made by Revenue authorities. The collections by Forest officers, show a decrease of Rs. 28,163. The total forest revenue increased from Rs. 17,65,319 to Rs. 17,69,798; and the expenditure decreased from Rs. 8,27,603 to Rs. 7,26,878. The percentage of expenditure to income during the year was 41 as against 47 in the preceding year.

49. The number of forest offences reported during the year was 8,886, an increase of 173 over the figure for the preceding year. The number of cases pending at the end of 1836 F. was 6,724. Out of a total of 10,610, the number of cases disposed of during the year was 4,756,

SECTION VI.

Customs.

50. Mr. Rustomji Faridoonji continued as Commissioner of Customs throughout the year.

Control.

51. As late as the year 1270 F. (1860 A.D.) imposts of various kinds collectively known as *sayer* were levied by almost every jagir in the State and even by Diwani taluks and villages, which greatly impeded trade and commerce. In addition, all articles brought into the City and the adjoining cantonments of Secunderabad and Bolarum were subject to a separate local duty known as *chungi*, and these collections were generally farmed out to the highest bidders who extracted much more from the people.

History.

During the enlightened ministry of Sir Salar Jung all internal transit duties and other imposts, with the sole exception of the *chungi* or octroi duty in the City and Cantonments were abolished, and the Sarf-i-Khas and jagirs who suffered thereby were compensated by grants of land and cash payments. Import and export duties only, were levied on goods crossing the frontiers of the State. The system of farming out the right to collect customs duties was done away with. A central Customs Department was established with customs houses and sub-stations along the frontier and a general *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent, was fixed. Opium and salt and silver have since been the chief exceptions. The duty on the first, designed to be prohibitive, was regulated by special rules and collected by the Excise Department. The duty on salt was fixed in conformity with the policy of the Governemnt of India, of making salt duties uniform throughout India. The duty on silver was raised at one time to 25 per cent, to aid the currency policy of Government and check the importation of silver for illicit coinage. Barring these exceptions, the duties were levied mainly for fiscal purposes and had no protective aim. There is a large free list. Some articles are charged import duty, others export duty only. Exemptions have been granted to Gazetted officers, the Residency staff, the British Garrison, mills and factories, railways and collieries. The octroi for the City and Cantonments is collected by the Customs department and made over to His Exalted Highness¹ privy purse, from which a 25 per cent, contribution is taken towards the Diwani customs revenue.

52. The customs revenue of the State is mainly influenced by the character of the agricultural season and the general condition of trade both in the State and in British India. During the year under report the total customs revenue increased from Rs. 188-03 lakhs to 178-06 lakhs, i.e., by 40-08 lakhs or 29 per cent, over last year. The revenue from export duties increased by 30-54 lakhs or 43 13 per cent, while the revenue from imports increased only by 9*38 lakhs or 14-03 per cent. The revenue from exports which were mainly confined to raw produce showed increases under cotton (16-41 lakhs), grounanut (7*04), castor-seed (8*46), cotton-seed (3*16), linseed (1*29), and sessamum (0*82) while the main decrease was under grain (2-47). There was little evidence of any marked industrial activity except perhaps the crude curing of hides and the old handloom industry. The revenue from hides showed an increase from 2-22 lakhs to 2-30 while that from cloth declined from -15 to -11 lakhs.

The chief increases in the revenue from import duties, were under cloth (2-43 lakhs), salt (1'81), gunny bags ('93), cigars ('65) and tin sheets (-54) while the main decreases were under haberdashery (1'22) and silver (54). The demand for salt being generally inelastic, the large increase in revenue is remarkable and points to considerable smuggling by road in former years.

The total Diwani revenue including the 25 per cent, contribution of 6-69 lakhs from the Sarf-i-Khas customs revenue was **Rs. 157.99 lakhs** in 1337 F. as against 118'34 lakhs in **1336 F.**

53. During the year, Bidar manufactures, old gunny bags and printing accessories formerly subject to an import duty of 5 per cent, *ad valorem* were placed on the free list while an import duty of 5 per cent, was levied on small presents. The export duty on bones was reduced from 7 as. to 2 as. 8 ps. per *palla*, infantone, polished Shahabad stones on which octroi had been collected, and indigenous soap were declared free of export duty, and flour and pulses of all kinds were charged at the same rate as the grains from which they were made.

A revision of tariff based on the recommendations of the Tariff Commission, with a view to encourage local industries was finally considered by Government. Orders were not passed.

54. The total value of articles imported and exported duty free was 365*00 lakhs in 1337 F. and the value of goods passed duty free in favour of Government departments, Residency staff, British Garrison, etc., was 116'88 lakhs. The duty lost on this was 5*63 lakhs, as compared with 2*53 lakhs in the preceding year.

55. The cost of the department was 16'27 lakhs in 1337 F., as compared with 15'52 lakhs in 1336 F. The percentage of expenditure to the Diwani revenue was 10-29 as against 13'12 in the previous year. A scheme for the reorganization of the department was under consideration.

SECTION VII.

Wards' Estates.

56. Moulvi Ghulam Ghouse Khan Saheb continued as Nazim of the Court of Wards, working under the direct orders of the Secretary and Director-General of Revenue.

57. An important branch of land administration is that performed by the Court of Wards. The estates not only of minors, but of those who are physically or mentally incompetent to manage their estates or liquidate their encumbrances are placed under the management of the Court of Wards. Originally intended as a security for the payment of revenue, the duties of the Court now extend to the management of estates in the interests of both proprietors and tenants, the support of the family of the proprietor, the education of young wards, paying off of debts, and spending the surplus in the improvement of property in the best attainable way. The expenses of the establishment are met by a fee levied on every estate in a fixed proportion to its rent-roll which is credited to the Court of Wards Fund, the balance left at the close of one year being carried over to the next.

58. The total number of wards' estates at the end of 1336 F. was 91. During the year eight new estates were added and 24 were released, leaving 75 estates at the end of 1337 F. Of these 53 were under the regular management of the Court, 8 were under temporary control and 14 were managed through Honorary Superintendents.

59. The gross *Jamabandi* demand of the Wards' estates fell from 52*46 lakhs to 37'84 lakhs, owing to 24 estates having been released in the course of the year. The opening balance at the commencement of 1337 F., was 51'22 lakhs, and the total collections during the year aggregated 35'39 lakhs. Thus the total amount at the disposal of the Court was 86'61 lakhs. Out of this an expenditure of 29'07 lakhs was incurred, leaving a balance of 57'54 lakhs to the credit of the estates at the close of 1337 F.

60. Out of 965 villages, 462 were surveyed and settled, 11 were under survey and the reports of 60 villages were pending disposal, leaving 432 villages unsettled at the end of 1837 F. The total expenditure incurred on account of survey and settlement operations was **Rs. 49,488.**

61. Expenditure on account of construction and repair of buildings and repair of irrigation sources amounted to Rs. 32,679 as compared with Rs. 66,559 in 1836 F.

Public works and general improvements.

62. The inter-estate liabilities at the commencement of the year amounted to Rs. 49,972, out of which Rs. 17,726 were paid, leaving a balance of Rs. 32,246, at the end of the year. Of outside liabilities, suits to the value of Rs. 15,83,733 were pending enquiry in civil courts at the commencement of the year. Fresh suits amounting to Rs. 88,634 were added, raising the total value of suits to Rs. 16,72,367. Out of these, suits to the value of Rs. 83,720 were dismissed and suits to the value of Rs. 7,52,276 were decreed. Liabilities to the extent of Rs. 4,360 were written off owing to release of some estates. Liabilities pending enquiry at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 8,32,011. In the Court of Wards, suits to the value of Rs. 98,959 were pending inquiry at the commencement of the year. Fresh suits of the value of Rs. 9,188 were filed making the total value of suits under enquiry Rs. 1,08,147. Of these, suits to the value of Rs. 94,487 were dismissed and suits to the value of Rs. 4,760 were admitted, leaving suits of the value of Rs. 8,900 pending enquiry at the end of the year. Debts due to estates including arrears amounted to Rs. 3,29,252 out of which Rs. 25,000 were paid.

Liabilities.

63. There were altogether 145 wards (boys 97 and girls 48) under the guardianship of the Court. Of these, 14 studied in the Jagirdars' College, 20 boys and 3 girls attended Government institutions, and 29 boys and 26 girls attended private and religious institutions. 5 boys were being trained in the management of estates, 2 were in service and the rest were not of school-going age except three who were insane.

Education of wards.

64. Of the three estates of (1) Nawab Etsam-ul-Mulk Bahadur (2) Nawab Shah Zor Jung Bahadur, and (3) Nawab Ruknul Mulk Bahadur which were placed last year under the supervision of a special Court of Wards, the first two were released and the third was placed under the supervision of the general Court of Wards.

Special wards.

65. The opening balance of fees and management charges at the commencement of the year was Rs. 1-72 lakhs. Receipts during the year amounted to 3*32 lakhs making a total of Rs. 5'04 lakhs against which an expenditure of 2'74 lakhs was incurred, leaving a balance of Rs. 2'30 lakhs to the credit of the Court of Wards at the end of 1337 F. The percentage of expenditure to total income was 82'5.

Fees and management charges.

SECTION VIII.

Well Irrigation.

66. The total number of new wells sunk was 1,055 as against 400 in 1336 F. The largest number of wells sunk (961) was in Karimnagar district, while the smallest number (2) was in Raichur. No sinking of wells was reported in Aurangabad, Bhir, Nander, Gulbarga, Osmanabad, Bidar, Medak, Mahbubnagar and Nalgonda

Number of new wells.

67. The total area irrigated under the new wells was 2,075 acres as against 602 acres in 1336 F.

Area irrigated by new wells.

The following statement shows the figures by districts for 1837 F. as compared with 1836 F.

Districts	1386 F.				1887 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	30	18,939	467	37	16	12,188	762	35
Nander	2	1,850	925	..	..	..	..	..
Gulbarga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raichur	2	325	162	1	2	650	325	2
Osmanabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bidar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for Mahrattwara	35	16,514	472	39	18	12,888	718	37
<i>Telingana.</i>								
Medak	2	450	225	3	..	..	..	..
Nizamabad	14	3,494	250	13	9	459	51	14
Mahbubnagar	1	400	400	13	..	..	..	..
Nalgonda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Warangal	139	6,580	47	283	64	4,888	76	135
Karimnagar	196	7,662	39	233	961	47,446	49	1,880
Adilabad	13	1,475	118	18	3	285	76	9
Total for Telingana	365	20,061	55	568	1,037	53,028	51	2,038
Grand Total	400	36,575	91	602	1,055	65,866	62	2,075

SECTION IX.

Famine.

68. Mr. T. J. Tasker, O.B.E., I.C.S., Director-General of Revenue continued to be in charge of Famine administration. The Famine Board composed of the members for Finance, Revenue and Public Works, with their Secretaries held six meetings during the year.

69. The Board devoted its attention mainly to the districts of Raichur and Nalgonda which generally suffered most from insufficient rainfall. It was realised that it was a waste of Government money spent during famine on the construction of roads, if necessary measures to complete them in time were not adopted. A sum of 9½ lakhs was therefore sanctioned out of the Famine Reserve for the completion in three years of the following roads which were left incomplete owing to the closure of relief camps :—

- (1) Manvi-Sindhur Road.
- (2) Sindhur-Karatgi Road.
- (3) Mudgal-Belihal Road,
- (4) Tawargira-Kushtagi Road.
- (5) Devarkonda-Miryalguda Road.

For an adequate supply of pure drinking water which is a crying need in that area especially during the summer months, the Board allotted out of the Famine reserve a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs to be spent in three years on sinking 1,000 wells in the Raichur district. A full time officer possessing experience in well sinking work, with a separate staff was considered necessary, and Capt. L. Munn was appointed Special Officer. The work of well

sinking which was decided to be done taluq by taluq, was commenced at Lingsugur which is the centre of the area usually affected. 89 out of 101 khalsa villages were inspected, sites were fixed for 128 wells, on 44 of which work was started. An advance towards the solution of the water-supply problem in Raichur was made by the discovery of an area about 2\ miles from the town, under which an inexhaustible supply of potable water could be obtained at an average depth of 15 feet from the surface. The total expenditure of the department during the year was Rs. 69,586.

To ensure continuity of policy and efficient administration, a small Secretariat establishment costing Rs. 4,762 per annum was sanctioned by the Famine Board, the Director-General of Revenue being considered as Famine Commissioner in normal times.

CHAPTER 111.

Protection.

SECTION I.

Legislative Council.

70. Rai Baijnath, M.A., LL.B., continued in charge of the Legislative
Control. Department during the year.

71. There was no change in the constitution of the Legislative Council
Constitution. which was composed as before of 20 members 8 of whom were non-officials.

72. 4 Council and 61 Select Committee Meetings were held during the
Acts. year as against 2 and 59 respectively in the preceding year. The Council passed the following Acts :—

(1) *An Act to amend the Registration Act*:—Whenever any documents of landed property allowed to be acquired by Europeans and Americans only with the sanction of Government through the Revenue Department, were presented for registration, it could not be known whether Government sanction for such acquisition had been obtained. Hence this amendment enjoined the submission of a copy of Government order at the time of registering the document.

(2) *An Act to preserve Ancient Monuments* :—In the absence of legislation, the Archaeological Department was greatly handicapped in the discharge of its duties connected with the preservation of ancient monuments and especially the discovery of ancient and valuable buildings and works of art. To remedy this, the Act was passed on the lines of the British Indian Act. No. 7 of 1904.

(3) *Cotton Transport Act*:—Middle-men for their own profit spoiled the reputation of the Hyderabad State once famous for the production of long staple *gaorani* cotton by mixing it with short staple. To prevent such admixture this Act was passed prohibiting certain prescribed areas from importing cotton from other parts, except on certain specified conditions.

(4) *Cattle Trespass Act* /—The Cattle Trespass Act was a consolidated measure to suit present-day conditions, as the cattle trespass rules framed about half a century ago became ineffective in consequence of a number of circulars issued from time to time to suit varying needs.

(5) *The Factories Act*:—The Factories Act was based upon the suggestions made by the Factory Commission appointed in 1330 to inspect the mills and factories in the State, to ascertain the labour conditions and hours of work and suggest means of amelioration, and prevention of strikes.

(6) *The High Court Act*:—The High Court Act was intended to enable the High Court to exercise more effectively the powers conferred upon it by royal charter and to arrange for a proper distribution of judicial work to obviate unnecessary delay.

(7) *An Act to amend the Post Office Act*.—This was rendered necessary after the introduction of the system of money orders, V. P., etc., in Aban 1319 F. The amending Act was based on the provision of section 12 of the British Indian Act No. 6 of 1898.

(8) *An Act to amend the Legal Practitioners' Act*:—The Hyderabad Legal Practitioners' Act No. 6 of 1318 F., gave general permission to **Vakils** to obtain *sanads* for practising before the High Court, the Judicial Committee, and Government departments without imposing any condition as to previous practice for a specified period in the lower courts. To safeguard the interests

of the litigant public and avoid unnecessary waste of time of judges and other higher officers, due to the inexperience of lawyers appearing before them, this amending Act was passed making it compulsory for vakils not possessing a law degree of an Indian or English University to practise for a certain number of years in the lower courts before becoming eligible for practice in the High Court.

73. The following bills were pending before the Council at the close of 1337 Fasli :—

Bills.

- (i) A Bill to amend the Revenue Act.
- (ii) A Bill relating to the Surra Act.
- (iii) A Bill to amend the Act relating to the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
- (iv) A Bill to amend the Gambling Act.
- (v) A Bill relating to the Lunatic Asylum Act.
- (vi) A Bill relating to the Municipal Act.
- (vii) A Bill regarding the Electricity Act.

74. The cost of the department during the year was Rs. 83,945 compared with Rs. 83,078 in 1336 F.

Cost.

SECTION II.

Justice.

75. The High Court consisted as before of a Chief Justice and 6 puisne judges. Nawab Mirza Yar Jung Bahadur continued as Chief Justice during the year.

Control

76. In the Diwani area where judicial and executive functions have been separated, the whole judicial work, both civil and criminal, was performed by a staff of 135 permanent officers divided into six cadres. The staff subordinate to the High Court consisted of 6 Divisional Judges, 23 District Judges and 89 Taluq Munsiffs all of whom exercised civil and criminal powers. The City of Hyderabad had separate officers for civil and criminal justice — 5 City Civil Judges and 5 City Magistrates. Besides these, there was one temporary Special Magistrate to try Mint cases, an Honorary Sessions Judge, and 4 Honorary Magistrates and Judges. The judicial work of the Sarf-i-Khas where no separation was made of judicial and executive functions was performed by 26 officers who exercised both judicial and executive powers.

Cadre.

77. Since the separation of judicial and executive functions in 1331 F. which reduced the number of Courts administering civil and criminal justice, and made the judiciary a single self-contained unit, appointed and controlled by the department whose interests it is intended to serve, increasing thus its efficiency and strengthening public confidence, two important measures were adopted during the year under report, which laid the foundation of further progress in the judicial administration of the State. The new High Court Act referred to in the previous section, afforded facilities for the disposal of administrative as well as judicial work and invested the High Court with vast controlling powers empowering it to make necessary rules and regulations for the lower courts, prescribe forms of statements and registers, make rules for the admission of advocates, and inquire into the conduct of the subordinate judiciary. The new Rules of Judicial Service enabled it to put a stop to the employment of incompetent men by considerably raising the standard of recruitment for the service. A circular was issued during the year giving directions for the guidance of courts and suggesting remedies for defects in procedure which usually caused delay in trials. Bills were also prepared for the amendment of those acts of the legislature which affect the duration of cases.

General progress.

There was an increase of 8 per cent, in the total number of institutions during the year under report, from 1,19,922 to 1,30,744. Including 41,504

cases which represented the arrears of 1336, the total disposable judicial work before the courts was 1,72,248 cases. The number of cases decided increased from 1,26,922 in 1336 to 1,28,966 or by about 1'6 per cent., the percentage of disposal being 74'8 compared with 73'6 per cent, in 1336 F. Improvement was made in the speed of administration of justice or the duration of cases, in original and appellate work both on the civil and criminal side, the only exceptions being the appellate criminal work of Sessions Judges and the appellate civil work of the High Court. The process of purification of justice was carried out by stopping the grade promotion of seventeen judicial officers and dismissing two.

78. The receipts of the Judicial Department increased by 5 per cent, from Rs. 16,82,217 in 1336 to Rs. 17,64,196, while expenditure increased by about 2 per cent, from Rs. 20,87,807 to Rs. 21,24,746.

The receipts of the Jagir civil and criminal courts amounted to Rs. 1,89,630 showing an increase of Rs. 11,345, while expenditure decreased from Rs. 3,44,674 in 1336 to Rs. 3,41,963 in 1337 F.

A. Civil Justice.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION

79. There was an increase of 13 per cent, in the number of original civil suits instituted during the year which amounted to 25,543 as compared with 22,172 in 1336. The distribution of suits among the various courts was as follows :—

<i>Courts</i>	1336 F.	1337 F.
High Court	25	38
Divisional Courts	60	65
District Courts	2,265	2,615
City Courts	2,077	1,767
Munsiff Courts	7,726	21,038
Tahsil Courts	19	20

The increase was registered in all the courts except the City Courts which showed a decline of 15 per cent, in the number of original suits. Classified according to subjects of litigation, 15,350 suits or 60 per cent, were for money or moveable property, 6,003 or 23'5 per cent, for immoveable property and 3,856 or 15 per cent, for title. The number of rent law suits was only 325 which was even less than the previous year. Money suits increased by 13 per cent, and were as usual highest in the Munsiff Courts.

80. The total value of suits instituted, also increased from 111'55 lakhs in 1336 F. to 129'19 lakhs or by 14 per cent. The majority of suits instituted—about 70 per cent., were under Rs. 500 in value, about 10 per cent, were between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000, and 6 per cent, between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000.

81. The total number of original suits for disposal, which includes the number undisposed at the end of the preceding year (11,864) and those instituted otherwise (3,753) was 41,160 compared with 39,789 in 1336. Of these, the number of suits actually disposed of was 28,412 or 69'2 per cent, compared with 68 per cent, in the preceding year. The following table shows the disposal of contested and uncontested suits in various courts in 1336 and 1337 Fasli and their average duration.

Particulars	Cases for disposal	CASES DISPOSED OF			Pending at the end of the year	Percentage of cases disposed of	AVERAGE DURATION	
		Contested	Un-contested	Total			Contested	tin-contested
High Court	1886 F. ... 109	10	28	38	71	84.8	614	802
	1887 F. ... 129	8	89	42	87	82.5	888	270
Divisional Courts	1886 F. ... 815	88	76	114	201	86.1	682	678
	1887 F. ... 808	80	84	114	189	87.6	441	727
District Courts	1886 F. ... 5,171	1,188	2,071	8,254	1,917	62.9	572	808
	1887 F. ... 5,178	1,061	2,285	8,296	1,882	68.6	484	281
City Courts	1886 F. ... 4,207	904	1,817	2,721	1,486	64.6	414	181
	1887 F. ... 3,911	708	1,779	2,487	1,424	68.5	459	200
Munsif Courts	1886 F. ... 29,952	6,728	15,048	21,776	8,176	72.7	816	144
	1887 F. ... 31,600	6,472	15,079	22,451	9,149	71.0	259	138
Tahsil Courts	1886 F. ... 85	..	22	22	18	62.8	..	152
	1887 F. ... 89	8	19	22	17	56.4	484	227
Total	1886 F. ... 89,789	8,868	19,062	27,925	11,864	70.2	360	167
	1887 F. ... 41,160	8,227	20,135	28,412	12,748	69.2	299	142

It will be seen from the above that Divisional and District Courts showed an increase in the percentage of cases decided by them. With the exception of the City Courts, the average duration of contested cases was everywhere less than in the previous year. The duration of uncontested cases too, was shorter except in the Divisional, City and Tahsil Courts. The number of cases pending at the end of the year was however larger by 884 than at the end of 1836. How the contested and uncontested suits were disposed of and what percentage they bore to the total number of suits decided as compared with 1336 is shown by the following table :—

Particulars	CONTESTED			UN-CONTESTED									
	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	Total
Number of suits in 1886 F...	1,074	2,789	8,868	859	166	3,395	1,658	205	8,748	4,917	8,698	925	19,062
Number of suits in 1887 F. ...	1,808	2,469	8,277	559	284	3,304	1,790	171	4,165	5,426	8,470	1,016	20,135
Percentage with reference to the total number of cases (27,925) disposed of in 1836 F. ...	21.8	9.9	81.7	1.8	.6	12.2	5.9	.7	18.4	17.6	18.2	3.8	68.8
Percentage with reference to the total number of cases (28,412) disposed of in 1887 F. ...	20.4	8.7	29.1	2.0	0.8	11.6	6.3	0.6	14.7	19.1	12.2	3.6	70.9

82. 19,330 applications for execution of decrees were made during the year under report, which along with those pending at the end of 1386, made the total number for disposal 28,781 as against 27,422 in 1336 F. Execution proceedings were taken on 7,070 or 25 per cent, of the applications compared with 24 per cent, in the previous year. Full satisfaction was obtained in 4,318 of them, and partial satisfaction in 2,752 cases. In 9,956 cases the proceedings were returned as wholly infructuous, 1,766 were transferred to other courts, and 9,989 remained pending at the close of the year. The total amount realised in courts was Rs. 11,28,654. Among the coercive measures employed were arrest and imprisonment of judgment debtors in 80 and 30 cases respectively, sale of moveable property in 641 and of immoveable property in 476 cases, and attachment of property followed by release in 1,384 cases. Possession of immoveable property was given in 1,352 cases and of moveable property in 60 cases.

83. The number of miscellaneous proceedings in the nature of objections etc., incidental to original cases including those pending at the close of last year totalled 15,914 as against 14,875 in 1336 F. Of these, 11,997 were disposed of during the year and 3,917 left pending. Of the cases disposed of, 560 were compromised or decreed in confession of claims, 2,188 were decided *ex-parte*, 15 were referred to arbitration and 2,518 were contested. Of the cases pending, 647 were more than a year old as against 502 in 1336 F.

84. The total number of small causes for disposal where the procedure is simple and the decrees and orders final, was slightly less than the previous year -- 2,136 compared with 2,240. 1,537 of them were disposed of during the year, as against 1,799 in 1336 F. More than 75 per cent, of the cases were in the City Civil Courts, and the rest in the District and Munsiff Courts invested with small cause court powers.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

85. The number of civil regular appeals for disposal in all grades of courts rose from 12,203 in 1336 to 12,983 in 1337. There was however a fall in the percentage of decided cases in all courts with the exception of District Courts where the percentage rose from 71'2 to 76'6. In the High Court only 579 appeals were disposed of, out of 3,323 or 17'4 per cent. compared with 24'6 in 1336. The average duration of appeals also increased in the High Court from 478 days to 637, but there was a fall in average duration, in all other courts in the Dominions from 279 days to 241. The total number of appeals pending at the end of 1337 was 6,030 as against 5,294 in 1336. 3,397 of these were pending for more than three months, of which the highest number (2,396) was before the High Court. The following table gives the number of appeals disposed of by the various courts with the average duration of suits and the percentage of disposal in 1336 and 1337 F.

Particulars	Pending at the close of last year	Original institutions	Total number of appeals for disposal	Total number of appeals disposed of	Pending at the close of the year	Percentage of appeals disposed	Average duration
High Court	1336 F. ..	1,639	2,715	668	2,047	24'6	478
	1337 F. ..	2,047	3,323	579	2,744	17'4	637
City Courts	1336 F. ..	56	204	162	42	79'4	194
	1337 F. ..	42	168	188	85	79'0	181
Divil. Courts	1336 F. ..	1,960	8,999	2,815	1,684	57'8	366
	1337 F. ..	1,684	4,188	2,170	2,018	51'8	287
District Courts	1336 F. ..	1,661	5,285	3,764	1,521	71'2	198
	1337 F. ..	1,521	5,809	4,071	1,288	76'6	186
Total	1336 F. ..	5,816	12,203	6,909	5,294	56'6	279
	1337 F. ..	5,294	12,983	6,958	6,080	58'8	241

86. Miscellaneous appeals instituted during the year were 1,507—229 more than in 1336—which, added to the arrears of 1336 made the total number of appeals for disposal 6,223. 4,479 of these appeals—492 more than in 1336—were disposed of during the year, 2,386 were decided by the High Court, 93 by City Courts, 823 by Divisional Courts and 1,177 by District Courts. The percentage of appeals decided to the total number received for disposal was 71·9 or 2 per cent, more than the figure of the previous year. 1,744 appeals were pending at the end of the year or 28 more than at the end of 1336. The number of appeals pending for more than three months increased from 660 to 924, the largest number (454) being before the High Court. There was a fall however in the average duration of appeals in all grades of Courts except the High Court where it rose from 90 to 121 days. The following table gives the details about the working of the various grades of courts in 1336 and 1337 F.

