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Report

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions

FOR THE YEAR

1338 Fasli

(6th October 1928 A.D. to 5th October 1929 A.D.)

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HYDERABAD-DECCAN
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

PARA						PAGE.
	PREFATORY NOTE	..	..	..	..	i
	GENERAL SUMMARY	..	..	..	..	i—xi

CHAPTER I.

1—5	PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY:	..				1
-----	-----------------------------------	----	--	--	--	---

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

SECTION I.

Land Revenue.

6	Control	..	..	..	..	..	4
7	Civil divisions	..	..	..	..	..	2
8	Area-occupied, unoccupied and peramboke or unassessed waste	..	..	..	..	..	2
9	Holdings, area and assessment, and irrigation sources	..	..	..	..	..	2
10	Assessment and remissions..	..	..	..	..	..	8
11	Total land revenue	..	..	..	..	..	8
12	Current: demand and collection	..	..	..	..	..	8
13	Arrears : demand, collection and balance of ryatwari	..	..	..	..	..	4
14	Coercive processes	..	..	..	..	..	4
15	Other sources of land revenue	..	..	..	..	..	4

SECTION II

Survey and Settlement.

16	Control	..	..	..	..	..	4
17	Original survey and classification	..	..	..	..	..	4
18	Revision work	..	..	..	..	..	5
19	Traverse	..	..	..	..	..	5
20	Recess work	..	..	..	..	..	5
21	Announcement of rates	..	..	..	..	..	5
22	Boundary disputes and appeals	..	..	..	..	..	5
28	Amabarkhana	..	..	..	..	..	5
24	Cost of the Department	..	..	..	..	..	5

SECTION III.

Inam Settlement.

25	Control	..	..	..	..	..	5
26	Result of inam enquiries	..	..	..	..	..	5
27	Classification of inam claims	..	..	..	..	..	6
28	Inam certificates	..	..	..	..	..	6

SECTION IV.

Excise.

29	Control	..	..	..	..	..	6
80	Administrative changes	..	..	..	..	..	6
81	Demand and collection: Current and arrears	..	..	..	..	..	6
82	Compensation	..	..	..	..	..	6
88	Cantonment abkari	..	..	..	..	..	7
84	Consumption of liquor	..	..	..	..	..	7
85	Abkari offences	..	..	..	..	..	7
86	Cost of the department	..	..	..	..	..	7
87	Control	..	..	..	..	..	7

SECTION V.

Forests.

PARA.		PAGE.
88	Area and classification	7
89	Demarcation	8
40	Survey and settlement	8
41	Working plans	9
42	Communications and buildings	9
48	Protection from fire	9
44	Protection from cattle	9
45	Sylviculture	9
46	Exploitation	10
47	Offences	10
48	Revenue and expenditure	10

SECTION VI.

Customs.

49	Control	11
50	General	11
51	Revenue	12
52	Duty free goods and exemption	12
58	Buildings	12
54	Cases	12
55	Cost of the department	12

SECTION VII.

Wards' Estates.

56	Control	12
57	Number of estates	12
58	Demand and collection	18
59	Famine	18
60	Survey and settlement	18
61	Public Works and general improvements	18
62	Liabilities	18
68	Education of wards	18
64	Fees and management charges	18

SECTION VIII.

Well Irrigation.

65	Number of wells	14
66	Cost of new wells	14
67	Area irrigated by new wells	14

SECTION IX.

Famine and Well-Sinking.

68	Control	15
69	Work turned out	15

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

SECTION I.

Legislative Council.

70	Control	16
71	Constitution	16
72	Acts	16
78	Bills	16
74	Cost	16

SECTION II.

PARA.	Justice.	PAGE.
75	Control	17
76	Cadre	17
77	General progress	17
78	Receipts and expenditure	17

A. Civil Justice.

79	Original suits instituted	17
80	Value of suits	18
81	Disposal of cases	18-19
82	Execution proceedings	20
88	Miscellaneous proceedings	20
84	Small causes	20
85	Regular appeals and disposals	20
86	Miscellaneous appeals and disposals	21
87	Receipts in civil courts	22
88	Jagir courts	22

B.—Criminal Justice.

89	Offences reported	22
90	Cases disposed of	22-28
91	Punishments inflicted	24
92	Miscellaneous proceedings	24
98	Appeals and revision cases	24-25
94	High Court	26
95	Sessions Courts	26
96	District Courts	26
97	Receipts	26
98	Jagir courts	26

SECTION III.

Police.

99	General	26
100	Statistics	27

A.—City Police.

101	Control	27
102	Strength	27
108	Training and discipline	27
104	Crime	28
105	Property stolen and recovered	28
106	The Widow Provident Fund	28
107	Cost	28

B.—District Police.

108	Control	28
109	Strength	28
110	Training and discipline	28
111	Punishment and reward	29
112	General health.. .. .	29
118	Cognisable crime	29-81
114	Warrants and summonses	81
115	Persons in police cases	81
116	Property recovered and stolen	81
117	Crime in exempted jagirs	81
118	Criminal Investigation department	81
119	Finger Print Bureau	82
120	Widows' Fund	82
121	Temple Fund	82
122	Cost	82

SECTION IV.

Jails.

128	Control	82
124	Number of jails	82
125	Prisoners of all classes	82
126	General condition of prisoners	88
127	The sick and infirm	88
128	Receipts and expenditure	88

IV

SECTION V.

Registration.

PARA.		PAGE.
129	Control	84
180	Registration	84
181	Income and expenditure	84

SECTION VI.

Stamps Department.

182	Control	84
188	Stamps in stock	84
184	Stamps manufactured	84
185	Stamps supplied to different ilakas	85
186	Income and expenditure	85

SECTION VII.

Military.

187	General	35
-----	-----------------	----

A.—Regular Troops,

188	Control	85
189	Strength	35
140	Training and equipment	35
141	Medical establishment	36
142	Cost	36

B.—Irregular Troops.

148	Control	36
144	Composition and training	36
145	Cost	36

SECTION VII.

Local Funds.

146	Control	86
147	Number and constitution	87
148	Finance	87
149	Works of public utility	87
150	District Water Works	37
151	General	88

SECTION IX.

Hyderabad Municipality.

152	Control	88
158	Constitution and meetings	88
154	Area and population	88
155	Finance	88
156	Progress	89
157	General	89

CHAPTER IV

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION,

SECTION I.

Agriculture.

158	Control	40
159	Staff	40
160	Experimental and demonstration forms	40
161	Cotton operation	41
162	Economic botanist	41
168	Horticulture	42
164	Sericulture	42
165	Agricultural engineering	42
166	Agricultural propaganda	42
167	Publication	48
168	Cost	48

SECTION II.

Weather and Crops.

PARA.							PAGE.
169	Rainfall	..	..	..	..	..	43
170	Season	..	..	..	..	..	48
171	Area and outturn of principal crops	..	..	..	..	..	44

SECTION III.

Co-operative Societies.

172	Control	..	..	..	..	..	45
178	General progress	..	..	..	..	..	45
174	Dominion Bank	..	..	..	..	..	46
175	Central Banks	..	..	..	..	..	46
176	Agricultural societies	..	..	..	..	..	47
177	Non-agricultural societies	..	..	..	..	..	47
178	Cost	..	..	..	..	..	47

SECTION IV.

Trade.

179	Imports and exports	..	..	..	..	..	48
180	Principal imports and exports carried by rail	..	..	..	..	..	49

SECTION V.

Industries and Commerce.

181	Control and staff	..	..	..	..	..	49
182	Government establishment	..	..	..	..	..	49
183	Alcohol and Soap Factory	..	..	..	..	..	50
184	General assistance	..	..	..	..	..	50
185	Factories and joint factories	..	..	..	..	..	51

SECTION VI.

Public Works Department.

186	Control	..	..	..	..	..	51
187	General	..	..	..	..	..	51
188	Total expenditure	..	..	..	..	..	52
189	Irrigation—ordinary	..	..	..	..	..	52
190	Irrigation—capital works	..	..	..	..	..	52
191	Buildings and communications	..	..	..	..	..	53
192	Buildings	..	..	..	..	..	53
193	Roads	..	..	..	..	..	53
194	Famine works	..	..	..	..	..	58
195	Water works	..	..	..	..	..	58
196	Hyderabad Municipal works	..	..	..	..	..	54

SECTION VII.

The Hyderabad City Drainage.

197	Control and personnel	..	..	..	..	..	54
198	Progress of works	..	..	..	..	..	54
199	Dust proof roads	..	..	..	..	..	55

SECTION VIII.

Development Department.

5200	Control	..	..	..	..	..	55
201	Colonisation	..	..	..	..	..	55
202	Finance	..	..	..	..	..	56

SECTION IX.

City Improvement Board.

PARA.							PAGE.
208	Control	..	..	..	..	..	56
204	Work done	..	..	..	..	..	56
		..	..	..	..	..	56
205	Expenditure						

SECTION X.

Telephones.

		..	..	..	..	..	56
206	Control	..	..	..	..	..	57
207	City lines	..	..	..	..	..	57
208	District lines		..	..	..	..	57
209	Income and expenditure						

SECTION XI.

		..	..	Railways.	..	..	57
		..	..	..	..	..	57
210	Direction	..	..	..	..	..	58
211	Open miles	..	..	..	..	..	58
212	Construction	..	..	..	..	..	58
218	Survey		..	..	..	..	58
214	Accident	..	..	..	..	..	59
215	Government holdings		..	..	..	..	60
216	Earnings		..	..	..	..	60
217	Net and surplus earnings	..	..	..	..	..	60
218	Contingent liability account				..	..	60
219	Old Railway shares						
220	Proposed acquisition of the company's railways			..			

SECTION XII.

	..	Postal Department...	..	..	..	60
		..	..	..	..	60
221	Control	..	..	..	..	60
222	Post offices and letter boxes		..	..	..	60
223	Savings banks		..	..	..	60
224	Money orders, V. P. and insurance	..	..	..	..	61
225	Articles issued and delivered	..	..	..	..	61
226	Sale of quinine					
227	Receipts and expenditure					

SECTION XIII.

	..	..	..	..	..	61
	..	Mines and Quarries.	..	..	..	61
228	Control	..	..	..	..	61
229	Output	..	..	..	..	61
230	Accident	..	..	..	..	61
231	Leases					
232	Cost					

SECTION XIV.

	..	..	..	..	..	61
	..	City Veterinary Department.	..	..	..	61
288	Control	..	..	..	..	62
284	General		..	..	..	62
285	Cattle diseases	..	..	..	..	68
286	Horse and Cattle breeding	..	..	..	..	68
287	Horse and cattle shows	..	..	..	..	68
288	Stud and fodder farms			..	..	68
289	Veterinary training					
240	Cost	..	..	..	*	

CHAPTER V.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

SECTION I.

Sanitation.

PARA.		PAGE.
241	Control	64
242	Vital statistics ..	64
248	Preventive measures ..	65

SECTION II.

Medical Relief.

244	Hospitals and treatments ..	66
245	Osmania General Hospital ..	67
246	Female Medical Aid ..	67
247	Training ..	67
248	Special Hospitals ..	68
249	Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory ..	68
250	Expenditure ..	69
251	Unani and Ayurvedic dispensaries ..	69
252	Total expenditure ..	69

CHAPTER VI.

INSTRUCTION.

SECTION I.

Education.

253	Control ..	70
254	Staff ..	70
255	General statistics ..	70-72
256	Finance ..	78
257	University education ..	74
258	Arts Faculty ..	74
259	Faculty of Theology ..	75
260	Faculty of Law ..	75
261	Faculty of Medicine ..	75
262	Faculty of Engineering ..	75
268	Faculty of Education ..	75
264	Translation Bureau ..	75
265	Secondary education ..	75
266	Primary education ..	76
267	Education of Girls and Women ..	76
268	Special Education (a) Training School ..	J7
269	Do (b) Industrial and Vocational schools ..	77
270	Do (c) Hyderabad Civil Engineering School ..	78
271	Do (d) Theological Schools ..	78
272	Do (e) Commercial classes ..	78
273	Hyderabad Boy Scouts ..	78
274	Physical Education ..	78
275	Adult Education ..	79
276	Grants-in-aid ..	79
277	Scholarships ..	79
278	Libraries ..	79

SECTION II.

Literature and Press.

279	Publication ..	80
280	Journalism ..	80

SECTION III.

Hyderabad Civil Service Class*

PARA.							PAGE.
281	Control	..	..	..	..	..	80
282	Examinations	..	..	..	..	..	80
288	Expenditure	..	..	..	..	..	80

CHAPTER VII.**FINANCE.**

SECTION I.

Government Income and Expenditure.

284	Control	..	..	..	..	..	81
285	Income and expenditure	..	..	..	..	..	81
286	Receipts	..	..	..	..	..	82
287	Differences	..	..	..	..	..	82
288	Increase	..	..	..	..	..	88
289	Decrease	..	..	..	..	..	83
290	Departmental Balances	..	..	..	..	..	83
291	Expenditure	..	..	..	..	..	84
292	Differences	..	..	..	..	..	85
293	Increase	..	..	..	..	..	85
294	Decrease	..	..	..	..	..	86
295	Capital Expenditure	..	..	..	..	..	86
296	Investments	..	..	..	..	..	86
297	Debt Heads	..	..	..	..	..	87
298	Cash Balance	..	..	..	..	..	87
299	Reserves	..	..	..	..	..	87
800	Government Debt	..	..	..	..	..	88

SECTION II

Mint.

301	Control						88
302	Silver, Nickel and Bronze Coinage	..	..	..	..	..	88
308	Circulation	..	..	..	..	..	88
304	Silver supply	..	..	..	..	..	88
305	Copper and Tin supply	..	..	..	..	..	89
306	Gold supply and Coinage	..	..	..	..	..	89
307	Expenditure	..	..	..	..	..	89

SECTION III.

Paper Currency.

308	Control	..	..	..	..	..	90
309	Note issue and circulation	..	..	..	..	..	90
310	Stock of note forms	..	..	..	..	..	90
311	Reserve	..	..	..	..	..	91
312	Income and expenditure	..	..	..	..	..	91

SECTION IV.

State Insurance Fund.

318	Control	..	..	..	..	..	91
314	Number of subscribers and policies	..	..	..	..	..	91
315	Receipts and expenditure	..	..	..	..	..	92
316	Cost of the department	..	..	..	..	..	92

CHAPTER VIII.**MISCELLANEOUS.**

SECTION I.

Ecclesiastical Department.

817	Control	..	..	..	..	..	93
818	Expenditure	..	..	..	..	..	93
819	Endowments	..	..	..	..	..	93
820	Buildings	..	..	..	..	..	93

SECTION II.

Electricity Department.

PARA.								PAGE.
821	Control	..	..	..	..	..	..	94
822	Work done	..	..	..	..	..	..	98
828	Receipts and expenditure..			..	..	..	..	94

SECTION III.

Workshop Department.

824	Control	..	..	..	..	..	..	94
825	Work done	..	..	..	..	..	..	94
826	Turn over and profit and loss			..	..	..	..	94

SECTION IV.

Department of Statistics and Gazetteer.

827	Control	..	..	..	..	..	..	94
828	Work done by the statistical department				..	..	..	95
829	Work done by the Gazetteer department				..	..	..	95

SECTION V.

Archaeology.

880	Control	..	..	..	..	..	..	95
881	Survey of monuments		..	..	..	..	..	95
882	Conservation	..	..	..	..	..	..	96
888	Epigraphy	..	..	..	..	..	..	96
884	Numismatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	97
385	Photographs and drawings			..	..	..	..	97
886	General	..	..	..	..	..	..	97

SECTION VI.

Government Central Press.

387	Control	..	..	..	..	..	..	97
388	General	..	..	..	..	..	..	97
339	Analysis of the Press cost	..		..	..	..	..	98
840	Capital account of plant, etc.,			..	..	..	..	98
841	Cash receipts	..	..	..	..	..	..	98

SECTION VII.

Stationery Depot.

342	Control	..	..	..	..	..	..	98
343	Receipts and issues		..	..	..	..	..	98
344	Cost	..	..	..	..	..	..	99

SECTION VIII.

Geological Survey.

845	Control	..	..	..	..	..	..	99
846	Work done	..	..	..	..	..	..	99
847	Cost	..	..	..	..	..	..	99

SECTION IX.

Nizamiah Observatory

848	Control	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
849	Work done	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
850	Cost	..	..	..	..	..	..	100

SECTION X.

Economic Investigation.

851	Control	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
582	Work done	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
852	Cost	..	..	..	..	..	..	101

Prefatory Note

***T**his report has been compiled in the Finance Department and the Hon'ble Members in charge have very kindly looked into the proofs of the Sections relating to their respective Departments.*

A. HYDARI,
HYDAR NAWAZ JUNG,
Finance Member.

GENERAL SUMMARY

ADMINISTRATION

Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Yamin-us-Saltanat
Executive Council. continued as the President of the Executive Council during the year. There were no 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. One plenary meeting of the Council and 37 Select Committee meetings were held during the year, and four measures were passed viz., the prevention of Surrah etc. (Cattle diseases) Act and the amendments to the three existing Acts, such as the Gambling Act, the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, and the Land Revenue Act.

The Hyderabad Municipality consisted, as before, of a President, a Dy. President and 25 ordinary members, of whom only 6 were non-officials. The total municipal receipts and expenditure showed an increase as compared with the corresponding figures of the previous year : the former rose from 9'54 lakhs to 10'08 lakhs and the latter from 8'87 lakhs to 8'97 lakhs. Forty-six per cent, of the total expenditure was spent on public health and sanitation, 26 per cent, on public works such as construction and maintenance of roads, drains and buildings and the rest on lighting, supervision and miscellaneous items. Besides, large amounts were being spent annually by the City Improvement Board and the Drainage Department. Considerable improvement was noticed in the general health of the city as evidenced by the total absence of deaths by epidemics, and other diseases under which the mortality during the previous year figured appallingly high.

The 19th of Dai 1338 Fasli, the day of His Exalted Highness's return from Delhi to the capital was celebrated most magnificently and munificently and it proved a day of unmixed jubilation and felicitation. In memory of His Exalted Highness's return from Calcutta, the two prominent citizens viz., Raja Bansilal Sahookar and Maulana Daood Ali Khan Jagirdar undertook the construction of a travellers' bungalow at the Kachiguda Metre Gauge Railway station.

There were 15 district and 103 taluq boards in the dominions. The constitution of the boards and the allocation of the one-anna cess per rupee of land revenue collected from the ryots remained unchanged. The total receipts increased from 27'88 lakhs in 1337 F. to 30'48 lakhs in 1338 F. and the expenditure from 18'03 lakhs to 21'77 lakhs. Comparably with the last year's figures of expenditure, more amount was spent during the year under report on education, medicine, conservancy and construction and repairs, and less on establishment and remuneration to village officials. The drainage and the water supply schemes for the towns of Jalna and Aurangabad were completed at an estimated cost of Rs. 27'17 lakhs and submitted to Government for sanction. The existing house and the lighting taxes of the towns were revised and the house tax was introduced afresh into other towns.

FINANCE.

The year opened with a cash balance of 389'25 lakhs. As compared with the previous year, there was an increase under all heads of receipts with the exceptions of excise and miscellaneous which showed a fall of 56 lakhs and 8'95 lakhs respectively. This general rise was mostly attributed to the favourable character of the season. The total receipts amounted to 941'88 lakhs as against 841'59 lakhs in 1337 F. resulting in an increase of 100'29 lakhs. The total expenditure also increased from 709'36 lakhs in 1337 F. to 763'90 lakhs. Thus the

net surplus for the year 1338 F. was 177·98 lakhs as compared with 132·23 lakhs in 1337 F. showing an excess of 45·75 lakhs. The balances taken over to the credit of the departments from the current grant exceeded the departmental balances brought forward for expenditure by 88·39 lakhs ; the outgoings under debt heads were less than the incomings by 71·01 lakhs ; capital expenditure and investments amounted to 130·22 lakhs and 75·21 lakhs respectively. The year closed with a cash balance of 362·64 lakhs.

Excluding the mint bullion balances and the paper currency reserves, the total value of other reserves held in sterling and rupee securities and cash was 1,766·53 lakhs at the end of the year, distributed as follows:—debt redemption reserve 161·34 lakhs, famine reserve 165·86 lakhs, railway reserve 856·35 lakhs industrial reserve 59·29 lakhs, O. S. stabilization reserve 358·34 lakhs and deposit reserve 165·35 lakhs. The Government debt at the end of 1338 F. stood at 283·95 lakhs.

Small silver coins, viz., quarter and one-eighth rupees were minted to an aggregate value of O.S. Rs. 2·02 lakhs. Silver, nickle and bronze coins of different denominations worth 19·07 lakhs were put into circulation and those withdrawn from circulation weighed 2·84 lakhs Osmania tolas. Altogether 7,042 gold coins were minted for ceremonial and *nazr* purposes and 7,578 coins were sold, leaving a balance of 3,452 coins at the end of 1338 F.

The total value of currency notes of different denominations in circulation rose from 721·40 lakhs in 1337 F. to 831·95 lakhs in 1338 F. The paper currency reserve at the end of the year was O. S. Rs. 562·96 lakhs and B.C Rs. 243·15 lakhs (face value) in the Government of India securities.

MAIN HEADS OF REVENUE.

There was a change in the administration of the State. As had been the case in the former years, the two *simths* were again divided into four Subas viz. Aurangabad, Gulburga, Warangal and Medak. The Nizamabad district which formerly formed part of the Medak Suba was transferred to the Warangal Suba.

The occupied area increased by 43,399 acres as compared with the previous year and measured 21,813 lakhs of acres at the end of 1338 F., while the assessed waste decreased by 67,644 acres and unassessed waste increased by 60,400 acres. Thus the total area of the assessed and the unassessed waste lands at the end of 1338 F. measured 17·78 lakhs and 63·87 lakhs acres, respectively.

The total land revenue collected during the year increased by 18·36 lakhs as compared with the previous year's figure and amounted to 340·46 lakhs, the increase being attributed to the general favourable character of the season and to the extension of the cultivated area. The uncollected balance at the end of the year was 44·97 lakhs as against 40·26 lakhs in the year before. As usual, a very high percentage of the total arrears related to the Telingana *Simth* i. e., 96·7, the worst districts being Warangal, Medak, Nalgonda and Mahbubnagar. The Mahratwari districts had to pay Rs. 88,000 only as arrears, of which Rs. 44,000 were due by the Raichur district. The remissions granted in 1338 F. were less than those of 1337 F. by 6·85 lakhs and amounted to 38·59 lakhs, the decrease being due to the favourable character of the season. Out of the total remitted, the Telingana districts alone were favoured to the extent of 36·16 lakhs, the remission granted in the Mahratwari districts being restricted to Rs. 2·43 lakhs only.

Original survey and classification were carried out in 119 villages of the Hyderabad division and 24 villages of the Warangal division besides also revision work in 204 villages of the former division and 16 of the latter. Revised rates were announced in 468 villages of the Hyderabad division and 140 villages of the Warangal division, resulting in an increased assessment of Rs. 2,31,377 or 14·63 per cent.

Inams to the extent of an assessed annual revenue of Rs. 1,13,089 were confirmed in perpetuity and of Rs. 16 for life. The annual receipts of Inams resumed amounted to Rs. 3,978.

The re-organisation scheme of the Customs Department was sanctioned during the year. Under it, not only the salaries of officers, clerks and ministerial staff were revised and graded but their respective numerical strength was also increased. The old tariffs on certain exports and imports were revised during the year.

The total customs revenue increased by 5.94 lakhs and amounted to 184.01 lakhs. The revenue from exports consisting of mainly raw indigenous produce, showed increases under grains and oil-seeds and that from imports under piece-goods, yarn, corrugated iron sheets, sugar and motor cars.

During the year, the issue price of opium, the duty on *ganja* and the still-head duty on liquor in the Mahbubnagar district were raised. The old system of opium sales on the basis of a percentage commission was replaced by inviting tenders for the rights of sale for whole districts. The contract system of toddy had to be replaced by introducing the auction system of shops into two taluqs of the Mahbubnagar district and into one *Patti* of a taluq in the Gulburga district.

The numbers of liquor and toddy shops in the dominions were reduced by 155 and 48 respectively, while the consumption of liquor increased from 7.87 lakhs proof gallons in 1337 F. to 8.89 lakhs in 1338 F. which was said to be due to the prosperous condition of the people on account of better crops.

The total excise revenue increased from 157.04 lakhs in 1337 F. to 159.40 lakhs in 1338 F. To this amount, the country spirit, sendhi and gulmohwa contributed 143.32 lakhs, opium 11.50 lakhs, hemp drugs 4.22 lakhs and poisonous drug? .36 lakhs.

The receipts from stamps for the Diwani area were 26.91 lakhs as compared with 25.11 lakhs in the previous year, showing a net increase of 1.80 lakhs.

During the year, Government sanctioned the establishment of eleven registration offices at the taluq headquarters of different districts. Documents of the Co-operative Credit Societies regarding the loans advanced by them were under Government orders registered free of stamp duty and registration fees. The revenue realised from registration fees for the Diwani area was 3.99 lakhs as against 3.37 lakhs in the previous year.

The total forest area—protected and open—maintained in the State was 9,612.37 sq. miles as compared with 9,625.47 sq. miles in the previous year, showing a diminution of 13.10 sq. miles which was attributed partly to the rectification of areas and partly to the grant of land to Sir Nawab Amin Jung Bahadur under the colonisation sales. No forest areas were constituted 'Reserve' forests. The executive staff of the department was mostly employed on 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 managed over an area of 5.43 lakhs acres. The area totally closed to grazing decreased from 327.84 sq. miles to 324.38 sq. miles which was only 4.3 per cent, of the total 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 17.70 lakhs to 19.65 lakhs, showing a rise of 11 per cent. The expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the Forest Department also increased by 4.5 per cent, from 7.27 lakhs in 1337 F. to 7.59 lakhs in 1338 F.

The output of coal from the coal mines at Singarenni, Sasti and Tandur and of cement by Shahabad Cement Company exceeded the figures in the year before while the yield of stones from the quarries went down. The rents and royalties amounted to 1.82 lakhs. Government sanctioned, during the year, the transfer of the

mining interests of Sir Fazilbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., C.B.E, in the State to Messrs Singarenni Collieries Co., Ltd. for a period of 10 years with effect from 1st July 1929 A.D. The Hyderabad Deccan Company was granted a lease for the Khamammet garnet area.

Military. The strength of the regular troops consisting of two artillery regiments, three cavalry regiments and six infantry regiments was 5,849 and of the Imperial Service Troops comprising two cavalry regiments was 1,062. Irregulars numbered 12,571. The total expenditure incurred, during the year, was 64·89 lakhs compared with 67·02 lakhs in 1937 F.

Police. A scheme for the physical training of the police force and the students of the city schools and colleges was sanctioned and Mr. F. Weber was appointed as the Director of Physical Training. The re-organization of the City Police was sanctioned during the year, involving an annual recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,37,000.

The total strength of the Police in the dominions was 16,247—1914 officers and 14,333 men, which struck an average of 13 per ten thousand of the population. The total number of true cases of cognizable crimes reported during the year was 8,187, out of which 78·1 per cent, were traced—87·5 per cent, of the latter were prosecuted. Of the cases decided by the courts, 54·7 per cent, resulted in convictions, 30·5 per cent, in acquittals or discharges, 14·2 per cent, in compounding and 6 per cent, in dismissals on account of death, escape, etc. The training and discipline of the police was satisfactory and the percentage of literacy was about 50. The total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the force was 47·77 lakhs as compared with 47·52 lakhs in 1937 F.

Justice. The number of disposable judicial cases before the different grades of courts in the dominions was 1,80,092. The percentage of disposal increased from 74·8 in 1937 F. to 75·5 in 1938 F. Improvement was noticed in the speed of administration of justice on the original civil side, the appellate side of the High Court and district courts and the appellate criminal side of the High Court. The cost of the Judicial Department was Rs. 20·40 lakhs as against 21·25 lakhs in the previous year.

Jails. The daily average of under-trial prisoners and convicts in jails was higher during the year. Juvenile prisoners were 32 in number but none of them was sent to the reformatory owing to the short terms of sentences they had to undergo. The conduct of the prisoners was not satisfactory as evidenced by the greater number of escapes from the jails and offences within the jail premises. The sickness and mortality rates were higher as compared with 1937 F.

Court of Wards. Four new estates were placed under the Court of Wards and twenty-four were released during the year, leaving 51 under it at the end of 1938 F. The total revenue at the disposal of the court was 59·76 lakhs, out of which 42·21 lakhs were spent during the year. The number of wards was 114—65 boys and 49 girls—of whom 46 boys and 38 girls attended schools, the rest not being of school-going age. The Lady Principal of the Mahbubia Girls School was appointed as Educational Adviser to the Court of Wards on an allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem to supervise the education of the female wards.

DEVELOPMENT.

Weather and Crops. The annual rainfall in the dominions was higher than in the last year by 4·28 inches and measured 36·83 inches. Though each of the monsoons had set in in time, the total rainfall proved inadequate, untimely and unseasonable, giving less yield notwithstanding large acreages covered by crops. Water and fodder scarcity and cattle diseases prevailed in parts of certain districts. The prices of the principal food-grains viz., wheat, rice and jowar fluctuated with the changes in rainfall and the yield forecasts.

Departmental activities in all the branches were decidedly making some headway which was satisfactory. Two farms—one at Sangareddy and the other at Himayat Sagar—were remodelled. The main farm at Parbhani was made an experimental farm for the Mahratwari districts. There were in all six farms in the dominions : two main farms at Himayat Sagar and Parbhani, two experimental farms at Sangareddy and Nizam Sagar and two demonstration farms at Mahbubnagar and Alir. Systematic programmes of farming experiments were devised on the lines recommended by the Agricultural Expert. Experiments were, as usual, carried on in these farms with the major crops of the dominions like paddy, jo war, sugar-cane, cotton and castor. In order to ascertain the cheapest manure to get the highest yield, different experiments were conducted and it was determined that in all cases Amonia Sulphate gave the highest yield.

A preliminary survey of cotton tracts was made with the idea of ascertaining the extent of mixture and purity of crop in the gaorani tract side by side with jo war which formed the chief rotational crop in the Mahratwari districts. Efforts were made for maintaining the gaorani cotton area in the Mahratwari division, particularly in the districts of Nanded and Parbhani. The taluqs of Hadgoan, Mominabad and a portion of Osmanabad were included into the " Protected area " under the Cotton Transport Act, which served as a great check on the import of short staple into it. Pure gaorani cotton-seed worth 1·62 lakhs were purchased and distributed on *taccavi* for sowing in the taluqs of Parbhani, Basmath, Nanded, Hadgoan and Khandar. The area sown in these taluqs totalled 1·50 lakhs acres.

The Engineering and Boring section played an important part in affording the necessary facilities to meet the demands of the cultivator. An oil-engine class was opened for acquainting cultivators with the rudiments of practice of lift-irrigation by power. Considering the daily increasing work of the section, recommendations for its expansion were submitted to Government.

Propaganda work was started in 8 districts of the dominions —4 in the Mahratwari and 4 in the Telingana divisions—and implements, seeds, manure and fungicides were distributed on *taccavi* without interest. The executive staff was strengthened by appointing two graduates from the Poona Agricultural College in the Mahratwari division. Three departmental scholarships were granted to students for undergoing agricultural training.

The Veterinary Department was engaged in the prevention and cure of cattle diseases, and in horse and cattle breeding. A new dispensary was started at Narayanguda in the capital, and the construction of the Veterinary hospital at Warangal was started during the year. The establishment of a medical store was also sanctioned by the Government to secure timely supply of drugs, instruments and other requisites to the Veterinary institutions located in the capital as well as in districts. There were 14 stationary hospitals and 67 travelling dispensaries in the dominions.

Cattle mortality was considerably higher during the year owing to a large number of outbreaks of cattle diseases. More than ten thousand animals were inoculated and 1,61,000 animals treated in the veterinary hospitals and dispensaries and 61,000 by touring inspectors. Sixty stallions and 52 bulls were at the stud farms. More than eleven thousand cattle and four hundred horses were exhibited at different fairs held in the dominions, and prizes were distributed either in cash or silver bangles among the owners of approved horses and cattle.

Considerable sums were spent on irrigation. The expenditure on ordinary irrigation works was 30 lakhs. Capital works at an estimated cost of 494·99 lakhs were being carried out to expand irrigation in the Telingana districts. The expenditure incurred during the year on these works was 54·81 lakhs which brought the total expenditure incurred on them by the end of 1338 F. to 357·21 lakhs. The most important of the irrigation projects was the Nizam Sagar on which a sum of Rs. 51·48 lakhs was spent during the year.

There was no famine during the year under report but a sum of 9·17 lakhs was sanctioned for the completion of four roads left incomplete owing to closure of the relief camps, out of which 4·59 lakhs were spent to the end of 1338 F. A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs was sanctioned for sinking one thousand wells in the Raichur district where the need was mostly felt for an adequate supply of water especially during the summer season. Altogether 132 wells were completed and 97 were in progress. The total expenditure incurred to the end of 1338 F. was Rs. 3·14 lakhs.

Famine.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES.

There was a slight improvement in the trade condition. The aggregate value of imports and exports combined showed an increase of only 1·13 per cent. The imports rose from 1,853·44 lakhs to 1,874·89 lakhs *i.e.* by 1·15 per cent, and the exports from 2,088·37 lakhs to 2,112·77 lakhs *i.e.* by 1·12 percent. The chief increases in imports were in piece-goods, silver, yarn, sugar and motor-cars and those in exports were in groundnuts, linseed, and castor seed, while the main decreases were in silk and gunny bags in imports, and cotton and cotton seed in exports.

Trade.

The Factory and Boiler Inspection Department was strengthened by the appointment of one Factory Inspector and one Boiler Inspector. The general and the applied Chemistry sections of the Industrial laboratory was equipped with new plant and apparatus. Although the major portion of the analytical work done by the Industrial Laboratory was of a routine character, yet the sphere of investigations seemed to have been enlarged since the entertainment of the Economic Botanist and the Industrial Engineer. It is satisfactory to observe that the public had realised the importance of the chemical analysis of manufactured products and other investigations for starting fresh industries. The Weaving and Hosiery sections were additionally equipped with new machinery and looms. Attempts were being made to replace the old country dobbies by the lattice dobbies. Apart from training students in fly-shuttle weaving, professional weavers were also being trained in order that they might prove themselves useful in demonstration work and in introducing fly-shuttle sleighs and other improved attachments into the districts. Altogether there were six demonstration centres in the dominions and they were able to introduce 384 sleighs and 246 dobbies. Two scholarships were given to candidates for undergoing training in textile manufacture at the Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay. Loans aggregating Rs. 26,233 were granted for small scale industries. The Shahabad Cement Company was doing good work and it redeemed its first debenture loan of Rs. 12 lakhs. The match factory at Mahbubnagar and the bone crushing factory at Warangal were working to their full capacity. The weaving, knitting and dyeing sections were represented at the Gulbarga Urs where the lattice dobbie demonstration proved very successful. The State had in all 601 factories, of which 5 were spinning and weaving mills and most of the rest were cotton ginning and pressing factories and rice and flour mills. Out of 24 joint stock companies that existed in the dominions in 1338 F., 8 related to Banking and Insurance, 2 to Transit and Transport, 10 to Trading and Manufacturing and 4 to Mills and Presses,

Industries.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT.

The rapid growth of the Co-operative movement holds out promise for still greater progress in the near future. Including the societies of the administered area, the total number of societies in the dominions was 2,088 ; out of them one was a dominion bank, 29 were central banks, 1,694 agricultural societies and 864 non-agricultural societies. The membership of these rose by 384 to 61,081 which gave an average of 29 members to a society. The working capital increased by 7·7 per cent, from 174·99 lakhs in 1337 F. to 188·47 lakhs in 1338 F. The proportion of owned capital—share money

and reserve fund combined—was also higher being 38·2 per cent, of the working capital as compared with 37·5 per cent, in the previous year. The increase in deposits side by side with a fall in loans testified to the increasing confidence which societies and banks commanded with the investing public. One healthy aspect of the movement was that more non-official members continued to take interest in the co-operative work. The Dominion Co-operative Conference held by the Central Co-operative Union at Hyderabad and the celebration of the 7th International Co-operative Day by the same institution were very successful. The Union had also the honour of being represented by its Honorary Secretary and one of its directors at the All-India Provincial Co-operative Union Conference held at Simla.

BUILDINGS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The expenditure incurred on buildings and communications increased by about 66 per cent, from 68·21 lakhs in 1337 F. to 113·22 lakhs in 1338 F. Of this, 50·32 lakhs were spent on communications, 50·31 lakhs on buildings, 2·38 lakhs on tools and plant and 10·21 lakhs on establishment. Sixty-six important buildings relating to different government departments were in progress and 18 of them were completed during the year. The Royal Palace of Delhi estimated at 29·15 lakhs was practically completed. In all 105 roads of varied lengths (53 estimated to cost less than a lakh and 52 more than a lakh) in different districts were in progress and 24 of them were completed during the year. Two hundred and seventy-three 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 1338 F. to 3,610 miles.

The City Improvement Board spent during the year 17·05 lakhs of which 15·59 lakhs were spent on works and compensation, and 1·46 lakhs on establishment. The Drainage Department spent 11·20 lakhs on drainage works, and 1·46 lakh on dust-proof roads. The details of work done by these two departments will be found in paras 198-199 and 204 of the report.

The Kazipet-Balarshah Railway was completed and the last section from Asifabad to Balarshah—52 miles—was opened for traffic. The Parbhani-Purli and Vicarabad-Bidar Railways were nearing completion and the total expenditure incurred on them during the year was 13·59 lakhs and 25·30 lakhs respectively. The total mileage in the dominions increased from 1,034·95 miles to 1,087·44 miles: 503·49 broad gauge and 583·95 metre gauge. The net earnings of all railway lines were 135·91 lakhs as against 125·17 lakhs resulting in an increase of 10·74 lakhs. The percentage of total net earnings to capital outlay was 10·10 as compared with 9·29 in the preceding year.

Twenty new post-offices were opened during the year, 32 letter-boxes were fixed and four post-offices were authorised to open savings banks. The opening balance in the savings banks was 25·52 lakhs. The deposits during the year accumulated to 34·35 lakhs and withdrawals to 27·22 lakhs. The receipts of the Postal Department increased from 8·73 lakhs in 1337 F. to 9·07 lakhs in 1338 F., while the expenditure decreased from 9·80 lakhs to 9·50 lakhs.

The telephone administration was divided into two branches—the City Telephone Service and the District Telephone Service. In the city branch, an addition of 61 exchange lines and 4 extension lines was made, bringing the total number of the former to 651 and the latter to 173. The total receipts increased by Rs. 12,400 to Rs. 1,49,605, while the expenditure decreased from Rs. 1,59,024 in 1337 F. to Rs. 1,46,614 resulting in a net surplus of Rs. 2,991 as against the deficit of Rs. 21,829 in the previous year.

No new installation in the district branch was sanctioned. A proposal for the preliminary survey and investigation into the prospects of running a trunk line between Jalna and Sailu was submitted to Government. Out of the three telephone branches of Aurangabad-Jalna, Warangal and

Raichur, the first two had worked on a loss while the last one showed a small surplus of only Rs. 88. The total receipts of all the three were Rs. 58,544 and the expenditure totalled Rs. 70,818 giving a net deficit of Rs. 11,769.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The general health of the people in the dominions was better than in 1887 F. The total births increased from 1,25,405 to 1,29,813 while the total deaths decreased from 1,26,187 to 1,13,849. Thus a resulting increase of births over deaths by 15,964 was recorded. The highest birth rate was in the Bir district, 15·14 per thousand of the population and the lowest 6·58 was in the Bidar district. Although the death rate in Hyderabad was reduced from 46·84 per thousand to 22·75 and showed more than 50 per cent, improvement, yet it stood highest on record in 1338 F. The lowest death rate was again noticed in the Karimnagar district,—5·47 against 6·51 in 1337 F. As usual, fever alone accounted for 72·9 per cent, of the total mortality. Plague again appeared in most of the districts but it did not prove so virulent as in the last year, thus reducing the mortality by 25 per cent. The districts of Karimnagar and Bir were quite immune. Cholera was also prevalent but it was in a very mild form. The mortality from small-pox showed a considerable reduction.

As usual, the necessary preventive measures such as early notifications, inoculation and segregation were adopted on the outbreak of plague. The Government sanctioned a scheme for the eradication and prevention of plague from the capital and the campaign was launched upon with the fullest recruitment under it. Another scheme submitted by the department to combat malaria in the Hyderabad city had been under the consideration of Government. Special attention was paid by sanitary officers to important festivals (Urs and Jattras) in the dominions. There were fifteen travelling dispensaries, one for every district for carrying medical aid to villagers and overcoming local prejudice. Vital schemes of drainage, water-works, city improvement and the opening of congested areas that had been progressing were all calculated to improve the health of the population and the sanitary condition of the city.

Three additional vaccinators were entertained, bringing the total number to 183 and a fixed number was assigned to every district subject to such additions and alterations as any emergency might dictate. The number of vaccinations performed during the year was 1,46,930 showing an increase of 2,931 over and above the figure of 1337 F. and 86·76 per cent, of them were successful. The best work was done in the Raichur district. The districts of Karimnagar, Purbhani and Warangal showed gratifying results.

The number of civil medical institutions remained the same as before, viz., 145—131 of them were maintained by the Government, 5 by the Sarf-i-Khas, 7 by the Local Boards and two by the State. Additional medical men were appointed for facilitating the increased work at the Osmania General Hospital. Temporary posts were also sanctioned for two years for the plague campaign work in the city and suburbs. The total number of new patients treated in the dominions increased from 13·07 lakhs to 13·79 lakhs, the largest attendance viz., 80,784 among the city hospitals being at the Osmania General Hospital. Among the district hospitals and dispensaries, the Honamkonda dispensary headed the list, the number of patients treated being 21,628. The increase in the number of female patients treated at different institutions in the city and the districts—from 4·41 lakhs to 4·69 lakhs—was a sufficient proof for the growing confidence of women in the western treatment of the government institutions. In the Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory 1,809 articles were examined and 1,091 medico-legal cases were dealt with. The number of cases examined in the X-Ray department was 2,907. The total expenditure incurred by the Allopathic Branch of the Medical Department was 12·66 lakhs which worked out a decrease of ·65 lakh against the figure of

the last year. The expenditure on the Unani Branch in which there were 10 Government and 21 aided Unani and Ayurvedic dispensaries amounted to 1.41 lakhs

EDUCATION.

