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Rakboolek  
is son of the Sultan

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HYDERABAD (DECCAN)  
UNDER  
SIR SALAR JUNG.

An Account of the Civil, Military, and Public Works Departments of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jáh Bahadur's Territories, under the Administration of His Excellency the Navvab Sir Salar Jung Bahadur, G. C. S. I., D. C. L., the Regent for, and Prime Minister to, His Highness.  
For 1290 F. = 1880-81 A. D.

TOGETHER WITH BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF THE REFORMS INTRODUCED IN THE JUDICIAL AND POLICE, REVENUE AND FINANCE, MILITARY AND PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENTS, DURING THE FIRST 28 YEARS OF HIS EXCELLENCY'S ADMINISTRATION, FROM 1263 F. = 1853 A. D. TO 1290 F. = 1881 A. D., AND AN ACCOUNT OF FURTHER REFORMS CONTEMPLATED IN 1291 FASLI = 1881-82 A. D.

BY  
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## INTRODUCTION.

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My object in preparing this work has been to give an account of the wise and beneficent administration of His Excellency the late Sir Salar Jung, Regent and Prime Minister of Hyderabad, as developed in the year 1290 Fasli = A.D. 1880, with occasional references to the progress of the work of administration under him in previous years. I have also compared the condition of the territory administered by him with that of the surrounding Provinces in several of the most important particulars. I have already explained in the Dedication that the work was taken in hand during His Excellency's lifetime, that is to say, in 1291 Fasli. Had he lived to see the reforms contemplated by him fully carried out, he would have occupied a still higher place in the roll of great Statesmen than that already assigned to him by the public judgment.

C. A.

HYDERABAD, DECCAN,  
1884.



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# CONTENTS.

## CHAPTER I.

### HYDERABAD (DECCAN),

#### *Its various Divisions, Area, and Population.*

	PAGE
I.—MAIN DIVISIONS.....	1
„ Section First—THE HYDERABAD DOMINION—	
„ „ Hyderabad Proper .....	1
„ „ Hyderabad, Geographical, &c., Divisions .....	2
„ „ Agricultural Divisions .....	2
„ „ Territorial Divisions .....	3
„ Section Second—JAGIRS IN GENERAL—	
„ „ Territorial Divisions— <i>continued</i> . Origin of Jagirs .....	3
„ „ Nature of <i>Inam-al-Tumgha</i> .....	3
„ „ Derivation of <i>Al-Tumgha</i> .....	3
„ „ Timour's System of Jagirs .....	4
„ „ Jagirs in this State, their nature .....	4
„ „ Jagirs as Free Grants .....	5
„ „ Origin of <i>Chauth</i> .....	6
„ „ <i>Chauth</i> -paying Jagirs.....	6
„ „ Other Contributions .....	6
„ „ AREA AND POPULATION OF THE JAGIRS—	
„ „ Area and Population of the Jagirs ..	6
„ „ Abstract of Jagir Villages.....	7
„ „ Classification of Jagirs .....	10
„ „ PAIGAH (MILITARY) JAGIRS—	
„ „ Description of Paigah .....	10
„ „ Paigah Divisions .....	10
„ „ History of Paigah .....	11
„ „ Area and Population .....	11
„ „ SARFKHAS TALUKAS—	
„ „ Sarfkhas Talukas .....	12

I. Section Third—THE <i>KHALISA</i> OR DIVANI TERRITORY—		PAGE
	Meaning of <i>Khalisa</i> .....	13
"	" Growth of the Divani Territory.....	14
	RESUMPTION OF <i>TANKHAH</i> JAGIRS—	
"	" <i>Tankhah Mahals</i> resumed .....	14
	TALUKAS REDEEMED FROM MORTGAGE—	
"	" Basmat, &c., Talukas redeemed.....	15
"	" Other Villages redeemed .....	16
	RESUMPTIONS AND GRANTS OF JAGIRS—	
"	" Jagirs resumed .....	17
"	" Fresh Grants made.....	18
"	" Dharaseon and Koppal .....	18
	THE RESTORED DISTRICTS—	
"	" Restored Districts .....	18
"	" Annual Revenue.....	19
	THE SHORAPUR PRINCIPALITY—	
"	" Shorapur .....	19
"	" Shorapur under British Administration .....	20
"	" Rebellion of the Raja.....	20
"	" The Cession to His Highness .....	21
"	" CEDED TALUKAS .....	21
"	" EXCHANGE WITH BRITISH TERRITORY ...	22
"	" EXCHANGE WITH BERAR .....	23
	TENURES OF THE <i>KHALISA</i> TERRITORY—	
"	" <i>Khalisa</i> Lands .....	23
"	" Meaning of <i>Khalisa</i> .....	24
"	" <i>Bilmukta</i> or Quit-rent .....	24
"	" <i>Peishkash</i> .....	24
"	" Inam Lands .....	25
"	" <i>Khalisa</i> Proper or Raiatwari .....	25
	CIVIL DIVISIONS OF THE DIVANI TERRITORY—	
"	" Former Divisions .....	25
"	" Former Divisions obliterated .....	26
"	" Present Divisions of the Divani Territory .....	27

	PAGE
I. Section Third—I. NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION—	
<i>Zila</i> of Aurangabad .....	28
TOWN of Aurangabad .....	29
<i>Zila</i> of Birh .....	29
<i>Zila</i> of Parbhani .....	30
II. WESTERN DIVISION—	
<i>Zila</i> of Bidar .....	31
<i>Zila</i> of Nander .....	32
<i>Zila</i> of Naldurg .....	32
III. SOUTHERN DIVISION—	
<i>Zila</i> of Gulbarga .....	34
<i>Zila</i> of Shorapur .....	34
<i>Zila</i> of Raichur .....	35
<i>Zila</i> of Lingsugur .....	36
IV. NORTHERN DIVISION—	
<i>Zila</i> of Medak .....	37
<i>Zila</i> of Indur .....	38
<i>Zila</i> of Elgandal .....	38
The <i>Amaldari</i> of Sarpur.....	39
V. EASTERN DIVISION—	
<i>Zila</i> of Khanmam .....	40
<i>Zila</i> of Nalgunda .....	41
<i>Zila</i> of Nagar Karnul.....	41
Areas of the Districts.....	42
Tahsil Baghat.....	42
City .....	42
Suburbs .....	43
<i>Maktas</i> and <i>Peishkash</i> Villages.	43
<i>Khalisa</i> , <i>Makta</i> and <i>Peishkash</i> Villages .....	43
Abstract of Civil Divisions ...	44
II. Section Fourth—HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS—	
Assigned Districts .....	45
Province of Berar .....	45
Revenue of Assigned Districts .....	46
Restored Districts.....	47
The Revenue of the Restored Districts	47





Section Second, Sub Section I.— <i>Munshi Khana</i> estab-		PAGE
	lished .....	77
”	” Government Treasury established in the Metropolis .....	78
”	” Administration of Restored Districts .....	78
”	” System of farming Taxes on Imports and Exports abolished.....	79
”	” Stamp Paper Office established.....	79
”	” Department for the Execution of Decrees, &c.....	79
”	” Judicial Secretariat .....	79
”	” Administrative Divisions of Divani Territory before formation of Districts.....	79
”	Sub-Section II.—REFORMS INTRODUCED FROM 1274 to 1290 FASLI—	
”	” Administrative Reforms.	81
”	” Establishment of the Board of Revenue .....	81
”	” Creation of Uniform Civil Divisions .....	81
”	” Formation of Districts ...	82
”	” Classification of Districts.	82
”	” Divisions of Divani Territory .....	82
”	” Division of Administrative Authority .....	83
”	” Government Treasuries established in the <i>Mufassil</i> .....	83
”	” Classes, Grades, and Salaries of <i>Mufassil</i> Officers .....	84





	PAGE
Section Second, Sub-Section II.—Criminal Power of Sadar Talukdars .....	93
” ” Their Annual Tour of Inspection .....	93
” ” Judicial Assistants and their Grades.....	93
” ” Duties of Judicial Assis- tants.....	93
” ” <i>Naib Sadar Muhtamins</i> of the Police and their Duties .....	93
” ” Divisional Superintend- ing Engineers of P. W. D.....	94
” ” Inspectors of Public Instruction .....	94
” ” <i>SADAR-UL-MIHAM</i> OR DE- PARTMENTAL MINISTERS, REVENUE—	
” ” Abolition of the Board of Revenue and establish- ment of the Central Revenue Department.	94
” ” Central Revenue De- partment abolished ...	94
” ” Revenue Minister .....	95
” ” Extent of Revenue Minis- ter's Administration..	95
” ” Board of Revenue super- seded by <i>Sadar-ul-</i> <i>Mihams</i> .....	95
” ” Powers of the Revenue Minister .....	95
” ” Mines and Quarries.....	95
” ” Inam Commission esta- blished .....	96
” ” Revenue Survey De- partment organised ...	96

	PAGE
Section Second, Sub-Section II.—Boundary-dispute Settlement Department established .....	96
"          "          Establishment of Gazetteer Office .....	97
"          "          Formation of the Irrigation Branch .....	97
"          "          Census Office established .....	97
"          "          JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—	
"          "          Reforms in the Department of Justice .....	97
"          " <i>Mahakma-i-Sadar Murafa</i> .....	97
"          " <i>Mahakma-i-Murafa-i-Azla</i> .....	98
"          "          Minister of Justice, his Duties and Powers.....	98
"          "          POLICE—	
"          "          Inspector General of Police .....	98
"          "          Minister of Police .....	99
"          "          Shamshir Jung, Minister of Police .....	99
"          "          MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT—	
"          "          Chief Engineer of P.W.D. .....	99
"          "          Minister of Miscellaneous Department.....	99
"          "          Shahab Jung, Miscellaneous Minister.....	99
"          "          Medical Department .....	100
"          "          GOVERNMENT SECRETARIATS,	
"          "          REVENUE DEPARTMENT AND FINANCE—	
"          "          Revenue Secretary .....	100
"          "          Matters under the direct control of the Prime Minister .....	100
"          "          The Revenue Minister as Assistant of the Divan .	101

	PAGE
Section Second, Sub-Section, II.—Accountant-General, his Powers .....	101
” ” Periodical Accounts to be forwarded to the Accountant-General..	101
” ” Accountant-General’s Duties .....	102
” ” <i>Daftar-i-Tankih</i> , Audi- tor of Accounts .....	102
” ” Treasury Office in the Metropolis .....	102
” ” Postmaster General’s Office .....	102
” ” POLITICAL DEPARTMENT— <i>Daftar-i-Mulki</i> , or	
” ” Political Office .....	102
” ” POLICE—	
” ” Secretary to Prime Minister, Police De- partment .....	103
” ” The Police Secretary to the Prime Minister.	103
” ” JUDICIAL AND LEGAL DE- PARTMENT—	
” ” Department for fram- ing Rules and Regula- tions.....	103
” ” Legal Secretary appointed .....	103
” ” PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—	
” ” District P.W.D. Offices	103
” ” Secretary to Prime Minister in P.W.D ...	104
” ” Origin of Workshop ...	104
” ” Store Department established .....	104
” ” Geological Survey started .....	104

	PAGE
Section Second, Sub-Section II.—Students of Geology ...	105
"                    "                    Coal Fields .....	105
"                    "                    Chanda Railway Survey	105
"                    "                    MILITARY DEPARTMENT—	
"                    "                    Military Secretary,	
"                    "                    Regular Troops.....	106
"                    "                    Military Secretary to	
"                    "                    Prime Minister, Irre-	
"                    "                    gular Troops.....	106
"                    " <i>Daftar-i-Nazm Jamiat</i> or	
"                    "                    Military Control Office.	106
"                    "                    Mansab Pay Office .....	106
"                    "                    Private Secretary to	
"                    "                    Prime Minister .....	106
"                    "                    Government Press .....	107
"                    "                    Secretary to Prime	
"                    "                    Minister in the Miscel-	
"                    "                    laneous Department...	107
"                    "                    Railway Secretary to	
"                    "                    Prime Minister .....	107
"                    "                    Sarfkhas Secretary .....	107
"                    "                    Appendix. Notification.	108—110

### CHAPTER III.

#### *Form of Administration in 1290 Fasli.*

Introduction .....	111
Reforms during the present Administration .....	111
Constitution of Government .....	112
The four Departmental Ministers .....	112
The Peishkar .....	113
Government Secretariats .....	113
Sanctioning of Departmental Budget resting with the	
Prime Minister .....	113
Civil Administrative Staff.....	114
District Administrative Staff .....	115

	PAGE
Their Duties .....	115
Other District, Tahsil and Village Officers.....	116
Sadar Talukdars or Divisional Commissioners .....	116
Other Officers of Miscellaneous Branches of Revenue at the Head-quarters .....	117
Judicial Organisation.....	117
Executive and Judicial Staff in the <i>Mufassil</i> , in Divisions, in Districts, in the interior of Districts .....	118
Special Organisation of the Metropolis .....	118
Civil Administration .....	119
Criminal Administration .....	120
Do.           in the City.....	120
Do.           in the District .....	121
Appeals .....	121
Jails.....	122
Police .....	122
Administration of Police .....	122
The Police <i>Jawk</i> .....	123
Village Police .....	123
Revenue Administration .....	124
Village Officers .....	124
<i>Jamabandi</i> .....	125
Taluka or Tahsil.....	125
Other Branches of Revenue Department.....	125
Inam .....	126
Customs .....	126
Survey and Settlement .....	126
Forest .....	127
Stamps .....	127
Abkari .....	127
Irrigation .....	127
Education .....	127
Medical .....	128
Public Works Department .....	128
Departments allied to P. W. D. ....	128
Extra Duties of Engineers .....	129
Municipality .....	129
Post Office .....	130



	PAGE
Statements, A, B, C, D, E .....	131—142
Reforms contemplated in 1291 Fasli .....	143
Creation of the Supreme Court .....	144
Appointment of <i>Munsifs and Mir-Adls</i> in Talukas .....	144
Police Reforms .....	144
Reforms in the Miscellaneous Department .....	144
Details of the Proposed Reorganisation .....	145
Draft of the Notification concerning the Proposed Re- organisation and Administrative Changes in His Highness' Government .....	146--155
APPENDICES A to D.....	i—lxxxvii

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## CHAPTER I.

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### HYDERABAD (DECCAN),

*Its Various Divisions, Area, and Population.*



## CHAPTER I.

# HYDERABAD (DECCAN),

## *Its Various Divisions, Area, and Population.*

### MAIN DIVISIONS.

1. There are two main divisions of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's territories :—  
Main divisions.

- I. The Hyderabad Dominion, under the administration of His Highness' Government; and
- II. The Berar Province, or the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, under the British Administration.

Both these main divisions comprise an area of 1,00,408 square miles,\* with a population of 1,25,11,267 souls,† according to the latest Census Returns for 1881.

### I.

#### SECTION FIRST.

##### THE HYDERABAD DOMINION.

2. The first division of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's territories contains 82,698 square miles, Hyderabad Proper. with 98,45,594 persons.

It will be convenient to treat of it under the heads geographical or territorial, and civil or administrative.

---

\* Briggs, (Nizam, 1. 2), Col. Malleon (Native States of India, p. 277) and Dr. Pope (Text Book of Indian History, p. 18) give 95,337 square miles. The Southern Gazetteer (p. 650) has 90,000, and Hamilton (Gazetteer of India, Vol. I. p. 693) has 95,000 square miles. Sir Charles Aitchison (Treaties and Engagements, Vol. VI. p. 143) and Talboys Wheeler (The Imperial Assemblage, 1877) make about 98,000. Dr. Hunter (Imperial Gazetteer, Vol. III. p. 500) gives 97,728, and Col. Thullier (Manual of Survey of India, 1875) 97,887.

† Talboys Wheeler (The Imperial Assemblage, 1877) gives about nine millions; Col. Malleon (Native States of India), Sir Charles Aitchison (Treaties and Engagements, VI. p. 143.) and Dr. Pope (Text Book of Indian History) 1,06,86,050; Dr. Hunter (Imperial Gazetteer, Vol. III. p. 505) estimates the population of Berar at 22,26,496, and the population of the remainder of the Hyderabad territories at 90,00,000.

Hyderabad, Geographical,  
&c., Divisions.

3. The geographical, ethnological,  
or linguistic divisions of Hyderabad  
proper are:—

1. Mahrattwari.
2. Telingana.
3. Kanara.

The area and population of each of the above three divisions  
are as follow:—

	Square Miles.	POPULATION.
(1.) <i>Mahrattwari.</i>		
North-Western Division .....	14,983	18,72,637
Western Division .....	12,308	20,85,151
Total.....	27,291	39,57,788
(2.) <i>Telingana.</i>		
Northern Division .....	18,983	20,32,131
Eastern Division .....	20,407	17,17,630
Hyderabad City and District .....	3,385	7,34,710
Total.....	42,775	44,84,471
(3.) <i>Kanara.</i>		
Southern Division .....	12,632	14,03,335
GRAND TOTAL.....	82,698	98,45,594

4. The Hyderabad territory is divided into two main Agricultural Divisions. Agricultural, Divisions. agricultural divisions, one of which comprises the wheat-producing and the other the rice-producing districts, called respectively the dry and wet cultivation districts. The area and population of each of these two divisions are given below:—

	Area in Sq. Miles.	POPULATION.
Dry.....	39,923	53,61,123
Wet.....	42,775	44,84,471
TOTAL ...	82,698	98,45,594



5. ✓ The territorial divisions are (1) *Jagir*, and (2) *Khalisa* lands; that is (1) land not paying revenue, quit-rent or *Peishkash* to the Government; and (2) land paying Government revenue in the shape of rent (or land revenue proper), *Pan Makta*, and *Sarbastu* (quit-rent), and *Peishkash*; also *Khalisa Inam* lands.

## SECTION SECOND.

### JAGIRS IN GENERAL.

6. A brief account of Jagirs in general will not be considered out of place here. ✓ The Jagir was a tenure common among the Mohammadan Governments, under the general appellations of *Inam-al-Tumgha*, and *Madad Ma-ash*, in which the public revenue of a given tract of land was made over to a servant of the State, together with the powers requisite to enable him to collect and appropriate such revenue, and to administer the general government of the territory so assigned. The assignment was either conditional or otherwise; in the former case, some public service, as the levy and maintenance of troops or some other specified duty was engaged for; while in the latter the land was left entirely at the disposal of the grantee. The assignment was either for a stated term, or more usually for the life-time of the holder, lapsing on his death to the State, although frequently renewed to his heir on the payment of a *Nazrana*; and sometimes specified to be a hereditary assignment, without which specification it was held to be a life tenure.

7. The right or interest conveyed by an *Al-Tumgha Jagir* tenure is not transferable by sale, gift or bequest, or by any other mode of transfer; and the nature of the grant, as well as the understanding and practice of the Moghul Government appears to have corresponded with this view. The *Al-Tumgha* may be considered in the light of an entail upon the grantee and his heirs. In default of heirs the Jagir reverts to the State.

8. *Al-Tumgha* is derived from the Turkish words, *Al* and *Tumgha*, both which signify the royal signet. *Al* in Persian implies also a

Territorial Divisions—continued. Origin of Jagirs.

Nature of *Inam-al-Tumgha*.

Derivation of *Al-Tumgha*.

scarlet colour, and therefore it has been supposed to mean the Emperor's red signet. It is difficult to say when *Al-Tumgha* was introduced into the Revenue terminology of India, in the sense either of a seal or a grant. It certainly does not appear to have been in common and practical use in the fiscal language of the country in Akbar's time. In the Institutes (*Ain*) of Akbar, *Sayurghal*, a Chaghattai word, is used for free grants of land as *Mudad Ma-ash*. This latter term signifies 'means of subsistence,' and differs for this reason from *Jagir* or *Tuyul* lands which were conferred, for a specified time, on Mansabdars in lieu of salaries.

9. The *Jagir* may be said to be a military tenure. Its origin in India may be traced to the following practice of Timour. He ordered the whole of the revenue of the country to be divided into lots of different amounts, and directed that these lots should be written on a royal assignment, *Yurlich*. These assignments were brought to the *Divankhana* (Exchequer) to be entered perhaps. Each of the Omra and Mingbaushis (officers of horse, who received sixty times the pay of a trooper) received one of these assignments. If the amount was greater than his own allowance, he was to share it with another; if less, he got another to make up the amount. Timour directed, however, that no Amir or Mingbaushi should collect more from the subject than the established revenue and taxes; and for this purpose, and to keep an account of the *Jama*, and of the payments and shares of the Ryots, &c., to every province on which royal assignments were granted, he appointed two Vazirs; one of whom was to take care that the Jagirdar should not oppress the Ryots. The Jagirdars got the grant first for three years; at the end of the period the country was inspected. If it was found in a flourishing condition, and the peasantry were contented, the Jagir was continued; otherwise it was resumed, and the Jagirdar was punished by withholding from him his subsistence for three years following.

Jagirs in this State.  
Their nature.

10. The Jagir lands are now of five kinds:—

(a) *Al-Tumgha Jagir* or *Inam-al-Tumgha*: These are permanent, perpetual and hereditary grants.

- (b) *Zat Jagirs* or grants made of large portions of land for the maintenance of the grantees and mostly personal.
- (c) *Jagir Nigehdasht Jamiat* or *Paigah* : These are assignments of groups of villages or Parganahs to some one of the nobility or gentry of the State in lieu of levying a certain number of troops whose expenses are to be defrayed from the proceeds thereof.
- (d) *Tankhahi Mahalat*, which resemble the third kind, but are of a later origin and are not legitimate in their nature. These had their origin in the times when the State was involved in pecuniary difficulties, when the Jamadars or Military chiefs lost no opportunity of taking charge of *Khalisa* talukas as guarantee for the regular payment of their establishments, and paid their troops from the proceeds thereof. By and by the infection spread and the other recipients of cash allowances too, such as Mansabdars, Rusumdars, Heads of offices and establishments, creditors of the State or *Sahus*, as they were called, followed the same example. In this sense *Tankhah* Jagirs are no more than assignments of villages, Parganahs or talukas in lieu of certain State debts or advances made to Government or for the pay of offices, establishments or troops.
- (e) *Sarfkhah* (or Crown) *Jagirs* which are assigned to His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk in lieu of cash payments from the Public Treasury. They also include some personal Jagirs.

These lands are not administered by His Highness' Government, except the last, nearly all of which was placed under the charge of the Government during the minority of the present Nizam-ul-Mulk.

11. The Jagirdars, as a rule, do not pay to the Government, or directly to His Highness, any amount of annual tribute, *Nazrana*, or fee. They hold free grants of land. But there are a few who do pay the *Chauth* or *Mokassa* either directly to His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk or to the Government.