Particulars	Pending at the close of last year	Original institutions	Total number of appeals for disposal	Total number of appeals disposed of	Pending at the close of the year	Percentage of appeals disposed of	Average duration	
High Court	1336 F. ..	728	2,843	3,069	2,228	846	72·4	90
	1337 F. ..	846	2,296	3,115	2,886	729	76·6	121
City Courts	1336 F. ..	24	114	188	124	14	89·8	55
	1337 F. ..	14	95	109	93	16	85·8	54
Divisional Court	1336 F. ..	388	842	1,280	835	895	67·8	178
	1337 F. ..	395	1,064	1,459	823	686	56·4	160
District Courts	1336 F. ..	287	979	1,266	805	461	63·5	122
	1337 F. ..	461	1,079	1,540	1,177	868	76·4	110
Total	1336 F. ..	1,425	4,278	5,708	3,987	1,716	69·9	114
	1337 F. ..	1,716	4,507	6,223	4,479	1,744	71·9	124

87. The receipts of Civil Courts for the year amounted to Rs. 13,62,986— an increase of Rs. 26,888 over those of the previous year. Of this sum Rs. 10,43,823 were from sale of stamps, Rs. 1,53,249 from process service stamps, Rs. 94,613 were on account of fines and the rest were miscellaneous receipts amounting to Rs. 71,301.

88. The number of Jagir Courts remained the same as before, viz., 59—presided over by 4 Divisional Judges, 10 District Judges and 45 Munsiffs. Including arrears of the previous year (2,177) the total original civil suits for disposal was 6,015 compared with 5,996 in 1336. Of these, 3,878 were disposed of and 2,137 remained pending at the end of the year, the percentage of disposal being 64·4 compared with 65·3 in 1336. Cases pending for more than a year increased from 457 in 1336 to 515 in 1337 F. Miscellaneous civil proceedings for disposal increased from 2,254 to 2,327, of which 1,699 were disposed of, leaving 628 pending at the end of 1337. Fresh applications for execution numbered 1,730 as against 1,590 in 1336 and the total for disposal including arrears was 2,812 as against 2,646. 1,902 cases or 67·6 per cent, were disposed of during the year, leaving 910 pending at the close. The number of regular appeals for disposal was 696 compared with 687 in 1336. 75 per cent, of these were disposed of as against 76 per cent, in the previous year. Miscellaneous appeals for disposal numbered 198, of which 153 were disposed of, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 274 and 234. There was an improvement in the average duration of regular appeals from 171 to 148 days

and miscellaneous appeals from 88 to 76 days. The total receipts realised from these courts were Rs. 1,16,383 compared with 1,17,651 in 1336 F.

B. Criminal Justice.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

89. There was a decrease of 1,430 in the number of criminal offences reported during the year which was 55,505, but the number of persons implicated increased by 4,409 to 91,409. Of the offences reported, 35,372 were regular offences and 20,133 were miscellaneous proceedings for keeping peace, security for good behaviour, public nuisances, etc. which were less than the corresponding figures for the previous year by 90 and 3,779 respectively. Of the regular offences, 20,467 or 62 per cent, were under the Penal Code and the rest were offences mostly of a trivial nature under municipal and local laws.

90. The total number of cases of regular offences for disposal including arrears, was 35,619 compared with 36,001 in 1336 and the percentage of disposal was 92'3 against 92'6. 2,710 cases were pending at the end of the year compared with 2,596 in 1336. The number of persons under trial was slightly less than the previous year—82,114 against 82,566. 71,202 persons were tried with the result that 18,056 were convicted, 49,080 acquitted or discharged, 425 released on production of security for good behaviour and 3,641 were accounted otherwise by transfer to other courts, death or escape. The ratio of total discharges and acquittals to total convictions was 14 to 5—about the same as last year. There was a decided improvement however in the duration of cases in all courts which was reduced from 38 to 34 days. The following table gives in detail the number of cases and persons tried and disposed of, by the several grades of courts in 1336 and 1337 Fasli.

Particulars	DISPOSED OF CASES						PEESONS WHOSE CASES WERE DISPOSED OF						Disposed of otherwise	Persons remain under trial at the end of the year
	Pending at the end of last year	Cases instituted during year	Total cases for disposal	Total cases disposed of	Pending at the end of the year	Average duration	Number of persons under-trial	Number of persons tried	Details Convicted	Acquitted or discharged	Released on production of security for good behaviour	1		
High Court	1886 F.	5	12	17	8	9	206	66	81	2	1	..	28	85
	1887 F.	9	10	19	18	6	264	70	48	3	14	..	26	37
Sessions Court	1886 F.	98	180	278	210	68	189	726	507	185	299	1	74	219
	1887 F.	68	234	302	222	80	147	751	525	119	286	..	120	226
City Criminal Courts	1886 F.	47	15,725	15,772	15,720	52	3	16,761	16,672	14,900	1,706	82	84	89
	1887 F.	52	15,685	15,687	15,616	71	2	16,600	16,477	14,716	1,704	35	22	123
District Courts	1886 F.	405	1,864	2,269	1,895	374	94	10,293	8,891	511	7,101	22	757	1,902
	1887 F.	374	2,142	2,516	2,122	394	84	11,196	9,086	564	7,621	18	888	2,110
Munsif Courts	1886 F.	2,261	14,722	16,988	14,992	1,991	64	52,507	45,040	2,636	39,715	382	2,557	7,467
	1887 F.	1,991	14,482	16,478	14,423	2,050	60	51,498	43,458	2,565	38,062	372	2,459	8,040
Sub-Divisional Magistrate's Courts	1886 F.	84	256	290	220	70	96	962	750	70	581	24	75	212
	1887 F.	70	244	314	245	69	81	1,031	757	45	671	..	41	274
T&sil Courts	1886 F.	88	354	392	360	82	89	1,251	1,180	41	947	..	142	121
	1887 F.	32	276	308	268	40	40	968	856	44	722	..	90	112
Total	1886 F.	2,888	33,113	36,001	33,405	2,596	38	82,566	72,491	18,298	50,320	411	8,467	10,075
	1887 F.	2,596	33,028	35,619	32,909	2,710	34	82,114	71,202	18,056	49,080	425	8,641	10,912

91. Fines as usual formed the kind of punishment most frequently inflicted, rigorous imprisonment *i.e.*, imprisonment for hard labour coming next. The large majority of sentences for imprisonment were for six months or less, sentences exceeding seven years being only 6. The following tables give the comparative figures for kinds of punishment and sentences of imprisonment.

Kind of punishment.	1336 F.	1337 F.
Death (sentence not confirmed)	10	19
Transportation for life	32	55
Rigorous imprisonment	1,500	1,500
Simple imprisonment	329	234
Solitary confinement	51	34
Whipping	30	34
Sentences of imprisonment for terms not exceeding		
15 days	536	483
6 months	1,021	1,143
2 years	414	458
7 years	96	136
Exceeding 7 years	43	6

The fines imposed including arrears amounted to Rs. 1,78,737 of which Rs. 58,315 or 32'3 per cent, were realised during the year. Rs. 1,370 were paid as compensation to complainants.

92. Miscellaneous proceedings for keeping the peace, taking security for good behaviour, maintenance cases, public nuisances, etc. decreased in number from 26,831 to 25,881, more than 80 per cent, of which (20,748) were disposed of during the year. Of 23,520 persons under trial 18,428 were tried. Only 786 or 4*3 per cent, were convicted, as compared with 8'2 per cent, in 1336.

The number of witnesses in attendance before courts increased from 44,973 to 50,444, about 21 '7 per cent, of whom were discharged without examination. The allowances paid to them also increased from Rs. 53,113 to Rs. 60,765.

APPELLATE AND REVISIONAL JURISDICTION.

93. The bulk of the original criminal work being done by subordinate magistrates, the superior courts were occupied to a large extent with appeals and applications for trial. The total number of appeals and revision and confirmation cases in *khalsa* courts was 5,546. out of which 4,545 were disposed of during the year, the average duration being 101 days.

94. More appeals were preferred before the High Court and more were decided during the year—the figures being 397 and 531 compared with 296 and 355 in 1336—which reduced the arrears pending at the close from 274 to 140. The results show no striking variation compared with those of 1336. Sentences were upheld in 62 per cent, of the cases compared with 61 per cent, in 1336. In 26 per cent, of the cases, the findings of the lower courts were quashed, as against 28 per cent. 6 per cent were modified as against 5 per cent, and 6 per cent, were remanded for further inquiry as against the same percentage in 1336. The average duration of appeals was however reduced from 402 to 246 days. The number of revision and confirmation cases declined from 1,538 to 1,400 in 1337, 82 per cent, of which were disposed of, compared with 77 per cent, in the previous year. The average duration of these was reduced from 182 to 131 days.

95. Appeals for disposal before the Sessions Courts increased from 553 to 695, 73 per cent, of which were disposed of compared with 75 per cent, in the previous year. Judgments of the lower courts were upheld in 67 per cent, of the cases, in 18 per cent, revised, in 11 per cent, modified and in 4 per cent, remanded for further inquiry, the corresponding percentages for 1336 being 62, 18, 16 and 4. The

average duration of appeals increased from 105 to 127 in 1337. Revision and confirmation cases before Sessions Courts also increased from 883 to 961 of which 741 or 77 per cent, were disposed of, which was the same percentage as in 1336.

96. The number of appeals for disposal before District Courts decreased from 1,092 to 1,059 in 1337. 40 per cent, of them were rejected, 39 per cent, were quashed, 16 per cent, modified and 5 per cent, remanded for further inquiry, the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 39, 42, 13 and 6. The average duration of appeals was reduced from 74 to 57 days in 1337. Revision and confirmation cases increased from 739 to 760 of which 677 or 89 per cent, were disposed of compared with 86 per cent, in the previous year.

97. The receipts of criminal courts during the year were Rs. 4,01,210 or an increase of Rs. 55,091 over those of 1336.

98. There was a slight decrease from 3,032 to 2,897 in the number of criminal cases for disposal before the Paigah and Jagir Courts. 84·7 per cent, of these were disposed of compared with 86·3 in 1336. Of 8,723 persons under trial, 6,901 were tried, 528 were convicted, 5,989 acquitted or discharged, 38 were released on production of security for good behaviour and 346 disposed of otherwise. The number of witnesses examined during the year was 5,150. The average duration of cases was the same as in the previous year, *i.e.*, 72 days. Appeals and revision and confirmation cases before these courts increased from 211 in 1336 to 247 in 1337. The cases actually disposed of were 190, the same number as in the preceeding year. The average duration of these cases, however, decreased from 72 to 67 days. The total receipts realised from these courts were Rs. 73,249 compared with Rs. 60,634 in 1336 F. v

SECTION III.

POLICE.

99. The regular police of the State is not a single force but is divided into City and District Police, each under a separate executive head—the City Police under the *Kotival* and the District Police under the Director-General of Police and Jails, The Police of the Sarf-i-Khas areas is also under the control of the latter, but many of the jagirs are exempt. The existence of these independent administrative units not being conducive to the co-ordination of measures for dealing with crime and criminals, a first step towards improvement was taken by the amalgamation of the police force of the Paigahs, the largest of the jagirs, with the Diwani District Police. The Railway Police is under British control for which a contribution is made by His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government. Selected constables are trained at the Police Training School where they receive instruction in drill and are taught the elements of law relating to their powers and duties. The school also trains selected Head constables and probationers for appointment as Sub-Inspectors and holds advanced classes for investigation and for prosecution of crime. The law divides offences into cognisable and non-cognisable according as the culprit may or may not be arrested without warrant. It is with cases of cognisable crime that the police are mainly concerned. The regular police are largely dependent for information and assistance on the village headmen who are under the supervision and control of revenue officers. A powerful agency in the detection of habitual offenders has been secured in the system of recording and classifying the fingerprints of persons guilty of grave crime which is now used with considerable effect. The ratio of convictions to cases and to persons arrested is fairly high, and the amount of crime against property has steadily decreased. Attempts are made to improve literacy in the force, which is still low and to lessen corruption and increase efficiency. Much depends upon the removal of fear and distrust of the police on the part of a large number of people and their willing co-operation towards the prevention and detection of crime.

100. The total strength of the police force in the state is 16,809—2,165 officers and 14,144 men—which makes an average of 13 per ten thousand of the population. The total number of true cases of cognisable crime reported during the year was 7,075 out of which 5,545 or 78·5 per cent, were traced. The number of cases actually prosecuted was 4,097 or 73·9 per cent. of the latter. Including the arrears of the previous year, the total number of cases tried in courts during the year under report was 5,054. 55·6 per cent, of them resulted in conviction, 30·5 in acquittal or discharge, 11·1 per cent, were compounded, and the rest dismissed on account of death, escape, etc. The total number of persons prosecuted during the year was 10,560 which along with those under trial at the end of the previous year amounted to 13,569. Of these, 10,290 were tried during the year, 43·1 per cent, were convicted, 45*·3 per cent, discharged or acquitted, 10·0 per cent, compromised and the rest dismissed on account of death or escape. The total value of property stolen was Rs. 4,49,724 of which 36·4 per cent, was recovered. The total expenditure on police for the year was Rs. 47,51,742 compared with Rs. 48,61,198 in 1336 F.

A. City Police.

101. Mr. (Raja Bahadur) Venkatrama Reddy continued as Commissioner of Police throughout the year.

102. There was a decrease in the sanctioned strength of the City Police from 3,434 to 3,418. Resignations were fewer—17 compared with 30 the year before—but desertions increased from 207 to 265. The number of deaths in the police force was 67 compared with 62 in the previous year.

103. There was a slight improvement in the number of literate officers and men in the Police Force which increased from 769 in 1336 F. to 919 in 1337 F., giving a percentage of 27. No officer or constable was punished judicially, but the number of departmental punishments inflicted on men to enforce better discipline increased from 588 to 750. At the same time the number of officers and men who received money rewards in appreciation of their services increased from 51 to 55, and those who received promotions from 237 in 1336 F., to 259 in 1337 F.

104. The total number of true cognisable cases decreased from 1,478 in 1336 F. to 1,455. Grave crimes fell from 178 to 154, and minor offences from 653 to 624, while there was a slight increase in miscellaneous offences from 647 to 677. The offences committed under special and local laws numbered 621 compared with 827 in the preceding year. Of the total number of true cases, 1,299 or 89 per cent, were investigated. The number of cases tried by the courts during the year was 1,281, of which 1,000 or 78 per cent, resulted in conviction, compared with 74 per cent, in the previous year. The number of persons arrested in all cases dealt with by the Police was 1,857 compared with 1,986 in the preceding year, and the number tried by the courts was 1,690. 78 per cent, were convicted as against 74 per cent, in 1336 F. 12 per cent, were acquitted or discharged and 9 per cent, released on compromise and the rest died or escaped during trial.

105. Property to the value of Rs. 1,21,391 was stolen during the year compared with only Rs. 05,374 in 1336 F., and the percentage of property recovered was less, being 35 compared with 66 per cent, in the previous year.

106. The number of widows receiving pension increased from 158 to 170 and the sum distributed was Rs. 4,166 which left a balance of Rs. 43,847 to the credit of the fund at the end of the year.

107. The year's expenditure on City Police was Rs. 7,95,517 compared with Rs. 7,98,765 in 1336 F.

B. District Police.

108. Mr. J. E. Armstrong, C.I.E., O.B.E., L.P., continued as Director-General of Police during 1337 F.

Control.

109. There was no change in the sanctioned strength of the permanent force in the Diwani and the wSarf-i-Khas. The Diwani Police, excluding non-effectives but including the Criminal Investigation Department and the Police Training School numbered 1,507 officers and 9,613 constables and *sawars* and the Sarf-i-Khas force, 177 officers and 1,593 constables and *sawars*.

110. There was a slight increase in the percentage of men able to read and write from 53 to 55. The results of the final examination of the advanced classes for investigation and for prosecution of crime were highly satisfactory. All the 16 of the former and 8 out of 9 of the latter were declared successful. No final examination of students of the Sub-Inspectors' Class was held during the year as their course of study covered a period of a year and a half. At the Constables' final examination, 104 candidates appeared, 71 of whom qualified as Head Constables and 28 as Constables. 21 Officers appeared for the First Aid examination and 15 passed. 5 appeared for the Shorthand examination and all of them were successful. 118 constables and 46 Sub-Inspectors were under training at the close of the year. The strength of the Boys' School remained the same as last year, *i.e.*, 165 Police boys and 60 Sikh boys. 7 of them who were grown up, were drafted into the police force, and 4 into the Sikh force. The results of the various class examinations were satisfactory. 11 candidates appeared for the Osmania Middle School examination of whom *ii* were successful. 5 appeared for the Constable's examination and all passed.

There were fewer dismissals from the force during the year, being 319 (15 officers and 304 men) compared with 354 (11 officers and 343 men) in the previous year, but the number of men punished otherwise, departmentally, increased from 493 officers and 1,148 men to 603 officers and 1,430 men in 1337 F. Those punished judicially by the courts under the Police Act or for other offences were only 21 compared with 29 in 1336 F. Rewards in appreciation of services were given to 95 officers and men and those who received promotion numbered 555, the corresponding figures for 1336 F. being 92 and 265 respectively. The health of the police force was not so good, as 136 deaths occurred compared with 113 in 1336 F.

111. The following table shows the total number of cognisable cases of the Diwani and Sarf-i-Khas areas as compared with the previous year.

Offences		1336 F.		1837 F.	
		Investi-	True Cases	Investi-gated	True Cases
Class I.	Offences against the State and public justice	281	256	272	251
Class II.	Serious offences against person ..	1,131	1,002	1,107	1,003
Class III.	Serious offences against person and property or property only .. 1	1,895	1,729	1,699	1,504
Class IV.	Minor offences against person ..	858	325	379	847
Class V.	Minor offences against property ..	1,682	1,478	1,608	1,458
Class VI.	Other offences not specified above	901	945	1,074	1,057

It will be seen that 519 cases proved false on investigation, giving a percentage of 8'4 as against 9'1 in 1336 F. The number of true cases was 5,620 showing a decrease of 115 compared with the previous year. Of these the number traced was 4,246 or 75·5 per cent, compared with VI-8 in 1336 F. The number of cases *challaned* also show a higher proportion—90·1 per cent, compared with 87'4 the year before. Eleven districts showed a decrease in crime compared with the previous year, the largest decreases being in Medak (64) Artaf-i-Balda (64) and Gulburga (59). Bir remained more or less stationary and Nanded, Mahbubnagar, Osmanabad and Warangal showed an increase. The largest was in Warangal, which is attributed to its situation on the borders of the Madras Presidency, specially subject to the depredations of the escaped Pusalwars from the Kavali settlement in the Guntur District.

Taking the classes separately, the offences under classes I and II have been about the same a* last year. Classes III and V show an appreciable decrease. The increase under Class IV is relatively small and the increase under Class VI may be attributed to greater activity on the part of the police in employing the preventive sections and making fuller use of the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act. Under Class I there was an increase of only 16 (from 155 to 171) in offences of rioting and unlawful assembly while there was a decrease in the number of escapes from lawful custody from 73 to 65. Under Class II the same number of murder cases (186) occurred as in the previous year while there was a large decrease, from 400 to 374 under 'grievous hurt' and from 34 to 19 under 'attempts at murder'. Nanded showed the highest number of murder cases (27), Purbhani (17), Karimnagar (15), Warangal (13), while Atraf-i-Balda recorded only 4. Of the 186 murder cases, 45 were the outcome of sex jealousy and intrigue, 37 were the result of land disputes, in 24 the object was monetary gain, in 31, women threw themselves into wells with their children owing to domestic trouble, and the remaining 49 were of a miscellaneous character.

Under Class III, *i.e.*, serious offence against person and property or property only, there was a net decrease of 225 compared with last year. The number of dacoities increased by only 6 from 43 to 49, and the offence of 'causing mischief, by 26, from 93 to 119, but there was a considerable decrease under burglaries from 1,450 to 1,225. and robberies from 143 to 111. Dacoities were mostly committed in the districts of Nizamabad, Nanded and Adilabad. A large number of them were proved to be the work of Lambaras whose criminal activities seem to have revived ever since the tribe was divided into good conduct and bad conduct *tandas*. Out of the 49 cases, 26 were traced. The percentage of cases traced to reported was 53*1 and of cases convicted to decided, 50 as against 81 -4 and 51 -1 respectively in the previous year. The percentage of recoveries to losses was 34'3 compared with 11'9 in 1336 F. Under robberies, the Nizamabad District showed the largest decrease (16) due to the measures taken against the active criminals employed in the Nizam Sagar project. 90 out of 111 cases were traced during the year. The percentage of cases traced to reported was 81·1 against 79·1 in 1336 F., and of cases convicted to decided, 53'3, against 59'5. 42'5 per cent, of the property lost was recovered compared with 44'1 in 1336 F. Burglaries decreased in Medak, Atraf-i-Balda, Parbhani and Osmanabad, while Aurangabad, Warangal, Mahbubnagar, Raichur, Bir and Osmanabad showed an increase. Foreign criminals such as the Bhamptas from the Ahmadnagar District, and Pusalwars, Waddars, Korches and Pardis from the Madras Presidency were found or were suspected to have committed a number of burglaries in the State during the year. Of 1,225 cases, only 433 were traced. The percentage of detection was 35·3 and of conviction 57·2 as against 31*6 and 61 last year. The property recovered was 30'9 per cent. compared with 23'8 per cent, in 1336 F. Minor offences against persons under Class IV showed a slight increase from 325 to 347 due in some measure to the practice of the courts, of allowing such cases to be compounded. Of minor offences against property the majority were of theft and cattle theft. Thefts decreased from 925 to 843 while cattle thefts increased from 305 to 331. The percentage of detection of both thefts and cattle thefts during the year was 70'1 and of convictions 64'9 against 70 and 66'7 respectively in 1336 F.

The percentage of property recovered to lost in theft cases was 66·1 and in cattle theft cases 80·6, against 84·3 and 68·3 respectively in 1336 F.

In miscellaneous offences under Class VI, there was an increase of 113, chiefly in cases of furnishing security to keep the peace under section 104 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and in offences against the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules.

112. There was an appreciable reduction from 50,142 to 44,499 in the number of Criminal Courts' summonses, and warrants served by the police, though the number was still high, and there was an increase of 63 (from 115 to 178) in the number of Civil Courts summonses served by the police during the year.

113. The number of accused persons arrested by the police during the year increased from 9,178 to 9,589, of whom 92·5 per cent, were *challaned* compared with 88·5 per cent. in 1336 F. The percentage of accused convicted, to arrested, was 42·5 as against 43·4 in the previous year.

114. The total value of property stolen was less than in the previous year, being Rs. 3,10,829 compared with Rs. 3,51,173 but the percentage of property recovered was higher being 44·6 as against 35·4 in 1336 F. It was highest in Osmanabad district (73 per cent.) and lowest in Mahbubnagar (25 per cent.).

115. The number of serious crimes reported during the year in exempted jagirs decreased from 211 in 1336 F. to 192. 117 or 61 per cent, of these were traced compared with 35·5 per cent, in the previous year. 95 cases were decided by the courts, 45 per cent, of which resulted in conviction as against 35 per cent, in 1336 F. The value of stolen property recovered was however less, Rs. 10,945 out of Rs. 29,528 or 37 per cent, compared with 45 per cent, the year before.

116. The Criminal Investigation Department remained in charge of Mr. G. W. Benton till 17th Amardad, and of Mr. H. H. Mills till the rest of the year. The Management of the Kazipett-Ballarshah Railway line was handed over to the Railway Police, but the policing of the 35 miles of the Kottagudam Railway line remained under the Deputy Director-General, C.I.D. The strength of the department was the same as before, *i.e.*, 50 officers and 170 men. The cases investigated decreased from 226 to 184. More than 50 per cent, of these were connected with burglaries, nearly 25 per cent, with thefts and the rest with robberies, dacoities, murders, etc. 219 cases were tried by the courts during the year and the percentage of conviction was high—69 against 58 in 1336 F.

117. In the Finger Print Bureau 2,334 slips were recorded during the year and 355 were destroyed according to rules, leaving a total on record of 1,23,295 at the end of the year. 14,891 slips of persons concerned in criminal cases were received for trace—4,955 from British India and 9,715 from within the state—of which 562 and 1,322 respectively were traced and found to have had previous convictions. 39 gangs of criminal tribes were under police surveillance during the year, employed in various public works and irrigation projects. 1,781 exemption passes were issued to members of criminal tribes during the year.

118. The number of widows receiving maintenance decreased from 1,080 in 1336 F. to 1,042, as allowances were discontinued in 58 cases, and issued only to 20 new ones. The expenditure was Rs. 39,866 compared with Rs. 44,117 in 1336 F.

119. The funds of the Sikh Gurudwara at Nanded increased by Rs. 2,642 to Rs. 2,38,614 of which Rs. 2,04,716 were in the Imperial Bank and the balance in the Gurudwara Treasury, and the funds of the Tuljapur temple increased by 21,621 to Rs. 3,73,379, of which Rs. 8,65,067 were deposited in the Imperial Bank and the balance in the temple treasury.

120. The total expenditure on District Police was Rs. 36,64,497 compared with Rs. 37,90,998 in the preceding year.

Cost.

SECTION IV,

Jails.

121. Mr. J. E. Armstrong, C.I.E., O.B.E., L.P., continued as the Director-General of Jails during the year.

122. The number of jails remained the same as before, *i.e.*, 3 central jails, 13 district jails and one reformatory.

123. The year opened with 1,901 prisoners in all the Jails. 7,975 prisoners of all classes were received during the year compared with 7,630 the year before. The total number of prisoners dealt with was thus 9,876, of whom 7,872 were discharged leaving 2,004 prisoners at the close. The daily average strength was 1,971 compared with 1,748 in 1336 F. The number of under-trial prisoners at the beginning of the year was 669 and the number admitted during the year was 5,807 making a total of 6,476. The daily average was 779 compared with 704 in 1336 F., indicating that the rate of disposal of cases was rather slow. Convicts numbered 1,232 at the commencement of the year. 2,168 convicts were admitted during the year, and 2,029 were discharged from all causes leaving 1,371 convicts at the close. The daily average strength of convicts was 1,192 as against 1,044 in 1336 F. Of the convicts admitted, Musalmans formed 23 per cent., Hindus 48 per cent, and all other denominations 29 per cent. 88 were female convicts of whom 73 were married. Of the 2,080 male convicts 48 per cent, were labourers, 31 per cent, agriculturists, 9 per cent, private servants, and the rest Government employees. The number of convicts who had previous convictions was 398 or a percentage of 18.3 compared with 17 per cent, the year before. 410 out of 2,168 convicts were sentenced to simple imprisonment and the rest to rigorous imprisonment. Juveniles numbered 30 compared with 35 the year before, but none of them was sent to the reformatory at Jalna owing to the short-term sentences they had to undergo. Civil prisoners admitted, numbered 19 the cost of whose maintenance was recovered from the courts concerned.