The educational service was strengthened by the creation of 96 new appointments. There were 4,246 public institutions as compared with 4,225 in 1387 F., showing an increase of 21 schools, while the private institutions decreased from 1,269 to 1,184. The student population attending all the institutions—public or private—rose by about nine thousand and numbered 3.22 lakhs. Of the public institutions, there were 9 colleges, 44 high schools, 117 middle schools, 4,022 primary schools and 54 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 slightly increased from 16.7 in 1837 F. to 17.2 in 1338 F. There was an increase in the percentage of boys and girls in the departmental schools to their respective population of school-going age, the former rising from 25.5 to 29.5 and the latter from 4.1 to 4.3. The total expenditure incurred on education increased from 80.73 lakhs to 86.87 lakhs. Of this expenditure, 55.57 lakhs or 64.3 per cent, represented the direct expenditure on the maintenance of institutions, and 30.80 lakhs the indirect expenditure for direction, inspection, scholarships, libraries, buildings, furniture and miscellaneous. Forty-one per cent, of the total direct expenditure was spent on primary education, 39 per cent, on secondary education, 14 per cent, on college education and 6 per cent, on special education.

During the year, the Hyderabad Civil Engineering School was raised to the grade of a college and the Training College, Hyderabad affiliated to the Osmania University. There were 9 colleges in the dominions—8 affiliated to the Osmania University and one (the Nizam College) to the Madras University. Out of the colleges affiliated to the Osmania University one was a first grade college known as the University College, four were second grade Arts colleges (3 for boys and one for girls), two were professional colleges (Medical and Engineering) and one was a training college for teachers. The total number of students receiving collegiate education was 1,070 compared with 1,124. The direct expenditure on university education increased from 7.07 lakhs to 7.72 lakhs, the figures for the Osmania University and the Nizam College being 4.54 lakhs and 1.60 lakhs respectively. The results of the university examinations were on the whole satisfactory.

The Translation Bureau of the Osmania University was engaged in the translation of 81 books on different arts and sciences into Urdu, of which 29 were completed during the year. The Terms Committee of the Bureau held 195 meetings and coined 4,127 technical terms.

Out of 44 High Schools in the dominions, 24 were English High Schools (19 for boys and 5 for girls) and 20 Osmania High Schools for boys only where Urdu was the medium of instruction. The total strength of these high schools was 17,746 showing an increase of 689 over the figure of the last year. Out of the English High Schools, 18 prepared students for the examination conducted by the H. S. L. C. Board and the remaining 6 for the Local Cambridge Examination. The number of middle schools increased from 109 to 117 (101 for boys and 16 for girls) and their total strength from 27,299 to 29,352, of whom 2,100 were girls. The expenditure on secondary education increased by 1.02 lakhs from 20.95 lakhs in 1337 F. to 21.97 lakhs in 1338 F.

Eleven new primary schools were started during the year bringing their total number to 4,022. Of these 3,356 were for boys and 666 for girls. The number of pupils reading in these schools rose from 2,31,778 to 2,38,544 which included 36,078 girls. The expenditure on primary schools was 22.26 lakhs as against 21.68 lakhs in 1837 F.

The number of training schools remained the same—4 for men teachers and 4 for women and their total strength was 942—167 men and 775 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 examination and the Secondary Teacher's Certificate class for those who had passed the Matriculation. The Industrial and Vocational Schools which were 10 in number had a total strength of 1,699. Of these, the Osmania Technical Institute had 345. The total strength of the Engineering School fell from 107 to 96. The Theological Schools decreased from 21 to 19 of which 14 were Islamic Schools (5 Government and 9 aided) and 5 aided Vaidic Schools with a total strength of 859 students.

Special attention was paid to physical instruction and sports in schools and colleges and most of the schools were provided with Drill Instructors. Scouting was making a good progress in the city as well as in districts. Scout troops were started in some of the districts and at certain commercial centres. Special classes were started for the training of scouts in first-class subjects, and in proficiency badge tests as well as in Astronomy, fire brigade and public health man.

Eleven European and 4 Asiatic scholarships were awarded during the year besides a large number of general, special and miscellaneous scholarships and educational loans. The total amount spent under these heads was 5·93 lakhs compared with 7·13 lakhs in 1337 F. Of this sum, 5·11 lakhs were spent on scholarships (3·12 within and 1·99 without the dominions) and ·82 lakh covered the educational loans.

The total expenditure on libraries amounted to 1·23 lakhs, of which Rs. 24,673 were spent on the Asafia Library.

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

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 376. Classified according to languages, 65 per cent, of the publications were in Urdu which indicated the popularity of that language as a literary medium.

Besides the usual seismologieal and meteorological observations, much scientific work was done at the laboratory. One hundred and forty-nine plates were taken with the Astrographic telescope, 151 plates measured and 49 phenomena of occupations observed. Preliminary arrangements for the establishment of a pilot balloon station at the observatory were completed during the year and the first pilot balloon was released on the 1st September 1929.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The expenditure on religious and charitable grants to individuals and institutions, to mosques and temples, and in connection with the religious festivals during the year was 12·68 lakhs as compared with 17·42 lakhs in the previous year.

As the efforts of the Central Press to stabilize the overhead charge that had been fluctuating since its inception were not successful, MR. A. E. Slater of the Government of India Printing and Stationery Department who came here on deputation in connection with Nastaliq Committee, examined the press accounts and found that the piece-rates charged at the Central Press were 40 per cent. below those in the Government of India presses. Mr. Slater's report recommending 40 per cent, increase in the present rates had been still under the consideration of Government. The Nastaliq Committee after examining the script prepared by the Central Press and the fractional type cut by

Mr. Rafiq Beg and his staff gave their decision in favour of the former. With regard to the actual outturn of work, the results were very promising: 15 per cent, increase was noticed in type and litho. pages composed and written, 37 per cent, in type and litho. impressions printed and 125 per cent, in the number of books bound and stitched.

Including the fresh purchases of stationery of the value of Rs. 3·81 lakhs, the total stock at the disposal of the Stationery Depot valued Rs. 5·72 lakhs of which Stationery worth 4·36 lakhs were supplied to the Government offices.

The turn-over of the Workshop during the year comprising sale receipts plus the value of finished, loaned and unfinished articles amounted to 3·71 lakhs. The loss sustained by the Department was Rs. 99,585 as against Rs. 25,434.

The receipts and expenditure of the Electricity Department showed an increase—the former from 10·59 lakhs to 12·59 lakhs indicating an increase of 18·8 per cent, and the latter from 5·40 lakhs to 6·46 lakhs. The net profit after deducting the depreciation charges and the cost of generation and distribution was 3·81 lakhs which worked out 5·57 per cent. on the capital outlay upto the end of 1338 F.

The number of subscribers to the fund increased from 27,198 to 27,963. Altogether 2,105 proposals were received and 2,175 policies issued during the year. The total refunds to the subscribers amounted to 1·75 lakhs in 1338 F., as compared with 1·29 lakhs. The total amount invested in government securities at 6 per cent, per annum was Rs. 8,00,700.

The most important monuments surveyed during the year were the fort of Koilkonda in the Mahbubnagar district and the famous Bider fort (for detailed description of these, see para. 331 of this report). The necessary improvements were effected at the Ajanta and Ellora caves. The total amount spent on repairs and conservation of monuments was Rs. 46,902. The Department acquired a number of articles for the galleries of the Hyderabad Museum such as specimens of calligraphy and paintings, old arms and Bideri wares etc.

In obedience to His Exalted Highness's commands, a special officer was appointed to carry out an economic investigation under the suggested terms of reference by the Industries and Commerce Department in 48 or 52 villages of four districts of the State. To the end of 1338 F. investigations were completed in 4 villages of each of the districts of Mahbubnagar and Nizamabad, 3 villages of the Warangal district and 12 villages of the Nanded district. The officer submitted a report on his enquiries in the Nanded district.

A considerable portion of the upper Maski Band along the west was surveyed and about 100 miles of the junction of the Dharwar series with the newer metamorphics was revised and demarcated the revision being based on the latest views of the Geological Survey of India and of the Mysore Geological Survey Department. The Special Officer reports having located every important gold-field in southern portion of the Maski Band. The rest of his report deals with experiments and designs on the Raichur Salt Industry and archaeological funds in the Lingasagur and other taluqs of the district, the details of which will be found in para. 346 of the report.

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 1322 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 1322 F. to 1331 F.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the Land.

SECTION I.

Land Revenue.

6. The Land Revenue portfolio remained in charge of Mr. T. J. Tasker, O.B.E., I.C.S., officiating Revenue and Police member till the 9th of Dai 1338 Fasli. The permanent Revenue and Police member, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir R. H. Chenevix-Trench C.I.E., O.B.E., LA., returned from furlough on the 14th of Azur 1338 F. (19th, October 1928) but was placed on special duty with His Exalted Highness the Nizam in the course of his visit to Delhi and worked as such till the 9th of Dai 1338 F. (13th November 1928). From the 10th of Dai 1338 F., the Revenue portfolio remained in his charge during the rest of the year. Mr. A. L. Binney, I.C.S., worked as officiating Revenue Secretary and Director-General till the 19th of Shehrewar 1338 F. (25th July 1929), the permanent Secretary and Director-General of Revenue Mr. T. J. Tasker, O.B.E., I.C.S., having been on furlough from the 15th of Dai 1338 F. to the 19th of Shehrewar 1338 F. From the 20th of Shehrewar 1338 F. Mr. T. J. Tasker, O.B.E., I.C.S., worked as the permanent Secretary and Director-General during the rest of the year under report.

7. In the year under report there was a change in the administration of the State. By *Firman* dated 15th Shaban 1348 Hijri, the two *simts* were divided into four *subas* as formerly. The Nizamabad district which was formerly included in the Medak suba was transferred to the Warangal suba. The four subas are Aurangabad, Gulbarga, Warangal and Medak.

8. The total area of the Diwani in the year under report was 2,99,78,069 acres or 56.64 per cent, of the total State area (82,698 sq. miles or 5,29,26,720 acres). Out of this 2,35,90,635 acres were available for cultivation and the rest was *paramboke* or unassessed waste which was mainly occupied by forests, leaving comparatively small area that could be brought under cultivation. The occupied area increased by 43,399 acres as compared with the previous year and measured 2,18,12,827 acres while the assessed waste decreased by 67,644 acres as compared with the previous year and measured 17,77,808 acres and *paramboke* or unassessed waste increased by 60,400 acres and measured 63,87,444 acres. Out of the total occupied area Marathwara contained 1,27,21,664 acres (1,24,35,786 acres dry and 2,85,878 acres wet) and Telingana 90,91,163 acres (81,03,024 acres dry and 9,88,139 acres wet.)

9. The number of registered cultivators or land-holders including single, joint *pattadars* and *shikmidars* rose from 11,31,867 in 1337 F. to 11,48,096 in 1338 F. that is to say, there was a net increase of 16,229 in the number of cultivators. The number of cultivators in the Marathwara and Telingana divisions was as stated under :—

Land-holders	1337 FASLI		1338 FASLI	
	Marathwara	Telingana	Marthwara	Telingana
Single Pattadars	3,46,026	4,87,517	8,49,405	4,84,859
Joint Pattadars	78,020	66,908	1,18,671	96,284
Shikmidars	1,11,594	91,807	77,606	7,677
Total ..	5,86,640	5,96,227	5,40,682	6,07,414

As compared with 1337 F., there was an increase of 221 and 65,032 in single *pattadars*, and joint *pattadars* respectively and a decrease of 49,024 in *shikmidars*. The average size of a holding and assessment were almost the same as in the previous year with slight differences as evidenced by the following statement:—

Tract	Year	AVERAGE SIZE OF a HOLDING (IN ACRES)		AVERAGE ASSESSMENT PER ACRES (IN Rs. A. P.)	
		Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet
M arathwara ..	1337F. ..	23·20	0·53	Rs. A. p. 1 1 3	Rs. A. p. 5 13 11
	1338.F ..	28·00	0·53	1 1 7	5 14 3
Telingana ..	1337F. ..	13·54	1·65	0 13 1	12 0 1
	1338 F. ..	13·84	1·68	0 18 5	11 15 0

It will be seen that the average holding in Marathwara in dry area is much larger in size than that in Telingana, the average being 23·00 acres. As regards wet area, the reverse is the case. It will also be seen that the average assessment per holding in Telingana is higher than in Marathwara. The difference is due to the larger proportion of wet land in Telingana holdings. But although the assessment is higher in Telingana yet the ryots receive seasonal remission on wet lands in case of failure of crop or of incapability on the part of the cultivators to sow and the land revenue consequently fluctuates between wide extremes according to the character of the season. In the year under report 1,006 breached irrigation sources were repaired at a cost of Rs. 18,889. Under these sources 38,309 acres of land were cultivated yielding a revenue of Rs. 3,32,186.

10. The total ryotwari assessment amounted to Rs. 3,89,40,920 against Rs. 3,34,99,611 in 1337 F., thus showing an increase of Rs. 4,41,309. This increase was due to the general favourable character of the season and to the less amount remitted. The remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 38,59,469 as against Rs. 45,44,708 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 6,85,239 or 15·08 per cent. As usual, the percentage of remissions in Telingana was higher than in Marathwara being 19·43 and 1·58 respectively as against 22·87 and 2·19 respectively in 1337 F. Out of the total remission of 38·59 lakhs, Telingana alone accounted for 36·16 lakhs and of this 17·97 lakhs were due to excess or deficit of water, the rest being due to other causes such as breached irrigation sources, submergence of land prior to cultivation and loss of crop, etc. The amount of remission granted in Marathwara does not call for any remark.

11. The total realisation of revenue under all heads including excess collections and collections on account of arrears amounted to Rs. 3,40,46,509 as against Rs. 3,22,10,230 in 1337 F. indicating an increase of Rs. 18,36,279 which was due to the general favourable character of the season and expansion in occupation.

12. The total demand for the year (after deducting the amount remitted from the total assessment) including *siwai* *jamabandi* items amounted to Rs. 3,12,22,042 out of which Rs. 3,08,92,172 or 98·94 per cent, were collected and Rs. 51,809 were written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,78,061 unrecovered at the close of the year. The corresponding figure for 1337 F. for the total demand was Rs. 2,99,34,713 out of which Rs. 2,90,41,659 or 97·02 per cent, were collected and Rs. 36,458 were written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,56,596 unrecovered at the close of the year.

13. Including Siwai jamabandi the total arrears at the commencement of the year stood at Rs. 41,56,535. Out of this Arrears: demand, collection and balance of ryotwari. Rs. 14,01,918 or 37·73 per cent, were collected and Rs. 8,53,695 were written off as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 24,00,922 at the close of the year. If the unrecovered balance (Rs. 2,78,061) out of the current year's demand be added, the total uncollected arrears at the close of the year would amount to Rs. 26,78,983. As usual, the Telingana districts covered up the largest portion of the total arrears, viz., 96·7 per cent., the worst districts being Warangal, Medak, Nalgonda and Mahboobnagar with outstandings of 11·28 lakhs, 7·98 lakhs, 3·33 lakhs, 1·48 lakhs respectively. The arrears against Nizamabad amounted to 1·08 lakhs while the arrears in Karimnagar and Adilabad amounted to Rs. 53,540 and Rs. 20,049 respectively. The total arrears due from Marathwara amounted to Rs. 88,000 in round numbers. Out of this, the arrears against Raichur amounted to Rs. 44,000, Gulbarga Rs. 15,000 and Aurangabad Rs. 14,000. The arrears in the other districts varied between 3 and 6 thousand. It is noteworthy that there were no arrears at all in the Osmanabad district while in the Bir district they amounted only to Rs. 3.

14. The number of coercive processes pending at the close of the previous year was 576. Fresh cases numbering 578 Coercive processes. were instituted in the course of the year under report, making a total of 1,154 as against 1,408 in the previous year. Out of these 380 old and 378 current cases were disposed of, leaving a remainder of 396 cases pending at the end of the year. Out of the cases disposed of, in 208 cases property was auctioned realising Rs. 78,649 and the remaining were dismissed owing to the recovery of arrears. Thus out of the demand of Rs. 1,17,345 a claim of Rs. 38,696 remained to be satisfied. The largest number of processes instituted was in the Warangal district being 225 as against the lowest 7 in the Nanded district. No cases were pending in the districts of Aurangabad, Bir, Parbhani, Gulbarga, Raichur, Osmanabad, Bidar and Adilabad.

15. The total current demand on account of other sources, viz., peshksha, punmaqta, fruit trees and miscellaneous including Siwai jamabandi items amounted to Rs. 16,66,455 as against Rs. 14,64,656 in 1337 F. Othre sources of land revenue. Out of this, Rs. 14,45,883 or 86·76 per cent, were collected and Rs. 21,165 were written off as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,99,407 at the close of the year. At the commencement of the year under report the demand on account of arrears of previous years amounted to Rs. 19,52,064 of jamabandi demand and Rs. 1,12,764 of Siwai jamabandi, making a total of Rs. 20,64,828. Out of this Rs. 2,86,939 or 13·99 per cent, were collected and Rs. 1,59,111 were written off as irrecoverable, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 16,18,778. This, with the current year's arrears (Rs. 1,99,407), left a total balance of Rs. 18,18,185. Thus the total arrears outstanding at the end of 1838 F. on account of all heads of land revenue amounted to Rs. 44 97,168. -

SECTION II.

Survey and Settlement.

16. Nawab Sadat Jung Bahadur, Sadar Nazim Mai, Marathwara circle discharged the duties of Settlement Commissioner for the Hyderabad division and Mr. Darabji Bapuji Chennoy, Sadar Nazim Mai, Telingana for the Warangal division till the 15th of Shaban 1847 Hijri (25th of Isfandar 1338 F.) when by Firman issued on the said date the posts of Sadar Nazims were abolished and the duties of the Settlement Commissioner were vested in the Director-General of Revenue. Control.

17. Original survey was undertaken in 119| villages of the Hyderabad division and 24 villages of the Warangal division, the Original survey and classification. total area thus surveyed measuring 3,08,939 acres of the former and 58,061 of the latter. The expenditure incurred on this account amounted to Rs. 1,90,741. The average cost per acre was eight annas

against five annas and one pie in the previous year in the Hyderabad division and ten annas against three annas six pies in the Warangal division. 98 villages in the Hyderabad division and 19 villages in the Warangal division, covering an area of 2,54,316 acres were reclassified at a total cost of Rs. 45,574 as against Rs. 15,357 in 1337 F. The average cost per acre was two annas and 11 pies against two annas and six pies in 1337 F.

18. Revision operations were carried out in 204 villages of the Hyderabad division and 16 villages of the Warangal division covering an area of 8,04,368 acres as compared with 68,428 in the preceding year. The total expenditure incurred on this account amounted to Rs. 2,71,627 against Rs. 48,325 in the previous year. The average cost per acre was five annas and five pies against ten annas and four pies in 1337 F.

19. During the year the Traverse Party did the work of boundary survey of the Kinwat taluq, 6 villages of the Adilabad taluq and 5 of the Asifabad.

20. The 'Akar' or recess work of 79 villages was completed (13 villages of the Hyderabad division and 66 of Warangal division). Thirty-eight villages of the Hyderabad and 154 villages of the Warangal division still remained for the next year.

21. Revised rates were announced in 468 villages of the Hyderabad division and 140 villages of the Warangal division. The total net enhancement amounted to Rs. 2,31,377 or 14.63 per cent.

22. Cases of boundary disputes—original and appeal—including out-standings of the previous year that came up for hearing in the Hyderabad division numbered 110. Out of these, 39 cases were disposed of, leaving 71 cases pending at the close of the year. The report received from the Warangal division showed that 11 original cases were sent up to the higher authorities for disposal and, no cases of appeal were reported.

23. The work of map drawing, colouring, printing and binding was done at the Ambarkhana (Central Stores Office) attached to the Hyderabad division. During the year 817 maps were prepared at a cost of Rs. 22,484. Besides, 867 maps were coloured and 123 revised at a total cost of Rs. 4,329. Altogether 11,690 maps were printed at a cost of Rs. 17,589 (the corresponding figures of the previous year being 12,827 maps printed at a cost of Rs. 17,013). The total expenditure of the Ambarkhana was Rs. 53,298 against Rs. 56,774 in 1337 F. The amount realised by sale of maps, etc., in both the divisions was Rs. 21,504.

24. The cost of the department was Rs. 5,25,120 in 1338 F., against Rs. 5,31,876 in 1337 F.

SECTION III.

Inam Settlement.

25. Rai Jagmohanlal Sahib remained in charge of the Inam Settlement department as Nazim throughout the year. Nawab Rasul Yar Jung Bahadur was appointed as Additional (Zaid) Nazim from 28th Shehrewar 1338 F. and worked as such till the end of the year.

26. Inams to the extent of an assessed annual revenue of Rs. 1,13,089 in perpetuity, of Rs. 449 for two generations and of Rs. 16 for life—in all of Rs. 1,13,554.—were confirmed. The annual revenue of inams resumed amounted to Rs. 3,978.

27. The nature and annual revenue of the inam claims disposed of during the year were as given under :

Nature of Inam claims					Value confirmed	Value resumed
					O.S. Rs.	O.S. Rs.
Jagir	..	..	..	..	94,473	2,473
Maqta	..	..	..	..	10,729	617
Inam land	..	..	..	..	1,642	527
Seri land	..	..	..	..	3,006	361
Cash rusum	..	..	..	..	3,524	..
Cash yomia	..	..	..	..	180	..
Total					1,13,554	3,978

28. The Number of inam certificates issued was 52, as against 98 in inam certificates. the previous year.

SECTION IV.

Excise.

29. Moulvi Mohamad Taqi Sahib held the office of the Excise Commissioner, till the end of the year, under report.

30. Of the various changes introduced into the department, the following Administrative changes were the more important :—

(a) In opium administration, the former system of sales on the basis of a percentage commission, was replaced by inviting tenders for the right of sale for whole districts. The issue-price of opium was raised from Rs. 80 to Rs. 90 per seer.

(b) In two talukas of the Mahbubnagar district (Kalwa Kurti and Nagarkurnool), and in one Patti of a taluka in the Gulbarga district, the contract system for toddy had to be replaced by introducing auction-system of shops, as no one agreed to take contracts for anything approaching previous amounts.

(c) The duty on ganja was increased from Rs. 12-8-0 a seer to Rs. 18 a seer.

(d) The still-head duty on liquor was raised in 1338 F., only in the district of Mahbubnagar from Rs. 5-4-0 per gallon of 25 U.P. to Rs. 5-8-0 per gallon of 30 U.P.

31. The total demand of excise revenue showed an increase of Rs. 4,39,005 against the figure of the preceding year and amounted to Rs. 1,81,47,972. Out of this Rs. 1,78,81,415 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,66,557 at the close of 1338 F. The percentage of collection to demand was 98-53 as compared with 95-76 in 1337 F. The excess collection amounted to Rs. 52,959. The outstanding (demand) on account of arrears at the close of 1337 F. amounted to Rs. 19,44,965. Adding to this Rs. 7,58,643 due to rectification of last year's mistakes and Rs. 49,280 on account of *Siwai Jamabandi* items, the total demand worked up to Rs. 27,52,888. Out of this Rs. 8,47,064 were collected and Rs. 4,13,970 were written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 14,91,854 at the end of the year. Thus the total realisation of revenue rose from Rs. 1,81,23,998 in 1337 F., to Rs. 1,87,81,438 in 1338 F., showing an increase of Rs. 6,57,440.

32. According to the audited figures the gross excise revenue (including Compensation poisonous drugs) amounted to Rs. 1,79,93,979 as against Rs. 1,77,81,128 in the previous year, showing a rise of Rs. 2,12,851. The difference of 7-87 lakhs in the gross revenue figure of the department (187-81 lakhs) as compared with the figure of the Accountant-General (179 - 94 lakhs) was stated to be due to the fact that collections received by the department on the last day of the year were credited to Government accounts in the following year. After deducting compensations payable to the Sarf-i-Khas and jagirdars (Rs. 7,13,571), the amount payable

to the British Cantonments at Secunderabad and Aurangabad (Rs. 11,58,766), the price of opium and commission to vendors (Rs. 1,82,131), the net revenue amounted to Rs. 1,59,39,511 as against Rs. 1,57,03,828 in 1387 F. Of this, country spirit, sendhi and gulmowha contributed Rs. 1,43,32,183, opium Rs. 11,49,796, hemp-drugs Rs. 4,21,670 and poisonous drugs Rs. 85,862.

33. The net excise revenue of Secunderabad town and Cantonment together with the revenue derived from opium and ganja payable to the Residency during the year was Rs. 10,84,361 as against Rs. 10,69,090 in 1337 F. In addition to the above a sum of Rs. 74,405 was paid to the Residency on account of the Aurangabad Cantonment.

34. There were 8,837 liquor and 20,242 sendhi shops in the dominions as against the revised figures of 8,992 and 20,290 respectively in 1337 Fasli. The quantity of liquor consumed was 8,89,427 proof gallons as against 7,87,342 in 1337 F., showing an increase of 1,02,085 proof gallons which was due to the prosperous condition of the people on account of better crops. The quantity of liquor consumed per hundred of population in the dominions was 7·4 gallons.

35. The total number of cases referred to law courts, including those pending disposal at the end of 1337 Fasli, was 221. Out of these, convictions were obtained in 72 cases and 72 were dismissed for want of proof, leaving an outstanding of 77 cases pending disposal at the end of the year. Fines amounting to Rs. 2,349 were realised. The number of cases taken up for departmental enquiry inclusive of cases pending at the end of 1337 F., was 5,902, of which 1,522 were proved, 531 cases were dismissed and the rest were pending disposal at the end of 1338 F. The amount of fines realised in cases thus disposed of was Rs. 18,637.

36. The total expenditure of Excise department amounted to Rs. 8,52,262 in 1338 F., as compared with Rs. 8,48,578 in 1337 F. The percentage of expenditure to income was 4·79 against 4·77 in the previous year.

SECTION V.

Forests.

37. Nawab Hamid Yar Jung Bahadur continued to be the Inspector-General of Forests throughout the year under report excepting for a period of one month and twelve days when Mr. R. C. Farell, Conservator of Forests, Western circle, officiated as Inspector-General of Forests in addition to his own duties.

38. For the purpose of forest administration the dominions were divided into two circles—Eastern and Western. Each circle was again subdivided into six divisions and each division into a number of ranges.

The total forest area—protected and open—maintained in the State was 9,612·87 sq. miles as compared with 9,625·47 sq. miles. The distribution of forest among the various divisions at the end of 1838 Fasli was given as under.

Divisions					Protected forests in Sq. miles	Open Forests in Sq. miles	Total
<i>Eastern Circle.</i>							
Hanumkonda ..	..	..	..	..	1,251·54	33·10	1,284·64
Khammammet ..	..	..	..	..	798·47	246·57	1,045·04
Karimnagar ..	..	..	..	..	789·66	49·14	888·80
Nizamabad ..	..	..	..	..	477·47	121·57	599·04
Medak ..	..	..	..	..	178·18	123·74	296·87
Nalgonda ..	..	..	..	..	250·69	186·57	487·26
Total Eastern Circle for 1338 F. ..					3,740·96	760·69	4,501·65
Total do 1387 F. ..					3,723 16	791·03	4,514·19
Difference					+ 17·80	—30·34	—12·54
<i>Western Circle.</i>							
Aurangabad ..	..	..	..	..	260·90	388·94	644·84
Nander ..	..	..	..	..	236·48	242·05	478·53
Gulbarga ..	..	..	..	..	205·78	188·18	398·91
Mahbubnagar ..	..	..	..	..	871·12	76·21	947·33
Lakshettipett (Asifabad) ..	..	..	..	..	1,366·13	842·52	1,708·65
Nirmal ..	..	..	..	..	842·58	94·88	937 46
Total Western Circle for 1388 F. ..					3,782·99	1,327·73	5,110·72
Total do for 1387 F. ..					3,591·73	1,519·55	5,111·28
Difference					+ 191·26	— 191·82	— 0·56
Grand total for 1888 F. ..					7,523·95	2,088·42	9,612·387
Grand total for 1837 F. ..					7,314·89	2,310·58	9,625·47
Difference					+ 209·06	— 222·16	— 13·10

It will be noticed from the above table that there was an increase of 209·06 sq. miles in the protected forests and a decrease of 222·16 sq. miles in the open forests which was mostly to the transfer of 223·42 sq. miles from the open to the protected forest and partly due to increase or decrease effected in the forest area on account of rectification in area as well as to the grant of land to Sir Nawab Amin Jung Bahadur. Consequently there resulted a net decrease of 13·10 sq. miles in the total forest area as compared with the figure of the preceding year. During the year forest land measuring 1·31 lakhs of acres given to Sir Fazai Bhai under the colonisation rules in 1331 F. in the Asifabad district was purchased back by Government for Rs. 14 lakhs. No forest areas were constituted "Reserved Forests" under section 18 of Forest Act No. 1 of 1326 F. During the year 7·59 sq. miles were reported to have been set aside in the Khammammet division for village forests.

39. During the year 145·31 miles of new lines were cleared and 8,685·11 miles of old boundary lines were recleared as against 197·11 miles and 11,489·62 miles, respectively in the preceding year. The total cost was Rs. 2,680 compared with Rs. 1,916 in the previous year. A length of 519·73 miles of enclosure lines was also maintained.

40. During the year an additional wholetime survey and settlement officer was appointed, thus having two such officers one for each circle, which resulted in the cessation of forest settlement work hitherto done by the Revenue Divisional officers. Altogether 102 forests were allotted to different divisions in the dominions. During the year 45 claims were recorded while the claims pending settlement of the previous years numbered 190. Thus the total claims for disposal to

the end of 1338 F., were 235 out of which 155 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 80 claims pending disposal at the close of the year. Ten additional forest blocks—one in the Nizamabad division, six in the Nalgonda division and three in the Nanded division—covering an area of 22,961 acres were added to the list of blocks notified for reservation under section 7 of the forest Act of 1326 F. A sum of Rs. 5,631 was distributed as compensation for lands taken as reserves in the Nanded division. The Survey of India party completed the survey of forest blocks in the divisions of Karimnagar, Nizamabad and Asifabad in addition to carrying out work in the Bhongir Range of the Nalgonda division.

41. With a view to expediting progress of the working plans, an additional officer was appointed during the year, thus having two working plan officers—one for the Eastern Circle and the other for the Western Circle. Seven forest blocks of the Mahbubabad range in the Hanumkonda division covering an area of 77·30 sq. miles were reconnoitred and both sides of railway line in the Asifabad division together with the Chinnur block of the same division were inspected. A bamboo-felling scheme for the Kawal forests covering an area of 84,973 acres was prepared. During the year Government sanctioned four working plan reports of Khammammet and Hanumkonda divisions in the Eastern Circle and 13 reports of the divisions of Nirmal, Nanded, and Gulbarga in the Western Circle. The area under working plans sanctioned in 1338 F. measured 2·42 lakhs acres, to which were added 6·98 lakhs acres that remained at the end of 1337 F., making a total of 9·40 lakhs acres or 1,469·41 sq. miles which was 19·5 per cent, of the total protected forest area. During the year most of sanctioned plans of operations connected with the divisions of Khammammet, Nalgonda, Nizamabad, Karimnagar and Mahbubnagar were carried out.

42. No new roads were constructed departmentally in any division. Only three cart-tracks and one range office were repaired at a cost of Rs. 162. The total amount spent during the year by the Public Works Department on the maintenance and repairs of forest offices in some of the divisions was Rs. 2,630.

43. The total area over which fire protection was attempted was reduced by 32,485 acres, from 5,75,437 acres in 1337 F. to 5,42,952 acres in 1338 F. and of this 26,335 acres were burnt, leaving 5,16,617 acres as actually protected. The total expenditure incurred on fire protection works was Rs. 7,364 compared with Rs. 6,263 in the preceding year. The cost of protection varied from Rs. 3-10-9 per 100 acres in the Nalgonda division to 0-4-0 in the Mahbubnagar division. The origin of fires was attributed to railway engines in the Khammammet division, to carelessness of wayfarers in the divisions of Nizamabad, Medak, Mahbubnagar, Aurangabad and Gulbarga and to natural causes in the Nanded division. The origin of fires in Hanumkonda, Karimnagar and Nalgonda divisions remained unexplained.

44. The area of forest totally closed to grazing decreased from 327·84 sq. miles to 824·38 sq. miles which was only 4·3 per cent, of the total protected forest area. Altogether 17,96,022 animals were allowed to graze and all of them paid fees. The total amount realised from grazing amounted to Rs. 9,99,276 compared with Rs. 9,25,140 in 1337 F. showing an increase of Rs. 74,136.

45. Regeneration from seed was reported to be good in the Karimnagar, Khammammet and Nizamabad divisions of the Eastern Circle and in the divisions of Gulbarga, Asifabad and Nirmal of the Western Circle while it was poor in the Nalgonda, Mahbubnagar and Aurangabad divisions owing to scanty rains and excessive grazing. Reproductions from coppice shoots were reported to be fairly good in the Gudur and Mahbubabad ranges of the Hanumkonda division but they were not vigorous in the Nirmal division owing to attacks of white powdery fungi. No work of artificial regeneration was undertaken in the divisions of Karimnagar, Asifabad, Nalgonda and Nirmal. Eight hundred teak, tamarind and Nallamaddi seeds were sown in 1333 F. in the Mulug range of the Hanumkonda division and 7,400 teak seedlings were transplanted in the Etnur Nagaram range

of the same division in 1335 F., and about 42 per cent, of the former and 25 per cent, of the latter were reported to have survived. Sandle seeds sown in the Khammammet division did not germinate for Want of water and " *Dendrocalamus strictus* " seedlings have all died. In the Nizamabad division, dibbling of seed in all the banks of felled coupes was carried out and the result of the same work done in the Nanded division was reported to be satisfactory. In the Medak division only 166 seedlings came up out of 7,000 seeds of teak and Nallamaddi sown in pits, while about 88 per cent, of the total seedlings (1,698) transplanted in pits were in good condition. Bamboo plantations in Chincholi and Kodangal ranges of the Gulbarga division were thriving well. More than 50 per cent, of the transplanted teak plants and a small percentage out of a lot of bulbs of American aloe and seedlings of neem that were planted in the Amerbad range of the Mahbubnagar division were in good condition. During the year 4 sample plots of $\frac{1}{2}$ acre each and one plot of $\frac{1}{4}$ acre were selected and laid out in the divisions of Karimnagar and Nirmal respectively to find out the effects of cleaning operations on the Coppice shoots and to record their growth in height and girth.

46. The total area systematically exploited increased by 2,377 acres from 27,225 acres in 1337 F. to 29,602 in 1338 F.
 Exploitation. Sale of small *gairee* timber and firewood was allowed to a limited extent from open forests in such places where systematic felling had not been started or coupes were situated at long distances in almost all divisions. Bamboo under the sanctioned schemes was cut down over an area of 98,558 acres compared with 75,494 acres in the previous year. Departmental work was chiefly confined to the propaganda of lac and cultivation of tussar. Lac was cultivated in the divisions of Nirmal Karimnagar, Medak and Hanumkonda and the total yield amounted to 981 maunds. Last year the propagation of lac was undertaken in the Manchippa range but it was extended during the year in other ranges of the Nizamabad division. The total area of 13 plots selected for lac cultivation in the ranges of the Nizamabad division measured 343 acres. As usual, the rearing of tussar worms by *Kolis* was allowed in the Mulug range of the Hanumkonda division. The Government share of tussar cocoons collected by the *Kolis* in the Karimnagar division was 36,775 which fetched Rs. 105 in the market. In almost all the divisions head loads of fuel and thorny bushes were allowed to be removed free of charge for agricultural and domestic purposes from open forests. In the Hanumkonda and Khammammet divisions *gairee* timber was given free in deserving cases for construction or restoration of burnt houses.

47. The number of forest offences reported during the year was 2,933 showing a decrease of 953 against the figure of the last year, which was attributed partly to the levy of higher compounding fees in some divisions and partly to the careful control and supervision in other divisions. The number of cases pending at the end of 1837 F. was 5,854. Out of 8,787 cases 8,725 were disposed of during the year. The fines realised amounted to Rs. 51,823.
 Offences.

48. During the year there was an increase in all the heads of minor and major forest produce with the exception of " Bamboo " which showed a slight decrease by Rs. 548.
 Revenue and expenditure. The sale of timber and fuel fetched an increased revenue of Rs. 54,752 from Rs. 5,44,713 to Rs. 5,99,465. The Revenue from minor forest produce increased from Rs. 11,40,945 to Rs. 12,61,975 out of which Rs. 10,19,965 were on account of grass and grazing including cess-fees compared with Rs. 9,82,624 in the preceding year. The total revenue realised under all the heads of forests rose by about 10 per cent, from Rs. 17,69,798 in 1387 F. to Rs. 19,65,785 in 1388 F. The increase was chiefly due to better prices realised for major and minor forest produce. The total expenditure also showed an increase of 4 " 5 per cent, and amounted to Rs. 7,58,608 compared with Rs. 7,26,878 in the previous year, while the percentage of expenditure to income was reduced from 41 to 38.

SECTION VI.

Customs.

49. Nawab Rustum Jung Bahadur continued as the Customs Commissioner throughout the year except for a month and a half from 26th Amerdad to 8th Meher 1838 F. when he was on leave and Mr. Syed Ahmed Ali Khan, the Deputy Commissioner, officiated for him.

50. The Reorganisation scheme of the Customs Department was sanctioned in Farwardi 1388 F. with retrospective effect from the beginning of that year. Under the scheme not only the salaries of officers, and of the clerical and ministerial staff were revised and graded but their respective numerical strength was also increased. As the frontier customs districts of Osmanabad and Aurangabad were found unmanageable both in respect of work and size, a separate new district with headquarters at Bir was formed with three pethas or Amin circles in its charge, viz., Yermala and Asthe of the Osmanabad district and Pattan of the Aurangabad district. An additional petha was established at Peddapalli, a railway station on the Kazipet-Bellarshah line as a part of the Railway district at Warangal. Besides, one faisal chowky in the Lingugur district and one post-office naka in the Secunderabad district were opened, while two post-office nakas in Hyderabad were abolished. Thus the Customs Administration comprises 11 customs districts, 31 pethas or Amin circles, 62 Daroga circles, 216 chowkies, 709 faisal chowkies in the frontier districts, 188 nakas on the railways, 63 post-office nakas, 200 tip or check nakas and 955 jawan nakas. The total strength of the staff attached to the Superintendents and Amins increased from 1,924 to 2,128. The scope of the rule relating to the exemption of travellers luggage from duty was widened for the convenience of the public. The work of revising the schedules of the Customs Act was nearly completed and proposals were expected to be submitted to Government at an early date. The old rates of duty levied on the following import and export articles were revised during the year.

Name of commodities	Duty levied on imports or exports	Old RATES		REVISED RATES	
		Per palla	Ad valorem	Per palla	Ad valorem
Barn	Exports	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. p.	
Shelled Ground-nuts ..	Imports	Free	..	..	5 per cent.
Do do ..	Exports	6 0 0	..	9 0 0	..
Sweetmeat for personal use upto 10 seers ..	Imports & Exports	1 0 0	..	1 8 0	..
Silverware manufactured at Permbarti and Karimnagar ..	Octroi	..	5 per cent.	..	1 per cent.
Incense sticks and cakes ..	Imports	..	Free	..	5 per cent.
Surgical instruments and other requisites of charitable dispensaries ..	Imports	..	5 per cent.	..	Free
Bajra	Exports	0 8 0	..	0 10 0	..
Ice	Imports & Exports	..	5 per cent.	..	Free
Materials of old building? ..	do	..	Free	..	5 per cent.
Quicksilver	Imports	21 0 0	..	..	5 per cent.
Fine rice	Exports	8 8 0	..	2 8 0	..
Linseed	Imports	0 12 0	..	1 4 0	..
Goods imported for religious or charitable institutions ..	Exports	..	5 per cent.	..	Free
Moth (Grain)	do	0 8 0	..	0 10 0	..
Country made tiles	do	..	5 per cent.	..	Free
Peas	do	0 8 0	..	0 12 0	..
Parched rice and gram ..	do	0 8 0	..	1 4 0	..
Gifts and presents for students of all public schools ..	Imports	..	..	..	Free

51. The total customs revenue increased from Rs. 178 • 07 lakhs to Rs. 184•01 lakhs, showing a net increase of Rs. 5•94 lakhs or 3•34 per cent. The revenue from imports increased by Rs. 4•83 lakhs (81•08 lakhs against 76•25 lakhs) or 6•33 per cent, but the revenue from exports showed only an increase of Rs. 92,000 (102•31 lakhs against 101•39 lakhs) or 0•9 per cent. Noticeable increases in import revenue were under piece-goods (2•76 lakhs) silver (•65 lakh), yarn (•45 lakh), corrugated iron-sheets (•85 lakh), sugar (•89 lakh), and motor-cars and accessories (•65 lakh), while remarkable decreases occurred under silk (•25 lakh), gunny bags and sacking (•30 lakh), medicines, (•18 lakh) and dyes (•15 lakh). The revenue from exports which were confined mainly to raw produce showed increases under grain (•66 lakh), ground-nuts (7•96 lakhs) castor-seed (•48 lakh), linseed (•52 lakh), dry chillies ("22 lakh), and karad (•23 lakh) while the main decreases related to cotton (5•50 lakhs), cotton seed (2•72 lakhs), til and ramtil (•80 lakh) hides (•56 lakh) and oils (•14 lakh). The receipts on account of octroi showed a slight increase of Rs. 13,743 from Rs. 3,01,436 in 1337 F. to Rs. 3,15,179 in 1338 F. Miscellaneous revenue from different sources amounted to Rs. 61,589 compared with Rs. 41,899 in the previous year. The total Diwani revenue including 25 percent, contribution of Rs. 7•32 lakhs from the Sarf-i-Khas customs revenue, amounted to Rs. 162•04 lakhs as against Rs. 157•99 lakhs in 1337 F. while the Sarf-i-Khas revenue was 21•97 lakhs compared with Rs. 20•07 lakhs in the previous year.

52. The total value of articles imported and exported duty-free was reduced from Rs. 365 lakhs to Rs. 348 lakhs and the value of goods passed duty-free in favour of Government departments, Residency staff, British garrison, mills, Singareni collieries, etc., was Rs. 96 lakhs as against Rs. 117 lakhs. The duty lost on this amounted to Rs. 4•77 lakhs as compared with Rs. 5•63 lakhs in the previous year.

53. A sum of Rs. 6 lakhs was provided for the construction of departmental buildings for the triennium ending Aban 1340 F. and of this Rs. 1•03 lakhs were spent in 1338 F. on new buildings and repairs.