12. The Mahrattas demanded one-fourth of the Government collection as their *Chauth*. The chiefs, left by the Moghul Emperors in charge of the Deccan, first faintly opposed, and then conciliated the Mahrattas : a truce was concluded about A.D. 1710, by which they yielded the *Chauth* or one-fourth of the Government collections to the Mahrattas. This was confirmed by the Emperor Mohammad Shah in 1719. The fourth thus acquired was called by the Mahrattas the *Chauth*. A fourth of this *Chauth* or 25 per cent. was reserved for the Raja, and collected by the *Priti Nidhi*, the *Peishwa* and the *Punt Suchew* under the name of *Babti*. The remainder of the *Chauth*, i.e., 75 per cent., was called *Mokassa*, and was apportioned among the *Sirdars* on condition of maintaining troops and bearing certain expenses. This *Mokassa* was sub-divided into two heads: (1) *Sahotra* and (2) *Ain Mokassa*. The *Sahotra* or six per cent. of the whole *Chauth* was given to the *Punt Suchew*, leaving the *Ain Mokassa* to be divided among the other *Sirdars* as already described.

13. There are certain Jagirdars who pay *Chauth* to His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Government. These formerly used to pay *Chauth* under the different heads described above to the Mahratta Government of Poona; and, since the dismemberment of the Poona Government, have continued to pay the same to that of His Highness. The total amount levied from these Jagirdars is Rs. 64,596.

14. The undermentioned Jagirdars pay annually the sum specified against their names as a contribution directly to His Highness:

The Navvab Sir Salar Jung Mukhtar-ul-Mulk Bahadur from Koppal.....	Rs. 25,000
The Navvab Shamshir Jung Bahadur from Chitapur. „	17,000

#### AREA AND POPULATION OF THE JAGIRS.

† 15. There are about 6,848 Jagir villages of all descriptions, with a population of 31,63,705 souls. The area of all of the Jagirs is not known. Most of the isolated Jagir villages are scattered all over the *Khalisa* territory, and their area, not being separately

ascertainable, is included in the 71,589 square miles of the *Khalisa* territory. (*Vide* p. 44.)

	Area, Square Miles.	No. of Villages.	POPULATION.
Jagirs, area not known.....	.....	3,572	15,81,217
Do. area known .....	11,109	3,329	16,12,791

The Jagirs, the area of which is known, are specified below :—

Sarfkhas including its Jagirs ...	7,113	1,894	8,82,654
Paigah.....	2,373	1,060	5,59,401
Koppal.....	1,010	261	1,15,407
Bhalki .....	123	53	29,726
Bhum .....	287	43	19,015
Ajunta .....	198	18	6,583

16. The following Abstract shows the number and population of the Jagir villages in His Highness' Dominions.

Abstract of Jagir Villages.

District.	Name of Jagir Talukas.	No. of Villages.	POPULATION.
BIDAR .....	Karamungi.....	63	27,175
	Aurad .....	78	38,217
	Chincholi .....	43	42,954
	Narainkhair .....	94	39,837
	Hasanabad .....	76	31,641
	Partappur .....	66	43,369
	Walandi .....	20	8,760
	Humnabad .....	3	7,828
	Ekeli .....	14	11,041
	Bhalki.....	53	29,726
	Chitgopa... ..	83	60,977
	Miscellaneous Villages .....	239	1,25,558
	TOTAL...	832	4,67,083
NANDER .....	Palam .....	179	65,079
	Kharka Bara Halli.....	70	37,163
	Kundalwadi .....	11	11,019
	Kotgir .....	22	11,260
	Madnur .....	27	11,541
	Miscellaneous Villages .....	187	1,03,421
		TOTAL...	496



District.	Name of Jagir Talukas.	No. of Villages.	POPULATION.
NALDRUG .....	Dharaseon including Bemli ...	102	73,354
	Wasi .....	102	52,689
	Parenda .....	123	49,821
	Kalum .....	73	39,929
	Lohara .....	125	63,282
	Alund .....	65	30,508
	Gunjoti .....	75	39,604
	Alur.....	20	7,087
	Bhum .....	43	19,015
Miscellaneous Villages .....	32	17,129	
	TOTAL...	760	3,92,418
ELGANDAL .....	Sarfkhas .....	24	16,000
	Pedda Palli .....	33	37,133
	Miscellaneous Villages .....	237	1,55,976
	TOTAL...	294	2,09,109
INDUR .....	Elgadup .....	54	12,231
	Gandhari.....	30	10,637
	Kowlas .....	25	10,148
	Miscellaneous Villages .....	203	1,11,423
	TOTAL...	312	1,44,439
MEDAK.....	Hathnura.....	26	13,581
	Narsapur.....	27	8,320
	Dundigal.....	26	13,584
	Miscellaneous Villages .....	118	47,456
	TOTAL...	197	82,944
SARPUR TANDUR ...	Miscellaneous Villages .....	62	13,769
AUEANGABAD .....	Sillode .....	49	29,474
	Khuldabad .....	32	7,962
	Dhavada .....	39	15,822
	Jafarabad .....	46	14,271
	Tambhurni .....	36	11,060
	Ghatnandur .....	30	10,287
	Ajunta.....	18	6,588
	Takli .....	17	5,996
	Dongargaoon .....	25	5,285
	Seoli .....	30	8,652
	Miscellaneous Villages .....	247	81,258
	TOTAL...	569	1,96,655



District.	Name of Jagir Talukas.	No. of Villages.	POPULATION.
PARBHANI.....	Sonepeth.....	8	8,575
	Partur.....	100	31,799
	Srishti.....	14	5,451
	Miscellaneous Villages .....	111	56,752
	Total.....	233	1,02,577
BIRH .....	Patoda .....	80	35,302
	Miscellaneous Villages .....	161	1,15,109
	Total.....	241	1,50,411
KHAMMAM .....	Miscellaneous Villages .....	203	80,634
NAGAR KARNUL ...	Miscellaneous Villages .....	237	94,228
NALGUNDA .....	Miscellaneous Villages .....	204	1,06,718
GULBARGA .....	Mungulgi .....	10	3,622
	Ferozabad .....	36	21,331
	Mashal.....	37	21,092
	Afzalpur .....	35	12,595
	Chitapur .....	31	16,791
	Nargunda .....	18	6,112
	Ratkal.....	19	12,081
	Kaliani .....	85	36,709
	Kosgi .....	18	20,231
	Tandur .....	62	13,953
	Pedvemal .....	45	12,712
	Miscellaneous Villages .....	165	76,533
Total.....	561	2,53,762	
LINGSUGUR .....	Koppal .....	158	59,884
	Elburga .....	103	55,523
	Anagundi .....	17	4,044
	Miscellaneous Villages .....	289	75,000
	Total.....	567	1,94,451
RAICHUR .....	Miscellaneous Villages .....	53	14,316
SHORAPUR .....	Do. ....	177	53,420

District.	Name of Jagir Talukas.	No. of Villages.	POPULATION.
ATRAF BALDA .....	Yedalabad .....	158	86,760
	Shahabad .....	195	74,065
	Mandmul .....	114	49,304
	Medchal .....	212	89,008
	Patlur .....	132	46,542
	Vikarabad .....	12	9,232
	Begampeth.....	25	10,953
	Miscellaneous Villages .....	2	1,424
	Total.....	850	3,67,288
	GRAND TOTAL.....	6,848	31,63,705

17. ✓ The classification of the above Jagirs under each of the five classes described in para. 10, together with their history, will be given in a separate chapter hereafter. I will describe here only the Paigah and Sarfkhas Jagirs of the 3rd and 5th classes respectively. ✕

#### PAIGAH (MILITARY) JAGIRS.

18. The Paigah Jagirs or the Talukas assigned to His Excellency the Navvab Shams-ul-Omra Amir Kabir Bahadur, in lieu of payment to His Highness' household troops, comprise an area of about 2,373 square miles, 1,007 villages and 5,29,098 persons. ✓ The word *Paigah* means "stable." ✓ In this account I have excluded Bhalki which is a *Zat* Jagir of the Amir Kabir, and Kharka Bara Halli, a Sarfkhas taluka, the administration of which is entrusted to the Navvab Shams-ul-Omra.

19. The present Paigah Jagirs are divided into two classes :  
 (1) those belonging to the late Co-Regent Navvab Oomdat-ul-Mulk Shams-ul-Omra Amir Kabir Fakhr-ud-Din Khan, now in the possession of his nephew the Navvab Bashir-ud-Dowlah Bahadur; and (2) those appertaining to his brother the late Co-Regent Navvab Vikar-ul-Omra, afterwards Shams-ul-Omra Amir Kabir Rashid-ud-Din Khan, who died in 1291 F.=13th December 1881. And since the death of the latter another division has taken place in the Talukas between the Navvab Shams-ul-Omra Amir Kabir

Khurshid Jáh Bahadur and Iqbal-ud-Dowlah Bahadur Vikar-ul-Omra, too tedious to detail.

20. The Paigah Jagirs were first assigned by H. H. the Navvab Nizam Ali Khan, Nizam-ul-Mulk

History of Paigah. Asaf Jáh *Ghufrán Ma-áb* to Abul Khair Khan, the first Shams-ul-Omra, for the

purpose indicated by the word Paigah (stable), that is for the maintenance of a body of horse, called His Highness' household troops. The yield of the lands assigned to the Paigah party was formerly much larger. On the death of the first Shams-ul-Omra, Sir John Kenneway said that they were rated at 38 lakhs, but was supposed to yield 54 lakhs of Rupees a year. The official amount of their annual yield during His Highness the Navvab Secunder Jáh Nizam-ul-Mulk *Maghfarat Manzil's* reign was Rs. 29,57,301 for the maintenance of troops and Rs. 82,243 for personal Jagir. His Highness the Navvab Secunder Jáh Nizam-ul-Mulk *Maghfarat Manzil* had resumed several Talukas of Paigah, and the annual net yield of the remaining Paigah Talukas was reduced to Rs. 11,24,127.

But his late Highness the Navvab Afzal-ud-Dowlah Bahadur Nizam-ul-Mulk *Maghfarat Máwan* restored some of the Talukas thus resumed, to the second Shams-ul-Omra (the first Amir Kabir) Fakhr-ud-Din Khan, and their annual revenue, apart from *Zat* Jagir Talukas, is now estimated at Rs. 29,69,855.

21. The following statement of Paigah Jagirs, excluding *Zit* Jagirs, is framed on the Census Returns  
Area and Population. Jagirs, is framed on the Census Returns for 1881:—

Districts.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population of Both Sexes.
BIDAR .....	Chincholi .....	192	43	42,954
	Narainkhair .....	248	94	39,837
	Hasanabad .....	141	76	31,641
	Partappur .....	141	66	43,369
	Walandi .....	69	20	8,760
	Ekeli .....	26	14	11,041
	Chitgopa .....	243	83	60,977
GULBARGA .....	Mungulgi .....	Included in ) Chincholi. }	10	3,622
	Ferozabad.....	Included in ) Gulbarga. }	36	21,331

Districts.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population of Both Sexes.
	Mashal .....	.....	37	21,092
	Afzalpur .....	192	35	12,595
	Chitapur .....	.....	31	16,791
	Nargunda .....	Included in Mahagaon.	18	6,112
	Ratkal .....	Do.	19	12,081
NALDRUG .....	Lohara .....	153	125	63,282
	Alund .....	218	65	30,508
	Gunjoti .....	263	75	39,604
	Alur .....	.....	20	7,087
NANDER .....	Kundalwadi .....	71	11	11,019
	Kotgir .....	40	22	11,260
MEDAK.....	Hathmura ..	} 287	{ 26	13,584
	Narsapur .....		{ 27	8,320
INDUR .....	Elgadup .....	89	54	12,231
	TOTAL...	2,373	1,007	5,29,098

## SARFKHAS TALUKAS.

22. The Sarfkhas, the nature of which has been explained in para. 10, consists of an entire district surrounding Hyderabad City (Atraf Balda), two talukas in Bidar, two in Aurangabad, one in Nander, four in Naldrug, one in Birh, and one included in the Paigah territory in Nander, and a few villages in Gulbarga, Medak, Elgandal, Khamman, Nalgunda, and Nagar Karnul. The whole comprises an area of 7,113 square miles, 1,443 villages, with a population of 6,93,398 souls.

All these talukas, as well as those in Berar, but not those in Naldrug and Birh, were detached and taken under his immediate management by His late Highness Navvab Nasirud-Dowlah Bahadur, partly from the cash payment made from the Divani Treasury to meet the expenses of the palace and partly for the payment of annuities of His Highness' blood relations and of Mansabdars attached to the court. The latter (*i.e.*, the

Sarfkhas Talukas in Naldrug and Birh districts) were afterwards assigned in lieu of those in Berar; mentioned in para. 31 of this Chapter.

Subjoined is a list of the Sarfkhas talukas, with their area and population:—

	No. of Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Villages.	Total Population.
AURANGABAD .....	2	401	81	37,436
BIRH .....	1	593	80	35,302
BIDAR .....	2	396	120	58,345
NANDER .....	2	728	251	1,04,499
NALDRUG .....	4	1,632	383	2,06,327
ATRAF BALDA.....	5	3,363	457	2,11,187
PARBHANI.....	...	.....	2	1,411
GULBARGA .....	...	.....	18	4,973
MEDAK.....	...	.....	3	4,600
ELGANDAL .....	...	.....	24	16,000
KHAMMAM .....	...	.....	8	7,527
NALGUNDA .....	...	.....	3	3,486
NAGAR KARNUL .....	...	.....	13	2,305
Total.....	16	7,113	1,443	6,93,398

### SECTION THIRD.

#### THE *KHALISA* OR DIVANI TERRITORY.

23. ✓ The second territorial division of Hyderabad proper is called *Khalisa* or Divani territory.

Meaning of *Khalisa*. The word *Khalisa*, as applied to lands, means those of which the revenue re-

mains the property of Government, not being made over as Jagir or Inam to any other party; or lands or villages held immediately of Government and of which the State is manager or holder. It is under the administration of the Divan or Prime Minister, of His Highness' Government, and hence called Divani. ✓



24. The territory left under the direct management of the Divan at the beginning of the administration of His Excellency the Navvab Sir Salar Jung in 1263 F.=1853 A.D., after eliminating the Berar, Raichur Doab, and Naldrug, or Assigned Districts—about 26,000 square miles\*— was very inconsiderable. The rest of the *Khalisa* territory was to a considerable extent in the possession of the military chiefs in lieu of the payments for the troops. The actual extent of the talukas thus assigned to the military chiefs, or other creditors, as well as of that left in the direct management of the Divan, is not ascertainable, but the Divani land including petty Jagirs is conjectured to have been about 40,000 square miles. It now amounts to 71,589 square miles, or considerably more than half as much again as that which existed in A.D. 1853=1263 F. The acquisitions which have so greatly increased the extent of the Divani territory have been chiefly the resumptions of *Tankhah* Jagir talukas, the restored districts, the redeemed talukas, and the reversion of the Shorapur principality, and lastly the resumption of some *Zat* or personal Jagirs, as shown below. The amount of land revenue of these acquisitions at the time of their being annexed to the *Khalisa* can readily be computed, but the area can be given only approximately.

Acquisitions.	Area in Square Miles, in round numbers.	Amount of Revenue in H. S. Rupees
1. Resumption of <i>Tankhah</i> Jagirs .....	13,000	29,70,000
2. Redemption of mortgaged talukas .....	4,000	6,37,700
3. Resumption of <i>Zat</i> Jagirs .....	2,900	3,48,200
4. A portion of the restored district .....	8,100	22,63,500
5. Shorapur Principality .....	2,000	4,04,100
	30,000	66,23,500

#### RESUMPTION OF *TANKHAH* JAGIRS.

25. A good many of the *Tankhah* Jagirs, whose annual revenue amounted to Rupees 42,93,980 at the end of the last Ministry, have been gradually resumed during the present administration.

\* I estimate the whole Assigned Districts in A.D. 1853 to be 29,000 square miles, and deduct 3,000 square miles, the area of the Sarfkhas and other Jagir talukas of Navvab Seraj-ul-Mulk, situated within Berar, but not assigned to the British administration.



The annual yield of the *Tankhah* Jagirs resumed up to 1290 Fasli amounts to Rupees 29,70,066-0-7. These may be classified as follows :—

Military assignments .....	Rs 28,76,408	7	2
Mansab ,, .....	84,995	13	7
Miscellaneous ,, .....	8,661	11	10

Most of the resumptions took place in the years noted below :—

Fasli 1264.....	Rs. 4,59,164
,, 1267.....	3,99,015
,, 1273.....	1,52,696
,, 1275.....	4,18,902
,, 1277.....	1,99,763
,, 1281.....	9,88,746

The names of the several holders whose *Tankhah* Jagirs have been resumed, with the amount of their annual revenue, are given below :—

Hassain Khan Mandozai .....	Rs. 1,47,137
Jan-Baz Jung Bahadur .....	1,41,590
Purushottam Das .....	3,57,552
Murtaza Yar Jung .....	58,922
Munsur Yar Jung .....	75,011
Alam Ali Khan .....	3,03,528
Gholam Rusul Khan .....	1,09,752
Mohammad Hoshdar Khan .....	80,162
Mumtaz Navaz Jung .....	60,001
Mokaddam Jung Bahadur .....	2,27,248
Mohammad Buddhan Khan .....	70,367
Bichchal Khan.....	98,766
Mohammad Khan Mandozai .....	1,04,022
Hizabr Yar Jung.....	1,10,733
Kam-Kam-ud-Dowlah.....	63,741
Barq Jung Bahadur .....	2,04,413

In addition to these there are others also, whose *Tankhah* Jagirs have been resumed, for details of which see Appendix **A**.

#### TALUKAS REDEEMED FROM MORTGAGE.

26. During the former administrations a certain number of Basmat, &c. Talukas redeemed. talukas, viz: Basmat, &c., were made over to an Arab Military Chief, Jamadar

Jan-Baz Jung Bahadur, Omer-bin-Oud as a guarantee for certain pecuniary obligations. These talukas were lately redeemed from Saif-ud-Dowlah Barq Jung Bahadur, a descendant of the original creditor, in 1277 Faslî, and included in the district of Nander. Their annual revenues at the time of redemption were as shown below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Taluka Basmat .....	2,96,157	7	0
Dorgi Basmara .....	2,81,621	11	0
Kowlas Parganah .....	11,886	15	0
Patti Dopal .....	38,815	0	0
Shevareddi Palli Parganah Kurangal.	2,117	14	0
	<u>6,30,598</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>0</u>

In addition to these there are some villages as well, which have been from time to time redeemed during the present administration.

27. The amount of their annual yield with the names of the mortgagees and the year of redemption are subjoined :—

Year of Redemption.	Name of Mortgagee.	Village or Taluka.	AMOUNT.		
			Rs.	a.	p.
1264 F.	Kishun Rao .....	Mouza Kondi, &c.....	4,145	8	0
1272 „	Appa Rao.....	Sheopur Parganah Medak	1,373	4	3
	„ .....	Ramatarum .....	801	0	0
	Amrut Lal .....	Anam Patla Parganah Bhongir .....	781	2	6
			<u>7,100</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>9</u>

The total amount of land thus redeemed from mortgage is valued at Rs. 6,37,700.

This item is included in the sum of Rs. 12,79,965-8-9 shown on p. 10 of the Financial Statement of the Divani Districts of H. II. the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Government for 1288 F., where a historical summary of the past financial condition is given.

## RESUMPTIONS AND GRANTS OF JAGIRS.

28. A good many *Zat* Jagirs have been resumed by the Government, owing either to their possessors not having valid titles to them, or to their lapsing to the State by failure of heirs. The annual amount of Jagirs thus resumed under the present administration is estimated at Rs. 8,96,875, (*Vide* Appendix B.) Of these resumptions, Jagirs amounting to Rs. 5,73,603 were resumed up to 1284 F., and the item is included in the sum of Rs. 12,79,965-8-9 shown in page 10 of the Financial Statement for 1288 F.

These resumptions were made in the following years :—

Years		Amount of Jagirs and Maktas resumed.
1264	Fasli .....	Rs. 39,976
1265	„ .....	„ 80,244
1266	„ .....	„ 9,975
1267	„ .....	„ .....
1268	„ .....	„ 1,889
1269	„ .....	„ 39,815
1270	„ .....	„ 2,151
1271	„ .....	„ 11,089
1272	„ .....	„ 43,347
1273	„ .....	„ 12,345
1274	„ .....	„ 15,888
1275	„ .....	„ 27,119
1276	„ .....	„ 15,885
1277	„ .....	„ 40,956
1278	„ .....	„ 26,155
1279	„ .....	„ 13,871
1280	„ .....	„ 39,809
1281	„ .....	„ 1,03,156
1282	„ .....	„ 18,799
1283	„ .....	„ 16,056
1284	„ .....	„ 15,083
1285	„ .....	„ 11,087
1286	„ .....	„ 59,605
1287	„ .....	„ 83,107
1288	„ .....	„ 19,722
1289	„ .....	„ 1,03,963
1290	„ .....	„ 35,783
		8,86,875*

\* Total resumptions .....Rs. 10,64,464  
Deduct—Released out of the above..... „ 1,77,589

Net resumptions.....Rs. 8,86,875

29. Notwithstanding the resumptions that have been in progress during the last 28 years of the present administration, there have been fresh grants of Jagirs also. Of these grants, which amount to Rs. 5,48,679-10-8,\* Jagirs amounting to Rs. 2,02,867-2-1 have been given in compensation for the loss that some Jagirdars have suffered in consequence of the abolition of the transit duty in their respective Jagirs. For detail of these grants see Appendix C.

30. These grants do not include the assignment of Dharaseon, Kalum, Patoda and Parenda to the Dharaseon and Koppal. Sarfkhas, and Koppal Bahadur Banda to the Jagir of Navvab Sir Salar Jung Mukhtar-ul-Mulk Bahadur in 1272 Fasli. The two last talukas were given to the Navvab in exchange for certain Jagirs in Sarfkhas territory, and others held by him in Berar, but which were assigned to the administration of the British Resident in 1861, of which more hereafter.

#### THE RESTORED DISTRICTS.

31. In 1271 Fasli (1861 A.D.), a considerable portion of the Assigned Districts, described above, was re-transferred to His Highness' Government. The restored districts consisted of the Raichur Doab and the districts on the Western frontier of His Highness' Dominions adjoining the Collectorates of Ahmednagar and Sholapur. The gross revenue of such restored districts amounted to Rupees 33,11,228. But the Sarfkhas talukas amounting to Rs. 4,91,802, and the Jagir talukas belonging to the Navvab Seraj-ul-Mulk Bahadur, amounting to Rupees 3,85,698-1-9 situated in Berar, which were not assigned in 1263 Fasli, were now transferred to the British Resident at Hyderabad. The area of all the restored districts was 11,328 square miles.