124. The conduct of the prisoners was on the whole satisfactory. There were only nine escapes during the year as against 20 the year before. Two of the prisoners were captured. The number of offences against jail rules was 188 compared with 169 in 1336 F. or a percentage of 9.4 to the average strength, as against 9.6. No jail offence was dealt with by a criminal court. Of the punishments given, 160 were of a minor nature. Corporal punishment was resorted to only in 21 cases. On the other hand 204 prisoners were released under remission rules. Of the Burkandaz force of jail-warders numbering 394, 10 were dismissed, 15 were reduced and 93 punished otherwise. Literary instruction was imparted to 138 prisoners in Urdu, Marathi, Telugu and Canarese. The arrangements for religious and moral instruction were not satisfactory, but the subject is occupying the attention of the department. Convicts were employed in jail service and repairs and in workshops. The average number from whom such labour was obtained was 922 compared with 896 in the previous year. The daily average of convicts employed in workshops rose from 260 to 336. The general health of the prisoners was good. There was a slight increase from 71 to 72 in the daily average of the sick due to the increase in the number of prisoners, but the sickness and mortality rates were considerably lower than the previous year being 36.34 and 9.64 per *mille* as against 40.4 and 21.74 respectively in 1336 F. The number of deaths among prisoners was only 19 during the year compared with 38 in 1336 F. The cost per head of the jail population on account of medical establishment decreasea from Rs. 13-3-7 to Rs. 12-7-4.

125. The total expenditure on jails under all heads was Rs. 5,02,630-11-2 compared with Rs. 4,71,918-2-9 in 1336 F. The increase was in some measure due to the rise in the daily average number of prisoners, but mainly to the large purchase of raw

materials during the year, costing Rs. 1' 05 lakhs. The total cash earnings of convicts slightly increased from Rs, 1' 64 lakhs to Rs. 1' 65 lakhs. The net expenditure therefore was Rs. 3,37,675-8-3 as against Rs. 3,08,177-5-8, but the net cost per head was reduced from Rs. 176-12-5 to Rs. 171-5-2.

SECTION V.

Registration and Stamps.

126. Nawab Bashir Yar Jung Bahadur continued as Inspector-General of Registration in 1337 F.

127. The number of registry offices in the Dominions was 177—one more than the previous year, but the total number of documents registered during the year increased by 11 per cent, from 39,128 in 1336 to 43,493. The aggregate value of registered documents relating to transfer of property, mortgages, permanent and temporary leases, etc., increased from Rs. 330'49 lakhs to 372'01 lakhs due largely to the Transfer of Property Act having been brought into force about the middle of the year.

128. The total income therefore increased from Rs. 3,50,329 to Rs. 4,01,972. 818 documents relating to debts paid by co-operative credit societies were registered but the registration fees amounting to Rs. 11,034-5-0 were not recovered as the societies were exempted from registration fees and stamp duty. The increase in total expenditure was comparatively small from Rs. 1,74,979 to Rs. 1,87,517. The income and expenditure for Diwani proper were Rs. 3,37,395 and Rs. 1,24,824 compared with Rs. 2,92,017 and Rs. 1,16,031 respectively in 1836 F.

129. The number and value of stamp papers of all kinds in stock at the commencement of 1337 F. was as follows :—

Area	Number	Value in Rs.
Diwani	1,59,83,326	1,69,14,183
Residency Bazaars Secunderabad	11,110	47,566
Total	1,59,94,436	1,69,61,749

130. The stamp papers of different kinds manufactured in 1337 b\ were :—

Kind of Stamp Papers	Number	Value in Rs.
Stamp paper	5,13,168	9,10,194
Postal stamps	34,97,040	2,23,965
Embossed envelopes	21,92,375	70,689
Post cards	52,49,588	1,00,595
Court fee stamps	19,38,026	4,49,081
Hundi paper	318	666
JIundi stamps	12,900	10,950
Service stamps and post cards	55,43,672	1,76,556
Total ..	1,83,17,087	19,52,696

131. The number and value of stamps supplied to different areas in 1337 F. was as follows :—

Areas	Number	Value in O.S. Rs.
Diwani	1,91,76,158	23,25,29i>
Jagirs	2,27,846	2,09,692
Residency Bazaars, Secunderabad, .. etc.	91,081	46,441
Total ..	1,94,95,085	25,81,432

132. The total income of the department including Sarf-i-Khas, Jagirs and Residency Bazaars, etc., was slightly less than the previous year being Rs. 25,57,420 compared with Rs. 25,83,939 but the total expenditure decreased considerably from Rs. 4,02,397 to Rs. 1,79,863. The income of Diwani proper was Rs. 23,21,526 and the expenditure was Rs. 1,33,422 as against Rs. 22,38,473 and Rs. 2,11,415 respectively in 1336 F.

SECTION VI.

Military Department.

133. The military forces of the State are composed of regular or disciplined, and irregular troops, each under a separate head. The irregulars vastly outnumbered the regulars and were at one time a source of great political danger. They were much reduced by Sir Salar Jung, but their number is still twice as large as that of the regulars. Hereditary rights of succession have long been recognised which have rendered difficult any sudden and substantial reduction of the force. They have little or no military value. They are mostly employed on guard or escort duty in the city and districts. After the Gulburga riots of 1333 F. some of them have been trained with a view to garrison the chief towns in the State. The regular troops comprise three regiments of cavalry, two regiments of imperial service cavalry, two batteries of artillery and six regiments of infantry. While the regular troops have remained more or less stationary, the strength of the irregulars has been reduced from 19,216 in 1312 to 12,570 in 1337 F. The total strength of the army in 1337 was 19,405—6,835 regulars and 12,570—irregulars, and the total expenditure was Rs. 65,86,172, compared with Rs. 63,42,031 in 1336. The percentage of military expenditure to the total expenditure of the State during the year, was 9'4.

A. Regular Troops.

134. Major-General Nawab Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk Bahadur, K.C.I.E., M.V.O., continued as Chief Commander of the regular troops and Colonel Commandant Nawab Osman Yar-ud-Dowla Bahadur, as Commander in 1337 F.

135. The strength of the regular troops consisting of two artillery regiments, three cavalry and six infantry regiments was 5,793 during the year and of the Imperial Service Troops composed of two cavalry regiments was, 1,042. In the regular troops, the average age of the men was 28 years, height, 5 feet 6 inches, and chest measurement's inches. Six hundred and sixty two recruits were enlisted during the year, 268 men retired on pension, or gratuity, and 364 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 feet 5¼ inches, and chest measurement 33 inches. The number of recruits enlisted during the year was 112, while 47 men retired on pension or gratuity, and 84 were struck off the rolls owing to death dismissal or resignation.

136. The troops were maintained in a high state of efficiency according to a programme of training prepared in consultation with the Military Adviser. The Lancers took part in the camp of exercise at Mutangi, and in the field parade at Shamirpet with the fourth Indian Cavalry and were warmly praised by the Inspector-General of Indian Cavalry and the General Officer Commanding the Deccan District. Eight Officers entered the Army Relief Association King Medal Competition at Meerut, and five of them secured medals and prizes. A scheme for the establishment of a Military Training College for the proper training of cadets for the regular force was under consideration. One hundred and eighty horses and 20 camels were purchased during the year for B.G. Rs. 1,18,254 and Rs. 7,000 respectively, to replace the animals that were either auctioned or shot on account of unfitness. The expenditure on the gunpowder factory^r was Rs. 20,873 compared with Rs. 16,145 in the preceding year.

137. The health of the troops was generally good. The number of patients treated during the year in the Staff Hospital and the seven Station Hospitals was 62,683 as compared with 76,657 in 1336. Nine hundred and forty-five operations including 112 major ones were performed and 394 cases were treated in the X-Ray department.

138. The expenditure on the regular troops for the year was Rs. 28,32,072 and on the Imperial Service Troops, Rs. 13,60,340 making a total of Rs. 43,57,199 as compared with Rs. 41,20,083 in 1336 F. (Rs. 26,22,971 for regular troops and Rs. 13,30,477 for Imperial Service Troops.)

B. Irregular Troops.

139. Nawab Khudrat Nawaz Jung Bahadur continued as Nazim, Nazmi-Jamiat during the year.

140. The Nazm-i-Jamiat was originally divided into a number of sections or *Sharishtas* under Sharistadars who maintained records and kept accounts, for which they received a percentage deduction called *tahrir* from the pay of troops in their charge, which was afterwards consolidated into a fixed allowance paid by Government. The *Sharishtas* were also divided into *avoordas* or detachments each in charge of a Jamadar responsible for its management, discipline and training. The Sarishtedaris were steadily abolished as they fell vacant, and the Jamadaris were absorbed whenever a Jamadar died, without leaving an heir, the *avoordas* being placed under the direct control of the Nazim. Considerable reductions were also made in the rank and file which brought down the total strength from 19,216 in 1312 to 12,570 in 1337 and the total cost from Rs. 37,92,315 to Rs. 22,90,784.

141. During the year under report the irregular troops consisted of 11,323 foot and 1,247 *Has* (sowars). The former include 5,001 Arabs, and the latter 209 sowars of the Prince's Body Guard and 351 Arabs under the City Kotwal. 3,296 men and 176 sowars were stationed in the district and taluk head-quarters, and the rest in the capital. The number of persons under training in the Battalion of Irregular Troops at the beginning of the year was 736. 64 recruits were enlisted during the year which brought the total number to 800. Of these, 135 were struck off the rolls, on account of absence from duty, unfitness, etc., 600 completed their training and the rest remained under training at the end of 1337 F. The number of patients treated in the Nazm Dispensary was 6,015. Surgical cases numbered only 230.

142. The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 23,90,784 as against Rs. 22,21,948 in 1336 F.

SECTION VII.

Local Funds.

143. Hon : Lt.-Col. R.H. Chenevix Trench, C.I.E., O.B.E., remained in charge of the Local Fund portfolio till 21st Ardi-behishit 1837 F. when he went on furlough and Mr. T.J. Taskar, O.B.E., I.C.S., took over charge as Officiating Member and worked as such till the end of the year. The Local Fund Secretariat remained in charge of Mr. T.J. Tasker, O.B.E., I.C.S., till the 21st Ardi-behishit 1337. On his appointment as Officiating Revenue Member, Nawab Aga Yar Jung Bahadur worked as Local Fund Secretary till the 1st Aban and Mr. A. L. Binney, I.C.S., for the rest of the year.

144. Local taxation for local needs was first introduced in 1296 (1887) by the levy of a local cess of one anna per rupee of land revenue. This, along with other miscellaneous receipts from tolls, ferries, gardens, fines, etc., was subsequently formed into a Local Fund for the administration of which District and Taluk Boards were constituted. Each District Board was composed of 7 officials and 7 non-officials with the First Talukdar as *ex-officio* President. Each Taluk Board had four official and four non-official members with the Tahsiklar as *ca-officio* President except in divisional head-quarters where the Revenue Divisional Officers presided. The non-official members in both cases were nominated by the First Talukdar with the approval of Government. A Local Cess Act was passed in 1307 F. which provided for the levy in towns of octroi, tolls, quit-rent, and vehicle, market, house, and lighting taxes. Municipal committees were formed mainly for conservancy purposes at the district and taluk head-quarters, and members of local boards were also made members of municipal committees. These committees are not municipalities in the strict sense and are not governed by a Municipal Act. The proceeds of the one-anna cess were first allocated for village police, education, roads, medicine and works of public utility. Local bodies were relieved of the cost of maintenance of village police which became a charge on general revenues in 1327 F. and the one-anna cess was allocated in 1328 F. in the following proportions—education 3 pies, medical 2 pies, roads 2 pies, and works of public utility 5 pies. The funds for education and medical relief were placed to the credit of the educational and medical departments who administered them in consultation with the district boards. Only the funds available* for roads and works of public utility were dealt with by the district board, which had a limited power of sanctioning expenditure, the taluk board having no such power.

For the provision of pure water-supply in towns, a separate agency, the District Water-Works Board was formed towards which local funds were made to contribute liberally.

145. During the year under report, the number of district and taluk boards remained the same, *i.e.*, 15 and 103 as in the previous year. There was no change in the constitution of the boards or the allocation of the one-anna cess.

The receipts and expenditure under Local Funds as compared with the previous year are shown in the following statement:—

	1936 F.	1937 F.
<i>Receipts.</i>		
Local cess	18,64,252	21,06,285
Local taxes	3,78,298	4,84,528
Miscellaneous	1,27,184	1,97,277
Total	23,69,729	27,88,040
<i>Expenditure.</i>		
Education	3,85,468	3,78,930
Medical	2,35,994	2,27,484
Remuneration to Village Officers	54,976	62,605
Conservancy	4,09,391	5,07,688
Local Public Works	5,23,330	1,58,777
Miscellaneous (including lighting)	1,56,249	2,01,355
Deposit and loans	40,479	7,422
Establishment charges ..	2,37,507	2,58,521
Total	20,43,394	18,02,736

Receipts increased by Rs. 4,18,311 and expenditure decreased by Rs. 2,40,658. More was spent on conservancy during the year, but the expenditure on works was reduced by nearly one-half. The closing cash balance was Rs. 69,95,968 compared with Rs. 60,10,659 in 1336 Fasli.

146. The attention of the presidents of district boards was drawn during the year under review to the apathy of members and the infrequency of meetings. Some improvement was made in this direction, as in only three districts, Bir, Nalgonda and Adilabad, were the number of meetings held, less than the number postponed. Attention was also drawn to the large uncollected dues, and a list was prepared showing the arrears in each district and the amount collected during the year. Attempt was also made by insisting on separate accounts of expenditure on roads and buildings for head-quarters, and for the mofussil, to prevent undue attention being paid to the needs of head-quarters. The practice of constructing out of local funds, travellers' bungalows which do not directly benefit the rate-payers was discouraged. The large accumulated balances were decided to be utilised in major works of public benefit like water-supply, roads, etc. The house and lighting taxes in towns, which are liable to revision every five years under the Local Cess Act of 1307 F. were revised in the towns of Latur, Nalgonda, Bhongir, Medak, Sangareddy and Osmanabad with a resultant increase of Rs. 10,129-8-0 in their yeild. The survey of municipal towns was transferred to the Settlement Department and the Municipal Survey party was retained for some more years for the assessment or revision of municipal taxes.

147. The Water-Works Board decided to secure the services of a whole-time P. W. D. Officer as Special Engineer in charge of District Water-Works. For financing water-supply schemes, the Madras system was adopted whereby Government met half the capital cost, the remaining half being met by local bodies from their own funds or by loan from Government. A provisional water rate was charged in some places for maintenance and working charges. No decision was arrived at regarding the water-works at Raichur, Gulburga and Latur. It was however arranged that the works at Jalna begun by the P. W. D. should be completed by that department.

SECTION VIII.

Hyderabad Municipality.

148. Nawab Sir Nizam Jung Bahadur, O.B.E., M.A., (Oxon.), Bar.-at-Law was President of the Municipality during the year under report and Dr. Syed Hamid Ali, L.R.C.P. & s. (Edin.), L.F.P. & s. (Glasgow) and D.P.H. (Cantab.) and L.M.R.C.P. (Dublin), Commissioner.

140. The beginnings of municipal administration in Hyderabad were made in 1869 when the city and suburbs were placed under a Municipal Superintendent appointed by Government. In 1889 the city and suburban areas were separated and formed into distinct municipalities—the Hyderabad City Municipality and the Chaderghat Municipality—with an executive officer styled as Secretary, for each. The two municipalities were amalgamated in 1312 F. and a General Municipal Committee was formed consisting of a President, Vice-President and 24 ordinary members. The proportion of officials to non-officials was subsequently varied. Of the members, six are now *ecc-officio*, six are chosen from the nobility representing the Sarf-i-Khas, the three Paigahs and two big jagirs, one represents the Arabs and one the Sowcars and the rest (12) are nominated by Government to represent the general public. The members act as Ward Commissioners and are assisted by honorary *Mir Mohallas* elected by the different wards, every three years. The conduct of the ordinary municipal business is entrusted to a working committee of 5 members

and a Municipal Commissioner is appointed as the chief executive officer. The municipality however has no statutory position and no power of raising taxes. Its powers of sanctioning expenditure and of appointment and dismissal, are strictly limited. In some respects it is even controlled by the City Improvement Board which is empowered to pass in review the work of the municipality and have the Board's resolutions carried out by the Municipal Committee. The municipal revenue is derived from a house tax of 5 per cent, of the rateable value, animal and vehicle taxes, scavenging fees and quit-rent of land and bazaars, and municipal fines ; but the main source of income is a Government contribution of over 5 lakhs. The expenditure incurred is largely on public health and sanitation, public works such as the construction and maintenance of roads, buildings, drains, etc., and lighting and road-watering. No schools or hospitals are maintained. The expenditure per head of the municipal population compared with cities in British India is still very low. A municipal bill on the model of the Bombay Municipal Act, is before the Legislative Council.

150. The Municipal Board consisted as before of a President and 26 members, of whom only 7 were officials. Twenty Meetings. meetings of the General Committee (12 ordinary and 8 extraordinary) were held during the year, and three meetings of the Working Committee as compared with 27 of the former and 4 of the latter in 1336 F.

151. The receipts under different heads realised by the municipality as compared with 1336 Fasii were as follows :—

Finance.

Particulars	1336 F.	1337 F.
Government grant	5,39,760	5,10,611
House tax	2,52,192	2,10,547
Animal and vehicle tax, etc.	77,292	1,10,963
Conservancy tax	8,065	8,422
Water-tax collection fees	11,890	11,046
Quit-rent of land and bazaars	18,535	19,267
Municipal fines	13,846	14,406
Miscellaneous Receipts	37,297	38,522
Total	9,58,880	9,53,784

The expenditure incurred was as follows :-

Particulars	1336 F.	1337 F.
Establishment	1,45,651	1,72,194
Public health and sanitation	4,01,090	4,10,147
Public Works—Construction and maintenance of roads, drains and buildings	2,08,966	1,70,283
Lighting and road-watering	97,573	1,13,817
Miscellaneous	24,363	21,090
Total ..	8,77,643	8,87,531

More than 46 per cent, of the expenditure was on public health and sanitation and 19 per cent, on public works, such as the construction and maintenance of roads, drains and buildings. This was in addition to the very large sums spent by the City Improvement Board and the Drainage Department. The arrears of house tax remaining uncollected increased from Rs. 2,05,103 in 1336 F. to Rs. 2,63,736 or nearly 48-2 per cent, of the total demand.

152. The general health of the city was fairly good except for the severe outbreak of plague which carried 5,152 persons out of a total of 12,796 deaths. The incidence of other epidemics like cholera and small-pox was very low being 3 and 21 respectively. Dysentery accounted for 328 deaths and fever 3,316. The destruction of rats and the disinfection and evacuation of houses were carried out on a large scale. The number of plague inoculations amounted to 21,578. The Municipality maintained 130 miles of roads at an average cost of Rs. 827 per mile, and a sum of Rs. 5,809 was spent on new roads and culverts. 8 new drains 1,404 ft. long were constructed during the year at a cost of Rs. 11,581, About 16 miles of roads were watered and 18 miles of roads were lighted by electricity. The number of cases prosecuted was 12,069 and the fines realised amounted to Rs. 12,406. Thirty-nine fires occurred within municipal limits in which property worth Rs. 10,974 was destroyed, and 2,041 applications were granted for the construction of new buildings, and additions and alterations to existing ones.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution,

SECTION I.

Agriculture.

153 Mr. Mazhar Husain, M.A., B.Sc, continued as Director of Agriculture during 1337 F.

Control.

154. The executive staff of the department was strengthened by the appointment of two Deputy Directors whose services were lent for five years from British India, an economic botanist and three assistants, a farm superintendent and three probationary agricultural inspectors. Three scholars who returned after completing their courses were entertained in the department and a fresh batch of three students was deputed for training abroad. A graduate in agriculture was deputed to Coimbatore for post-graduate training in entomology. The clerical staff was increased by an addition of eight clerks. The services of Dr. Harold Mann, the agricultural expert were secured for seven months from March to September. He submitted a valuable report on the organization and work of the department, besides special studies on specific agricultural problems.

Staff.

155. There were as before 5 farms in the Dominions—2 main farms at Himayat Sagar and Parbhani for Telingana and Mahratwara, two district farms at Mahbubnagar and Sangareddi, and an experimental farm at Alir. The Kamareddy farm originally planned as a place where the problem of the use of props for sugar-cane could be investigated, was closed in the middle of the year for a proposed sugar-cane farm at Nizam Sagar on account of the perennial supply of water there, which is the most important factor in sugar-cane cultivation. At these farms experiments with the major crops of the Dominions like paddy, jawari, cotton, castor and sugar-cane were carried on. The Telingana main farm was engaged in experiments on the chief crops of the Telingana tract and on the possibility of introducing imported high yielding strains, besides research work in paddy and castor under the direct supervision of the newly appointed economic botanist. The Parbhani farm being too small to fulfil the needs and objects of a main farm, an area of 263 acres was acquired in the vicinity of the railway station and a preliminary survey of the land was made during the year. Cultural operations were carried on as usual on the old farm. The establishment of new Government farms at Raichur and Nizam Sagar was under consideration, as also a scheme for a cattle breeding farm suggested by the Agricultural Adviser and the Imperial Dairy Expert.

Experimental farms.

156. Special efforts were made during the year for maintaining the area under long staple *gaorani* cotton (*gossipicum indicum lank*) in Mahratwara, especially in the districts of **Nanded and Parbhani**. **The Cotton Transport Act was passed on the lines of the British India Act.** Protected and non-protected areas were properly defined and the import of cotton and cotton seed into the protected area was prohibited. Orders were passed by Government for compulsory sowing of *gaorani* cotton-seed in Nanded taluk. This and the organization of systematic cotton sale auctions in Parbhani resulted in a premium of Rs. 2 to 5 per candy for *gaorani* cotton as against the local *haori* cotton. A rough estimate of the premium obtained by the cultivators by the auction system in the Parbhani market will be about Rs. 20,000.

Cotton operations.

An area of **1,300** acres was selected at Bhainsa a place noted for the purity of its *gaorani* cotton for obtaining seeds for further multiplication in the Nanded district on an area of **7,000** acres. The staff for the work of cotton distribution was increased. 9,848 *candies* of pure *gaorani* cotton-seed was purchased at a cost of Rs. 1,85,414, 9,692 *candies* of which were distributed on *takavi* interest free for sowing in the taluks of Parbhani, Basmat, Pathri, Manjlegaon, Nanded and Hadgaon. The probable area sown with the seed thus supplied was 2,58,452 acres. In the Raichur district where mixed Kumpta and American cotton was cultivated on a large scale, soil and climatic conditions appeared to favour the introduction of improved varieties of long staple cotton like Gadag No. 1, and Dharwar No. 1, grown on a large scale in the adjoining British territory. Hence 50,000 lbs. of cotton-seed of the former, and 7,000 lbs. of the latter were purchased and distributed on *takavi* in the taluks of Gulburga, Kopbal and Raichur as an experimental measure.

157. As the mulberry silk-worm rearing industry did not prove successful, the Sericultural Superintendent who was deputed to Behar and Assam to study the rearing of eri silk-worms submitted a detailed scheme to Government. Pending its sanction, work was continued on the usual lines at Aler and Sangareddy farms. 580 layings of mulberry silk worms and 393 layings of eri silk worms were reared during the year, and 189 lbs. of fresh cocoons from the former and 188 lbs. from the latter were obtained. Only 184 lb. of fresh cocoons were reeled from which about 14 lbs. of reeled silk was obtained.

158. Special attention was paid during the year to the cultivation of fruits like grape, vine, fig, santra and guava in the Aurangabad district which was once noted for these fruits. The practical work of planting cuttings and grafts of well known varieties was all done in private gardens. Necessity was felt for a special fruit garden in for conducting experiments on scientific lines and helping garden owners by demonstrating improved methods of cultivation.

159. The demand for modern implements steadily increased during the year with the result that many firms sent their agents and established their agencies in the Dominions. At the instance of the department, the Satara Industrial Works manufactured a plough to suit local conditions and styled it the Hyderabad plough which won a gold medal in the Mysore exhibition. In the same exhibition the department was awarded a gold medal for their new patent sugar-cane crusher. The department also designed an iron plough and a harrow. The efforts of the department to introduce ploughing by tractor also gained ground and eight tractors were purchased by big landholders in the State. * Several oil-engines and pumping sets were installed on wells in place of bullock *mhots*.

160. Of the eight boring plants in the department, seven were working, one being too costly to be handled. The number of machines however was insufficient to cope with the demand. In all 56 bores were made. 44 were perfectly successful, 4 were in progress, 5 had to be given up at the request of applicants and 8 were a total failure. The services of a water-finder from Bombay were secured for a short period who trained the Boring Inspector and the Probationary Inspector in the use of a patent machine for water finding*

161. For the **plant** breeding section, an experienced crop **botanist** from Bombay was appointed for three years, on his retirement from service there. The officer was assisted by **three** trained **graduates**, one for rice work, and one for castor at the main farm at Himayat Sagar, and one for cotton at the Parbhani farm. The scientific study of rice, castor and wheat for Telingana, and cotton and wheat for Mahratwara tracts was undertaken, and different varieties of seed were obtained for experimental purposes locally and from British India.

162. To keep the cultivators in touch with the working of the Agricultural Department and its results, propaganda work was started in the districts of Medak, Raichur, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Karimnagar and Warangal under the supervision of Inspectors and Superintendents. Better financial provision was made during the year to enable the work to be pushed through with greater vigour. Implements, seeds, manure and fungicides were distributed partly-free and partly on *takavi* without interest. The sale depôt was mostly confined to the supply of demands of propagandists and of Government farms. The department continued to issue regularly its monthly magazine "Rahbar-i-Mazareen" for the education and enlightenment of farmers.

163. The total expenditure of the department for the year was Rs. 4,06,095 compared with Rs. 1,88,190 in 1336 F. the excess being due to additional expenditure incurred for increase of staff, travelling allowances, purchase of lands and non-recurring expenditure on the Himayat Sagar Farm.

SECTION II.

Weather and Crops.

164. As stated in previous reports the rainy season in the State begins in Amerdad (June) while the official year commences in Azur (October). 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 1336-1337 F.

South-west monsoon.

	Inches
Amerdad 1336 F. (June 1927) ..	8'48
Sherewar 1336 F. (July 1927) ..	5'73
Meher 1336 F. (August 1927) ..	4'21
Aban 1336 F. (September 1927) ...	7'78
Total for South-west monsoon ..	26•20

North-east monsoon.

Azur 1337 F. (October 1927) ..	2-32
Dai 1337 F. (November 1927) ..	1-99
Total North-east monsoon ..	4'31

Intermediate period.