54. Including arrears of the previous year (626) there were altogether 1,919 cases for disposal with the department under the Customs Act as compared with 1,743 in the previous year and 1,397 of them were disposed of during the year. In 765 cases fines aggregating Rs. 42,165 were imposed, of which Rs. 15,842 were realised, leaving a balance of Rs. 26,323. In 32 smuggling cases taken up in execution orders passed under the Customs Act, property of the value of Rs. 2,564 had to be sold.

55. The cost of the department was Rs. 17•60 lakhs in 1338 F. as compared with Rs. 16•27 lakhs in 1337 F. giving a net increase of Rs. 1•33 lakhs mostly due to the revision of salaries and payment of arrears to the employees of the department under the Reorganisation scheme. The percentage of expenditure to income under Diwani was 10•04 as against 10•29 in the previous year.

SECTION VII.

Wards⁹ Estates.

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

57. The total number of Wards' estates at the end of 1337 F. was 75. During the year 4 new estates were added, making a total of 79. Of these, 24 were released and 4 were transferred under the regular management of the court, leaving 51 estates at the end of 1838 F.—44 were under the direct management of the Court and 7 were managed through Honorary Superintendents.

58. The release of 24 estates during the year resulted in the reduction of gross *jamabandi* demand of wards' estates from Rs. 37·84 lakhs to Rs. 30·02 lakhs or a fall of Rs. 7·22 lakhs. The net demand after deducting 3·80 lakhs on account of remission granted during the year came to 27·32 lakhs. Including Rs. 14·12 lakhs on account of arrears of past years, the net demand for the year was Rs. 41·44 lakhs, out of which Rs. 28·76 lakhs were collected and Rs. 1·18 lakhs were written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 11·50 lakhs at the end of the year.

59. The opening balance of the estates under the supervision of the court at the commencement of 1338 F. was Rs. 28·90 lakhs and the total collections during the year amounted to Rs. 80·86 lakhs. Thus the total amount at the disposal of the Court was Rs. 59·76 lakhs. Out of this, an expenditure of Rs. 42·21 lakhs was incurred, leaving a balance of Rs. 17·55 lakhs to the credit of the estates at the end of 1338 F.

60. With a view to expediting the survey of the unassessed villages of different estates purely under the management of the Court, two temporary survey and settlement parties of the State brought under reduction were appointed to conduct the survey operation. The court had under its control 638 villages. Out of them, 335 were surveyed and assessed, 159 were under survey and the reports of 39 villages were pending disposal, leaving 105 villages unassessed at the end of 1338 F.

61. During the course of the year an engineer was appointed to carry out a number of public works and general improvements connected with different estates; and it was expected that satisfactory progress would be noticed next year in this direction. A sum of Rs. 34,981 was spent on this head in 1338 F. as against Rs. 32,679 in 1337 F.

62. The inter-estate liabilities at the commencement of the year were Rs. 32,246 out of which Rs. 20,214 were paid, leaving a balance of Rs. 12,032 at the end of the year. Of outside liabilities, suits of the value of Rs. 8,32,011 were pending enquiry in civil courts at the beginning of the year. Fresh suits amounting to Rs. 39,63,129 were added, raising the total value of suits to Rs. 47,95,140. Out of these, suits of the value of Rs. 3,15,295 were dismissed and suits of the value of Rs. 4,55,577 were decreed, thus leaving suits of the value of Rs. 40,24,268 pending enquiry at the end of the year. In the Court of Wards, suits of the value of Rs. 8,900 were pending at the commencement of the year. Fresh suits of the value of Rs. 1,54,614 were filed, making the total value of suits under enquiry Rs. 1,63,514. Of these, suits valued at Rs. 28,422 were not recognised and suits to the value of Rs. 17,557 were admitted, thus leaving suits of the value of Rs. 1,17,535 pending enquiry at the end of the year. Debts due to estates aggregated Rs. 4,07,298. No recoveries were made during the year. Prompt action was being taken for their recovery.

63. The important feature of the year was that the Lady Principal of the Mahhubia Girls School was appointed as an educational adviser to the court of wards on an allowance of Rs. 200 *per mensem* to supervise the education of the female wards. There were 65 male wards and 49 female wards under the guardianship of the court. Of these, 11 studied in the Jagirdars' College, 31 boys and 25 girls attended private and other institutions and 13 girls attended the Mahhubia Girls School. Five boys were being trained in the management of estates, one was in service and the rest were not of school-going age except three who were insane.

64. The opening balance of fees and management charges at the commencement of the year was Rs. 2,30,529. Receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 3,76,699 making a total of Rs. 6,07,228 against which an expenditure of Rs. 5,17,408 was incurred, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 89,820. The percentage of expenditure to total income was 85·2 as compared with 82·5 in the year before.

SECTION VIII

Well Irrigation.

65. The total number of new wells sunk was 1,185 as against 1,055 in 1337 F. The largest number of wells sunk was in the Karimnagar district, being 1,092 ; while the lowest was in the Nizamabad, being 4. No new sinkings were reported from the districts of Aurangabad, Bir, Nanded, Bidar, Medak, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda and Adilabad; and as regards Gulbarga, Raichur and Osmanabad no reports were received.

66. The total amount spent for this purpose was Rs. 37,887 as against Rs. 65,866 in 1837 F. The average cost per well amounted to Rs. 32 and it varied according to local conditions, from Rs. 627 in the Parbhani district to Rs. 20 in the Karimnagar district.

67. The total area irrigated under the new wells was 1,661 acres, as against 2,075 acres in 1337 F. The figures by districts for 1338 F. compared with 1337 F. were as given under:—

Division and District	1887 FASLI				1888 FASLI			
	No. of wells	Total expenditure in O.S. Rs.	Average expenditure per well in O.S. Rs.	Area irrigated in acres	No. of wells	Total expenditure in O.S. Rs.	Average expenditure per well in O.S. Rs.	Area irrigated in acres
<i>Marathwara.</i>								
Aurangabad..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bid ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parbhani ..	16	12,188	762	85	17	10,660	627	19
Nandcr ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gulbarga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raichur ..	2	650	825	2	..	..	..	..
Osmanabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bidar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Marathwara	18	12,838	718	37	17	10,660	627	19
<i>Telingana.</i>								
Medak ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mahbubnagar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nalgonda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Warangal ..	64	4,888	76	185	72	4,720	66	165
Karimnagar ..	961	47,446	49	1,880	1,092	21,887	20	1,477
Adilabad ..	8	285	78	9	..	..	..	..
Nizamabad ..	9	459	51	14	4	120	30	..
Total Telingana	1,087	53,028	51	2,088	1,168	26,727	28	1,642
Grand Total	1,055	65,866	62	2,075	1,185	37,387	32	1,661

SECTION IX.

Famine and Well-sinking.

68. Mr. T. J. Tasker, O.B.E., I.C.S., the Director-General and Secretary of Revenue continued to be in charge of the Famine Administration throughout the year. Mr. L. Munn, O.B.E., worked as the Special Officer in charge of Well-sinking Department (for the Raichur District). As usual, the Famine Board consisted of the Hon'ble Members of Finance, Revenue and Public Works Department, and their respective secretaries. The Board held in all 4 meetings during the year.

69. There was no famine in any of the districts of the dominions, as the rainfall was above the normal and the agricultural outturn was just enough to meet the requirements of the ryots. Out of Rs. 9.17 lakhs sanctioned by the Famine Board for the construction of roads in the districts of Raichur and Nalgonda Rs. 4,58,989 were spent to the end of 1338 F. on the following roads that were in progress when the year closed :—

District	Particulars	Expenditure to the end of 1838 F.
		Rs.
Raichur	.. Manvi-Sindhur Road ..	1,89,069
Do	.. Mudgal-Balihai Road ..	1,20,984
Do	.. Tavargiri-Kustagi Road ..	79,246
Do	.. Deverkonda-Miriyalguda Road ..	69,690
	Total ..	<u>4,58,989</u>

The Well-Sinking Department completed 117 wells in the Lingsugur taluq—the worst portion of the Raichur district with regard to water facilities. The Department extended its activities to other taluks of the district viz., Khustagi, Sindhur and Gangavathi. Altogether 132 wells were completed in these taluqs and the number of wells that were in progress at the end of 1338 F. was 97. Mr. Munn's idea of the possibility of the salt industry in the State having a greater concentration of the brine under his recommendations would, if approved, be of immense use to this district during famines, as firstly it would serve as a home-industry and secondly would grant relief in famine days. The total expenditure incurred on Famine and Well-sinking department in 1338 F., amounted to Rs. 8,13,907.

Chapter III.

Protection.

SECTION I.

Legislative Council.

Control. 70. Rai Baijnath, M.A., LL.B., continued as the Secretary to Government Legislative Department and Legal Adviser till 7th Bahman, 1338 F. when he retired and was succeeded by Nawab Hashim Yar Jung Bahadur who took charge on the 29th Isfandar and remained in charge till the end of the year.

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

Acts. 72. One Council and 37 Select Committee meetings were held during the year as against 4 and 61 respectively in the preceding year. The Council passed the following Acts :—

(1) *An Act for the prevention of Surrah, Glanders, Farcy and Epizootic Lymphangitis* :—The Veterinary Department was handicapped in the discharge of their duties for the prevention of such animal diseases as Glanders, Farcy, and Epizootic Lymphangitis for want of specific provision to deal with them in the Act for the Prevention of the Surrah passed in 1329 F. This Act was therefore repealed and a more comprehensive law was enacted in its place.

(2) *An Act to amend the Gambling Act*.—At the instance of the Commissioner, City Police, His Exalted Highness was pleased to command the prohibition of flying pigeons on stake. The Gambling Act was therefore amended incorporating the necessary provisions in consonance with the command.

(3) *An Act to amend the Prevention of cruelty to Animals Act*.—On submission of a report by the Commissioner, City Police, His Exalted Highness was graciously pleased to command the prohibition of cruelty practised on pigeons by keeping them hungry and making them disgorge their food by hanging them head downwards. In accordance with the commands this Act was amended.

(4) *An Act to amend the Land Revenue Act*.—The amendments made in the Land Revenue Act in 1331 F. at the instance of the Revenue Department were found unsatisfactory and by an oversight did not contain the time limit fixed for appeal. It was, therefore, considered necessary to amend the Act again to reintroduce the provisions of the Act before its amendment in 1331 F.

Bills. 73. The following bills were pending before the Council at the close of 1338 Fasli :—

- (i) A Bill relating to the Municipal Act.
- (ii) A Bill relating to the Electricity Act.
- (iii) A Bill relating to the Lunatic Asylum Act.
- (iv) A Bill relating to the Hyderabad Agriculture Market Act.
- (v) A Bill to amend the Co-operative Societies Act.
- (vi) A Bill to amend the Civil Procedure Code.
- (vii) A Bill to amend the Companies Act.

Cost. 74. The total cost of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 85,073 compared with Rs. 83,945 in 1337 Fasli.

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 the Chief Justice during the year. Mr. Abdus Samad from the Bench and Mr. Mohammad Asghar from the Bar were appointed in place of Nawab Akbar Yar Jung Bahadur and Nawab Hashim Yar Jung Bahadur, whose services were transferred to the Secretariat of Home Office and Legislative Council respectively.

76. The Judicial work of the Diwani—both Civil and Criminal was performed by a staff of 135 permanent officers. The staff subordinate to the High Court consisted of 6 divisional judges, 23 district judges, and 89 taluk 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, there was one honorary magistrate to try mint cases, an honorary sessions judge and six honorary magistrates and judges. The judicial work of the Sarf-i-Khas Ilaka, where no separation was made of judicial and executive functions, was performed by 26 officers who exercised both judicial and executive powers.

77. The fresh cases instituted numbered 1,86,810 in 1338 F. compared with 1,30,744 in the previous year, registering an increase of 4 per cent. Including arrears of all descriptions (48,282), the total disposable cases increased from 1,72,248 in 1337 F. to 1,80,092 in 1338 F. The total number of decided cases was 1,36,046 as against 1,28,966 in 1337 F. which meant an increase of 5 per cent., the percentage of disposal to the total cases before the courts being 75·5 compared with 74·8 in 1337 F. The average duration of cases was reduced on the original civil side, the appellate civil side of the High Court and district courts and appellate criminal side of the High Court, while the average duration on the original criminal side, the appellate criminal side of sessions courts and district magistrates courts and the appellate civil side of the divisional courts, showed an increase. During the year, the High Court decided for the dismissal of two judicial officers of the munsiffs grade.

78. The total receipts of the Judicial Department decreased from Rs. 17,64,146 in 1337 F. to Rs. 17,57,376 in 1338 F., and the total expenditure from Rs. 21,24,746 to Rs. 20,40,425 in 1338 F., the net financial result being more favourable.

A. Civil Justice

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

79. The total number of original civil suits instituted was 25,639 compared with 25,543 which showed an increase of 3 per cent, against 13 per cent, in the preceding year. The distribution of suits among the various courts was as follows :—

Courts		1837 F.	1838 F.
High Court		88	31
Divisional Courts		65	84
District Courts		2,615	2,891
City Courts		1,767	2,065
Munsiff Courts		21,088	21,044
Tahsil Courts		20	24

It will be seen from the above that an increase was registered in all the courts except the High Court and district courts which showed a fall of 18·8 per cent, and 8·5 per cent., respectively in the number of original suits.

Classified according to subjects of litigation, 60·5 per cent, of the total suits were for money or movable property and 21·8 per cent, for titles. The rent law suits were only 330 against 325 in the preceding year. There was a slight increase in the money suits (15,518 against 15,350,) and 80 per cent, of them were in the munsiff's courts.

80. The total value of suits instituted increased by 4·1 per cent, from Rs. 129·19 lakhs in 1337 F. to Rs. 184·56 lakhs in 1338 F. Out of the total suits instituted 71·6 per cent, were under Rs. 500 in value, 10·6 per cent, were between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000, 6·4 per cent, between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000 and 11·4 per cent, were for Rs. 5,000 and above.

81. Including the arrears of the previous year (12,748) and the cases instituted otherwise (4,094), the total number of original suits for disposal was 42,481 compared with 41,160 in the previous year, which represented an increase of 3·2 per cent. The total number of suits actually disposed of during the year was 29,471 which was 69·3 per cent, against the same percent, in 1337 F. The disposal of contested and uncontested suits in the various courts in 1337 F. and 1338 F. and their average durations were as tabulated below :—

Particulars		Cases for dis- posal	CASES DISPOSED OF			Pending at the end of the year	Percent- age of cases dis- posed of	AVERAGE DURA- TION	
			Contest- ed	Uncon- tested	Total			Contest- ed	Uncon- tested
High Court	1887 F.	129	3	39	42	87	32·5	388	270
	1888 F.	187	24	30	54	83	39·4	857	812
Divisional Courts	1887 F.	808	30	84	114	189	37·6	441	727
	1888 F.	883	42	101	143	190	42·9	857	809
District Courts	1887 F.	5,178	1,061	2,235	8,296	1,882	68·6	484	281
	1888 F.	4,956	1,045	2,194	8,239	1,717	65·3	288	188
City Courts	1887 F.	3,911	708	1,779	2,487	1,424	63·5	459	200
	1888 F.	4,275	881	1,836	2,717	1,558	63·5	249	161
Munsiffs Courts	1887 F.	31,600	6,472	15,979	22,451	9,149	79·0	259	133
	1888 F.	82,736	6,701	16,587	23,288	9,448	71·1	295	121
Tahsil Courts	1887 F.	39	3	19	22	17	56·4	484	227
	1888 F.	44	7	23	30	14	68·2	190	271
Total	1887 F.	41,160	8,277	20,185	28,412	12,748	69·2	299	142
	1888 F.	42,481	8,700	20,771	29,471	13,010	69·8	298	135

It will be seen from the table that all the courts showed an increase in the percentage of cases decided by them with the exception of the city courts, where the percentage of decided cases remained stationary. The average duration of contested and uncontested cases was longer than in the previous year in the High Court and the divisional courts and shorter in the district and city courts. The duration period of contested cases was longer in the munsiffs courts and shorter in the tahsil courts, but in the uncontested cases the period of duration was just the reverse. The average duration of contested and uncontested suits before the various courts showed a decline. How the contested and uncontested suits were disposed of and what

percentage they bore to the total number of suits decided as compared with 1337 F. was shown by the following table :—

Particulars	CONTESTED			UNCONTESTED									
	For plaintiff	For defendant	Total	Transferred to other courts	Rejected and returned	Dismissed for default	Withdrawn	Returned for amendment	Compromised	Decreed on confession	Decreed <i>ex parte</i>	Dismissed <i>ex parte</i>	Total
Number of suits in 1337 F. 	5,808	2,469	8,277	559	234	3,304	1,790	171	4,165	5,426	3,470	1,016	20,135
Number of suite in 1338 F. 	6,059	2,641	8,700	558	312	3,165	2,009	195	4,125	5,201	4,046	1,160	20,771
Percentage with reference to the total number of cases (28,412) disposed of in 1337 F.	20-4	8-7	29-1	2-0	0-8	11-6	6-3	6-6	14-7	19-1	12-2	3-6	70-9
Percentage with reference to the total number of cases (29,471) disposed of in 1338 F.	20-5	9-0	29-5	1-9	1-1	10-7	6-8	0-7	14-0	17-7	13-7	3-9	70-5

82. Fresh applications for the execution of decrees received during the year numbered 19,618 compared with 19,330 in the preceding year, which signified an increase of 1·4 per cent. The total cases for disposal including the arrears of the previous year were 29,552, out of which execution proceedings were taken on 7,736. The corresponding figures of the previous year were 28,731 and 7,070 respectively. Full satisfaction was obtained in 4,688 of them and partial satisfaction in 3,048 cases. In 9,974 cases the proceedings were returned as wholly infructuous, 1,858 cases were transferred to other courts and 9,984 remained pending at the end of the year. The amount realized in courts for money decrees increased by 7 per cent, from Rs. 11,28,654 to Rs. 12,12,255. Among the coercive measures employed, those arrested under civil process for debts numbered 64 against 80 in 1337 F. and those imprisoned for debts totalled 44 compared with 38 in the previous year. Sales of movable and immovable property were effected in 501 and 469 cases respectively and attachment of property followed by release related to 1,293 cases. Possession of immovable property was given in 1,371 cases and of movable property in 39 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 16,741 as against 15,974 in 1337 F. Of these 12,704 or 75·8 per cent. were disposed of and 4,037 were pending at the end of 1338 F. Of the cases disposed of 505 were compromised or decreed in confession of claims, 2,008 were decided *ex parte*, 14 were referred to arbitration and 3,083 were contested. Of the cases pending 646 were more than a year old compared with 647 in 1337 Fasli.

84. The total number of small causes for disposal increased by 12·6 per cent, from 2,136 to 2,446. 1,750 of them were disposed of during the year as against 1,537 in the preceding year. Eighty per cent, of the total cases were in the city small cause court and the rest in the district and munsiff courts invested with small cause court powers.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

85. The number of appeals for disposal before all grades of courts in the dominions rose from 12,983 to 14,899. The percentage of decided appeals also increased from 53·5 to 56·2. There was, however, a decline in the average duration of cases decided in all courts from 241 days to 173 days, the only exception being the divisional courts where the average duration increased from 287 days to 311 days. The work of the High Court was creditable as it could decide 34·9 per cent, of the total appeals received for disposal compared with 17·4 per cent, in the previous year and the average duration of cases was reduced from 637 days to 404 days. Similarly the percentage of disposal was also higher in other courts followed by reduction in the average duration. It was only in the divisional courts where percentage of disposal fell from 51·8 to 51·0. The total number of appeals pending at the end of 1838 F. was 6,527 compared with 6,030 in 1337 Fasli; 3,737 of these were pending for more than three months of which the highest number (2,757) was before the High Court and then came in order the divisional courts (674), the district courts (291) and the city courts (15). The number

of appeals disposed of by the various courts with the average duration of suits and the percentage of disposal in 1837 F. and 1838 Fasli were as tabulated below:—

Particulars	Pending at the close of last year	Original institutions.	Total No. of appeals for disposal	Total No. of appeals disposed of	Pending at the close of the year	Percentage of appeals disposed of	Average duration
High Court .. { 1837 F.	2,047	1,276	3,323	579	2,744	17.4	637
.. { 1838 F.	2,744	2,145	4,889	1,711	3,178	84.9	404
City Courts .. { 1837 F.	42	126	168	133	35	79.0	181
.. { 1838 F.	35	186	221	191	30	86.4	93
Divisional Courts { 1837 F.	1,684	2,499	4,183	2,170	2,013	51.8	287
.. { 1838 F.	2,013	2,687	4,700	2,401	2,299	51.0	311
District Courts { 1837 F.	1,521	3,788	5,309	4,071	1,238	76.6	138
.. { 1838 F.	1,238	3,851	5,089	4,069	1,020	79.9	122
Total .. { 1837 F.	5,294	7,689	12,983	6,953	6,030	53.5	241
.. { 1838 F.	6,030	8,869	14,899	8,372	6,527	56.2	173

86. Miscellaneous appeals instituted during the year were 3,816, *i.e.*, 691 less than in 1337 F.—which, added to the arrears of 1337 F., made the total number of appeals for disposal 5,560. 3,509 of these appeals, *i.e.*, 970 less than in 1337 F. were disposed of during the year; 1,163 were decided by the High Court, 106 by city courts, 1,188 by divisional courts and 1,052 by district courts. The percentage of appeals decided to the total number received for disposal was 63.1 or 8.8 less than the figure of the previous year. 2,051 appeals were pending at the end of the year *i.e.* there were 307 appeals more than at the end of 1337 F. The number of appeals pending for more than 3 months increased from 924 to 1,124, the largest number (638) being before the High Court. There was a rise in the average duration of appeals in the High Court and divisional courts and a fall in the city and district courts. The details about the working of the various grades of courts in 1337 Fasli and 1338 Fasli were as tabulated hereunder:—

Particulars	Pending at the end of last year	Original institutions	Total No. of appeals for disposal	Total No. of appeals disposed of	Pending at the end of the year	Percentage of appeals disposed of	Average duration
High Court .. { 1837 F.	846	2,269	8,115	2,886	729	76.6	121
.. { 1838 F.	729	1,472	2,201	1,168	1,038	52.8	284
City Courts .. { 1837 F.	14	95	109	98	16	85.3	57
.. { 1838 F.	16	108	119	106	18	89.0	35
Divisional Courts { 1837 F.	395	1,064	1,459	828	686	56.4	160
.. { 1838 F.	686	1,215	1,851	1,188	668	64.1	287
District Courts . { 1837 F.	461	1,079	1,540	1,177	868	76.4	110
.. { 1838 F.	368	1,026	1,889	1,052	887	75.7	90
Total .. { 1837 F.	1,716	4,507	6,228	4,479	1,744	71.9	124
.. { 1838 F.	1,744	8,816	5,560	8,509	2,051	68.1	178

87. The total receipts of civil courts for the year under report amounted to Rs. 14,04,466 which were an increase of Rs. 41,480 over those of the previous year. Of this sum, Rs. 10,72,402 were from sale of stamps, Rs. 1,63,375 from process service-stamps, Rs. 97,163 on account of fine and penalties and the rest were miscellaneous receipts amounting to Rs. 71,526.

88. Including a new munsiff's court established at the Rajapet Jagir, the total number of jagir courts in the dominions was 60, consisting of 4 divisional courts, 10 district courts and 46 munsiff courts. The total number of original civil suits for disposal decreased from 6,015 in 1337 F. to 5,986 in 1338 F. of which 3,830 or 63·9 per cent as against 64·4 per cent in the previous year were disposed of leaving 2,156 cases pending at the end of 1338 F. The number of cases pending for more than a year, increased from 515 in 1337 F. to 676 in 1338 F. Miscellaneous civil proceedings for disposal increased from 2,327 to 2,405, of which 1,769 were disposed of, leaving 636 pending at the end of 1338 F. 2,104 fresh applications were received for executions of decrees, the total number for disposal including arrears (910), being 3,014 of which 2,068 (or 68·6 per cent.) were disposed of compared with 1,902 or 67·6 per cent, in the preceding year. The number of regular appeals for disposal increased from 696 in 1337 F. to 731 in 1338 F. of which 620 or 85 per cent, were decided as compared with 598 or 75 per cent in 1337 F. Miscellaneous civil appeals for disposal totalled 209, of which 183 or 87·5 per cent, were decided, the corresponding figures of the preceding year being 198 and 153. There was an improvement in the average duration of regular appeals from 148 to 146 days, while the duration period in miscellaneous appeals rose from 76 to 103 days. The total receipts realized from the courts rose from Rs. 1,16,383 in 1337 F. to Rs. 1,20,213 in 1338 F.

B. Criminal Justice.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

89. The number of criminal offences reported during the year increased from 55,505 to 59,958 showing a rise of 8·4 per cent, while the number of persons implicated in these offences decreased from 91,409 to 89,190 indicating a fall of 8 per cent. Of the offences reported, 38,072 were regular offences and 21,886 were miscellaneous proceedings for keeping peace, security for good behaviour, public nuisances, etc. 20,811 or 54 per cent, of the regular offences were under the Penal Code and the rest were under municipal and local laws.

90. The total number of cases of regular offences for disposal including arrears, increased from 35,619 in 1337 F. to 38,350 in 1338 F. The percentage of total disposal was 94·3 compared with 92·3 in the previous year. 2,178 cases were pending at the end of the year as compared with 2,710 in 1337 F. The number of persons under trial (85,479) increased by 3,365 as compared with that in the previous year. Of these 77,154 persons or 90 per cent, were tried with the result that 20,345 were convicted, 52,769 acquitted, or discharged, 366 released on production of security for good behaviour and 3,674 were dispensed with by transfer to other courts, death or escape. The ratio of total discharges and acquittals to total convictions was 13 to 5 compared with 14 to 5 in the year before. Notwithstanding a general rise in the average duration of all criminal courts from 34 days to 36 days there was a decided improvement in the speed of justice in the High Court (75 against 264 days), the district courts (80 against 84 days), and subdivisional magistrate courts (61 days against 81 days).

several grades of courts in 1337 F. and 1338 F. were as tabulated under :—

Particulars			NUMBER OF CASES					PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE DISPOSED OF					Disposed of otherwise	Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year		
			Pending at the end of last year	Cases instituted during the year	Total cases for disposal	Total cases disposed of	Pending at the end of the year	Average duration	Number of persons under trial	Number of persons tried	Details of persons tried					
											Convicted	Acquitted or discharged			Released on production of security for good behaviour	
High Court. .	..	{	1337 F.	9	10	19	13	6	264	70	43	3	14	..	26	27
			1338 F.	6	16	22	20	2	75	106	75	14	55	..	6	81
Sessions Courts	..	{	1337 F.	68	234	302	222	80	147	751	525	119	286	..	120	226
			1338 F.	80	223	303	205	98	151	739	459	85	219	..	155	280
City Criminal Courts	..	{	1337 F.	52	15,635	15,687	15,616	71	2	16,600	16,477	14,716	1,704	35	22	123
			1338 F.	71	17,733	17,804	17,742	62	2	18,825	18,724	16,700	1,967	35	22	101
District Courts	..	{	1337 F.	374	2,142	2,516	2,122	394	84	11,196	9,086	564	7,621	18	883	2,110
			1338 F.	394	1,787	2,181	1,879	302	80	10,347	8,805	523	7,216	21	1,045	1,542
Munsiffs Courts	..	{	1337 F.	1,991	14,482	16,473	14,423	2,050	60	51,498	43,458	2,565	38,062	372	2,459	8,040
			1338 F.	2,050	15,237	17,287	15,718	1,569	66	52,934	47,116	2,931	41,511	299	2,375	5,818
Sub-Divisional Magistrates Courts.	{	{	1337 F.	70	244	314	245	69	81	1,031	757	45	671	..	41	274
			1338 F.	69	335	404	304	100	61	1,363	991	55	921	11	4	372
Tahsil Courts.	..	{	1337 F.	32	276	308	268	40	40	968	856	44	722	..	90	112
			1338 F.	40	309	349	304	45	59	1,165	984	37	880	..	67	181
Total	..	{	1337 F.	2,596	33,023	35,619	32,909	2,710	34	82,114	71,202	18,056	49,080	425	3,641	10,912
			1338 F.	2,710	35,640	38,350	36,172	2,178	36	85,479	77,154	20,345	52,769	366	8,674	8,825

91. The majority of the convicts were penalised with fines and those sentenced to imprisonment of hard labour stood next in order. Most of the sentences for imprisonment were for 6 months or less, sentences exceeding seven years being 13. The comparative figures for kinds of punishment and sentences of imprisonment were tabulated as follows.

<i>Kind of punishment.</i>				1387 F.	1338 F.
Death (sentence not confirmed)	..	..	..	19	16
Transportation for life	..	..	..	55	48
Rigorous imprisonment	..	..	..	1,500	1,540
Simple imprisonment	..	..	..	234	270
Solitary confinement	..	..	..	34	72
Whipping	..	..	..	34	39

Sentences of imprisonment for terms not exceeding

15 days	..	..	..	..	483	522
6 months	..	..	..	..	1,143	1,197
2 years	..	..	..	..	458	462
7 years	..	..	..	..	136	70
Exceeding 7 years	..	..	..	..	6	18

The fines imposed including arrears amounted to Rs. 1,97,910 compared with Rs. 1,78,737 in 1337 F. Of this, Rs. 67,110 or 33.9 per cent, were recovered as against 32.3 per cent, in the previous year. The amount paid as compensation to the complainants was Rs. 1,044.

92. Miscellaneous proceedings for keeping peace, taking security for good behaviour, maintenance cases, public nuisances, etc., increased from 25,881 in 1337 F. to 26,952, 82 per cent, of which (22,069) were disposed of during the year. Of 19,921 persons under trial, 15,142 were tried, the number of convictions being 1,207 or 7.9 per cent, compared with 4.3 per cent, in 1337 F. The number of witnesses in attendance before courts increased from 64,476 in 1337 F. to 71,556 in 1338 F. about 20 per cent, of whom were discharged without examination. The allowance paid to them increased from Rs. 60,765 to Rs. 66,360.

APPELLATE AND REVISIONAL JURISDICTION.

93. Total disposable appeal cases increased from 2,472 to 2,664 while the disposal of cases decreased from 81.5 to 75.9 per cent. There was an improvement in the speed of justice from 125 days in 1337 F. to 93 days in 1338 F. The number of revision cases before the various grades of courts in the dominions was 2,826, less by 248 than in the previous year, the total disposal being 73.9 per cent, against 82.2 per cent, in 1337 F. The average duration in deciding revision cases fell from 97 to 94 days. The average duration in appeal and revision cases combined was reduced from 101 to 93 days.

The working of the different grades of courts in 1337 F. and 1338 F. was as tabulated under:—

10

Particulars	1337 FASLI							1338 FASLI						
	Pending at the end of last year	Original institution	Total cases for disposal	Total cases disposed of	Pending at the end of the year	Percentage of cases disposed of	Average duration	Pending at the end of last year	Original institution	Total cases for disposal	Total cases disposed of	Pending at the end of the year	Percentage of cases disposed of	Average duration
<i>High Court.</i>														
Appeals	274	397	671	531	140	79·1	246	140	442	582	311	271	53·4	153
Revision cases	346	1,007	1,353	1,111	242	82·1	132	242	1,172	1,414	888	526	62·8	111
Confirmation cases	6	41	47	37	10	78·7	94	10	43	53	50	3	94·3	79
Total ..	626	1,445	2,071	1,679	392	81·0	167	392	1,657	2,049	1,249	800	60·9	120
<i>Divisional Courts,</i>														
Appeals	188	557	695	501	194	72·0	127	194	590	784	567	217	72·8	116
Revision cases	204	757	961	741	220	77·1	84	220	429	649	521	128	80·2	107
Total ..	842	1,314	1,656	1,242	414	75·0	101	414	1,019	1,433	1,088	345	75·9	109
<i>District Courts.</i>														
Appeals	134	925	1,059	947	112	89·4	57	112	1,133	1,245	1,095	150	87·9	67
Revision cases	96	632	728	649	79	89·1	56	79	625	704	624	80	88·6	65
Total ..	230	1,557	1,787	1,596	191	89·3	57	191	1,758	1,949	1,719	230	88·2	66
<i>City Criminal Courts.</i>														
Revision cases	..	32	32	28	4	87·5	32	4	55	59	58	1	98·3	88
Total appeal and confirmation cases ..	552	1,920	2,472	2,016	456	81·5	125	456	2,208	2,664	2,023	641	75·9	98
Total revision cases ..	646	2,428	3,074	2,529	545	82·2	97	545	2,281	2,826	2,091	735	78·9	94
Grand Total ..	1,198	4,348	5,546	4,545	1,001	81·9	101	1,001	4,489	5,490	4,114	1,876	74·9	98

25

94. Including arrears the total number of appeals for disposal was 582

High Court. against 671, and of these, **311 or 53·4 per cent, were** disposed of compared with 79·1 per cent, in 1337 F. The reduction in the disposal of appeals resulted in the increase **of pending** cases which was 271 at the end of the year compared with 140 in the year before. There was a marked improvement in the average duration from 246 days to 153 days. Sentences were upheld in 63 per cent, of the cases compared with 62 per cent, in 1337 F., 21 per cent, of the findings of the lower courts were quashed as against 26 per cent, in 1337 F., 11 per cent, were modified as against 6 per cent, and 2 per cent, were remanded for further enquiry as against 6 per cent, in the previous year. The number of revision and confirmation cases increased from 1,400 to 1,467, 64 per cent, of which were disposed of compared with 82 per cent, in the previous year. There was a reduction in the average duration of revision cases (132 days to **111** days) as well as in the confirmation cases (94 days to 79 days).

Sessions Courts. 95. Appeals to the sessions courts increased from 695 to 784 but there was not much improvement in the percentage of disposal which was 72'3 against 72·0. The duration of trials in the appeal cases declined from 127 to 110 days. Judgments of the lower courts were upheld in 59 per cent, of the cases, reversed in 20 per cent., modified in 13 per cent, and remanded for further enquiry in 8 per cent, the corresponding percentages for 1337 F. being 67, 18, 11, and 4. Revision cases before sessions courts decreased from 961 to 649 of which 521 or 80·2 per cent, were disposed of as against 77·1 per cent, in 1337 F. The average duration of revision cases increased from 84 to 107 days.

District Courts. 96. Appeals to the district courts totalled 1,245 of which 87·9 per cent, were decided, 48 per cent, rejected, 34 per cent, quashed, 12 per cent, modified and 6 per cent, remanded for further enquiry, the corresponding percentages in 1337 F. being 89·4, 40, 39, 16 and 5. The average duration of appeals rose from 57 days to 67 days. Revision cases decreased from 728 to 704 of which 624 or 88·6 per cent, were disposed of compared with 89·1 per cent. The City Courts disposed of 58 revision cases out of 59 as against 28 out of 32 in 1337 F. The average duration increased from 32 days to 38 days.

Receipts. 97. The receipts of the criminal courts during the year were Rs. 3,32,910 showing a decrease of Rs. 68,300 compared with those of 1337 F.

Jagir Courts. 98. The total criminal cases for disposal before the Paigah and Jagir Courts increased by 10 per cent, from 2,897 in 1337 F. to 3,228 in 1338 F. Of those 2,786 or 86·3 per cent were disposed of against 84·7 per cent, in 1337 F. Of 9,797 persons under trial, 8,036 were tried, 559 were convicted, 6,958 acquitted or discharged, 47 were released on production of security for good behaviour and 472 disposed of otherwise. The number of witnesses examined during the year was 6,316. The average duration of cases increased from 72 to 85 days. Appeals, revision and confirmation cases before these courts increased from 247 in 1337 F. to 306 in 1338 F. The cases actually disposed of were 271 against 190. The average duration of these cases also increased from 67 to 77 days. The total receipts realised from these courts were Rs. 72,953 compared with Rs. 73,249 in the preceding year.

SECTION III.**Police.**

General. 99. The twofold division of the State police--the city police under its executive head, the Kotwal and the district police under the Director-General of Police and Jails--was maintained. The police of Sarf-i-Khas and of the unexempted jagirs remained affiliated to the district police. The railway police continued under

British control on payment of contribution by His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government. The Police training school continued to function as before giving instructions to selected constables in drill and the elements of law and training to selected head constables and probationers to qualify as sub-inspectors, besides holding advanced classes for the investigation and prosecution of crimes. The police continued to be concerned with cognizable crimes only as defined in previous reports and had to depend for information and assistance upon village headmen under the control of the Revenue officers. The Finger Print Bureau was used effectively in the detection of habitual crimes. Attempts were made to improve the efficiency of the police although much depended upon the people at large to co-operate with the police in the prevention and detection of crimes. The Reorganization Scheme of the city police was sanctioned during the year involving an additional recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,37,000 per annum.

100. The total strength of the police force in the State was 16,247—
 Statistics. 1,914 officers and 14,333 men—giving an average of
 13 per ten thousand of the population. About 50
 per cent, of the police force was literate.

The total number of true cases of cognisable crimes reported during the year was 8,187 out of which 6,400 or 78·1 per cent, were traced. As compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 15·7 per cent, in the total number of crimes committed in the State and this was accounted for by the greater keenness and interest of the police in carrying on their investigations. The number of cases actually prosecuted was 5,604 or 87·5 per cent, of the cases traced. Including the arrears of the previous year the total number of cases tried in courts was 6,596 and 5,588 of them were decided : 54·7 per cent, of the decided cases resulted in conviction against 55·6 of the previous year, 30·5 per cent, in acquittal or discharge, 14·2 per cent, in compounding and 6 per cent, in dismissal on account of death, escapes, etc. The number of persons prosecuted during the year was 11,851 which along with those under trial at the end of the previous year totalled 15,079. Out of them the cases of 11,682 persons were decided thus: 37·2 per cent, convicted, 48·2 per cent, acquitted or discharged, 14·1 per cent, compromised and the rest dismissed on account of death or escape.

The total value of property stolen was Rs, 4,55,995, of which 41·9 per cent, was recovered.

The total expenditure on the police force during the year was Rs. 47,76,922 compared with Rs. 47,51,722 in 1337 F., showing an excess of Rs. 25,200.

A. CITY POLICE.

101. Mr. (Raja Bahadur) Venkatrama Reddy continued as the Commis-
 Control. sioner of the City Police during the year under report.

102. Excluding the police force (454) attached to the royal palace,
 Strength. the total strength of the city police stood at 2,972.
 The number of resignations decreased from 17 to 15
 and the desertions from 265 to 159. There was also a marked decrease in
 the mortality of the city police being 39 against 65.

103. The number of literate officers and men was 1,005 compared with
 Training and discipline. 919 in the previous year, showing an increase of 86,
 During the year, one police officer was punished
 judicially against nil in the year before, while there was a considerable fall
 in the number of departmental punishments inflicted on officers and men,
 being 460 against 750 in 1337 F. Altogether 74 officers and men received
 money rewards in appreciation of their services and 861 got promotions, the
 corresponding figures of the previous year being 55 and 259 respectively.

104. The total number of true cognisable cases increased by 11·6 per cent, being 1,624 against 1,455 in 1337 F. Grave crimes increased from 154 in 1837 F. to 190, minor offences from 624 in the previous year to 727 and miscellaneous offences from 677 to 707 while the offences committed under special and local laws showed a fall of 43 per cent, being 854 compared with 621 in 1387 F. Of the total number of true cases 1,524 or 98·8 per cent, were investigated. The number of cases tried by the courts during the year was 1,868 of which 1,029 or 75 per cent, resulted in conviction compared with 78 per cent, in the preceding year. The number of persons arrested in all cases dealt with by the police was 1,900 as against 1,857 in 1337 F., and the number tried by the courts was 1,718 : 73 per cent, were convicted, 14 per cent, acquitted or discharged, 12 per cent, released on compromise, and the rest died or escaped during trial.

105. There was a fall of 37·5 per cent, in the total value of property stolen being Rs. 75,713 compared with Rs. 1,21,391 in the year before, but the percentage of property recovered showed a slight increase from 35 to 36.

106. The number of widows receiving pensions increased by 12 to 182 and the sum distributed was Rs. 4,698 which left a balance of Rs. 46,853 to the credit of the Fund at the end of the year.

107. The total expenditure on the city police was Rs. 9,20,496 as compared with Rs. 7,95,517 in 1337 F., the excess being mostly due to the reorganisation scheme of the city police which was brought into effect during the year.

B. DISTRICT POLICE.

108. Mr. J. E. Armstrong, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.P., continued as Director-General of Police during the year 1338 Fasli.

109. Except the reduction of a post of the Police Training School there was no change in the sanctioned strength of the permanent force in the Diwani and the Sarf-i-Khas. The Dewani 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 police contained 177 officers and 1,593 constables and sawars.

110. The percentage of men able to read and write was slightly reduced from 52 to 50. The examination results of the advanced classes of the Police Training School for investigation and prosecution of crimes were very satisfactory : 13 out of 14 of the former and 12 out of 13 of the latter were declared successful. At the final examination of the officers' class 19 students appeared and 17 passed, of whom 5 were placed on the head constables' list. Altogether 84 candidates appeared for the constables' examination and 70 passed : 63 qualified as head constables and 7 as constables. Drill and musketry were henceforward to be treated as compulsory subjects for the Head Constables' Examination. There was no examination of the Shorthand Class and of the class for first aid to the injured during the year, as their training was not completed.

The average attendance of the school had considerably improved and the health of the students was also satisfactory. The Police and Sikh Boys' School made great progress in every direction, viz., in dietary, clothing, sports, education and physical training. Boys other than the sons of deceased policemen for whom the institution was established were removed from its roll and savings thus effected were utilized in providing the students with superior food, uniforms and sporting requisites. The total strength of the school was thus brought down from 225 (165 Police+60 Sikh boys) to 160 (100 police boys and 60 Sikh boys). During the year 43 police boys

and 12 Sikh boys were drafted out into the service of the department and their places were filled by the boys on the waiting list. The examination results of the school were satisfactory. One hundred and twelve police and Sikh boys appeared for the final examination held at the school and 77 passed. Six boys appeared at the Middle School examination and all of them were successful.

111. There was an increase of 24·1 per cent, in the punishments awarded to the police and it was probably to enforce better discipline which was insisted on in certain districts. Dismissals increased from 319 (15 officers and 304 men) to 380 (20 officers and 360 men) but the number of men punished otherwise departmentally increased from 603 officers and 1,429 men to 913 officers and 1,631 men. Those punished judicially by the courts under the Police Act or for other offences numbered 22 against 5 only in 1337 F. The total value of monetary rewards given to the police in recognition of good services was only Rs. 1,062 as compared with Rs. 2,446 in the previous year. The number of officers and men who were promoted to higher grades showed a considerable fall from 555 in 1337 F. to 286 in 1338 F.