About 16 scattered villages belonging to His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk were intermingled with British villages of the

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\* Of this sum grants amounting to Rs. 4,28,219-7-8 were made up to 1284 Fasli as shown in the Financial Statement for 1288 Fasli, page 10, and are included in the item of Rs. 6,69,516-3-10.

Bombay Presidency and of the assigned district of Dharaseon; after representing the difficulty of maintaining all three jurisdictions in a state of amity, these were transferred entirely to the Assigned Districts by His Highness' Government. In 1861 they were re-transferred together with Dharaseon. Their annual revenue was Rs. 9,353-12-3.

Annual Revenue.

32. The annual revenue of the restored districts was as given below:—

	<i>I. Raichur.</i>	H. S. Rs.	a. p.
East Raichur .....		10,85,625	5 9
West Raichur or Lingsugur—			
Lingsugur.....Rs.	5,62,317 3 11		
Koppal* .....	,, 3,97,371 3 11		
		9,59,688	7 10
<i>II. Dharaseon.</i>			
Naldrug or Dharaseon, now under Divani administration .....	Rs. 5,08,496 11 10		
Dharaseon in Sarfkhas† .. ,,	6,50,344 4 11		
		11,58,841	0 9
Narsi, &c., villages .....		1,07,063	7 1
		33,11,218	5 5

#### THE SHORAPUR PRINCIPALITY.

33. By the treaty of 1800 A.D., entered into between the British and His Highness' Government, Shorapur. it was stipulated that the former should interpose on behalf of the latter, should the Raja of Shorapur at any time withhold payment of the tribute due by him, or refuse to satisfy any lawful claims of His Highness.

The original tribute had been comparatively low, but the Government had increased it on various pretences. On the occasion of the late Raja's father's death a *Nazrana* or succession fee of fifteen lakhs had been exacted by Maharaja Chandu Lal,

\* This taluka was given to the Navab Sir Salar Jung by His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk in exchange for His Excellency's Jagir in Berar assigned to the British management in 1861.

† These talukas were retained by His Highness as his private Jagir or Sarfkhas in lieu of Sarfkhas talukas in Berar assigned in 1861.

N.B.—After deducting Koppal and Dharaseon talukas the remaining territory, yielding Rs. 22,63,503, was brought under Divani administration. It is included in the item of Rs. 26,81,725 shown at p. 10 of the Financial Statement for 1288 F.



which was to be liquidated by instalments. This demand led to many complications, in which the British Government had always been obliged under the terms of the treaty to take a part.

34. The principality was administered under British rule during the minority of the late Raja. Shorapur under British Administration. At Col. Meadows Taylor's suggestion in 1842 a new arrangement was entered into between His Highness' Government and the State of Shorapur, under which another division of the *Parganahs* or counties was authorized, ceding that of Deodrug to His Highness and retaining that of Andola on the frontier line. His Highness' Government gave up all claim to arrears of tribute and succession duty (*Nazrana*) and the annual tribute was now fixed at 60,000 Rupees. The retention of Andola and remission of all arrears of tribute, the interest on which at the ordinary market rate of 12 per cent. would be 60,000 Rupees, were terms most favourable to the principality. The tribute was regularly paid through the Resident to His Highness' Government.

In 1858 the Raja, having attained his majority, was put in charge of his own state and Colonel Meadows Taylor's connection with that principality ceased.

35. Early in 1858 the Raja Yenkatappa Naik Bulwunt Bahari Bahadur had rebelled against the British Government. He had collected Arab and Rohilla mercenaries in addition to assembling his own troops, while he was more than suspected of holding communication with foreign mercenaries at Hyderabad. The Resident had sent a strong force under Colonel Malcolm and stationed it about equal distance between the Baydars of Shorapur and those of the Southern Mahratta country. Colonel Hughes with a Madras force watched the Eastern frontier of Shorapur and the Contingent troops at Lingsugur lay, as it were, between the two forces, ready to act in concert with either, according to the necessity of the case. On the part of His Excellency Sir Salar Jung Mukhtar-ul-Mulk Bahadur, the Prime Minister, Raja Rameshvar Rao Bulwunt Bahari Bahadur Zamindar of Wanparti and Syed Mohammad Hafiz Ziladar were sent with a force of one thousand strong to the Shorapur frontier with orders to attack and arrest all men found with arms in the territory of Shorapur. Express orders were sent to Bazid Khan,

Minsar Jung, Kishun Rao, Mohammad Ismael, Dilavar Navaz Jung, Talukdars, Ziladars and Zamindars, to prevent any of the Shorapur refugees from passing across the country, and to arrest them should any attempt to force a passage, as well as to prevent any one proceeding to Shorapur from Hyderabad territory. A reward of five thousand Rupees was offered for the arrest of the refractory Raja, and Gholam Yassin Khan Bahadur was ordered to go with 100 sowars in pursuit of the fugitive.

The Raja was captured in the City by Raja Rameshvar Rao and brought before His Excellency the Prime Minister who handed him over to the Resident. The sentence of death passed on the Raja was commuted to four years' imprisonment in a fortress near Madras, but he perished by his own hand, intentionally or otherwise, at his first encampment on the way to Madras.

36. Thus the principality was confiscated by the British Government in 1858 owing to the rebellion of its Raja and was ceded to His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk as a mark of the high esteem in which His Highness was held by Her Majesty the Queen. The annual revenue of the Shorapur principality when thus transferred was Rs. 3,26,600-11-9 British Currency or 4,04,148-13-9\* Halli Siccas at the average rate of 21 per cent. discount. His Highness gave over the principality to the *Khalisa* in lieu of a cash allowance of Rs. 5,45,454 *per annum*.

#### CEDED TALUKAS.

37. In the same year were ceded to the British Government in full sovereignty all the possessions of His Highness to the left banks of the river Godavery and of the river Wyneganga above the confluence of the two rivers, namely, the talukas detailed below :—

Rakapalli Taluka .....	} 1,953 square miles.
Bhadrachellum Taluka .....	
Cherla Taluka .....	
Albaka Taluka .....	
Nugur Taluka .....	
Seroncha Taluka .....	

\* These figures are included in the item of Rs. 26,84,725 shown at page 10 of the Financial Statement for 1288 F.



No compensation whatever was received for this cession, except indirectly, as it was understood that the British required an assignment of Rs. 32,50,000 in Berar, but would forego 50,000 Rupees as a compensation for the above cession.

The value of those districts on the left bank of the Godavery, ceded to the Madras Presidency, was not ascertained, since no compensation was to be received for them. The *Times of India*, in its issue of the 13th July 1867, declared the cession to be "worth (reckoning wood-land and forest) at half a million." The Daftardars gave out the net revenue to be Rs. 16,044-9-9.\* These talukas were entrusted to Major (now Major-General) Glasfurd, Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for the Godavery District.

#### EXCHANGE WITH BRITISH TERRITORY.

38. His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior, Sindhia Áli Jáh, had certain rights and interests in the undermentioned villages within His Highness' territories in the Aurangabad district, yielding Rs. 30,767-13-2,† which he ceded to the British Government in 1282F. = 1872 A.D. The British Government transferred the aforesaid rights and interests to His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk. In consideration of the aforesaid cession, His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk ceded to the British Government in full sovereignty the villages named below with all his rights and interests therein, yielding a revenue of Rs. 18,672-3-11.‡

Exchange with British Territory.

From Parganah Ashti, District Birh to Ahmednagar District..... Rs. 4,062 8 9

From Tuljapur, District Naldrug to Sholapur District ..... ,, 14,609 11 2

Rs. 18,672 3 11

\* This figure is included in the item of Rs. 6,19,516 shown at page 10 of the Financial Statement for 1288 F. . .

† This item is included in the figures Rs. 12,79,965 shown at page 10 of the Financial Statement for 1288 F.

‡ This item is included in the sum of Rs. 6,69,516 shown at page 10 of the Financial Statement for 1288 F.

## EXCHANGE WITH BERAR.

39. In 1871 there had been an exchange of certain villages between the Assigned and unassigned Districts of His Highness in rectification of the Berar Boundary; 88 villages bearing an assessment of 22,963 \* Halli Sicca Rupees were transferred from the unassigned to the Assigned Districts, 62 villages assessed at Rs. 21,253 † were transferred to the unassigned districts.

No. of Villages.	Standard rent-roll of villages in Rupees.	Total area in acres.	Uncultivable in acres.	in Cultivable acres.	in Cultivated acres.	Revenue of cultivation in Rupees H.S.	Extra revenue in Rupees H.S.	Total revenue in Rupees H.S.	Population.
88 Deduct Jagir.	61,627	1,57,082	55,515	96,654	57,441	29,129	3,077	32,206	8,022
	13,355	30,957	9,598	25,079	23,584	8,237	1,006	9,243	1,392
	48,272	1,17,125	45,917	71,575	33,857	20,892	2,071	22,963	6,630
62 Deduct Jagir.	19,146	73,287	27,805	48,306	36,542	20,255	2,582	21,833	11,319
	1,010	2,584	1,084	1,500	640	557	27	580	190
	18,136	70,703	26,721	46,806	35,902	19,698	2,555	21,253	11,129

TENURES OF THE *Khalisa* TERRITORY.

40. The second territorial division is the *Khalisa* land, paying Government revenue, quit-rent, or *Peishkash*, including small portions of Inam lands not paying revenue, as well as some isolated Jagir villages. This main division of the Hyderabad territories is, as we have already explained, under the administration of His Highness' Government, through the *Divan* or Prime Minister.

\* Financial Statement for 1288 F. p. 10.

† This item is included in the sum of Rs. 12,79,965 in the Financial Statement for 1288 F. at p. 10.

41. The word *Khalisa*, as applied to lands, means those of which the revenue directly becomes the property of the Government, not being made over in Jagir or Inam to any other party. It also means lands or villages held immediately of Government, and of which the State is manager or holder. It consists of lands paying revenue, *Peishkash* or quit-rent to the Government.

Meaning of *Khalisa*.

42. *Bilmakta* (*Makta*), or *Sarbasta* (when it is held by the Zamindar of a Parganah) is a sole tenure of the *Khalisa* land paying a quit-rent according to engagement without liability to enhancement. It is the fixed or consolidated revenue including in one aggregate sum the *Mál* or Land-tax, and *Abwáb* or miscellaneous cesses. The total number of *Makta* Villages is 931, with a population of 3,56,816 souls.

*Bilmakta* or Quit-rent.

43. *Peishkash* is a tax, tribute, or quit-rent, a kind of present to the ruling power on receiving an appointment or assignment of revenue; or on the renewal of a grant or the like.

*Peishkash*.

There are only two *Peishkash* holders in His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions, the Rajas of Gadwal and Gurgunta. The former state is situated in the Raichur district, and comprises an area of 707 square miles and 82,608 souls; the latter lies in the Lingsugur district, and comprises an area of 242 square miles and a population of 12,588. The amount of *Peishkash* now paid by the Rajas of Gadwal and Gurgunta is Rs. 81,795-15-3 and Rs. 5,291-2-5 respectively. The Raja of Gadwal formerly used to pay the sum of Rs. 1,25,000 Chalni, but since 1275 Fasli, when the *Rahdari* or the transit duties levied in each taluka was abolished, the sum of Rs. 20,000 was allowed to be deducted from his tribute as a sort of compensation for the supposed loss sustained by him in remitting the vexatious tax through his state.

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\* The chief *Makta* or *Sarbasta* holders are the Zamindars or Deishmukhs called the Rajas of Suggur, Wauparti, and Jatpol and the Rani of Gopalpeth and the Deishmukh of Narkhora in the district of Nagar Karnul, of Anarchinta in Shorapur, of Baswara, Domkundu and Chilanwar in Indur, and the Raja of Cincholi in Gulbarga. The aggregate amount of their quit-rent is Rupees 3,43,094.

Besides these, there are a good many other *Maktas* of isolated villages paying petty quit-rents too long for detail. The total amount of quit-rents is Rupees 8,56,000.

44. There are certain Inam lands in several villages which are rent free, technically called *Kharij Jama*. They were assigned to the ex-officials of Parganahs and village officers in lieu of their revenue, police, public works and religious services. But since the introduction of cash payments to the Parganah and village officers, and the establishment of a commission for the enquiry of Inams, a considerable portion of the Inam land has been resumed, the annual produce of which is assessed at Rs. 8,37,205. Those who held Inam Jagirs under a valid *Sunud* have been confirmed in their rent-free grants. The area of the existing Inam lands situated within the Raiatwari *Khalisa* lands is 1,362 square miles, excluding the Inam lands, which are in the quit-rent and *Peishkash*-paying lands.

45. The important division of the *Khalisa* lands left undescribed in the preceding para. is the *Khalisa* proper or Raiatwari. *Khalisa* proper or the Raiatwari land which is managed directly by the Government without the intervention of a middle-man. The chief item, land revenue, is derived from this source. The total area is 70,618 square miles. The area of land, paying Government revenue, uncultivable, cultivable, and cultivated, including fallow of one year, under this head, is 2,13,20,425 acres. There are 12,631 villages and a population of 58,74,915 souls in this important part of the *Khalisa* lands.

*Abstract of the above.*

	Villages.	Sq. Miles.	POPULATION.
<i>Khalisa</i> proper .....	12,631	70,618	58,74,915
<i>Maktas</i> .....	931		
<i>Peishkash</i> .....	252	949	95,196
	<u>13,814</u>	<u>71,567</u>	<u>63,26,927</u>

This excludes the City Suburbs and Secunderabad.

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF THE DIVANI TERRITORY.

46. ✓ The Dominions of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk were formerly divided, for administrative purposes, into *Subahs* (Provinces), each of

Former divisions.



which included a number of *Circars* (Districts), which again were divided into *Mahals* or *Sub-Divisions* of a district. The country now forming His Highness' Dominions originally consisted of six *Subahs*; but in course of time, and owing to political occurrences, which are matters of history, one entire *Subah* and considerable portions of the other five *Subahs* no longer belong to His Highness' Dominions. Such portions of the old *Subahs*, as are now included in the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions, are the following:—

*Subah* of Hyderabad: including the *Circars* of Mohammadnagar, Bhongir, Nalgunda, Davarkunda, Koelkunda, Kowlas, Malangur, Pangal, Ghanpura, Medak, Warangal, Elgandal, Khammam-Mat, Aramgir, and Kanha-i-Ilmas.

*Subah* of Aurangabad: including the *Circars* of Daulatabad (19 out of 28 *Mahals*), Jalnapur, Bih, Haveli Pattan, Dharur, Parenda (9 out of 19 *Mahals*), and Ahmednagar (1 out of 10 *Mahals*).

*Subah* of Bidar: including the *Circars* of Bidar, Kalian, Akalkote (6 out of 7 *Mahals*), Muzaffarnagar, Nander, and Raegarh.

*Subah* of Bijapur: including the *Circars* of Bijapur (2 out of 30 *Mahals*), Imtiazgarh (1 out of 5 *Mahals*), Purgal (1 out of 15 *Mahals*), Hasanabad *alias* Gulbarga, Feroznagar *alias* Raichur, Nusratabad (4 out of 5 *Mahals*), Mudgal (10 out of 13 *Mahals*), and Naldrug.

*Subah* of Berar: including the *Circars* of Mahur, Pathri, Bait-albari, Basim, Kalum, Chanda, Mehkar, Gawil, Narnala, Kharla, and Ponar. ✓

47. The divisions above-mentioned were in course of time obliterated, owing to various causes attributable to the maladministration which prevailed in His Highness' Dominions for a great length of time. To enumerate such causes here is not necessary; but three main reasons may be assigned for the confusion which took place in the boundaries of the various *Circars* and *Mahals*.

*Firstly*—Portions of *Circars* were either ceded or assigned to the East India Company or to Native Princes, thus some *Circars* remained only partially under His Highness' Government.

*Secondly*—Jagirs were granted without any regard to the local limits of the divisions, and it frequently happened that portions of two or three *Circars* or *Mahals* made up one Jagir.

*Thirdly*—Before the introduction of the present system of administration, the method of collecting the Government land revenue was very irregular. Portions of the country were placed in charge of individuals, regardless of the limits of the *Circars* or *Mahals*, each of such individuals making himself responsible to the Government for a certain sum of money. Such persons were called talukdars, and it often happened that one *Circar* or *Mahal* was divided among many talukdars; or portions of two or three *Circars* or *Mahals* were placed under the control of one talukdar. This division of revenue authority was entirely irregular and disproportionate, and there were some cases of an individual holding only one village under his management.

Moreover, the system of letting out portions of territory on annual or biennial leases, contributed to confuse the political divisions, every lease being renewed at the end of one or two years, and thus varying the extent of territory held by the lessee.

Such a state of things was naturally found to be very inconvenient for a proper administration of the country, and the reforms introduced in the year 1275 Fasli (1865 A.D.) entirely altered the former divisions and placed them on a new footing.

48. The most important and the largest part of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions is called Divani, being subject to the direct administration of the Divan or Prime Minister. The area of the territory including small detached portions of Sarfkhas domains and Jagirs is 71,589 square miles, divided into five *Simts* or divisions, each *Simt* including three or four *Zilas* or districts and each *Zila* subdivided into tabsils or talukas.

The five *Simts* or divisions are—

- I. North-Western Division.
- II. Western Division.
- III. Southern Division.
- IV. Northern Division.
- V. Eastern Division.

## I.—NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION.

49. The North-Western Division, having the city of Aurangabad for its headquarters, is bounded on the north by Nassik and the Assigned Districts of Berar; on the south and the east by the Western Division; on the west by Khandesh and Ahmednagar districts of the Bombay Presidency. It is situated between  $18^{\circ} 28'$  and  $20^{\circ} 50'$  north latitude and between  $74^{\circ} 36'$  and  $78^{\circ}$  east longitude, and comprises an area of 14,983 square miles, of which 13,791 is Raiatwari land, the greatest distance from east to west being 201 miles and from north to south 150 miles. It consists of three districts:—

- I. Aurangabad.
- II. Birh.
- III. Parbhani.

50. The *Zila* of Aurangabad, which lies between  $19^{\circ} 22'$  and  $20^{\circ} 50'$  north latitude and between  $74^{\circ} 36'$  and  $76^{\circ} 14'$  east longitude, comprises an area of 6,160 square miles; bounded on the north by the Ajunta Hills which separate it from the Jagir of the Navvab Mukhtar-ul-Mulk; on the south by the river Godavery; on the east by the Assigned Districts of Berar and the District of Parbhani; on the west by the Bombay Presidency District of Ahmednagar. The greatest distance from east to west is 105 miles, and from north to south 90 miles. The area of *Khalisa* proper is 5,561 square miles, and the number of villages is 1,240. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 17,24,398; and the Police force employed numbers 863 men.

The district of Aurangabad is divided into eight Divani talukas whose name, area, and population are given below:—

Talukas.	Area in S. M.	POPULATION.
1 Aurangabad ...	777	83,446
2 Ambar .....	969	1,05,525
3 Baizapnr .....	451	55,671
4 Pattan .....	434	46,215
5 Jalnapur .....	773	1,02,389
6 Kanharh .....	933	47,552
7 Gandapur .....	596	43,032
8 Bhokardan .....	628	48,813
TOTAL.....	5,561	5,32,643



The cultivated area, including the fallow of one year in this district, is 15,74,740 acres. There are 4,49,221 and 3,29,444 acres of cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

51. The most important town in the district is Aurangabad, a place of great historical interest in the annals of the Moghul Empire. In the eleventh century of the Hijra the celebrated Malik Ambar founded a small town of the name of Kharki. The town continued to flourish under that name, till the reign of Aurangzebe, who, about the year 1068 Hijra, founded the present town and gave it the name of Aurangabad, at the same time making it the capital of the Viceroyalty of the Deccan. The town continued to be the seat of Government for some time, even after the dismemberment of the Moghul Empire. The seat of the Government was removed from Aurangabad to Hyderabad, the present capital of the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions, but the town has still retained its importance, being next in size to Hyderabad. It contains about fifty-four *Puras* and about 39 *Bazaars*. The town covers an area of about 1,19,575 square acres, and the population has been estimated at 30,219. There is a canal, constructed by Malik Ambar, emanating from the river Harsul. There are two sections of this canal, one passes through the Delhi gate of the town, and the other through Gaumukh and Jam Bagh, enters the town and pours its waters into a reservoir from which the town is supplied.

52. The *Zila* of Birh, which lies between  $18^{\circ} 27'$  and  $19^{\circ} 30'$  north latitude and between  $75^{\circ} 18'$  and  $76^{\circ} 42'$  east longitude, covering an area of 4,488 square miles, is bounded on the north by the river Godavery, on the south by the river Manjera, on the east by the talukas of Rajura and Palam in the Sarfkhas territory, on the west by the taluka Geovrai, the Palkhiadongar Hills and the river Sena. The greatest distance from east to west is 108 miles and from north to south 78 miles. The Raiatwari land is 3,895 square miles, and the number of Raiatwari villages is 766. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 11,36,006, and the Police employed numbers 538 men.

The district is divided into six talukas, whose name, area, and population are given below :—

Talukas.	Area in S. M.	POPULATION.
1 Birh .....	706	84,336
2 Ambajogai .....	966	80,632
3 Patrur .....	623	88,473
4 Kajj .....	441	51,078
5 Geovrai.....	552	47,899
6 Ashti .....	607	50,912
TOTAL.....	3,895	4,06,330

The cultivated area, including the fallow of one year in this district, is 15,23,703 acres. There are 92,033 and 4,30,508 acres of cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

53. The *Zila* of Parbhani, which lies between 19° 6' and 20° 11' and between 75° 58' and 78° 6', comprising an area of 4,335 square miles, is bounded on the north by the river

III.—*Zila* Parbhani. Painganga and the Assigned Districts of Berar; on the south by the river Godavery; on the east by the district of Nander; on the west by the district of Aurangabad. The greatest distance from east to west is 112 miles and from north to south 71 miles, and its total number of villages is 1,091. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 12,52,734, and the Police employed numbers 553 men.

The district consists of six talukas, whose names, area, and population are as follows :—

Talukas.	Area in S. M.	POPULATION.
1 Parbhani .....	576	88,399
2 Pathri .....	1,052	99,760
3 Hadgaon .....	523	68,620
4 Aunda .....	486	62,618
5 Jantur .....	826	68,363
6 Narsi .....	872	92,042
TOTAL.....	4,335	4,79,802

The cultivated area, including the fallow of one year in this district, is 12,69,977 acres. There are 1,58,124 and 7,90,893 acres cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

## II.—WESTERN DIVISION.

54. The Western Division, having the City of Bidar for its headquarters, is bounded on the north by the river Manjera and the North-Western Division; on the south by Paigah Jagir; on the west by the river Sena and the taluka of Ashti in the North-Western Division; on the east by the river Godavery and the Northern Division. It lies between  $17^{\circ} 23'$  and  $19^{\circ} 45'$  north latitude and between  $75^{\circ} 17'$  and  $78^{\circ} 3'$  east longitude, and includes an area of 12,308 square miles, of which Raiatwari land is 7,332 square miles. The greatest distance from east to west is 174 miles and from north to south 130 miles.