Bahman to Tir 1337 F. (December 1927 to May 1928)	2-04
Total for the year ..	82•55

165. The total rainfall which was slightly above the average (31'68) was much higher than that of the previous year which was 24'05. The south-west monsoon set in as usual in the first week of Amerdad (June) with a few light and local showers which permitted the commencement of agricultural operations. It became vigorous about the end of Amerdad when sowings of early rice began in Telingana. There was heavy and continuous rain again about the middle

of Sherewar (third week of July) which threatened to injure the ytfung *kharif* crop under weeding, in parts of Raichur, Gulbarga, Nalgonda, Waiangal and Adilabad districts. The current slackened during the next fortnight, and the situation remained unchanged till the middle of Meher (third week of August) when there was moderate but sufficient rainfall everywhere except a few taluqs of Bhir, Nander, Gulbarga and Raichur. The condition of the *kharif* crop was generally good except the castor crop which suffered severely from an attack of insects in parts of Mahbubnagar and Nalgonda. The monsoon was capricious till the commencement of Aban (September) when a change for the better occurred. Rain fell in all districts and *rabi* sowings commenced as usual. The north-east monsoon arrived in time and the rainfall was generally moderate. It was beneficial to standing crops and facilitated *rabi* sowings on a large scale. The month of Azur (October) was practically rainless. Harvesting of *kharif* was proceeded with, undisturbed throughout the Dominions. Early rice was also harvested. The *kharif* crop was 8 to 12 annas and early rice 12 to 14 annas. The month of Bahman (December) was dry permitting the sowing of late rice as usual. Occasional showers in Isfandar favoured late rice in the stage of transplantation. *Rabi* harvest ended in Ardebehisht (beginning of April) and late rice in Thir (May). The yield of both harvests was estimated at 10 to 12 annas in the rupee.

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

Area and out-turn of principal crops.	1885-1886 (1926-1927)		1886-1887 (1927-1928)	
	Area in acres	Outturn	Area in acres	Outturn
Cotton	82,67,408	Bales 8,07,541	86,80,822	Bales 9,50,910
Wheat	9,59,879	Tons 60,964	10,57,710	Tons 82,897
Rice	5,89,806	1,88,324	9,88,268	8,44,880
Jawar	82,08,899	10,84,449	87,08,574	14,52,905
Tobacco	1,15,996	10,063	1,05,388	12,491
Sessamum	5,04,570	25,470	5,99,818	36,471
Linseed	2,20,429	18,828	8,17,740	11,476
Mustard	7,117	825	11,191	814
Castor-seed	6,11,410	52,826	6,81,479	42,586
Ground-nut	8,04,538	19,153	4,85,068	32,680
Misc : Oil-seeds (including Karar, Karila and Ambada)	3,00,076	18,815	8,44,886	15,591

It will be noticed above that although as compared with the preceding year, the acreage under linseed and castor-seed was larger, the yield was less. This was due to the protracted drought between July and September and the havoc played by insect pests in parts of Mahbubnagar and Nalgonda districts which were the principal castor growing centres. As regards tobacco, weather conditions being favourable, a smaller area yielded a greater outturn than in the previous year.

The prices of principal food-grains like wheat, rice and jawar fluctuated with the changes in rainfall and crop forecasts. At the end of the season they were sold at $4\frac{3}{4}$, $4\frac{1}{2}$ and $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers per O. S. rupee respectively.

SECTION III

Go-operative Societies.

167. Moulvi Muhammad Abdul Basith Khan continued as Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies during 1887 F. Control. except for one month from 28th Khurdad to 27th Thir when he went on privilege leave and Mr. Syed FazaluUia, H. c. s., the Assistant Registrar officiated for him.

168. The department was chiefly occupied during the year with the reform and consolidation of existing societies. There was a slight increase in the total number of societies from 2,065 to 2,096 in 1887 R. Of these, 28 were Central Banks, 1,680 Agricultural Societies, and 888 non-Agricultural Societies. The number of members of these Societies increased by 4,018 to 60,647 which made an average of 29 members to a society. The total working capital increased from Rs. 1,58,81,410 to Rs. 1,74,98,580 and the owned capital (share money, and reserve fund combined) from Rs. 57 '84 lakhs to 65 '62 lakhs or 87 • 5 per cent, of the working capital compared with 36 • 2 in 1386. The liabilities to Government were reduced by 2 • 08 lakhs and amounted to 5 • 22 lakhs only in 1387 F. Steady progress was also made in enlisting non-official sympathy and co-operation. The Central Co-operative Union subsidised by Government opened a co-operative training class which proved of use in stimulating the interest of educated young men in the movement and in providing the department with trained candidates to fill up vacancies. The class was attended by 25 officials and 49 non-officials. 16 candidates were successful in an examination held at the end of the course. Enlightened non-officials taking interest in the working of co-operative societies were appointed honorary officers in the districts of Nizamabad, Medak, Sangareddy, Nander, Bidar and Gulbarga. A Central Co-operative Union was also started in the Administered Area for supervision of societies and propagandist work.

169. The percentage of collections was highest in non-agricultural societies where out of a total demand of Rs. 15,72,035 Rs. 11,26,339 or 71'5 per cent, was recovered. Central banks recovered Rs. 10,00,956 out of Rs. 41,71,107 or 28'9 per cent, and agricultural societies, Rs. 7,58,376 out of Rs. 63,32,457 or 11'9 per cent, only.

170. The Dominion Bank which is located in the City had a membership of 960, of which 731 were societies. There was an increase in the working capital from 28*51 to 31 • 20 lakhs, in the owned capital, from 6 '21 to 6 '43 lakhs, and in the reserve fund from 1 '30 to 1 • 49 lakhs. About 17'82 lakhs were received by way of deposits during the year and 15'50 lakhs withdrawn, the unchecked flow of deposits indicating that the Bank continued to enjoy the full confidence of the investing public. The total deposits from individual members and non-members at the end of the year was 24 • 23 lakhs and that from societies, • 36 lakhs. The loans to central banks and primary societies directly affiliated to it, did not exceed 4' 39 lakhs as they failed to take full advantage of the new " crop loan " scheme. Rs. 5'10 lakhs were recovered from them during the year which left the balance still due by them to the Dominion Bank at the end of the year at 24'31 lakhs. The net profit of the bank for the year was Rs. 51,275 with which it declared a dividend of 7 per cent, on its shares.

171. Four central banks were newly formed with head-quarters at Hingoli and Osmanabad in the Mahratwara and at Bhongir and Chinoor in the Telingana bringing their total number to 28. Their membership increased from 4,142 to 4,447 of which 1,899 were individuals and 2,548, affiliated societies, and the total working capital rose from 63'50 lakhs to 72'95 lakhs. The owned capital was 14 • 47 lakhs or 19 • 8 per cent, of the aggregate capital. Deposits during the year amounted to 38 • 80 lakhs. Out of a total demand including principal and interest of 41'71 lakhs, the banks were able to realise from societies 10 lakhs or 23'9 per cent, as compared with 18-8 per cent, in 1386 F. There was a reduction however of 2'08 lakhs in Government loans which stood at 3'44 lakhs at the end of 1337 F. A beginning was made in the districts of Nalgonda and Parbhani towards splitting up the existing central banks into taluka banks so as to bring the primary societies into actual touch with the central financing body.

172. **17 agricultural societies** were newly registered during the year and **10** were cancelled, increasing the total number from **1,673** to **1,680**. Their membership rose from **35,588** to **85,657**—an increase of only **119**—but the working capital increased from **70'89 lakhs** to **76'21 lakhs**, the net increase in the constituent items, being **2'96 lakhs** in reserve, **1'78 lakhs** in shares, and **'65 lakhs** in outside borrowings. The owned capital increased from **31'55 lakhs** to **36'29 lakhs** and bore a percentage of **47 '4** to the aggregate capital, compared with **44 '5** in **1336 F.** **4,618** loans amounting to **Rs. 4'79 lakhs** were advanced to members of agricultural societies for various purposes such as purchase of cattle, repayment of previous loans, payment of revenue tax, redemption of lands, etc. Facilities were given for "crop loans" for seasonal operations, which were not largely availed of. The total outstandings including principal and interest amounted to **Rs. 63'32 lakhs** out of which only **7'58 lakhs** were collected from the members, the percentage of collections to demand being **11'9**.

173. **Non-agricultural societies** increased by **19**, from **357** to **376**, **21** being newly registered and **2** cancelled during the year. **206** of these were departmental societies composed chiefly of Government employees, **15** were stores and **136** producer's societies—of paper makers, carpet weavers, cotton and silk weavers, brass and silversmiths, etc. The total membership of these societies rose from **15,063** to **18,489** and their working capital from **19'90 lakhs** to **21'92 lakhs**. The owned capital increased from **11'35** to **13'25 lakhs** which is **60'4** per cent. of the total working capital compared with **57** per cent. in **1336 F.** **11,988** loans aggregating **11 '73 lakhs** were advanced to members for different purposes. Outstandings amounted to **15'72 lakhs** out of which **11 '26 lakhs** or **71 '5** per cent. were recovered.

174. The total cost of the department was **Rs. 2,68,870** as compared with **Rs. 2,76,689** in **1336 F.**

Cost.

SECTION IV.

Trade.

175. A rough guide to the nature, direction and volume of trade is obtained from the customs and railway returns. Trade conditions were generally good during the year under report. There was an increase of **49'47** per cent, in the aggregate value of imports and exports from **2,637 lakhs** in **1336 F.** to **3,941 lakhs** in **1337 F.** Imports increased from **1,388 lakhs** to **1,853 lakhs** or **33'44** per cent, and exports from **1,248 lakhs** to **2,088 lakhs** or **67'32** per cent. As in normal conditions, there was a favourable balance of trade, exports exceeding imports by **234'9 lakhs**. The following statement shows the chief commodities of import and export and their value in thousands of rupees as compared with **1336 F.** :—

Commodities	IMPORTS		Commodities	EXPORTS	
	1886 F.	1887 F.		1886 F.	1887 F.
Piece-goods	2,45,57	2,94,25	Cotton raw	5,25,71	9,64,42
Haberdashery	1,28,75	1,04,87	Grains	2,14,43	1,77,70
Yarn ..	92,85	89,64	Castor-seed ..	75,62	1,68,40
Gold	53,09	84,29	Ground-nut	65,98	2,17,06
Salt ..	53,55	64,69	Til and Ramtil	56,16	75,48
Sugar ..	52,48	54,96	Cotton-seed	45,89	1,29,56
Silver ..	50,87	89,46	Hides ..	44,49	45,98
Fruits ..	46,79	56,50	Linseed	35,22	56,58
Kerosine oil	41,49	39,64	Animals	33,83	47,50
Jaggery ..	38,92	45,57	Dry chillies	20,42	16,55
Animals	32,95	38,07	Oils	18,97	30,97
Iron	27,13	31,87	Oil-cakes	12,59	12,82
Betelnut	19,85	21,90	Tarwar bark	10,70	9,16
Silk ..	18,38	22,42	Stones	8,45	7,77
Gunnies ..	17,26	35,84	Timber ..	6,02	10,71
Motor-cars with accessories ..	15,73	21,76	Karad ..	5,58	7,03
Glassware ..	14,26	15,01	Fowl	4,19	3,84
Utensils ..	14,26	19,78	Piece-goods	3,00	2,21
Matches ..	12,92	15,91	Hemp	1,80	3,45
Iron-sheets ..	12,13	22,92	Wool ..	1,66	1,16
Oil manstores ..	11,09	10,20	Coriander	1,56	2,89
Oils ..	11,07	12,95	Fruits ..	1,41	2,52
Dyes ..	10,30	12,00	Bamboos	1,37	1,01
Medicines ..	9,76	12,11	Mustard-seed ..)	1,30	76
Hides ..	9,55	14,27	Tobacco	1,28	1,55
Petrol ..	8,52	11,11	Turmeric ..	1,27	1,88
Timber ..	8,06	9,59	Horns	1,02	62
Paper ..	6,30	8,47	Bones	90	88
Kalabatu ..	5,88	6,55	Amailas bark ..	81	1,71
Tobacco	5,38	4,81	Gum ..	42	54
Ground-nut ..	5,11	1,39	Mowha-seed ..	35	20
Foreign liquor	4,49	6,85	Jaggery	26	1,26
Betel-leaves ..	4,41	3,14	Utensils	20	10
Til and Bunitil	2,52	80	Excise	25	1,62
Tarwar bark ..	2,05	3,33	Wooden articles	23	19
Cotton-seed ..	1,68	1,11	Other articles	29,37	24,02
Other articles ..	1,33,60	1,72,92			
Total ..	12,10,02	14,00,08	Total ..	12,32,68	20,27,82
Value of duty free articles including Mint; bullion..	1,78,98	4,53,86	Value of duty free articles	15,44	60,55
Grand total..	13,88,95	18,53,44	Grand total	12,48,12	20,88,37
Total aggregate trade for 1336 F.—total of columns 2 & 5	26,37,07		Total aggregate trade for 1337 F. total of columns 3 & 6	39,41,81	

It will be seen that a very large proportion of imports, nearly 80 per cent, consists of manufactured goods and practically the whole of the exports nearly 98 per cent, consists of raw materials including food-stuffs. The chief increases in imports were in piece-goods (48 lakhs) gold (29) gunnies (18) salt (11) corrugated iron sheets (10) fruits (9) jaggery (6) animals (5) while haberdashery and silver showed a considerable decrease of 24 and 10 lakhs respectively. Exports showed an increase under cotton (438 lakhs) ground-nut (156) castor (87) cotton-seed (83) linseed (21) sesamum (19) animals (14) oils (12) dry chillies (3) while grain and tarwar bark showed a decrease of 86 and 1 lakh respectively.

176. 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 1836 F. and 1887 F.

Commodities	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1836 F.	1387 F.	1336 F.	1337 F.
Goods manufactured	10,798	11,888	126	..
Grain	45,827	85,161	87,082	60,764
Salt	58,801	61,969	..	..
Sugar and Jaggery	25,061	26,596	16	5
Hardware ..	18,700	24,450	992	1,279
Cotton raw	8	..	58,591	74,169
Oil-seed	57	..	75,159	1,26,117
Cotton-seed	74	..	58,148	89,107
Timber	8,468	4,718	11,058	18,788
Kerosine oil	18,878	21,081	8	..
Coal and coke	5,668	4,422	3,98,097	4,00,061
Miscellaneous	14,828	8,198	62,174	58,741
Total	1,95,154	1,98,478	7,41,486	8,19,081

SECTION V.

Industries and Commerce.

177. Mr. G. A. Mohammadi continued as Director of the Department of Commerce and Industries during 1337 F. Control.

178. The personnel of the department was improved during the year by the appointment of an industrial engineer and textile and dyeing experts. The post of Boiler Inspector was converted into that of Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, after the passing of the Factories Act.

179. The work of the Government Industrial Laboratory consisted as before of analysis and research, the training of Government establishments. students and apprentices and the giving of technical advice and assistance to local industries. 263 samples were submitted during the year for analysis by various departments especially by Water-works and Agriculture. Full advantage was not taken of the facilities offered by the laboratory to departments like Excise and Customs in the evaluation of samples for customs and excise purposes, the Municipality in the examination of water, milk and food-stuffs and the Forest Department whose minor produce such as gums, raisins, fibres, tanning materials, lac etc., form the raw material for many industries.

Research work was carried on in the laboratory in (1) the fatty acids of *stercular urens*, a forest product containing edible oil found in abundance (2) nitrogen fixation by *azatobacter* (3) inhibiting limits of alkalies for its growth and (4) a new method of nitrating dihydric phenols, and papers on these subjects were sent to the Indian Science Congress for 1929. The laboratory also submitted reports to Government on investigations made in connection with (1) lands under Mahbubnagar and Pocharam canals (2) reclaimed soils of Aler farm (3) constituents of tar from ground-nut shell, (4) the possibilities of salt manufacture in Raichur district and (5) on the tile factory in Hyderabad. Practical and demonstration tests on the preservation of both raw materials and finished products in bulk, could not be carried out as the pharmaceutical scheme under contemplation had not come into force. No students were engaged in post-graduate research during the year but practical training was given to four students—two in dyeing and bleaching of yarns, one in soap-making and one in making ink. Advice was given to the Hyderabad Tile and Brick Factory in regard to puddling, day drying and burning

of tiles, to a local firm of essential oil distillers, to *bidi* manufacturers regarding improved methods of flavouring tobacco and to local confectioners on preserving and canning of fruits. Dr. Norris of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore inspected the laboratory and made suggestions for improvement which were under consideration of Government.

The Government Weaving Factory continued to give practical training to students in weaving and knitting. The output of cloth and socks, etc., was much restricted owing to the serious outbreak of plague. Ten pit looms were erected in the Central Factory. One Lattice Dobby of 13 levers capable of weaving three different designs at a time purchased from the Bihar and Orissa Government was also introduced. The seven demonstration centres at Jalna, Warangal, Basmathnagar, Narayanpett and Devarkonda were able to introduce 260 slays and 177 dobbies among the weavers and sell them 514 slays and 1,292 dobbies. In the dyeing section piece and yarn dyeing, socks dyeing and yarn bleaching were done during the year, under the supervision of a dyeing expert who also taught in his tours practical dyeing of fast colours to weavers and country dyers. Mr. K. S. Kao the textile expert to the Government of Bihar and Orissa visited the factory at the invitation of Government and submitted a scheme for systematising demonstration work which was approved by Government. Government also sanctioned the establishment of a Cottage Industries Institute with which the present weaving factory would be amalgamated at an initial cost of 1^ lakhs and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 50,000 a year.

180 The Alcohol Factory remained under Government control, the question of its transfer to private enterprise being still undecided by the Committee appointed for the purpose. Machinery was erected for the Soap Factory intended to be worked departmentally. A scheme for installing a small plant for timber-seasoning operations in the Mint Workshop which has a carpentry section attached to it, was under consideration.

181 A sum of Rs. 30,000 was sanctioned during the year for helping the weavers of Pattan and the weaving industry there. Of a total of Rs. 85,667 advanced in former years as loans to 13 parties, only Rs. 33,426 were recovered to the end of 1337 F. No 'small' loans were granted during the year. Government however continued to subsidise larger industries. It purchased shares to the value of Rs. 30,000 in the Deccan Glass Works subject only to the condition that a Government Director was appointed to the Managing Board. The Shahabad Cement Company which had also received Government aid was so successful that it decided to duplicate its plant and applied for a further debenture loan of 10 lakhs. Permission was granted during the year to open a match factory at Mahbubabad, Warangal district which is expected to produce 200 gross per day. To encourage cottage industries, it was decided to start a sales depot under the direct management of the department to be worked in conjunction with the proposed Cottage Industries Institute.

182 There was an increase of 16 factories during the year making the total number 578. Of these, 5 were spinning and weaving mills, 226 cotton ginning and pressing factories, 61 combined mills for cotton ginning, rice and flour, and the rest mostly rice, flour, dal and pulse-crushing and oil-pressing mills. Some of these however employed less than 10 persons but were worked by power. The City of Hyderabad had 156 factories, the districts of Parbhani, Aurangabad, Nanded, Raichur and Gulburga had 77,70,50,46 and 44 factories respectively. The number of bales of cotton that were pressed in the Dominions during the year amounted to 495,327. 513 factories of which 314 had boilers were inspected, the rest being left out, as they were not worked by owners. Three fatal accidents were reported during the year, from Parbhani, Warangal and Bori, which were all due to the line shafting of ginning factories. The year was notable however for the passing of the Factories Act which had been under consideration since the report of the Factory Commission in 1331F.

SECTION VI.

Public Works Department.

188. Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung Bahadur continued as Chief Engineer and Secretary, Public Works Department **during** Control. 1337 F.

184. The Irrigation Branch and the General Branch of the P. W. D. were under the administrative control of one Chief Organisation. Engineer and Secretary upto 1331 F. In this year the two branches were placed under two Chief Engineers who were also Secretaries to Government. In 1332 F., the Irrigation Branch which was under one Superintending Engineer was divided into two Circles—the Eastern and the Western with head-quarters at Warangal and Medak respectively. In the same year, a Special Buildings and Roads Division was also created for the execution of such works of the General Branch as were considered desirable by Government to be placed under the direct control of Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung Bahadur. Three years later, the Irrigation Division at Nirmal and the Roads and Buildings Division at Asifabad which were organized and placed under a Development Commissioner were transferred to the P. W. D. and placed under the Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Branch, Eastern Circle. The bifurcation effected in 1881 F., not conducing to efficiency, the control of the two branches was again entrusted to one Chief Engineer and Secretary in Sharewar 1334 F. A process of amalgamation of the two branches then began, which was first carried out at Gulberga in 1335 F., and at Medak in 1336 F. Arrangements were made in 1337 F., for a similar amalgamation in Mahbubnagar and Raichur, so as to bring each of the combined divisions in the Western Circle under one executive control. The staff of the Architect's Circle was attached to the Office of the Chief Engineer and Secretary in 1335 F., and the Hyderabad Division, the Water-works Division and the Workshop were placed under his direct control. In 1336 F., as a tentative measure for two years, the Mint Workshop was ordered to be worked as the sole Government Workshop, the P.W.D. Workshop ceasing to function, and the State Mechanical Engineer working as a Liaison Officer between the P.W.D. and the Mint Workshop in addition to his own duties as Mechanical Engineer. The Famine Programme Survey Division under the control of the Irrigation Branch was disbanded in 1882 F. Tank-Restoration Survey Divisions were reconstituted in the same year for the two Circles. After the amalgamation of the P. W. D. the Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, General Branch was placed in charge of the Drainage Works as a Special Project in 1335 F.

A.—Irrigation.

185. The Irrigation Branch in addition to ordinary Irrigation Works Expenditure was in charge of Capital Works, Special Buildings and Roads Division, Famine Relief Works and Development Works. The total amount spent by this branch was Rs. 1,21,26,027 compared with Rs. 1,32,30,580 in the previous year.

186. The total expenditure under "ordinary irrigation" was Irrigation Ordinary **Rs. 31, 19, 880. Of this Rs. 20,34,957 were Spent On** rrga ion Ordinary. works, Rs. 10,68,510 on establishment and Rs. 16,413 on tools and plants. Out of the amount spent on works Rs. 7,35,696 were on original works and restoration. The works that were in progress estimated to cost more than a lakh of rupees were :—Anantham Project, Sircilla Taluk (Rs. 1,31,000), Boden Belial tank, Nizarriabad Division (Rs. 1,28,000) and Raichur Monvi Road (Rs. 2,62,000). Of the works completed during the year, there were 20 tanks costing more than Rs. 10,000 each, 8 inspection bungalows (2 in Raichur and one in Warangal Districts), 2 Sub-Divisional Officer's office and quarters in Karimnagar district and the Nizamabad Armour road in the Nizamabad district (Rs. 85,000).

187. **Capital works at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,66,86,586 were being carried out for extending irrigation in the Telingana districts. The expenditure incurred on them during the year was Rs. 65,64,294 which brought the total expnditure on them to**

the end of 1887 F. to Rs. 8,08,08,765. Below is given a brief description of the more important projects that were in progress.

The Nizamsagar Project, the largest productive work undertaken by the State at an estimated cost of 305 lakhs was started in Azur 1333 F. The project consists of forming a large reservoir on the Manjra by throwing a high masonry dam across that river about 55 miles above its junction with the Godavari and taking a canal from the reservoir along the right bank of the Manjra and the Godavari to irrigate a large tract of land between the canal and those two rivers. The main canal will be 72} miles long with 96 across drainage works, 62 sluices and 15 bridges. There is to be a tail channel of 24 miles which is really a distributary in continuation of the main channel. Besides the tail channel there will be other distributaries with branches of an aggregate length of 442 miles. The project when completed would not only afford protection against famine but also yield a handsome return which is likely to increase with every successive revision of settlement. The sum spent on it during the year was Rs. 59,91,094, which brought the total expenditure on the project to the end of 1887 F. to Rs. 2,88,10,363. The Wyara Project in the Warangal district was designed to store the available supply of water and to utilise it by means of channels along the two banks for irrigating a large area. The major portion of the work which was started in Dai 1332 F. was completed. The expenditure incurred on it was Rs. 3,71,497, and the total expenditure to the end of 1337 F. was Rs. 29,15,138, against an estimated cost of Rs. 31,50,000. The Palair Project in Warangal District was originally investigated by the Famine Survey Party and was intended to be included in the programme of Relief Works, but as the revenue return was very promising, it was commenced in 1332 F. as a productive work. The object was to utilise the greater portion of the available supply from the catchment area at the site of the proposed dam for the irrigation of lands on both banks of the river by means of two supply channels 3J miles long on the right, and 14½ miles on the left. The land commanded by both the channels will be 31,172 acres, of which 19,650 acres at present under dry cultivation will be converted to 'wet' land. The amount spent during the year on the project was Rs. 1,17,302, and the total expenditure to the end of 1337 F. was Rs. 24,95,641, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 24,15,000. The Fatehnahar project in Medak district taking off the left flank of the existing Manjra Anicut of the Mahbubnahr was designed to bring 5,400 acres under irrigation by excavating a main channel If miles long bifurcating into two branches 5¾ and 3¾ miles long, with necessary masonry works, distributaries, etc. The project will also supplement certain tanks depending on branch channels. The work started in Khurdad 1832 F. was practically completed by the end of 1335 F. Only a sum of Rs. 8,426 was spent during the year under report. The total outlay on the work to the end of 1337 F. was Rs. 5,30,564 against a revised estimate of Rs. 5,29,031. The Royanpalli project in the Medak district is a storage tank across the stream " Pushpal Yaru " near Royanpalli village formed by raising an earthen dam 2,840 feet long and 55½ high, above the deep bed of the stream, with a capacity of 257½ mc. ft. A channel 4⅓ miles long was excavated from its left flank. The project will bring 1,250 acres of land under irrigation and also serve as a source of water-supply for Medak. The work which was started at the close of 1331 F. was practically completed, only a small sum of Rs. 7,777 having been spent in 1337 F. The total expenditure to the end of that year was Rs. 2,91,152 against an estimate of Rs. 2,83,000. The Singaphoopalliam tank in the Warangal district is a terminal tank of a group of ten tanks above it, and is situated close to Singabhoopallam village in the Yellandu taluk. The repair of the tank which was in a breached condition was begun as a Famine Relief work in 1828 F. and an expenditure of Rs. 67,573 was incurred thereon. It was taken up as a P. W. D. work in 1331 F. with a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 2,28,740. Rs. 48,225 were spent on it during the year under report, the total expenditure incurred on it till the end of that year being Rs. 2,88,136.

188. The expenditure on Special Buildings and Roads in 1887 F. was Rs. 8,09,587, of which Rs. 5'73 lakhs were on the Special Buildings and Roads Delhi Palace. The total amount expended on the latter to the end of 1887 was 19-67 lakhs out of a sanctioned estimate

of 29'15 lakhs. Other important works that were in progress during the year were :—the construction of a marble platform round the royal graves at Mecca Masjid, of the State Library on the banks of the Musi River, of a Sadar Shafa Khana (Chief Unani Hospital) at Chax Minar, and additions and alterations to the Mahbubia Grand Stand at Fateh Maidan.