112. The health of the police force was somewhat better than last year as only 126 deaths occurred during the year against 136 in 1337 F. The average mortality for the year worked out at ·9 per cent, against 1·4 in 1337 F. Police athletic sports were held this year for the first time at Hyderabad. The teams that took part represented the police of the districts, the Hyderabad city police, the Secunderabad police and the railway police. It is hoped to make these sports an annual fixture to stimulate practice and thus contribute to the general physique and health of the force.

A scheme for the physical training of members of the police force and students of school and colleges which had been under the consideration of Government at the close of the year was sanctioned. Mr. F. Weber, Director of Physical Training, Y.M.C.A., Calcutta was appointed as a whole time officer under it and he made a beginning of his duties.

113. The total number of cognisable cases of the Dewani and Sarf-i-Khas areas compared with the previous year was tabulated as under :—

Offences	1337 F.		1838 F.	
	Investiga- ted	True cases	Investiga- ted	True cases
Class I. Offences against the State and public justice	272	251	361	316
Class II. Serious offences against person ..	1,107	1,008	1,320	1,179
Class III. Serious offences against person and property or property only ..	1,699	1,504	2,022	1,815
Class IV. Minor offences against person ..	379	347	516	470
Class V. Minor offences against property ..	1,608	1,458	1,921	1,611
Class VI. Other offences not specified above	1,074	1,057	1,200	1,169
Total ..	6,189	5,620	7,840	6,568

It will be seen that out of the total cases investigated 777 or 10·5 per cent, were proved false as against 8·4 per cent, in the preceding year. The number of true cases was 6,563 showing an increase of 943 compared with 1337 F. and of these 4,876 or 74·3 per cent, were traced, the figures for the last year being 4,246 or 75·5 per cent. The number of cases *challaned* also showed a lower proportion,—87 per cent, compared with 90·1

the year before. The number of crimes committed under the Hyderabad Penal Code increased from 4,563 to 5,894 and this rise was shared by all the districts without exception. Marked increases were noticed in the Nanded, Gulbarga, Bider, Nizamabad and Mahbubnagar districts. The total increase in crimes was said to be due, *inter alia*, mainly to better and more accurate reporting of crimes.

In dealing with offences under every class, it will be seen that there was an increase. Under class 1, large increases were noticed in offences of rioting and unlawful assembly (199 against 171) and of escapes from lawful custody (87 against 65) while there was a slight decrease in offences relating to coin and stamps (9 against 11). Every offence under Class I I, showed an increase against the corresponding figure of the preceding year with the single exception of kidnapping or abduction cases, which were reduced from 88 in 1337 F. to 26 in 1338 Fasli. Noticeable increases were under culpable homicide not amounting to murder (80 against 41), murder (223 against 186), grievous hurt (393 against 374) and rape (89 against 21). There was a fall in the murder cases in the districts of Bir, Gulbarga, Parbhani, Nanded and Raichur while in other districts there was an increase as compared with the figures of the last year. Nanded and Sarf-i-Khas taluks showed the highest number of murder cases, with 23 each, Bider had 17, Aurangabad, Parbhani and Karimnagar had 15 each, Nizamabad and Nalgonda had 14 each, and Medak, Mahbubnagar, Warangal and Atrai-i-Balda 13 each, while Bir, Osmanabad and Adilabad registered only 5, 6 and 7 respectively. Of the 223 murder cases, 83 were the outcome of sex jealousy, 23 of enmity and intrigue, 26 of land disputes, 18 of monetary gain, 43 of women suicide with their children owing to domestic trouble and the remaining 30 cases were of a miscellaneous nature.

Class I I I relating to serious offences against person and property comprised the 4 heads of dacoity, robbery, burglary and causing mischief. The cases under dacoity and robbery showed a fall of 11 and 31 respectively against the figures of the last year, i.e., 49 dacoity cases and 111 robbery cases while those of burglary rose from 1,225 to 1,516 and causing mischief from 119 to 181. The decrease under dacoities and robbery, notwithstanding a general increase in the volume of crime, was satisfactory and was attributed to effective preventive measures taken by the police while the rise in the burglary cases was mostly due to the better reporting of crime against property.

There were no dacoity cases in the districts of Parbhani, Raichur, and Nalgonda. More dacoities were committed in the Nizamabad district (8), Sarf-i-Khas taluks (7) and the Nanded district (4) but in other districts the figures varied between 3 in the Mahbubnagar district and one in the Aurangabad district. Out of 38 dacoity cases 21 were traced. The percentage of cases traced to reported was 55.3 and of cases convicted to decided was 18.8. The percentage of property recovered to lost was 82.2 as against 34.3 in 1337 F.

Under robbery there was a decrease in all districts with the exception of Nizamabad. Mahbubnagar and Raichur, where the record of robbery cases remained stationary, i.e., 13, 10 and 2 respectively. Gulbarga, Osmanabad and Sarf-i-Khas taluks showed an increase of 3, 1 and 5 respectively against their corresponding figures in the year before. Fifty out of 80 cases were traced during the year. The percentage of cases traced to reported was 62.5 and of cases convicted to decided 64.1 as compared with 81.1 and 53.3 respectively in 1337 F. 37.5 per cent, of the property lost was recovered as against 42.5 in 1337 F.

The increase in burglary cases was shared by all the districts except Atrai-i-Balda, Warangal, Nizamabad and Raichur which had recorded a decrease. The largest increase was in the Nanded district (138 against 71 in 1337 F.) and the largest decrease was in the Atrai-i-Balda district (79 against 94 of the previous year). Most of the burglaries were committed by the local culprits but in some cases local and foreign culprits took part jointly. The Mangs were again active in the western districts of the

dominions and committed a large number of burglaries. Of 1,516 cases, 584 or 85·2 per cent, were traced as compared with 85·3 per cent, in the previous year. The percentage of conviction increased from 57·2 in 1887 F. to 61·9 in 1888 F. The percentage of property recovered to lost was 80·9 for both years.

Minor offences against person and property under Class IV and V, showed an increase of 128 and 156 respectively. The majority of offences against property were, as usual, of theft and cattle-theft. Theft increased from 843 to 927 while cattle-thefts decreased from 331 to 298. The percentage of detection of both thefts and cattle-thefts during the year was 70·4 and of conviction 63·2 as compared with 70·1 and 64·9 respectively in 1337 F. The percentage of property recovered to lost in theft case was 54·9 and in cattle-theft cases 92·1 as compared with 66·1 and 80·6 respectively in the year before.

In miscellaneous offences under Class VI, there was an increase of 112 (1,169 against 1,057 of the previous year) contributed chiefly by offences committed under preventive sections (105 and 106 C. P. C.), the Criminal Tribes Act, and the Motor Vehicles Act, while the cases relating to furnishing security to keep peace under section 104 of the Criminal Procedure Code and to disobedience of Government Orders showed a fall of 12 and 9 respectively.

114. There was a slight reduction—from 44,499 to 44,254—in the number of criminal courts summonses and warrants served by the police. The summonses of the civil courts served by the police were also reduced from 178 in 1837 F. to 165 in 1338 F.

115. The number of accused persons arrested by the police increased from 9,589 to 11,215 of whom 89·5 per cent, were *challaned* compared with 92·5 in the year before. The percentage of the accused convicted to arrested was 30·2 as against 42·5 of 1337 F.

116. The value of property stolen during the year increased from Rs. 3,10,829 in 1337 F. to Rs. 3,80,282 showing an increase of Rs. 69,453, and the amount recovered also increased from Rs. 1,38,895 in 1337 F. to Rs. 1,64,116 in 1338 F. The percentage of property recovered to lost was thus reduced from 44·6 to 43·2. The districts of Atrai-i-Balda, Karimnagar, Warangal, Mahboobnagar, Nanded and Bir and Sarf-i-Khas talukas showed higher percentages of recovery comparably with the remaining districts. The percentage of recovery was the highest in the Atrai-i-Balda district being 68·1 and it was the lowest in the Bidar district, viz., 4·6.

117. As compared with the previous year there was an increase of 58·3 per cent, in serious crimes reported in exempted jagirs (304 against 192) and 65·4 per cent, of these were traced during the year as compared with 60·9 per cent, in 1337 F. No crimes were reported from the districts of Nander, Adilabad and Atrai-i-Balda, while in other districts the figures varied between 109 in the Bidar district and 3 in each of Parbhani and Karimnagar districts. One hundred and fifty-seven cases were decided by the courts, 37 per cent, of which resulted in conviction as against 45 per cent, in the previous year. Out of Rs. 34,899, the value of property stolen, Rs. 15,671 were recovered, the percentage of recovery to stolen being 45 as compared with 37 in the year before.

118. Mr. Mills remained in charge of the Criminal Investigation department to the end of 22nd Farwardi 1338 F. when he was relieved by Mr. Benton on his return from leave. The strength of the department remained the same as before, i.e., 50 officers and 170 men. The management of the Karaepalli and Kothgudam Railway line in the Warangal district was handed over to the Warangal district police.

The cases investigated decreased from 184 to 163. More than 50 per cent, of these were connected with burglaries and the rest with thefts, robberies, dacoities, murders, etc. Altogether 154 cases were tried by the courts during the year and the percentage of conviction increased from 69 to 73.

119. In the Finger Print Bureau 2,183 slips were recorded and 412 were destroyed according to rules, leaving a balance of 1,25,536 slips on record at the close of the year. *Finger Print Bureau.* In all 14,054 slips of persons concerned in criminal cases were received for trace—10,145 from within the State and 3,909 from British India—of which 1,191 and 433 respectively were traced and found to have had previous convictions. Twenty-eight gangs of criminal tribes were exempted from police surveillance during the year and 11 gangs that were under surveillance at the close of the year, were employed on various public works and irrigation works. In all 1,541 exemption passes were issued to members of criminal tribes as compared with 1,781 in the preceding year.

120. During the year the allowance of 81 widows was discontinued on account of remarriage, absence, enlistment of grown up sons as constables, etc., and other eligible widows were admitted in their place. *Widows' Fund.* The total number of widows receiving allowances at the end of 1338 F. was 1,100. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 40,222 as compared with Rs. 39,886 in 1337 F.

121. The funds of the Tuljapur temple increased by Rs. 30,837 to Rs. 4,04,217 of which Rs. 3,81,936 were in the *Temple Funds.* Imperial Bank of India and the balance in the temple treasury, and the funds of the Sikh *Gurudwara* at Nanded increased by Rs. 12,790 to Rs. 2,51,405 of which Rs. 2,07,272 were in the Imperial Bank of India and the balance in the *Gurudwara* treasury.

122. The total expenditure incurred on the Diwani District Police was Rs. 35,20,252 as compared with Rs. 36,64,497 in 1337 F. *Cost.* 1337 F., the amount spent on the maintenance of the Sarf-i-Khas Police increased from Rs. 2,91,708 in 1337 F. to Rs. 3,36,174 in 1338 F., the additional expenditure being due to payment of arrears of enhanced salary in 1338 F. under the sanctioned scheme with effect from 25th Meher 1336 F.

SECTION IV.

Jails.

123. Mr. J.E. Armstrong, C.T.E., O.B.E., I.P., continued as the Director-General of Jails during the year. *Control.*

124. The numbers of the different Jails in the State stood at the same figures as before, i.e., 3 Central Jails and 13 district *Number of Jails.* jails including a Reformatory and 94 judicial lockups at the taluk head-quarters. The last mentioned were intended for the confinement of under-trial prisoners and convicts whose sentences did not exceed one week. The present housing accommodation of these was far from satisfactory and an allotment of Rs. 2,09,216 out of the savings of the jail administration had been set apart since 1337 F. to standardize it.

125. The number of prisoners remaining in the jails at the end of 1337 F. was 2,004. During the year, 8,069 prisoners of *Prisoners of all classes.* all classes were received as compared with 7,975 in the previous year. The total number of prisoners dealt with was 10,073, of whom 7,781 were discharged, leaving 2,292 prisoners at the end of 1338 F. The daily average strength increased from 1,971 to 2,162. The number of under-trial prisoners at the commencement of the year was 633 and the number admitted during the year was 5,660 making a total of 6,293, and of these 5,433 were discharged. The rise in the daily average attendance of under-trial prisoners from 779 to 835 indicated that the rate of disposal of the cases was rather slow. Convicts numbered 1,371 at the beginning of the year 1338 F. During the year 2,409 convicts were admitted and 2,348 were discharged from all causes, leaving 1,432 at the close. The daily average strength of the convicts was 1,327 as compared with 1,192 in the preceding year. Of the convicts admitted, Hindus formed 44 per cent., Musalmans 22 per cent, and all other denominations 34 per cent. Female convicts numbered 82 of whom 62 were married. Out of the male convicts admitted numbering 2,827, 50 per cent, were labourers, 30 per cent, agriculturists, 9 per cent.

private servants ; 5 per cent, were engaged in commerce and trade, 3 per cent, were mechanics and manufacturers and 3 per cent. Government employees. The number of convicts who had previous convictions was 390 representing 16·2 per cent, of the total admission as compared with 18·3 per cent, in 1337 F. Four hundred and sixty one out of 2,409 convicts were sentenced to simple imprisonment, and the rest to rigorous imprisonment. Juveniles numbered 32 compared with 30 the year before but none was sent to the Reformatory owing to the short term sentences they had to undergo. A clear perspective by the magistracy of the purpose of the Reformatory was stressed upon to reclaim youthful offenders. Civil prisoners admitted during the year numbered 82 and all of them were discharged after the specified terms.

126. The conduct of the prisoners was not satisfactory. The total number of escapes which took place during the year was 30—convicts 12 and under-trial 18—as against 9 last year. The larger increase was due to a greater number of escapes from judicial lockups, and from police custody during transfer from one jail to another. Of the 30 escapes, 17 were captured and 13 remained at large when the year closed. The number of offences against jail rules was 229 or 41 more than in the previous year, giving a percentage of 17·2 to the daily average strength of convicts against 15·7. No jail offence was dealt with by a criminal court. Of the punishments given, 194 were minor and 35 major. Corporal punishment was resorted to only in 26 cases. The punishment ratio did not seem to be a correct index of jail discipline which in district jails in particular did not seem to have been up to the desired level of satisfaction, to remedy which measures were being adopted. On the other hand 279 prisoners were released under remission rules. Of the Barkandaz force of jail warders numbering 394, 12 were dismissed, 12 degraded and 156 punished otherwise. Secular education was given to prisoners in the 3 central jails, the total number of prisoners on the school register being 84 and they were taught reading and writing. Mohammaden prisoners were taught the Koran and religious magazines were also read out to them. The jail authorities could not exert more in this direction owing to want of a sufficient number of prisoners of the right age and to shortage of prisoners for jail duties and other works. Sixty one per cent, of the daily average of labouring convicts (1,010) were employed on remunerative works, viz., Government press, jail factories, jail gardens, etc., and the remaining 39 per cent, comprised those employed on jail duties.

127. The general health of prisoners was poor as compared with last year. The increase in the daily average of the sick from 71·62 to 100·13 was mostly due to prevalence of malaria in the city, which contributed to larger admissions into the Hyderabad jail. The sickness and mortality rates increased from 36·3 and 9·6 per *mille* to 40·3 and 9·7 per *mille* respectively in 1338 F. The number of deaths among prisoners rose from 19 to 21. There was a decrease in the cost per head, of the jail population being Rs. 10-0-3 against Rs. 12-7-4. The cost per head of the daily average sick was Rs. 216-7-3 against Rs. 342-15-10. This reduction was due to an increase in the daily average sick coupled with a decrease in the expenditure of the medical staff.

128. The total expenditure on jails under all heads rose from Rs. 5,02,630-11-6 to Rs. 6,10,285-7-8 showing an increase of Rs. 1,07,654-12-2. The increase was due *inter alia*, partly to the wages of prisoners credited to government treasury (paper adjustment) and partly to the large purchase of raw materials required for the manufacture of tents indented by the military department. The total cash earnings of convicts increased from Rs. 1·65 lakhs to Rs. 1·99 lakhs. The net expenditure therefore was Rs. 4,10,756 as against Rs. 3,37,675 and the net cost per head was raised from Rs. 171-5-2 in 1337 F. to Rs. 189-15-9 in 1338 F.

SECTION V.

Registration.

129. Nawab Bashir Yar Jung Bahadur continued as the Inspector-General of Registration till 17th Aban 1888 F. and the department was in charge of the Assistant Inspector-General during the remaining days of the year.

130. The number of registration offices in the dominions remained the same as in 1837 F., *viz.*, 177, but towards the last quarter of 1338 F. Government sanctioned the establishment of eleven registration offices at different taluq head-quarters. There was an increase of 13·9 per cent, in the total number of documents registered, being 49,550 against 48,493 and of 26·6 per cent, in their aggregate value which rose from Rs. 372·01 lakhs to Rs. 470·92 lakhs in 1338 F.

181. With the exception of the Nizamabad district all other districts showed an increase in income, mostly due to the Transfer of Property Act having been brought into force in the middle of 1337 F. The total income realised during the year under report increased by Rs. 77,974 or 19·3 per cent, and amounted to Rs. 4,79,946 as compared with Rs. 4,01,972 in 1837 F. As decided by Government 1,466 documents of the Co-operative Credit Societies relating to debts paid by them were registered free of stamp duty and registration fees. Consequently the department suffered a loss of Rs. 27,170. The expenditure of the department increased by about 6 per cent, from Rs. 1,87,517 to Rs. 1,98,720. There was an increase in the income and expenditure of Dewani proper, the former rising from Rs. 3,37,395 to Rs. 3,99,283 and the latter from Rs. 1,24,825 to Rs. 1,36,841.

SECTION VI.

Stamp Department.

132. Nawab Bashir Yar Jung Bahadur continued as the Inspector-General of Stamps in 1338 F. except during the closing thirteen days of the year when the department was controlled by the Assistant Inspector-General.

133. The number and value of stamp papers of all kinds in stock at the commencement of 1338 F. were as follows :—

	Areas	Numbers	Value in Rs.
Dewani		1,48,08,186	1,61,94,662
Residency Bazar, etc.		11,590	48,169
Total	..	1,48,19,776	1,62,42,831

134. The number and value of stamps manufactured in 1338 F. were as tabulated under:—

Kind of Stamp papers	Number	Value in Rs.
Stamp paper	6,97,653	19,60,092
Postal stamps	59,42,940	2,92,178
Embossed envelopes ..	19,76,891	67,003
Post cards	48,58,231	1,04,708
Court-fee stamps.. ..	13,26,552	7,05,458
Hundi paper	194	901
Hundi stamps	1,300	8,000
Service stamps & post cards ..	36,12,020	2,08,106
Total ..	1,84,15,781	83,46,446

185. The number and value of stamps supplied to different areas in stamps supplied to different area. 1888 F. were as follows :—

Areas	Number	Value in Rs,
Dewani	2,80,65,225	81,35,821
Jagirs	1,82,703	2,87,501
Residency Bazar & Secunderabad	1,38,067	1,56,207
Total	2,33,81,795	35,79,529

136. The total income and expenditure of the department (including Sarf-i-Khas, Jagirs and Residency Bazar, etc.) amounted to Rs. 28,47,652 and Rs. 2,92,426 respectively compared with Rs. 25,57,420 and Rs. 1,79,863 respectively in 1337 F. The income of Dewani proper was Rs. 26,91,444 and the expenditure was Rs. 1,86,218 against Rs. 25,10,980 and Rs. 1,33,422 respectively in 1337 F.

SECTION VII.

Military Department.

137. The State forces continued under the divisions of the Regulars or disciplined troops (6,911) and the Irregulars (12,571) mostly employed as guards or on escort duties in the city and districts. The total expenditure including pensions and buildings amounted to Rs. 64,88,743 compared with Rs. 67,01,602 in 1337 F. The percentage of military expenditure to the total expenditure of the State during the year was 8·6 as compared with 9·4 in the preceding year.

A. REGULAR TROOPS,

138. Major-General Nawab Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk Bahadur, K.C.I.E., M.V.O., continued as the Chief Commander of the Regular troops and Colonel Commandant Nawab Osman-Yar-Ud-Doula Bahadur as the Commander.

139. The strength of the Regular troops consisting of two artillery regiments, three cavalry regiments and six infantry regiments was 5,849 and of the Imperial Service troops which comprised two regiments was 1,062. In the Regular troops the average age of the men was 28 years, height 5 feet 6 inches and chest measurement 33 inches. Six hundred and twenty-seven recruits were enlisted during the year, 251 men retired on pension or gratuity and 408 were struck off the rolls owing to death, dismissal, desertion or resignation. In the Imperial Service troops the average age of the men was 29 years, height 5 feet 6 inches and chest measurement 32½ inches. The number of recruits enlisted during the year was 100 while 26 men retired on pension or gratuity and 71 were struck off the rolls owing to death, dismissal, or resignation.

140. The troops were maintained in a high state of efficiency. During the year under report a Dafadar of the First Lancers had been deputed for training in signalling at Poona and a short course was arranged under him on the completion of his training as advised by the Military Adviser. Altogether 219 officers and sepoys underwent the signalling course and 31 per cent, of them were successful in the 1st class, 85 per cent, in the 2nd class and the rest were under training. At the 27th Hyderabad Rifle Meeting, 478 persons took part and 168 secured prizes. Twenty-three persons of the Imperial Lancers were sent to British India for training in the Indian Army classes and 12 of them returned to the capital after successfully completing the prescribed courses and the rest were under training. In obedience to His Exalted Highness's commands, the 1st and

2nd Lancers of the Imperial Service troopstook part in the recent manoeuvres along with No. 4 of the Secunderabad Cavalry Brigade and the Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian State forces paid a high tribute to the admirable work done by the Hyderabad Lancers. Sanction was received during the year for starting the Osmania Military College for the training of cadets. In all 35 cadets were selected for training. The total expenditure incurred on it in 1338 F. was Rs. 1,715. For the first time in the military history of Hyderabad, a Senior Officers' class was opened on the 5th of May 1929 with the object of training officers in the arts of war under the supervision of Lieut-Col. Mirza Qader Beg Sardar Bahadur assisted by five instructors selected from the two Imperial Lancers. During the year, 132 horses were purchased from Calcutta and Bombay for B.C Rs. 85,700 and 17 from Hyderabad for O. S. Rs. 10,730 to replace those that were either auctioned or shot dead on account of unfitness. The expenditure on the gunpowder factory was Rs. 19,755 as compared with Rs. 20,873 in the previous year.

141. The health of the troops was generally good. The total number of inpatients and outpatients treated during the year at the Staff Hospital and the Seven Station Hospitals was 58,413 as compared with 62,683 showing a fall of 4,270. One thousand one hundred and fourteen operations including 225 major ones were performed and 100 cases were treated in the X-Ray Department as against 394 in the year before. 208 men were attacked by plague, of whom 108 died.

142. The expenditure on the Regular troops for the year was Rs. 28,40,432 and on the Imperial Service troops Rs. 11,88,630 making a total of Rs. 40,29,062 as compared with Rs. 41,92,412 (Rs. 28,32,072 for Regular troops and Rs. 13,60,340 for Imperial Service troops).

B.—IRREGULAR TROOPS.

143. Nawab Khudrat Nawaz Jung Bahadur continued as Nazim Control. Nazm-e-Jamiat during the year.

144. During the year under report the Irregular Troops consisted of 11,324 foot and 1,247 Ras (Sawars). The former included 5,001 Arabs (of whom 351 only were under the City Kotwal) and the latter, the princes body-guard of 210^ Altogether 3,296 men and 176 Ras (Sawars) were stationed in the district and taluq head-quarters, and the rest in the capital. The number of persons under training in the battalions of the Irregular Troops at the beginning of the year was 665. During the year 73 recruits were added, making a total of 738 and of these, 79 were struck off the rolls on account of absence from duty, unfitness, etc., leaving 659 persons under training at the end of 1338 F. The number of patients treated in the Nazm Dispensary was 7,146 as compared with 6,245 surgical cases being only 170 as against 230 in the year before.

145. The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 21,91,272 as against Rs. 22,90,784.

SECTION VIII.

Local Funds.

146. Mr. T. J. Tasker, O.B.E., I.C.S. the officiating Revenue and Police Member was in charge of the Local Fund portfolio till the 9th of Dai 1338 F. Lieut-Col. Sir R. H. Chenevix-Trench, C.I.E., O.B.E., L.A. the permanent Revenue and Police Member returned from furlough on the 14th Azur 1338 F. but was placed on special duty in connection with His Exalted Highness's visit to Delhi and worked as such till the 9th of Dai 1338 F. From 10th Dai the Local Fund portfolio remained in his charge till the end of the year.

The Local Fund Secretariat remained in charge of Mr- A. L. Binney, I.C.S. till the 9th Shehrewar 1338 F., the permanent Secretary and Director-

General of Revenue, Mr, T. J. Tasker having been on furlough from the 15th of Dai to the 19th of Shehrewar 1338 F. From the 20th of Shahrewar 1338 F. the Secretariat remained in his charge till the end of the year.

147. During the year under report the number of district and taluq boards remained the same as before, viz., 15 district and 103 taluq boards. There was no change in the constitution of the boards or the allocation of the one anna cess.

148. The receipt and expenditure under Local Funds as compared with the previous year were shown in the following statement :—

<i>Receipts.</i>		1337 F.	1338 F.
Local cess	..	21,08,235	22,10,983
Local taxes	..	4,82,528	5,97,806
Miscellaneous	..	1,97,277	2,38,805
Total		27,88,040	30,47,594

<i>Expenditure.</i>		1337 F.	1338 F.
Education	..	3,78,939	4,91,668
Medicine	..	2,27,434	2,55,694
Remuneration to village officials	..	62,605	62,517
Conservancy	..	5,07,683	5,91,675
Construction and repairs	..	1,58,777	2,33,632
Miscellaneous including lighting	..	2,01,355	2,62,725
Deposit and loans	..	7,422	27,674
Establishment charges	..	2,58,521	2,51,518
Total		18,02,736	21,77,103

There was an increase in the total receipts and expenditure. The former rose from Rs. 27,88,040 to Rs. 30,47,594 and the latter from Rs. 18,02,736 to Rs. 21,77,103. The allocation of the local cess of one anna per rupee of land revenue collected was maintained as before, viz., 3 pies for education, 2 pies for medicine, 2 pies for roads and 5 pies for works of public utility. The closing cash balance was Rs. 78,55,391 compared with Rs. 69,84,900 in 1337 F.

149. The total expenditure on account of construction of roads and buildings amounted to Rs. 2,33,632 against Rs. 1,32,274. As a result of the reforms introduced to govern expenditure incurred on the roads and buildings of headquarters the percentage of cost for these was brought down from 54 to 48 without curtailing the expenditure at the headquarters which rose from Rs. 72,523 to Rs. 92,311.

150. As decided by the Water-works Boards Mr. Ahmed Mirza, Executive Engineer Hyderabad, took charge of his new appointment as Superintending Engineer, District Water-works on the 1st Ardibehist 1338 F. and continued as such during the rest of the year. The following schemes estimated at Rs. 27,17,000 were completed and submitted to the Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government P. W. D. for sanction before the close of the year :—

	Rs.
Water-supply project for the town of Jalna	9,10,000
Drainage Scheme for the town of Jalna	2,00,000

Water-supply Project for Aurangabad.

(a) Across the Wohur river	9,67,000
(6) By extending Neher-i-Ambari	4,55,000
Drainage scheme for the town of Aurangabad	1,85,000

The total expenditure incurred on the water-works establishment amounted to Rs. 29,431.

151. During the year under report, the house and lighting taxes of Tuljapur, Morum, Vasi, Lingsugur and Mudgal were revised. House tax was introduced in Kannad, Jogipett, Andol and Manvi; and lighting tax in Sadasivpett and Siddipett.

SECTION IX.

Hyderabad Municipality.

152. Dr. Syed Hamid Ali, L.R.C.P. & s. (Edin.) L.F.P. & s. (Glasgow) D.P.A. (Cantab.) and L.M.R.C.P. (Dublin) continued as the Commissioner of the Hyderabad Municipality during the year under report.

153. The Municipal Board consisted, as before, of a President, a Deputy President and 25 members, of whom only 6 were *ex-officials*. Raja Bahadur Venkatrama Reddy, the Commissioner of the City Police and a member of the Municipal Board was appointed as Deputy President under Section 3 of the Municipal Code. The Hyderabad Municipality remained divided into two branches—the City and the Chaderghat Municipalities and they were again subdivided into 7 and 6 wards respectively.

Twenty meetings of the General Committee (11 ordinary and 9 extraordinary) and 3 meetings of the working committee were held in 1338 F. as against the same number last year.

154. The total area of the municipality was 30.08 sq. miles and its population as per census of 1930 was 2,74,382 or 15.2 persons per acre.

155. The receipts under different heads realised by the municipality as compared with 1337 F. were as follows :—

Particulars	1337 F.	1338 F.
	Rs.	Rs.
Government grant ..	5,10,611	5,33,401
Income realised on properties ..	83,268	74,576
Taxation ..	3,15,456	3,54,104
License fees ..	44,449	46,286
Total ..	9,53,784	10,08,367

The comparative figures of the detailed expenditures in 1337 F. and 1338 F. were reported as follows :—

Particulars	1337 F.	1338 F.
	Rs.	Rs.
Public Works ..	1,85,578	2,33,961
Sanitation ..	4,22,177	4,10,086
Lighting workshop and Fire Brigade ..	1,10,151	84,506
Miscellaneous ..	21,091	31,787
Supervision charges ..	1,48,534	1,36,482
Total ..	8,87,531	8,96,822

During the year the receipts and expenditure heads of the previous years were regrouped and classified into 4 heads of the former and 5 of the latter. Both the income and expenditure of the institution increased, the former rising from Rs. 9.54 lakhs to Rs. 10.08 lakhs and the latter from Rs. 8.88 lakhs to Rs. 8.97 lakhs. The differences noticed between the figures relating to the details of receipts and expenditure in the State Report for 1337 F. and those given in the year under report were mainly due to re-adjustment of heads. The arrears of house tax remaining uncollected increased from Rs. 2,68,736 to Rs. 2,68,327 which was about 50 per cent, of the total demand.

156. The general health of the city showed a decided improvement, as evidenced by the considerable reduction in mortality from 13,796 in 1337 F. to 6,001 in 1338 F. The total deaths from plague numbered 660. The city was free from cholera, while deaths from small-pox were only 20, dysentery accounted for 357 deaths and fever for 1,495. To check the spread of plague, preventive and precautionary measures were adopted on a large scale such as the destruction of rats, disinfection and evacuation of houses and distribution of rat-killing-pills. Altogether 27,009 plague inoculations were performed. The municipality maintained 35 miles of roads at an average cost of Rs. 686 per mile and a sum of Rs. 13,939 was spent on construction and expansion of roads. During the year, 22 new drains, 18,546 feet long, were constructed at a total cost of Rs. 63,068. 17½ miles of roads were watered and 21¼ miles of roads were lighted by electricity, but the length of roads having ordinary lights measured about 66 miles. The number of cases prosecuted was 15,711 and fines realised amounted to Rs. 7,383. Thirty-seven fires occurred within the municipal limits in which property worth Rs. 18,358 was destroyed, and 2,156 applications were granted for the construction of new buildings and additions and alterations to existing ones.

157. During the year His Exalted Highness visited Delhi and Calcutta where he was accorded a hearty reception by the public. The day for His Exalted Highness' return from Delhi to the capital was fixed on the 19th Dai 1338 F. The whole city was magnificently decorated and a number of welcome arches erected on the main routes from the Nampalli station to the King Koti and the Chowmahala palace. Thousands of people from the city and far-off villages flocked to greet their master. The loyal reception accorded to His Exalted Highness at the station was the most fitting for the occasion. The city was illuminated on the evenings of the 19th and 20th Dai 1338 F. when an address was presented to His Exalted Highness by the municipality on behalf of the Hyderabad citizens in the most beautifully decorated Address Hall of the Public Gardens. A number of blankets and *chadders* sent by His Excellency the President and Sir Fazl Bhoy Currimbhoy respectively were distributed among the poor and the feeding of the poor by the Sahoo-kars and the mercantile class continued for 8 days. Out of Rs. 3,054 subscribed by the public for grant of scholarships to the poor and orphan students, a sum of Rs. 1,604 was realised. After recovering the balance, the object of the public donations would be given effect to. In memory of His Exalted Highness' return from Calcutta, Raja Bansilal Saheb Sahoo-kar and Moulvi Daood Ali Khan Jagirdar offered to undertake the construction of a Travellers' Bungalow at the Kachigooda railway station and the City Improvement Board was moved to spare land for the purpose without compensation.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

SECTION I.

Agriculture.

158. Mr. Muzhar Husain M.A., B.Sc., continued as the Director of Control. Agriculture during 1338 F.

159. There was no change in the executive subordinate staff attached to the Deputy Directors of the Telingana and Mahratwari divisions. One Economic Botanist, an Agricultural Engineer, a Horticultural Superintendent and one Superintendent of Agriculture remained under the direct control of the Director. Two graduates from the Poona Agriculture College were appointed as probationary assistants and they were posted in the Mahratwari Division. To increase the efficiency of the department, it was decided to grant three departmental scholarships every year. Accordingly, three scholarships were granted last year and three more in 1338 F., bringing the total number of candidates under training at the different institutions in India to six.

160. During the year two new experimental farms were established—
Experimental and Demonstration Farms. one main farm for the Mahratwari districts at Parbhani and another at Nizam Sagar. There were thus six farms in the dominions of which five were in Telingana—one main farm at Himayat Sagar in Hyderabad, two experimental farms at Sangareddy and Nizamsagar and two demonstration farms at Alir and Mahbubnagar. Experiments and cropping on properly laid out plots were done on these according to the recommendations of the Agricultural Adviser. A systematic programme was drawn up both for regular experiments to be continued as long as decisive results were obtained and for the general cropping. The main experimental Himayat Sagar Farm at Hyderabad was established to study the agricultural problems of the Telingana tract and to serve as a guiding centre to other farms in that division. In this some cultivators from the districts were trained in oil-engine driving and others were undergoing practical training when the year closed. Different crops such as paddy, groundnut, jawar, maize, gram, sugar-cane, castor, etc., sown in different areas measuring about 200 acres were harvested. With a view to finding out the cheapest manure to get the highest yield of paddy, different experiments were performed, and as a result of all these ammonium sulphate was found to give the highest yield. Varietal experiments connected with jawar, groundnut, wheat, tobacco and cotton were conducted and it was found that savaner and yellow jawar, Ranchi and Spanish groundnut gave the best yield but owing to unsatisfactory seasonal conditions no reliable results were obtained as regards wheat, tobacco and cotton.

The horticultural section attached to the main farm was placed under the direct supervision of the Economic Botanist. Different varieties of fruits were planted and cuttings of grape and fig varieties were obtained and multiplied for future plantation.

The main object of maintaining the Sangareddy farm was to show the cultivators how to make the best of *chalka* soils in the Telingana districts and thus to supplement the work of the main farm. For the comparison of the cultural requirements of the *chalka* soil, the methods of deep and shallow ploughing with or without inversion of soil with jawar crop had been under observation.

Experiments of paddy sowings regarding the local varieties (*viz.* Teksannal and Betigodal) were conducted in the shape of broadcasting, drilling, single and double transplanting. These two varieties yielded more in both *obi* and *tabi* seasons by adopting the last method *i.e.*, transplanting of double

seedlings. Besides, different manurial and varietal experiments like those on the main farm were undertaken to find out the highest yield by using the cheapest manure.

The third experimental farm was at Nizam Sagar and it was intended to deal with problems in the irrigated area. During the year, different varieties of local and foreign sugar-cane were sown to find out the best variety for sugar production. Apart from this, maize and groundnut varietal experiments were made and the results were being tested. The Mahboobnagar and Alir farms were styled as demonstration farms for the purpose of testing and illustrating experiments and observations and introducing successful ones into the districts. Among the paddy manurial experiments, the bone meal and ammonium sulphate plus superphosphate plots yielded the highest. Like other farms varietal experiments with paddy, groundnut, jawar, bajra, onion and cotton at the Mahbubnagar farm and with paddy, tobacco, groundnut and sugar-cane at the Alir farm were undertaken. The Perya-Kichli Sambha among paddy, the Spanish peanut and small Japan among groundnuts, the Coimbatore varieties of sugar-cane, the Illaspuri variety of jawar, and the Pusa variety of tobacco gave the highest yields.

To help the Mahratwari districts, a main experimental farm was established during the year at Parbhani close to the Railway station. The aim and object of this farm was to find out suitable types of cotton for the Mahratwari tract and to carry on experiments—cultural, manurial and varietal—of staple crops of the tract and trials of suitable and improved implements. During the year, the soil was cleared by removing big trees and was ploughed. Rotational and spacing experiments in cotton were done and the results were under observation. Manurial experiments were done on the cotton crops and comparative varietal tests of cotton, jawar and groundnut were undertaken with a view to judging their suitability or otherwise. The results of various experiments were awaited when the year closed.

161. The post of cotton Superintendent was abolished and the work of this section was transferred to the Deputy Director, Cotton Operation, Mahratwari division. Cotton tracts in the Mahratwari districts were surveyed with the main object of ascertaining the extent of mixture and pure tracts of *bani*. Observations on the *kharif* varieties of jawar were also made. During the course of survey it was found out that the purity of *bani* was maintained in the Bhainsa, Nirmal, Khandar and Daiglur taluks, while there was a good deal of a mixture of American cotton called *namri* and also short-stapled varieties in other places. The acreage of *non-gaorani* cotton grown in the dominions was about 70 per cent, of the total cotton area. Other varieties of cotton named Westerns, Dharwar-Kumpta, Dharwar-America and Cocanadas were grown in the State. Thus the total area covered by these types of cotton was about two and a half lakhs of acres. Special attention was given by the Department to select *kapas* from first picking in the markets of almost pure *gaorani* tract, viz., Bhainsa and Umri. 7,653 khandies of cleaned and sieved seeds were distributed among the taluks of Parbhani, Basmath, Nanded, Hadgaon and Khandar and 1,50,000 acres were sown with them. The total amount spent on the purchase and distribution of cotton-seeds among the above taluks was Rs. 1,61,609. The taluks of Hadgaon, Mominabad and a portion of Osmanabad were included in the "Protected Area" under the Cotton Transport Act which entailed a great check on the import of short staple into such area, particularly into the Nanded cotton-market which got during the year 41,412 carts. Out of these 27,228 were of *bani* kapas, 7,223 of *bani* cotton and the rest of *howri* cotton and kapas.

162. The Economic Botanist besides supervising the crop breeding work, was also in charge of plant pathology and horticulture. He was assisted by four trained graduates, one for rice work, one for castor at the Himayat Sagar farm, one for cotton at the Parbhani farm and the fourth for pathological work. For experimental purposes, different samples of rice, castor, wheat, cotton and jawar were obtained locally and from British India. Some of these samples were

sown on the main farms for the multiplication of seed with the main object of obtaining varieties combining good yield, rust resistance, good grain quality and early maturing, if possible and of these certain varieties seemed promising.

The Indian Central Cotton Committee sanctioned an annual grant of Rs. 24,000 for the appointment of staff to help the Cotton Research Botanist for the improvement of cotton in His Exalted Highness the Nizam's dominions. The different samples of selected cotton-seeds got in previous years were made over to the Botanist who had grown about 50 per cent, of these samples. So far only 3 or 4 selections were found promising though nothing could be decidedly said of the crosses at the stage.

Advice and practical demonstrations were given in the districts with regard to the destruction of pests and control of diseases connected with castor, rice, jawar and bajra crops as well as palm trees and pomegranates.

163. A small area was set apart for horticultural work at the main farms of Himayat Sagar and Parbhani. Different varieties of figs, grapes, oranges, sapota, guavas, mangoes, etc., were being planted at the Himayat Sagar farm under the direct supervision of the Economic Botanist. The garden attached to the Sangareddy Farm is intended to multiply and propagate seedlings, etc., of better varieties of fruit trees for supply to the public. During the year, Mosambi and Australian navel, oranges, grapes, mangoes, figs and pomegranates were planted. Arrangements were made to start similar works at the Parbhani main farm.

164. As usual, the sericulture work was carried on at the Sangareddy and Alir farms. The rearing of mulberry silkworms was stopped under Government orders and castor plant seeds were got from Bhagalpur to replace mulberry plantation. During the year, 7 crops of the eari-silkworms were taken and 142 layings were reared wherefrom about 91 lbs. of fresh cocoons were obtained. The old stock of mulberry silk cocoons and reeled silk were utilized in producing one pound and 36 tolas of reeled silk and 15 yards of silk cloth respectively.

165. This branch of engineering consisted of three sections viz., machinery, boring and water-finder. That demand for modern implements among the cultivators had been increasing was evidenced by the fact that in spite of several local agents of different outside firms, the department also supplied them with iron ploughs and chaff cutters. During the year the machinery section installed 8 oil-engines, repaired and overhauled 6 oil-engines, fitted up 21 Myers pumps and installed 51 pumps on bore holes. The practical working of improved implements and irrigation devices shown by the department in *jatras* and *urs* resulted in the receipt of a large number of applications for the supply of modern implements on *HacaroV*. The total number of boring plants engaged throughout the year was 8 but this was found quite inadequate to meet the growing demand of the public with the result that the department had to reject a lot of applications. A detailed scheme was therefore drawn up to furnish each district with a boring plant manned with a sufficient staff and submitted to Government. During the year, the water-finder section received 54 applications and 44 of them were attended to. Altogether 89 places were visited and shown to give from ordinary to good supply of water on excavation. In all 58 bores were made : 52 were completely successful. 2 were in progress and 4 were a total failure.

166. The propaganda work which was confined to three taluks in each of the districts of Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Medak and Nizamabad was successful to some extent. The items of propaganda taken up for practical demonstration as far as the Telingana division was concerned were :—(1) cultivation of Ranchi groundnut (2) transplanting of paddy (3) ammonium sulphate and superphosphate as manures for paddy (4) beneficial effects of iron ploughs and (5) prevention of jawar smut. The cultivators of the propaganda centres, particularly of the Nalgonda and Mahbubnagar districts, were convinced of the high yield of groundnut, efficiency of ploughs, and cheapness and product-

ivity of ammonium sulphate manure and their demands for them considerably increased. During the year, four propaganda centres were sanctioned in Mahratwari division in the districts of Nanded, Parbhani, Raichur and Gulbarga. But no real work could be initiated in them during the year, beyond equipping every district officer sufficiently to inaugurate work in the next season. During the year, a tractor ploughing demonstration was held on the main farm at Parbhani which was attended to by 300 cultivators. Another demonstration to check the red bug in betel vines was also undertaken. The Sale Depot was mostly concerned with the supply of demands of propagandists and of Government farms.