The Division is composed of three districts:—

I. Bidar.

II. Nander.

III. Naldrug.

55. The *Zila* of Bidar, lying between  $17^{\circ} 31'$  and  $18^{\circ} 52'$  north latitude and between  $76^{\circ} 13'$  and  $77^{\circ} 56'$  east longitude, includes an area of 4,215 square miles, bounded on the north by the Jagirs of Raja Rai Raian Bahadur, Raja Narender Bahadur and the talukas of the district of Nander; on the south by the taluka of Bhalki in the Paigah Jagir and the taluka of Dharaseon of the Sarfkhas territory; on the east by the northern division; on the west by the district of Birh. The greatest distance from east to west is 97 miles and from north to south 70 miles. The Raiatwari land is 2,631 square miles, and its total number of villages is 637. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 8,82,034, and the Police employed numbers 599 men.

The district is divided into five talukas, whose names, area, and population are as follows:—

Talukas.	Area in S. M.	POPULATION.
1 Bidar .....	279	28 062
2 Udgir .....	848	88,390
3 Algol .....	225	29,897
4 Rajura .....	905	1,29,086
5 Nilanga .....	374	44,632
TOTAL.....	2,631	3,20,067

The cultivated area, including the fallow of one year in this district, is 4,09,633 acres. There are 26,509 and 88,495 acres of cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

56. The *Zila* of Nander, which lies between  $18^{\circ} 29'$  and  $19^{\circ} 45'$  north latitude and between  $76^{\circ} 20'$  and  $78^{\circ} 13'$  east longitude, covers an area of 4,122 square miles; bounded on the north by the district of Parbhani, on the south by the district of Bidar and the Jagir Kararkhair of Raja Rai Raian, on the east by the rivers Manjera and Godavery and the district of Indur. The greatest distance from east to west is 72 miles and from north to south 68 miles. The area of *Khalisa* proper is 3,283 square miles and number of villages is 1,064. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 14,62,566; the Police employed numbers 781 men.

The district is divided into eight talukas, whose names, area, and population are as follows :—

Talukas.	Area in S. M.	POPULATION.
1 Nander .....	444	84,788
2 Daighur ... ..	242	47,240
3 Mudhole.....	323	49,817
4 Kandhar .....	706	1,03,475
5 Sarbar .....	317	39,027
6 Basmatnagar.....	452	65,407
7 Ardhapur .....	491	58,909
8 Bhyusa .....	308	41,200
TOTAL.....	3,283	4,89,863

The cultivated area, including fallow of one year in this district, is 10,03,088 acres. There are 29,054 and 6,67,937 acres cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

57. The *Zila* of Naldrug lies between  $17^{\circ} 42'$  and  $18^{\circ} 43'$  north latitude and between  $75^{\circ} 18'$  and  $76^{\circ} 40'$  east longitude. It occupies an area of 3,971 square miles; bounded on the north by the river Manjera and the district of Birh; on the south by the Paigah Jagir and Sholapur district of the Bombay Presidency; on the east by the taluka of Bhalki of the Paigah Jagir and the taluka

III.—*Zila* of Naldrug.

of Dharaseon of the Sarfkhas territory, and the district of Bidar; on the west by the river Sena and the district of Ahmednagar in the Bombay Presidency. The greatest distance from east to west is 282 miles, and from north to south 102 miles. The area of the Raiatwari land is 1,418 square miles, and its total number of villages is 206. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 3,95,673, and its Police employed numbers 480 men.

The district contains three talukas, whose names, area, and population are given below:—

Talukas.	Area in S. M.	POPULATION.
1 Naldrug.....	232	37,040
2 Tuljapur .....	492	49,654
3 Ousa .....	694	59,695
TOTAL.....	1,418	1,46,389

The cultivated area, including fallow of one year in this district, is 3,89,095 acres. There are 6,667 and 34,209 acres of cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

### III.—SOUTHERN DIVISION.

58. The Southern Division has the City of Gulbarga for its headquarters, and is bounded on the north by the villages of Bhalki in the Paigah Jagir, on the south by the river Tungbhadra and the Madras Presidency district of Karnul, on the east by the district of Nagar Karnul of the Gadwal Jagir, and the Patlur taluka of the Sarfkhas territory, on the west by the districts of Dharwar and Kaladgi, both in the Bombay Presidency. It is situate between 15° 3' and 17° 42' north latitude and between 75° 47' and 78° 15' east longitude; and comprises an area of 12,632 square miles, of which Raiatwari land is 10,481 square miles; the greatest distance from east to west is 150 miles and from north to south 156 miles.

The Division consists of four districts:—

- I. Gulbarga.
- II. Shorapur.
- III. Raichur.
- IV. Lingsugur.



59. The *Zila* of Gulbarga lies between  $16^{\circ} 43'$  and  $17^{\circ} 41'$  north latitude and between  $76^{\circ} 19'$  and

I.—*Zila* of Gulbarga.  $77^{\circ} 52'$  east longitude. It comprises

an area of 3,314 square miles, and is bounded on the north by the rivers Bhima and Kakna, which separate the district from the district of Nagar Karnul and Shorapur; on the east by the taluka Patlur in the Sarfkhaz territory; on the west by the district of Sholapur in the Bombay Presidency. The greatest distance from east to west is 88 miles, and from north to south 66 miles. The area of Raiatwari land is 3,122 square miles and its number of villages is 386. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 8,18,207, and the Police employed numbers 674 men.

The district is divided into six talukas, whose names, area, and population are given below:—

Talukas.	Area in S. M.	POPULATION.
1 Gulbarga .....	1,217	69,932
2 Kurangal .....	263	26,832
3 Seram .....	201	20,904
4 Gurmatkal .....	449	29,587
5 Mahagaon .....	628	32,907
6 Chincholi .....	364	24,267
TOTAL.....	3,122	2,04,429

The cultivated area, including the fallow of one year in this district, is 3,64,855 acres. There are 1,15,560 and 1,29,462 acres cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

60. The *Zila* of Shorapur lies between  $16^{\circ} 7'$  and  $17^{\circ}$

II.—*Zila* of Shorapur.  $13'$  north latitude and between  $76^{\circ} 18'$  and  $77^{\circ} 25'$  east longitude, comprising

an area of 2,901 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the rivers Bhima and Kakna and the district of Gulbarga, on the south by the Kishitna and the district of Raichur, on the east by the district of Nagar Karnul and Gulbarga, on the west by the Bombay Presidency. The greatest distance from east to west is 60 miles, and from north to south 63 miles, and its total number of Raiatwari villages is 398. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 6,75,395, and the Police employed numbers 417 men.



The district is divided into four talukas, whose names, area, and population are given below:—

Talukas.	Area in S. M.	POPULATION.
1 Shorapur.....	641	64,659
2 Delgaon .....	853	43,211
3 Andola .....	750	43,499
4 Shahpur .....	657	51,320
TOTAL...	2,901	2,02,689

The cultivated area, including the fallow of one year in the district, is 4,71,975 acres. There are 1,94,615 and 1,58,008 acres of cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

61. The *Zila* of Raichur is situated between  $15^{\circ} 46'$  and  $16^{\circ} 32'$

III.—*Zila* Raichur. north latitude, and between  $76^{\circ} 38'$  and  $78^{\circ} 15'$  east longitude, including an

area of 2,803 square miles; bounded on the north by the river Kistna and the district of Shorapur, on the south by the river Tungbhadra and the Madras Presidency district of Karnul, on the east by the river Kistna and the district of Nagar Karnul, on the west by the district of Lingsugur.

The boundaries above described include Gadwal territory of 707 square miles, five villages belonging to the Madras Presidency district of Karnul, whilst three of the villages belonging to Alpur taluka of His Highness' territory are beyond the river Tungbhadra.

The greatest distance in the district from east to west is 122 miles, and from north to south 42 miles. Excluding Gadwal, which will be described hereafter, the *Khalisa* proper is 2,096 square miles, and its total number of villages is 446. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 7,84,298, and the Police employed numbers 448 men.

The district is divided into five talukas, whose names, area, and population are as follows:—

Talukas.	Area in S. M.	POPULATION.
1 Raichur .....	480	60,249
2 Manvi .....	568	33,429
3 Deodrug .....	526	50,131
4 Alpur.....	203	21,451
5 Yargira.....	319	40,892
TOTAL...	2,096	2,06,152

The cultivated area, including the fallow of one year in the district, is 6,66,507 acres. There are 2,12,480 and 1,43,809 acres of cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

62. The *Zila* of Lingsugur lies between 15° 3' and 16° 20' north latitude, and between 75° 48' and 77° 2' east longitude, including an area

IV.—*Zila* Lingsugur. of 3,614 square miles; bounded on the north by the river Kishna and the district of Kaladgi in the Bombay Presidency, on the south by the river Tungbhadra, which separates it from the Madras Presidency district of Bellary, on the east by the district of Raichur, on the west by the Bombay Presidency district of Dharwar. The greatest distance from east to west is 72 miles, and from north to south 68 miles. The area of *Khalisa* proper is 2,362 square miles. This does not include Gurgunta, which though included in Divani territory, is a *Peishkash* land, and will be described further on. Its total number of villages is 326. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 6,14,144, and the Police employed numbers 447 men.

The district is divided into four talukas, whose names, area, and population are given below:—

Talukas.	Area in S. M.	POPULATION.
1 Lingsugur.....	479	32,816
2 Gangavati.....	428	37,767
3 Kushtgi.....	1,003	31,886
4 Sindhnur .....	452	2,0691
TOTAL.....	2,362	1,23,160

The cultivated area, including the fallow of one year in this district, is 5,84,878 acres. There are 3,88,764 and 2,13,848 acres of cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

#### IV.—NORTHERN DIVISION.

63. The Northern Division has one town of Pattancharu for its headquarters, and is bounded on the north by the rivers Painganga and Wardha, the Assigned Districts of Berar, and the Central Provinces; on the south by the district of Atraf Balda belonging

to the Sarfkhas dominions, and the district of Khammam; on the east by the rivers Godavery and Wardha; on the west by the rivers Godavery and Manjera and the Western Division. It lies between  $17^{\circ} 29'$  and  $20^{\circ} 3'$  north latitude, and between  $77^{\circ} 30'$  and  $80^{\circ} 19'$  east longitude, and includes an area of 18,983 square miles, of which 18,607 is Raiatwari land. The greatest distance from east to west is 164 miles, and from north to south 162 miles.

It is divided into three districts, and one *Amaldari* or sub-district, viz:—

- I. Medak.
- II. Indur.
- III. Elgandal.
- IV. Sarpur Tandur (*Amaldari*).

64. The *Zila* of Medak lies between  $17^{\circ} 29'$  and  $18^{\circ} 19'$  north latitude, and between  $77^{\circ} 47'$  and  $78^{\circ} 33'$  east longitude, covering an area of 1,688

I.—*Zila* Medak. square miles; bounded on the north by the district of Indur, on the south by the district of Atraf Balda in the Sarfkhas dominions, on the east by the district of Elgandal, and on the west by the district of Bidar. The greatest distance from east to west is 62 miles. The area of Raiatwari land is 1,401 square miles and its total number of villages is 329. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 11,76,664, and the Police employed numbers 582 men.

The district is divided into five talukas, whose names, area, and population are given below:—

Talukas.	Area in S. M.	POPULATION.
1 Medak .....	388	48,385
2 Tekmal .....	232	19,680
3 Kalabgur .....	266	53,005
4 Andol.....	241	34,279
5 Ramaampeth .....	274	39,066
TOTAL.....	1,401	1,94,415

The cultivated area, including the fallow of one year in this district, is 1,36,721 acres. There are 95,568 and 4,33,255 acres of cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

65. The *Zila* of Indur lies between  $18^{\circ} 5'$  and  $19^{\circ} 37'$  north latitude and between  $77^{\circ} 30'$  and  $79^{\circ} 3'$  east longitude, occupying an area of

II.—*Zila* of Indur. 4,793 square miles, bounded on the north by the sub-district of Sarpur, on the south by the district of Medak, on the east by the district of Elgandal, on the west by the rivers Manjera and Godavery and the districts of Nauder and Parbhani. The greatest distance from east to west is 90 miles and from north to south 70 miles. The Raiatwari land is 4,704 square miles, and its total number of villages is 786. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 19,64,135, and the Police employed including that of the sub-district of Sarpur numbers 1,235 men.

The district contains nine talukas, whose names, area, and population are given below:—

Talukas.	Area in S. M.	POPULATION.
1 Indur .....	} 943 {	60,171
2 Bodhan .....		24,452
3 Armur .....		73,006
4 Nirmal .....		45,337
5 Ula.....		42,820
6 Ilareddipeth.....		25,875
7 Bilauli .....		35,881
8 Adlar.....		35,623
9 Baswara.....		36,150
TOTAL...	4,704	3,79,315

The cultivated area, including the fallow of one year in this district, is 3,82,010 acres. There are 2,66,665 and 4,14,302 acres cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

66. The *Zila* of Elgandal lies between  $17^{\circ} 42'$  and  $19^{\circ} 20'$  north latitude, and between  $78^{\circ} 20'$  and  $80^{\circ} 19'$  east longitude, covering an area of 7,480 square miles; bounded on the north by the sub-district of Sarpur; on the south by the districts of Khamman and Atraf Balda; on the east by the river Wardah and the district of Seroncha in the Central Provinces; on the west by the districts of Medak and Indur. The greatest distance from east to west is 109 miles, and from north to south 106 miles. The Raiatwari land is 7,480 square miles and its total number of villages is 1,069. Its gross rent-roll

is Rs. 24,29,120, and the Police employed in the district numbers 736 men.

The district is divided into eight talukas, whose names, area, and population are as follows :—

Talukas.	Area in S. M.	POPULATION.
1 Elgandal .....	899	99,368
2 Malangur .....	682	1,05,917
3 Pulas .....	1,531	1,24,959
4 Naspur .....	493	62,063
5 Gajvale .....	1,074	83,889
6 Chinnur .....	1,194	75,052
7 Mahadeopur .....	954	38,652
8 Hasanabad .....	653	1,18,020
TOTAL.....	7,480	7,07,920

The cultivated area, including the fallow of one year in this district, is 6,20,701 acres. There are 2,52,318 and 5,54,078 acres of cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

67. The sub-district of Sarpur lies between  $18^{\circ} 59'$  and  $20^{\circ} 2'$  north latitude, and between  $77^{\circ} 49'$  and  $79^{\circ} 53'$  east longitude, comprising an area of 5,022 square miles; bounded on the north by the rivers Painganga and Wardah, on the south by the districts of Elgandal and Indur, on the east by the river Wardah, on the west by the river Painganga. Its total number of villages is 807. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 2,33,167, its Police force being incorporated with that of Indur.

The sub-district contains three talukas, whose names, area, and population are as follows :—

Talukas.	Area in S. M.	POPULATION.
1 Sarpur .....	2,090	81,334
2 Edlabad .....	2,314	82,040
3 Rajura .....	618	21,541
TOTAL.....	5,022	1,84,915

The cultivated area, including fallow of one year in this district, is 3,09,361 acres. There are 3,65,247 and 2,36,624 acres of cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.



## V.—EASTERN DIVISION.

68. The Eastern Division, having the town of Bhongir for its headquarters, lies between  $15^{\circ} 55'$  and  $18^{\circ} 40'$  north latitude, and between  $77^{\circ} 12'$  and  $81^{\circ} 26'$  east longitude. Its boundaries are on the north the Northern Division, on the south the river Kishтна, on the east the river Godavery and the Madras Presidency districts of Karnul, Gantur, and Masulipatam, on the west the district of Atraf Balda and the Southern Division. It includes an area of 20,407 square miles, of which 19,459 square miles is *Khulisa* proper; and the greatest distance from east to west is 252 miles and from north to south 157 miles. The Division consists of three districts, viz.:—

I. Khammam.

II. Nalgunda.

III. Nagar Karnul.

69. The *Zila* of Khammam lies between  $16^{\circ} 40'$  and  $18^{\circ} 40'$  north latitude and between  $78^{\circ} 45'$  and  $81^{\circ} 26'$  east longitude, comprising an area of 9,779 square miles; bounded on the north by the district of Elgandal, on the south by the river Kishтна and the Madras Presidency district of Gantur, on the east by the river Godavery and the Madras Presidency district of Masulipatam, on the west by the district of Elgandal and Nalgunda. But the abovementioned boundaries include the Parganah of Bandigaon of the British territory. The greatest distance in the district from east to west is 150 miles and from north to south 134 miles; and its total number of Raiatwari villages is 1,614. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 18,57,912, and the police employed numbers 887 men.

It contains nine talukas, whose names, area, and population are given below:—

Talukas.	Area in S. M.	POPULATION.
1 Khammam.....	1,056	1,17,502
2 Madhra .....	1,293	72,313
3 Parkal .....	404	57,133
4 Kandikunda.....	1,197	56,545
5 Chirial .....	681	59,025
6 Palancha .....	2,081	43,588
7 Wardannapeth .....	837	63,234
8 Pakhal .....	1,782	38,786
9 Warangal .....	448	78,831
TOTAL.....	9,779	5,86,957



The cultivated area, including fallow of one year in this district, is 4,98,534 acres. There are 6,67,739 and 6,06,746 acres of cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

70. The *Zila* of Nalgunda lies between  $16^{\circ} 21'$  and  $17^{\circ} 47'$  north latitude and between  $78^{\circ} 38'$

II.—The *Zila* of Nalgunda. and  $79^{\circ} 55'$  east longitude, comprising an area of 4,131 square miles; bounded on

the north by the district of Khammam; on the south by the river Kishтна which separates it from the Madras Presidency districts of Karnul and Gantur; on the east by the districts of Nagar Karnul and the talukas of Sarfkhas domains; on the west by the districts Atraf Balda and Nagar Karnul. But these boundaries include the Parganahs of Rai Palli and Langgari belonging to the Madras Presidency. The greatest distance from east to west is 77 miles, and from north to south 86 miles, and its total number of Raiatwari villages is 701. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 11,32,916, and the Police employed numbers 660 men.

The district contains five talukas, whose names, area, and population are given below :—

Talukas.	Area in S. M.	POPULATION.
1 Nalgunda .....	669	1,16,265
2 Daval Palli .....	813	66,559
3 Davarkunda .....	1,103	51,406
4 Suryapeth.....	638	98,474
5 Vaimalkuuda.....	908	35,115
TOTAL.....	4,131	3,67,819

The cultivated area, including fallow of one year in this district, is 5,12,880 acres. There are 2,89,458 and 4,61,966 acres of cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

71. The *Zila* of Nagar Karnul is situated between  $15^{\circ} 55'$

III.—The *Zila* of Nagar Karnul. and  $17^{\circ} 27'$  north latitude and between  $77^{\circ} 15'$  and  $79^{\circ} 22'$  east longitude, in-

cluding an area of 6,497 square miles; bounded on the north by the district of Atraf Balda, on the south by the river Kishтна, which separates it from the Madras Presidency district of Karnul, on the east by the district of Nalgunda, on the west by the Southern Division. The greatest distance from east to west is 102 miles and from north to south 85 miles. The Raiatwari land is 5,549

square miles and its number of villages is 748. Its gross rent-roll is Rs. 14,65,897, and the police employed numbers 916 men.

The district is divided into eight talukas and two Pattis, whose names, area, and population are as follows :—

Talukas.	Area in S. M.	POPULATION.
1 Nagar Karnul.....	1,903	54,052
2 Koelkunda .....	448	32,216
3 Narainpeth including Patti Pargi .....	323	51,761
4 Maktal.....	358	46,364
5 Kalvakurti .....	573	28,552
6 Jarcharla, including Patti Amrabad ...	696	61,245
7 Davarkadra .....	273	33,436
8 Ibrahim Patan .....	975	21,964
TOTAL.....	5,549	3,29,590

The cultivated area, including fallow of one year in this district, is 3,03,433 acres. There are 2,77,759 and 7,08,269 acres of cultivable waste and uncultivable respectively.

72. The areas in square miles of the above-mentioned districts include only those talukas which are called *Khalisa*, proper or Raiatwari. The number of villages and acres given for each district represents only the Raiatwari land, excluding *Makta* and *Peishkash*.

73. Besides the above-described divisions and the districts included in them, there is a tahsil called Baghat. It is situated in the suburbs of the City of Hyderabad and for administrative purposes is included in the Sarfkhas district of Atraf Balda. It contains 17 villages, with an area of 16 square miles, included in Hyderabad suburbs, and a population of 12,460 souls. Of the entire area acres 2,063 are cultivated, including fallow of one year, 1,498 cultivable waste, and 5,139 uncultivable, including village sites, gardens, &c. The rent-roll of the tahsil is Rs. 1,94,242.

74. The City of Hyderabad, which is contained within the walls, and is the capital of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk, is situated between 17° 23' north latitude, and 78° 33' east longitude.

City.

It has an area of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  square miles and a population of 1,23,675 souls. The strength of the Police stationed there called *Kotwali-Andarun-i-Balda* numbers 1,487 men.

75. The portion of the City outside the fortifications is called the Suburbs. The area of the Suburbs, including the Residency Bazaars, Secunderabad and Railway Station, is  $19\frac{1}{2}$  square miles with a population of 2,31,287 souls. Its Police strength numbers 1,757 men excluding Residency Bazaars and Secunderabad.

76. The description of the Divani territory gives the area, population, and number of villages of Raiatwari territory, that is, it excludes the number of *Makta* and *Peishkash* villages, also their population, which are given below. The rent-roll is for the whole *Khalisa* territory.

District.	No. of <i>Makta</i> Villages.	No. of <i>Peishkash</i> Villages.	Area in Square Miles.	POPULA- TION.
1	2	3	4	5
Bidar .....	11	.....	.....	6,159
Nander .....	40	.....	.....	23,689
Elgandal .....	66	.....	.....	44,143
Indur .....	66	.....	.....	39,044
Medak.....	30	.....	.....	16,571
Sarpur Tandur .....	89	.....	.....	15,547
Birh.....	3	.....	.....	4,219
Khammam .....	32	.....	.....	8,155
Nagar Karnul .....	403	.....	948	1,23,876
Nalgunda .....	42	.....	.....	19,653
Gulbarga .....	39	.....	.....	12,234
Shorapur .....	62	.....	.....	31,493
Lingsugur .....	...	35	242	12,588
Raichur .....	48	217	707	94,641
TOTAL.....	931	252	1,897	4,52,012

77. In the following statement the figures represent the totals of *Khalisa* proper, *Maktas* and *Peishkash*; the two latter have been included in the districts in which they are respectively situated. It also includes the City, Suburbs, and Secunderabad.