189. The Development Department was created for opening out the Adilabad district and extending its area of cultivation.
Development Works. The department comprised two divisions Asifabad and Nirmal. Its total expenditure in 1337 F. was Rs. 14,33,203 compared with Rs. 17,11,459 in 1336 F. Rs. 2,22,580 were spent on establishment, 2,31,670 on buildings, 8,92,749 on communications, Rs. 79,709 on tanks and lands and Rs. 6,495 on tools and plant. The percentages of establishment to outlay on works was 18·4 compared with 11'9 in the preceding year. The works completed during the year costing more than a lakh of rupees were a bridge across the Gundi (Rs. 1,97,829), across the Bhysa (Rs. 1,38,340), and metalling of Nagpur road (Rs. 1,49,842). 158 major works estimated to cost Rs. 64,75,529 were in progress on which a sum of Rs. 10,29,820 was spent during the year, bringing the total amount spent to the end of 1837 F. to Rs. 45,75,344. The more important of these works costing more than a lakh of rupees were the Jangaon Bridge, Asifabad-Mancherial road, Mancherial-Chinnor road, Basar-Mancherial road, Itchoda-Adilabad road and the staff quarters at Asifabad.

190. Relief works were mostly confined to the Raichur district which was frequently visited by famine. The works in progress were the Manvi-Sindhnoor road, Taverigira-Kustagi road, Mudgal-Belhal road, Boyed-Merchad Bithadur road and the Boyed-Merched project at a total estimated cost of Rs. 14,14,795. Rs. 1,69,069 were spent on them during the year under report bringing the total expenditure to the end of 1337 F. to Rs. 4,73,721.
Famine Relief works.

191. The Tank Restoration Survey Party was intended to examine carefully the series of smaller tanks in the Telingana region situated at higher levels than the large and terminal tanks and have them thoroughly repaired to prevent causing any damage to the tanks below by their surplus water during heavy rains. The party surveyed during the year 268 tanks and prepared estimates amounting to Rs. 9,46,123. Of these 100 tanks were surveyed in Warangal, 68 in Karimnagar, 3 in Nalgonda and 97 in Medak districts.
Field operations and survey

B. *General Branch.*

192. The expenditure on buildings and communications under the General Branch (excluding special buildings and roads already dealt with under Irrigation Branch) was Rs. 68,21,025 against Rs. 70,51,721 in 1336 F. Rs. 37,00,132 were spent on communications, Rs. 20,85,059 on buildings, Rs. 8,96,527 on establishment, Rs. 1,56,852 on tools and plant and Rs. 32,455 on preliminary surveys. The percentage of establishment charges to the total outlay on works was 15*06 compared with 14'4 in 1336 F.
Expenditure.

193 Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 20,35,079 incurred on buildings in 1887 F. Rs. 15,27,492 were spent on original works and Rs. 5,07,587 on repairs and maintenance. 185 buildings, 87 of them costing over Rs. 25,000 were under construction far different departments. 59 of these buildings were completed before the end of the year, the more important being the new sub-jail at Bir, and the Civil Dispensary at Nizamabad costing Rs. 1,08,235 and Rs. 1,00,200 respectively. The chief buildings in progress were the First Lancers Military buildings, European officers quarters, and the Osmania Central Technical Institute in the City, Agricultural farm buildings at Himayath Sagar and the Munsiff and Sessions Court in Aurangabad.
Buildings.

194 Rs. 87,00,182 were spent on roads during the year—Rs. 24,47,281 on construction, Rs. 12,28,888 on maintenance and Rs. 24,518 on repairs. Altogether 72 roads of varying length and cost were in progress. 11 of these costing more than a lakh of rupees each were completed during the year. 309 miles of new roads were opened for traffic making the total length of roads maintained by the Public Works Department at the end of 1887 F. 3,260 miles. The major bridges that were in progress during the year were the Godavari Bridge at Nanded (Rs. 8,85,000), the Bhima Bridge at Yadgir (Rs. 5,75,000) and the Muniyeru Bridge and Khammam Suriapet Road (Rs. 3,00,000).

195 The Hussain Sagar tank was abandoned for water-supply purposes except for the washing of drains and the working of *Bhatties* at Narayanguda Distillery. The Mir Alam Tank was restored to the estate of Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur. No compensation was paid to the estate for the use of water, as that tank was replenished from Himayat Sagar and kept up to its maximum level to admit extensive cultivation under it. Thus the Osman Sagar was the principal source of water-supply for the city. 577 private pipe connections were laid during the year, of which only 10 were metered. The total number of pipe connections to the end of the year was 8,532, 178 of which were metered. The total expenditure on water-works for the year was Rs. 2,50,936, of which Rs. 1,95,974 were spent on works and Rs. 54,962 on establishment. The revenue realized was Rs. 2,41,294 compared with Rs. 2,42,282 in 1336 F. The annual maintenance grant for Aurangabad water-works which supply water mainly to the Cantonment was Rs. 1,912, towards which the British authorities contributed B.G. Rs. 1,050.

196 The total expenditure thus incurred by the Public Works Department was Rs. 1,91,97,988 in 1337 F. as compared with Rs. 2,05,12,040 in 1336 F. Rs. 1,21,26,027 were spent by the Irrigation Branch and Rs. 70,71,961 by the General Branch. The classification of expenditure according to works was as follows :—

	Rs.
Irrigation ordinary (including Irrigation buildings). ..	30,08,980
Irrigation capital works ..	65,64,294
Roads and Buildings ..	93,73,778
Hyderabad City Water-works ..	2,50,986
Total ..	1,91,97,988

SECTION VII.

The Hyderabad City Drainage.

197 Nawab Karamat Jung Bahadur, B.A., F.C.H., M.I.E., continued as Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government for drainage works during 1337 F. and Mr. M. A. Zaman remained in charge as Superintending Engineer.

198 Out of Rs. 90 lakhs sanctioned for the whole project, an initial grant of 30 lakhs was distributed over a period of 8 years ending 1337 F. and the following works were sanctioned for the first triennium:—North and South Interceptors, Syphon across the Musi river, Purification Plant and Sewage Farm, the outfall sewer and Districts Nos. 4 and 11. The first year (1885) was mostly spent on revision of estimates and fitting up of the workshop for the manufacture of ferro-concrete pipes and cement bricks. **Much progress was made in the execution of works in 1336 F., but during the year under report work was greatly retarded in the first half owing to the severe epidemic of plague. It was however quite satisfactory in the second half.** Some lands needed

for the department were acquired and others notified for acquisition. Cement to the value of 1 '61 lakhs was supplied by the Shahabad Cement Co. and steel and iron articles of the value of Rs. 80,826 manufactured locally were supplied by the Mint Workshop. The Drainage Workshop near Purnanapul issued 14,315 special sewer blocks, 22,72,500 bricks and 3,497 reinforced concrete pipes, four feet long. Of the works sanctioned for the first triennium, the syphon across the Musi river below the Chaderghat bridge was practically completed during the year. Pipes to the length of 8,294 feet were laid in the North Intercepting sewer and of 8,685 feet in the South Intercepting sewer, leaving 3,491 feet and 3,105 feet respectively to be completed in 1338 F. The length of outfall sewer completed during the year was 9,409 feet which left 1,134 feet for construction next year. Excavations were in progress for the purification plant for disposal works. A revised estimate for the sewage farm including the construction of an effluent channel was submitted for sanction. Stoneware pipes of a total length of 9,247 feet were laid in the drains in District No. 11.

199 The total expenditure incurred by the department during the year was Rs. 12,04,635, out of which Rs. 10,84,935 were spent on works including stock and material, Rs. 48,485 on tools and plant, and Rs. 71,215 on establishment. The expenditure on establishment is well within the 10 per cent, allotment. The total expenditure during the first triennium (1335-7) was Rs. 25,65,747. The estimates amounting to Rs. 52,67,282 were revised and brought down to Rs. 34,54,788.

SECTION VIII.

Development Department.

200 Lt.-Col. Chenevix Trench, O.B.E., C.I.E., was in charge till 22nd Ardibehisht 1337 F. when he proceeded home on furlough and Mr. T. J. Tasker, O.B.E., I.C.S., officiated till the end of the year.

201 The department was started in 1331 F. for developing the resources of the State by opening up remote and backward districts like Adilabad by roads and railways and encouraging immigration into these parts by liberal grants of land for large holdings. A Development Board was constituted in 1332 F. which formulated a definite policy of colonisation and drew up a programme of communications and works. Nearly nine lakhs of acres of land were made over by the Revenue and Forest departments and the *Shikargah*. Detailed lists of survey numbers were then prepared showing the situation of each plot, its distance from the nearest railway station, whether it was fit or unfit for cultivation and whether it had any source of irrigation. Applications were received from ryots in British India and the Dominions and provisional grants of land were made. Small plots of land unsuited for colonisation were made over to applicants on *patta* for cultivation.

By firman of His Exalted Highness two Commissions were instituted in 1334 to investigate the grants of land under the colonization scheme, and on their report orders were passed in 1336 F. confirming some major grants and withholding the confirmation of the rest till the Executive Council expressed its opinion. Orders were also passed for the abolition of the department afterwards.

202 During the year under report, therefore, no capital expenditure was incurred. Out of a budget grant of **only** Rs. 89,488, Rs. 35,298 were spent on salaries, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,190. The total expenditure incurred by the **department** since its establishment in 1331 F. was Rs. 75,55,955, of **which 42,60,189** were spent **on communications, 11,64,489 on buildings and 8,71,488 of tanks and canals.** **The total sum deposited by the applicants for lands under the scheme of colonization since 1881 F., was Rs, 11,18,696, of which deposits**

amounting to Rs. 8,43,777 were withdrawn, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,69,91fr at the end of 1887 F. The total of small plots of land unsuited for colonization which were decided to be made over to applicants for cultivation during the, year was 9,469 acres.

SECTION IX.

City Improvement Board.

203 Nawab Sir Nizam Jung Bahadur continued to work as Honorary Secretary of the Board for the year under report. Control. Mr. Abdus Samad officiated as Superintending Engineer of the Board till 4th Bahman when he was relieved by Mr. Meher Ali Fazil who worked as Superintending Engineer for the rest of the year.

204 The Board was constituted in 1913 for the sole purpose of improving the general appearance and sanitary condition of the City. Schemes were prepared for improving the Musi river banks devastated by the floods of 1908, the widening of roads, the opening up of congested areas, the construction of drains and the erection of working class dwellings and a total expenditure of Rs. 98'47 lakhs was incurred on them till the end of 1336 F. Origin.

205 The main works that were in progress during the year were the widening of Pathergatti Road, improvement of the Mogalpura slum in the city area, the construction of the main omnibus road from Afzalgunj to Secunderabad, and the erection of working class dwellings. A number of small works was also carried out and some minor details in some of the old schemes which had been completed. Work done.

206 The annual grant was Rs. 6 lakhs, the savings of the previous year were Rs. 4,64,395, the balance available from the loan of 10 lakhs for the Pathergatti scheme was Rs. 77,495, and the receipts realised from the sale of buildings and building material and the rent of workmen's quarters was Rs. 1,40,550. The total amount thus available was Rs. 12,82,440. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 12,36,414. Out of this Rs. 3,09,618 were spent on works, Rs. 7,33,792 were paid as compensation and Rs. 1,93,000 spent on establishment. An expenditure of Rs. 23,584 was incurred in carrying out some necessary improvement in the Public Gardens. Finance.

The activities of the Board will be greatly increased by the enhanced grants of Rs. 20 lakhs per annum, of which 8 lakhs will be spent annually on the Pathergatti scheme, and the main omnibus road from Afzalgunj to Secunderabad.

SECTION X.

Telephone Department.

207 Mr. Bala Pershad, ph.B., A.M., I.E.E., continued as Superintendent of the Telephone Department during 1337 Fasli. Control.

208 Seventy-eight exchange and 12 extension lines were added and 27 exchange and 11 extension lines were disconnected, resulting in a net increase for the year of 1 extension and 51 exchange lines. The total number of exchange and extension lines at the end of 1337 F., was 590 and 169 respectively. In addition, there were as before, one call office, one service line and 24 private lines. Central battery telephones not being substituted for the magneto instruments at the King Koti and certain other royal palaces, the exchange at Narayanguda continued to be maintained in addition to the Central Battery of Gowliguda. City lines.

209 No new installation in the districts was sanctioned by Government during the year under report but installation of three trunk lines—from Hyderabad to **Bidar**, **Nander to Umri and Narayanpet** to Raichur and the survey and investigation of the prospects of a trunk line from **Jalna to Sailu** were under consideration, DUtrict lines.

210 The total outlay on the re-construction scheme till the end of the year was Rs. 9,71,127 out of a sum of 10 lakhs sanctioned by Government. The income and expenditure of the Hyderabad section both increased during the year, the former from Rs. 1,25,185 to Rs. 1,37,205 and the latter from Rs. 1,47,498 to Rs. 1,59,024. There was thus a deficit of Rs. 21,819 as compared with Rs. 22,308 in the preceding year. The amount outstanding in respect of fees, etc., remained the same as in 1336 F., *i.e.*, Rs. 1,541. On the district telephones of Raichur, Aurangabad, Jalna and Warangal, there was an increase of capital outlay during the year from Rs. 3,96,129 to Rs. 4,46,104, but their working showed a deficit of Rs. 23,114 the income being Rs. 60,606 and the expenditure Rs. 83,720. The productivity or otherwise of an undertaking like this is determined generally on the result of its working for a period of 10 years. Nothing can be said therefore as to whether district installations would yield the anticipated return before another five to seven years are allowed to pass.

SECTION XI

Railways.

211 Sir Akbar Hydari continued to be official Director of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways and Mr. Lloyd Jones, C.I.E., Agent and Chief Engineer. The London Board in congratulating the Director on his knighthood acknowledged at their general meeting of share-holders that their continued good relations with His Exalted Highness's Government were largely due to Sir Akbar Hydari's good offices.

212 There was an increase in the total open mileage during the year under report from 993*14 miles to 1,032 miles. The Kazipet-Bellarshah Railway was opened as far as Asifabad Road, and the Secunderabad-Kurnool line from Alampur Road to the British frontier. The British section from the frontier to Kurnool was also opened during the year and the N. G. S. Railway obtained a transfer of its working from the M. & S. M. Railway.

213 The section from Asifabad to Bellarshah on the Kazipet-Bellarshah Railway was nearing completion at the end of the year. Considerable progress was made in the construction of the Parbhani-Pnrli line. A new line of 56'31 miles from Vikarabad to Bidar (which will tap the fertile Manjira valley) was sanctioned at a cost of nearly 31 lakhs. The amounts spent on the above lines till the end of the year were 191-30, 4'68 and -83 lakhs respectively.

214 The survey report of the Bhongir-Nalgonda Railway was under preparation, but no new survey was sanctioned during the year.

215 £ 12,300 worth of 4 per cent. Third Charge Debentures were redeemed and cancelled. The holdings of Government in the several Railway Securities at the end of the year stood as under :—

	£
5 per cent. Broad Gauge Stock	4,55,830
4 per cent. B. G. Guaranteed Debentures ..	88,500
4 per cent. B. G. Unguaranteed Debentures..	10,15,000
3½ per cent. Metre Gauge Debentures ..	8,41,200

Total.. 24,00,530

216 The total gross earnings of the railways increased from B.G. Rs. 1,85,87,435 to B.G. Rs. 2,04,09,688, and the net earnings from Rs. 1,09,69,978 to Rs. 1,25,17,276 in 1887 F. The percentage of the total net earnings to the capital outlay was 9"29 as compared with 8'28 in the previous year. All the lines with the exception of the Secunderabad-Kurnool and the Korapalli-Kothagudiani railways showed an increase in their net earnings. The following table gives the comparative figures for 1886 F. and 1887 F. :—

Railways	LENGTH		CAPITAL—OUTLAY		GROSS EARNINGS		NET EARNINGS		PERCENTAGE OF NET EARNING TO (CAPITAL) OUTLAY	
	1886 F.	1887 F.	1886 F.	1887 F.	1886 F.	1887 F.	1886 F.	1887 F.	1886 F.	1887 F.
<i>atom gauge.</i>										
Wadi—Bezwada	338·23	338·23	5,99,94,206	6,01,09,278	1,00,05,099	1,05,55,428	65,12,588	69,54,221	10·86	11·56
Karipett—Bellarshah ..	57·78	93·25	1,75,37,242	1,91,30,027	2,47,522	4,27,024	1,14,452	1,38,809	·65	·69
Kaapett—Kothagudiam	24·52	24·52	15,02,011	15,07,857	33,079	35,288	16,082	5,298	1·07	·85
<i>Metre Gauge.</i>										
Hyderabad—Godavari Valley	385·65	385·65	3,72,52,118	3,74,06,462	71,71,798	82,12,492	39,96,478	50,68,368	10·78	18·55
Puma—Hingoli	50·31	50·31	30,85,475	32,01,697	2,15,041	2,77,316	67,578	1,30,086	2·19	4·06
Secunderabad—Kurnool	145·04	147·99	1,30,88,876	1,32,66,237	9,14,896	9,02,090	2,62,900	2,20,544	2·00	1·66

217. The Railway refunded in full to Government the amount of guaranteed interest on the last issue of £ 88,000 worth of 4 per cent. B.G. First Debentures which expired on the **31st** January 1928. Government also received a sum of B.G. Rs. 31,81,914 by way of net and surplus earnings. The Company declared a dividend of 16 per cent, on their share capital of 2 million sterling. The **sum** owed by the Railway Company on the Broad Gauge Contingent Liability Account including interest at 5 per cent, per annum stood at £ 10,58,386. **The** Hyderabad Godavari Valley Railway had no outstandings on this account.

218. Five and six per cent. Old Railway Shares on which Government was paying interest stood at the face value of **Old Railway Shares.** O.S. Rs. 20,57,375 and Rs. 13,59,092-12-0 respectively.

SECTION XII.

Postal Department.

219. Nawab Sirdar Nawaz Jung Bahadur continued to work as Post-Master-General.
Control.

220. During the year under report 78 new post offices and 25 letter boxes were opened and 5 unremunerative post offices were closed. There were altogether 767 post offices and 647 letter boxes or one post office for every 108 square miles or 16,260 persons in the State.

221. The number of post offices authorized to open savings banks increased from 317 to 319. 6,225 new accounts were opened and 1,952 old accounts were closed leaving the total number of accounts at 23,925 compared with 19,652 at the end of 1336 F. The amount to the credit of the depositors increased from Rs. 20,86,567 at the end of 1336 F. to Rs. 25,52,246 at the end of 1337 F. Rs. 29,75,048 having been deposited and Rs. 25,09,369 having been withdrawn during the year. Thus there was one savings bank for 39,096 persons, and one depositor for every 522 persons, and the average deposit per head was Rs. 106*06 which was not very discouraging considering that the postal savings banks were started only in Isfandar 1332.

222. The money order system was also extended to the 78 new post offices so that every post office in the State did money order business as well. 4,02,382 money orders of the value of Rs. 85,09,913 were issued as against 3,92,582 money orders of the value of Rs. 82,85,703 in the preceding year and the commission realised was Rs. 1,10,612. The number of V.-P. articles dealt with by post offices **also** increased from 82,088 to 1,04,670 and the commission realised from Rs. 15,076 in 1336 F. to Rs. 20,842 in 1337 F. The number of post offices doing insurance business was 296—an increase of only 2 over last year—and the number of insured letters and parcels increased from 18,436 to 19,870.

223. The total number of articles issued and delivered also increased, the former from 288'47 lakhs to 342'48 lakhs and the latter from 297'31 to 301'97 lakhs. Of the articles delivered, 45'94 lakhs were received from outside the Dominions compared with 37 '15 lakhs in the previous year. Of the articles issued 29,82,992 were for countries outside the State and bore British stamps only. There was a slight increase (from 106,947 to 110,453) in the number of articles received in the **Dead Letter** Office, but 80 per cent. of them were subsequently delivered to **the** addressees.

224. More quinine was sold during the year, the sum realised being Rs. 7,600 compared with Rs. 5,869 in 1886 F.
Sale of quinine.

225. The total receipts for the year rose from Rs. **8,31,237** to Rs. 8,72,602, of which more than a fourth (Rs. 2,88,657) was due to the sale of service stamps. Receipts and expenditure. The expenditure increased from Rs. 9,28,665 in 1886 F. to Rs. 9,79,952. The loss on the department therefore was Rs. 1,07,850 compared with Rs. 97,428 in 1886 F. It must be observed however that State service stamps were not affixed to foreign correspondence and the interest on the savings bank accounts was not credited to the department.

SECTION XIII.

Mines and Quarries.

226. Mr. Khurshid Mirza, B.S.C., C.E., M.I.M.E., continued as Director of the department. Control.

227. In addition to the two coal mines at Singareni and Sashti-Paoni, a new one was opened during the year at Belampalli near Tandur in the Asifabad District. The total output of coal from these mines was 7,34,766 tons, or 27,553 tons more than last year. There was an increase therefore in the royalties received, from Rs. 81,333 to Rs. 87,601 in 1337 F. The outturn of stone from the twenty-three quarries in the State was also greater than last year, being 42,88,527 sq. ft. compared with 40,32,310 in 1336 F., which resulted in a corresponding increase, in quarrying fees and royalty from Rs. 33,763 to Rs. 34,113. The Shahabad Cement Company produced 43,481 tons from July 1927 to the end of June 1928 which brought a royalty of Rs. **32,611**. The collection of garnets was again undertaken in the Khamammat Taluk. The total yield was 15,250 lbs. giving a royalty of Rs. 454. The Hyderabad Deccan Company paid as usual a dead rent of Rs. 6,212 for the areas not worked under the Raichur Doab Gold Field lease. The total income for the year, from rents and royalties thus amounted to Rs. 1,60,001. Output.

228. Twenty-three accidents occurred at the Singareni Collieries in which twelve persons were killed and 11 injured. At the Sashti-Paoni Coal Mines, there was only one serious accident. Accidents.

229. Six mining leases (three for coal and three for iron) were issued during the year to the Hon'ble Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., C.B.E., of Bombay for a period of thirty years. Leases.

230. The cost of the department was Rs. 58,175 as compared with Rs. 49,350 in 1336 F. Cost.

SECTION XIV.

Civil Veterinary Department.

231. Nawab Rais Jung Bahadur continued as Director of the Civil Veterinary Department in 1337 F.

The department was as usual engaged in the prevention and cure of horse and cattle disease and in horse and cattle breeding. Its work however suffered owing to the inadequacy of staff which could not be maintained up to its sanctioned strength—the posts of 1 Deputy Superintendent, 3 Veterinary Inspectors and 42 Veterinary Assistants being still unfilled.

232. The number of cattle deaths decreased from 4,211 in 1336 F. to 1,365, due to the relatively small number of outbreaks reported. Rinderpest accounted for 510, hemorrhagic septicemia for 355 and black quarter for 366. The districts of Karimnagar and Adilabad were free from these diseases, while in others, the mortality varied between 242 in Warangal and 20 in Hyderabad. Preventive inoculations were carried out against rabies and rinderpest in Nalgonda, black

quarter in Mahbubnagar, anthras and rinderpest in Warangal, tetanus in Hingoli, and hamorrhagic septicemia in Hyderabad. The total number of such inoculations was considerably less than in the previous year, being 3,087 against 6,976.

74 Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries (18 stationary and 61 itinerant) existed in the Dominions as against 80 in the preceding year but the number of animals treated increased from 1,69,764 to 1,72,110. Of these, 82,122 were treated by the Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors on tour, and the rest in Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries. Improvements were made in the Hyderabad Veterinary Hospital by the construction of horse, cattle and dog wards, tetanus boxes and an operation theatre. Altogether 1,064 castrations were performed as compared with 715 in the preceding year. The use of Burdizzo castrators was encouraged and steps were taken to make this method nopular. The total number of in-patients treated rose from 669 to 965 of which 929 were discharged as cured, leaving only 36 at the end of the year.

283. 56 stallions were at work in the districts at the end of 1886 F. 4 were added during the year, 2 destroyed and one sold, leaving the total number 57 at the close of 1837 F. 1,07'9 mares were covered compared with 979 in the previous year. Sanction was given during the year for the purchase of new stallions of good blood and pedigree. The number of bulls at work during the year was 49 compared with 52 at the end of 1336 F. as only ten new bulls were added while three were sold and ten were castrated.

234. 12 shows and fairs were held at different places in the Dominions compared with 10 in the previous year, the total number of animals exhibited being 12,054 cattle and 1)43 horses. Silver bangles weighing 2,125 tolas and Rs. 622 in cash were given away as prizes.

235. The department continued to maintain fodder farms at Hingoli and Mominabad and a stud farm at Hingoli. The yield of fodder from the farms was much less than in the previous year, being 8,59,215 lbs. of hay and 1,54,180 Tbs. of *kadbi* compared with 11,22,276 lbs. of hay and 12,26,200 lbs. of *Kadbi* in 1836 F. This was due to untimely rains and the dearth of labour which seriously affected fodder operations. The Hingoli Stud Farm had 74 horses and 75 cattle at the end of the year as against 64 and 82 respectively in 1386 F. During the year 18 full time foals were born. Contagious diseases prevailed amongst the live stock at the stud, resulting in a mortality of 11.

236. One scholarship was granted during the year for veterinary training, which made the number of State scholars under training at the Punjab Veterinary College, three. One Veterinary Inspector deputed for training at the Imperial Institute of Dairy Farming and Animal Husbandry, Bangalore obtained the Indian Dairy Diploma. He was given a further extension till the end of October 1928 on the advice of the Imperial Dairy Expert to enable him to gam practical experience at the Institute and other Dairy and Agricultural Farms in British India. Another Veterinary Inspector deputed to undergo 6 months training at the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research at Muktesar returned to his duties after completing the course.

287. The Director attended the Imperial Horse Show at Delhi, and Mr. Badami the Deputy Superintendent, Northern *at Bombay* and Circle amended the All India Veterinary Conference at Bombay and the Horse Show at Malagaon during the year. A reserve of one lakh has been allowed during the next departmental contract for the expansion of the department and the opening of new dispensaries.

288. The total cost of 'the Veterinary Department in 1337 F. was Rs. 8,05,444 against Rs. 3,07,767 in the previous year.

CHAPTER V.

Public Health.

SECTION I.

Sanitation.

239. Major Khaja Moinuddin, M.n., continued to officiate as Director of the Medical and Sanitation Department till the 3rd Khurdad when he went on special leave and Major Muhammad Ashraff, M.B., ch.B., the First Assistant acted for him till the end of the year.

240. The record of births and deaths and the causes of death, among the general population is still very far from complete and accurate. The figures are collected for the most part through the village police and municipal staff in the city who are required to report the simple fact of birth or death and the supposed cause in the latter event. As regards the record of actual occurrences, the error of defect is still considerable, while the statement of the cause of death is even more doubtful as the vast majority die without qualified medical attendance and reliance has to be placed on the crude impressions of people who classify most fatal illnesses, marked by a rise of temperature as 'fevers.' As regards birth and death rates, there is a further source of error in the uncertainty as to the actual population except in the years when the census is taken. The figures given below are therefore only approximately correct. A new scheme of registration of vital statistics is under consideration.