167. As decided by the Government the *Rahber-e-Mazareen*, a monthly Agricultural Magazine, was amalgamated with the Co-operative Union Magazine. Pamphlets (in Urdu and Telugu) dealing with the cultivation of groundnut, the control of jawar smut, transplanting of paddy, ammonium sulphate and superphosphate as manures for paddy and iron-ploughs were issued by the Deputy Director of the Telingana division for the education and enlightenment of farmers.

168. The total expenditure of the department for the year was Rs. 4,49,485 as compared with Rs. 4,06,096 in the preceding year.

SECTION II.

Weather and Crops,

169. Adjusting the rainy season of the State with the Fasli Calender, the principal harvests of the year under report depended, as before, upon the monsoons of the preceding year.

The rainfall, month by month, for the monsoon period 1337-1338 (1928-1929) was as follows :—

<i>South-west monsoon.</i>		<i>Inches.</i>
Amerdad 1838 F. (June 1928) ..	..	7-19
Sharewar „ (July 1928) ..	..	5-95
Meher „ (August 1928) ..	..	6-26
Aban „ (Sept. 1928) .	..	11-97
Total South-west monsoon ..		81-37
<i>North-east monsoon.</i>		
Azur 1339 F. (October 1928) ..	..	2-17
Dai „ (Nov. 1928) ..	..	0-31
Total North-east monsoon ..		2-48
<i>Intermediate period.</i>		
Bahman to Thir 1339 F. (Dec. 1928 to May 1929) „	..	2-98
Total for the monsoon year ..		36-88

170. The annual rainfall in the dominions viz., 36*83 inches was more than the normal by 9*18 inches. It outstripped the record of the last year by 4-28 inches. The south-west monsoon which lasted for 4 months from Amerdad (June) to the end of Aban (Septembei) and had a total rainfall of 31-37 inches set in quite timely during the first week of June giving good rains all over the State, which favoured agricultural operations besides alleviating sufferings caused by shortage of water and fodder in most of the districts. Its sudden and unexpected slackness soon after resulted in a temporary dead-lock of sowing work in parts of all districts. The light rains in the last week of Amerdad (June) helped the ryot to resume the sowing of *Kharriff* crops in the Mahratwari districts. The moderate to heavy rainfall of Sharewar (July) saved not only the growth of tender crops but also helped considerably the sowing

of early rice in the Telingana tract. Such an unsettled condition of **the** monsoon continued to the middle of Aban (September) with the result that heavy rains in some districts affected the young crops adversely, while in other districts in spite of sporadic showers the crops showed signs of decay. By the middle of Aban (September) the monsoon became active and gave copious rains to all districts which improved the condition and prospects of the standing *khariff* and *abi* crops. *Rabi* sowings in the Mahratwari districts were in full swing. When the south-west monsoon closed, the general agricultural condition was satisfactory but the most disconcerting feature was the spread of contagious diseases among cattle in parts of Aurangabad, Osmanabad, Medak, Nizamabad and Karimnagar. The north-east monsoon commenced with moderate to light showers during the first three weeks of Azur (October). These proved helpful to paddy but affected somewhat adversely the *khariff* under harvest and cotton underpicking. The last week of Azur and the whole of Dai (November) were dry which was beneficial for continuing uninterrupted the *khariff* and *abi* harvests as well as cotton picking. The showers of Bahman (December) facilitated *tabi* sowings in the Telingana districts though cotton underpicking slightly suffered. Then followed the dry weather which lasted to the end of Isfandar (January). During this period cotton picking and *abi* harvesting continued. The unseasonable rain during the first three weeks of Farwardi (February) damaged the *rabi* crops. There was no rain to the end of Ardibehisht (early April). The harvesting of *rabi* crops continued and the late rice crop was in a good condition. The former ended in Ardibehisht (April) and the latter in Tir (May).

171. The area and estimated outturn of principal crops as compared with the figures of the preceding year were as stated under :—

Crops	1387-1838 F. (1928-1929)		1336-1337 F. (1927-1928)	
	Area in acres	Outturn	Area in acres	Outturn
Cotton	41,09,331	bales 8,95,134	36,30,822	bales 9,50,910
Wheat	11,02,290	tons 62,423	10,57,710	tons 82,397
Rice	9,92,453	4,03,476	9,33,263	3,4,880
Jawar	91,58,128	14,10,350	87,03,574	14,52,905
Tobacco	98,669	11,709	1,05,388	12,491
Sesamum	6,49,942	36,792	5,99,313	36,471
Linseed	2,68,983	11,354	3,17,740	11,476
Mustard	13,921	459	11,191	414
Castor seed	6,59,311	37,446	6,81,479	42,586
Groundnut	6,50,310	62,812	4,85,068	32,680
Miscellaneous oil-seeds inclusive of karar, karala and ambada	3,79,500	14,194	3,44,836	15,591

It would be noticed from the above that with the exception of tobacco, linseed and castor seed, the acreage under every other crop was larger than in the preceding year, while the yield was more in the case of rice, sesamum

groundnut and mustard and less in all other crops, which was due partly to unsettled monsoon conditions in the beginning and partly to the excessive and sporadic rainfalls towards the latter part of the season.

The prices of the principal food grains like wheat, rice and jawar fluctuated with the changes in rainfall and the yield forecasts. At the end of the season they were sold at 5, 4¾ and 10½ seers respectively per one O.S. rupee,

SECTION III.

Co-operative Societies.

172. Moulvi Abdul Basith Khan, the Registrar went on privilege and private affairs leave from 1st Azur to the end of Bahman 1338 F. when his services were lent to the Revenue Department as First Talukdar and Mr. Syed Muhammad Mehdi, the senior Assistant, succeeded him as Registrar. Mr. Syed Fazlulla H.C.S. officiated during the leave period of Moulvi Abdul Basith Khan and continued in the office during the rest of the year on account of the deputation of the permanent Registrar as Secretary to the Executive Council.

There was no change in the number of Assistant Registrars and the charges held by them. The number of Deputy Assistant Registrars also remained unchanged.

In the subordinate staff a long-felt step towards efficiency was adopted by splitting up the Sub-Inspectors' cadre into Auditors and Sub-Inspectors and that of the Inspectors into Inspectors and Inspector Managers, the vacancies of Sub-Inspectors were filled up by Supervisors attached to central banks. To meet the financial aspect of the innovation, the banks were allowed to levy for the former a supervision fee of eight annas per cent, on the working capital from primary societies and to contribute 4 annas per cent, on the outstanding loans owned by them and to charge one per-cent. more interest to the societies for the latter whereby the central banks were expected to contribute a fifth of the annual net profit towards the pay and allowance of the Inspector Managers.

The creation of 4 new Inspectorships for development work was sanctioned towards the close of the year.

173. The total number of societies (including those in the Administered area) of all classes in the dominions increased by one from 2,087 to 2,088. Of these, one was a Dominion Bank, 29 were central banks, 1,694 agricultural societies and 364 non-agricultural societies. The increase in the total member of all societies was 384 being 61,031 against 60,647. An increase of 7.7 per cent, was noticed in the total working capital which amounted to Rs. 188.47 lakhs, compared with Rs. 174.99 lakhs in the previous year. Owned capital comprising share money and reserve fund combined amounted to Rs. 71.93 lakhs, which meant an increase of Rs. 6.31 lakhs over the corresponding figure of the last year. This represented 38.2 per cent, of the total working capital against 37.5 per cent. The increase in deposits from Rs. 45.96 lakhs to Rs. 55.07 lakhs side by side with the fall in loans—Rs. 56.85 lakhs against Rs. 58.18 lakhs—and in Government loans—Rs. 4.39 lakhs compared with Rs. 5.22 lakhs in the last year testified to the increasing confidence which societies and banks commanded with the investing public. One healthy aspect of the movement was that more non-official members identified themselves with the movement, as evidenced by the fact that the number of honorary organisers rose from 5 in 1337 F. to 15 in 1338 F. Considering the total numbers of days spent on tour and societies visited by the honorary workers during the year, the work done by the Honorary Organisers of Bhongir, Naigonda, Karimnagar, Nizamabad and Medak was very creditable. The separation of audit from supervision and the transfer of the latter work to central banks and their staffs was a step forward in checking the working of the societies. The Audit work used to be entrusted to Sub-Inspectors, but their outturn had been far from satisfactory, since no suitable arrangements could be made without disturbing supervision to replace the auditors who

went out on leave. It is hoped that the audit results would be decidedly better next year when the proposal to appoint a leave reserve of auditors to carry on audit duties without interruption would be given effect to. Out of 1901 societies the auditors could audit only 813 societies. All the societies of the Bidar district and about 90 per cent, of those in the Nanded district were audited, while the districts in which more than 50 per cent, of the societies were audited were Hyderabad, Parbhani, Karimnagar and Nizamabad. As a result, 259 societies obtained awards against 704 members for a total amount of Rs. 3,43,989 out of which Rs. 68,943 were collected in execution; 43 per cent, of the total awards and 65 per cent, of the collection were from the Warangal district. A marked falling-off of the amount of audit fee from societies was accounted for by the Government having declared audit of unlimited liability societies free of charge and reduced the levy on central banks from 1/4th of net profit to Rs. 5 per diem for the number of days spent by the auditor—a concession made in lieu of the supervision fee imposed on societies and central banks.

The Central Co-operative Union subsidised by Government had a training class with 52 departmental officers and 59 probationers on its roll, out of whom 24 were successful in the examination and received diplomas. The Union won a great success in organising the first Dominion Co-operative Conference which was held on the 11th and 12th of Aban, 1337 F. in the Town Hall at Hyderabad with Sir Akbar Hydari (Nawab Hydar Nawaz Jung Bahadur) Member for Finance and Co-operation, as President. The Conference was largely attended to by Co-operators from all over the State and discussed co-operative problems with particular reference to adoption of several amendments to the bye-laws of the agricultural credit societies. Besides, it celebrated the 7th International Co-operative day with unqualified success. The Union had also the honour of being represented by its Honorary Secretary and one of its directors at the All India Provincial Co-operative Union Conference held at Simla. The Co-operative Union of the Administered area was doing good work in the organisation of new societies. It established three new societies during the year. The Offg. Registrar of the Co-operative Department attended the All India Registrar's Conference at Simla in company with the Director-General and Secretary, Industries and Commerce.

174. The shares of the Dominion Bank held by the primary societies were transferred to their respective district central banks. Consequently there was a marked fall in the total membership of societies which declined from 731 in 1337 F. to 307 in 1338 F. The change was considered essential to obtain representation for central banks on the board of directors of the Dominion Bank. There was, however, no change in the number of individual members which stood at 228 as in the previous year. The total working capital of the bank increased by Rs. 6.47 lakhs to Rs. 37.67 lakhs compared with Rs. 31.20 lakhs in the previous year. Owned capital (share money plus reserve fund) amounted to Rs. 7.19 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. .76 lakh over the figure of the last year. The total amount received by way of deposits and loans was Rs. 21.28 lakhs, while the amount repaid was Rs. 15.70 lakhs. Thus the total deposits and loans held at the end of 1338 F. amounted to Rs. 30.48 lakhs. The loans advanced to central banks and primary societies were Rs. 7.22 lakhs and Rs. 3.22 lakhs were recovered from them towards principal and Rs. 2.50 lakhs towards interest or a total of Rs. 5.72 lakhs which left the balance still due by them to the Dominion Bank at the end of the year at Rs. 20.36 lakhs. The total assets of the Dominion Bank were Rs. 40.93 lakhs against its liabilities of Rs. 40.21 lakhs, yielding a gross profit of 0.72 lakh. After deducting the establishment and other charges, the net profit earned by the Bank amounted to Rs. 45,565. The establishment charges did not appear to be commensurate with the business transacted and a few clerical posts would have to be abolished as vacancies occurred.

175. Till the end of 1337 F. the department while dealing with the finances of central banks used also to include figures relating to the Dominion Bank. In the year under report they were treated as separate and independent agencies.

A central bank was opened at **Jalna** in order to finance and supervise the societies of Christians in that taluk and another at Lingsugur in the Raichur district. Thus there were 29 district central banks in the State as against 27 in 1337 F. Membership of the banks stood at 3,705—1,699 individuals and 2,006 societies and the working capital rose from Rs. 41·75 lakhs to Rs. 44·19 lakhs. Owned capital totalled Rs. 8·96 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 91,000 over the last year's figures and forming 20·2 per cent, of the total working capital. Deposits also increased from Rs. 14·03 lakhs to Rs. 15·92 lakhs. Outside borrowings increased slightly by Rs. 45,237 the outstandings being Rs. 16·69 lakhs. Government loan showed a considerable reduction from Rs. 3·44 lakhs to Rs. 2·62 lakhs i.e., of 23·8 per cent.

The district banks that had a working capital of more than three lakhs were those of Gulbarga, Sangareddy, Nalgonda, Raichur, Aurangabad and Bhongir. The societies affiliated to central banks were granted fresh loans to the extent of Rs. 6,72,417. Out of the total demand (including interest) of Rs. 55·95 lakhs, Rs. 10·25 lakhs were recovered from the societies, leaving a balance of Rs. 45·70 lakhs at the end of 1338 F. The district banks that were responsible for large arrears of principal and interest were Sangareddy (7·17 lakhs), Gulbarga (5·22 lakhs), Raichur (5·07 lakhs), Nalgonda (4·40 lakhs), and Aurangabad (4·27 lakhs). Necessary steps were being taken to recover these arrears. The total assets of the district central banks amounted to Rs. 49,96,116 against their liabilities of Rs. 48,82,184 leaving a net profit of Rs. 1,13,932.

176. At the end of 1337 F. there were 1,680 agricultural societies. During the year 52 new societies were registered and 38 were cancelled, bringing the total number to 1,694. The rise in membership was from 35,657 to 36,403 being 746. The working capital of the societies increased from Rs. 76·21 lakhs to Rs. 79·9 lakhs. The share capital of agricultural societies showed an increase of Rs. 1·69 lakhs, their reserve fund rose by Rs. 1·55 lakhs and their profits amounted to Rs. 1·60 lakhs. These figures showed that the financial progress of these societies during the year was satisfactory. More than 4,700 loans amounting to Rs. 5·68 lakhs were advanced to the members of agricultural societies for various purposes such as purchase of cattle, repayment of previous loans, redemption of lands, improvement of land, etc. The total outstandings including principal and interest aggregated Rs. 90·02 lakhs of which only Rs. 8·22 lakhs were collected from the members, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 81·80 lakhs at the end of the year, the percentage of collection to demand being about 9. Sixty-five per cent, of the total outstanding at the end of the year was due by the members of societies in the districts of Aurangabad, Nalgonda, Medak, Warangal and Raichur and the department was taking legal steps for the recovery of arrears from the defaulters. The societies affiliated to the district central banks of Bidar, Nizamabad, Nanded, Mahbubnagar, Parbhani, Bir and Karimnagar were making fair progress.

177. The number of non-agricultural societies decreased from 367 in 1337 F. to 350 in 1338 F. with a corresponding fall in their membership from 18,489 to 18,280. The working capital increased by Rs. 1·52 lakhs to Rs. 23·44 lakhs, the net increase in the constituent items being Rs. 0·34 lakh in reserve, one lakh in shares and Rs. 1·30 lakhs in deposits. Outside borrowings and Government loan were reduced by Rs. 1,09,580 and Rs. 3,354 respectively. During the year Rs. 10·38 lakhs were advanced by way of loans to members, and Rs. 9·11 lakhs were paid back by them, leaving outstanding debt at Rs. 18·03 lakhs at the end of the year. The profits earned by the non-agricultural societies in 1338 F., amounted to Rs. 1,04,110. Eighty per cent, of the amount was shared by salary earners' societies and the remaining 20 per cent, by stores and producers' societies representing paper-makers, carpet-weavers, cotton and silk weavers, brass and silver-smiths, etc.

178. The total cost of the department was Rs. 2,84,454 as compared with Rs. 2,92,203 in the preceding year.

Cost.

SECTION IV.

Trade.

179. Trades statistics were, as usual, prepared from the Customs and Railway returns. There was not much improvement in the aggregate value of trade which rose from 3,941·81 lakhs to 3,987·66 lakhs showing a rise of 1·13 per cent. Imports increased from 1,853·44 lakhs to 1,874·89 lakhs showing an excess of 1·15 per cent, and exports from 2,088·37 lakhs to 2,112·77 lakhs showing an excess of 1·12 per cent. The rise of exports over imports was 237·88 lakhs. The chief commodities of import and export and their values *in* thousands of rupees as compared with the corresponding figures of 1337 F. were as stated under.

Commodities	IMPORTS		Commodities	EXPORTS	
	1887 F.	1338 F.		1337 F.	1888 F.
Piece-goods ..	2,94,25	8,49,52	Cotton ..	9,64,42	8,54,44
Haberdashery ..	1,04,87	1,03,30	Groundnuts ..	2,17,06	3,76,18
Yarn ..	80,04	98,76	Grain ..	1,77,70	1,90,93
Gold ..	84,20	83,00	Castor seed ..	1,63,40	1,73,08
Salt ..	64,69	64,27	Cotton seed ..	1,20,56	75,10
Fruit ..	56,50	58,15	Til and Ham-til ..	75,48	59,53
Sugar ..	54,06	72,74	Linseed ..	56,58	67,01
Jaggery ..	45,57	49,25	Hides ..	40,58	34,77
Kerosine oil ..	80,64	44,70	Aninidls ..	47,50	47,40
Silver ..	80,46	53,39	Oils ..	80,97	28,13
Animals ..	38,07	41,28	Dry chillies ..	16,55	21,06
Gunny bags and sack- ing ..	35,84	29,86	Oil-cakes ..	12,82	16,66
Iron ..	31,87	36,01	Timber ..	10,71	12,78
Corrugated iron sheets	22,92	30,04	Tar war bark ..	9,16	7,68
Silk ..	22,42	17,33	Karad ..	7,03	11,58
Betel nut ..	21,90	22,14	Condiments and spices ..	6,24	8,48
Motor-cars and ac- cessories ..	21,76	34,82	Fowls ..	8,84	8,78
Condiments and spices ..	22,11	22,09	Hemp ..	8,45	1,76
Matches ..	15,01	14,32	Fruit ..	2,52	1,80
Hides ..	14,27	18,52	Tobacco ..	1,55	1,99
Cigar and cigarettes ..	13,06	14,97	Jaggery ..	1,26	77
Vegetable oils ..	12,95	11,61	Bamboos ..	1,01	1,45
Medicines ..	12,11	8,55	Bones ..	88	84
Dyes ..	12,00	9,89	Betel leaves ..	82	56
Petrol ..	11,11	15,07	Horns ..	62	59
Timber ..	0,50	12,22	Gulruohwa and seeds.	20	60
Other articles ..	2,08,91	1,81,24	Other articles ..	40,51	47,16
Total ..	14,00,08	14,97,04	Total ..	20,27,82	20,46,15
Value of duty-free articles including mint bullion ..	4,53,86	3,77,85	Duty-free articles including coal ex- ported from Singa- reni Collieries ..	60,50	66,62
Grand Total ..	18,53,44	18,74,89	Grand Total ..	20,88,87	21,12,77
Total aggregate trade for 1887 F.—total of columns 2 and 5.	39,41,81		Total aggregate trade for 1338 F.—total of columns 8 and 6 .	39, 87,66	

It will be seen that as usual the majority of imports consisted of manu-
factured goods and practically the whole of exports was covered by raw
materials including food-stuffs. Increases in imports related to piece-goods
(55 lakhs), silver (13 lakhs), sugar (17 lakhs), motor-cars and accessories

(13 lakhs), yarn (9 lakhs), corrugated iron sheets (7 lakhs), kerosene oil (5 lakhs) and iron (4 lakhs), while decrease was noticed in silk (5 lakhs), gunny bags and sacking (6 lakhs), dyes (3 lakhs) and medicines (3½ lakhs). Exports showed increases in groundnuts (159 lakhs), linseed (10 lakhs), castor-seed (9 lakhs), while cotton, cotton-seed, til and ram til and hides showed a considerable decrease of 109 lakhs, 54 lakhs, 15 lakhs and 14 lakhs respectively.

180. The volume in tons of the principal imports and exports carried by His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways in 1337 Fasli and 1338 Fasli was as tabulated hereunder :—

Commodities				IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
				1837 F.	1338 F.	1337 F.	1338 F.
Goods manufactured	..	..	..	11,833	13,243	..	859
Grain	..	..	..	35,161	48,353	60,764	1,00,651
Salt	..	..	..	61,969	61,944	..	..
Sugar and jaggery	..	..	..	26,596	82,717	5	152
Hardware	..	..	..	24,450	30,734	1,279	1,715
Cotton, raw	..	..	..	..	..	74,169	65,548
Oil-seed	..	..	..	..	79	1,26,117	1,39,385
Cotton-seed	..	..	..	..	1,269	89,107	49,262
Timber	..	..	..	4,713	7,262	13,788	13,671-
Kerosene oil	..	..	..	21,031	23,040	..	9
Coal and coke	..	..	..	4,422	10,860	4,00,061	4,72,244
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	3,198	5,144	53,741	58,741
Total				1,93,373	2,34,645	8,19,031	9,01,740

V. Industries and Commerce.

181. Mr. G. A. Mohammadi, B. A., continued as the Director of Commerce Control and staff. and Industries during 1338 F.

The Industrial Engineer and the Textile Expert took charge of their respective posts in the early part of the year. Two additional appointments in the Factory and Boiler Inspection Department—one of a Factory Inspector and the other of a Boiler Inspector—were made in pursuance of government sanction to strengthen the staff of the department. Mr. Khan Habib Husain the Chief Chemist was granted two years' study leave to proceed to England and Mr. N. N. Ingunti was put in charge of the Industrial Laboratory.

182. The general and the applied chemistry section of the Industrial Government establishment. Laboratory was equipped by adding some new plant and apparatus. Most of the analytical work done in the laboratory had been of a routine character, but since the entertainment of the Economic Botanist and the Industrial Engineer the sphere of its investigations was enlarged. The number of samples received during the year for analysis was the same as in the year before viz., 264, and most of them were received from the Economic Botanist and the departments of Agriculture

Commerce and Industries. The Water-works, Excise and other departments had contributed their share to some extent but not a single sample was received from the departments of Customs, Public Health, Municipality and Mines. There was, however, an increase of 18 per cent, in the number of samples sent by the public, which was indicative of the fact that they had realised the importance of the chemical analysis of manufactured products and also the necessity of chemical and other investigations for starting fresh industries. The laboratory also conducted some research work, particularly on nitrogen fixation in soils by *azotobacter chroococcum* and on organostebnic compounds. Enamelling of metals, manufacture of paper pulp and artificial silk, and hydrogenation of oils were also the subjects of experiments. Two students were trained in enamelling metals. One post-graduate research student who was admitted for training in applied chemistry was working on the separation of an alkaloid from the leaves of *Annona Squamosa* and the identification of the chemical constituents of the same. Scientific and technical advice was given to soap-makers, confectioners and manufacturers of hair oil, boot-polish, ink etc.

The Government demonstration Weaving Factory was composed of two main divisions—the Central Factory comprising weaving, hosiery and dyeing sections and the demonstration parties division. The weaving and hosiery sections were additionally equipped by new machines and looms (including one jacquard and two Hatterslay looms) and three Harrison make circular knitting machines. Attempts were being made to replace old country dobbies by lattice dobbies as the former were defective and could be utilised for one design only while the latter could be used for any number of designs. So far, students were trained in fly-shuttle weaving but now professional weavers were being trained, so as to be useful for demonstration parties and for introducing fly-shuttle sleighs and other improved attachments. During the year, nine professional weavers from Hyderabad, Gulbarga and Warangal joined the Weaving Factory to undergo one year's practical and theoretical training. Students were, as usual, trained in the weaving and hosiery sections and their average monthly attendance ranged between 12 to 15. The weaving and knitting section manufactured 1,081 yards of cloth and 590 pairs of socks and stockings to the value of Rs. 1,514. Altogether 955 yards of cloth and 423 pairs of socks and stockings were sold at a total cost of Rs. 1,210. During the year, one new demonstration centre was established at Paithan. The two woollen centres at Deverkadra and Makthal were wound up and the staffs was attached to the Central Factory. The remaining demonstration centres at Basmathnagar, Warangal, Korangal, Narayanpeth and Jalna introduced 384 sleighs and 246 dobbies. The Basmathnagar centre was responsible for 240 sleighs and 178 dobbies, and next to it stood the Warangal centre which succeeded in introducing 130 sleighs and 42 dobbies. The weaving, knitting and dyeing sections were represented at the Gulbarga Urs where the lattice 'dobby' demonstration was very successful. His Exalted Highness was graciously pleased to visit the exhibition and was much pleased with the exhibits. Another exhibition where the factory was represented was the "All-India Padmashali Conference" held at Hyderabad. Local weavers were given one gold medal and one silver medal. Two scholarships were granted for training in textile manufacture at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay. There were 4 scholars under training in the institute at the end of 1938 F,

183. The Committee appointed by the Government had not so far come to any final decision about the future of the Alcohol and Soap Factory. The Soap Factory at Hyderabad restricted itself to the manufacture of household soaps which were well received by the public

184. During the year Government sanctioned a crore of rupees for the formation of an "Industrial Trust Fund" to give state aid to industries. This fund was to be controlled by a Board consisting of three members viz., The Finance member, the Revenue member and the P.W.D. Member,

and the Director-General of Commerce and Industries would be the Secretary of the Board. A subsidy of Rs. 38,233 was sanctioned for the grant of loans to small scale industries, and of this Rs. 26,233 were paid to the owners of seven different factories such as furniture, marble, boot-polish, glass cutting and weaving.

The total amount shown as outstanding against the owners of factories was Rs. 70,389, of which only Rs. 5,380 were recovered during the year, leaving Rs. 65,009 still outstanding at the end of 1338 F. With a view to rendering financial assistance to the Deccan Glass Works, Government purchased its shares to the value of Rs. 30,000 and the company then agreed to appoint the Director of Industries and Commerce as the Government Director on its Board. The Shahabad Cement Co., was in a flourishing condition. It completed the duplication of its plant and also redeemed its first debenture loan of Rs. 12 lakhs. The Government had still to receive from the Company the second debenture loan of Rs. 10 lakhs. The company secured during the year a contract for the supply of cement to the Mettur Dam in the Madras Presidency. The match factory established at Mahboobabad was doing good work. The bone crushing factory erected at Warangal was working to its full capacity.

185. The Government appointed a committee of 5 members (4 Government Officers and one representative of N.G.S. Railways) with the Director-General of Industries and Commerce as the chairman and the Director as its secretary to consider (1) what areas, if any, should be set apart for factories and business quarters in the Hyderabad City and its environments, and (2) what limitations should be placed on the establishment of new and the maintenance of existing factories in other parts of the city, and to formulate definite proposals in this respect. The committee discussed the matter in four sittings and concluded their labours. A report of their deliberations and recommendations would be submitted in due course for the consideration of Government.

The Industrial Engineer assisted in the erection of Oil-mills at Hyderabad, Sadasivpeth and Khanapur, gave technical advice to six mill-owners and also prepared the lay-out and plans of one gin and press factory, one rice mill and one oil and flour mill. During the year, 26 factories and 36 boilers were added and 2 factories and 4 boilers were removed from the register. Thus at the end of 1338 F. there were 601 factories and 416 boilers in the State. The total number of bales of cotton pressed in the State was 4,15,086.

The Chief Inspector inspected, during the year, 545 factories and 356 boilers. The inspection fees realised amounted to Rs. 12,180 compared with Rs. 12,106 in the preceding year.

There were 15 joint stock companies in the dominions at the end of 1337 F. During the year, 10 companies were registered and one was closed. Thus there were 24 companies at the end of 1338 F. Of these, 8 related to banking and insurance, 2 to transit and transport, 10 to trading and manufacture and 4 to mills and presses. The total authorised capital of these amounted to E.G. Rs. 269·50 lakhs and O.S. Rs. 29·60 lakhs while the subscribed amount was B.G. Rs. 175' 14 lakhs and O.S. Rs. 8·16 lakhs and the paid up amount came to B.G. Rs. 160·22 lakhs and O.S. Rs. 6·44 lakhs. The fees realised from the registration of new companies amounted to Rs. 1,250.

SECTION VI.

Public Works Department.

186. Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung Bahadur, F. C. H., continued as the Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department during the year 1338 F,

187. At the request of the Bombay Government the services of Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung Bahadur were spared to inspect and report along with Sir Visveswaraya on the engineering aspects, both technical and administrative, of the construction

work of the Llyod (SUKKUR) Barrage and Canals in Sindh. While he was engaged on the above work for a period of about three months, he also attended to the important papers of the department.

The two separate scales that had existed in the Chief Engineer's Office—one for the Irrigation Branch and the other for the Roads and Building Branch—were abolished and one combined scale for both the branches was sanctioned in 1337F but it was brought into effect from 1st Sherewer 1338 F.

Sanction was accorded during the year to the amalgamation of the two branches of the Circle offices and the Construction divisions.

The executive divisions of the Nizamsagar Project were reconstituted as per sanction of the government and the headquarters of the Special Superintending Engineer shifted to the Nizamsagar camp.

188. The total expenditure incurred on the different works in charge of the Public Works Department increased by 6·27 per cent, from Rs. 1,91,97,988 in 1337 F. to Rs. 2,04,01,311 in 1338 F. The details of expenditures incurred were as follow :—

			Rs.
Ordinary Irrigation works	..	..	30,02,198
Irrigation Capital works	..	..	54,80,157
Building and Roads works	..	..	1,13,22,428
Famine works	..	..	2,10,000
Water-works	..	..	3,74,819
City Surveys	..	..	11,709

189. On ordinary irrigation works Rs. 30,02,198 were spent compared with Rs. 31,19,880 in 1337 F., showing a decrease of Rs. 1,17,682. Rs. 18,00,979 were spent on works, Rs. 11,66,344 on establishment including the Secretariat charges and Rs. 34,875 on tools and plant. Out of the amount spent on works Rs. 5,94,674 were incurred on original works and restoration, Rs. 9,85,914 on maintenance and repairs, Rs. 83,238 on communications and Rs. 1,37,153 on buildings. Twenty important irrigation works of estimates varying between Rs. 19,571 and Rs. 75,140 charged to the revenue were in progress and of these 5 works were completed viz., the Velugupally Rudranna Tank (Rs. 34,600), the Kotigal Nella Cheroo (Rs. 51,053), and the Gundla Cheroo Mammadla Gudam (Rs. 18,567) in the Nalgonda district; the Parella large tank (Rs. 28,464) in the Karininagar district and the Vomula tank Settippally (Rs. 45,211) in the Mahboobnagar district and the rest were in progress at the close of the year.

Two Tank Restoration Survey parties attached to the Irrigation Circles surveyed 196 tanks covering an area of 808 sq. miles and 3 roads measuring 87 miles in length and submitted 132 estimates of a total cost of Rs. 16,45,832. Out of the tanks surveyed, 67 were in the Medak district, 61 in the Nalgonda district, 42 in the Adilabad district, 16 in the Warangal district, 5 in the Gulbarga district and 5 in Karimnagar.

190. The work on the Reservoir and Canal Sections of the Nizam Sagar project was well advanced. The total expenditure incurred on this large project to the end of 1338 F. was Rs. 2,89,65,174 against the estimate of Rs. 4,26,79,000. The Wyra project was practically completed leaving only the Canals and some minor works to be done. Its estimated amount was Rs. 31,50,000 against which an expenditure of Rs. 31,47,199 was incurred to the end of 1338 F. The Palair project on which Rs. 24,78,463 were spent to the end of 1338 F. against the sanctioned amount of Rs. 24,15,000 was nearing completion excepting the distributaries. The Fathenaher project was completed at a cost of Rs. 5,34,007. Most of the works connected with the Royan Palli project were completed, and the total expenditure incurred on it to the end of 1338 F. was Rs. 2,95,248 against the estimate amount of Rs. 2,97,050. The Singabhupalam tank was in progress and the expenditure thereon to the end of 1338 F. was Rs. 2,69,998 against the estimate amount of Rs. 3,97,818. The total expenditure incurred on the aforesaid projects was Rs. 54,80,517 in 1338 F. compared with Rs. 65,64,294 in 1337 F.

101. The outlay on buildings and communications amounted to Rs. 1,13,22,428. Of this, Rs. 50,82,044 were spent on communications, Rs. **50,30,003** on buildings, Rs. 2,37,975 on tools and plant and Rs. 10,21,506 on establishment.

**Buildings and Communi-
cations.** **192. Out** of the total expenditure of Rs. 50,30,903 incurred on buildings in 1338 F., Rs. 44,13,061 were spent on new works and Rs. 6,17,842 on repairs and maintenances.

The construction of sixty-six important buildings for different Government Departments such as the military, revenue, judicial, educational, veterinary, agriculture, royal palaces and other special works costing Rs. 25,000 and above was in progress. Of these, 18 buildings were completed during the year—6 middle schools, 5 munsiff and sadar munsiff's courts, 4 tahsil offices, a civil dispensary at Jangao, a veterinary hospital at Hyderabad and a Mahubia grand stand at the Fath-a-Maidan. Hyderabad. The buildings in progress estimated at more than a lakh of rupees were the Royal Palace at New Delhi (Rs. 29.15 lakhs), the quarters and stables for the 1st Lancers (Rs. 14.01 lakhs), the Sadar Nizamia Shefakhana near Char Minar, Hyderabad (Rs. 5.00 lakhs), the State Library (Rs. 3.80 lakhs), additions and alterations to the Osmania General Hospital (Rs. 2.97 lakhs), the Osmania Central Technical Institute (Rs. 1.50 lakhs) and the Staff Quarters at Asifabad (Rs. 1.03 lakhs).

Roads. **193. Out** of the expenditure of Rs. 50,32,044 on communications Rs. 34,22,668 were spent on construction, Rs. 15,85,563 on repairs and maintenance and Rs. 23,813 on preliminary surveys. The number of important roads, causeways and bridges that were in progress in the dominions was 105; 53 were estimated to cost less than a lakh of rupees and 52 above a lakh. Of these, 24 roads, causeways and bridges were completed during the year. The works that were in progress, and estimated at three lakhs and above were the Wardanpet Khammam road (Rs. 3.92 lakhs) and the Muniyeru bridge on the Khammam Suriapet road (Rs. 3.00 lakhs) in the Warangal District, the bridge across the Godavari at Soan (Rs. 9.50 lakhs), the Basar-Mancherial road 4th Section (Rs. 4.00 lakhs) and 5th Section (Rs. 6.55 lakhs), and the Mancherial-Chinnor road (Rs. 3.15 lakhs) in the Adilabad district, the bridge across the Bheema (Rs. 7.56 lakhs) in the Gulbarga district, the Manvi-Sindhnoor road (Rs. 7.61 lakhs) in the Raichur district, the bridge across the Godavari at Nanded (Rs. 8.85 lakhs) the Degloor-Nanded road (Rs. 6.20 lakhs), the Pitlam-Degloor road (Rs. 4.03 lakhs) in the Nanded district and the Hyderabad-Sholapur road 2nd Section (5.23 lakhs) in the Osmanabad district. Two hundred and seventy-three miles of new roads were opened for traffic during the year, making the total length of roads maintained by the Public Works Department at the end of 1338 F. 3,610 miles.

Famine works. **194. The** expenditure on the famine works carried out by the Public Works Department amounted to Rs. 2,10,000 compared with Rs. 2,14,698 in the previous year. The important works that were in progress during the year under report were the Manvi-Sindhnoor road, the Thawargira-Khustogi road, the Mudgal-Bellihal road in the Raichur district and the Deverkonda-Miriyalguda road in the Nalgunda district.

Water-works. **195. The** sources of water-supply to Hyderabad were the Osmansagar the Mir Alam tank, the Hussain Sagar and the Himayat Sagar Lake. The Osmansagar and the Mir Alam tank were solely utilized for drinking purposes. The Hussain Sagar tank having been abandoned for the supply of drinking water was used for the washing of drains and the working of the Narayanguda distillery. The Himayat Sagar lake was used partly for the irrigation of land directly under it and partly for replenishing the Mir Alum tank supplying water to the Public Works Department. Pipe-laying in Saroonagar was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 90,906. During the year 1,156 private pipe-connections were given, of which 400 were metred. The total number of **pipe-connections on the rolls at the end of the year** was **9,688, of which 578**

were metred and the rest were unmetred. The total amount spent on Water-works for the year was Rs. 3,74,819 : Rs. 3,20,788 were spent on actual works and Rs. 54,031 on the establishment. The revenue realized was Rs. 2,61,957 compared with Rs. 2,41,294 in the year before. The annual maintenance grant for the Aurangabad Water-works supplying water mainly to the cantonment was Rs. 1,912 towards which the British authorities contributed E.G. Rs. 1,050.

196. The Hyderabad Municipal Surveys Office continued to be under the control of the Public Works Department. The expenditure incurred on this office was Rs. 11,709 and the revenue realized during the year amounted to Rs. 1,324. The work of fixing bench mark stones and the levelling operations of the northern half of the Hyderabad City were completed during the year. The municipal survey staff also helped Major Wanchope of the Government of India Survey Department in his traverse operations and fixed the traverse stations of the Hyderabad municipal surveys.

SECTION VII.

The Hyderabad City Drainage.

197. Nawab Karamat Jung Bahadur, B.A., F.C.H., M.T.E., continued as the Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government Drainage Works during 1338 F., and Mr. M. A. Zeman remained as the Superintending Engineer.

Mr. Mir Iqbal Ali, B.Sc, Assistant Engineer and Mr. Syed Rahmut Ali Sub-Engineer were reverted to their substantive posts in the Public Works Department and Mr. J. N. Gangulee was entertained as Assistant Engineer from the 1st Dai 1338 F. The Drainage store and workshop were under Mr. Reg. Oates till he was relieved on 1st Amardad 1338 F. and under Mr. H. M. Surti after that date.

198. Out of Rs. 29-60 lakhs allotted for the first triennium (1335-337 F.) Rs. 25-70 lakhs were spent by the end of 1337 F. on the works sanctioned for that period viz., north and south interceptors, syphon across the Musi river, outfall sewer, districts Nos. 4 and 11, and disposal work (purification plant) resulting in a net saving of Rs. 3-90 lakhs. The total grant allotted for the second triennium (1338 F.—1340 F.) was Rs. 36 lakhs. In addition, the department got to its credit half the saving of the first triennium amounting to Rs. 1-95 lakhs. The works sanctioned for the 2nd contract period were : construction of sewers in districts Nos. 5, 6, 12, and 13, house connections for districts Nos. 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, and 13 and disposal works (purification of plant and sewage farm). During the year under report, the estimates for the construction of sewers in districts No. 5, 12 and 13 and for the construction and equipment of the laboratory at the disposal works were revised and determined at a total cost of Rs. 16-41 lakhs. These were submitted to government for sanction and those for districts Nos. 12 and 13 only were sanctioned. The budget grant for 1388 F., the year under report, was Rs. 12 lakhs out of which an expenditure of Rs. 11-20 lakhs was incurred. Of this, 10-13 lakhs were spent on works, '79 lakh on establishment and -28 lakh on tools and plant. The percentage of establishment charges to the total expenditure on works was 7-8 against 10 allowed in the sanctioned estimate. Out of the works in progress, the following works with their total expenditure given against each were completed at the end of 1338 Fasli:—north interceptor (Rs. 2-96 lakhs), south interceptor (Rs. 3-07 lakhs), syphon across the Musi river (Rs. 1-70 lakhs) and outfall sewer (Rs. 6-64 lakhs). Good progress was made on the purification plant and construction of sewers in district No. 11. Detritus chambers, preliminary tanks and regulator across the Uppal Channel connected with the purification plant were nearly completed and other works connected with it were in progress. The total length of pipes laid till the end of 1338 F. in district No. 11. was 10 miles and 3 furlongs and the number of manholes built was 303. The amounts spent to the end of 1338 F. on the purification plant and the construction of sewers in districts

No. 11 were Rs. 4·04 lakhs against an estimate of 5·88 lakhs and Rs. 4·14 lakhs against an estimate of 7·78 lakhs, respectively. Though the construction of sewers in district No. 4 was started in Farwardi 1388 F., yet the department was able to spend on it 3·35 lakhs during the year against the revised estimate of 6·43 lakhs. Pipes were laid to a length of 4 miles and 1½ furlongs and 186 manholes were built. Different works connected with the sewage farm and effluent irrigation were in progress. The excavation of a channel to a length of 6,500 feet and the Arched Masonry Culvert across the Uppal Channel leading to a sewage farm were completed during the year. The total expenditure at the end of 1338 F. was Rs. 64,808 against the revised estimate of Rs. 3·52 lakhs. The construction of sewers in districts Nos. 12 and 13 were started during the second half of the year and by the end of the year pipes to a length of 2,636 feet were laid and 15 manholes were built in the former district whereas the latter was provided with 4,444 feet of pipes and 20 manholes. The total expenditure incurred on district No. 12 was Rs. 38,382 and on district No. 13, Rs. 18,541 as against the revised estimates of Rs. 2·10 lakhs and 3·98 lakhs, respectively.

Acquisition of lands measuring 1,429 acres (pertaining to different Ilakas) needed for the sewage disposal was published in the Government Gazette. The Compensation Officer made over to the department 215 acres of land and paid Rs. 20,788 as compensation to the owners. The Shahabad Cement Company supplied in 1338 F., 4,879 tons of cement at a cost of B.G. Rs. 1,75,641. A large quantity of steel and iron articles was manufactured, and supplied by the Mint Workshop and the Sanat-e-Hind Engineering Works, the total cost of such articles being Rs. 89,972. The Drainage workshop issued during the year 78 sewer blocks of 57" diameter, 8,01,755 straight bricks, 4,76,045 splayed bricks and 3,977 concrete pipes of 4 feet long each, with varying diameters between 9 inches and 42 inches.

The total expenditure incurred during the last four years (1335 F. to 1338 F.) was Rs. 36·91 lakhs against the budgetted grant of Rs. 41·56 lakhs and the total amount of Rs. 90 lakhs, estimated for the completion of the Drainage work. Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 36·91 lakhs, Rs. 31·65 lakhs were spent on works, Rs. 2·46 lakhs on establishment and Rs. 2·80 lakhs on tools and plant. The percentage on establishment of 7·7 was well within the 10 per cent, allotment.