*Khalisa, Makta, and Peishkash*  
Villages.

ABSTRACT OF CIVIL DIVISIONS.—Showing the Area, Population and Rent-roll of the Civil Divisions of the Divani Territory.

Divisions	Districts	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	No. of Tahsils in each District.	No. of Towns and Villages in each District.	Rent-roll. H. S. Rs.	AREA IN ACRES.				Police Strength.
							Cultivated, Fallow of one year.	Cultivable Waste.	Uncultivable.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Western.	Aurangabad .....	5,561	5,32,613	8	1,240	17,24,398	15,74,740	4,49,221	3,29,414	23,53,405	893
	Bih .....	3,895	4,10,549	6	769	11,36,006	15,23,703	92,033	4,30,508	20,46,214	538
	Parbhani .....	4,335	4,79,802	6	1,091	12,52,734	12,69,977	1,58,124	7,90,893	22,18,994	553
	Total .....	13,791	14,22,694	20	3,100	41,13,138	43,68,420	6,99,378	15,50,845	66,18,643	1,954
Western.	Bidar .....	2,631	3,26,226	5	648	8,92,034	4,09,633	26,509	88,495	5,24,637	599
	Nander .....	3,283	5,13,532	8	1,104	14,62,566	10,03,088	29,054	6,67,937	17,00,079	781
	Naldurg .....	1,118	1,46,389	3	205	3,95,673	3,89,095	6,667	34,209	4,29,971	480
	Total .....	7,332	9,86,107	16	1,958	27,40,273	18,01,816	62,230	7,90,641	26,54,687	1,860
Southern.	Gadburga .....	3,122	2,16,663	6	425	8,18,207	3,64,855	1,15,500	1,29,492	6,09,877	674
	Shorapur .....	2,971	2,34,182	4	460	6,75,395	4,71,975	1,94,615	1,58,008	8,24,598	417
	Raichur .....	2,893	3,00,798	5	711	7,84,298	6,66,507	2,12,480	1,43,809	10,22,736	418
	Lingsugur .....	2,694	1,35,748	4	361	6,14,144	5,81,878	3,88,764	2,13,848	11,87,490	447
Total .....	11,430	8,87,386	19	1,957	28,92,044	20,88,215	9,11,419	6,45,127	36,44,761	1,986	
Northern.	Medak .....	1,101	2,10,986	5	359	11,76,664	1,36,721	95,568	4,33,255	6,65,544	582
	Indur .....	4,701	4,18,359	9	852	19,64,135	3,82,010	2,66,665	4,14,501	10,62,977	1,235
	Elgandal .....	7,480	7,52,063	8	1,135	24,29,120	6,20,701	2,32,318	5,54,078	14,27,097	736
	Sarpur Tandur .....	5,022	2,00,462	3	896	2,33,167	3,09,361	3,65,247	2,36,624	9,11,232	*
Total .....	18,607	15,81,870	25	3,242	58,03,086	14,48,793	9,79,798	16,38,259	40,66,850	2,553	
Eastern.	Khamman .....	9,779	5,95,112	9	1,646	18,57,912	4,98,534	6,67,739	6,06,746	17,73,019	887
	Nalgunda .....	4,131	3,87,472	5	743	11,32,916	5,12,880	2,89,458	4,61,966	12,64,304	660
	Nagar Karnul .....	6,497	4,53,466	8	1,151	14,65,897	3,03,433	2,77,759	7,98,269	12,89,461	916
	Total .....	20,407	14,36,050	22	3,540	44,59,725	13,14,847	12,34,956	17,76,981	43,26,784	2,463
Baghat (in Atraf Balda) .....		...	12,460	1	17	1,94,242	2,063	1,498	5,139	8,790	...
City .....		21	1,23,675	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,487
Suburbs .....		19½	2,31,287	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,757
GRAND TOTAL .....		71,599	66,81,889	103	13,816	2,01,99,508	1,10,24,154	38,89,279	64,06,992	2,13,20,425	14,960

## II.

## SECTION FOURTH.

## HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.

78. The Assigned Districts of Berar comprise an area of 17,711\* square miles and 26,72,673 population according to the Census Report for 1881. It is divided into 6 districts, 22 talukas and 5,585 towns and villages. It is intermediate in size between Switzerland and Greece,† and contains now about the same population as the smaller, and nearly double that which the larger country contained at the last Census :—

Assigned Districts.

Province.	POPULATION.	Area in Square Miles.
Switzerland ..... 1870	26,69,147	15,233
Berar..... 1881	26,72,673	17,711
Greece ..... 1871	14,57,894	19,941

79. The province of Berar, together with the Raichur Doab (East and West) and Naldrug districts with an area of 26,000 square miles, was assigned in 1263 Fasli corresponding to 1853 A.D., to the management in trust called *Talukdari Amani* of the British Resident for the time being in Hyderabad, for the payment of the Hyderabad Contingent, and that of Appa Desai's *Chauth*, and the allowances of Mahipat Ram's family, and of certain Mahratta pensioners, as well as for the payment of the interest on the debt due to the Honorable East India Company, amounting to about fifty lakhs of Rupees. The Assigned Districts of Berar, as also Raichur (East and West), and Naldrug, were assessed at an annual gross revenue of fifty lakhs of Hyderabad currency, which was made up from the following sources :—

1. Assigned from *Khalisa* Raiatwari Lands.....Rs. 32,58,775
2. From Sarfkhas ..... ,, 18,438
3. By the resumption of *Tankhah* Jagir *Mahals* ,, 7,97,116
4. By the confiscation of *Zat* Jagirs ..... ,, 7,51,604

TOTAL... Rs. 48,25,933

\* Out of this there are 5,011 square miles of Jagir and Inam lands.

† *Vide* the Report on the Census of Berar, by E. T. Kitts, p. 28.



The above items are given according to the records of the Daftar Divani for 1263 Fasli. For details of this see Appendix D.

All the Sarfkhas talukas in the Berar and Raichur Doab, and other villages in Lohara, Gunjoti, and Alund talukas, and certain personal Jagirs, with the Jagir talukas belonging to the Navvab Seraj-ul-Mulk Bahadur, and Shams-ul-Omra Bahadur's taluka of Afzalpur were left to the revenue management of officers appointed for that purpose by His Highness' Government.

80. According to the details of Parganahs and talukas inserted in the Schedule A of the treaty Revenue of Assigned Districts. of the above assignment in 1853, the net yield of the territory thus assigned, exclusive of *Deh-Sadir*, *Rusums*, *Maktas*, *Yeomias*, *Inams*, and all other charitable allowances amounted to Rs. 47,73,433, as shown in the following abstract:—

	Rupees.
The district in Berar Paianghat, lying to the north of the range of hills which extends from Ajunta on the west, to Wun near the Wardha on the east.....	30,60,307
District in the Raichur Doab, bounded by the river Kishтна and Tungbhadra on the north, south and east, and the Honourable East India Company's frontier belonging to the Bombay Presidency in the west .....	11,51,342
Districts on His Highness' western frontier bordering on the Honourable East India Company's Bombay Collectorates of Ahmednagar and Sholapur .....	13,183
In lieu of the deficiency in the originally estimated value of the western districts bordering on the Sholapur and Ahmednagar Collectorates transferred to the British management; also in lieu of certain Sarfkhas villages in the valley of Berar, and the Jagir of Bhun belonging to Arjun Raja, certain Parganahs from Berar Balaghat were assigned ... ..	5,48,601
TOTAL ...Rs.	47,73,433



Soon after it was discovered that some mistakes had been made in estimating the value of some of the assigned Parganahs and villages in the Berar Balaghat, which were transferred in lieu of the supposed deficiency in the originally estimated value of the western districts, and in consequence of this certain Parganahs, *kusbahs*, (towns and villages in the Berar Balaghat) yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 3,13,183 were re-transferred to His Highness' immediate authority, about four months after the original assignment.

81. The provisions of the treaty of 1853, which required the submission of annual accounts of the Restored Districts. Assigned Districts to His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk, were productive of much inconvenience and embarrassing discussions. Difficulties had also arisen regarding the levying of the 5 per cent. duty on goods under the commercial treaty of 1802 A.D. In order to remove these difficulties, and at the same time to mark the high esteem in which His Highness was held by Her Majesty the Queen, a new treaty was concluded on the 7th December 1860, by which the debt of fifty lakhs due to the East India Company was cancelled, and the districts of Dharaseon and the Raichur Doab consisting of 11,328 square miles out of the Assigned Districts were restored to His Highness. However at the same time several talukas belonging to His Highness' Sarfkhas, and His Excellency the Navaab Mukhtar-ul-Mulk's Jagirs, situated in Berar, comprising an area of 3,014 square miles, and yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 8,77,005-15-6, were transferred to the Resident's management in trust, as it was called, to make up a gross revenue of Rs. 32,00,000 British currency, for the remaining Assigned Districts. In addition to these, some villages in the Parbhani district, yielding Rs. 1,42,391-6-0 annually, were also transferred to the Resident's management, thus making a total of Rs. 10,19,397-5-6 *per annum*.

82. The revenue of the restored districts the Raichur Doab and Dharaseon amounted to 33,11,228 H. S. Rupees, and that of the newly assigned territory, as described above, amounted to Rs. 10,19,397; so, in fact, the districts yielding only Rs. 22,91,831 were restored.

The revenue of the restored districts for the year 1859-60 is as follows :—

	British Currency.		
	Rs.	a.	p.
Raichur for 1859-60, corresponding with 1269 F. 12,22,180	12,22,180	13	10
Dharaseon 1859-60, corresponding with 1269 F...8,18,848	8,18,848	6	6
Narsi and other 189 villages, from the East and West Berar .....	86,061	8	11
	21,27,090 13 3		

This amount when converted into Halli Sica Rupees at the rate of 128 H. S. Rs. to 100 British Currency amounted to—

RAICHUR.			
	Rs.	a.	p.
Raichur, East .....	10,85,625	5	9
Raichur, West, and Lingsugur .....	5,62,317	13	10
Koppal, now Jagir....	3,97,371	3	11
	20,45,314 7 6		
DHARASEON.			
Naldrug district .....	5,08,496	10	11
Dharaseon, &c., now Sarfkhas .....	6,50,354	4	11
	11,58,850 15 10		
Narsi, &c.....	1,07,063 7 1		
	TOTAL..... 33,11,228 14 5		

Col. Malleon quoted.

83. Colonel Malleon remarks regarding the Assigned Districts :

“ It deserved to be recorded that so greatly did the revenue of the ceded districts rise under British Administration that at the end of two years they were found so much to exceed the requirements, that the Governor General, Lord Dalhousie, restored to the Nizam’s territory, territories yielding three lakhs of Rupees. His successor, Lord Canning, subsequently, in 1860, restored all the districts that had been ceded, with the exception of Berar, the revenues of which were found to cover the entire cost of the contingent.”\*

\* The Native States of India, by Colonel G. B. Malleon, C. S. I., p. 294, London, 1875.

Colonel Malleson however is in error on two points. The territory yielding three lakhs of Rupees was not restored after two years; it was restored in October of the same year in which it was assigned, or, correctly speaking, within three months of the assignment.

The restoration took place not on account of the revenues of the Assigned Districts being much increased, but owing to the mistakes committed by the Daftardars (Raja Rai Raian Bahadurs Amanatwunt), in furnishing the current amount of the revenues of the districts which were subsequently assigned. The Daftardars are always inaccurate in such matters, and no reliance can be placed upon their accounts. They generally quote the figures of the ancient standard of rent-roll called "*Kamil*," and very seldom give the actual revenues of the present time, which are termed "*Mahasil*." Besides, at that time every department of the State was mismanaged. The revenues were either farmed or made over to a Government agent on the Talukdari system. In each case the gross revenue or real state of affairs was never disclosed.

The faulty account of the annual revenue of the district proposed to be assigned was prepared in a great hurry and in confusion by the Daftardars, the Minister Navvab Seraj-ul-Mulk being at the point of death, the Resident importunate, and the accounts as usual not posted up for several years past. The *Madákhil and Makhárij* (the general accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the State) for the year of assignment, 1263 F. set down the annual gross revenue of the Assigned Districts at Rs. 48,25,933, when the Schedules **A** and **B** appended to the treaty of 1853 (Aitchison's "Treaties and Engagements," Vol. V., pp. 216-221), show the net amount as Rs. 47,73,433, whereas the demand and assignment was made for 50 lakhs gross receipts. Nothing short of that amount would have been accepted, nor would the difference between the gross and net amounts, as shown in the *Madákhil and Makhárij*, and Schedules **A** and **B** of the treaty, have been so insignificant. In fact territories yielding a larger amount than 50 lakhs were assigned, and soon afterwards, within three months of the assignment, a portion of the same yielding Rs. 3,13,183 was restored.

Colonel Meadows Taylor, who was placed in charge of the Assigned District of Dharaseon as Deputy Commissioner, gives an instance of the carelessness evinced by the *Daftardars* as regards their accounts. He writes, "If I had taken the province according to the estimates on order of transfer of the late Minister and the *Daftardars* of Hyderabad, I should have had a revenue of about *two and half lakhs*, and a few scattered portions of territory, and there would have remained within my boundary line large tracts of country not under my jurisdiction. This would have caused much confusion and vexatious embarrassments, and probably constant disputes would have arisen. Now, when I had got altogether in a kind of ring-fence, as it were, I found that I should have about *eleven and a half lakhs* of Hyderabad."\* He continues, "I did not know what the revenue of the whole district might amount to, and the accounts received from Hyderabad, if not actually designed to mislead, were at all events most incorrect and incomprehensible, proving to be of no use whatever."†

Colonel Malleson was perhaps misinformed when he wrote that in 1860 all the districts were restored with the exception of Berar. In 1861, while the Raichur Doab and Dharaseon districts were restored, Pathrud and Murtizapur, Sarfkhas and Jagir talukas and other *Khalisa* villages, comprising more than 3,000 square miles, and yielding an annual revenue of 10,19,397 Rupees, were assigned for the first time.

84. In the first two or three years of the British Administration, the revenues of Berar did not rise, owing to an expansion of cultivation, but mainly by resumptons of Jagirs and Inam lands and by a considerable reduction in abatements from the village assessments for village expenses and charitable allowances. Mr. A. C. (now Sir Alfred) Lyall, when Commissioner of West Berar, writes in the "Berar Gazetteer" regarding the British Administration in Berar: "The net land revenue cleared by the treasury for the first revenue year of British management exceeded the amount for previous year, because, although receipts were less, the outgoings to be set against them had been greatly reduced. The

\* "The Story of my Life," by the late Col. Meadows Taylor, edited by his daughter, p. 292, A D. 1878.

† *Ibid.* p. 293.

increase must also be attributed mainly to the collections from Jagir lands relinquished by the Jagirdars, and to the sequestration pending enquiry of many inam or rent-free holders." \* He further says "Even in 1853, when the Nizam's Talukdars had in North Berar made over to us a squeezed orange, we began by attempting to collect the extraordinary rates to which the land revenue had been run up by predecessors, whence it may be guessed that the agriculturists did not at once discover the blessings of British rule." †

85. The province of Berar, already assigned, including the Sarfkhas Talukas and Navvab Mukhtar-ul-Mulk's Jagir comprised therein, and Berar. such additional districts adjoining thereto as sufficed to make up a gross revenue of (32) thirty two lakhs of Rupees of the British Government currency, was to be held, according to the Treaty of 1861, by the British Government, in trust for the payment of the troops of the Hyderabad Contingent, Appa Desai's *Chauth*, the allowances to Mahipat Ram's family, and certain *Salianadars* (pensioners). His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jáh agreed to forego all demands for an account of the receipts and expenditures of the Assigned Districts ; and the British Government agreed to pay to His Highness any surplus amount that may hereafter accrue after defraying all charges described above and all future expenses of administration, the amount of such expenses being entirely at the discretion of the British Government.

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\* Gazetteer for Haiderabad Assigned Districts, commonly called Berar, 1870, Edited by A. C. Lyall, Commissioner of West Berar, p. 257.

† *Ibid.* p. 97.



85. The following is a General Statement of the Area and Population of Berar :—

District.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Villages.	NUMBER OF HOUSES.		Total Population.	Total Males.	Total Females.
				Occupied.	Unoccupied.			
AMRAOTI .....	Amraoti .....	672	248	29,359	2,641	1,63,456	85,333	78,123
	Chandur .....	855	298	30,545	1,984	1,71,611	88,813	82,798
	Morsi .....	622	212	22,656	741	1,29,688	66,563	63,125
	Murtizapur .....	610	257	19,630	1,179	1,10,573	57,342	53,231
	Total...	2,759	1,015	1,02,190	6,545	5,75,328	2,98,051	2,77,277
AKOLA .....	Akola .....	739	285	23,632	2,353	1,39,421	72,560	66,861
	Akot .....	518	221	23,432	1,870	1,44,253	74,755	69,493
	Balapur .....	570	168	17,533	2,192	1,07,209	55,739	51,461
	Jalgaon .....	392	165	19,428	1,464	1,05,739	54,434	51,305
	Khamgaon .....	441	131	17,482	1,777	96,179	50,558	45,621
Total...	2,660	970	1,01,507	9,656	5,92,792	3,08,046	2,84,746	
ELLIHPUR .....	Ellichpur .....	469	213	27,069	2,217	1,48,011	76,514	71,527
	Daryapur .....	505	207	23,111	1,342	1,23,109	63,859	59,250
	Melghat .....	1,649	313	7,911	386	42,655	22,217	20,438
Total...	2,623	733	58,091	3,945	3,13,805	1,62,590	1,51,215	
BULDANA .....	Chikhli .....	1,009	273	22,056	1,594	1,40,011	71,595	68,416
	Malkapur .....	790	299	31,911	3,009	1,68,508	86,478	82,030
	Mehkar .....	1,005	315	20,275	895	1,31,244	67,170	64,074
Total...	2,804	887	74,242	5,498	4,39,763	2,25,243	2,14,520	
WUN .....	Yeotmal .....	809	276	19,690	1,265	1,07,846	55,877	51,969
	Darwa .....	1,062	323	23,808	1,571	1,32,788	68,168	64,620
	Kilapur .....	1,079	275	14,737	936	78,814	40,191	38,620
	Wun .....	857	265	13,350	679	72,654	36,952	35,702
Total...	3,807	1,139	71,585	4,451	3,92,102	2,01,491	1,90,611	
BASIM .....	Basim .....	1,051	322	25,013	1,204	1,57,690	81,565	76,125
	Mangrul .....	634	208	13,268	836	76,142	39,426	36,716
	Pusad .....	1,273	311	20,101	1,311	1,25,051	64,050	60,971
Total...	2,958	841	58,412	3,351	3,58,883	1,85,071	1,73,812	
GRAND TOTAL...	17,711	5,585	4,66,027	33,356	26,72,673	13,80,492	12,92,181	



86. Since the assignment during H. H. the Navvab Nasir-ud-Dowlah's reign and during the whole period of H. H. the Navvab Afzal-ud-Dowlah Bahadur's reign both their Highnesses had been constantly asserting and pressing their claims to the restoration of the whole of the Assigned Districts.

Application for the restoration of Berar.

His Excellency the Navvab Sir Salar Jung had a long cherished desire to receive back Berar. This subject continually occupied his mind since he filled the office of the Divan. And the solemn injunctions of his two last sovereigns had made it a duty of the most sacred obligation upon him to seek its accomplishment. The assignment, which was effected in the last hours of his uncle (Navvab Seraj-ul-Mulk), had left a reproach on his family in the eyes both of the sovereign and people of the country. When Sir Salar Jung made an application for its restoration about the time that the surrender of Mysore by the British was under consideration and failed, His late Highness observed that the reproach on the Minister's family had not been removed. In September 1872, His Excellency the Prime Minister, after consultation with his colleague, Navvab Shams-ul-Omra, the Co-Regent, submitted for the approval and assent of the British Government that a "capital sum, sufficient to secure the payment of that force (the Hyderabad Contingent) as heretofore under the treaty of 1853, should be accepted from this State by the British Government and the Assigned Districts be restored to the Administration and the Government of the Nizam." The consent of the British Government was further requested to obtain from British subjects the loan requisite for carrying out this proposal, if Act 37, Geo. III., C. 152, S. 28, was considered to be still in force.

"This scheme" (of the restoration of Berar) observed Sir Salar Jung, "will not only furnish a proper security and be a deposit of treasure of His Highness the Nizam, but increase the credit of His Highness' Government, and will help this Government in constructing the long-contemplated Railway line connecting the State Railway with the Kumum and Sasty Coal Mines." "The restoration of the District," continued the Prime Minister, "will enable our Government to reduce the cost of management materially by the employment of many of our Government servants. The payment of this loan will be very easily made from the revenues of Berar,

as also by the profits of the proposed Railway, but more particularly by the sale of Coal. Other public works will also be assisted by the proceeds from these sources."—[*Vide* the Co-Regent's published letter to the Resident, dated 19th September 1872.]

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, after giving his most careful consideration to the proposal, regretted that he was unable to entertain it, because the provision of a territorial guarantee was one of the fundamental principles of both territories, and because, moreover, the Minister's proposal appeared to require the borrowing of a large sum of money from English and other capitalists, upon the security of the Nizam's revenue, a measure which His Excellency in Council considered to be likely to occasion serious complications in relation with the British Government and the Hyderabad State. The Secretary of State for India in his Despatch, dated 19th March 1874, coincided with the Government of India's decision, and observed that the Act in question had not been repealed by any subsequent Statute, and that the policy which it embodied would be vigilantly maintained by Her Majesty's Government.

87. This subject was again mooted in 1877. His Excellency the Viceroy gave verbal permission (on the 2nd January) to the Navvab Sir Salar Jung to apply for the restoration of Berar after the withdrawal of his previous applications.