As compared with the year 1336 F. there was a decrease in the total number of births (from 1,35,392 to 1,25,405) as well as in the number of deaths (from 1,26,630 to 1,26,187), but deaths exceeded births by 782. The birth and death rates were very low compared with British India, due obviously to defective registration. The birth-rate was 10'14 per thousand of the population and the death-rate 10'20, the corresponding figures for 1336 being 10'95 and 10'22 respectively. The highest birth-rate was 15'53 in Aurangabad and the lowest 6'00 in Bidar. The death-rate as usual was higher in towns than in rural areas. The highest was in Hyderabad City—46'84 per thousand compared with 28'15 in 1336 and the lowest was again noticed in Karimnagar district being 6'51 against 5'77 in 1336 F.

The several causes of death and the mortality from each as compared with the previous year were as follows :—

	1336 F.	1337 F.
Fevers	80,097	85,237
Cholera	7,516	4,757
Small-pox	725	714
Plague	5,907	9,219
Dysentery and diarrhoea	3,012	2,424
Respiratory diseases	432	377
Injuries	2,484	3,023
All other causes ..	26,457	20,436
Total	1,26,680	1,26,187

Of the chief causes of mortality, fevers as usual accounted for **more than** two-thirds giving a ratio of 6'88 per thousand of the **population**, **Hyderabad City and suburbs** showed the highest death-rate 11 '86 **and** Bidar

the lowest 4'28. Cholera was prevalent all over the Dominions except Hyderabad City, but in a less virulent form than last year. The highest mortality was in Nalgonda district (1,515) and the lowest in Nizamabad (17). The mortality from small-pox was relatively much less, some districts like Parbhani and Osmanabad being quite immune. Karimnagar showed the highest with (160), Adilabad (92), Nalgonda (75), Mahbubnagar (65) and Warangal (64) were also badly affected. Plague raged again in an epidemic form in the cold weather all over the Dominions with the exception of the districts of Adilabad and Bir. Hyderabad City headed the list with 5,473 deaths, Gulburga came next with 1,111 deaths and then in serial order Bidar (594), Secunderabad (582), Aurungaibad (351), Raichur (248), Osmanabad (222), Mahbubnagar (172), Atraf-i-Balda (155), Residency (105), Medak (107), Nanded (67), Warangal, Nalgonda, Nizamabad and Parbhani, each not exceeding 10.

241. Vaccination against small-pox was continued by a staff of 130 vaccinators whose work was inspected by Sanitary Preventive measures. Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors of vaccination. 1,43,999 vaccinations were performed as against 1,40,279 in 1336 F. 1,42,775 of them were primary vaccinations, 88.12 per cent, of which were successful. The largest amount of work was done by the Raichur district staff, viz, 13,815 vaccinations with 10 vaccinators. Karimnagar, Bir, Mahbubnagar and Nalgonda also showed gratifying results. The old method of manufacture of lymph at the vaccine depot was discarded and an up-to-date scientific process was introduced. 1,94,798 doses were manufactured during the year which, added to existing stock made a total of 2,09,323 doses, of which 1,88,608 were issued. The cost per dose of lymph prepared at the depot was 6 pies compared with 1 anna 5 pies in 1336 F. The total cost of vaccination financed in the districts by local funds and in the City by Government was Rs. 50,606-11-3 compared with Rs. 55,343-1-0 in 1336 F. The Educational Department was asked to make arrangements for the medical inspection of students. But the said department dropped the question as no funds were available. Necessary preventive measures such as early notification, inoculation and segregation were adopted on the outbreak of plague to check the rapid spread of the epidemic. 53,115 inoculations were performed as against 19,575 in 1336 F. which was a clear indication that the method was gaining popularity. Besides the Isolation Hospital, five temporary hospitals were opened at the Baradari, Malakpet, Dabilpura, Chaderghat and Gowlegooda. A scheme for the eradication of plague from the City and its suburbs and also another for the combating of malaria were under consideration. Special attention was paid and rational steps taken by the Sanitary Officers aided by local officials at the important festivals (Urus and Jatras) in the Dominions. 15 travelling dispensaries were maintained which served the double purpose of carrying surgical and medical assistance to villages, and overcoming the prejudice against inoculation and vaccination and popularising the use of quinine and other useful medicines. They visited 1,001 villages and treated 16,101 cases as against 13,899 reported last year. The progress of large schemes of drainage, watersupply, city improvement and the opening up of congested areas, all calculated to improve the health of the population and the sanitary condition of urban centres, have been referred to in the relative sections. The expenditure of the Sanitation Department during the year was Rs. 1,52,214-13-7 as against Rs. 1,88,054-2-5 in 1336 F. the increase being due to preventive measures adopted against plague in Hyderabad.

SECTION II.

Medical Relief.

242. No new dispensaries were opened during the year. As before there were 145 hospitals and dispensaries in the Hospitals und treatment. Dominions—131 maintained by Government, 5 by Sarf-i-Khas, 7 aided by Local Boards and 2 by the State. The strength of the medical and nursing staff also remained the same—25 Civil Surgeons, 65 Assistant Surgeons, 162 Sub-Assistant Surgeons, and 67 nurses. There was an increase in the number of beds for in-patients from 764 to 766, 150 of which were in the Osmania General Hospital and 120 in the Victoria Zenana

Hospital. The construction of permanent hospital buildings in some taluk* and the erection of staff quarters on the premises of district and taluk hospitals received Government's attention. There was however an increase of 94,905 (from 12,12,174 to 13,07,079) in the total number of new patients treated during the year. In-patients increased from 11,718 to 13,447 and out-patients from 12,00,461 to 12,93,632 the increase being registered in both the city and district hospitals. Men patients formed 46'82 per cent, women 21'12 and children 32-12 per cent. According to religion Musalmans formed 52'78 per cent. Hindus 43-17, Christians 91 and other classes 2'87 per cent. There was a rise in the death-rate among in-patients from 6'8 per cent, to 8'7 per cent, due chiefly to the prevalence of plague. More than a fourth of the total number of patients (26'1 per cent.) were treated in the city hospitals and dispensaries. The largest attendance was at the Osmania General Hospital, viz, 71,990. The number at other institutions like the Suburban, Yacootpura, Aliabad Dispensaries and the Victoria Zenana Hospital, varied between 23,000 and 28,000. Among district hospitals, the Nizamabad hospital headed the list with 23,848 patients, the others in order of importance being Karimnagar, Hanamkonda, Bidar, Gulbarga, Bir, Mahbubnagar, Nander and Parbhani.

Of the chief diseases treated, malaria heads the list with 3 lakhs, and next in order were diseases of the digestive system (2*15 lakhs) systemic diseases (1'22 lakhs) and respiratory diseases (1'08 lakhs). The number of plague cases showed a marked rise, but the incidence of cholera and small-pox was very low. Operations performed during the year increased from 40,192 in 1336 F. to 41,273, 2,068 of which were 'major' compared with 1,849 in 1336 F. Most of them were performed as before at the Osmania General Hospital and the Victoria Zenana Hospital. The districts claimed 30,061 including 545 major operations, Aurungabad heading the list, among district hospitals. The mortality rate from operations was reduced from 0'27 per cent, in 1336 F. to 0'25 in 1337 F.

243. Structural additions and minor improvements were made in the buildings of the Osmania General Hospital. Inter-communicating telephones were installed and the wards, offices and operation theatres were equipped with material and appliances during the year. The number of patients treated showed a decline from 75,920 to 71,990 due to the severe epidemic of plague which made large numbers of people camp in the suburbs. New in-patients numbered 3,655 of whom 2,395 were cured, 519 relieved, 289 discharged otherwise, 285 died and 165 remained under treatment. The rate of mortality was 8'12. 4,737 surgical operations were performed, compared with 5,412 in 1336 F. 1,205 of them were major and the rate of mortality was 0'8 as against 0'7 in 1336 F. The clinical laboratory in the hospital examined 4,856 specimens and clinical training was given to students of the Osmania Medical College. The X-Ray department dealt with 2,368 cases.

244. The sphere of female medical aid was enlarged by the appointment of women doctors in several of the districts, as a consequence of which the number of female patients treated in the Dominions during the year increased from 4,19,904 in 1336 F. to 4,83,623. Of the two institutions specially intended for women—the Victoria Zenana Hospital and the Rani Hospital at Gulbarga, the former showed an increase in the total number of new patients from 22,259 to 28,227. There was a striking increase from 1,098 to 1,866 in the number of obstetrical cases treated during the year, and the number of operations performed also increased from 1,207 to 1,440, 306 of which were major. In-patients numbered 3,591. 169 deaths occurred among the cases treated (69 in the medical, 48 in the surgical and 52 in the maternity ward) with a ratio of mortality of 4'7.

245. 28 compounders were under training at the Osmania General Hospital and the Victoria Zenana Hospital, 14 of whom left after passing the final examination. 8 women were under training as nurses in the Zenana Hospital, 12 as midwives and 36 as *dais*, of whom 2, 2 and 7 respectively passed out during the year.

17 State scholars 6 of whom were women were studying for medical and surgical degrees at British and Indian Universities. There was still a scarcity of qualified hands for midwifery and nursing,

246. The Mental Hospital had 186 patients at the beginning of 1836 F. 185 new patients were added during the year of whom 118 were men and 22 women. Of the total number of patients treated 59 were cured, 51 were entrusted to relatives, 71 died and 140 remained under treatment at the end of the year. According to religion, 181 were Musalmans, 187 Hindus and 3 were Christians. The majority of patients admitted during the year was suffering from acute or chronic mania (102), the other cases being dementia (19), melancholia (12), idiocy (1) and imbecility (1). Of the causes of insanity, the greatest etiological factor was the abuse of narcotics or the excessive use of alcoholics including country preparations like toddy, other causes being domestic worry, shock, epilepsy and hereditary tendency.

The ' Home for Lepers ' at Dichpalli which used to receive every leper irrespective of the stage of the disease changed its name into ' Leprosy Hospital ' and confined itself to receiving only suitable applicants amenable to treatment. Over a hundred inmates in whom the disease had either spent itself or had become non-infectious were sent away during the year. 384 patients were treated of whom 123 were relieved, 223 discharged otherwise and 10 died. Musalmans numbered 110, Hindus 128, Christians 123 and others 23. A Government grant of Rs. 35,000 enabled the hospital building to be completed during the year and furnished with suitable equipment and laboratory appliances. The Leper Dispensary branch at Dhoolpet had an average attendance of 50 out-patients which met in some measure a great need of the city. The Leprosy Hospital became the recognised teaching centre for Southern India, of the British Leprosy Relief Association. Five medical officers of the department were deputed to it for the instruction course held there, and these, with others who had previously received training were authorised to start leprosy work at their respective hospitals. The establishment of a leper asylum by Government was under consideration, as well as a scheme for a tuberculosis sanatorium on the Anantagiry Hills.

247. The Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory examined during the year 1,452 articles—1,097 chemical, 285 pathological and bacteriological and the rest miscellaneous. It also examined 200 medico-legal cases, 100 of which related to human poisoning, and treated successfully 224 persons bitten by rabid animals out of a total of 275 treated in the Dominions. A proposal for the establishment of a pharmacological laboratory at the Medical Stores was under consideration of Government.

248. The expenditure incurred by the Medical Department was Rs. 13,80,758 or an increase of Rs. 1,18,280 over the previous year. Of this sum Rs. 10,49,413 were spent on establishment and contingencies, Rs. 2,14,797 on medical stores, Rs. 22,422 on the Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory and Rs. 44,126 on grants-in-aid to other dispensaries.

249. In addition to the above institutions, medical relief was administered by Unani and Ayurvedic dispensaries to an equally large number of people. 11,80,682 patients were treated by 9 Government and 21 aided Unani and Ayurvedic dispensaries including one specially for women, as against 12,15,960 in 1836 F. A temporary dispensary was opened in Kachiguda for treatment of plague patients during the epidemic. The number of students in the Unani Medical School increased from 158 to 178. 75 of them attended Arabic classes and 103 Persian.

The expenditure on the Unani Branch of the Medical Department amounted to Rs. 1,86,500 compared with Rs. 1,35,803 in 1886 F.

250. The total expenditure on public health and sanitation for the year (excluding city improvement, drainage and water-works) was Rs. 16,26,285 compared with Rs. 15,02,248 in 1336 F.

CHAPTER VI.

Instruction.

SECTION I.

Education.

251. Nawab Masood Jung Bahadur remained in charge of the Department till the 20th Shehrwar when he went on privilege leave preparatory to retirement. Mr. Syed Muhamed Husain, B.A., (Oxon.), Deputy Director of Public Instruction officiated as Director till the end of the year.

252. During the year under report the educational service was strengthened by the creation of 69 new appointments which brought the total strength of the cadre to 972, including appointments in the Osmania University, the Translation Bureau and the Nizam College.

253. In spite of the outbreak of plague in several districts, there was an increase of 39 in the total number of public institutions and of 9,437 in the number of pupils. The number of private institutions on the other hand decreased by 42, and the number of pupils by 412. The following tables show the number of schools maintained by various agencies, the number of scholars and their distribution according to the stages of instruction :—

Agency	SCHOOLS FOR BOYS				SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS				Total				VARIATION		
	1336 F.		1337 F.		1836 F.		1887 F.		1885 F.		1887 F.				
	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars	
Government	800	1,15,946	772	1,15,817	377	23,625	364	23,884	1,177	1,39,571	1,136	1,39,651	—	41	80
Sarf-i-Khas	181	12,787	188	18,459	7	770	7	779	188	13,557	140	14,238	2	681	
Local Fund	985	45,268	977	49,115	5	102	20	615	940	45,870	997	49,780	57	4,860	
Experimental	1,008	31,015	1,017	32,604	1	66	2	51	1,009	31,081	1,019	32,655	10	1,574	
Aided	482	21,643	485	23,300	298	11,480	290	11,937	780	33,123	775	35,237	—	5	2,114
Unaided	181	7,652	145	8,241	11	1,503	13	1,542	142	9,155	158	9,783	16	628	
Total	3,487	2,34,311	3,529	2,42,536	699	37,546	696	38,758	4,186	2,71,857	4,225	2,81,294	39	9,487	
Private institutions	1,805	31,740	1,263	31,410	6	542	6	460	1,311	32,282	1,269	31,870	—	42	412
Grand Total	4,792	2,66,051	4,792	2,73,946	705	38,088	702	39,218	5,497	3,04,139	5,494	3,13,164	—	3	9,025

Grade	1886 F.		1887 F.		VARIATION	
	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars
Colleges	7	1,148	7	1,124	..	19
English High Schools	28	8,056	28	8,882	..	276
Osmania High Schools	20	8,048	22	8,725	2	677
Middle Schools	108	25,802	109	27,299	1	1,497
Primary Schools	8,979	2,24,988	4,011	2,81,778	82	6,795
Special Schools	19	8,825	53	4,086	4	211
Total	4,186	2,71,857	4,225	2,81,294	89	9,487

It will be seen from the above tables that 3,13,164 or about 2·5 per cent, of the total population was undergoing instruction of some kind. 1,269 schools or about 30 per cent, of the total number were private and unrecognised, i.e., they neither conformed to the standards prescribed by the department nor presented pupils at public examinations, but the percentage of pupils studying in them was only 11. Of public institutions those under departmental management (Government, Sarf-i-Khas or Local Fund) were 2,273 or 54 per cent, and those under private management but recognised were 1,952 or 46 per cent. but 72·3 per cent, of the scholars were under the former and only 27·7 in the latter. The increase in the number of schools during the year was largely due to the opening of more local fund schools, and the recognition of unaided private schools. The number of Colleges and English High Schools remained the same. Two Middle Schools were raised to the grade of Osmania High Schools, and three Upper Primary Schools were made into Middle Schools. One Industrial and 2 Religious Schools hitherto shown as Aided Primary Schools were classed as Special Schools and one Adult School was opened, thus increasing the number of Special Schools by 4. There was a slight decrease of 19 in the number of College students, but an increase of 953 in High Schools, 1,497 in Middle Schools, 6,795 in Primary and 211 in Special or an increase of 8·9, 5·8, 8 and 5·5 per cent, respectively over the figures for the previous year. 45 per cent. of this increase was in private recognised institutions. The percentage of scholars in the different stages of instruction was 4 in the college stage, 15·7 in the secondary stage and 82·5 in the primary stage. Girls' Schools showed a decrease of 3, but an increase of 1,212 pupils. The proportion of girls to boys in public institutions was 13·7. The percentage of pupils in all schools to the population of school-going age reckoned at 15 per cent, of the total population was 16·7 as against 16·2 in 1336 F. There was either a public or a private school for every 15 sq. miles in the State. If the Sarf-i-Khas, Paigah and Jagir areas which are out of the jurisdiction of the Educational Department are excluded, there was one school for every 8·9 sq. miles in the Diwani area (48,966 sq. miles). The percentage of boys in Departmental Schools to the male population of school-going age was 25·5 as compared with 24·6 in 1336 F. and that for girls was 4·1 the same as in the preceding year.

254 The total expenditure incurred on education in the State also increased from Rs. 77,25,807 to Rs. 80,73,468 or an increase of Rs. 3,47,661 over last year. Of this increase Rs. 2,74,495 or 79 per cent, was in the expenditure incurred by Government. How this expenditure was shared by different agencies and distributed under different heads as compared with the previous year is shown by the following tables :—

Agency	1886 F.	Per cent.	1337 F.	Per cent.	Variation
Shahi	64,88,111	84·0	67,62,606	88·8	2,74,495
Sarf-i-Khas	1,08,912	1·4	1,15,678	1·4	6,766
Local Fund	4,02,288	5·2	4,18,147	5·2	15,909
Experimental	8,085	0·1	6,170	0·1	1,865
Aided	4,19,078	5·4	4,59,621	5·7	40,548
Unaided Recognised	2,99,488	8·9	8,11,246	8·8	11,808
Total	77,25,807	100·0	80,73,468	100·0	8,47,661

Heads	1336 F.	Per cent.	1337 F.	Per cent.	Variation
<i>Direct Expenditure.</i>					
Collegiate Education	6,02,152	7·8	7,06,980	8·8	1,04,778
High Schools	11,87,538	15·4	11,98,052	14·8	10,514
Middle Schools	8,74,882	11·8	8,96,901	11·1	22,019
Primary Schools	21,55,869	27·9	21,68,021	26·8	7,152
Special Schools	3,47,258	4·5	3,58,068	4·4	10,810
<i>Indirect Expenditure.</i>					
University	2,73,615	3·5	2,30,211	2·9	43,404
Direction	1,26,438	1·6	1,29,910	1·6	3,472
Inspection	3,14,087	4·1	3,30,345	4·1	16,258
Buildings	2,88,270	3·7	1,44,728	1·8	1,38,542
Furniture	90,516	1·2	76,192	1·0	14,324
Scholarships	5,29,019	6·8	7,13,225	8·8	1,84,206
Physical Education ..	65,868	0·8	66,044	0·8	676
Libraries	88,768	1·2	1,32,915	1·6	44,147
Boys' Scout	15,380	0·2	22,108	0·3	6,778
Miscellaneous	7,71,697	10·9	7,85,465	9·1	36,232
Laboratory and Educational appliances	..	..	1,69,353	2·1	1,69,353
Total	77,25,807	100·0	80,78,468	100·0	3,47,661

It will be seen from the above tables that 83·8 per cent, of the total expenditure was incurred by Government, and 90·4 per cent, from public funds including Sarf-i-Khas and Local Funds, and only 9·6 per cent, by private agencies. Taking the distribution of expenditure under different heads, 53·22 lakhs or 65·9 per cent, represent direct expenditure on the maintenance of institutions, and 27·50 lakhs or 34·1 per cent, represent indirect expenditure—for direction and inspection, scholarships and libraries, buildings, furniture and miscellaneous. Of the total 'direct' expenditure, 13·3 per cent. was incurred on college education, 39·4 on secondary schools, 40·6 on primary schools and 6·7 per cent, on special schools. The expenditure on primary education was even higher, as most of the High and Middle Schools had a 'primary' section. Compared with the preceding year, there was a reduction in the cost per head, in High Schools, Middle Schools and Primary Schools of Rs. 3-5-4, Rs. 0-14-4 and Rs. 0-5-1, respectively while the cost of collegiate education rose by Rs. 66-5-7 per head. The total collection of fees from schools under different agencies in the State was Rs* 2,94,682 as against Rs. 2,99,245 in 1336 F. showing a small decrease of Rs. 4,563 due to the fact that some of the schools had to be closed for some time on account of plague. Of this sum however Rs. 1,44,534 or 49 per cent, was realised by aided schools under private management.

255 Of the seven Colleges in the State, six were affiliated to the University education. Osmania University—a first grade College known as the University College, four second grade or Intermediate Colleges including one for women, and a Medical College. During the year under report, in addition to the faculties of Arts, Law, Theology and Medicine, a Science Faculty was constituted and classes were opened for

physics and chemistry for the M. Sc. course. Arrangements were made for the teaching of French and German, and for research in phonetics. The University Press hitherto under the control of the Superintendent, Government Press was brought under the control of the University and arrangements were made for the formation of a University Territorial Corps. There was a slight decrease from 858 to 825 in the number of students in all the faculties of the Osmania University and an increase from 285 to 299 in the number of students in the Nizam College affiliated to the Madras University. The total number receiving collegiate education thus fell from 1,148 to 1,124. The direct expenditure on university education on the other hand increased from Rs. 6,02,152 to Rs. 7,06,930 the figures for the Osmania University being Rs. 5,54,443, and for the Nizam College Rs. 1,52,487. The cost per pupil increased from Rs. 453-1-2 in 1336 F. to Rs. 534-15-11 in 1887 F.

256 The total number of students in the Arts Faculty of the Osmania University was 599 as against 646 in 1836 F. Of these 448 were in the Osmania University College and the rest in the Intermediate Colleges. The Zenana Intermediate College had only 9 compared with 11 last year. The results of the different examinations in Arts of the Osmania University were on the whole satisfactory : 3 out of 5 who appeared for the M. A. Degree and 58 out of 162 for the B. A. Degree were successful. For the Intermediate examination 189 candidates appeared and 84 were declared successful. Besides, 4 private students qualified for the B. A. Degree and 15 completed the Intermediate examination and became eligible for the B. A. course in the University. During the year, two students of the University College were awarded Asiatic Scholarships and two secured admission to the Civil Service. The results of the Nizam College in the different examinations of the Madras University were creditable: 112 appeared and 77 passed or 68*7 per cent. 22 out of 28 qualified for the B. A. Degree, 5 out of 9 in B. Sc. Part I and II out of 14 in B. Sc. Part I I , 3 out of 4 passed the B. A. Hons. Preliminary and 36 out of 56 passed the Intermediate Examination. In addition to the above, 3 College students who appeared as private candidates passed the B. A. Degree examination and 17 passed the Intermediate and became eligible for the B. A. or B. Sc. courses in the University. A noteworthy feature of the results is that 9 candidates secured first classes (2 in B. A. optional, one in B. Sc. and 6 in Intermediate) and 3 of the University prizes—one for Urdu and two for Sanskrit, fell to students of the College. 23 students obtained distinction *i.e.*, (secured over 60 per cent, in certain subjects) in the Intermediate examination. One graduate who went to the Calcutta University to do research work under Sir C. V. Raman passed the I. C. S. examination. In the examination for the Hyderabad Civil Service, students of the Nizam College secured the 1st, 3rd, 4th and 6th places.

257 There were 29 students in this faculty as compared with 25 in the preceding year. 14 candidates appeared for the different University examinations, of whom 9 passed. One took the M. A. Degree, 3 the B. A. Degree and 5 passed the Intermediate.

258 The number in the Law faculty rose from 60 to 74 and the results of the examinations were very creditable. 26 out of 32 passed the LL.B. Previous, and 33 out of 34 or a percentage of 97'6 in the LL.B. Final Examination.

259 The strength of the Medical College was 114 as against 116 in the previous year—56 in the L. M. & S. class, 30 in the L. M. P. and 28 in the M.B., B.S. The results of the final L. M. & S. and L. M. P. examinations were satisfactory being 19 out of 26 in the one case and 12 out of 22 in the other. At the L. C. P. S. final examination of Bombay, 7 candidates appeared and 2 passed. The total expenditure on the Medical College increased from Rs. 58,107 in 1836 F. to Rs. 74,112 in 1887 F. but the net expenditure on the teaching staff was only Rs. 82,092. The cost per pupil rose from Rs. 215-2-11 to Rs. 830-13-6.

260 Mr. Mahomed Inayatullah was in charge of the Translation Bureau throughout the year 1337 F. except for a month when Messrs. B. A. Ansari and Syed Hashimi held charge. In addition to books needed for the Faculties of Arts and

Theology, the Bureau was engaged during the year in translating books required for the Faculties of Medicine and Engineering. All the books prescribed for the elementary classes of the Medical College were translated and complete translations were received of 6 out of 31 books prescribed for the Engineering College. In all, 98 books on different arts and sciences were under translation. Of these 32 were completely translated : 8- on medicine, 6 on engineering, 7 on philosophy and ethics, 4 on history, 2 on chemistry, 2 on mathematics, 2 on commerce and 1 on geography. 62 books were in the University Press, including 17 books made over in 1337 F. Of these 20 were completely printed during the year while 23 were published. Altogether 2,319 books were sold at a cost of Rs. 7,919 and 1,114 books were presented to different institutions. The Terms Committee of the Bureau held 116 meetings during the year in which 2,249 scientific terms, were coined. The total expenditure incurred on the Bureau was Rs. 1,59,696.

261 High Schools increased in number, during the year from 43 to 45 and their total strength from 16,104 to 17,057. 23 Secondary education. were English High Schools (18 for boys and 5 for girls) and 22 Osmania High Schools. Of the English High Schools 17 prepared students for the examination conducted by the High School Leaving Certificate Board and 6 for the Local Cambridge examinations. Altogether 433 candidates appeared for the High School Leaving Certificate Examination and 257 or 59 per cent, were successful as compared with 74 per cent, in the preceding year. 25 candidates appeared for the Senior Cambridge Examination and 40 for Junior : 13 and 28 were successful. At the Preliminary Cambridge Examination 23 appeared and 17 passed. The Osmania High Schools sent up 649 candidates for the Matriculation Examination of whom 185 or 28'5 per cent, were successful as against 27'5 per cent, in 1336 F. There was a slight increase in the total expenditure on High Schools in 1337 F. which was Rs. 11,98,052 (Rs. 7,22,639 on English High Schools and Rs. 4,75,418 on Osmania High Schools) as compared with Rs. 11,87,538 in 1336 F. Of this sum Rs. 9,16,109 were spent on Government High Schools and Rs. 2,81,943 on aided and recognised High Schools. The cost per student in high schools fell from Rs. 60-8-3 in 1336 F. to Rs. 57-2-11 in 1337 F. There was an increase of one in the number of Middle Schools during the year, which was 109 (96 for boys and 13 for girls) but the number of pupils increased by 1,497, from 25,802 to 27,299. This included 1,649 girls. The total amount spent on the maintenance of Middle Schools also increased from Rs. 8,74,882 to Rs. 8,96,901 but the cost of tuition per student in Middle Schools was reduced from Rs. 31-7-5 in 1336 F. to Rs. 30-9-1. During the year 3,782 candidates appeared at the Middle School Examination and 2,074 or 54'8 per cent, were successful as against only 35 '1 per cent, in the previous, year. The quality of secondary education was improved by the appointment of better qualified teachers in High and Middle Schools, and vocational education was also introduced in some schools in the city and the districts.