199. In addition to the Drainage work, the department was entrusted with the construction of dust proof roads in the city on modern lines other than those included in the scheme of the City Improvement Board. The department submitted for sanction a detailed estimate of Rs. 20 lakhs for constructing 19 such roads (ranked 1st and 2nd class roads) covering a total length of 15 miles, 7 furlongs and 480 feet. The average cost per mile of the 1st class road was Rs. 1,21,008 and the 2nd class road Rs. 1,10,935. As the Viceregal visit was expected in December 1929, the department was asked to undertake immediately the construction of the main roads—about 3 J miles in length—and complete them before the visit, which it succeeded in doing to its own credit. The total amount spent on the above roads to the end of 1338 F. was Rs. 1,45,720.

SECTION VIII.

Development Department.

200. The Development portfolio remained in charge of Mr. T. J. Tasker, O.B.E., I.C.S., the Officiating Revenue member, till the 9th Dai 1338 F. when Lt.-Col. Sir R. H. Chenevix Trench, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.A., resumed its charge after furlough.

201. Plots of 50 acres and above were notified for colonisation. As regards smaller plots of Parampoke or Khari j Khata lands, which were not fit for colonisation and were not therefore notified, formerly tahsildars used to be permitted direct to let out such lands on 'lavni' to applicants. In the year under report, this practice was discontinued and orders were issued that applications for such lands

should come to the Development Secretariat through the Taluqdars; and Subedars for sanction. Accordingly such applications as were received through the proper channel were sanctioned.

The sums of money which had been deposited by applicants for non-notified lands, were refunded in *toto* and their applications were filed without any action. There was, therefore, no balance whatsoever against the department on this account.

The sums of money received up to date from the several applicants for lands for colonisation amounted to Rs. 11,13,696. As the letting out of lands for colonisation purposes was held in abeyance, most of the applicants withdrew their deposits amounting to Rs. 9,02,652 leaving a balance of Rs. 2,11,044. As the whole question had been under the consideration of the Executive Council, no further deposits were accepted.

202. Owing to the abolition of the post of Secretary and one of the two posts of Assistant Secretaries and the transfer of a part of the establishment to the Subedaris, the expenditure on account of the department was reduced by Rs. 37,277 per annum.

SECTION IX.

City Improvement Board.

203. Nawab Sir Nizam Jung Bahadur continued as the Honorary Secretary of the Board for the year under report and Mr. Meher Ali Fazil as the Superintending Engineer.

There were two meetings of the Board and 5 meetings of the Sub-committee in 1338 F. On the recommendations of the Board sanction of His Exalted Highness was received (1) to raise the budget grant from Rs. 6 lakhs to Rs. 12 lakhs per annum for a period of 3 years, commencing from 1338 F. (2) to treat the loan of 10 lakhs given for the Pathergatti scheme as a grant to the Board and (3) to allot 14 lakhs for the construction of Bus Roads. Two housing schemes, one at Malakpet and the other at the Red Hill, were undertaken during the year at an estimated cost of Rs. 2 lakhs and 1·25 lakhs respectively.

204. The main works that were in progress during the year were :—
the widening of the Pathergatti road and the Fatah Maidan road, improvement of Mogal Pura quarters and Mussallum Jung Garden quarters, the construction of bus roads and drains, the Khairatabad and Begum Bazar Market slum clearance, the Red Hill scheme, the construction of the road from Putli Baoli to the Chadderghat bridge, the Residency defence wall and the feeder channel to the Public Gardens. A number of smaller works and certain minor works connected with the old schemes that had been completed, were attended to. During the year, 102 houses were completed at Malakpet and 119 at the Red Hill. The total number of houses constructed by the Board to the end of 1338 F. was 1,153.

205. The total grant (including savings and receipts) at the disposal of the department in 1338 F. amounted to Rs. 18·18 lakhs. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 17·05 lakhs. Out of this, Rs. 3·57 lakhs were spent on works and compensation, Rs. 3·98 lakhs on bus roads (including compensation), Rs. 2·57 lakhs on the housing scheme, Rs. 4·98 lakhs on the Pathergatti scheme, Rs. 1·46 lakhs on establishment and ·49 lakh on maintenance, tools, plant, etc. The percentage of the cost of establishment to that of works came to 9·38.

SECTION X.

Telephones.

206. The Department continued to be under the administrative control of Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung Bahadur during the year.

Mr. Bala Pershad, P.H.B., M.A., I.E.E., continued as the Superintendent of the Telephone Department during 1338 F.

207. As usual, there were one Call Office and one Service line. During the year, 91 exchange lines and 24 extension lines were added and 30 exchange lines, 20 extension lines and 24 private lines were disconnected, resulting in a net increase of 4 extension and 61 exchange lines. Thus the total number of exchange and extension lines at the end of 1338 F. was 651 and 173, respectively. 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 at Gouliguda. Automatic telephones were installed in the Finance Office to enable the Hon'ble Member and other officers of the department to get in touch with each other. Besides, certain special arrangements were made in the Automatic Switch Board which facilitated conferences of the Hon'ble Member with his officers being held when necessary.

208. No new installation in the districts was sanctioned during the year under report. In the Raichur district the number of telephones increased from 69 to 74 against the original estimate of 106. There was scope for an appreciable increase in the number of subscribers provided this district was connected to such places as had commercial dealings with it. At Aurangabad and Jalna there were 127 subscribers against 143 as originally estimated. With a view to increasing subscribers, a proposal was submitted to government for a preliminary survey and investigation into the prospects of running a trunk line from Jalna to Sailu. At Warangal as well as at the Trunk Call offices there were altogether 119 subscribers.

209. The total outlay on the reconstruction scheme to the end of 1338 F. amounted to Rs. 9,71,127 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 10 lakhs. The income of the Hyderabad section showed an increase of Rs. 12,400 against the figure of the last year and amounted to Rs. 1,49,605 while the expenditure decreased from Rs. 1,59,024 in 1337 F., to Rs. 1,46,614 in 1338 F., resulting in a net surplus of Rs. 2,991 compared with the deficit of Rs. 21,829 in 1337 F. There was only a slight increase of Rs. 322 in the capital outlay on district telephones, which amounted to Rs. 4,46,426 at the end of 1338 F. The finances of Aurangabad, Jalna and Warangal showed a deficit of Rs. 4,908 and Rs. 6,944 respectively while those of Raichur resulted in a net surplus of only Rs. 83. The total income of district telephones in 1338 F. was Rs. 58,544 and the expenditure Rs. 70,313, the net deficit thus being Rs. 11,769.

SECTION XI.

Railways.

210. Nawab Sir Hydar Nawaz Jung Bahadur continued as the Official Director of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, and Mr. Lloyd Jones, C.I.E., as the Agent and Chief Engineer.

211. The Kazipett-Balharshah Railway was completed, and the last section from Asifabad to Balharshah, 52 miles, was opened for traffic on the 15th November 1928. Thus the total mileage in the dominions increased from 1,034·95 miles to 1,087·44 miles.

Besides being an important step in the development of a large area of the dominions, the Kazipett-Balharshah railway, constituted a landmark in the history of Indian railways. The new line formed by no means an insignificant Broad Gauge link between the north and south of India and as such its effects on the trend of trade and the improved facilities it offered to a large proportion of those who travelled by rail could not but be overrated.

The Parbhani-Purli and Vicarabad-Bidar railways were nearing completion and arrangements were made to open the section of the Parbhani-Purli railway from Parbhani to Gangakhed, a distance of 21 miles, in the beginning of 1339 F.

212. Rs. 13'59 lakhs and Rs. 25-80 lakhs were spent on the Parbhani-Purli and Vicarabad-Bidar Railways respectively during the year under report.

Construction.

213. The survey of a Broad Gauge railway of about 110 miles from Bidar via Udgir to Gangakhed was carried out at a cost of Rs. 60,000.

Survey.

214. A fire occurred on the 26th January 1929 on a mixed Metre Gauge train in an open vehicle loaded with bags of cotton-seeds and was attributed to a spark from the engine. The fire spread to the adjoining third class carriage and passengers escaped by jumping from the train in motion, as they were unable to attract the driver's attention. Fortunately no one was seriously injured. As a precautionary step metre gauge engines were fitted with spark arresters.

Accident.

215. Broad Gauge Third Charge Debentures of the face value of £12,700 were redeemed and cancelled ; £20,200 worth of 3½ per cent. H. G. V. Debentures were purchased. Government held the following securities at the end of the year 1338 F. :—

Government holdings.

	£
5 per cent. Stock	4,55,830
4 per cent. B.G. Guaranteed Debentures ..	88,500
4 per cent. B.G. Unguaranteed Debentures ..	10,02,300
3 ½ per cent. H. G. V. Debentures ..	8,61,400
Total ..	<u>24,08,030</u>

216. The following statement embodied the comparative results of the workings of the several railways for the years 1337 F. and 1338 F. :—
Earnings.

Railways	LENGTH		CAPITAL OUTLAY		GROSS EARNINGS		NET EARNINGS		PERCENTAGE OF NET EARNINGS TO CAPITAL OUTLAY	
	1337 F.	1338 F.	1337 F.	1338 F.	1337 F.	1338 F.	1337 F.	1338 F.	1337 F.	1338 F.
<i>Broad Gauge.</i>										
Wadi-Bezwada	333'23	333'28	6,01,09,273	6,00,78,020	1,05,55,428	1,13,01,421	69,54,221	75,08,885	11'56	12'50
Kazipett-Balharshah	93'25	145'69	1,91,30,027	1,91,84,377	4,27,024	16,47,276	1,38,809	9,44,117	•69	4'92
Kazipett-Kotligudium	24'52	24'52	15,07,857	15,10,996	35,283	33,770	5,298	—6,635	'35	—0'44
Total ..	451'00	503'49	8,07,47,157	8,07,73,393	1,10,17,735	1,29,82,467	70,98,328	84,46,367	8'79	10'45
<i>Metre Gauge.</i>										
Hyderabad Godavery-Valley	385'65	385'65	3,74,06,462	3,71,30,776	82,12,492	78,42,329	50,68,368	44,23,436	13'55	11'91
Puma-Hingoli	50'31	50'31	32,01,697	32,02,656	2,77,316	2,72,151	1,30,036	1,05,253	4'06	3'29
Secunderabad-Kurnool	147'99	147'99	1,32,66,237	1,34,25,788	9,02,090	14,10,488	2,20,544	6,15,757	1'66	4'59
Total ..	583'95	583'95	5,38,74,396	5,37,59,170	93,91,898	95,24,968	54,18,948	51,44,446	10'05	9'56
Grand Total ..	1,034'95	1,087'44	13,46,21,553	13,45,32,563	2,04,09,633	2,25,07,435	1,25,17,276	1,35,90,813	9'29	10'10

217. Government received B.G. Rs. 80,24,802 on account of their share of surplus earnings of the Company's lines. In addition, they got B.G. Rs. 10,50,913 by way of net earnings on the lines owned by them. The Company declared a dividend of 18 per cent, on the capital stock amounting to £20,00,000.

218. The amount the Railway Company was to owe to Government on account of the Broad Gauge contingent liability account stood at £19,00,792 at the end of the year.

219. At the end of 1338 F. Government were paying interest at 5 and 6 per cent, on old State Railway shares of the face value of O.S. Rs. 20,55,625 and O.S. Rs. 13,52,344 respectively.

220. Towards the close of the year Government commenced negotiations with the Railway Company for the acquisition of the Company's lines on the 1st April 1930, offering them as inducement a part of the sum which would be paid in taxation to the British treasury. The services of Mr. Ralph Freeman Senior Partner of the Firm of Sir Douglas Fox and Partners and of Sir Frederick Gauntlett, C.B.E., late Auditor-General of the Government of India were engaged to advise in the matter.

SECTION XII.

Postal Department.

221. Mr. Rustamji Jamshedji Chenoy, H.C.S., continued as the Post-Control Master-General.

222. During the year under report, 20 new post-offices and 32 letter boxes were opened and 56 letter-boxes and 15 unremunerative post-offices were closed. Thus there were 772 post-offices and 623 letter-boxes or one post-office for every 107 sq. miles or 16,155 persons in the state.

223. The number of post-offices authorised to open Savings Banks increased from 319 to 323. During 1338 F. 7,843 new accounts were opened and 2,872 old accounts were closed, leaving the total number of accounts at 28,896 compared with 23,925 at the end of 1337 F. The amount to the credit of the depositors increased from Rs. 25,52,246 at the end of 1337 F. to Rs. 32,64,459 at the end of 1338 F. Rs. 34,34,653 having been deposited and Rs. 27,22,441 withdrawn during the year. There was one Savings Bank for 38,612 persons and one depositor for every 431 persons, and the average deposit per head increased from Rs. 106 to 113 which was very encouraging.

224. The Money Order system was introduced into 14 new post-offices and was automatically abolished in 9 post-offices that were closed. Thus all the State post-offices numbering 772 executed money order work. The number of money-orders issued decreased from 4,02,382 to 3,94,605 while their total value increased from Rs. 85,09,913 to Rs. 86,50,384. The commission realised therefore increased from Rs. 1,10,612 to Rs. 1,11,578.

Altogether 97,355 V. P. articles of the value of Rs. 11,62,976 were issued which brought a commission of Rs. 21,291. The number of post-offices doing insurance business was 311 compared with 296 in 1337 F. and the number of insured letters and parcels increased from 19,870 to 20,547.

225. The total number of articles issued decreased from 342·48 lakhs to 336·24 lakhs while of that delivered showed a rise of 42·56 lakhs and thus numbered 344·53 lakhs. Of the articles delivered, 43·12 lakhs were received from outside the dominions against 45·95 lakhs in the preceding year. Of the articles issued 35,65,876 were for countries outside the State and bore British stamps only.

There was a slight decrease (98,086 against 1,10,453) in the number of articles received in the Dead Letter Office but 64 per cent, of them were subsequently delivered to the addressees.

226. More quinine was sold during the year, the sum realised being
Sale of Quinine. Rs. 11,150 compared with Rs. 7,600 in 1337 F.

227. The total receipts during the year increased from Rs. 8,72,602
Receipts and expenditure. in 1837 F. to Rs. 9,06,847 in 1338 F., of which more than one-fourth (Rs. 2,51,058) was due to the sale of service stamps. The expenditure decreased from Rs. 9,79,952 to Rs. 9,50,236. The loss on the department therefore was Rs. 43,389 compared with Rs. 1,07,350.

SECTION XIII.

Mines and Quarries.

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

229. There were three coal mines in the State, one at Singareni, another
Output. at Saste and the third at Tandur. The output from these increased by 11 per cent, from 7,34,766 tons to 8,15,876 tons, 90 per cent, of which was from the Singareni Colliery. The royalty realized also increased by 13·4 per cent, from Rs. 87,601 in 1337 F. to Rs. 99,403 in 1338 F.

Compared with the last year's figures, the total output of Shahabad stones from 26 quarries showed a fall of 28·5 per cent, and measured 30,63,018 sq. feet, which was due to a group of quarries being idle for about 8 months in the year. The amount realized on account of royalty and quarrying fees was Rs. 32,127 compared with Rs. 34,113 in the year before. The Shahabad Cement Company was doing good work. The total output of cement exceeded the last year's figure by 12·8 per cent, and amounted to 48,973 tons which brought a royalty of B.G. Rs. 36,730 compared with Rs. 32,611 in 1337 F., showing an annual excess of Rs. 4,119. The returns on the collection of garnet undertaken in the Khammammet taluk also showed an increase from 15,250 fts. to 34,481 lbs. giving a royalty of Rs. 1,066. The Hyderabad Deccan Co., 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 amounted to Rs. 1,81,659 compared with Rs. 1,66,426.

230. Twenty-nine accidents occurred at the Singareni Collieries in
Accidents. which 16 persons were killed and 13 injured. At the Saste-paoni Coal mine, there was only one serious accident.

231. Sanction was accorded during the year to the transfer of the
Leases. mining interests of Sir Faziibhoy Currimbhoy Kt., C.B.E., in the State to the Singareni Collieries Co., Ltd., for a period of ten years from 1st July 1929. The Hyderabad Deccan Co., was granted a lease for the Khammammet Garnet area.

232. The cost of the Department was Rs. 34,698 compared with
Cost. Rs. 58,175 in 1337 F.

SECTION XIV.

Civil Veterinary Department.

233. Nawab Rais Jung Bahadur continued as the Director of the
Control. Civil Veterinary Department.

234. The department was, as usual, engaged in the prevention and
General. cure of horse and cattle diseases and in horse and cattle breeding. To raise the standard of efficiency, selected officers were deputed to British India to undergo training in special subjects and candidates were awarded scholarships to undergo training at

the Punjab Veterinary College, Lahore. The department endeavoured to acquire suitable sites for the construction of hospitals and dispensaries in the city and districts. A new dispensary was opened at Narayanguda, Hyderabad, and the construction of a Veterinary hospital at Warangal was started during the year. The opening of a medical store was sanctioned to enable the department to procure timely supply of drugs, instruments and other requisites to the Veterinary institutions. A few Burdizzo Castrators were supplied to the officers of the department and shortly every official would be supplied with an improved pattern of the instrument to popularise the bloodless method of castration. The part of the sanctioned scheme of the department held up so far was brought into effect during the year under report, the total strength of the executive cadre being :—4 Deputy Superintendents, 15 Veterinary Inspectors, 37 Assistant Veterinary Surgeons, 44 Veterinary Assistants 2nd Grade, 17 Salotry Jamadars and 15 local Fund Salotries. The scale of pay fixed for the executive staff was very low to attract Veterinary graduates to accept vacant posts of Assistant Surgeons that were advertised. The department was therefore considering proposals for the revision of the scale of pay of the executive staff.

The Director attended the Imperial Horse Show at Delhi, where he was re-elected as a member of the Council of the National Horse Breeding and Show Society of India for three years. He attended the council and the General meetings of the society during his stay at Delhi.

During the year under report the Princes visited the Hingoli Stud and took a keen interest in its inspection.

235. There was a considerable increase in the number of cattle deaths from 1,365 to 5,987 or a rise of 4,622 : 56.3 per cent, of the total mortality was due to rinderpest, 19.7 per cent, to hsemorrhagic septicaemia, 11.4 per cent, to black quarters and 12.6 per cent, to other diseases including anthrax, foot and mouth, and Sura. Contagious diseases were prevalent throughout the dominions. The greatest number of deaths were reported from the Gulbargah district (1,750) and the lowest (24) from Bidar, but in other districts the mortality varied between 957 in Mahboobnagar and 26 in Parbhani. In the city of Hyderabad there were only 389 deaths and all of them were due to rinderpest. The number of preventive inoculations carried out was more than three times the figure for 1337 F. (10,354 against 3,087) and they were performed against rinderpest in the districts of Hyderabad, Aurangabad, Raichur and Adilabad against rinderpest, haemorrhagic septicaemia and black quarter in Mahboobnagar Nalgunda, Warangal and Karimnagar ; titanus and anthrax in Nizamabad ; and against titanus and distemper in the Hingoli Stud and in the Nander district. There were 14 stationary hospitals and dispensaries and 67 travelling dispensaries in the State as against 13 and 61, respectively in the preceding year. The number of animals treated in the dominions increased from 1,72,110 in 1337 F. to 2,21,940 in 1338 F., and this increase testified to the fact that the hospital treatment was becoming popular. Of this, 60,771 animals were treated by Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors on tour and the rest (1,61,169) in hospitals and dispensaries. The total number of castrations performed by touring officers was 1,558, showing an increase of 494 over the figure of the preceding year. The districts where more than one hundred castrations were performed were Karimnagar (406), Mahboobnagar (268), Bidar (214) and Aurangabad (116). In the City of Hyderabad only 35 animals were castrated.

As regards the treatment of animals in district hospitals and dispensaries, Bir headed the list (16,575) and the districts where more than ten thousand animals were treated were Raichur (16,408), Karimnagar (15,294), Aurangabad (14,761), Hyderabad (13,189), Gulbargah (12,639) and Nizamabad (10,715). Altogether there were 907 in-patients, of which 859 were discharged as cured, leaving 48 under treatment at the end of 1338 F.

236. The number of stallions and bulls at work was almost stationary. At the end of 1337 F. there were 57 stallions at work in the districts, 7 were added (2 purchased and 5 issued from the stud), 2 died and 2 were destroyed, leaving 60 at the end of

Horse and cattle breeding.

1338 F. Altogether 994 mares were covered compared with 1,079 in the previous year. The **number of bulls at work** during the year was 52 against 49 at the end of 1837 F., as only **ten new** bulls were added while one was sold, 2 were transferred and 4 castrated.

237. 15 shows and fairs were held at different places in the dominions compared with 12 in the previous year. The total
Horse and cattle shows. number of animals exhibited being 11,570 cattle and 472 horses. Silver bangles weighing 2,110 tolas and Rs. 835 in cash were given away as prizes.

238. The department, as usual, continued to maintain fodder farms at Hingoli and Mominabad and a stud farm at Hingoli.
Stud and Fodder Farms. The yield of hay from the farms was less than in the previous year by 28 per cent. (6,71,924 lbs. against 8,59,215 lbs), while the yield of Kadbi showed a slight increase of 1·8 per cent (1,56,911 lbs. against 1,54,180 lbs). This fall was due to untimely rains and unsatisfactory seasonal conditions which affected fodder operations very much. The Hingoli stud farm had 87 horses and 98 cattle at the end of the year as compared with 74 and 75, respectively in 1337 F. Contagious diseases prevailed amongst the live-stock at the stud resulting in a mortality of 12.

239. No scholarship was granted during the year for veterinary training. Of the three students under training at the
Veterinary Training, Punjab Veterinary College, Lahore, one was rusticated for one session and his scholarship was discontinued, leaving two at the end of the year. One Deputy Superintendent and one Veterinary Inspector who were deputed to Muktesar for ten weeks to undergo training in the serum simultaneous inoculation method against rinderpest, returned to their duties after completing the course. Another Superintendent completed the diploma course of the Imperial Institute of animal husbandry and dairying, Bangalore and he was posted to look after the cattle section and the local farming at the Hingoli stud.

240. The total cost of the Veterinary Department in 1338 F., was
Costs. Rs. 3,04,080 against Rs. 3,05,444 in the previous year.

CHAPTER V.

Public Health.

SECTION L

Sanitation.

241. Major Khaja Moinuddin, M.D., continued to officiate as the Director of the Medical Department till 24th Khurdad 1338 F. when he took leave preparatory to retirement. On the 25th Khurdad Col. J. Norman Walker, I.M.S., (retired) assumed charge of the office of Director, Medical and Sanitation Department.

242. It was observed in the Departmental Report that neither the sanitary conditions of the dominions were satisfactory nor was the existing department of Public Health run on efficient lines. Other strictures were against the agencies for recording vital statistics as not fully organised and against the system of checking which was considered quite unreliable. In order to improve the sanitation and control epidemics in the dominions a comprehensive scheme to reorganise the public health service was formulated and it had been under the consideration of the Government.

From the registered figures of births and deaths it appeared that the general health of people in the dominions continued to be on the whole satisfactory. The number of births increased from 1,25,405 to 1,29,313 showing an excess of 15,964 over the number of deaths. The total number of deaths decreased from 1,26,187 to 1,18,349 showing a fall of 7,838. The birth rate was 10·46 per thousand of the population and the death rate 9·17, the corresponding figures for 1337 F. being 10·14 and 10·20 respectively. The highest birth rate was in the districts of Bir (15·14) and Hyderabad city (15·08) and the lowest was in Bidar (6·53). Though the death rate in the Hyderabad city and suburbs was reduced from 46·84 per thousand to 22·75, yet it was the highest on record in 1338 F. and the lowest was again noticed in the Karimnagar district—5·47 against 6·51 in 1337 F.

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

Particulars	1337 F.	1338 F.
Fevers	85,237	82,730
Plague	9,219	6,862
Cholera	4,757	520
Injuries	3,023	3,236
Dysentery and Diarrhoea ..	2,424	1,986
Small-pox	714	416
Respiratory Diseases ..	377	273
Other diseases	20,436	17,326
Total ..	1,26,187	1,18,349

Excepting deaths from injuries which increased by 7 per cent, there was an appreciable fall in deaths from other causes. As usual deaths from fever formed the highest percentage of the total mortality i.e., 72·9 or a ratio of 6·69 per thousand population compared with 6·88. Fevers were prevalent in every district, the worst affected being Nizamabad and Aurangabad. The lowest death rates were in the Parbhani and Warangal districts. A scheme for the eradication of Malaria from the capital was under the consideration of Government. Most of the districts were infected by cholera,

particularly in the months of Azur and Dai, There was a considerable reduction in the total deaths from 4,757 to 520 which was entirely due to the precautionary and preventive measures adopted for checking the spread of the disease. The mortality was the highest in the Aurangabad district with 158 deaths while it was the lowest in the Osmanabad district and the Hyderabad city with one death in each. The only districts that were free from the disease were Nizamabad, Warangal and Adilabad. A fall of about 48 per cent, was noticed in mortality from small-pox. Some districts like Parbhani. Nander. Mahbubnagar, Atrah-i-Balda and Hyderabad were quite immune from it. Warangal had the highest number of deaths (104) and in other districts the mortality varied between 66 in Adilabad and 3 in Nizamabad. Compared with the preceding year, though there was a fall of 25·5 per cent, in the total number of deaths from plague, yet it raged in a virulent form all over the dominions with the exception of the districts of Bir and Karimnagar. The districts where the mortality from this epidemic did not exceed 15 were Parbhani, Nalgonda and Warangal. The highest figures were reported in Gulbarga (1,850) and Hyderabad including the Administered area (1,198). The other districts in serial order were Nanded (652). Aurangabad (648), Raichur (641), Osman abad (494), Bidar (421), Medak (259), Atrah-i-Balda (242), Nizamabad (175), Mahbubnagar (161) and Adilabad (85).

243. Three additional vaccinators were employed during the year bringing the total number to 133 whose work was as usual, inspected by Sanitary Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination. Altogether 1,46,930 vaccinations were performed in the dominions compared with 1,43,999 recording an increase of 2,931. The primary vaccinations numbered 1,45,959 and 86·76 per cent, of them were successful against 88·12 per cent, in the year before. Comparing the vaccination work done in the different districts it was noticed that the Raichur district again headed the list (15,040 vaccinations with a staff of 10), and the districts where more than ten thousand vaccinations were performed were Karimnagar, Parbhani and Warangal. The Vaccine Depot manufactured 2,64,840 doses of lymph which, added to the existing stock at the beginning of the year, made a total of 2,68,245 of which 2,21,817 were issued. The cost per dose of lymph prepared at the Depot rose from 6 pies to 7 pies. It was decided by the Government that from 1338 F. onwards the cost of vaccination in the Hyderabad city should be borne by the Municipality and not by the Government. Accordingly, the total cost of vaccination incurred for the city was paid by the Hyderabad Municipality and in the districts, as usual, by the local funds. Thus the total expenditure on vaccination amounted to Its. 53,235 compared with Rs. 50,607 in 1337 F., the cost per successful vaccination being 0-6-8 against 0-5-7. The scheme submitted by the department for the eradication and prevention of plague in the Hyderabad city was sanctioned by the Government. A full staff under it was immediately recruited and the ordinary method of destroying rats by trapping was greatly assisted by an intensive campaign of poisoning, using baits containing Barium Carbonate which resulted in the destruction of 2 lakhs of rats. As additional safeguards, such measures as the distribution of notifications and articles on disinfection and inoculations etc., were adopted. The total inoculations performed in the dominions numbered 69,208 i.e., 6·093 more than in the previous year. The largest number of inoculations were performed in the Hyderabad city and suburbs i.e., 47,572 compared with 43,708 in the previous year. As before, there were 15 itinerant dispensaries. The dispensary attached to the Parbhani district did no touring work and the remaining 14 dispensaries visited 1,043 villages and treated 15,880 cases against 16,101. These dispensaries, apart from rendering medical and surgical aid to the villagers, did their best to convince the ignorant masses of the efficacy of inoculation and vaccinations with the result that during the year under report they could perform 167 operations, 3,927 vaccinations and 5,792 plague inoculations.

The usual precautions of purification, coagulation and sterilisation were adopted at the Osman Sagar tank, the principle source of drinking water-supply to the city. The Patterson chloronom arrangements were installed

at the Asafnagar Filter-bed as an improvement on the old method of using bleaching powder for chlorination.

The total expenditure incurred on the Sanitation Department was less than in the previous year by Rs. 6,367 and amounted to Rs. 1,45,848. This fall in expenditure was due to the Government order to charge the cost of the vaccination staff at the capital to the Hyderabad Municipality with effect from the beginning of 1338 F. instead of to the Civil Medical Department, although the service was to continue to work under the orders of the Civil Medical Department.

SECTION II.

Medical Relief.

244. The number of civil medical institutions during the year stood at 145, the same as in the preceding year. Of these Hospitals and treatments. 131 were maintained by Government, 5 by Sarf-i-Khas, 7 aided by Local Boards and 2 by the State.

The medical staff was further strengthened by the appointments of 5 civil surgeons, 5 assistant surgeons, 5 sub-assistant surgeons and 39 nurses to cope with the additional work entailed upon the department on account of the expansion of the Osmania Hospital. Thus, at the end of 1388 F., there were 30 civil surgeons, 70 assistant surgeons, 167 sub-assistant surgeons and 108 nurses. Besides, six temporary posts comprising one civil surgeon, one assistant surgeon and 4 sub-assistant surgeons were sanctioned for a period of two years to campaign against the spread of plague in the Hyderabad City and Suburbs.

The number of beds available in all the medical institutions of the dominions was 1,061 representing an increase of 297 beds over the corresponding figure of the last year. The institutions, to which prominent increases were made were the Osmania and the Isolation Hospitals. Of the total beds, 320 were allocated in the Osmania General Hospital, 150 in the Isolation Hospital, 120 in the Zenana Hospital and the rest in the city and district hospitals and dispensaries.

An allotment of 4½ lakhs was sanctioned for the construction of Medical buildings for the triennium, 1338 to 1340 F. During the year the construction of the taluk dispensaries at Jangaon and Asifabad, an antenatal block at the Victoria Zenana hospital, Dhari and Compounder's quarters at Aurangabad. Civil Surgeon's quarters at Asifabad and Midwife's blocks at Sooriapet were completed. The small dispensaries at Rajura and Latur were also nearing completion. Besides, ordinary and special repairs were carried out in various institutions throughout the dominions.

There was an increase of 72,293 in the total number of new patients treated, being 13,79,372 compared with 13,07,079 in the previous year. In-patients swelled from 13,447 to 13,855 and out-patients from 12,93,632 to 13,64,517, increases being registered in the city and district dispensaries. Men-patients formed 46·5 per cent., women patients 21½ per cent, and sick children 31 ½ per cent. According to religions, Musalmans formed 51 ½ per cent., Hindus 44·2 per cent., Christians 1·1 per cent, and other castes 3·3 per cent. There was a fall in the death rate among the in-patients from 8·7 per cent, to 5·9. The metropolitan hospitals and dispensaries absorbed 26·4 per cent, of the total number of patients treated in the State. The largest attendance was, as usual, at the Osmania General Hospital viz., 80,784. The dispensaries where more than 25,000 patients were treated were those of Aliabad, the city suburbs, Yakutpura and the Victoria General Hospital. Of the district hospitals, Hanamkonda headed the list with 21,626 patients. The attendance at other institutions like Bir, Karimnagar, Gulbarga, Nanded, Nizamabad, Mahbubnagar, Parbhani, Aurangabad, Bidar and Raichur varied between 16,022 and 19,352.

Of the chief diseases treated, malaria registered the largest number of patients (2·94 lakhs). Diseases of digestive and respiratory systems registered 2·46 lakhs and 1·07 lakhs of patients, respectively. Affections of

the ear were on the increase and registered 98,099 patients while the attendance due to ulcers totalled 94,896 patients. There was an increase of 6·2 per cent, in the total number of operations performed being 43,845 compared with 41,273, of which 5,490 were major operations. The city institutions performed 11,830 operations, comprising 1,892 major ones. The greater proportion of the latter was performed at the Osmania General Hospital (1,277) and the Victoria Zenana Hospital (434). There was a slight increase in the percentage of deaths due to operations which rose from 0·25 in 1337 F. to 0·36 in 1338 F.

245. The scheme for the improvement of the Osmania General Hospital was sanctioned by His Exalted Highness and was put into effect during the year. The institution was magnificently equipped and an additional staff employed to cope with the increased work. The accommodation for patients increased from 150 to 320 beds—of these 165 were for men, 130 for women and 25 for children.

The number of patients treated increased from 71,990 to 80,784. New in-patients numbered 4,398, of whom 2,739 were cured, 789 relieved, 422 discharged otherwise. 330 died and 118 remained under treatment. The rate of mortality declined from 8·1 per cent, in 1337 F. to 7·5 per cent, in 1338 F. An increase of 6·8 per cent, was noticed in the total number of operations performed, being 5,061 against 4,737. Of these, 1,277 were major ones and the rest minor, the mortality being 0·6 per cent, against 0·8 per cent.

The Pathological Laboratory examined 5,286 specimens: 3,107 related to in-patients and 2,179 to out-patients. Clinical training was given to 47 students—24 attended on the surgical side and 23 on the medical side. The X-Ray department dealt with 2,907 cases compared with 2,368 in the year before.

246. The strength of female doctors increased by the appointment of one assistant surgeon and 4 sub-assistant surgeons. The institutions solely intended for women were the Victoria Zenana Hospital in the city and the Rani Sharnapalli Hospital at Gulbarga. Women were, however, treated in almost all the hospitals and dispensaries and zenana arrangements were made in most of the metropolitan dispensaries and those at the district headquarters. Women doctors were attached to six institutions in the city and 11 were appointed in the districts.

The total number of patients treated during the year increased from 4,41,486 to 4,69,199 which testified to the growing confidence of women in the western method of medical treatment provided for in these institutions. In-door patients numbered 6,532, showing an increase of 409 over the corresponding figure of the last year. Three hundred and forty-six beds were available for in-patients and of these 120 were in the Victoria Zenana Hospital. The fall in labour cases, from 1,507 to 1,272, was attributed to the paucity of Dhais. There had been a steady increase of work at the Victoria Zenana Hospital. The total number of patients treated rose from 23,257 to 26,684, of whom 3,888 were in-patients, the corresponding figure for the last year being 3,655. An increase was noticed in the number of operations performed being 1,684 against 1,440, as well as in the obstetrical cases being 1,998 against 1,866. One hundred and fifty-four deaths occurred among in-patients, compared with 169 in the year before. Of the total deaths, 23 were in the medical, 129 in the surgical and 102 in maternity sections, the ratio of mortality being 3·8 against 4·7 per cent. In view of the great and steady increase in surgical, medical and gynaecological work carried out at the Victoria Zenana Hospital, the Director submitted a detailed scheme to Government for an adequate increase in the number of doctors, nurses and other staff.

247. Captain B. Tarapore was deputed to the Imperial Serological Department, Calcutta to undergo training for 5 weeks in recent and up-to-date methods of serological examination of blood stains. One sub-assistant surgeon who was deputed for a course of study to the Calcutta school of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene.,

obtained D. T. M. and he was again sent to attend a course of instructions in malariology at the Ross Field Experimental Station for malaria, Karnal (Punjab). Another sub-assistant surgeon proceeded on private leave to attend the X-Ray class of instruction held at the X-Ray Institute, Dehra Dun. Besides, 18 assistant surgeons and 3 sub-assistant surgeons were trained in the treatment of leprosy at the leprosy Hospital, Dichpalli. Five candidates were deputed to the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality for a course of training to qualify for Sanitary Inspectors¹ post and 3 of them passed the examination held at Bombay. Training of vaccinators was again resumed during the year at the Vaccine Dépôt Hyderabad and eighteen candidates completed the course successfully. As usual, compounders and nurses were trained at the Osmania General Hospital and the Victoria Zenana Hospital but midwives were trained only at the latter institution. As the existing arrangement did not attract the right kind of young women to undertake the nurse's profession, the Director submitted a revised scheme for Government sanction, under which probationers would be enlisted and trained for 3 years. In the first year each probationer would get Rs. 15 a month, in the 2nd year Rs. 25 and in the third Rs. 35. On the completion of the course, they would be required to pass an examination to qualify them for employment as trained hospital nurses. The scheme also suggested recommendations for the grant of free board, lodging, washing and uniform allowances to all nurses and probationers. Out of 11 compounders who were under training, 3 passed the final examination, 7 left the class and one remained at the close of the year. Six women were under training as nurses in the Zenana hospital, 8 as midwives and 36 as dhais, of whom 2, 2 and 7, respectively passed out during the year.

248. At the beginning of 1338 F. the Mental Hospital had 140 patients.

During the year, 136 new patients were admitted (110 were men and 26 women) making a total of 276. Of whom, 84 were cured, 64 were entrusted to their relatives, 18 died and 160 remained under treatment at the end of the year. According to religion 144 were Musalmans, 128 Hindus and 4 were Christians. The majority of patients admitted during the year were suffering from acute or chronic mania (115). Others suffered from Dementice (12), Melancholia (6), Idiocy and Imbecility (6). The insanity was mostly attributed to abuse of narcotics or the excessive use of alcoholics including toddy and ganja.

Rev. George M. Kerr held the charge of the Leprosy Hospital, Dichpalli as Superintendent, while Dr. John Lowe worked as the Medical Officer during the year. This institution had an Advisory Board consisting of two Government representatives with the General Superintendent of the Wesleyan Mission in Hyderabad and the Superintendent and Medical Officer of the Institution. The functions of the Board covered the general supervision of the institution, review of its finances, care of property and encouragement of co-operation in anti-leprosy campaign. During the year, 170 outdoor patients and 716 in-door patients were treated. Out of the in-patients, 48 were cured, 388 were relieved, 11 discharged otherwise, 6 died and 263 were still under treatment at the close of 1338 F. Hindus numbered 580, Musalmans 194 and Christians 112.

The Leper Dispensary Branch at Dhoolpet in Hyderabad which met in some measure a great need of the city had an average attendance of 54 out-patients.

During the year, Government granted Rs. 12,000 for the extension of the Hospital and enhanced the monthly grant-in-aid from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 which enabled the institution to meet the larger expenses of the treatment, to improve the dietary of the patients and to accommodate a greater number of inmates,

249. The Laboratory examined 1,809 articles compared with 1,452 in the previous year. Of these, 1,091 were medico-

Chemical and Bacteriological
Laboratory.

legal, 400 bacteriological and pathological and the rest miscellaneous. The number of cases investigated in the laboratory increased from 545 to 783 and of these 132 related to human poisoning compared with 100 in 1387 F. The Chemical Laboratory

had been the chief centre for the treatment of persons bitten by rabid animals, but such cases were also attended to by the government district dispensaries of Warangal, Nizamabad, Gulbarga and Aurangabad. Altogether 292 cases were treated in the above institutions and the Chemical Laboratory dealt with 240.

250. The expenditure incurred by the Civil Medical Department was **Rs. 12,66,479** showing a decrease of **Rs. 64,279** against the corresponding figure of the last year. Of this sum, Rs. 10,10,797 were spent on establishment and contingencies, Rs. 1,93,547 on medical stores, Rs. 16,911 on the Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory and Rs. 45,226 on grants-in-aid to other dispensaries.

251. Apart from the Allopathic institutions, there were also Unani and Ayurvedic dispensaries. During the year, one Unani dispensary was opened at the Maisaram barracks, thus raising the total number to 31 (10 Government and 21 aided Unani and Ayurvedic dispensaries) which included one specially earmarked for women. The number of patients treated during the year was **11,03,443** representing a fall of 77,239 against the corresponding figure of the previous year. The strength of the Unani Medical school rose from 178 to 220. Forty students attended the Arabic classes and 180 the Persian class. Twenty-seven students appeared at the government examination and 9 passed in all subjects. The expenditure on the Unani Branch of the Medical Department amounted to Rs. 1,40,960 compared with Rs. 1,36,500 in 1337 F.

252. The total expenditure on public health and sanitation (excluding the City Improvement, Drainage and Water Works) was Rs. 15,62,648 against Rs. 16,26,235 showing a deficit of Rs. 63,587.

CHAPTER VI

Instruction.

SECTION I.

Education.

253. **Control.** Mr. Syed Muhammed Hussain B.A., (OXON), the Acting Director was in charge of the Department till the 13th of Bahman 1338 F. when he was relieved by Mr. Fazal Mohamad Khan M.A., who continued as the Director to the end of the year.

254. **Staff.** During the year under report, the Educational Service was strengthened by the appointment of 96 men possessing different qualifications.

255. **General Statistics.** Notwithstanding the outbreak of plague in the capital and in some districts of the Telingana and Marathwari divisions, there was an increase of 21 schools and 9,886 scholars. The total number of public schools was 4,246 with a strength of 2,91,180 scholars as against 4,225 schools and 2,81,294 scholars in 1337 F. **The number** of schools maintained by various agencies, the number of Scholars and their distribution according to the stages of instruction were as stated under :—

Agency		SCHOOLS FOR BOYS				SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS				TOTAL				VARIATION	
		1337 F.		1338 F.		1337 F.		1338 F.		1337 F.		1338 F.			
		Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars
Government	..	772	1,15,817	765	1,18,761	364	23,834	357	24,641	1,136	1,39,651	1,122	1,43,402	— 14	+ 3,751
Sarf-i-Khas	..	133	13,459	133	13,586	7	779	7	783	140	14,238	140	14,369	..	+ 131
Local Fund	..	977	49,115	985	52,207	20	615	29	1,095	997	49,730	1,014	53,302	+ 17	+ 3,572
Experimental	..	1,017	32,604	1,017	32,464	2	51	3	111	1,019	32,655	1,020	32,575	+ 1	— 80
Aided	..	485	23,300	489	24,850	290	11,937	281	12,111	775	35,237	770	36,961	— 5	+ 1,724
Unaided	..	145	8,241	164	8,797	13	1,542	16	1,774	158	9,783	180	10,571	+ 22	+ 788
Total	..	3,529	2,42,536	3,553	2,50,665	696	38,758	693	40,515	4,225	2,81,294	4,246	2,91,180	+ 21	+ 9,886
Private Institutions		1,263	31,410	1,180	30,073	6	460	4	348	1,269	31,870	1,184	30,421	— 85	— 1,449
Grand Total	.	4,792	2,73,946	4,733	2,80,738	702	39,218	697	40,863	5,494	3,13,164	5,430	3,21,601	— 64	+ 8,437

Grades	1887 F.		1888 F.		VARIATION	
	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars
Colleges	7	1,124	9	1,070	+	2 — 54
English High Schools ..	28	8,882	24	9,583	+	1 + 1,201
Osmania High Schools ..	22	8,725	20	8,218	—	2 — 512
Middle Schools	109	27,299	117	29,852	+	8 + 2,058
Primary Schools	4,011	2,81,778	4,022	2,38,544	+	11 + 6,766
Special Schools	53	4,036	54	4,468	+	1 + 432
Total	4,225	2,81,294	4,246	2,91,180	+	21 + 9,886

According to the above statistics, 78·2 per cent, of the total number of institutions were public and 21·8 per cent, were private. The latter decreased by 85, while the former showed an increase of 21. As compared with the preceding year, the number of public institutions for boys increased from 3,529 to 8,553 and their total strength from 2,42,536 to 2,50,665 while that for girls showed a slight decrease of 3,—from 696 to 693—with a total strength of 40,515 pupils, showing an increase of 1,757 over the figure of the last year. The Osmania Engineering College Hyderabad was inaugurated on the 15th Meher 1338 F. The Intermediate College, Warangal which was started as a tentative measure, was recognised as a Second Grade College by the Osmania University. The faculty of education was established by the University and a B. T. class was opened in the Training College, Hyderabad for the training of graduate teachers. During the year one middle school in the Parbhan district, two mission schools—one for boys and the other for girls—at Bidar and one Methodist mission school at Yellandu in the Warangal district were recognised as middle schools. The Department also recognised six primary schools aided by the Ecclesiastical Department and three adult schools working in mosques at the headquarters. Two primary schools—one at Shafipur in the Aurangabad district and the other for girls at Shahalibunda in the city were raised to the middle school grade. Altogether seven primary schools were newly opened while 15 schools of the same grade were converted into Local Fund schools.