The Secretary of State's reply to the Navvab's memorial of 7th February 1877 was dated 19th March 1878, and received here on the 27th May 1878. Lord Salisbury remarked in his reply to the Viceroy's covering letter, dated 11th June 1877, as follows:—

"It is manifest that the treaty does not convey any absolute cession of Berar. Lord Dalhousie appears to have desired such an arrangement, but the Nizam entertained insuperable objections to it, and no attempt was made to force it on him. If the cession had been absolute, the entire sovereignty would have passed to the British Crown. No transfer of sovereignty in fact took place, but the territory remained among the dominions of the Nizam, as it had been before the treaty was assigned. The Nizam retained unimpaired all the personal dignity which this sovereignty

had previously conferred upon him, and the net revenue of the Province, after all charges of Administration have been defrayed, has ever since been paid into his treasury. All that he parted with was the actual conduct of the Administration. So far the limited nature of the assignment is clearly borne out by the language of the treaties, and has always been scrupulously recognized in practice by Her Majesty's Government." His Lordship concluded by writing, "Your Excellency, in replying to his appeal on the part of the Ministers to the favour of the Crown, has noticed the inconvenience of discussing questions of this kind while the Nizam, on whose behalf they are professedly raised, is himself a minor. In this opinion I entirely concur."

His Excellency Navvab Sir Salar Jung on the part of his colleague Navvab Shams-ul-Omra and himself stated in writing on the 11th June 1878 that "we fully accept the decision of the Secretary of State, as conveyed in the above Despatch, and will take no steps whatever in the matter during the minority of His Highness."

GENERAL STATEMENT of AREA and POPULATION of Khalisa and Jagirs in H. II. the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions.

Divisions.	Districts.	Details of Khalisa and Jagirs.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population Both Sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION.	AURANGABAD.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Aurangabad .....	777	168	83,446
			Ambar .....	969	216	1,05,525
			Baizapur .....	451	111	55,671
			Pattan .....	434	124	46,215
			Jalnapur .....	773	168	1,02,389
			Kanharh .....	933	164	47,552
			Gandapur .....	596	159	43,032
			Bhokardan .....	628	130	48,813
			Total .....	5,561	1,240	5,32,643
		Jagirs.	Dhavada .....	...	39	15,822
			Jafarabad .....	...	46	14,271
			Tambhurni .....	...	36	11,060
			Ghatnandur .....	...	30	10,287
			Ajunta .....	198	18	6,588
			Takli .....	...	17	5,996
Dongargaon .....	...		25	5,285		
Seoli .....	...		30	8,652		
Miscellaneous Villages .....	...		247	81,258		
Total.....	198	488	1,59,219			
Sarkhas.	Sillode .....	307	49	29,474		
	Khuldabad or Roza.	94	32	7,962		
	Total.....	401	81	37,436		
Total District.....				6,160	1,809	7,29,298

Divisions.	Districts.	Details of Khalisa and Jagirs.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population Both Sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION.	BIRU.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Birh .....	706	155	84,336
			Ambajogai.....	966	123	80,632
			Patrur .....	623	171	88,473
			Kaij .....	441	102	54,078
			Geovrai .....	552	94	47,899
			Ashti.....	607	121	50,912
			Total.....	3,895	766	4,06,330
		Maktas.	Villages, Miscellaneous .....	...	3	4,219
		Jagirs.	Villages, Miscellaneous .....	...	161	1,15,109
		Sarfkhas.	Patoda .....	593	80	35,302
	Total District .....		4,488	1,010	5,60,960	
	PARBHANI.		Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Parbhani .....	576	190
		Pathri .....		1,052	150	99,760
		Hadgaon .....		523	155	68,620
		Aunda .....		486	172	62,618
		Jantur .....		826	222	68,363
		Narsi.....		872	202	92,042
		Total.....	4,335	1,091	4,79,802	
		Jagirs.	Sonepeth .....	...	8	8,575
			Partur .....	...	100	31,799
Srishti .....			...	14	5,451	
Miscellaneous Villages .....	...		109	55,341		
Total.....	...	231	1,01,166			
Sarfkhas.	Villages, Miscellaneous .....	...	2	1,411		
	Total District.....	4,335	1,324	5,82,379		



Divisions.		Details of Khalisa and Jagirs.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population Both Sexes.
1	2					
N.-W. DIVN.						
			Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari.) .....	13,791	3,097	14,18,775
			Maktas .. .. .	...	3	4,219
			Jagirs .. .. .	198	880	3,75,494
			Sarfkhas .. .. .	994	163	74,149
			Total Division .....	14,983	4,143	18,72,637
WESTERN DIVISION.						
BIDAR.						
		Khalisa proper (Raiatwari).	Bidar.....	279	48	28,062
			Udgir.....	848	148	88,390
			Algol .....	225	38	29,897
			Rajura .....	905	335	1,29,086
			Nilanga .....	374	68	44,632
			Total.....	2,631	637	3,20,067
		Maktas.	Villages, Miscellaneous .....	...	11	6,159
		Jagirs.	Bhalki .....	128	53	29,726
			Villages, Miscellaneous .....	...	263	1,40,433
			Total.....	128	316	1,70,159
		Sarfkhas.	Karamungi .....	217	61	26,111
			Aurad .....	174	56	24,406
			Hunnabad .....	5	3	7,828
			Total.....	396	120	58,345



Divisions.	Districts.	Details of Khalisa and Jagirs.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population Both Sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
WESTERN DIVISION.	BIDAR.	Paigah.	Chincholi .....	192	43	42,954
			Narainkhair .....	248	94	39,837
			Hasnabad .....	141	76	31,641
			Partappur .....	141	66	43,369
			Walandi.....	69	20	8,760
			Ekeli .....	26	14	11,041
			Chitgopa .....	243	83	60,977
		Total.....	1,060	396	2,38,579	
		Total District.....	4,215	1,480	7,93,309	
	NANDER.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Nander .....	444	196	81,788
			Daiglur .....	242	109	47,240
			Mudhole .....	323	96	49,817
			Kandhar .....	706	216	1,03,475
			Sarbar .....	317	85	39,027
			Basmatnagar .....	452	151	65,407
Ardhapur .....			491	130	58,909	
Bhynsa .....			308	81	41,200	
			Total.....	3,283	1,064	4,89,863
Maktas.		Villages, Miscel- laneous .....	...	40	23,689	
Jagirs.	Madnur .....	...	27	11,541		
	Villages, Miscel- laneous .....	...	155	1,01,164		
		Total.....	...	212	1,12,705	

WESTERN DIVISION.							
Divisions.	Districts.	Details of Khalisa and Jagirs.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population Both Sexes.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
NANDER.	Sarkkhas.	Palam .....		624	179	65,079	
		Kharka Bara Halli..		104	70	37,163	
		Villages, Miscel- laneous .....		...	2	2,257	
		Total.....		728	251	1,04,499	
	Paigah.	Kundalwadi .....		71	11	11,019	
		Kotgir .....		40	22	11,260	
		Total.....		111	33	22,279	
	Total District.....			4,122	1,600	7,53,035	
	NALDRUG.	Khalisa Proper (Raatwari).	Naldrug.....		232	52	37,040
			Tuljapur .....		492	72	49,654
			Ousa .....		694	82	59,695
		Total.....		1,418	206	1,46,389	
Jagirs.		Bhum .....		287	43	19,015	
		Villages, Miscel- laneous .....		...	49	26,595	
Total.....		287	92	45,610			
Sarkkhas.	Dharaseon, including						
	Bemli.....		591	93	68,190		
	Kalum .....		268	73	39,929		
	Parenda .....		477	116	46,664		
	Wasi .....		296	101	51,544		
Total.....		1,632	383	2,06,327			

Divisions.	Districts.	Details of Khalisa and Jagirs.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population Both Sexes.	
1	2	4	6	5	6	7	
WESTERN DIVISION.	NALDRUG.	Paigah.	Lohara .....	153	125	63,282	
			Gunjoti .....	263	75	39,604	
			Alund .....	218	65	30,508	
			Alur .....	...	20	7,087	
			Total.....	634	285	1,40,481	
	Total District.....	3,971	966	5,38,807			
				Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari) .....	7,332	1,907	9,56,319
				Maktas .....	...	51	29,848
				Jagirs .....	415	620	3,28,474
				Sarfkhas .....	2,756	754	3,69,171
Paigah .....				1,805	714	4,01,339	
Total Division.....	12,308	4,046	20,85,151				
SOUTHERN DIVISION.	GULBERGA.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Gulbarga .....	1,217	97	69,932	
			Kurangal .....	263	22	26,832	
			Seram .....	201	39	20,904	
			Gurmatkal.....	449	90	29,587	
			Mabagaon .....	628	84	32,907	
			Chincholi .....	364	54	24,267	
			Total.....	3,122	386	2,04,429	
		Maktas	Villages, Miscellaneous .....	...	39	12,234	

Divisions.	Districts.	Details of Khalisa and Jagirs.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population Both Sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SOUTHERN DIVISION.	GULBARGA.	Jagirs.	Kaliani .....	...	85	36,709
			Kosgi.....	...	18	20,231
			Tandur .....	...	62	13,953
			Pedvemal .....	...	45	12,712
			Villages, Miscel- laneous .....	...	147	71,560
			Total.....	...	357	1,55,165
		Sarfkhas.	Wodchan, &c. ....	...	18	4,973
			Paigah.	Mungulgi .....	{ Included in Chin- choi. }	10
		Ferozabad .....		{ Included in Gul- barga. }	36	21,331
		Mashal .....		Do.	37	21,092
		Afzalpur .....		192	35	12,595
		Chitapur .....		...	31	16,791
Nargunda .....	{ Included in Mah- agaon. }	18		6,112		
Ratkal .....	Do.	19		12,081		
Total.....	192	186	93,624			
Total District.....	3,314	986	4,70,425			

Divisions.	Districts.	Details of Khalisa and Jagirs.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population, Both Sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SOUTHERN DIVISION.	SHORAPUR.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Shorapur .....	641	121	64,659
			Dehgaon .....	853	76	43,211
			Andola .....	750	102	43,499
			Shahpur .....	657	99	51,320
			Total.....	2,901	398	2,02,689
		Maktas.	Amarchinta .....	...	49	29,171
			Villages, Miscellaneous .....	...	13	2,322
			Total.....	...	62	31,493
	Jagirs ...	Villages, Miscellaneous .....	...	177	53,420	
	Total District.....	2,901	637	2,87,602		
	RAICHUR.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Raichur .....	480	107	60,249
			Manvi .....	568	90	33,429
			Deodrug .....	526	122	50,131
			Alpur.....	203	42	21,451
			Yargira .....	319	85	40,892
		Total.....	2,096	446	2,06,152	
Maktas.		Villages, Miscellaneous .....	...	48	12,033	
Peishkash ...		Gadwal .....	707	217	82,608	
Jagirs ...	Villages, Miscellaneous .....	...	53	14,316		
Total District.....	2,803	764	3,15,109			

Divisions.	Districts.	Details of Khalisa and Jagirs.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population Both Sexes.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
SOUTHERN DIVISION.	LINGSUGUR.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Lingsugur .....	479	94	32,816			
			Gangavati .....	428	88	37,767			
			Kushitgi .....	1,003	99	31,886			
			Sindhnur .....	452	45	20,691			
			Total...	2,362	326	1,23,160			
		Peishkash ...	Gurgunta .....	242	35	12,588			
	Jagirs.	Koppal ..... } Elburga..... } Anagundi ..... } Villages, Miscel- laneous .....	1,010 } ... } ... } ... }	158 } 103 } 17 } 289 }	59,884 } 55,523 } 4,044 } 75,000 }				
						Total...	1,010	567	1,94,451
						Total District...	3,614	928	3,30,199
						Total Division.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari) .....	10,481	1,556
	Maktas .....	...	149	55,760					
	Peishkash .....	949	252	95,196					
Jagirs .....	1,010	1,154	4,17,352						
Sarfkhas .....	...	18	4,973						
Paigah... ..	192	186	93,624						
Total Division...	12,632	3,315	14,03,335						
N. DIVN.	MEDAK.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Medak .....	388	66	48,385			
			Tekmal .....	232	65	19,680			
			Kalabgur .....	266	82	53,005			
			Andol.....	241	59	34,279			
			Ramaiampeth .....	274	57	39,066			
			Total...	1,401	329	1,94,415			



Divisions.	Districts.	Details of Khalisa and Jagirs.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population Both Sexes.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
NORTHERN DIVISION.	MEDAK.	Maktas.	Villages, Miscel- laneous .....	...	30	16,571	
		Jagirs.	Dundigal .....	...	26	13,584	
			Villages, Miscel- laneous .....	...	115	42,856	
			Total...	...	141	56,440	
		Sarfkhas.	Villages, Miscel- laneous .....	...	3	4,600	
		Paigah.	Hathnura .....	} 287 } } 27 }	287	26	13,584
			Narsapur .....			27	8,320
	Total...		287	53	21,904		
	Total District .....	1,688	556	2,93,930			
	INDUR.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Indur.....	} 943 } } 46 }	943	99	60,171
			Bodhan .....			46	24,452
			Armur .....	703	119	73,006	
			Nirmal .....	519	111	45,337	
			Ula .....	557	123	42,820	
Illareddipeth.....			225	64	25,875		
Bilauli .....			269	84	35,881		
Adlur.....			313	71	35,623		
Baswara .....			1,175	69	36,150		
Total...		4,704	786	3,79,315			
Maktas.	Villages, Miscel- laneous .....	...	66	39,044			

Divisions.	Districts.	Details of Khalisa and Jagirs.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population Both Sexes.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
NORTHERN DIVISION.	INDUR.	Jagirs.	Gandhari .....	...	30	10,637	
			Kowlas .....	...	25	10,148	
			Villages, Miscel- laneous .....	...	203	1,11,423	
			Total...	...	258	1,32,208	
		Paigah.	Elgadup.....	89	54	12,231	
			Total District...	4,793	1,164	5,62,798	
		ELGANDAL.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Hasanabad .....	653	150	1,18,020
				Elgandal .....	899	150	99,368
				Malangur .....	682	132	1,05,917
				Pulas .....	1,531	212	1,24,959
	Naspur .....			493	86	62,063	
	Gajvale .....			1,074	104	83,889	
	Chinnur.....			1,194	144	75,052	
	Mahadcopur .....			954	91	38,652	
	Total...		7,480	1,069	7,07,920		
	Maktas.		Villages, Miscel- laneous .....	...	66	44,143	
	Jagirs.	Pedda Palli .....	...	33	37,133		
		Villages, Miscel- laneous .....	...	237	1,55,976		
		Total...	...	270	1,93,109		
	Sarf- khas. }	Villages, Miscel- laneous .....	...	24	16,000		
Total District...			7,480	1,429	9,61,172		

Divisions.	Districts.	Details of Khalisa and Jagirs.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population Both Sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NORTHERN DIVISION.	AMALDARI OF SARPUR.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Sarpur .....	2,090	371	81,334
			Etlabad.....	2,314	337	82,040
			Rajura .....	618	99	21,541
			Total...	5,022	807	1,84,915
		Maktas.	Villages, Miscellaneous .....	...	89	15,547
		Jagirs.	Villages, Miscellaneous .....	...	62	13,769
			Total District...	5,022	958	2,14,231
			Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari) .....	18,607	2,991	14,66,565
			Maktas .....	...	251	1,15,305
			Jagirs .....	...	731	3,95,526
		Sarkhas .....	...	27	20,600	
		Paigah .....	376	107	34,135	
		Total Division.....	18,983	4,107	20,32,131	
EASTERN DIVISION.	KHAMMAM.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Khammam .....	1,056	191	1,17,502
			Madhra .....	1,293	169	72,313
			Parkal .....	404	101	57,133
			Kandikunda .....	1,197	126	56,545
			Chirial .....	681	117	59,025
			Palancha .....	2,081	433	43,588
			Wardannapeth .....	837	115	63,234
			Pakhal .....	1,782	232	38,786
			Warangal .....	448	130	78,831
				Total.....	9,779	1,614

Divisions.	Districts.	Details of Khalisa and Jagirs.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population Both Sexes.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
EASTERN DIVISION.	KHAMMAM.	Maktas.	Villages, Miscel- laneous .....	...	32	8,155	
		Jagirs.	Villages, Miscel- laneous .....	...	195	73,107	
		Sarfkhas.	Villages, Miscel- laneous .....	...	8	7,527	
		Total District .....			9,779	1,849	6,75,746
	NALGUNDA.	Khalisa Proper (Raitwari).	Nalgunda .....	669	183	1,16,265	
			Daval Palli .....	813	137	66,559	
			Davarkunda .....	1,103	142	51,406	
			Suryapeth.....	638	169	98,474	
			Vaimulkunda .....	908	70	35,115	
			Total ...			4,131	701
		Maktas.	Villages, Miscel- laneous .....	...	42	19,653	
		Jagirs.	Villages, Miscel- laneous .....	...	201	1,03,232	
	Sarfkhas.	Villages, Miscel- laneous .....	...	3	3,486		
	Total District .....			4,131	947	4,94,190	

Divisions.	Districts.	Details of Khalisa and Jagirs.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population Both Sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EASTERN DIVISION.	NAGAR KARNUL.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Nagar Karnul .....	1,903	129	54,052
			Koelkunda .....	448	83	32,216
			Narainpeth, including Patti Pargi...	323	83	51,761
			Maktal .....	358	81	46,364
			Kalvakurti .....	573	68	28,552
			Jarcharla, including Patti Amrabad ...	696	195	61,245
			Davarkadara.....	273	55	33,436
			Ibrahim Pattan.....	975	54	21,964
			Total.....	5,549	748	3,29,590
		Maktas.	Wanparti .....	948	131	48,974
			Jatpol .....	...	98	27,382
			Gopalpeth .....	...	33	14,296
			Narkhoda .....	...	16	5,399
			Villages, Miscellaneous .....	...	125	27,825
		Total.....	948	403	1,23,876	
Jagirs.	Villages, Miscellaneous... ..	...	224	91,923		
Sarf khas.	Villages, Miscellaneous .....	...	13	2,305		
	Total District...	6,497	1,388	5,47,694		
			Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari) .....	19,459	3,063	12,84,366
			Maktas .....	948	477	1,51,684
			Jagirs .....	...	620	2,68,262
			Sarf khas .....	...	24	13,318
			Total Division...	20,407	4,184	17,17,630



Divisions.	Districts.	Details of Khalisa and Jagirs.	Talukas.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population Both Sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	4
HYDERABAD.	ATRAF BALDA.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Baghat .....	...	17	12,460
		Jagirs.	Villages, Miscellaneous .....	...	393	1,56,101
		Sarfkas.	Yedlabad .....	602	111	61,278
			Shahabad .....	782	67	28,298
			Mandmul .....	328	62	32,736
			Medchal.....	474	96	46,617
			Patlur.....	1,177	121	42,258
			Total.....	3,363	457	2,11,187
		Total District...	3,363	867	3,79,748	
		SUBURBS.	CITY.	Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	City .....	2.50
Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari).	Suburbs.....			19.50	1	1,40,569
	Residency Bazaars					15,839
	Secunderabad ...					74,127
	Railway Stations.)					752
Total Suburbs.....	19.50	1	2,31,287			
Total Hyderabad City and Suburbs.	22	2	3,54,962			

## SUMMARY.

DETAILS OF KHALISA AND JAGIRS.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Total Population Both Sexes.
Khalisa Proper (Raiatwari)...	69,670	12,631	58,74,915
City and Suburbs .....	22	2	3,54,962
Maktas .....	948	931	3,56,816
Peishkash .....	949	252	95,196
<b>Total Khalisa.....</b>	<b>71,589</b>	<b>13,816</b>	<b>66,81,859</b>
Jagirs with known areas.....	1,623	272	1,15,213
Sarfkhas .....	7,113	1,443	6,93,398
Paigah Jagirs .....	2,373	1,007	5,29,098
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>11,109</b>	<b>2,722</b>	<b>13,37,709</b>
Other Jagirs, the areas of which are included in Khalisa	.....	4,126	18,25,996
<b>Total Jagirs .....</b>	<b>11,109</b>	<b>6,848</b>	<b>31,63,705</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>	<b>82,698</b>	<b>20,664</b>	<b>98,45,594</b>



## CHAPTER II.

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*Changes in the Administration.*



## CHAPTER II.

*Historical Sketch of the Changes introduced in the Form of Administration during the past 28 years, by His Excellency Sir Salar Jung Mukhtar-ul-Mulk Bahadur.*

### SECTION FIRST.

#### PREVIOUS FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.

1. ✓ In former times the official business of the Government of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk was conducted in two offices known by the names of *Daftar-i-Mal* and *Daftar-i-Divani*. Both these offices were under the supervision of *Daf-tardars*, whose duty consisted in keeping the State accounts and registers of grants of Jagirs, &c., whilst the administration was entirely in the hands of the Minister. A third office, called by the name of *Dar-ul-Insha* attended to the official correspondence of the Minister. There was also a kind of Postal Department, which, however, was not based on any system, nor did its operations extend beyond a few talukas of His Highness' Dominions. ✓

2. In the *mufassil*, even in those talukas which were under the direct administration of the Government, there were no public offices of any kind. The talukdars, who received their appointments from the Government, employed clerks and other subordinate officers, as a matter of private convenience, to help them in collecting Government revenue ; but no public records were kept as a matter of duty.

3. In the metropolis there were three Courts of Justice—the *Dar-ul-Kaza* and the *Sadarat-ul-Aliya* and the *Kotwali*. The two first were charged with the administration of justice and the last was the Police Court. But the jurisdiction of these offices was confined to the metropolis ; whilst no Courts of Justice existed in the *mufassil*.



During Raja Chandu Lal's tenure of the office of *Peishkar*, the *Adalat-i-Divani* and the *Adalat-i-Foujdari* were established. Subsequently, under the administration of Raja Ram Bakhsh, a Court of Justice was created, presided over by four Moulavis; but the jurisdiction of the Court did not extend beyond the metropolis.

4. During the first ministry of Seraj-ul-Mulk the *Adalat-i-Divankhana* was established in the metropolis; and some Courts of Justice were also established in the *mufassil*, presided over by *Munsifs* and *Mir-Adls*. But during the subsequent years, owing to the frequent changes of ministry, the *mufassil* Courts ceased to have more than only a nominal existence, and exercised no judicial functions. In fact, when the Navvab Seraj-ul-Mulk was again appointed Minister, he found that these *mufassil* Courts of Justice, created by him during his first tenure of office, had practically ceased to exist.

5. To the *mufassil* talukas the Police system of the metropolis was never extended, and it may be said that till comparatively recent years, the talukdars, appointed for collecting revenue, were the only Government officers charged with the administration of the country. Most of the present departments of State, Offices, and Courts of Justice are of recent origin, and were established after the accession of His late Highness Afzal-ud-Dowlah.

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## SECTION SECOND.