262. 32 new Primary Schools were started during the year, bringing their total number to 4,011. Of these, 3,339 were Primary education. for boys and 672 for girls. The number of pupils reading in these schools rose from 2,24,988 to 2,81,778 which included 85,058 girls, and the total expenditure incurred on their maintenance increased from Rs. 21,55,868 in 1336 F. to Rs. 21,68,021 in 1337 F. The cost per pupil was reduced from Rs. 10-11-6 to Rs. 10-6-5. Of the 4,011 Primary Schools 1,008 were maintained by Government, 136 by Sarf-i-Khas, 2,013 by Local Boards, 718 were aided schools and 136 unaided schools. The average number of pupils per school was 58 compared with 56 in 1336 F. During the year, 218 girls and 17 women teachers appeared at the Special Upper Primary Examination, of whom 54 and 2 were successful. An important step was taken by the department towards the introduction of compulsory primary education. A census of the school-going population of the city was taken, and Mr. Syed Ali Akbar the Divisional Inspector of Schools was deputed to the Mysore State to study the system in force there.

263. Though there was a decrease of 3 (from 699 to 696) in the number of institutions of all grades and types for girls during the year, the number of pupils attending them increased from 37,546 to 38,758. The decrease in institutions occurred under aided Primary Schools. Of the 696 institutions, one is an Intermediate College affiliated to the Osmania University, 4 are Training Schools for women teachers, 5 are High Schools (2 Government and 3 aided), 13 middle schools (2 Government, 6 aided and 5 unaided), 672 primary schools (355 Government, 7 Sarf-i-Khas, 22 local board, 281 aided and 7 recognised unaided) and one industrial school. 60 per cent, of the girls were Musalmans, 84 per cent. Hindus and the rest Christians and others. The total expenditure on female education was Rs. 6,79,373 as compared with Rs. 7,03,525 in 1336 F. Three students of the Zenana College appeared at the Osmania Intermediate Examination and one passed. 11 out of 19 passed the High School Leaving Certificate Board Examination. 8 candidates appeared for the Senior Cambridge and 20 for the Junior Cambridge Examination: 6 of the former and 14 of the latter were successful.

264. The number of training schools during the year under report remained the same as last year, viz. 8. Four of these schools were for male teachers and the remaining 4 for women. Hyderabad, Warangal and Aurangabad had each two training schools, one for men and the other for women. Gulbargah had a training school for women teachers and Medak a training school for men. The total strength of training schools was 843—169 men and 674 women. The Hyderabad Training School had a college section attached to it, which had two classes—the Teachers' Diploma class for teachers who had passed the Intermediate examination, and the Secondary Teachers' Certificate class for those who had passed the Matriculation. The results were very satisfactory. 23 out of 24 candidates passed the Diploma Examination and 30 out of 82 candidates received the Secondary Teachers Certificate. From the School Section 67 candidates appeared for the Middle Trained Teachers Certificate Examination and 57 passed. The examination results of the training schools for male teachers at Warangal, Aurangabad and Medak were also satisfactory, 57 candidates appeared for the Middle Trained Teachers Certificate examination of whom 82 passed and 60 out of 93 candidates who appeared for the Upper Primary Teachers Certificate Examination were successful. But the results produced by the training schools for women teachers were not so satisfactory : 23 appeared for the Lower Primary Teachers Certificate Examination and only 2 passed in all subjects. 9 candidates appeared at the Middle School Examination of whom 6 passed. The total expenditure on the maintenance of training schools for male teachers was Rs. 79,922 and for women teachers Rs. 38,569.

265. Including the Osmania Central Technical Institute at Hyderabad, there were 9 industrial schools for boys and one for girls. Of these, 2 were maintained by Government, 3 by local boards, 3 by aided agencies and 2 by un-aided agencies. 8 were located in Hyderabad, and one each at Aurangabad, Nizamabad, Bidar, Makhtal, Dornakal, and Koratla in the Karimnagar district. Altogether 1,414 students (including 198 girls of the Victoria Memorial Orphanage at Sarunagar) were taught carpentry, himru-weaving, bidri work, drawing and cane work in addition to reading, writing and arithmetic. The number of students at the Osmania Technical Institute attached to the Mint Workshop increased from 290 to 321. 220 boys appeared for the annual entrance examination and 150 passed. The total direct expenditure on all these schools amounted to Rs. 1,51,570.

266. There was a remarkable rise in the number of students in the Engineering School from 58 to 107 in 1337 F. The fees collected increased from Rs. 1,840 to Rs. 2,481, and the total expenditure from Rs. 33,549 to Rs. 35,679. The results of the final Upper and Lower Subordinate grade examinations were highly satisfactory. 8 candidates appeared for the former and 8 for the latter and all were successful.

267. The number of theological schools increased from 19 to 21. Of these, 16 were Islamic schools (5 Government and 11 aided) and 5 were aided Vedic schools. The total strength of these schools was 918 as against 902 in 1886 F. The expenditure incurred on them decreased from Rs. 40,035 to Rs. 36,087 in 1887 F. Of this sum, Rs. 82,687 were contributed by Government.

(d) Theological Schools.

268. There were two classes for teaching commercial subjects, one in the City College and the other in the Chaderghat High School. The number of students in these classes increased during the year from 61 to 89. 10 students appeared at the H.S.L.C. Examination with book-keeping and commercial arithmetic as their optional subjects and 6 were successful. The expenditure incurred on these classes increased from Rs. 5,185 to 8,565.

(c) Commercial Classes.

269. Mr. S. M. Hadi, B.A., (Cantab.) continued to be the Director of Hyderabad Boy Scouts. Boy Scouts during the year under report. Scouting made rapid progress in the districts. Troops were started at Gulbargah and Warangal and registered at head-quarters. The total strength of the troops was 20 scout and rover troops in the city and 13 scout and rover troops in the districts, *i.e.*, in all 987 rovers and scout and 42 scout officers. The scouts took part in most of the public functions and showed their readiness to help people at all times. The Matwada scouts gave medical aid to the public during the cholera epidemic. One scout received the gallantry medal for saving a man from drowning. During the year a scout party cycled all the way from Hyderabad to Mysore where H. H. the Maharaja honoured them with an interview and presented each member with a silver cup. Another party of scouts cycled down to Bidar with a view to popularise the movement in that district. On the scout movement Rs. 22,108 were spent during the year. Of this sum, Rs. 21,209 were contributed by Government and the rest was met by the managers of aided and unaided schools.

270. Owing to the out-break of plague, the Hyderabad Athletic Association had to cancel athletic sports and hockey tournament for all the schools in the city. No less than eight institutions competed for the shield and the Madrasai Aliya team won the trophy. The Shawcross Shield for foot-ball was won by the City High School. During the year, departmental foot-ball tournaments were also held in which thirty-six teams from 18 institutions competed. 5 of these teams belonging to different institutions were successful. The total amount spent on this head was Rs. 66,044 as compared with Rs. 65,368 in 1336 F. Towards this amount Government contributed Rs. 56,714, the Sarf-i-Khas authorities Rs. 1,686 and the managers of recognised schools Rs. 7,644.

271. The number of institutions receiving grants-in-aid decreased from 780 to 775. Of these 16 were high schools (18 for boys and 8 for girls), 19 middle schools, 718 primary schools (487 for boys and 281 for girls), 3 industrial schools, 16 theological schools and 3 adult schools. The total expenditure on this head increased from Rs. 3,74,781 in 1336 F. to Rs. 3,83,864 in 1387 F. Out of this sum, Rs. 2,16,186 were contributed by Government, Rs. 1,02,409 by local boards, and Rs. 4,090 by the Sarf-i-Khas. The balance Rs. 61,179 represented grants made by the Imperial Government.

272. During the year 6 students were awarded European scholarships and 4 Asiatic. Besides, 18 students were granted educational loans amounting to Rs. 1,15,833 to enable them to receive higher education in foreign countries. The total expenditure incurred on scholarships of all kinds by Government and other public agencies was Rs. 7,13,225 as compared with Rs. 5,29,019 showing an increase of Rs. 1,84,206. The following is a comparative statement of the details of scholarship amounts spent in 1886 and 1887 F.

Particulars	1836 F.	1337 F.
General ..	1,44,856	1,46,046
Special	1,13,826	1,27,825
European and Asiatic	1,53,994	2,82,021
Educational loans	58,596	1,15,833
Miscellaneous	68,747	92,000
Total	5,29,019	7,18,225

278. The total expenditure on libraries amounted to Rs. 1,18,586 as compared with Rs. 88,768 in 1386 F. showing an increase of Rs. 24,818. Of this sum, Rs. 20,968 were spent on the Asafia Library, Rs. 88,447 on the libraries of Government Schools and Colleges, Rs. 42,190 on departmental libraries and Rs. 11,981 on public libraries and libraries attached to recognised schools. 896 books (185 Persian, Arabic and Urdu books and 211 English books) were added to the Asafia Library bringing the total number of books to 29,296, of which 10,376 were in English. During the year a sum of Rs. 15,000 was given to the Anjuman Taraqqi-i-Urdu for translation and publication of a concise Urdu Dictionary.

SECTION II.

Literature and Press.

274. Eight new printing presses were opened during the year making the total number of presses at work in the Dominions 104. The number of publications however decreased as compared with the previous year, being 258 against 355. Subjects like theology and ethics were most popular, judging by the number of books published which was 74. Law came next with 30, then education 27, literature 26 (22 poems and plays and 4 novels) and history 12. 2 were on hygiene and the rest were of a miscellaneous character. The publication of learned books on scientific subjects was confined to the Osmania University which published 14 books through its Translation Bureau. 3 scholarly Arabic works on theology and ethics were published by the Dairut-ul-Mariff Press. Classified according to languages 230 out of 279 books were in Urdu which indicates the popularity of that language as a literary medium. 21 books were in Telugu, 8 in Marathi, 7 in Arabic, 4 in Persian, 1 in Hindi and 1 in Kanarese. Registration being permissive the number of books registered under the copyright Act was 24, as compared with 28 in 1336 P.

275. Licenses were given for the publication of 7 newspapers—5 in Urdu and 2 in English. There was no prosecution or suppression of newspapers,

SECTION III.

Hyderabad Civil Service.

276. Recruitment for the higher grades of the public service continued to be made as before by a combined system of nomination and competition. No change was made in the personnel of the Committee for nomination of candidates and the Board for conducting examinations and arranging for the teaching and supervision of probationers. Mr. M. Pickthall continued as Superintendent of the Civil Service House and Mr. K. M. Ansari, H. C. S. as Secretary to the H. C. S. Selection Committee and the H.C.S. Board. The Committee and the Board held two meetings each during the year under report.

277. All the seven candidates selected the year before, passed in the Final Examination held in Shehrawar 1337 F. and were assigned to different departments—three for Revenue, two for Judicial and one each for Finance and Police. Thirty-five candidates appeared at the competitive examination held for the year and six were selected in order of merit. Lectures commenced on the 12th Meher 1837 F.

278. Expenditure in the Civil Service Class amounted to Rs. 86,662 compared with Rs. 16,814 in 1886 F. A sum of Rs. 1,050 was realised from entrance fees for the competitive examination.

CHAPTER VII.

Finance.

SECTION I.

Government Income and Expenditure.

279. Sir Akbar Hydari, Nawab Hydar Nawaz Jung Bahadur, *Kt.*,
Control. B.A., LL.D., continued to be in charge of the finance
 portfolio during the year, and Nawab Fakhr Yar Jung
 Bahadur, B.A., continued as Financial Secretary.

280. The finances of the State which were in a ruinous condition, with
History. no regular record of accounts and centralised control,
 with a slender revenue, successive deficits and a heavy
 debt, were first reformed by the great Sir Salar Jung who by a series of prudent
 administrative and financial measures, during his thirty years of adminis-
 tration (1268-1292 F.) evolved order out of chaos, expanded the revenue,
 secured a surplus, reduced the debt and raised the credit of the State. The
 financial position continued to be satisfactory till the great famine of 1309 F.
 when a deficit of 144-47 lakhs occurred and a sum of B.G. Rs. 340 lakhs had
 to be borrowed from the Government of India for famine expenditure. A
 further deficit of 76 lakhs occurring in 1311 F. the services of an able financier
 like the late Sir George Cason Walker were secured for the restoration of
 finances from a condition bordering upon insolvency. During the nine years
 of his tenure as Assistant Minister of Finance (1311-1320 F.) the annual
 receipts increased to 486 lakhs, and expenditure to 377 lakhs, the liquid
 assets of the State were multiplied four-fold from B.G. 131 lakhs to 515 lakhs,
 while the liabilities of the State were reduced from 542 ½ lakhs to 358 ¼ lakhs.
 Such a happy result was due not merely to careful management, but to fa-
 vourable agricultural conditions resulting in increased receipts from land
 revenue, customs, excise and forests, and to special causes such as the heavy
 coinage of rupees, the Berar settlement, the revision of land revenue settle-
 ment and the State's share of the earnings of railways which had begun to
 yield a fair profit. During the next ten years (1321 to 1331 F.) when the
 department was controlled by Mr. (now Sir Reginald) Glancy, the revenue
 receipts rose to 720 lakhs and service expenditure to 665 lakhs. In spite of
 contributions of over 200 lakhs for war purposes and a loss of 100 lakhs
 owing to the depreciation of rupee securities, a famine expenditure of 150
 lakhs in 1328 and 1330 F. and a capital expenditure of another 150 lakhs on
 railway construction, the Government investments in sterling and rupee
 securities exceeded a face-value of B.G. 766 lakhs, while the indebtedness
 of the State was reduced to O.S. 245 lakhs. The period was marked also
 by the reorganization of several departments and increase in the scale of
 salaries, by the establishment of new departments like Archaeology, Co-opera-
 tive Credit, Agriculture, Sanitation, Commerce and Industries, Statistics,
 City Improvement Board, etc., and by a considerable expansion of education.
 The fourth stage in the history of finance was reached with the assumption
 of the finance portfolio by Sir Akbar Hydari in 1331 F. Great financial
 reforms were carried out with a view to exhibit the financial condition in its
 true perspective, ensure a fairer distribution of financial resources, and
 encourage greater thrift in expenditure. A revision of the classification of
 the heads of accounts was made so as to show each class of receipts and ex-
 penditure in its correct proportions, distinguishing extraordinary items from
 ordinary, and capital from service items. The different funded investments
 were ear-marked under separate reserves according to the sources from or
 the objects for which they have been constituted, such as the Paper Currency

Reserve, the Osmania Sicca Stabilization Reserve, the Debt Redemption Reserve, the Famine, Railway, Industrial and Deposits Reserves. The system known as the departmentalization of finances was introduced by which the total grant for each department was fixed for a three year period enabling it to carry out within the grant any measures of reform it might desire in the interests of efficiency and economy. Fifty per cent, of the accumulated balance to the credit of each department at the end of the period was carried forward to its credit for the next contract period. The surplus after such allocation of the ordinary income among different departments and due provision every year for the formation of specific reserves, was spent on capital expenditure on railway, irrigation, etc., on investments in shares and securities, and on departments of internal development like Education, Public Works (Roads and Buildings), Sanitation, Commerce and Industries, etc. In the six years (1331-1336) the ordinary receipts, due to better management and without the imposition of new burdens on the tax-payer, increased from 720 to 758 lakhs. Capital expenditure to the extent of 555·72 lakhs was incurred on railways, irrigation projects, mint, electricity and workshop. The investments in the various reserves (excluding the Paper Currency Reserve) rose from B.G. 767 lakhs to 935 lakhs while the total indebtedness of the State, despite a loan of O.S. 76 lakhs raised in 1331 F., was kept at 285 lakhs.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

281. The revenue receipts for the year 1337 F. were 841'59 lakhs or 83'31 lakhs more than in the previous year. The variations in the different heads of receipt are tabulated below :—

Heads of Receipts	Actuals in lakhs 1886 F.	Actuals in lakhs 1887 F.	Increase + or Decrease—
1-A. Land Revenue	288·80	328·08	+ 34·28
1-B. Forest Revenue by revenue officers	6·60	7·88	+ 1·28
2. Forests	11·08	10·91	— ·15
8. Customs	117·98	154·77	+ 36·84
4-A. Excise	157·80	164·82	+ 6·52
4-B. Opium and Ganja ..	18·20	9·74	— 8·46
5-A. Stamps	19·85	21·22	+ 1·37
5-B. Registration	2·62	2·97	+ ·85
6. Mines	1·62	1·85	— ·27
7. Berar rent	29·17	29·17	..
8. Interest..	48·16	47·99	— ·17
9. Mint	2·41	1·08	— 1·38
10. Paper Currency	3·50	4·84	+ ·84
11. Exchange	·05	·68	+ ·58
12. Post Office	8·48	8·70	+ ·22
82. Irrigation	·10	·18	+ ·08
88. Railways	80·41	87·12	+ 6·71
84. Electricity	..	1·88	+ 1·88
85. Workshop	..	..	..
87. Telephone	·01	..	+ ·01
89. Development	·11	·11	..
41. Miscellaneous	8·40	11·99	+ 8·59
Total ordinary	754·87	839·83	+ 84·96
<i>Extraordinary.</i>			
40. Transfer from Famine Insurance Reserve	8·91	2·26	— ·65
Grand Total	758·28	841·59	+ 88·81

282. The principal increases as compared with the previous year were under Land Revenue (34'28 lakhs), Customs (86*84), Railways (6'71), Excise (6-52), Electricity (1'88), Stamps (1'37), Forest (1'23), Miscellaneous (8'59), Paper Currency ('84), while the principal decreases were under Opium and Ganja (3'4), Mint (1'38), Mines ('27) and Interest (•17).

283. The increase in land revenue was to some extent due to the more favourable season and to revised assessments in some taluqs, but was mainly the result of larger recoveries of arrears. The large increase in customs receipts was due to better seasonal and trade conditions and also to the enhancement of import and export duties. Excise revenue increased owing to renewal of contracts and to some extent to the recovery of arrears, although the consumption was less and the number of shops smaller than in the previous year. The improvement under 'Railway' was chiefly due to the larger earnings of the broad and metre gauge company lines which increased the Government's share of profit. The Secunderabad-Gadval Railway which is a Government line did not show any improvement owing to the delay in the completion of the Tungabhadra bridge and the establishment of a through connection. The city installation became a paying concern this year which accounts for the receipts under 'Electricity'. The increase in stamp receipts was as usual under the head Revenue and Judicial Stamps. The betterment under 'Forest' was in the forest revenue collected by revenue officers, while there was a fall of •15 lakhs in the receipts realised by forest authorities resulting in a net increase of 1'08 lakhs. The large increase under 'Miscellaneous' was due to a sum of 7'82 lakhs having been received as a refund of surcharge tax levied under protest on our railway freight earnings by the Government of India in 1921, and to 2'27 lakhs credited to Government on account of unclaimed deposits, while other items under that head showed a decrease of one lakh.

284. Of the decreases, opium and ganja record a fall of 3'46 lakhs largely on account of the remission of duties collected in past years. The receipts under Mint show a decrease of 1'38, lakhs, owing to the fact that no silver coins were minted during the year. Interest yielded •17 lakh less, the net amount credited under this head being 47•99 lakhs against 48•16 lakhs in the previous year though the gross amount realised was 80'46 lakhs compared with 71'69 lakhs in 1336 F. There was an increase of 6'23 lakhs under interest on rupee investments, owing to heavy additional investments in Government of India paper. The interest on bank balances was also 5'72 lakhs more than the previous year, owing to larger balances in the bank as well as more favourable rates of interest. Sterling investments yielded less owing to the slightly lower dividends declared by the N. G. S. Railway Company. Interest on loans to commercial concerns decreased by 1'36 lakhs while the interest on other loans increased by '76 lakhs. Against the aggregate increase of 8'77 lakhs, interest to the extent of 8'94 lakhs was allowed on the uninvested cash holdings of the reserves thus reducing the total net interest by '17 to 47'99 lakhs compared with 48'16 lakhs in 1336 F. The extraordinary receipts representing the transfer from Famine Reserve were less, as the actual expenditure incurred on famine relief was only 2•26 lakhs as compared with 3*91 lakhs in 1886 F.

285. The appropriations from the departmental balances for expenditure during 1337 F. amounted to 39'06 lakhs, while the departmental balances taken over to the credit of the various departments were 44•14 lakhs.

SERVICE EXPENDITURE.

286. The total service expenditure for the year was 709 '36 lakhs compared with 704 '92 lakhs in 1386 F. The variations in the different heads are tabulated below.

Heads of Expenditure	Actuals in lakhs 1886 F.	Actuals in lakhs 1887 F.	Increase + or Decrease —
1-A. Land Revenue	68·05	68·51	+ ·46
1-B. Land Revenue Irrigation	10·95	9·79	— 1·16
2. Forests	8·80	8·80	+ ·50
8. Customs	15·27	15·56	+ ·29
4-A. Excise ..	26·45	27·11	+ ·66
4-B. Opium and Ganja ..	8·75	1·12	— 2·63
5-A. Stamps ..	1·61	·99	— ·62
5-B. Registration	1·17	1·25	+ ·08
6. Mines ..	·51	·58	+ ·07
8-A. Interest	21·11	22·84	+ 1·73
8-B. Debt Redemption	10·00	10·00	..
9. Mint ..	1·72	1·69	— ·03
10. Paper Currency	·28	·52	+ ·29
11. Exchange	4·13	·49	— 3·64
12. Post Office	11·79	11·77	— ·02
18. Payments to H. E. H.	50·00	50·00	..
14. General Administration	81·77	84·95	+ 3·18
15. Political Charges	4·53	4·03	— ·50
17. Life Insurance	·47	·41	— ·06
18. Mansabs	16·28	15·56	— ·72
19. Military..	66·00	67·02	+ 1·02
20. Courts	18·60	19·51	+ ·91
21. Jails	4·11	8·96	— 4·85
22. Police	57·68	58·98	+ 1·30
28. Education	68·88	69·16	+ ·28
24. Medicine	18·44	19·88	+ ·44
25. Religious	10·97	17·42	+ 6·45
26. Agriculture	2·58	4·06	+ 1·48
27. Veterinary	3·14	3·06	— ·08
28. Co-operative	2·72	2·92	+ ·20
29. Miscellaneous & Minor Depts. ..	1·34	1·28	— ·06
80. Municipalities & Public Improvements	28·88	26·26	— 2·62
31. Buildings and Communications	77·40	73·78	— 3·62
82. Irrigation	22·87	21·11	— 1·76
88. Railways	1·53	1·93	+ ·40
86. Printing	1·13	·60	— ·53
88. Industrial	1·47	1·60	+ ·13
89. Development	17·82	14·25	— 3·57
40-A. Famine	8·91	2·26	— 6·65
40-B. Famine Insurance ..	15·00	15·00	..
41-A. Miscellaneous	8·91	4·90	— 4·01
Grand Total	704·92	709·86	+ 4·94

287. The chief increases were under Religious (6'45), General Administration (3'18), Municipalities and Public Improvements (2'88), Agriculture (1'48), Police (1'30), Interest (1'73), Military (1'02) and the chief decreases were under Exchange (3'64), Opium and Ganja (2'63), Buildings and Communications (3'62), Development (3'07), Famine (1'65), Irrigation (1'76; Land Revenue Irrigation (1'16).

288. The increase of 6'45 lakhs under Religious was mainly due to a donation of 5'63 lakhs towards the construction of the Nizamiah Mosque in London. The increase of 3'18 lakhs under General Administration was due to the differences in salaries (1·52) consequent on the changes in the Executive Council and in the Revenue and Police Departments, to an increase in travelling allowances and touring charges ('60) in contingencies ('50) in stipends to civilians and other touring charges ('87) and in pensions (·19). City improvement and drainage works account for the increase of 2'88 lakhs under Municipalities and Public Improvements. Interest charges exceeded by 1'78 lakhs on account of increased funded deposits and deposits from the Court of Wards estates.

Expenditure under Agriculture increased by 1'48 lakhs owing to the improvement of agricultural farms, under Police by 1'30 lakhs for village police and travelling allowances and special charges, and under Military by 1'02 lakhs for the purchase of horses.

289. On the other hand, the charges under Exchange were only '49 lakh compared with 4 • 18 lakhs in 1386 F. which were due to the revaluation of sterling balances in that year at one shilling six pence instead of one shilling four pence per rupee. Again, the fall of 2'63 lakhs under Opium and Ganja compared with 1336 F. was due to the extraordinary expenditure incurred that year for payment of arrears of Sarf-i-Khas compensation from 1324 F. to 1329 F. The decrease of 3 • 62 lakhs on account of Buildings and Communications was mainly under special works, and the decrease of 1 • 76 lakhs under Irrigation was due to the suspense stock of the previous year having been cleared, and of 1 • 16 lakhs under Land Revenue Irrigation to the absence of any extraordinary repairs this year. Development works and relief works were not carried out to the same extent as in the previous year which accounts for the decrease in expenditure of 3 ' 07 lakhs under Development and 1 • 65 lakhs under Famine. Savings were made of '72 lakhs under compensations, rusums, yomiah, mansabs and special allowances, and other heads closed to general revenues.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

290. The expenditure under capital heads for 1337 F. was 107 • 51 lakhs compared with 126'75 lakhs in 1336 F. as given in the subjoined table :—

<i>Capital expenditure</i>	<i>1336 F.</i>	<i>1337 F.</i>
Irrigation	71-32	65-64
Railway Construction	51-74	84-69
Railway Compensation	•15	•81
Electricity (City)	•99	•68
Do (Districts)	1*83	1-79
Workshop	.	2 18
Telephone (City)	•18	16
Do (Districts)	•95	•41
Industries	•19	•80
Printing	•10	•90
Total .	126-75	107-51

Increased expenditure was incurred under Electricity on account of the Aurangabad electric installation, under Workshop, for further equipment owing to the amalgamation of the Mint Workshop with the Public Works Department, and under Printing in connection with the construction of a building for the Government Central Press. The expenditure on railway construction was less, as the bulk of the provision for the Vikarabad-Bidar Railway remained unspent.

INVESTMENTS.

291. The investments in different gilt-edged securities during the year totalled O.S. 621 '18 lakhs out of which 140'46 lakhs represent the value of the securities purchased out of the balances of the Paper Currency Reserve, and 403 • 99 lakhs out of the balances of the other reserves. The remaining 76'68 lakhs which together with 18 lakhs annually set aside for the Railway Purchase Reserve amounted to 94'68 lakhs represent the net charge under Investments met from general balances.

DEBT HEADS.

292. The debt head transactions show receipts to the extent of 648'58 lakhs, and disbursements amounting to 664'98 lakhs, resulting in a net decrease of another 21'45 lakhs in the general balances.

CASH BALANCE.