The most satisfactory feature of the year was that arrangements were made for the vocational training of students in some of the high, middle and primary schools. The public middle school examination was abolished and arrangements were made departmentally to promote pupils of this standard into the high school classes. This step was taken to correct the impression on the part of the pupil population at large to regard the middle school pass as the hall-ticket of talents and efficiency for service which deterred them mostly from prosecuting their studies any further.

The total strength of colleges —arts and professional—was reduced by 54, while that of high schools, middle schools, primary schools and special schools was raised by 689, 2,053, 6,766 and 432 respectively. The percentage of scholars in the different stages of instruction was : 4 in the college stage, 16·2 in the secondary stage, 81·9 in the primary stage and 1·5 in the special stage. The percentage of pupils in all the schools to the population of school-going age (calculated at 15 per cent, of the total population) was 17·2 compared with 16·7 in 1337 F. There was either a public or a private school for every 15·2 sq. miles in the State, but if only the Diwani area (48,966 Sq. miles) which was exclusively under the jurisdiction of the Educational Department was made the basis of calculation, there was a public school for every 11·5 sq. miles as against 11·6 sq. miles in the previous year. The percentage of boys in departmental schools to the male population of school-going age was 29·5 as against 28·8 and that for girls 4·3 as compared with 4·1 in the preceding year.

256. The total expenditure incurred on education in the State was Rs. 86,87,136 showing an excess of Rs. 5,63,668 over the figure of the previous year. Of this, Rs. 55,56,936 represented the direct expenditure and Rs. 30,80,200 the indirect expenditure. The manner in which this amount was shared by the different agencies and distributed under different heads as compared with the previous year was as tabulated under :—

Agency	1337 F.	Per cent	1338 F.	Per cent	Variation
Shahi	1 67,62,606	83.8	71,45,683	82.7	+ 3,83,077
Sarf-i-Khas	1,15,678	1.4	1,86,381	2.2	+ 70,703
Local Fund	4,18,147	5.2	4,54,181	5.2	+ 36,034
Experimental	6,170	0.1	9,843	0.1	+ 3,673
Aided	4,59,621	5.7	4,99,029	5.8	+ 89,408
Unaided Recognised	3,11,246	3.8	3,42,019	4.0	+ 30,773
Total	80,73,468	100.0	86,87,186	100.0	+ 5,68,668

Heads	1337 F.	Per cent	1838 F.	Per cent	Variation
<i>Direct Expenditure.</i>					
Collegiate Education	7,06,930	8.8	7,72,225	8.9	+ 65,295
High Schools	11,98,052	14.8	12,47,835	14.4	+ 49,788
Middle Schools	8,96,901	11.1	9,48,792	11.1	+ 51,891
Primary Schools	21,63,021	26.8	22,26,202	25.8	+ 68,181
Special Schools	3,58,068	4.4	3,61,882	4.1	+ 3,814
Total Direct expenditure	53,22,972	65.9	55,56,936	64.3	+ 2,33,964
<i>Indirect Expenditure.</i>					
University	2,30,211	2.9	3,13,061	3.6	+ 82,850
Direction	1,29,910	1.6	1,30,404	1.5	+ 494
Inspection	3,30,345	4.1	3,32,382	3.9	+ 2,037
Buildings	1,44,728	1.8	3,90,740	4.6	+ 2,46,012
Furniture	76,192	1.0	1,05,509	1.2	+ 29,317
Scholarships	7,13,225	8.8	5,10,611	5.9	- 2,02,614
Physical Education	66,044	0.8	87,515	1.0	+ 21,471
Libraries	1,32,915	1.6	1,12,567	1.3	+ 20,848
Laboratory and Educational appliances	1,69,858	2.1	1,85,554	2.1	+ 16,201
Boy Scout	22,108	0.3	22,411	0.3	+ 808
Miscellaneous	7,85,465	9.1	8,89,446	10.3	+ 1,58,981
Total Indirect Expenditure	27,50,496	84.1	80,80,200	35.7	+ 8,29,704
Grand Total (Direct and Indirect).	80,78,468	100.0	86,87,186	100.0	+ 5,68,668

The above figures worked out that 90·2 per cent, of the total expenditure was incurred by public funds including the Government, the Sarf-i-Khas and the Local Funds, and only 9·8 per cent, by private agencies. Taking the distribution of expenditure under different heads, 55·57 lakhs or 64·3 per cent, represented direct expenditure on the maintenance of institutions and 30·80 lakhs or 35·7 per cent, the indirect expenditure on the University, direction, inspection, scholarships, libraries, buildings, furniture and other miscellaneous items. Of the total direct expenditure, 13·9 per cent, was incurred on college education, 39·6 per cent, on secondary schools and 40·0 per cent, on primary schools and 6·5 per cent, on special schools. Compared with the preceding year, there was an increase of nine pies in the average cost of education per head of population which rose from Re. 0-10-4 to Re. 0-11-1. Of this cost Re. 0-9-2 was met from Shahi funds as against Re. 0-8-8.

The total collection of fees from schools under the different agencies in the State was Rs. 2,99,330 as compared with Rs. 2,94,682 showing a small increase of Rs. 4,648 and 47·6 per cent, of this income was realised from aided and recognised schools under private management.

257. During the year, the Civil Engineering School at Hyderabad was raised to the grade of a college and the Training College, Hyderabad was affiliated to the Osmania University. There were thus nine colleges in the dominions and of these 8—one first grade college known as the Osmania University College, four second grade Arts Colleges (3 for boys and one for women), two professional colleges (one Medical College and the other Engineering College) and one training college—are under the Osmania University and one first grade college styled the Nizam College is affiliated to the Madras University. The Osmania University concerned itself with seven faculties viz., Arts, Science, Theology, Law, Medicine, Engineering and Education. The total strength of students attending the college courses of the Osmania and the Madras Universities fell from 1,124 to 1,070 while the cost per pupil increased from Rs. 534-15-11 in 1337 F. to Rs. 549-12-6 in 1338 F. The total direct expenditure on collegiate education showed an increase of Rs. 65,295 from Rs. 7,06,930 to Rs. 7,72,225. Rs. 4,54,412 were spent on the Osmania University College and Rs. 1,59,990 on the Nizam College.

258. There was a slight reduction of 11 in the total strength of student in the arts faculty of the Osmania University which declined from 599 to 588. There were 402 against 448 students in the Osmania University College and the rest were in the intermediate colleges. The Zenana Intermediate College had only 11 students. The results of the different examinations in arts of the Osmania University were on the whole satisfactory. 5 out of 6 who appeared for the M. A. degree and 56 out of 151 for the B. A. degree were successful. For the Intermediate examination 225 candidates appeared and 121 were declared successful. Besides, 3 candidates completed the B. A. degree examination and 14 the Intermediate examination in Arts. During the year three students of the University college were awarded European scholarships and 2 Asiatic. Besides, an educational loan was also given to a student of the college to prosecute studies in the University College of North Wales. In the Hyderabad Civil Service competitive examination, three students of the college were selected. In the Final examination of the Civil Service class, two students of the College were declared successful and one of them headed the list. The cost per pupil in the arts faculty of the Osmania University College increased from Rs. 513-9-0 in 1337 F. to Rs. 632-2-3 in 1338 F. The results of the Nizam College in the different examinations of the Madras University were satisfactory : 140 appeared and 82 passed giving a pass percentage of 58·5, 6 out of 11 took the B.Sc. degree, and 23 out of 34 the B. A. degree. 12 candidates appeared for the B.sc. part I and 76 for the Intermediate examination—6 of the former and 42 of the latter came out successful. Of these, 4 secured a first class and 14 got distinction. Four candidates appeared for the B.A. (Honors) Preliminary English (with History), and two for B. A. Hon's Degree (History); four of the former and one of the latter were successful. One candidate appeared for the M. A. degree

and he got plucked. Besides, four more students (College and Private) passed the B. A. and 17 students (College and Private) passed the Intermediate Examination. In the open competition for the Hyderabad Civil Service Class, the 1st two places were secured by the College students. It also fared well in the competitive entrance examination of the Osmania Engineering College. The average cost per pupil was reduced from Rs. 466-9-3 in 1337 F. to 434-12-10 in 1338 F.

259. The strength of this faculty declined from 29 to 21 students. Faculty of Theology. One out of two candidates who appeared for the B. A. degree examination was successful. The results of the Intermediate examination were highly satisfactory. 8 appeared and 7 passed. The expenditure incurred on this faculty was Rs. 60,873 compared with Rs. 57,504 in the previous year. The average cost per pupil also increased from Rs. 1,982-14-2 to Rs. 2,434-14-5.

260. There were 56 students on the rolls in this faculty as against 74 last year, and of these 25 were in the final and 31 in the previous class. Faculty of Law. The results of the examinations were very creditable—29 out of 30 passed the L.L.B. (Previous) and 21 out of 24 or 87·5 per cent, the L.L.B. (Final). The expenditure on this faculty was Rs. 18,920 and the cost per pupil worked out at Rs. 200-13-10.

261. The strength of the Medical College on the last day of the year was 93 as against 114 in the previous year. Faculty of Medicine. During the year under report, the 3rd year L.M. & S. and L. M. P. classes were closed and the 3rd year M.B.,B.S., class was opened. There were 30 students in the L. M. & S. classes, 19 in the L. M. P. class and 44 in the M.B.,B.S. classes. For the first professional M.B.,B.S. examination 25 candidates appeared and 17 passed. The results of the final L. M. S. and L.M.P. examinations were satisfactory being 23 out of 37 in the one case and 10 out of 24 in the other. At the L.C.P.S. Final of Bombay, 11 candidates appeared and 5 passed. The total expenditure on the Medical College increased from Rs. 74,112 in 1337 F. to Rs. 90,607 in 1338 F. The cost per pupil rose from Rs. 330-13-6 to Rs. 483-1-7.

262. The Engineering College was inaugurated on the 15th of Meher 1338 F. Of the 58 candidates who appeared at the Faculty of Engineering. competitive examination, 15 students satisfied the test and were selected for the B. E. class. Proposals for the award of scholarships to engineering students were submitted to Government and sanction was awaited. During the year Rs. 36,464 were spent on the College, the establishment charges being only Rs. 5,199. The cost per pupil was Rs. 184-11-11.

263. The Training College was started in the last month of the year when ten graduates were on the roll of the B. T. class. Faculty of Education.

264. Mr. Md. Enayutullah continued as the Curator during 1338 F. except for two months when he went on leave and Translation Bureau. Mr. Syed Hashimi officiated for him. During the year three temporary posts of medical translators were sanctioned. In all 81 books on different arts and sciences had been under translation and of these, 29 were completely translated. There were 72 books in the press including 26 books sent during the course of the year. Of these, 19 were completely printed and were ready for publication. The total number of books published so far was 133. Two thousand copies of the value of Rs. 5,856 were sold and 849 were presented to various individuals and public bodies. The Terms Committee of the Bureau held 195 meetings during the year in which 4,127 new technical terms were coined. The Committee decided to translate Henderson's Dictionary of Scientific Terms for terms used in Biology.

265. The number of English high schools rose by one and that of Osmania high schools decreased by two. Secondary Education. There were thus 24 English high schools (19 for boys and 5 for girls) and 20 Osmania high schools with a total strength of 17,746 students, showing an increase of 689 students over the figure of the

last year. Of the former, 18 coached students for the H. S. L. C. Board examination and the remaining 6 for the Local Cambridge Examinations. The City, Warangal and Zenana high schools had parallel classes for the matriculation of the Osmania University and H. S. L. C. courses. Altogether 477 candidates appeared for H. S. L. C. examination and 256 or 54 per cent, were successful as against 59 per cent, in the preceding year. For the Senior Cambridge Local Examination 19 candidates appeared, of whom 11 were successful and 21 out of 29 candidates passed the Junior Cambridge examination. The number of pupils sent up for the Preliminary Cambridge examination was 39, of whom 22 were declared successful. The Osmania high schools sent up 467 candidates for the Matriculation examination, of whom 117 or 25·0 per cent, were successful as against 28·5 per cent, in 1337 F. The total expenditure on high schools increased by Rs. 49,783 and amounted to Rs. 12,47,835 (Rs. 7,64,193 on English high schools and Rs. 4,83,642 on Osmania high schools) as compared with Rs. 11,98,052 in 1337 F. Of this sum, Rs. 9,56,619 were spent on Government high schools, Rs. 2,60,577 on aided high schools and Rs. 30,639 on recognised unaided high schools. The cost per student in high schools was Rs. 56-3-11 as against Rs. 57-2-11 in 1337 F.

The total number of middle schools in the dominions was 117 (101 for boys and 16 for girls) with 29,352 scholars. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were 109 schools and 27,299 pupils showing a net increase of 8 schools and 2,053 scholars. The strength in girls schools stood at 2,100. The total amount spent on the maintenance of middle schools increased from Rs. 8,96,901 to Rs. 9,59,665 but the cost of tuition per student in these schools also increased from Rs. 30-9-1 in 1337 F. to Rs. 30-10-1 in 1338 F. During the year 4,059 candidates appeared for the middle school examination and 2,181 or 53·7 per cent, were successful as compared with 54·8 in the previous year.

266. The primary schools for boys increased by 17 and numbered 3,356 compared with 3,339 in 1337 F. while the girls schools showed a reduction of 6 from 672 to 666. Thus there were 4,022 primary schools in the dominions with 2,38,544 scholars as against 4,011 schools and 2,31,778 scholars last year giving a net increase of 11 schools and 6,766 scholars. The number of girls attending primary schools was 36,073 showing an increase of 1,020 girls over the figure of the previous year. The total expenditure incurred on their maintenance rose from Rs. 21,63,021 to Rs. 22,26,202. The cost per pupil was reduced from Rs. 10-6-5 to Rs. 10-6-0.

Of the 4,022 primary schools, 990 were maintained by Government, 136 by Sarf-i-Khas, 2,031 by Local Boards, 715 by aided agencies and 150 by unaided agencies. The average number of pupils in each school was 59 as against 58 last year. The Special Upper Primary examination for boys was abolished, girls only being permitted to appear for it.

267. In spite of a decrease of 3 (from 696 to 693) in the number of institutions of all grades and types for girls, there was an increase of 1,757 pupils, from 38,758 to 40,515. The aforesaid decrease in institutions related to Government primary schools and aided middle schools. Of the 693 institutions, one was an Intermediate College affiliated to the Osmania University, 4 were training schools for women teachers (3 Government and one aided), 5 were high schools (2 Government and 3 aided), 16 were middle schools (4 Government, 5 aided and 7 recognised unaided), 666 were primary schools (347 Government, 7 Sarf-i-Khas, 32 Local Board, 272 aided and 8 recognised unaided) and one was an industrial school. 60 per cent, of the girls were Musalmans, 34·5 per cent. Hindus and the rest Christians and others. The total expenditure on the education of women was Rs. 7,35,062 as against Rs. 6,79,373, showing an increase of Rs. 55,689. Two students of the Zenana College appeared for the B. A. degree examination of the Osmania University and both of them passed in one part only. Three students appeared for the Osmania Intermediate examination and 2 passed. Two students of the college were awarded European scholarships and they proceeded to England—one of them was studying for History Tripos and Diploma in education at the Newnham

College, Cambridge and the other was undergoing training in Kindergarten work in London. Twenty-one candidates appeared for the High School Leaving Certificate Board examination and 6 passed. 63 out of 121 passed the Middle School examination and 60 out of 159 passed the Special Upper Primary examination. For the Cambridge Local examination 40 candidates appeared, of whom 27 were declared successful.

268. As in the year before there were 8 training schools :—4 for male **Special Education (a) training schools.** teachers and the remaining 4 for women teachers. Hyderabad, Warangal and Aurangabad had each two training schools, one for men and the other for women. There were two Wesleyan Mission Normal schools—one for men at Medak and the other for girls at Secunderabad. The total strength of these schools was 942—167 men and 775 women. The Hyderabad Training school for males had a college section attached to it which had two classes—the teacher's diploma class for teachers who had passed the Intermediate examination and the secondary teachers' certificate class who had passed the Matriculation. The results were highly satisfactory : 23 out of 24 candidates passed the Diploma examination and 35 out of 38 were successful in the secondary teachers' certificate examination. From the school section 63 candidates appeared for the higher elementary teachers' certificate examination and 52 passed in all subjects. The examination results of the training schools for male teachers at Warangal, Aurangabad and Medak were also satisfactory. 55 candidates appeared for the higher elementary teachers' certificate examination and 32 were declared successful. The Hyderabad Training school for women teachers also fared well at the public examinations. 4 out of 5 candidates **S**passed the higher elementary and 7 out of 22 passed the lower. For the **Middle School examination**, 5 candidates appeared and all of them were successful. The result produced by the training schools of women teachers located at Warangal, Aurangabad and Secunderabad were not quite satisfactory. Thirty candidates appeared for the lower primary teachers' certificate examination and one passed in all subjects. Five out of 16 candidates who appeared for the Middle School examination came out successful. For the special upper primary examination 11 candidates were sent up from the Warangal school, of whom 4 passed in all subjects. The expenditure on the maintenance of training schools for male teachers increased from Rs. 79,922 in 1337 F. to Rs. 84,143 in 1338 F. and on schools for women teachers from Rs. 38,569 to Rs. 54,928.

269. There were three Industrial and 7 vocational schools in the domin- **(b) Industrial and vocational schools.** ions located at Hyderabad, Aurangabad, Nizamabad Makhtal, Dornacal, Koratla and Bidar. Of these, 2 were maintained by Government, 3 by the Local Fund, 3 were aided schools and 2 were unaided. The total strength of these institutions was 1,699 which included 183 girls. Besides the above schools, vocational training was given to students side by side with literary instructions in two high schools, 2 middle schools and 10 primary schools. Students were given instruction in carpentry, agriculture, tailoring, leather work, book binding, clay modelling, hemru, kammal and cloth weaving, Bidri works and cane work in addition to reading, writing and arithmetic. No fees were recovered from pupils studying in these schools.

The Osmania Central Technical Institute, Hyderabad attached to the Mint Workshop had 345 students on its roll as compared with 321 in the preceding year, the average daily attendance being 226. There were 11 classes in this institute of which every one of the lower five standards consisted of two sections. In these classes, half the working hours were spent in the school and the remaining half in the mint workshop. Students were **given practical training in all the departments of the workshop, viz., foundry, pattern, smithy, carpentry, machine and fitting-shops including engraving and electroplating. Those attached to the carpentry and foundry sections proved themselves very useful as they were capable of executing many important orders received during the year. Four examinations in all were held and the results announced were satisfactory. Out of 259 boys undergoing preparatory training 256 appeared for the annual examination and 130**

passed. A sixth year apprentice class was also opened during the year. The total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the Osmania Central Technical institute was Rs. 1,23,063.

270. The number of students in the Civil Engineering school was 96 (c) Hyderabad Civil Engineering School. as compared with 107 in the preceding year. The fees collected increased from Rs. 2,481 to Rs. 3,036 and the total expenditure from Rs. 35,679 to Rs. 37,839. The results of the Final Upper and the Lower Subordinate grade examinations were satisfactory : 13 out of 24 candidates who appeared for the former and 4 out of 8 who sat for the latter were successful.

271. During the year two new posts were created—one for teaching ethics to non-Hanafi pupils in the Government Chaderghat High School, another for the Zenana high school, Nampalli for teaching " Qirat." The number of theological schools decreased from 21 in 1337 F. to 19 in 1338 F. and their total strength declined from 918 to 859. Of these, 14 were Islamic schools (5 Government and 9 aided) and 5 aided Sanskrit and Vedic schools. No fees were recovered from pupils studying in them. The total expenditure on these schools amounted to Rs. 44,194 as against Rs. 36,087 in 1337 F. Of this sum, Rs. 31,649 were contributed by Government as compared with Rs. 32,687 in the year 1337 F. (d) Theological Schools.

272. As in the previous year there were only two commercial classes — one in the City College and the other in the Chaderghat High School with a strength of 84 students on the rolls as compared with 89 students in the year before. During the year, 19 students appeared at the II. S. L. C. examination with bookkeeping and commercial practice as their optional subjects and 15 were successful. The expenditure incurred on these classes decreased from Rs. 8,565 in 1337 F. to Rs. 7,115 in 1338 F. (e) Commercial Classes.

273. Mr. S. M. Hadi, B.A., (Cantab.) continued to be the Director of Boy Scouts till the 10th Ardibehisht 1338 F. when he went to Europe on deputation. During his absence Mr. Syed Ali Akbar, Divisional Inspector of Schools, acted as the Director. Scouting in the districts was making rapid strides. During the year, scout troops were organised at Kamareddy, Manthani, Raichur, Hingoli, Sada-shivpet, Suryapet, Osmanabad, Bidar, Nizamabad and Vijapur and they will be registered before the close of 1338 F. In order to raise the efficiency of the city-troops, special classes were arranged for the training of scouts in first-class subjects and in proficiency badge tests. As a result, a number of scouts gained a thorough knowledge in most of the useful subjects and secured first-class and proficiency badges. Special classes were also opened for training scouts in astronomy, fire-brigade and public health. There was an increase in the total strength of troops in the city as well as in the districts ; the rise in the city was from 20 to 22 scout and rover troops and that in the district from 13 to 21. Altogether there were in the dominions 1,021 scouts and rovers, 66 officers and 134 recruits as compared with 987 rovers and scouts and 42 officers in 1337 F. The scouts took part in most of the public functions and showed their readiness to help the people at all times. A cycle trip to Ceylon and back was organised by Mr. T. N. Sivan and a few other scouters. The scout day was, as usual, celebrated in the Nizam College grounds and the scout promise renewed. The total amount spent on the scout movement was Rs. 22,411 as compared with Rs. 22,108 in the previous year. Hyderabad Boy Scouts.

274. A gratifying feature of the year was that Head Masters were interesting themselves in the physical welfare of their pupils and were encouraging their drill masters to carry on their duties in a satisfactory manner. Efforts were being made to induce young middle passed men to accept drill masters' jobs. During the year, 8 drill masters were appointed in different *subahs* (divisions) and their work was reported to be satisfactory. At the annual departmental football tournaments, 45 teams belonging to 21 institutions competed, out of which 4 were successful. No less than 10 institutions competed for the cricket tournament shield and the City College team won the trophy. The Inter-College Physical Education.

and Inter-School Hockey tournaments were won by the Nizam College and the City College respectively. The total amount spent on physical education was Rs. 87,516 as compared with Rs. 66,044 in 1337 F. Towards this amount, Government contributed Rs. 75,632. the Sarf-i-Khas authorities Rs. 2,052 and the managers of recognised aided and unaided schools Rs. 9,832.

275. There was an increase in the number of adult schools and their strength. The former rose from 4 to 7 and the latter from 129 to 254. No fees were levied in these and the total expenditure increased from Rs. 932 in 1837 F. to Rs. 3,890 in 1338 F. Of this, Rs. 660 were contributed by Government and the balance was met from subscriptions and donations.

276. The number of institutions receiving grants-in-aid decreased from 775 to 770. Of these 15 were high schools (12 for boys and 3 for girls), 19 middle schools (14 for boys and 5 for girls), 715 Primary schools (443 for boys and 272 for girls), 3 industrial schools, 14 theological schools, 3 adult schools and one training school for mistresses. The total expenditure on this head amounted to Rs. 3,85,112 as compared with Rs. 3,83,864 in 1337 F. Of this sum, Rs. 2,13,597 were contributed by Government, Rs. 99,590 by Local Boards and Rs. 3,727 by Sarf-i-Khas. The balance of Rs. 68,198 represented grants made by the Imperial Government.

277. During the year 11 students were selected for European scholarships and 4 for Asiatic. Besides, 11 students were granted educational loans amounting to Rs. 82,000 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. 5,92,611 as compared with Rs. 7,13,225 in 1337 F. Of this Rs. 5,78,988 were spent from Government funds, Rs. 1,508 from the Sarf-i-Khas funds, Rs. 2,734 from the Local Funds and the balance of Rs. 9,381 was contributed by the managers of recognised aided and unaided institutions.

The details of scholarship amounts distributed in 1337 F. and 1338 F" were as stated under :—

Particulars	1337 F.	1338 F.
<i>General.</i> (Scholarships awarded to students studying in colleges, high, middle and primary schools	1,40,046	1,79,347
<i>Special.</i> Scholarships awarded to teachers in the normal schools and to the students of the Engineering, Industrial and theological schools } ..	1,27,325	72,565
European and Asiatic	2,32,021	1,98,699
Educational Loans	1,15,833	82,000
Riyayati Scholarships	92,000	60,000
Total ..	7,13,225	5,92,611

278. It was gratifying to observe that all the secondary schools and colleges had been provided with adequate libraries. The total expenditure on libraries increased from Rs. 1,13,586 in 1337 F. to Rs. 1,22,567. Of this, Rs. 24,673 were spent on the Asafia Library, Rs. 41,666 on those attached to Government schools and colleges, Rs. 34,670 on departmental libraries and Rs. 11,558 on public libraries and those attached to recognised schools. The expenditure on libraries included a sum of Rs. 10,000 loaned out at 6 per cent, interest to the Anjuman-e-Tarraqq-i-Urdu for the compilation and publication of Urdu readers. During the year 554 books (257 Persian, Arabic and Urdu books and 297 English books) were added to the Asafia Library bringing the total number to 29,850, of which 10,673 were in English. Altogether 47,061 persons visited the Library and consulted 52,919 books.

SECTION II.

Literature and Press.

279. Four new printing presses were opened and nine old ones were closed during the year. The number of presses thus at work at the end of 1337 F. in the dominions was 115. The number of publications increased from 258 to 376. Of these 71 dealt with theology and ethics, 74 with law, 10 with history, 42 with poetry and drama, 12 with fiction, 6 with hygiene, 44 with education and 117 were of a miscellaneous character.

The Translation Bureau of the Osmania University published 18 books on different sciences and arts. Two scholarly Arabic works on theology and ethics were published by the Daira-ul-Marif press. Classified according to languages 244 out of 376 books were in Urdu, 50 in Telugu, 39 in Marathi, 12 in Urdu and Arabic, 7 in Persian, 7 in Hindi, 3 in English, 8 in Urdu and English, 3 in Balbodha, 2 in Urdu and Persian, 2 in Urdu and Marathi, 1 in Arabic, 1 in Sankshrit, 1 in Urdu and Kanadi and 1 in Marathi and Hindi. During the year 43 books were registered under the Copyright Act compared with 24 in the year before.

280. Licences were issued for the publication of 4 newspapers and 3 periodicals. The Nizam Vijayee, a weekly Marathi paper was proscribed for a period of 6 months.

SECTION III.

Hyderabad Civil Service Glass.

281. There was no change either in the system of recruitment for the higher grades of the public service, or in the personnel of the committee for the nomination of candidates and the board for conducting examinations and arranging for the teaching and supervision of probationers except that on the retirement of Nawab Masood Jung Bahadur, Mr. Fazl Mohamed Khan was appointed as a member of the committee and the board. Mr. M. Pickthall, the Superintendent of the Civil Service House, went on long leave and he was succeeded by Mr. Syed Yusuf Ali H.C.S. Mr. K. M. Ansari, H.C.S., continued as Secretary to the H. C. S. selection committee and the H. C. S. Board. The committee held four meetings and the board three meetings during the year.

282. All the six candidates selected last year passed in the final examination held in Amerdad 1338 F. and were posted to different departments thus—3 to the Judicial, 2 to the Revenue and one to the Police. Out of the 53 candidates who had appeared for the competitive examination, nine were selected in the order of merit. Lectures commenced on the 20th Shehrewar 1338 F.

283. The expenditure on the Civil Service class amounted to Rs. 57,354 compared with Rs. 36,662 in the year before. Rs. 1,590 were realised as the entrance fees for the competitive examination.

CHAPTER VII.

Finance.

SECTION I.

Government Income and Expenditure.

284. Sir Akbar Hydari, Nawab Hydar Nawaz Jung Bahadur, B.A.,
Control. LL.D., continued to be in charge of the Finance portfolio during 1338 F., and Nawab Fakhr Yar Jung Bahadur, B.A.. continued as the Financial Secretary.

285. The service receipts increased from 841 '59 lakhs to 941 -88 lakhs
Income and Expenditure. showing an excess of 100·29 lakhs. The ordinary receipts increased from 839·33 lakhs to 887·37 lakhs and the extraordinary receipts from 2·26 to 54·51 lakhs. The increase in the former was attributed to favourable seasonal conditions and the collection of arrears of land revenue and that in the latter was mainly on account of moiety accumulations of departmental savings which lapsed to Government at the close of the triennium. The service expenditure showed a rise of 54·54 lakhs and amounted to Rs. 763·90 lakhs. Of this, Rs. 667·80 lakhs accounted for the ordinary expenditure and 96·10 lakhs represented the extraordinary expenditure which was met from current revenue (46·50 lakhs), past surpluses (44·54 lakhs) and famine reserve (5·06 lakhs), the figures of ordinary and extraordinary expenditure in 1337 F. being 673·47 lakhs and 35·89 lakhs, respectively. Thus the excess of revenue receipts over service expenditure in 1338 F. was 177·98 lakhs as compared with 132·23 lakhs in the previous year being a net excess of 45·75 lakhs.

[Statement.

Revenue Receipts.

286. The revenue receipts for the year 1338 F. were 941·88 lakhs and were therefore 100·29 lakhs more than in the previous year. The variations in the different heads of receipt were as tabulated below :—

Heads of receipts				Actuals in lakhs in 1837 F.	Actuals in lakh in 1888 F.	Difference Increase 4· Decrease —
<i>Ordinary.</i>						
1--A. Land Revenue	..	..	..	828·08	341·94	+ 18·86
1--B. Forest Revenue by Revenue Officers	..		..	7·83	8·01	+ ·18
2 Forests	..	..	..	10·91	12·84	+ 1·93
8 Customs	..	..	..	154·77	157·13	+ 2·30
4--A. Excise	..	..	..	104·32	168·76	+ ·56
4--B. Opium and Ganja	..	..	..	9·74	15·28	+ 5·54
5--A. Stamps	..	..	..	21·22	22·08	+ ·86
5--B. Registration	..	..	..	2·97	3·61	+ ·64
6. Mines	..	..	..	1·35	19·4	+ ·59
7. Berar rent	..	..	..	29·17	29·17	..
8. Interest	..	..	..	47·99	52·37	+ 4·38
9. Mint	..	..	..	10·8	1·33	+ ·30
10. Paper Currency	..	..	..	4·34	14·54	+ 10·20
11. Exchange	..	..	..	·63	2·87	+ 2·24
12. Post Office	..	..	..	8·70	9·58	+ ·88
82. Irrigation	..	..	..	·18	·30	+ ·12
33. Railways	..	..	..	87·12	47·58	+ 10·46
84. Electricity	..	..	..	1·88	..	— 1·88
89. Development	..	..	..	·11	..	— ·11
41. Miscellaneous	..	..	..	11·99	8·04	— 8·95
Total Ordinary				839·88	887·37	+ 48·04
<i>Extraordinary.</i>						
40. Transfer from Famine Insurance Reserve	..		..	2·26	5·00	+ 2·80
Moiety of Departmental Savings	..	..	..	..	49·45	+ 49·45
Total Extraordinary				2·26	54·51	+ 52·25
Grand Total				841·59	941·88	+ 100·29

287. The principal increases as compared with the previous year were under Land Revenue (18·86 lakhs), Forests (2,11 lakhs), Customs (2·36 lakhs), Opium and Ganja (5·54 lakhs), Interest (4·38 lakhs), Paper Currency (10·20 lakhs), Exchange (2·24 lakhs), Railways (10·46 lakhs), Famine Insurance Reserve (2·80 lakhs),

and Moiety accumulations of Departmental Savings (49·45 lakhs) while the principal decreases were under Electricity (1·88 lakhs) and Miscellaneous (8·95 lakhs).

288. The increase in land revenue was mostly due to collection of arrears (16·91 lakhs) and partly to the enhanced revised assessment and to better seasonal conditions (1·95 lakhs). The increased returns under forests were due to better facilities of transport and to the opening up of the country to public traffic by the Kazipett-Balharshah Railway. The re-organisation of the Customs Department under a more vigorous administration and prosperous seasonal conditions contributed to an increase of receipts under that head. The additional revenue under 'Opium and Ganja' was due to the abolition of the agency system and the introduction of inviting tenders for each district separately, and also to an increase of Rs. 10 per seer in the issue price of opium and Rs. 5·8·0 per seer in that of ganja. The increase under interest was due to fresh investments. For the purpose of financing the export trade demand of the dominions, OS. rupees were utilised from the Paper Currency Reserve and the B. G. rupees received in exchange were invested in short-term deposits at favourable rates of interest. Thus the credit of interest to its account was responsible for an increase under the head 'Paper Currency'. The increase under Exchange (2·24 lakhs) was due to better crops and the gain by exchange on account of purchase of B. G. drafts on Bombay for financing the export trade. Increased railway earnings on the Broad Gauge and Meter Gauge lines were accounted for by favourable seasons which consequently raised the dividend accruing to Government by Rs. 10·46 lakhs. The extraordinary receipts representing the transfer from Famine Reserve were more than in the previous year as the actual expenditure incurred on Well-sinking operations and road works in the Raichur district was 5·06 lakhs as compared with 2·26 lakhs in 1337 F. Yet another important item under this head was the moiety accumulation of departmental balances amounting to 49·45 lakhs which actually lapsed to Government at the end of the triennium, 1336 to 1338 Fasli.

289. The receipts under Electricity showed a fall of 1·88 lakhs, which was due to an increase in capital expenditure and the consequent heavy interest the department had to pay. The decrease of 8·95 lakhs under Miscellaneous in 1338 F. as compared with 1337 F. was mainly due to surcharged tax refunded by the Imperial Government being credited in the year 1337 F.

290. The appropriations from departmental balances for the expenditure during 1338 Fasli, were 29·88 lakhs, while the departmental balances to the credit of the various departments were 118·27 lakhs.

SERVICE EXPENDITURE.

291. The total service expenditure for the year was 763·90 lakhs as compared with 709·36 lakhs in 1387 F. The variations in the different heads were as tabulated below:—

Heads of expenditure				Actuals in lakhs 1887 F.	Actuals in lakhs 1888 F.	Difference increase + or Decrease—	
1. A. Land Revenue	..	..	..	6851	78·89	+	15·88
1. B. Land Revenue Irrigation	..	..	..	9·79	9·86	+	·07
2. Forests	..	..	..	8·80	8·90	+	·10
S. Customs	..	..	..	15·56	17·19	+	1·68
4.—A. Excise	..	..	..	2711	24·80	·	2·31
4.—B. Opium and Ganja	..	..	..	1·12	1·41	+	·29
5.—A. Stamps	..	..	..	·99	1·02	+	·03
5.—B. Registration	..	..	..	1·25	1·25	..	
6. Mines	..	..	..	·58	·62	+	·01
8.—A. Interest	..	..	..	22·84	21·94	·	·90
8.—B. Debt Redemption	..	..	..	10·00	10·00	·	
0. Mint	..	..	..	1·60	1·81	+	·12
10. Paper Currency	..	..	..	·52	·19	·	·33
11. Exchange	..	..	..	·49	·45	—	·04
12. Post Office	..	..	..	11·77	12·10	+	·42
18. Payment to His Exalted Highness	..	..	..	50·00	50·00	..	
18.—A. Tour expenses and Military Secretary of H. E. H.	..	..	..	..	4·38	+	4·38
14. General Administration	..	..	..	84·95	36·74	+	1·79
15. Political Charges	..	..	..	4·03	5·56	+	1·53
17. Life Insurance	..	..	..	·41	·58	+	·17
18. Mansub	..	..	..	15·56	15·43	·	·13
19. Military	..	..	..	67·02	64·89	—	2·13
20. Courts	..	..	..	19·51	19·04	—	·47
21. Jails	..	..	..	8·96	3·76	—	·20
22. Police	..	..	..	58·93	58·98	+	·05
28. Education	..	..	..	69·16	71·77	+	2·61
24. Medicine	..	..	..	19·38	18·81	—	·57
25. Religion	..	..	..	17·42	12·68	—	4·74
26. Agriculture	..	..	..	4·06	4·49	+	·43
27. Veterinary	..	..	..	8·06	8·04	—	·02
28. Co-operative	..	..	..	2·92	2·85	·	·07

Heads of Expenditure					Actuals in lakhs 1887 F.	Actuals in lakhs 1888 F.	Difference Increase + or Decrease—
29.	Miscellaneous and minor departments	..			1.2	1.87	+ .09
80.	Municipalities and Public Improvements	..			26.26	85.21	+ 8.95
81.	Buildings and Communications	..	..		78.78	110.16	+ 36.38
82.	Irrigation	..	..	..	21.11	20.54	— .57
88.	Railways	..	..	..	1.98	1.08	— .85
84.	Electricity	..	..	..	..	.11	+ .11
86.	Printing	..	..	..	.60	.96	+ .86
88.	Industrial	..	..	..	1.60	2.17	+ .57
80.	Development	..	..	..	14.25	..	14.25
40.--A.	Famine	..	..	..	2.20	5.06	+ 2.80
40.	-B. Famine Insurance	..	..	..	15.00	15.00	..
41.--A.	Miscellaneous	..	..	..	4.90	8.72	+ 8.82
Grand total					709.36	763.90	+ 54.54

292. The chief increases were under Buildings and Communications (36.38 lakhs), Land Revenue (15.38 lakhs), Municipalities and Public Improvements (8.95 lakhs), Tour expenses and Military Secretary to His Exalted Highness (4.38 lakhs), Miscellaneous (3.82 lakhs), Famine (2.80 lakhs), Education (2.61 lakhs), General Administration (1.79 lakhs), Customs (1.63 lakhs), Political Charges (1.53 lakhs); and the chief decreases were under Development (14.25 lakhs), Religion (4.71 lakhs), Excise (2.31 lakhs) and Military (2.13 lakhs).

293. The increase under Land Revenue was due to compensation (Rs. 16.33 lakhs.) pvid to Sir Fazal Karim Bhai for lands in the Adilabad district. The purchase of the Napeaon house in Bombay and the extra expenditure on district roads and buildings accounted for the increase in expenditure under 'Buildings and Communications.' The additional expenditure of 8.95 lakhs under Municipalities and Public Improvements was due to contributions made to the District Water-works, and to the City Drainage and Water-works. During the year, His Exalted Highness visited Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Bangalore and the tour expenses charged to Diwani amounted to Rs. 4.38 lakhs. The construction of saloons, the donation to His Excellency the Viceroy's Thanksgiving Fund and the grants given by His Exalted Highness to different charitable institutions, added Rs. 3.82 lakhs to the expenditure under 'Miscellaneous.' The outlay on Well-sinking and the construction of famine roads in the Raichur district increased by Rs. 2.80 lakhs. The starting of the faculties of Teaching and Engineering, the strengthening of the staffs of certain Middle and High schools, the introduction of vocational training in some of the High, Middle and Primary schools, the grants-in-aid given to some recognised schools and the increase of scholarships, accounted for the enhanced expenditure under education by Rs. 2.61 lakhs. Under General Administration, there was an increase of Rs. 1.79 lakhs which was distributed among different sub-heads mostly under salaries, travelling allowance and contingencies. The revision of salaries by the introduction of time-scale resulted in raising the expenditure on the Customs by Rs. 1.63 lakhs. The equipment of the Amara stores, the purchase of a motor-car and entertainments of guests represented an extra expenditure under "Political Charges".

294. The fall of 14·25 lakhs under 'Development' was entirely due to the merging of this Head under "Buildings & communications. A sum of 1·17 lakhs was subscribed for the Juma Masjeed, Delhi, while a donation of about six lakhs was given last year towards the construction of the Nizamiah Mosque in London which accounted for a net decrease of 4·74 lakhs under 'Religion'. During the year the amount drawn under 'Compensation' was less and hence a fall in the expenditure under 'Excise'. The decrease under 'Military' was due to extra expenditure in 1337 F. incurred on account of supply of uniforms and purchase of horses.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

295. The expenditure under capital heads for 1338 F. was 130·52 lakhs as compared with 107·51 lakhs in 1337 F. as per details in the sub-joined table :—

Particulars					1337 F.	1338 F.	Differences.
Irrigation	..	..	..	..	65·04	54·48	· 1116
Railway construction	..	..	..	..	34·69	69·72	+ 35·03
Railway compensation	..	..	..	..	·81	2·52	+ 1·71
Electricity (City)	..	..	..	..	·68	2 00	+ 1·82
Electricity (Districts)	..	..	..	..	1·79	·13	— 1·66
Workshop	..	..	..	..	213	·03	— 210
Telephone (City)	..	..	..	..	·16	·55	+ ·39
Telephone (Districts)	..	..	..	..	·41	·04	· ·37
Industries	..	..	..	..	·30	·07	· ·23
Printing	..	..	..	..	·90	·68	— ·22
Total					107·51	130·22	+ 22· 71

The fall of 11·16 lakhs under 'Irrigation' was due to the fact that the amount provided for the Nizam Sagar project was not fully utilized, while the increase of 35·03 lakhs under 'Railway' was due to the construction of the Vlearabad-Bidar Railway line. The variations under other heads required no special mention.

INVESTMENTS.