### REFORMS INTRODUCED BY H. E. SIR SALAR JUNG.

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#### *Sub-Section I.*

#### REFORMS INTRODUCED FROM 1263 TO 1273 FASLI.

6. When Navvab Mukhtar-ul-Mulk Sir Salar Jung was appointed Minister of the State, it had become only too apparent that the old system of administration was not calculated to bring prosperity to the country. The system followed under the previous administra-

tions consisted in appointing talukdars to each taluka with no other duties than collecting Government revenue. These officials, as a rule, lived in the metropolis, and did not consider themselves bound to proceed to the talukas with the administration of which they were charged. They therefore usually employed subordinates of their own choice, without making any reference to the Government, and these subordinates as a rule were incompetent men, who in no way held themselves directly responsible to the Government, either for their behaviour or their efficiency, as their appointment or dismissal depended upon the will of the talukdars to whom they were subordinate, and not on the pleasure of the Government. Under the old system, the country could not be said to have been under the direct administration of the Minister. The powers of the talukdars, or of the subordinates appointed by them, were in no way defined. The talukdars were allowed as charges for collection of Government revenue, two annas in the rupee, or in other words, one-eighth part of the revenue they collected. But the money thus allowed to them was not spent by them on the purposes for which it was intended. By making false representations to the Government, they obtained the services of sepoys in the army, and employed them in collecting revenue; thus appropriating nearly the whole of the money allowed to them for the expenses of collecting revenue. Some talukdars adopted a different course. They leased their talukas to other persons, and thus, whilst incurring no expense in collecting revenue, appropriated the entire collection charges allowed to them by Government. The results of a system so pernicious can easily be conceived. The country was in a deplorable state of misgovernment; and so long as the system flourished, the Minister felt himself powerless to remedy the evils which were its direct and necessary consequence. The rights of the people were ignored, the interests of the State were not understood; so that the subjects and the State suffered equally. Sweeping reforms were urgently needed; and the inauguration of a perfectly new system of administration, under which every officer charged with public duties should be immediately subordinate and responsible to the Minister, was considered an absolute necessity.

7. The reforms began with a gradual dismissal of such talukdars as have been described. Other talukdars were appointed with smaller

Reforms.

salaries and each was provided with a staff of subordinate officials who received their salaries and appointments direct from the Government to whom they considered themselves responsible for good behaviour and efficient discharge of duties. In adopting these measures, Navvab Mukhtar-ul-Mulk Salar Jung was greatly assisted by the experience he had gained previous to his appointment as Minister of the State. During the first ministry of Seraj-ul-Mulk, Navvab Salar Jung had, for about a year, administered the revenues of the talukas in Telingana in which Mr. Dighton, an English gentleman in the Nizam-ul-Mulk's service, had introduced an excellent system of collecting Government revenue. He had also found the system work very successfully during the period of four years that he held the administration of his uncle's private Jagirs. The system which thus recommended itself to the new Minister was afterwards continued by him in the talukas in Telingana, and extended generally throughout H. H. the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions. Upon his receiving the appointment of Minister of the State, he based his revenue reforms upon the system which he had already tried before. The system, though open to much improvement, was simple and capable of being introduced without much difficulty or delay. It limited the Government demand from the ryots, defined the powers of taluk-dars, taking away from them the discretion of leasing their talukas or getting them managed by other persons, made subordinate officials responsible to Government for good behaviour, and thus placed a check upon the enormities which had been committed with impunity under the old regime.

8. The next administrative measure was the appointment of *Munsifs* and *Mir-Adls* to exercise judicial powers in civil and criminal cases. These officers were gradually appointed in the Divani talukas of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions, to decide civil suits and to receive complaints, to investigate criminal cases and punish criminals. In the year 1265 Fasli (A.D. 1855) twenty-three of these officers held appointments at an annual expenditure of 39,000 Rupees.

9. In the metropolis, besides the Courts of Justice already mentioned, three more were created having separate jurisdictions. The

Creation of New Courts of Justice in the Metropolis.

*Adalai-i-Padshahi* was established in 1263 Fasli (A.D. 1853); a separate Court was created in 1265 Fasli (A.D. 1855) to dispose of the disputes of Sikhs and other sepoys in the Nizam-ul-Mulk's army; whilst a third, presided over by Govind Rao, was established in 1270 Fasli (A.D. 1860) to dispose of civil suits arising within the limits of the *Ilaka Peishkari*.

10. Under the old system of administration, as has already been observed, no kind of Police force existed in the *mufassil*. The creation of a regular and effective Police was needed; but it was not found feasible to bring it into existence at once. Simpler measures were, however, adopted to suppress dacoity and other heinous crimes of a similar nature which were rife in the *mufassil* talukas. One or two hundred men of the Nizam force were placed under each of the talukdars to exercise the functions of Police. The disturbances caused in the *mufassil* by Rohillas and outlaws, required stronger measures. Accordingly, a force, known by the name of *Jamiat Ziladari*, was formed and placed under a number of *Ziladars*, whose special duty was to prevent serious disturbances of the peace. This force was stationed in various parts of the country, and especially in those localities where disturbances were most common. In 1268 Fasli (A.D. 1858) a committee consisting of four Members and one President was appointed in the metropolis to supervise and direct the operations of the *Ziladari* force.

11. Under the new system of administration the official work of the Minister had greatly increased. The talukdars, who were now under the direct control and supervision of the Minister, frequently sent in reports and solicited instructions from the Government, and this circumstance greatly added to the duties of the *Dar-ul-Insha*. A separate office called *Munshi Khana* was therefore established to deal with the correspondence between the Minister and the talukdars, and to issue the orders passed by him. The duties of the *Dar-ul-Insha* were thus limited to correspondence with the British Government, communications between the Government and the Courts of Justice, keeping the *Sanads*, issuing orders to public servants, other than the talukdars in the *mufassil*, and passing miscellaneous orders of usual routine.



12. Under the former system there was no Government treasury either in the metropolis or the *mufassil*. During the administrations of Arastu Jah and Mir Alam a Government treasury existed; but, owing to the pecuniary embarrassments into which the State had fallen during the administration of Raja Chandu Lal, the Government treasury had ceased to exist and the State had no credit in the market. In the metropolis a public treasury was established in the year 1265 Fasli (A.D. 1855), but in the *mufassil* Hindu bankers continued to discharge the functions of Government treasuries, a system which, though full of inconvenience, was for a time tolerated even under the new administration.

13. In the year 1270 Fasli (A.D. 1860) the Raichur Doab and the talukas of Naldrug, &c., were restored by the British Government to His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk, after having remained under British administration for eight years. The excellent system of administration which had been adopted by the British Government was continued by the Government of His Highness; though the system differed from that on which the rest of his Dominions were administered. The administration of the restored territory was thus conducted separately. The talukdars of various grades and tahsildars exercised revenue, civil and criminal powers, as in the non-regulation provinces of the British Government, whilst a regular Police force was maintained. On the other hand, the administration of the rest of His Highness' Dominions was carried on by talukdars, *munsifs*, and *ziladars*, who exercised judicial and revenue powers, and also supervised the Police, which, however, was not on a regular footing. To prevent the confusion which might arise owing to this difference in the two systems of administration, two new offices were created for the restored districts. One, under the name of *Kachari Adu-i-Mustarida*, exercised supervision over the revenue administration of the restored districts; and another, called *Salar Adalat-i-Adu-i-Mustarida*, heard appeals from the judicial decisions of the officers in the restored territory. Both these offices, in connection with the restored districts, were placed under the immediate control of the Minister, in the same manner as the department of *Munshi Khana* which dealt with the official

business connected with the talukdars in the rest of the territories of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk.

14. In the year 1270 Fasli (A.D. 1860) the system of farming Taxes on Imports and Exports abolished. ing the taxes levied on imports and exports was abolished, and Government took the Customs Department under its own direct management. To conduct this business an office was established in the metropolis. Similarly, within the next two years, the system of farming the duties payable on salt from Machly Bunder and Kokan Bunder was discontinued, and the Customs Department took charge of the duties levied on salt.

15. In the year 1271 Fasli (A.D. 1861) a Stamp Paper Office was established in the metropolis and stamp duties were imposed on bonds and other legal instruments, and fees in stamps were also made payable on complaints, petitions, and other documents filed in Courts of Justice. The stamp duties, with the consent of the British Government, were extended also to the Assigned Districts of Berar.

16. In the year 1272 Fasli (A.D. 1862) a department was established under the direct supervision of the Prime Minister to enforce decrees and orders of the metropolitan Courts of Justice, which were sent to this department for execution.

✓ 17. In the year 1272 Fasli (A. D. 1862) a Secretariat under the Prime Minister was established to exercise supervision over the administration of justice in the entire Divani territory; while the Court, under the name of *Sadar Adalat Azla-i-Mustarida* which had been created in 1270 Fasli (A.D. 1860) to hear appeals from the decisions of talukdars in the restored districts and to decide references made by the *munsifs* of the rest of the Divani territory, was separated from the immediate control of the Minister, and received the name of *Sadar Adalati Azla-i-Mustarida-wa-Tashih-i-Talukat*.

18. The following tabular statements will show the administrative divisions of the Divani territory including the restored districts during this period, as well as the manner in which the administrative authority was divided:—

Administrative Divisions of Divani Territory before formation of Districts.



## DIVANI TALUKAS.

Name of Taluka.	No. of Talukdars or Revenue Officers.	No. of Naibs or Assistants.
Warangal .....	1	7
Elgardal .....	1	6
Nalgunda .....	1	6
Nagar Karnul.....	1	7
Kalabgur .....	1	7
Haveli Nander .....	1	2
Mudhole .....	1	6
Khuldabad.....	1	13
Gulbarga .....	1	9
Khammam .....	1	4
Narsapur .....	1	1
Nirmal .....	1	6
Indur .....	1	2
Japal .....	1	1
Mohammadabad (Bidar) .....	1	9
Narainpeth.....	1	12
Birh .....	1	2
Ambarh .....	1	4

Name of Taluka.	No. of Judicial Officers.
Aurangabad.....	1 <i>Mir-Adl.</i>
Bidar .....	1 do.
Bhongir .....	1 do.
Khalamnuri .....	1 <i>Munsif.</i>
Nagar Karnul .....	1 do.
Warangal.....	1 do.
Aramgir .....	1 do.
Gulbarga .....	1 do.
Khammam .....	1 do.
Elgandal .....	1 do.
Medak .....	1 do.

## THE RESTORED DISTRICTS.

Name of District.	No. of Tahsils.	No. of Officers.
Raichur (the Eastern) .....	4	4 Tahsildars.
Lingsugur (the Western) .....	4	4 do.
Naldrug .....	9	9 do.

*Sub-Section II.*

## REFORMS INTRODUCED FROM 1274 TO 1290 FASLI.

19. The abovementioned reforms, which had been introduced up to the year 1272 Fasli (A.D. 1862), met the exigencies of the time, and materially improved the administration. But the absence of a uniform system in the administration was a great drawback, and impeded the progress of official business. Moreover, with the exception of the restored districts, the system of administration in the *mufassil* had great room for improvement, and required a thorough re-organization. Between the year 1274 Fasli (A.D. 1864) and 1290 Fasli (A.D. 1880) definite measures were adopted to increase the efficiency of the administrative system by making it uniform throughout the entire Dominions of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk.

20. In the year 1274 Fasli (A.D. 1864) a Board of Revenue was established to supervise, direct and control affairs connected with the revenue administration of the entire Divani territory including the restored districts. The establishment of the Board of Revenue made it unnecessary to maintain either the *Munshi Khana* or the *Kachari Azla-i-Mustarida*—the separate office which had been established to supervise the revenue administration of the restored districts. Both these offices were therefore abolished.

21. Amongst other duties which were assigned to the Board of Revenue, was the creation of uniform civil divisions of the Divani territory, calculated to facilitate the administration of the country. Up to this time, with the exception of the restored districts, the Divani territory was divided into talukas, but this division of administrative authority did not correspond with the territorial divisions of the country. Thus, whilst the number of talukas of the Divani territory was fixed and definite, the number of talukdars was indefinite and uncertain, and liable to increase or diminution every year. In the year 1268 Fasli (A.D. 1858) there were 61 talukdars, whilst later, in 1274 Fasli (A.D. 1864), the number was reduced to about 40, the number of talukas

remaining the same. Some talukdars held only a few villages under their management, whilst others held a number of talukas. There was great disparity between the extent of the jurisdiction of various talukdars, as no definite limit was assigned to the amount of revenue with the collection of which each talukdar was charged, and it varied between 9,00,000 and 2,000 Rupees. This disparity, which was the source of great inconvenience, could only be removed by introducing a proportionate and uniform division of the Divani territory, and making the duties of talukdars commensurate with the civil divisions.

21. The restored districts were therefore amalgamated with the rest of the Divani territory; but owing to the geographical situation of the talukas of the Sarfkhas domains and the Paigah and other important Jagirs, which were interspersed among the talukas of the Divani territory, it was found impossible to make regular civil divisions of the territory into districts, so as to include only the Divani talukas. A middle course was therefore adopted, having for its principle the excision of such Jagir talukas as could be excluded without making the boundaries of the proposed districts irregular and awkward. Thus within the boundaries of the districts, some Sarfkhas and Jagir territory was also necessarily included. But, although these Jagir territories were to be geographically included within the limits of the Divani districts, their revenues were not to be collected by the officers of the Divani.

22. Districts were classed into three grades with reference to the approximate amount of their annual revenue, as is shown in the following table :—

Grade of District.	Approximate Annual Revenue.
1st Grade .....	Rs. 12,00,000
2nd do. ....	„ 10,00,000
3rd do. ....	„ 8,00,000

23. Keeping these principles in view, the Divani territory was divided into 14 districts, comprising 74 tahsils or talukas. The follow-

Divisions of Divani Territory.

ing table will show the extent and proportion of the districts :—

Name of District.	No. of Talukas.	Amount of Revenue. H. S. Rs.	Deduct Sarfkhas. H. S. Rs.	Net Divani. H. S. Rs.
Aurangabad .....	7	11,05,645		
Parbhani.....	5	8,40,368		
Nander .....	5	8,40,465		
Indur .....	5	10,62,489		
Birh.....	5	9,50,131		
Bidar .....	5	7,78,539	* 1,39,561	
Medak.....	4	9,89,312		
Elgandal.....	5	7,30,637		
Naldrug .....	10	11,63,168	† 6,54,250	
Shorapur.....	5	12,07,072		
East Raichur .....	4	10,24,689		
West do. ....	4	9,67,042		
Khammam .....	5	9,30,461		
Nalgunda .....	5	9,55,926		
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>1,35,46,024</b>	<b>7,93,811</b>	<b>1,27,52,213</b>

24. The territorial divisions having been settled, the division of administrative authority was made accordingly. The offices of *Munsifs* and *Mir-Aills*, which were established for the administration of justice in the *mufassil* were abolished. A tahsildar was appointed to each taluka, having well defined judicial as well as executive powers. The tahsildars, therefore, decided civil suits and disposed of criminal cases, whilst their main function was the collection of Government revenue. A talukdar with two subordinate assistant talukdars was appointed to each district, having revenue, civil, and criminal powers, as well as the power of supervision over the tahsildars subordinate to him. An establishment or *amla* (clerks, &c.,) was placed under each of these officers for the proper conduct of official business.

25. The old system of dealing with *Sahukars*, private bankers, was abolished, and the Government established treasuries in each taluka and each district. The treasuries at the talukas

\* Karamungi 1,39,561 *Sarfkhas*.

† Dharaseon, Kalum, Parenda, and Patoda, *Sarfkhas* talukas yielding an amount of 6,54,250 Rupees, are included in this.

were placed under the supervision of tahsildars, whilst district talukdars were placed in charge of district treasuries.

26. Talukdars were of three classes, and each class was divided into three grades, whilst tahsildars were divided into three grades. The following tabular statement shows the salaries attached to these various grades of officers :—

Classes, Grades, and Salaries of *Mufassil* Officers.

Designation of Officer.	Class.	Grade.	Monthly Salary.
			Rs.
Talukdar.....	1st	1st	1,000
Do. ....	"	2nd	800
Do. ....	"	3rd	600
Do. ....	2nd	1st	450
Do. ....	"	2nd	400
Do. ....	"	3rd	350
Do. ....	3rd	1st	300
Do. ....	"	2nd	250
Do. ....	"	3rd	200
Tahsildar .....	.....	1st	150
Do. ....	.....	2nd	125
Do. ....	.....	3rd	100

27. The following tabular statements will show the cost of the establishments of subordinate officials under talukdars in each district :—

Cost of Establishments of Subordinate Officials.

#### SUBORDINATE OFFICIAL ESTABLISHMENT IN EACH DISTRICT OF THE FIRST GRADE.

Designation of Officer in charge of District.	Department to which Subordinate Officials belong.	Monthly cost of the Establishment of Clerks, &c. H. S. Rs.
Talukdar, 1st Class.....	Revenue.....	722
	Judicial .....	285
	Treasury.....	245
	Peons .....	314
	Miscellaneous .....	50
	Prison.....	231
	Talukdar, 2nd do. ....	.....
Do. 3rd do. ....	.....	105
TOTAL...Rs.		2,107

SUBORDINATE OFFICIAL ESTABLISHMENT IN EACH DISTRICT  
OF THE SECOND GRADE.

Designation of Officer in Charge of District.	Department to which Subordinate Officials belong.	Monthly cost of the Establishment of Clerks, &c.
		Rs.
Talukdar, 1st Class .....	Revenue .....	572
	Judicial .....	225
	Treasury .....	182
	Peons .....	312
	Prison .....	221
	Miscellaneous ..	45
Do. 2nd do. ....	.....	107
Do. 3rd do. ....	.....	
	TOTAL...Rs.	1,809

SUBORDINATE OFFICIAL ESTABLISHMENT IN EACH DISTRICT  
OF THE THIRD GRADE.

Designation of Officer in Charge of District.	Department to which Subordinate Officials belong.	Monthly cost of the Establishment of Clerk, &c.
		Rs.
Talukdar, 1st Class .....	Revenue .....	521
	Judicial .....	225
	Treasury .....	167
	Peons .....	312
	Prison .....	211
	Miscellaneous ...	40
Do. 2nd Class .....	.....	
	TOTAL...Rs.	1,621

28. The following statement will show the cost of the establishment of subordinate officials under tahsildars in each taluka :—

Tahsildars' Subordinates.

Talukas in 1st Grade Districts .....	Rs. 385
Do. 2nd do. do. ....	,, 364
Do. 3rd do. do. ....	,, 338



29. Subsequently two more districts and one sub-district

Two more Districts and a Sub-district formed.

were created—the district of Nagar Karnul in the Eastern Division, in 1287 A.H., and the district of Gulbarga in the Southern Division in 1289 A.H., and Sarpur Tandur in the Northern Division in 1287 A.H.; 36 new *Khalisa* tahsils or talukas were also formed; and two more grades were created in the office of tahsildars.

Two more sub-divisions of Ibrahim Pattan and Amrabad were created in 1289 and 1291 A.H. The Ibrahim Pattan taluka was formerly held by Arab Eshwunt Rao as Jagir and was made a sub-division on resumption; and the Amrabad sub-division was detached from the district of Nalgunda. Both these sub-divisions were broken up in 1293 A.H., Ibrahim Pattan having been amalgamated with the Nagar Karnul district and Amrabad as a Patti was put under the same district. Another Patti by the name of Pargi was lately made, and added in the same district.

The land revenue and other receipts in 1290 Fasli, as contrasted with that in 1275 Fasli, are as follows :—

Divisions.	Districts.	Number of Tahukas.	Land Revenue.	Forest.	Abkari.*	Dishpatti and Miscellaneous.	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NORTH-WESTERN	Anrangabad .....	8	17,24,398	4,868	85,271	7,793	18,22,339
	Birh .....	7	12,33,265	1,315	17,562	13,129	12,65,271
	Parbhani .....	6	12,52,734	16,535	48,064	14,416	13,31,749
	TOTAL....	21	42,10,397	22,718	1,50,897	35,338	44,19,350
WESTERN .....	Bidar .....	5	8,82,034	1,300	29,698	9,200	9,22,232
	Nander .....	8	14,62,566	5,356	77,175	17,837	15,62,934
	Naldrug .....	7	10,20,877	453	9,066	10,507	10,40,903
	TOTAL....	20	33,65,477	7,109	1,15,939	37,544	35,26,069
SOUTHERN.....	Raichur .....	5	7,84,298	1,403	93,213	12,162	8,91,076
	Lingsugur .....	4	6,14,144	1,366	40,980	10,816	6,66,406
	Shorapur .....	4	6,75,395	2,611	50,574	10,503	7,39,113
	Gulbarga .....	6	8,18,207	2,214	82,994	8,520	9,11,935
	TOTAL....	19	28,92,044	7,624	2,66,881	42,001	32,08,530

\* Excluding City Abkari amounting to Rs. 7,39,371.

† This includes the items for Patoda taluka of Sarfkhlas, for which see page 83, footnote.

‡ This includes Dharaseon, Kalum, Wasi, and Parenda Sarfkhlas talukas; vide page 83, footnote.

Divisions.	Districts.	Number of Talukas.	Land Revenue.	Forest.	Abkari.*	Deishpatti and Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NORTHERN.....	Indor .....	9	19,64,135	11,142	2,35,031	26,494	22,36,802
	Medak .....	5	11,76,664	4,248	2,27,941	13,065	14,21,918
	Elgandal .....	7	24,29,120	5,805	2,48,004	28,190	27,11,119
	Sarpur Tandur ...	3	2,33,167	7,104	47,778	4,541	2,92,590
	TOTAL...	24	58,03,086	28,299	7,58,754	72,299	66,62,429
EASTERN.....	Khammam .....	9	18,57,912	22,406	2,03,401	19,685	21,03,404
	Nalgunda .....	5	11,32,916	5,734	1,61,061	13,019	13,12,730
	Nagar Karnul ...	8	14,65,897	8,428	2,81,734	15,703	17,71,762
	TOTAL...	22	44,56,725	36,568	6,46,196	48,407	51,87,896
	Atraf Balda .....	1	1,94,242	.....	.....	.....	1,94,242
	Forest Department .....	...	.....	92,633	.....	.....	92,633
GRAND TOTAL...	107	2,09,21,971	1,94,951	19,38,647	2,35,580	2,32,91,149†	

30. Along with the establishment of the new system of Revenue, Civil and Criminal Administration, the Police was also reorganised. The Police was separated from the Revenue authorities, and a Police force was placed on a regular and systematic footing. An Inspector of Police was appointed to every two talukas; but where the number of talukas in a district happened to be an odd number, an additional Inspector was appointed to the largest taluka. A Superintendent of Police was

\* Excluding City Abkari, amounting to Rs. 7,39,371.