298. Thus the year opened with a cash balance of 485'74 lakhs. The excess of revenue receipts over service expenditure was 132'23 lakhs. On the other hand, the balances taken over to the credit of departments from the current grant exceeded the departmental balances brought forward for expenditure by 5'08 lakhs. The capital expenditure financed without flotation of loan amounted to 107'51 lakhs and investments to 94'68 lakhs. The outgoings under the debt heads exceeded the incomings by 21'45 lakhs. Thus the year closed with a balance of 389'25 lakhs. The position is shown in the following statement:—

	Receipts		Expenditure
Service Heads	841-59	Service Heads	709'36
Departmental balance transferred for expenditure	39-06	Departmental balance charged to service grants	44'14
		Capital Expenditure	10751
		Investments	94'68
Debt Heads	643-53	Debt Heads	664'98
Total	1,524'18	Total	1,620'67
Opening Balance	485'74	closing Balance	389'25
Grand Total	2,009'92	Grand Total ..	2,009'92

RESERVES.

294. Excluding the mint bullion balances and the paper currency reserve of Rs. 7,46,20,917, a third of which is held in B.G. Securities of the face value of Rs. 1,84,82,500, the rest being O.S. rupees, the various other reserves, in securities and cash, stood at the end of the year as follows :—

	Securities face-value B.G.	Cash B. G. in banks	Total in O. S.
Debt Redemption Reserve	1,22,29,000		1,42,67,167
Famine Reserve	1,29,17,000	••	1,50,69,888
Railway Reserve	6,98,27,720	••	8,14,65,678
Industrial Reserve	47,00,000	••	54,88,888
O. S. Stabilization Reserve	2,71,15,000	84,87,000	8,56,44,000
Deposits Reserve	96,48,000	15,82,000	1,81,01,667
Total	18,64,86,720	50,19,000	16,50,81,678

GOVERNMENT DEBT.

295. The total Government debt at the end of the year stood at O.S. Rs. 2,84,51,894.

SECTION II.

Mint.

296. The Mint Department continued to be under the control of Mr. R. L. Gamlen, O.B.E., M.I.E.E., except for a period of three months and one day from the 27th Amerdad when he was on combined leave during which Mr, P. B. Chinoy acted for him.

297. There was little coinage of rupees during the year owing to the existence of adequate stock. Only 382 rupees were

Silver and bronze coinage. coined to mark the occasion of the visit of the Princes. The amount of fractional silver coined was 4,11,200 quarter rupees. Of bronze coins only two-pie pieces were coined of the total face value of Rs. 88,010. No nickel coins were minted.

298. The year was remarkable however for a great increase in the amount put into circulation of coins of all denominations, more especially full rupees, owing to the exceptionally heavy demand for O.S. rupees during the export season. The figures as compared with 1336 F. were as follow :—

	1336 F. value in O.S. Rs.	1337 F. Value in O. S. Rs.
Full rupees ..	•• •	2,15,54,150
Quarter rupees	20,000	60,000
One eighth rupees	12,000	40,000
One anna (nickel)	10,000	20,000
Half anna (bronze)		15,000
Two-pie pieces (bronze)	50,000	1,45,000
Total	92,000	2,18,34,150

299. There was a heavy demand on the reserves of silver during the export season for 1337 F. No bar silver was purchased during the year. The Mint held at the end of 1336 F., a balance of 5,80,505 tolas of silver (standard silver 5,38,951 tolas and refined silver 41,554 tolas) and coined silver to the value of Rs. 2,83,51,283. The amount of silver got from defective Hali Sicca and Mahubia Sicca coins withdrawn from circulation, and silver and broken coins received from the Ecclesiastical Department, weighed in all 2,09,829 8 O. S. tolas. Excluding operative losses and coins issued for circulation, the balance of silver held by the Mint at the end of 1337 F. was as follows :—

Solid and refined silver	41,328'6
Standard silver	6,45,722 0
Coins to the value of	.Rs. 18,00,315

300. Copper ingots weighing 20,47,161 O. S. tolas and tin blocks weighing 66,703 tolas were purchased for Rs. 29,573 and Rs. 3,846 respectively. The balance of copper, bronze, tin and zinc held by the Mint at the end of the year was :—

	Tolas
Copper	32,641-9
Tin	••
Zinc	1,05,135'9
Bronze	81,144
Coins to the value of	Rs. 67,240

301. Gold is not legal tender in the State. Coins of various denominations are however struck and issued to meet demands for ceremonial and ornamental purposes, the mint charging a small sum as seigniorage. During the year under report no gold was purchased by the department, but full, half, quarter ana one eighth *ashrajis* were struck and issued, as will be seen from the following table which also indicates the balance in stock at the end of the year :—

	Balance at the end or 1886 F.	Coins struck in 1887 F.	Coins issued in 1337 F.	[Balance at the end of 1887 F.
Full Ashrafis	2,470	1,180	1,993	1,657
Half do	227	995	650	572
Quarter do	615	1,495	906	1,204
One eighth Ashrafi	239	2,087	1,769	555
Total	8,549	5,757	5,818	3,988

The sum realised as seigniorage was Rs. 11,517 and the loss incurred in minting gold was 3'89 tolas. The counterfeit coins received during the year were very few—H. S. Rs. 10 and O. S. Rs. 14-6 annas.

302. The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 1,65,968 or Rs. 6,943 less than the preceding year.

SECTION III.

Paper Currency.

303. Sir Akbar Hydari continued as Head Commissioner and Mirza Nasrulla Khan as Commissioner of Paper Currency throughout the year. Messrs. R. L. Gamlen, Hanumanth Rao, and Muhammed Jawahir Khan acted as Currency Officers.

304. The chief feature of the year was an increase in the gross circulation of notes from 481 ' 3 lakhs to 721 ' 39 or an increase of 49*88 per cent. The value of notes of various denominations thus put into circulation was as follows :—Rs. 10,10' 90 lakhs, Rs. 100, 29'16 lakhs and Rs. 1,000, 203-20 lakhs or an increase of 6'58, 13, and 211'82 per cent. respectively in the value of ten, hundred and thousand rupee notes. Taking the total value of the notes of each denomination, thousand rupee notes represent the highest circulation and five rupee notes the lowest. Of one rupee notes which owing to their unpopularity were being steadily withdrawn from circulation since 1331 F., 194 were withdrawn during the year and only 3,728 remained in circulation. Considering the percentage of notes of various denominations to the total *number*, ten and five rupee notes representing 66*05 and 21*10 per cent, were more popular than hundred and thousand rupee ones with 11 '32 and 1•84 per cent, respectively.

The net or active circulation of notes, *i.e.*, excluding those held in Government treasuries and banks, on the 80th Aban 1337 F. was 649-26 lakhs, and the average for the year was 442-62 lakhs. As compared with the previous year, there was an increase in the average net circulation of notes, of 102'35 lakhs or about 80 per cent, clearly showing that notes were becoming increasingly popular. The circulation was highest in the busy season from Amerdad to Azur, while in the months of Isfander and Khurdad there was a demand for rupees and a return of notes to the Treasury. During the year, notes to the value of Rs. 2,41,280 were cancelled and claims to the extent of Rs. 56,765 were admitted in respect of mutilated and destroyed notes.

305. The total value of notes of each denomination in stock at the end of 1886 F., the value of notes received and issued during 1887 F. and the balance in stock at the end of that year are given in the statement below :—

Denomination	the	Total value of notes at end of 1886 F.	Total value of notes received in 1887 F.	Total value of notes issued to the Exchange Branch	Balance at the end of 1887 F.
One rupee notes		1,78,98,892	..	..	1,78,98,892
Five do		5,55,000	..	1,50,000	4,05,000
Ten do		88,75,000	..	22,00,000	66,75,000
Hundred do		1,49,00,000	..	60,00,000	89,00,000
Thousand do		..	2,00,00,000	2,00,00,000	..
Total		8,72,28,892	2,00,00,000	2,92,50,000	8,79,78,892

306. The great increase in gross circulation during the year resulted in a corresponding increase in the reserve. Of this, O. S. rupees 1,40,45,850 were invested in the purchase of 4½ per cent. Government of India Security Loan of the face value of B. G. Rs. 1,23,48,000. The position then, as compared with that at the end of 1886 F. was as follows :—

	1886 F.	1887 F.
O.S. Rupee Coins (full rupees in Exchange Branch)	4,18,44,108	5,17,57,059
Government of India Securities	Face value of B.G. Rs. 61,34,500 (cost price O. S. Rs. 62,86,704)	Face value of B.G. Rs. 1,84,82,500 (cost price, O. S. Rs. 2,03,32,554)

The interest that accrued on Securities was O.S. Rs. 3,50,000.

307. The total expenditure incurred on establishment, contingencies and pension charges was Rs. 9,850 as against Rs. 5,278 in the preceding year. The cost of note forms including freight was Rs. 50,150. No capital expenditure was incurred during the year. It stood where it was at the close of 1886 F. i.e., at Rs. 7,60,003.

SECTION IV.

State Insurance Fund.

308. A managing committee consisting of Sir Akbar Hydari, Finance Member, as President, the Financial Secretary and the Accountant-General as members *ex-officio* together with 7 other nominated officers in service, controls the management of the Fund. Mr. Dattatraya Vishnu Pisolkar, Assistant Accountant-General, continued as Secretary of the Fund. Mr. M. S. Hussain was appointed as an extra Assistant Accountant-General with a view to clear off arrears of policies.

309. The number of subscribers increased from 25,977 in 1886 F. to 27,198 in 1887 F. During the year 1,786 proposals were received against 2,230 in 1886 F. Of these, 1,487 policies of the total face value of Rs. 7,92,067 were issued, yielding a premium income of Rs. 32,280 per annum and the

rest were either rejected or delayed on account of subnormal health and carried forward to the next year. Altogether 562 refund cases were dealt with on account of death, maturity and surrender value, amounting to Rs. 1,29,477.

310. The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure figures of the Insurance Fund for 1887 F. :—
Receipts and expenditure.

Receipts	Amount	Expenditure	Amount
Life Insurance Fund at the end of 1336 F.	38,94,020	Amount invested with the Government at 5 per cent. per annum	34,74,986
Amount credited through Central Treasury	1,74,951	Amount invested in Govt. Promissory Notes at 6 per cent. per annum	8,00,700
Amount credited through Imperial Bank of India	4,218		
Amount credited through Mint Department	3,541	Amount refunded as per cheques and barats to the subscribers in 1337 F.	1,22,868
Amount credited by Challans into Central Treasury	4,044	Amount refunded through Imperial Bank of India	5,988
Amount credited through Public Works Department	49,110	Pensions issued through District Treasuries	158
Amount credited through Postal Department	5,905	Pensions issued through Central Treasury	464
Amount credited through Customs Department	13,727	Suspense amount	9
Amount credited through District Treasuries	2,17,288	Amount debited to Major Head 17 towards the salary of extra A.-A.-G. State Insurance Fund	15,600
Interest on Investments made with Government	2,07,617		
Amount credited as per adjustment	815	Amount debited as per adjustment	28
		Audit fees for 1334 and 1335 F. .	800
		Closing balance at the end of 1337 F.	1,54,240
Total	45,75,276	Total	45,75,276

311. The cost of the department amounted to Rs. 30,492 as compared with Rs. 36,899 in 1336 F.

Cost.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

SECTION I.

Ecclesiastical Department

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

313. The following statement shows the comparative distribution of expenditure during 1336 F. and 1337 F :—

Particulars	1336 F.	1337 F.
Cost of the Ecclesiastical Dept.	1,50,854	2,37,267
Mosques and Temples	1,34,901	6,52,293
Religious & charitable grants .	1,41,617	2,32,541
Mamuldars	52,976	52,809
Yomiadars and Salianadars ..	2,81,816	2,21,417
Charges on account of Haj pilgrims	20,600	19,938
Expenses in connection with festivals	56,869	47,969
Charities	2,29,598	2,77,654
Total ..	10,69,231	17,41,888

Of the extraordinary items that caused the increase in expenditure, the most important was a contribution of B. G. Rs. 5 lakhs for the erection of a mosque in London.

314. Among the measures introduced by the department during the year, special mention may be made of the grant of five professional certificates to office-bearers (*Ahl-i-Khidmat Sharia*) and the provision of 40 scholarships of Rs. 8 each to sons of office-bearers at the Nizamia School.

SECTION II.

Electricity Department.

315. The department continued to be under the control of Mr. R. L. Gamlen, O.B.E., M.I.E.E., except for a period of three months and one day during which Mr. O. H. Browne, Assistant Director, officiated.

316. The management of the Secunderabad Electricity Supply remained with the department, the conditions of supply and terms of management having been concluded during the year under report. Nearly three miles of cable of various sizes and three and a half miles of overhead mains were laid to 261 new consumers. The work of changing the feeding voltage from 3,300 to 6,600 was nearly completed.

There were altogether 12 main and feeder lines, and 50 sub-stations at the end of the year. The total number of consumers increased from 2,977 to 8,238. Power was supplied to 59 water pumps, 159 flour, rice, dal and oil-mills, 2 Xray apparatus, 14 mortar mills, 2 ice factories, 67 motors for other works, and 7 cinemas.

The number of units sold increased from 61,89,972 to 67,88,368, and the average charge per unit fell from 2'46 to 2'40 annas. 14,33,770 units, were sold to Hyderabad small consumers, 26,57,912 to power users in Hyderabad and 26,91,686 to the Secunderabad Board.

317. There was an increase in the total receipts of the department from Rs. 9,73,437 to Rs. 10,59,333 due mainly to greater consumption in Secunderabad, and a decline in expenditure from Rs. 5,49,363 to Rs. 5,39,738 due to an actual reduction in working costs, especially repairs and upkeep. Thus the gross profit for the year was Rs. 5,19,594 or 5'80 per cent, of the total capital expenditure of Rs. 89,64,695. The net profit after deducting depreciation charges was Rs. 2,30,660 as against Rs. 1,01,650 in 1336 F. or a percentage on the capital outlay of 2-57 as compared with 1 17 in the previous year. The Depreciation Fund stood at Rs. 26,76,207.

SECTION III.

Workshop Department.

318. Mr. R. L. Gamlen continued as Superintendent of the Workshop Department.

Control.

319. The Workshop was originally started as an adjunct to the Mint for repairing machinery, making dies, etc. It soon developed into a general workshop for the manufacture and supply of various articles to Government departments and the public. It was placed on a commercial basis in 1331 F. and a central technical institute was started for systematic technical training.

Origin.

320. Apart from the work connected with the Mint and Electricity Departments as well as the Osmania Technical Institute, the Workshop supplied various articles to Government departments and executed orders received from the general public. Altogether 3,299 orders were received as compared with 3,362 orders in 1336 F. and 90 per cent, of them were completed as against 92 per cent, in the preceding year. The total capital expenditure during the year, such as extensions to buildings and urgent repairs to capital works, amounted to Rs. 4,548.

Work done.

321. The turn-over for the year that comprises sale receipts plus the value of finished, loaned and unfinished stock, amounted to Rs. 3,71,688. The department suffered a loss of Rs. 25,434 as against Rs. 16,538 in 1336 F. This loss is reported to be mainly due to lack of orders from other departments, particularly the Public Works.

Turn over and loss.

SECTION IV.

Department of Statistics.

322. Moulvi Muhammad Rahmatullah Saheb continued as Director during the year.

Control.

323. As usual the Statistical Department prepared and published weekly season reports, fortnightly price reports, periodical forecasts of crops and annual statements of agricultural statistics, of joint stock companies, of large industrial establishments and ginning factories. Special weekly reports of agricultural conditions, food and fodder stocks, prices of principal food-grains, etc., in the affected areas of Raichur and Nalgonda districts were prepared for the information of the Revenue Department, and special monthly reports were issued during the period of the south-west monsoon showing the course of the monsoon, sufficiency or otherwise of rainfall, progress of agricultural operations, condition of live stock, state of the grain market and general

Work done.

economic outlook. In addition, three monthly and four annual statements were compiled furnishing detailed information to the Indian Cotton Committee regarding the operations of cotton mills in the State. A summary of statistics relating to labour of all descriptions in rural and urban areas was compiled from the returns of the Wage Census of 1329 while another for 1336 F., was in course of preparation. In addition to the publication of monthly statements of food-grains imported into the City by rail, arrangements were made in co-operation with the Customs Commissioner for the collection of statistics of imports into and exports from the Dominions by road and rail. The report of the second quinquennial cattle census and the tables were completed and revised and the Urdu translation of the last census was also completed before the end of 1337 F. Copies of periodical statements and returns were regularly supplied to Government offices, the Government of India, the chief Indian States, Trades Associations, and some foreign countries.

324. The total cost of the department for the year was Rs. 35,435 as compared with Rs. 35,169 for the preceding year.

Cost.

SECTION V.

Gazetteer Department.

325. This department which was formed in 1332 F. for the purpose of preparing an accurate and up-to-date gazetteer of the Dominions also remained in charge of the Director of Statistics throughout the year under report.

Control.

326. As stated in an earlier report, the second of the two volumes for each district, giving statistical tables was published for all districts in 1335 F. but the delay in the completion of the report volumes was due to the slackness of the administrative departments in returning the chapters sent to them for scrutiny and in furnishing the information called for. Nevertheless considerable work was done during the year under report. The report for Aurungabad District was completed and sent to print. Some six out of sixteen chapters in regard to most of the districts were written out. All the sections on geology were checked and returned by the Geological Department, but the chapters on forests for only three districts were checked and returned by the Forest Department. In regard to another three, the Archaeological Department returned the chapters submitted, with corrections and modifications.

Work done.

To the lists of villages that were being prepared in English were added all the villages in the districts of Nizamabad and Parbhani and the Urdu lists were increased by the addition of villages in some taluks of Aurungabad and Osmanabad, For the use of His Excellency the President during his tour, a compendium of notes of special interest relating to Aurungabad, Parbhani, Nander, Nizamabad, Gulbarga, Bidar, Osmanabad, Raichur, Mahbubnagar and Medak, was prepared by the department.

327. The total cost of the department in 1337 F. was Rs. 12,165 or Rs. 3,742 more than the preceding year.

Cost.

SECTION VI.

Archaeology.

328. Mr. Gulam Yazdani, M.A., M.R.A.S., continued as Director during 1337 F., except for 3 months from 24th Ardebahist to 23rd Amerdad when he was on special duty in connection with the compilation of the Ajanta Album and again for 2 months and 20 days, from 10th Sherhwar to the end of the year when he went to England to attend the 17th International Congress of Orientalists at Oxford. Mr. Sreenivas, his assistant, officiated for him during the periods he was on special duty.

Control.

329. Several monuments were surveyed during the year in the districts of Nalgonda and Karimnagar. The chief of them were the fort at Nalgonda built on the summit of a precipitous hill by Hindu Rajas, and the monolithic pillar, probably the tallest of its kind in the Dominions fixed to a platform, above which it rises 41 feet; two temples along the old dam at Pangal two miles north-east of Nalgonda, one of which has some magnificent specimens of sculpture, and the dam itself, erected according to a Persian—Telugu inscription in the reign of Ibrahim Kutb Shah; a big Shiva temple, triple shrined like the great Hanamkonda temple, and built in the Chalukyan style at Nagnur six miles to the north-east of Karimnagar, and inscriptions there, of the time of the Kakatiya King Rudradeva (1,171 A.D.), the fort at Elgandal with its mosque and *idgah*, the large number of stone circles at Singapur on the road to Karimnagar, and at Malangur and the numerous temples at Manthani (Manthrapuram) reported to have been a great seat of learning and culture where the sage Gautama once performed his *tapas* (meditation).

330. Special repairs were carried out during the year at the Ellora and Ajanta caves in Aurangabad district and at the great temple of Palampet which is a gem of mediaeval architecture in the Deccan. At Khuldabad, the tombs of Malik Ambar, Murtuza Nizam Shah Bihari, Sidi Karima, Sidi Abdur Rahman and Ankas Khan were thoroughly conserved and the music gallery of the main gate carefully preserved. The total expenditure on maintenance and repair of monuments was Rs. 9,846 as compared with Rs. 25,371 in 1336 F. A sum of Rs. 1,25,000 spread over five years was sanctioned for the conservation of the monuments at Bidar, especially the facade of the Madrasah of Mahmud Gawan and the colour decoration of the tomb of Ahmad Shah Wali Bahmani.

331. In the domain of inscriptions, the most important acquisition was of 11 tablets which were found in the Raichur district. The inscriptions carved on the tablets relate to the Bahmani and Adil Shahi kings and cover a period of nearly 170 years from 912 to 1,081 A.H. or 1506 to 1667 A.D. Two other inscriptions in Telegu-Cannada characters were found in the Karimnagar district. All these will be published with suitable notes in the Hyderabad Archaeological Series.

332. During the year under report 884 coins were acquired by the department. Of these, 168 are gold, 273 silver and 443 copper. Among the gold coins purchased, one of Muhammad Shah of Mumbai (Bombay) mint is quite unique as up to now no gold mohur of that mint has been found. A revised scheme for the establishment of a museum in Hyderabad was sanctioned during the year and a start was made for the acquisition of specimens relating to the arts and crafts, both ancient and modern, of the Dominions.

333. Thirty-two photographs were taken by the department, mostly relating to architectural remains and eight subjects of frescoes at Ellora were copied during the year. Besides, four subjects of Ajanta caves in full size were copied for presentation to H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda who after visiting the caves expressed a desire to have them.

334. The Princes, the Nawab Azam Jah Bahadur and the Nawab Moazam Jah Bahadur visited the monuments at Gulbarga and Bidar and were pleased to express their appreciation of the care bestowed on their preservation.

335. The total cost of maintenance of the department was Rs. 56,966 as against Rs. 59,660 in 1886 Fasli.

Cost.

SECTION VII.

Government Central Press.

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

887. The total expenditure for payments to workmen on productive work and the over-head cost amounted to Rs. 2,29,049 as compared with Rs. 2,20,179 in 1336 F. showing an increase of Rs. 8,870. The value of outturn was only Rs. 08,010. The excess expenditure therefore came to Rs. 1,00,489 which when allocated to the different branches of the press according to the new system of costing press accounts, fixes an average percentage of over-head cost at 284 for the next year 1333 F. as compared with 46 for 1337 F. and 98 for 1336 F. The sudden rise in the over-head percentage was due to (1) additional depreciation and interest charges on new plant valued at Rs. 71,252 (2) shorter working hours owing to the outbreak of plague in a virulent form in the city and (3) very largely to the low percentage of over-head cost (40) erroneously arrived at in 1336 F. and charged to Government offices in 1337 F., thus nominally reducing the earnings of the press from Rs. 1,02,452 in 1888 F. to Rs. 68,010 in 1337 F. The mistake made in 1336 F. was to include the over-head cost in the value of the outturn that year, whereas it should have been excluded as was done this year, with the immediate result that while the income for 1337 F. depreciated very materially as compared with the previous year, the consequent over-head percentages chargeable for work done in 1338 F. have very greatly arisen. It is expected that this loss will adjust itself on the results of the working of the press during 1338 F. In point of outturn however, the results were very satisfactory as compared with 1336 F. There was an increase of 24 per cent, in type and litho. pages composed and written and 4 per cent, in type and litho. impressions printed. A fall of 19 per cent, in the number of books bound or stitched, was due to district offices being permitted to make their blank registers locally in their districts.

338. The opening book value of the plant stood at Rs. 2,33,864. During the year, machinery of the value of Rs. 71,252 was purchased bringing the total value to Rs. 3,05,116, 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 1337 F. was Rs. 2,89,860.

389. The cash receipts realized by the sale of registers and *jarida* and by miscellaneous work done for private bodies amounted to Rs. 20,402 as against Rs. 11,101 in 1336 F. The increase of Rs. 9,301 was due to the fact that a sum of Rs. 7,132 was received in cash from Local Fund and Government offices for additional work executed for them.

840. The year was noteworthy for the separation of the Osmania University Press from the control of the Superintendent Central Press, and for the experiments made at both these presses for the further improvement of *Nastaliq* as a typographical script, which will be a land-mark in the history of Urdu literature. Other noteworthy events were the visits to the press of the Princes and the President of the Council, and their appreciation of the work done.

SECTION VIII.

Stationery Department.

341. Mr. **Raja Venugopal Pillai**, Bar.-at-Law also continued as Superintendent, Stationery Depot during the year.

842. The audited figure of the value of stock at the commencement of 1337 F. was Rs. 1,83,875, During the year new stock to the value of Rs. 8,15,596 was purchased making a total of Rs. 4,99,471, Stationery worth Rs. 8,08,858 was supplied to the various offices, leaving a balance stock to the value of Rs. 1,90,618 at the end of 1887 F.

348. The total cost of the department was Rs. 25,726 as compared with Rs. 25,775 in the preceding year.

SECTION IX.

Geological Survey.

844. Mr. Khurshid Mirza, B.Sc., A.I.M.E., Director of Mines was in charge of the Geological Department to the end of Khurdad 1387 F. when it was transferred to Capt. L. Munn the special officer in charge of well-sinking work.

345. The department shifted its head-quarters to Lingsugur in the Raichur District on the 22nd March 1928 but as the monsoon commenced not long after, no regular field work could be taken up. The staff was engaged in revising Mr. Bruce Foot's Western Boundary of the Main Mashi Band of Raichur Doab Dharwar Schists and its north-west extension and submitted to Government their report on that area. One of them made a geological report and section of every well sunk in the Raichur district and also interested himself in the springs and salt workings there. The geologists were given a month and a half's practical training in plane-table surveying under Major Wanchope, O.B.E., I.A., I Officer-in-charge No. 6 Party of the Survey of India. They also received training in the use of Schmid's patent water-finder, which would be helpful in the black cotton soil plain of the Raichur Doab.

SECTION X.

Nizamiah Observatory.

346. Mr. T. P. Bhaskaran, M.A., F.R.A.S., was in charge of the Observatory.

347. The work of the observatory falls into two parts, the purely scientific, aiming at the ascertainment of facts that may be of practical utility in the future, and the directly useful. On the scientific side, 166 plates were taken with the Astrographic Refractor for various purposes during the year. Of these, 106 plates were in the region of the Hyderabad Zones, mostly for the determination of P. M. by comparison with plates of the earlier series and 60 plates were exposed in the old Potsdam Zones. 71 plates were measured • 48 for catalogue and 23 for proper motion. The remaining work on Zone—28 was completed and Ms. of the measures were prepared. Detailed counts of stars under each unit of diameter were made in Zones —17 and—18. Systematic observations of long period variables were continued and the number of stars on the working list was 59, besides 8 irregular variables of the Geminorum type. Thirty-three phenomena of occultations of stars by the moon were observed : disappearances 26 and reappearances 7. The reappearance of Venus at the occultation of December 20, 1927 was also observed. The department also carried out its usual seismological and meteorological work. The readings of the seismogram to the end of June 1927 were forwarded to Oxford for incorporation in the International Seismological Summary. Vol. VI of the Hyderabad Astrographic Catalogue was issued during the year and a self-recording rain-gauge was installed.

348. The total cost of the department was Rs. 38,898 as compared with Rs. 35,488 in the preceding year.