296. Investments in the different gilt-edged securities during the year totalled O.S. Rs. 237·38 lakhs, out of which O.S. Rs. 184·84 lakhs were allotted to the following Reserves thus :—

Face-value in B.G. Rs. in lakhs	Particulars	O.S. Rs. in lakhs
13·00	.. Famine Reserve ..	14· 63
16· 00	.. Debt Redemption Reserve ..	18·01
33· 00	.. Railway Reserves ..	37·15
36· 00	.. O. S. Stabilisation Reserve ..	40·54
64·00	.. Currency Reserve ..	72·05
Sterling·21	.. Railway Reserve ..	2·46
Total		184·84

The remaining 52·54 lakhs were debited to the head 'Investments' as detailed below : -

	O.S. Rs. in lakhs
Deccan Glass Factory Shares	0·30
5 per cent, securities allotted to Deposits and General Reserve	50·95
Iata Co., and Hydro-electric Co. Shares allotted to Deposits and General Reserve	1·29
Total ..	52·54

The above investments plus 18 lakhs annually set aside for the Railway Reserve and 4·67 lakhs advanced to N. G. S. Railway for capital in the form of H. G. V. R. debentures totalling in all O.S. Rs. 75·21 lakhs represented the charge under investments from general balances.

DEBT HEADS.

297. The debt head transactions showed receipts to the extent of 611·80 lakhs and disbursements amounting to 540·79 lakhs, resulting in a net increase of another 71·01 lakhs in the general balances.

CASH BALANCE.

298. The year opened with a cash balance of 389·25 lakhs. The excess of revenue receipts over service expenditure was 177·98 lakhs. On the other hand, the balances taken over to the credit of the departments from the current grants, exceeded the departmental balances brought forward for expenditure by 88·39 lakhs. The incomings under debt heads exceeded the outgoings by Rs. 70·01 lakhs. The net capital expenditure and investments amounted to 112·00 lakhs and 75·21 lakhs, respectively. Thus the year closed with a balance of 362·64 lakhs according to the following statement:—

Receipts			Expenditure			—
Service Heads	917·88		Service Heads		763·90	
Departmental balance transferred from expenditure	29·88		Departmental balance charged to service grant		118·27	
Capital repaid	18·22		Capital expenditure		130·22	
			Investment		75·21	
Debt Heads	611·80		Debt Heads		540·79	
Total ..	1,601·78		Total ..		1,628·39	
Opening balance	389·25		Closing balance		362·64	
Grand Total ..	1,991·03		Grand Total ..		1,991·03	

RESERVES.

299. Paper Currency Reserve amounted to cash 553·76 lakhs, B. G. Securities face value 248·82 lakhs, total 844·05 lakhs. O.S. Various other reserves in securities and cash, stood at the end of the year as follows :—

Particulars	Securities face value n. G.	Cash B.G. in bank	Total in O.S.
Debt Redemption Reserve	1,88,29,000	..	1,61,83,838
Famine Reserve	1,42,17,000	..	1,65,86,500
Railway Reserve	7,84,01,058	..	8,56,84,562
Industrial Reserve	42,00,000	8,50,000	58,08 667
Do Decean Glass Factory Shares of Rs. 80,000	..	..	80,000
O. S. Stabilization Reserve	8,07,15,000	..	8,58,34,107
Deposits Reserve	1,41,78,000	..	1,65,35,157
Total ..	15,05,85,058	8,56,000	17,66,52,896

GOVERNMENT DEBT.

300. The total Government debt at the end of the year stood at O.S. Rs. 2,83,04,994.

SECTION II.

Mint.

301. The Mint Department continued to be under the control of Mr. R. L. Gamlen, O.B.E., M.I.E.E.

302. No full rupees were minted during the year. Quarter and one-eighth rupees of the value of O.S. Rs. 1,11,000 and Rs. 91,055 respectively were coined. One-anna nickel coins of the face-value of Rs. 67,712-8-0 were also minted. Of the bronze coins, only two-pie pieces were coined of the value of Rs. 1,03,400.

303. There was a considerable fall in the total amount of full rupees and two-pie pieces (bronze) put into circulation while coins of other denominations showed an increase. The figures as compared with 1337 F. were as follows :—

Particulars	1337 F. Value in O.S. Rs.	1338 F. Value in O.S. Rs.
Full Rupees	2,15,54,150	15,06,470
Half Rupees	..	35,000
Quarter Rupees	60,000	90,000
One-eighth Rupees	40,000	80,000
One-anna pieces (Nickel)	20,000	59,600
Half-anna pieces (Bronze)	15,000	35,400
2 pie pieces (do)	1,45,000	1,00,000
1 pie pieces (do)	..	1,000
Total ..	2,18,34,150	19,07,470

304. Bar Silver was not purchased during the year. The Mint held at the end of 1337 F. a balance of 6,87,050·6 tolas of silver (standard silver 6,45,722·0 and solid and refined silver 41,328·6 tolas) and coined silver to the value of Rs. 18,00,315. The amount of silver got from the defective Halli Sicca and Mahbubia Sicca

coins withdrawn from circulation, old coins received from the different departments and inferior silver from the Ecclesiastical Department weighed in all 2,34,391-7 O.S. tolas. During the year 2,800 tolas of pure silver was issued to the Workshop for making annual show prize bangles for the Veterinary Department at a cost of O.S. Rs. 1,964-9-6. Excluding operative losses and coins issued for circulation, the balance of silver held by the Mint at the end of 1338 F. was as follows :—

Solid and Refined Silver	..	..	38,528-6 tolas
Standard silver	..	..	6,77,579-0 „
Small silver coins to the value of			Rs. 2,90,900

305. Copper ingots weighing 36,54,548 O.S. tolas and tin blocks weighing 1,87,804 tolas were purchased at a cost of Rs. 59,573-6-6 and Rs. 7,861-15-11 respectively. No nickel and zinc were purchased during the year under report. The balance of nickel, copper, bronze, tin and zinc held by the mint at the end of the year was :—

			O.S. Tolas
Pure nickel	..	..	14,66,100
Standard nickel ingots and Scissel etc.,	..	..	73,100
Phosphorus copper	..	..	14,816-9
Aluminium bronze	..	..	21,585-5
Copper	..	..	22,222-2
Tin	..	..	42,604-0
Zinc	..	..	68,835-9
Bronze	..	..	2,44,170-0
One-anna nickel coins of the value of	Rs.	..	17,750-0-0
Copper coins of the value of	..	Rs.	34,240-0-0

306. Pure gold weighing 5,787-93 O.S. tolas was purchased at a cost of O.S. Rs. 1,41,243-3-3. Besides, gold scrap weighing 2-24 O.S. tolas was received from the Ecclesiastical Department on payment of O.S. Rs. 46-6-3. Eight tolas of pure gold was sold to the Workshop Department at a cost of O.S. Rs. 194-4-4 for making a trowel needed for the opening ceremony of Kazipet-Balharsha Railway by His Exalted Highness. Although not a legal tender in the State, gold coinage of various denominations was, however, struck and issued to meet demands for ceremonial and ornamental purposes, the Mint charging a small sum as seigniorage. During the year full, half, quarter and one eighth Ashrafis were struck and issued to the public, as detailed in the following table indicating also the balance in stock at the end of the year.

Particulars				Balance at the end of 1387 F.	Coins struck in 1888 F.	Coins issued in 1888 F.	Balance at the end of 1338 F.
Full Ashrafis	..	..	..	1,657	2,878	3,559	970
Half do	..	..	..	572	806	950	428
Quarter do	..	..	..	1,204	1,036	1,188	1,107
One-eighth do	..	..	..	555	2,322	1,930	941
Total				3,988	7,042	7,578	3,152

The sum realised as seigniorage was Rs. 16,689-11-4 and the loss incurred on gold coinage was 7-87 O.S. tolas. The counterfeit coins received during the year were very few being M.S. one half a rupee and O.S. Rs. 6.

807. The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 1,72,865 as compared with Rs. 1,65,968 in the preceding year.

SECTION III.

Paper Currency.

308. Sir Akbar Hydari continued as the Head Commissioner and Mirza Nasrullah Khan as the Commissioner of paper currency throughout the year. Messrs. Md. Jawahar Khan, R. L. Gamlen, Hanmanth Rao and C. Cornelius served as the Currency Officers of the several branches of the department.

309. The popularity of notes might be gauged from their increased demand from year to year. During the last 12 years, the gross value of notes in circulation increased from 14-03 lakhs in 1327 F. to 721-40 lakhs in 1337 F. and to 831-95 lakhs in 1338 F. As compared with 1337 F., there was an increase of 110-55 lakhs in gross circulation; about two-thirds of this amount represented an increase in hundred-rupee notes and the balance in ten-rupee notes. The total values under five rupee and thousand rupee notes, as compared with the figures of 1337 F. showed falls of 6-92 per cent, and -12 per cent, respectively while ten rupee notes increased by 25-47 per cent, and hundred rupee notes by 28-40 per cent. Of notes of different denominations, hundred rupee notes had the highest circulation and those of five rupees, the lowest. Considering the percentage of notes of every denomination to the total number, ten and five rupee notes representing 69-8 per cent, and 16-5 per cent, respectively, were more popular than hundred and thousand rupee notes with 12-3 and 1-1 per cent, in circulation, respectively. There were only 3,728 one rupee notes in circulation at the end of 1337 F. During the year, 249 one rupee notes were withdrawn, leaving 3,479 at the end of 1338 F.

The net or active circulation of notes *i.e.*, excluding those held in Government Treasuries and Banks (139-41 lakhs) on the 30th Aban 1338 F. was 692-55 lakhs compared with 649-27 lakhs in the preceding year showing an increase of 43-28 lakhs. The average circulation of notes increased by about 51 per cent, from 422-62 lakhs to 667-81 lakhs. During the first eight months of the year there was some fluctuation in the total value of notes in circulation while in the busy season from Amerdad to the end of Aban circulation showed a steady increase. Notes of the value of Rs. 4,74,797 were cancelled and claims to the extent of Rs. 1,915 were admitted in respect of mutilated and mismatched notes. The large cancellation of notes was due to the fact that currency notes of the value of Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 issued upto 1333 F. were realled.

310. The total value of notes of each denomination in stock at the end of 1337 F., the value of notes received and issued in 1338 F. and the balance in stock at the end of that year were detailed in the statement below :—

Denomination			Total value of notes at the end of 1337 F.	Total value of notes received in 1338 F.	Total value of notes issued to the Exchange Br.	Balance at the end of 1338 F.
One Rupee notes	..	..	1,78,98,892	..	..	1,78,98,892
Five do	..	..	4,05,000	15,00,000	2,50,000	16,55,000
Ten do	..	..	16,75,000	40,00,000	56,50,000	25,000
Hundred do	..	..	80,00,000	1,00,00,000	75,00,000	1,05,00,000
Thousand do	..	..	..	80,00,000	.	80,00,000
Total			2,79,78,892	1,85,00,000	1,84,00,000	8,80,78,892

811. The increase in reserve was due to increased circulation of notes. During the year, securities of the face-value of B.G. Rs. 58,02,700 were added. The following were the details of the Currency Reserve as they stood at the end of 1337 F. and 1338 Fasli:—

Particulars	1337 F.	1338 F.
O.S. Rupee coins (full rupee in Exchange Branch)	.. 5,17,57,059	5,53,54,288
Government of India Securities..	Face-value of B.G. Rs. 1,84,82,500 (Cost price O.S.Rs. 2,03,32,554	Face-value of B.G. Rs. 2,43,15,200 (Cost price Rs.O.S. 2,68,99,221
O.S. Rupees in Currency Chests		9,42,000
Total	7,20,89,613	8,31,95,509

312. The interest accruing on securities and currency balances in Bank was O.S. Rs. 14,54,486. The total expenditure incurred on establishment, contingencies and pension charges was Rs. 9,727. The printing charges of notes etc., amounted to Rs. 9,169. The capital expenditure incurred on engraving plates to the end of 1338 F. was £1,490-10-0.

SECTION IV.

State Insurance Fund.

313. A managing committee consisting of the Hon'ble the Nawab Dr. Sir Hyder Nawaz Jung Bahadur, Finance Member as the President, the Financial Secretary and the Accountant-General as members *ex-officio* together with 7 other nominated officers in service controlled the management of the Fund. Mr. M.wS. Husain, B.SC, Assistant Accountant-General, continued as the Secretary.

The Managing Committee at their sittings held on the 21st Khurdad 1337 F. and 3rd Isfandar 1338 F. passed the following important resolutions:—

(1) Resolved that the recommendation made by the Actuary in his report that the policies issued on such lives as were of more than five years duration be increased to the amounts for which they would have been assured had there been no rating up in ages be adopted and that all the policies of rated up lives be called for and corrected according to their actual age at entry.

(2) Resolved that the 3rd valuation work of the Fund for 3 years viz., 1334, 1335 and 1336 F. be entrusted to Mr. N. Mukerjee. The valuation work was completed accordingly and a report thereon was awaited from the Actuary.

(3) Resolved that the Audit Work of the Fund carried departmentally by two officers of the Finance Department nominated for the purpose be entrusted to an outside independent audit. The audit work for the years 1336, 1337 and 1338 F. had therefore been entrusted to the Firm of Sir S. B. Billiomoria and Co., Incorporated Accountants, Bombay.

(4) Resolved that all Government servants in the inferior service be allowed to join the Fund, but like the permanent officials in the superior service it might not be compulsory for them to join it.

314. Since the establishment of the State Life Insurance Fund in 1322 F. to the end of 1338 F. or during a period of 16 years Number of subscribers & policies. 22,737 policies were issued to an aggregate face-value of Rs. 1,16,84,363 and the subscribers numbered 27,963 while refunds in the shape of death claims, maturity of policies and surrender values amounted to Rs. 14,28,890. During the year under report 2,105 proposals were received for assurance and 2,175 policies of the total face-value of Rs. 11,16,793 at a premium income of Rs. 46,560, per annum were issued, the corresponding figures for 1337 F. being 1,487 policies and Rs. 7,92,067. The total refunds increased from Rs. 1,29,477 in 1337 F. to Rs. 1,74,852 in 1338 F.

815. The receipts and expenditure of the Insurance Fund in 1838 F. were as stated here under :—

Receipts and expenditure.

Receipts	Amount	Expenditure	Amount
Life Insurance Fund at the beginning of 1388 F.	44,29,876	Amount refunded as per Cheques and Baraths	1,70,130
Amount credited through Central Treasury	1,87,241	Amount refunded through Imperial Bank	4,011
Amount credited through Imperial Bank	4,436	Pensions issued through District Treasuries	328
Amount credited through Mint Department	3,929	Pensions issued through Central Treasury	881
Amount credited by Chalans into Central Treasury	4,416	Amount debited as per Customs house, Madhra	2
Amount credited through District Treasuries	2,30,289	Amount transferred to Major Head 17, Insurance Fund to meet the expenses of the Temporary Establishment for valuation	4,650
Amount credited through P. W. Department	52,326	Amount debited as per adjustment statement	28
Amount credited through Postal Department	6,947	Amount invested with Government at 5 per cent.	40,31,372
Amount credited through Customs Department	17,306	Amount invested in Government Pro-Notes at 6 per cent.	8,00,700
Interest of investment made with Government	2,24,171	Closing balance at the end of 1838 F.	1,50,174
Amount credited as per adjustment statement	834		
Total ..	51,61,771	Total ..	51,61,771

816. The cost of the Department amounted to Rs. 58,059 as compared with Rs. 41,125 in 1337 F.
Cost of the department.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

SECTION I.

Ecclesiastical Department.

317. Nawab Akhtar Yar Jung Bahadur continued as the Nazim and Secretary of the department throughout the year under report.

318. The various items of expenditure were as tabulated under :—

Particulars	1337 F.	1338 F.
Cost of the Ecclesiastical Department ..	2,37,267	1,93,917
Mosques and Temples ..	6,52,293	98,778
Religious and Charitable grants ..	2,32,541	2,27,730-
Mamuldars ..	52,809	65,390
Yomadars and Salanadars ..	2,21,417	2,22,013
Charges on account of Haj pilgrims ..	19,938	34,091
Expenses in connection with festivals ..	47,969	47,351
Charities	2,77,654	3,79,179
Total ..	17,41,888	12,68,449

The large decrease under Mosques and Temples was due to a grant of B.G. Rs. 5 lakhs given to the London Mosque in 1337 F. but the increase under charities was attributed to the donation of B.G. Rs. one lakh given for the Delhi mosque. The decrease under cost of the department was chiefly due to the payment of arrears of salary to the extent of Rs. 47,742 in the previous year.

319. Endowments both in the Hyderabad city and in the districts were registered to the total value of Rs. 1,68,050 yielding an annual income of Rs. 2,544.

320. 19 new religious buildings were constructed and 136 were repaired during the year.

SECTION II.

Electricity Department.

321. Mr. L. R. Gamlen, O.B.E., M.I.E.E., continued as the Director of control. the Electricity Department.

322. The management of the Secunderabad Electricity supply remained with the department under the modified conditions of supply and terms of management concluded last year. The H. T. transmission line for Lalaguda together with the laying of 7 furlongs 135 yards of cable of various sizes and 4 miles 35 yards of overhead mains was completed at a total cost of Rs. 48,372. The new work of changing the feeding voltage from 3,300 to 6,600 from the power house was also completed. As in the case of Secunderabad, a bulk supply of power was given to the Lalaguda Railway, which satisfied the needs of the Lalaguda Workshops and furnished power to the lights and fans in the Lalaguda area. The electrification of the Secunderabad and Bolarum barracks was completed during the year. Fresh connections were given to 568 consumers, 1,201 fans and 10,564 lights. Thus at the end of 1338 F. there were 5,344 consumers, 4,790 fans and 1,12,724 lights in Hyderabad and Secunderabad. Besides, power was supplied to 84 pumps, 252 flour, rice

dal and oil mills, 3 X-ray apparatus, 16 mortar mills, 4 ice factories, 116 motors for other works, 17 Cinemas and 19 refrigerators. In all there were 12 main feeder lines and 55 sub-stations.

The total power sold during the year increased from 67,83,368 to 79,67,559 units, i.e., by 17·4 per cent, and the sale-proceeds realized amounted to Rs. 11,92,879 giving an excess of Rs. 1,75,915. The price per unit was reduced from 2·40 to 2·39 ans. which was accounted for by the increased sale of power to meet the public demand.

323. During the year Government decided to utilize the depreciation fund built up to 1337 F. for reducing the capital Receipts and expenditure. amount, which resulted in the reduction of the capital amount from Rs. 89,64,695 in 1337 F. to Rs. 68,28,716 in 1338 F. and the depreciation charges from Rs. 2,88,934 to Rs. 2,32,542. Including miscellaneous incomes of Rs. 66,220, the total receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 12,59,099 compared with Rs. 10,59,333 giving an increase of 18·8 per cent. The working expenses of the department increased from Rs. 5,39,739 to Rs. 6,45,801. Thus the gross profit for the year was Rs. 6,13,298 which worked out at 8·9 per cent, on the total capital amount. The net profit after deducting the depreciation charges increased from Rs. 2,30,660 to Rs. 3,80,756 working out a net profit of 5·57 per cent, on the capital outlay against 2·57 per cent, in 1337 F.

The Director reports that the Secunderabad and Bolarum barracks were an important item, the complete value of which could not, however, be shown during the current year.

SECTION III.

Workshop Department,

324. Mr. R. L. Gamlin continued as the Superintendent of workshop Control, department.

325. In addition to the work connected with the Mint and Electricity Work done. departments as well as that of Messrs. Callender's Cable and Construction Co., the Workshop supplied articles to various other government departments and executed orders of the general public. The number of orders received during the year was 3,126 compared with 3,299 in 1337 F. showing a fall of 173, while the percentage of works carried out showed a slight increase from 90·3 to 91·7. Many capital extension works were started and the total expenditure on all the works carried out during the year amounted to Rs. 1,78,223, of which the workshop was responsible for Rs. 54,252.

326. The turn-over for the year 1338 F. including capital extensions Turn-over and Profit and Loss. and stock in trade amounted to Rs. 3,71,367. The loss sustained by the department was Rs. 97,585 as against Rs. 25,434 in the preceding year showing an increase of Rs. 72,151. This increased loss was explained to be due to (1) a lower percentage of over-head charge ($33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.) on capital works against 60 per cent, usually charged to other Government Departments resulting in a loss of Rs. 14,467 (2) payment of interest on the whole capital amount {Rs. 11,44,237} in 1338 F. instead of on the capital advanced from 1332 F. onwards causing thereby an increased loss of Rs. 48,250 (3) additional depreciation charges on account of increased capital accounting for a loss of Rs. 3,536-10-8 and (4) general trade depression accounting for a loss of Rs. 3,896-12-6.

The total cost of repairs and maintenance of plant and machinery not including capital works charged to revenue during the year, amounted to Rs. 43,652 compared with Rs. 65·195 in the previous year.

SECTION IV.

Department of Statistics and Gazetter.

327. Moulvi Mohamed Rahmatulla Saheb continued as the Director of Statistics and Gazetter Departments till the end Control. of Isfandar 1338 F. when he was appointed as 1st Taluqdar and Moulvi Abu Mohammad was given general control of them

lander Mr. A. L. Binney I.C.S., Offg. Revenue Secretary and Director-General till the 15th Aban 1388 F. and subsequently under Mr. T. J. Tasker, O.B.E., LC.S., till the end of the year.

328. As usual, the Statistical Department prepared and published weekly and monthly (the latter issued during the period of South-west monsoon only) season reports, fort-nightly price reports, periodical forecasts of the principal crops viz., wheat, rice, jawar, oil-seeds, cotton, tobacco and sugarcane; monthly statistics of textile mills, trade, agriculture and joint stock companies and annual statements of large industrial establishment, such as ginning factories and textile mills. Special weekly reports of agricultural conditions, food and fodder stocks, prices of principal food-grains, etc., in the affected areas of the Raichur, Gulbarga, Osmanabad and Nalgonda districts were prepared for the information of the Revenue Department. The department obtained monthly returns from the Customs Department, showing the quantities and values of articles of all descriptions imported into and exported from the dominions by roads and rails. The quinquennial cattle census report for 1334 F. (1925) was published and the Urdu translation of the census report for 1921 (1330) F. was being printed at the Press. During the year, the department contributed an article on "Agricultural labour" to the Bombay Labour Gazette which published it in its February issue. The department was endeavouring to collect correct figures regarding rates of wages, earnings, hours of work, strikes and unemployment connected with all industrial organisations besides agriculture. Copies of periodical statements and returns were regularly supplied to the Government offices, the Government of India, the chief Indian States, trade associations and some foreign countries.

The amount spent on the maintenance of the department in 1338 F. was Rs. 27,982 compared with Rs. 35,435 in 1337 F.

329. The compilation of the District Gazetteer was continued till the middle of Metier 1338 F., when it was decided to defer the work for the present. The volume on the Aurangabad district was withdrawn from the press. Chapter IV of some districts had to be revised in the light of suggestions from Mr. Gulam Yazdani, Director of Archaeology. Information from some districts and the Educational department was awaited at the end of the year. Except the village lists (in Urdu and English) of the districts of Adilabad, Bider, Nalgonda and Atraf-i-Balda which were in the press, the lists of all other districts were printed during the year.

The expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the department amounted to Rs. 10,478 as against Rs. 12,165 in the previous year.

SECTION V.

Archaeology.

330. Mr. Ghulam Yazdani. M.A., M.R.A.S., continued as the Director in 1338 F. except for the first two months of the year when he was on deputation in Europe to attend the 17th International Congress of Orientalists. Mr. T. Sreenivas, his assistant, officiated for him during his absence.

331. Out of the monuments surveyed during the year, the chief were the fort of Koilkonda in the Mahbubnagar district and the fort of Bidar. The Koilkonda fort, 14 miles south-west of Mahbubnagar—the district head-quarters was often referred to in the annals of the Qutb-Shahi kings in their wars with the zemindars of Telingana. The fort is situated on a hill, disintegrated into huge boulders with little verdure to relieve the drabish scenery of the rock. It has a natural deep ravine which bounds the hill towards the west, while the east is guarded by the confluences of several streamlets. The south of the hill has a steep fall and the only approach from the north consists of a narrow and tortuous path, passing through rough boulders. A wall of cyclopean masonry

also encircles the hill while bastions and curtains exist along the approach at various points to make the ascent practically impossible for assailants. The approach has four gates with store-houses and magazines for grains and ammunitions, and quarters for the military garrison. On the top of the hill a depression in the rock had been utilized for the storage of water with dykes and sluices being so arranged that the surplus water from the higher reservoir flowed down to the lower ones to bring it within easy reach of the garrison stationed at the different levels.

The fort of Bidar is well known to the student of history and the lay reader. It was built by Ahmed Shah Wali Bahmani in 1430 A.D. but considerable additions were made thereto by the later Bahmani and Barid Shahi kings. The Emperor Aurangzeb captured it in 1656 A.D. and built the *Sharza Darwaza* in front of its main approach.

The general plan of the fort is somewhat in the form of a rhombus, the distance from the east to the west ($\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile) being larger than the north to south distance about ($\frac{1}{2}$ a mile). The approach to it is from the plateau's side while its walls towards the east and north are on the brink of a deep precipice and towards the south and north-west, a deep moat has been cut in the solid rock. It has three gate-ways- The outermost was built by the Emperor Aurangzeb and was styled the *Sharza Dharwaza*. The second is the most beautifully decorated with encaustic tiles comprising geometrical and caligraphic devices and with the tiny windows of the music gallery above it. The third which is known as the *Gumbad Darwaza* (vaulted gateway) is the most massive. The entire building presents the most massive appearance, somewhat grim in effect and quite different from the general style of the second gate-way which offers a finer display of colours. Adjoining the Gumbad Darwaza is a group of royal palaces. The first in order of proximity is the Rangin Mahall which is now occupied by the Talukdar's court. Other important buildings within it are the royal kitchen, the Sola Khumb mosque (275 ft. by 77 ft.), the Tarkush Mahall, the Gagan Mahall, the Takht Mahall and the long gun " Kala Burj " (Black Bastion),

The most important features of the Bidar Fort are its walls which have a circumference of 4,500 yards. There are thirty-seven massive bastions at frequent intervals and the majority of them is surmounted with guns, the workmanship of which reflects credit to the skill and knowledge of those days. The construction of the bastions is particularly interesting from the military point of view being defended by curtains of massive construction in their lower parts which are loop-holed for guns and muskets of various sizes. The department has laid out roads which enable the visitor to go to any part of the fort.

332. The drainage improvement of the Ajanta and Ellora caves was in progress and the total expenditure incurred on it during the year amounted to Rs. 3,268. The frescoes of the ceiling of Indra Sabha at Ellora and of cave II of Ajanta were properly treated and made safe from further decay. The gateway, the Baradari and the central pavilion of the gardens of Jahan Bani Begam (the wife of Prince Bidar Bakht) at Khuldabad, and the Bagh-i-Husan at Udgir in the Bider district were conserved. Special repairs were effected to the water channels and paved walks in the gardens of Bani Begam, the Rangin Mahall, the royal bath and the tomb of Mahmud Gawan in Bider, the great temple at Palampet in the Warangal district, the thousand pillar temple at Warangal and the tombs of Siddi Abdur Rahman, Ankas Khan, and Murtuza Nizam Shah at Khuldabad. Satisfactory progress was made in the clearance of jungle in and around the monuments at Bider and in the preparation of a survey map of these monuments. The total amount spent on the maintenance, repairs and survey of monuments in the dominions aggregated Rs. 46,902 compared with Rs. 9,846 in the preceding year. The increase in expenditure was due to the interest taken by the Public Works Department in the repairs of archaeological monuments.

333. Two complete sets of the inked rubbings of 40 Muslim inscriptions in Bider were prepared. Two of these epigraphs were of extreme interest as they represented ' *thulth* ' and ' *nastaliq* ' styles of a very high order. The ' *thulth* ' inscription carved

on the tomb of Hazrat Khalil Ullah (a famous saint who lived in the reign of Ahmed Shah Wall Bahmani) extends over forty feet in length and the height of the individual letters is 14 inches while the thickness of the pen is nearly an inch. The strength and skill of the fingers of the artist in handling a reed of such thickness and drawing curves and lines of such surpassing beauty and elegance will be counted among wonders in the field of epigraphy. Apart from their caligraphic merits, the inscriptions carved on the monuments at Bidar are important in fixing with certainty the dates of variolas buildings. At the request of the department, Mr. Krishnamacharilu of the Epigraphic Survey Department was permitted by the Government of India to edit the Canarese epigraphs for the Hyderabad Archaeological series. The department also approached the Director-General of Archaeology in India to permit Dr. Hiranand, Government Epigraphist to edit the Telugu inscription of Shitab Khan of Warangal.

334. During the year under report, 655 coins were acquired by the department. Of these, 29 were gold, 602 silver and 24 copper or other metal. Among the gold coins, there was a mohar of a unique type, of Shahjahan of Kabul mint. A list of 532 duplicate gold coins for distribution and sale was compiled and issued as catalogue No. III. During the year, 8 museums and institutions and 19 Indian Darbars were, on application, supplied with 186 duplicate coins. Further the department sold some of these coins to private persons as well. The sale-proceeds realised amounted to B.G. Rs. 94-8-0 and O.S. Rs. 556-8-0. It acquired 222 articles comprising rare manuscripts, specimens of calligraphy and painting, old arms and Bidre wares for the galleries of the Hyderabad museum.

335. Forty-eight photographic negatives were prepared of important buildings, mosques, tombs, gardens and the embankments of the Hussain Sagar, Himayat Sagar and Osman Sagar tanks in the capital and of the Golconda fort as well as of the fort of Koilkonda. Twelve new subjects from the frescoes in the *Kailas* and *Indra Sabha* were copied by the artist of Ellora. Two full size colour copies were prepared of the court scene from the *Shimhala Avadana*, painted in the right corridor of cave XVII. Ajanta and the revised edition of the guide to Ellora caves was published.

336. During the year, the Princes, the Nawab Azam Jah Bahadur and the Nawab Mozam Jah Bahadur visited Hanamkonda, Palampet, Ellora and Aurangabad and the Director also accompanied them to explain the archaeological and artistic importance of the monuments there.

SECTION VI.

Government Central Press.

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

338. During the year A. F. Slater of the Government of India Printing and Stationery Department, now Special Officer with the Railway Board, Calcutta, came here on deputation to attend the Nastaliq Committee with the object of examining the final results of the work done by the Central Press and by Mr. Rafiq Beg and his staff, respectively. The Nastaliq Committee after duly considering the findings of the sub-committee on the merits of the scripts at issue were unanimously in favour of the one evolved by the Central Press as being decidedly superior to the fractional type cut by Mr. Rafiq Beg. They consequently recommended the adoption of the former. Accordingly, Government approved of it and provided facilities for its wide distribution to the Urdu Press at a reasonable cost. At the instance of the committee the services of Mr. Syed Abdul Karim Husaini of the Educational Department who had

been specially trained at the Amera Press at Cairo, were placed at the disposal of the Press to assist in reducing the number of characters feared in some quarters as being excessive.

Mr. Slater also examined the overhead percentages of the different sections of the Central Press and compared them with those prevailing in the Government of India presses at Calcutta, Aligarh, Delhi and Simla and came to the conclusion that piece-rates charged at the Central Press were at least 40 per cent, below those of the Government of India, which were based on the present economic conditions. Mr. Slater's report recommending the increase of 40 per cent, in the present piece-rates of the Central Press had been still under the consideration of Government. The efforts of the Central Press to stabilize the overhead percentages that had been fluctuating since its inception were not successful, partly owing to the press accounts based on the late Mr. Jagadisan's system and partly to the press having been conducted on commercial lines. To overcome the difficulty, the Central Press deemed it necessary to replace the present working system by one that was in vogue in the Government of India presses, *i.e.*, the Central Press should be treated as a service department, instead of as a quasi-commercial one as at present. An additional advantage of this change would be the entire elimination of the enormous clerical labour involved in the attempts to recover the outstandings which amounted to Rs. 2,64,464 at the end of 1338 F.

339. The expenditure incurred for payment to workmen on productive work and the overhead cost amounted to Rs. 2,57,647 as compared with Rs. 2,29,044 in 1337 F. resulting in an increase of Rs. 28,603 and of this increase Rs. 11,492 accounted for additional depreciation charges paid under the decision of the Finance Department. It was satisfactory to observe that the value of outturn increased by Rs. 15,115 and amounted to Rs. 83,725 as compared with Rs. 68,610. The excess expenditure therefore came to Rs. 1,73,922 which when allocated to the different branches of the press, worked out an average percentage of overhead cost at 207 for the year 1339 F. as compared with 234 in 1338 F. In spite of Mr. Slater's investigation that the piece-rates of the Central Press were 40 per cent, below those of the Government of India, there was a fall of 27 per cent, in overhead cost for 1339 F. which was very satisfactory. In point of outturn, the results were very promising. There was an increase of 15 per cent, in type and litho. pages composed and written, 37 per cent, in type and litho. impressions printed and 125 per cent, in the number of books bound and stitched.

340. The opening book value of the plant stood at Rs. 2,89,861. During the year, machinery of the value of Rs. 15,698 was purchased, bringing the total value to Rs. 3,05,559. After deducting depreciation charges of Rs. 26,747 the total value of plant at the end of 1338 F. was Rs. 2,78,812.

341. The cash receipts realised by the sale of registers, the *jarida* and other miscellaneous works done for private bodies increased from Rs. 20,402 in 1337 F. to Rs. 28,526 in 1338 F.

SECTION VII.

Stationery Department.

842. Mr. Raja Venugopal Pillai, Bar.-at-Law continued as the Superintendent of the Stationery Department during the year.

343. The value of stock at the commencement of the year was Rs. 1,90,618. New stock to the value of Rs. 3,81,197 was purchased during the year, making a total of Rs. 5,71,815. Stationery worth Rs. 4,35,641 was supplied to the various offices as compared with Rs. 8,08,853 in the preceding year, thus leaving a balance of stock to the value of Rs. 1,36,174 at the end of 1888 F. The

departmental report dealt with the figures of income and expenditure from its inception in Amerdad 1334 F. to the end of 1338 F. The total income of the department during the quinquennium aggregated Rs. 18,55,834 against which an expenditure of Rs. 17,98,306 was incurred, the savings of the department being Rs. 57,528 which gave an average of Rs. 11,505-9-7 per annum.

344. The total cost of the department was Rs. 26,243 as against Rs. 25,726 in the preceding year.

SECTION VIII.

Geological Survey.

345. Capt. Leonard Munn, O.B.E., M.E., was in charge of the Geological Survey Department in 1338 Fasli.

346. A considerable portion of the western border of the northern half of the Maski Band, of the Dharwar rocks as well as certain areas in the south Maski Band were surveyed and about 100 miles of the junction of the Dharwar series and the newer metamorphics was revised and demarcated. The revision is based on the later views relating to the origin of this Series now held by the Geological Survey of India, and that of the Mysore Geological Survey Department.

In the southern portion of the Maski Band, N-N-E and east of the Town of Maski some valuable indications of the occurrence of gold bearing reefs were located, not only suggested by the existence of extensive ancient gold workings, but also in small reefs giving over 1 oz. value per ton of ore. This small reef was first noted in 1907 in a well sunk by a ryot but the well being found saline had been filled and the locality never again visited.

The Department forthwith directed its attention to intensive enquiry in this area. This area had already attracted the attention of the Decean Development Company who had to stop further exploration for want of funds, and later by Messrs. John Taylor & Company whose prospecting was stopped by the outbreak of War. It is now hoped that a means will be found to further investigate what the Special Officer considers a piece of most promising auriferous country.

Typical rocks of the whole band of Dharwar Series under examination were collected, classified and registered; their megascopic and microscopic characters studied. The micro-photos are under preparation. Identification of rocks and minerals was carried on as usual, and photographs of features of special geological interest were made.

The need for a Chemical Laboratory was keenly felt and proposal for erecting a specially designed portable Laboratory was submitted to the Government for sanction.

One of the objects of putting the Geological Survey Department and the Well Sinking Department under one Head was to assist the Well Sinking Department in selecting sites for wells which is a purely geological question. During the year under review the Special Officer selected sites for some two hundred wells with only a minimum of failures. The greatest difficulty that the Geologist has to deal with in the Doab is the occurrence of deep seated saline springs both at the junction of the gneisses and Dharwar Rocks and in pegmatite zones.

When the Department discovered the large extent of these saline zones they formulated an enquiry into the occurrence of this brine, and studied the present working of the local Salt Industry in the State. A Preliminary Report suggesting improvement in the method of manufacture was submitted to the Government. The report defines the area as far as the enquiry has gone which so far is confined to areas defined above. This enquiry and the choice of spots where sweet water will be struck is rendered extraordinarily difficult owing to the mantle of black cotton-soil which obscures all geological features.

At present the local Salt Industry is sporadic and worked mostly in years of Famine though there is a caste of "Uppars" whose livelihood entirely depends on this Industry. The Department conducted detailed investigation along the Sarjapur Nullah, the greatest salt producing centre in Raichur District, and also in Bychal area, the centre of salt production in Surapur Taluq, Gulbarga District. Small salt works, active and abandoned, occur distributed in Lingsugur, Sindhnur, Kushtagi and Surapur Taluqs, these were all mapped and samples of manufactured salt obtained for further analyses. Along the Sarjapur Nullah between Kuppigud (Khalsa), and Sarjapur and Guddinhal (both in Jagir land) the quantity of salt (NaCl) appears to vary between 54 and 97 per cent, of the manufactured salt. An improved scientific method of manufacture over the present crude system has been suggested, so that the Industry may be carried on, on a commercial basis with lucrative prospects either Departmentally or on contract. The Special Officer is confident that this Industry will prove a considerable benefit to the ryot as a 'Cottage Industry', particularly during the summer season when no cultivation is in progress, and the evaporation co-efficient is at its maximum. It is thought this will indirectly help the Government and the public alike in famine days. The report is under the consideration of the Government. Further enquiries are under progress and a complete report will shortly reach the hands of the Government.

Typical Sections of a number of wells were logged for future reference, and samples of water from bore-holes, trial pits and wells analysed for the Well Sinking Department.

A small museum consisting of geological and archaeological specimens was started here and later was transferred to the Finance Office, Hyderabad.

The Geological Report with maps and sections, etc., was drafted for the press and the Journal Hyderabad Geological Survey started with the permission of the Government, to which the reader is referred for further details.

At the commencement of his work the Special Officer was especially asked by the Honourable Finance Member to keep a careful look-out for the prehistoric remains with which the Raichur area abounds.

The Special Officer reports the discovery of many neolithic artifacts whose sites have been carefully recorded, and has discovered in the dry bed of the Lingsugur Cantonment Tank some pre-historic rectangular stone graves circled both with stone boulders and a curious ash-like material. A report and samples have been submitted to the Director, Hyderabad Archaeological Department and to the Indian Research Branch of the Royal Anthropological Institute for investigation.

347. The total amount spent on the maintenance of the Department
Cost. was Rs. 27,723.

SECTION IX.

Nizamiab Observatory.

348. Mr. T. P. Bhaskaran, M.A., F.R.A.S., was in charge of the observatory.
Control.

349. During the year, 149 plates were taken with the Astrographic telescope and most of them were in the region of the old Potsdam Zones. Altogether 151 plates were measured, 146 for the Catalogue and 5 for Proper Motion. The reference stars for the Zones $\dagger 380$ and $\dagger 390$ were selected from the Lund A. G. catalogue and their places brought up to 1900.0. The computation of Standard Co-ordinates was in progress. Detailed counts of stars under each unit of diameter was continued for December 19°. Estimates numbering 1,224, of visual brightness were made and the observations were regularly communicated to the variable Star Section of the British Astronomical Association and to the Harvard College observatory. Forty-nine phenomena of occultations were observed during the period : disappearances 44 and reappearances 7. Besides, the times of contact of the solar

eclipses 1928 November 12 and 1929 May 9 were observed. The department also carried out its usual seismological and meteorological works. The readings of the principal phases of seismograms were regularly communicated to the University Observatory, Oxford for incorporation in the International Seismological Summary. The officer deputed by the India Meteorological Department released 28 sounding balloons from the Observatory in the latter part of the monsoon period and 14 of them were recovered and forwarded to the Meteorological Office, Poona. Preliminary arrangements regarding the establishment of a pilot balloon station at the Observatory which was sanctioned by the Government in February 1929, were completed during the year and the first pilot balloon was released on the 1st September 1929.

350. The total cost of the department was Rs. 34,260 compared with Rs. 38,898 in the preceding year.

Cost.

SECTION X.

Economic Investigation.

351. Mr. S. K. Iyengar, M.A., F.R.E.S., F.M.U., continued as the Special Officer for Economic Investigation during 1338 F.

Control.

352. At the instance of the Director-General and Secretary to Government, Commerce and Industry, Mr. S.K. Iyengar, M.A., Professor of Economics, Nizam College, undertook the economic investigation in four villages of the Mahbubnagar district and four of the Nizamabad district in the summer recess, i.e., (from Khurdad 1337 F. to the end of Amerdad). The following were the items of his enquiry as laid down by the Commerce and Industries Department:—

Work done.

(1) The sizes of agricultural holdings.

(2) To what extent the holders cultivated their lands and on what terms and conditions they sublet them to others.

(3) The extent to which the holders and especially those who themselves cultivated their holdings had been dispossessed, within a definite period, say the last 20 years, and what were the causes of this dispossession.

(4) The indebtendess of the holders and the amount of land which was actually mortgaged and with what class of money-lenders.

(5) The rates paid in the shape of land revenue, and the rates and conditions on which land was sublet; and

(6) The manner in which the holders obtained their seed and disposed of their produce.

Mr. Iyengar, on the completion of investigations in connection with the above villages, submitted his report in the last week of Amerdad 1337 F. Thereupon he was asked in Sherwar 1337 F. to submit an estimate for carrying out similar investigations in all the remaining districts of the State. The estimate was approved and Mr. Iyengar was appointed as the Special Officer for Economic Investigations in Dai 1338 F. In *Farman* dated the 15th Shawal 1347 H., His Exalted Highness commanded that the investigations should be carried out in 48 or 52 villages in four districts of the State, viz., Warangal, Raichur, Nanded and Aurangabad. In consideration of the enlarged sphere of work recommended in the *Farman* Mubarak, the Special Officer was given two assistants to help him. To the end of 1338 F., his investigations were completed in 4 villages of the Mahbubnagar district, 4 of the Nizamabad district, 12 of the Nanded district and 3 of the Warangal district. His enquiry into the 12 villages of the Nanded district was submitted.

353. The total amount spent on the economic inquiry to the end of 1338 F. was Rs. 23,000.

Cost.

Report

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions

FOR THE YEAR

1338 Fasli

(6th October 1928 A.D. to 5th October 1929 A.D.)



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