† The following figures show the amount of Sarkhas revenue included in the statement:—

District.	No. of Talukas	Gross Land Revenue.	District Forest.	Abkari.	Deishpatti & Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
Patoda Zila Birlh .....	1	97,259	30	471	965	98,725
Dharaseon, &c., Zila Naldrug .....	4	6,25,204	302	3,839	6,290	6,35,635
TOTAL.....	5	7,22,463	332	4,310	7,255	7,34,360

appointed to every district, having the power of supervising its entire Police administration and the conduct of the Inspectors of talukas who were subordinate to him. Every district was provided with a sufficient number of Constables and Sowars constituting the Police force of the district. The Police was also charged with the duty of keeping guard upon the Government Treasury in the district and the talukas and other public offices, as well as the district prisons.

31. Every Superintendent and Inspector of Police was provided with a separate subordinate establishment of clerks, &c., for his office, and a Code of Rules was framed to define the powers and duties of the newly-created Police.

Subordinate Establishments of Police.

32. The Superintendents were divided into three grades; and the Inspectors into two classes, each class having three grades. The following table will show the salaries of each grade :--

Grades and Classes of Superintendents and Inspectors of Police.

Name of Office.	Class.	Grade.	Salary. H. S. Rs.
Superintendent .....	.....	1st	200
Do. ....	.....	2nd	170
Do. ....	.....	3rd	140
Inspector .....	1st	1st	110
Do. ....	.....	2nd	100
Do. ....	.....	3rd	90
Do. ....	2nd	1st	80
Do. ....	.....	2nd	70
Do. ....	.....	3rd	60

33. The expenses of subordinate clerks, &c., in the Police Offices of each taluka were according to the following scale in 1276 Fasli

Cost of Police Office Establishments.

(A.D. 1866), when the Police force was first organised in the *mufassil* :—

Grade of District.	No. of Talukas.	Monthly Expense of each Taluka in Salaries of Police Office Establishment. H. S. Rs.
1st .....	6	270
2nd .....	5	265
3rd .....	4	185

34. Subsequently, when the Police was taken out of the control of talukdars, and Superintendents of Police were separately appointed, the expenses of Police Office establishments increased considerably.

35. Medical and Educational Officers were also appointed in each district, and prisons were established.

36. The following table will show the monthly expense of the subordinate establishments of each of the abovementioned departments in the districts :—

Grade of District.	DEPARTMENTS.		
	Prisons. H. S. Rs.	Medical. H. S. Rs.	Educational. H. S. Rs.
1st .....	231	85	60
2nd .....	221	65	35
3rd .....	211	55	30

37. The reforms introduced in the *mufassil* administration have been explained. But equally radical reforms were effected at the head-quarters. In consequence of the administrative authority being concentrated in the Minister, the work of administration had hitherto been greatly impeded. Under the new system the administrative powers were decentralised and divided among subordinate departments. In the year 1274 Fasli (A.D. 1864), as has already been mentioned, the Prime Minister appointed a Board of Revenue to

supervise, direct and control the administration of the revenues of the entire Divani territory. The Board consisted of a President and four Members, and the opinion of the majority decided all questions. In order to consult the feelings of the Jagirdars and other nobles who might object to the innovation of receiving orders from persons who were not connected with the nobility, the orders of the Board were issued under the signature of Mukarram-ud-Dowlah Bahadur. And upon his being appointed to take charge of the Revenue administration under the Prime Minister, the orders of the Board of Revenue were signed by Motamid-ud-Dowlah Bahadur.

38. The Board of Revenue was thus charged with the exercise of full authority with regard to the following matters :—

Powers of Board of Revenue.

1. Agriculture.
2. Commerce.
3. Customs, &c.
4. Excise, (Abkari).
5. Stamp Paper.
6. Release of cultivators from liability to pay Government revenue, not exceeding 200 Rupees, which may have been in arrears for five years.
7. Collection of Road Cess and Municipal Cess.
8. Supervision of the *Mufassil* Police and the Municipal Officers of the Metropolis.
9. Construction and Repair of Roads and *Sarais*, (inns).
10. Repairs of Tanks, so long as the annual cost of such repairs did not exceed 3,000 Rupees per district.

39. The Board of Revenue made a rule under which every talukdar was bound to send up the following Official Papers :—

Rules framed by Board of Revenue.

1. Accounts of Increase and Expenditure.
2. Statement showing the Number, &c., of Defaulters of Government Revenue, who may be under arrest.
3. Monthly Statements of the Cash Balance in the District Treasury.



4. The Accounts of Revenue and Excise.
5. Accounts of Municipal and Road Cess.
6. Quarterly Statements of Rates at which corn and other staple commodities were sold.
7. Half-yearly Statements of Rain-fall, Crops, and Produce, &c.
8. Report on the Police Administration.
9. Annual Report on the official conduct and efficiency of Government Officers, as well as on the Revenue Administration of the district.

40. The Board of Revenue in its turn was bound to submit quarterly, half-yearly, and yearly, reports to the Government on all the matters above enumerated.

Duties of the Board of Revenue.

41. The Board of Revenue cost the Government an annual sum of Rs. 70,380 in salaries of Officers of the Board; whilst the entire land revenue of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions at that time amounted to Rs. 1,20,00,000.

Cost of the Board of Revenue.

42. The Stamp Paper Office, which since 1271 Fasli (A.D. 1861) was under the *Munshi Khana*, was also placed under the control and supervision of the Board of Revenue in 1274 Fasli (A.D. 1864), but five years later, on account of the increase of official business, the Stamp Paper Office was separated from the Board of Revenue, and was constituted a separate department under the control and supervision of a Superintendent of Stamps, who had an assistant and an establishment of clerks under him.

Stamp Paper Office.

43. Under the former system of administration, *rahdari* or transit duties were collected irregularly, and at various places within the boundaries of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions. In the years 1271 and 1272 Fasli (A.D. 1861 and 1862), as has already been mentioned, the system of farming Customs duties were abolished, and in 1274 Fasli (A.D. 1864), further reforms were introduced in the Customs Department. Custom-houses were established on the frontier of His Highness' Dominions, and at important military

Transit Duties.



stations. Customs duties were thus collected only at these places, and traffic in the interior was made perfectly free.

44. In 1277 Fasli (A.D. 1867) a department was established for the conservancy and management of forests, and a Superintendent was appointed to take charge of the department.

45. The country having been divided into districts, it was found necessary for the better administration of the country, to create divisions, allotting a number of districts to each division. Accordingly, in 1277 Fasli (A.D. 1867), the distribution of districts into divisions was effected, as is shown in the following table :—

District of Aurangabad	}	North-Western Division.
Do. of Birh		
Do. of Parbhani		
Do. of Bidar	}	Western Division.
Do. of Nander		
Do. of Naldrug		
Do. of Nalgunda	}	Eastern Division.
Do. of Khammam		
Do. of Shorapur	}	Southern Division.
Do. of East Raichur		
Do. of West do.		
Do. of Medak	}	Northern Division.
Do. of Indur		
Do. of Elgandal		

46. A Sadar talukdar was to be appointed to each division, having revenue, civil and criminal authority, and powers of supervision over all the districts in his division. The talukdars of the districts were therefore to be subordinate to him, and the Court of the Sadar talukdar was also to be the "Court of Appeal" from the decisions of subordinate district talukdars. The Sadar talukdars were moreover empowered to pass final orders in matters connected with Revenue, Abkari and Stamp, when such matters did not exceed Rs. 100 in value. They could also release cultivators

from the payment of Government revenue, not exceeding Rs. 500, which had been in arrears for more than five years. Sadar talukdars also sanctioned estimates of expenditure of local funds for purposes of public utility ; and were empowered to spend Rs. 500 *per annum*, from Government revenue, in the construction and repairs of public buildings.

47. Besides hearing appeals from talukdars, the Sadar talukdars tried eriminal cases which were beyond the powers of talukdars, and had the power of sentencing criminals to ten years' imprisonment, and of imposing fines to the extent of Rs. 4,000.

Criminal Power of Sadar Talukdars.

48. The Sadar talukdars were required to live in the central stations of the divisions, and to inspect the districts in the division by going on an inspecting tour for four months in the year.

Their annual tour of inspection.

49. In 1279 Fasli (A. D. 1869) Judicial Assistants were appointed to help Sadar talukdars and talukdars in the discharge of their judicial duties. The Judicial Assistants were graded as under :—

Judicial Assistants and their Grades.

JUDICIAL ASSISTANTS TO SADAR TALUKDARS.

First grade .....Rupees 300 monthly salary.  
 Second do. .... do. 250 do. do.

JUDICIAL ASSISTANTS TO TALUKDARS.

First grade..... Rupees 200 monthly salary.  
 Second do. .... do. 150 do. do.

50. The duties assigned to these officers consisted in the preparation of records of cases and written opinions, which were submitted to their superior officers for approval. This method was to be resorted to, only when the talukdar or Sadar talukdar had pressure of other official business and could not find time to hear cases himself. In all cases, however, the final judgment and decision rested with the talukdars and Sadar talukdars in cases of their respective jurisdiction.

Duties of Judicial Assistants.

51. Upon the creation of divisions, five *Naib Sadar Muhtamims* of Kotwali, or Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, were also appointed to each of the five divisions. These officers

*Naib Sadar Muhtamims* of Police and their Duties.

were subordinate to the *Sadar Muhtamim Kotwali*, or Inspector-General of Police who lived at the metropolis. The Deputy Inspectors-General of Police were required to live in their respective divisions, and supervise the Police administration of districts and talukas under them.

52. In the year 1285 Fasli (A.D. 1875), when the Public Works Department was reorganised, *Sadar Muhtamims* or Divisional Engineers were appointed to each division, to supervise the operations of the Public Works Department in their respective divisions.

Divisional Superintending  
Engineers of P. W. D.

53. In the Department of Public Instruction, *Muhtamims Talimat*, or Inspectors of Education were appointed to each division, to exercise supervision over the operations of the Educational Department in the division.

Inspectors of Public Instruction.

### SADAR-UL-MIHAMS OR DEPARTMENTAL MINISTERS.

#### REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

54. Many of the duties, which had hitherto been performed by the Board of Revenue, were assigned to the *Sadar talukdars*. The official business of the Board of Revenue was therefore greatly diminished. The Prime Minister consequently appointed three of the members of the Board of Revenue to be the first *Sadar talukdars* of the newly created divisions, and in the place of the Board of Revenue a *Sadar Mahakma-i-Maljuzari* or Central Revenue Department was established under the control of two officers, one of whom was styled *Muhtamim* and the other *Rukn*. These officers were also charged with the duty of supervising matters connected with agriculture, irrigation, granting of Government leases, the issue of stamp paper and village police.

55. The Central Revenue Department existed for two years, but it was abolished in 1278 Fasli (A.D. 1868), when further changes and reforms were introduced. These consisted in the creation of *Sadar-ul-Mihams* or Ministers of Departments, under a

Central Revenue Department  
abolished.

Notification issued by the Prime Minister on the 6th Rajjab 1286 A.H. (A.D. 1869).\* Accordingly, Navvab Mukarram-ud-Dowlah Bahadur was appointed *Sadar-ul-Miham Malguzari* or Minister of Revenue Minister. He was provided with a Secretary, an Assistant Secretary, and the requisite establishment of clerks and other subordinate officers.

Extent of Revenue Minister's Administration.

56. The following branches of administration were placed under the charge of the Minister of Revenue :—

1. Agriculture and Commerce.
2. Stamp Paper (so far as it related to revenue).
3. Customs Department.
4. Forest do.
5. Abkari do.

57. The other matters of administration, which were formerly controlled by the Board of Revenue, were placed in charge of other *Sadar-ul-Mihams*, as will be shown hereafter.

58. The Minister of Revenue was entrusted with larger powers than those which were vested in the Board of Revenue. He was empowered to decide finally all matters within his jurisdiction not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in value, to release cultivators from payment of Government revenue (not exceeding Rs. 2,000) which had been in arrears for more than three years, to sanction estimates for the construction of public works and repairs of tanks, &c., as well as to make grants of waste lands to persons who might apply for them on condition of paying Government revenue.

59. In the year 1281 Fasli (A.D. 1871) mines and quarries were also placed under the charge of the Superintendent of Forests, whose office had already been created in 1277 Fasli (A.D. 1867). Rules were framed for charging duty on persons working the mines and quarries. The mineral wealth of the country was thus brought to the notice of traders and merchants who had hitherto not paid attention to the employment of capital

\* Vide Appendix at the end of the Chapter.



in this direction. The mines and quarries to which the action of the Government especially related were—iron-ore, red-stone, black stone, *seeloo* stone, granite, green-stone, flints, mica, soap-stone, white chalk, blue chalk, *gopichandan*, ochre, diamonds, and other precious stones, Shahabad lime-stone, &c. &c.

60. Formerly there was a small establishment connected with Inam in each district and division. Inam Commission established. In 1285 Fasli (A.D. 1875) a Central Office was established at Hyderabad, presided over by a Commissioner of Inam, with Assistants in the districts. Subsequently, however, the services of these Assistants were dispensed with, only a small establishment being retained in the districts, with a Central Office at Hyderabad.

61. In 1285 Fasli (A.D. 1875) the Survey and Settlement Department was organised and placed under the charge of a Commissioner. Revenue Survey Department organised. Operations were commenced on a small scale in the Pattan taluka, which was taken in hand by way of experiment. The experiment having succeeded, and operations consequently extended so as to embrace the entire district of Aurangabad, a Superintendent of Revenue Survey was appointed, and entrusted with the general superintendence of four or five establishments, each of which was placed under the immediate supervision of an Assistant Superintendent. This Superintendent was further assisted by a Deputy, who was entrusted with the supervision of the Accounts, Stores, Printing, and Mapping branches. In the year 1287 Fasli operations were extended to one more district, viz., Naldrug, for which a second Superintendent was appointed. Four establishments were started in this district, each of which was under the direct charge of an Assistant. The Commissioner of Revenue Survey having subsequently been appointed to the office of Revenue Secretary to Government, and continued to be in charge of this department as well, a Deputy was appointed to assist him in the general supervision of the Department.

62. In 1289 Fasli (A.D. 1879) a department was formed for the settlement of boundary disputes, and a Settlement Officer was appointed with about seven Assistants under him. Boundary-dispute Settlement Department established.

63. In 1288 Fasli (A.D. 1878) a Gazetteer Office was established only as a temporary measure, with a Compiler in Hyderabad and Assistants in the districts for the purpose of collecting information and statistics and for the purpose of compiling the Gazetteer, and he was placed under the charge of the Revenue Minister.

64. In 1288 Fasli (A.D. 1878) an Irrigation Department was formed for the purpose of carrying out minor irrigation works or repairs to wells, tanks and channels, and the Revenue *Sadar-ul-Miham* was placed in charge of the department in addition to his other duties. The *Sadar-ul-Miham* had an Assistant Secretary (in addition to a Secretary and Assistant for the conduct of his revenue business) for carrying on correspondence with the talukdars, who were entrusted with the supervision of irrigation works in their respective districts. The talukdars were in their turn assisted by Municipal Inspectors, who were supplied with a suitable establishment. The works were executed by tahsildars, who had two *Karkuns* (Vernacular Clerks) under them for the purpose.

65. A Census having been undertaken in 1290 Fasli (A.D. 1880), at the request of the British Government a Census Office was established in Hyderabad as a temporary measure, presided over by a Commissioner and two Assistants. Most persons of this establishment were selected from the existing staff of Government servants, without any enhancement to their salaries.

#### JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

66. Similar changes were introduced in the Department of Justice. The *Sadar Adalati-Azla-i-Mustarida*, which had been established to hear appeals from judicial officers in the restored districts, and to decide judicial references made by talukdars from the rest of the Divani territory, was converted into a Court of Appeal, having jurisdiction over the entire Divani territory, and received the name of *Mahakma-i-Sadar Murafa*.



67. In the year 1282 Fasli (A.D. 1872) further changes were made. A Court of Appeal under the name of *Mahakma-i-Murafa-i-Azla* was established, consisting of one President and four Members. This Court, which may be described as an "Appellate Court of Judicature," heard civil and criminal appeals from all the metropolitan Courts as well as from the Courts in the *mufassil*. The *Mahakma-i-Murafa-i-Azla* was also empowered, subject to the sanction of the Prime Minister, to frame rules of procedure, &c., for the proper conduct of business in all the Courts of Justice.

68. In 1279 Fasli (A.D. 1869) the office of *Sadar-ul-Miham* Minister of Justice, his Duties and Powers. *Adalat* was established, having the power of supervision over the administration of justice in the entire Divani territories. Navvab Bashir-ud-Dowlah Bahadur was appointed the first Minister of Justice, and was provided with a Secretary and the necessary establishment of clerks, &c., for the conduct of business. The Minister of Justice had under his direction and control all the Courts of Justice, whether civil or criminal, in the metropolis as well as in the *mufassil*. He was also charged with the supervision of the issue of stamp paper, so far as it was used in the Courts of Justice. The power of executive supervision, which formerly belonged to the Sadar Court of Appeal, was transferred to the Minister of Justice; but the Sadar Court continued to possess the judicial powers which had been conferred on it. In very exceptional cases, the Minister of Justice had the power of sending for records of cases, and if it were found that failure of justice had taken place on account of error of judgment or procedure, the Minister of Justice, by sanction of the Prime Minister, had the power to order a re-trial of the case. The Minister of Justice also obtained orders from the Prime Minister connected with the administration of justice.

#### POLICE.

69. As has already been observed, the Department of Police had been placed under the control and supervision of the Board of Revenue. Upon the abolition of the Board of Revenue in 1277 Fasli (A.D. 1867), a separate office of *Sadar Mukhtamim Kotwali* or Inspector-

General of Police was established. But later on in 1279 Fasli (A.D. 1869), when a departmental reorganisation was effected, the office of Minister of Police. *Sadar-ul-Miham Kotwali* or Minister of Police was created, having control over the entire Police administration, whether in the metropolis or the *mufassil*.

70. Navvab Shams Shir Jung Bahadur was appointed to the new office of Minister of Police. Like the other Ministers, he was provided with a Secretary and the necessary establishment of clerks and other subordinate officials. The office of Inspector-General of Police remained as before, though made subject to the authority of the Minister of Police; a year later, however, it was found unnecessary, and was accordingly abolished.

#### MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

71. The abolition of the Board of Revenue in 1277 Fasli (A.D. 1867) made it necessary to create a separate Department of Public Works. Accordingly, in the same year, a *Sadar Mukhtamim* of Public Works or Chief Engineer was appointed, having the power of supervision and control over all the public works, whether in the metropolis or the *mufassil*. A separate Central Office of Public Works was established in the metropolis, and placed under charge of the Chief Engineer.

72. In the year 1279 Fasli (A.D. 1869) the office of *Sadar-ul-Miham Mutafarrikat* or Minister of Miscellaneous Departments was also created to supervise and control the following departments:—

1. Public Works, &c.
2. Public Instruction.
3. Medical.
4. Municipality.
5. Village Roads.

73. Navvab Shahab Jung Bahadur was appointed to the new office of Minister of Miscellaneous Departments, having under him three Secretaries and an establishment of subordinate officers. The office of Chief Engineer was however

maintained, though made subordinate to the Minister of Miscellaneous Departments.

74. A Medical College was established in 1262 Fasli (A.D. 1852), under the administration of Seraj-ul-Mulk, for training medical officers who were stationed in various talukas. But the College and the Medical Service were not placed on a systematic footing. In 1276 Fasli (A.D. 1866) a Medical Department was created under the control of an officer, who at the same time occupied the position of Principal of the Medical College at Hyderabad, the metropolis. A Medical Service was established on a regular system, and medical officers were appointed to every district.

## GOVERNMENT SECRETARIATS.

### REVENUE DEPARTMENT AND FINANCE.

75. The organisation of departments having been described, the arrangements, which were made to provide Secretaries to the Prime Minister at the head of the entire system of administration, remain to be mentioned. In 1274 Fasli (A.D. 1864) a Secretary of Revenue was appointed under the Prime Minister. The Secretary issued the orders of the Prime Minister connected with matters of revenue, and attended to correspondence with the Board of Revenue, the Accountant-General, and the Auditor-General. The Revenue Secretary also took charge of the functions hitherto performed with respect to the administration of the restored districts by the *Kachari Azlari-Mustarida*, which was therefore abolished. The usual orders of the Government were issued under the signature of Navvab Mukarram-ud-Dowlah Bahadur; but the following matters were under the direct control of the Prime Minister:—

1. The planning of schemes of reform connected with Revenue, Police, Stamp Paper, and Taxes.
2. Appointment and transfer of talukdars and other officers.
3. Decision of boundary disputes, and making grants of leases, and fixing the amount of revenue payable by each village.
4. Ascertainment of Inam or rent-free lands, *Yeomia* and *Saliana* allowances, *Deh-Sudir*, Jagirs, and other grants.

5. Sanctioning the estimates of proposed Public Works.
6. Increase of expenditure.
7. Official correspondence with the Amirs.

76. In the discharge of these duties the Prime Minister was assisted by Mukarram-ud-Dowlah Bahadur. Upon the appointment of the

The Revenue Minister as Assistant of the Divan.

latter, in 1279 Fasli (A.D. 1869), to the

office of Minister of Revenue, the Departments of *Mansab* (gratuitous stipends), Public Instruction, Medical Service, Public Works, Municipalities and Police, were placed under the charge of their respective Ministers, as has been already described.

77. In the year 1274 Fasli (A.D. 1864) a general office for keeping the accounts of the entire territories of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk was established at the metropolis. An

Accountant-General, his Powers.

Accountant-General was placed in charge of the office, and was provided with an Assistant and an adequate establishment of subordinate officers. The Accountant-General was empowered to correspond directly with the talukdars in matters connected with his department. He was also directed to frame simple forms of tabular statements of account, and to introduce them, subject to the Prime Minister's sanction in his department, and to direct the talukdars in the *mufassil* to discontinue the old method of writing accounts and to adopt the system which prevailed in the restored districts. The new system was calculated to bring uniformity in

the statements of accounts of all the territory. The talukdars were directed

Periodical Accounts to be forwarded to the Accountant-General.

to send up to the Accountant-General's office the following official papers :—

1. Monthly statements of income and expenditure, together with vouchers and a report of cash balance in the district treasury.
2. Estimate of income and expenditure during the quarter following.
3. Quarterly tabular statements of the collection of revenue, &c.
4. Annual tabular statement of income and expenditure during the year preceding, together with abstract of *Jamabandi* instalments.



5. Tabular statements of irrecoverable arrears of land revenue.
6. Statement of annual leases given to cultivators.

78. At the end of every year the Accountant-General was required to submit, as soon as practicable, tabular statements showing the State accounts of income and expenditure during the past year, and the estimated income and expenditure in the year following. These statements showed the amount of debts due by the State, the amount of debts paid off, and the surplus and deficit, if any. With these statements the Accountant-General was required to send up a report expressing his opinion upon the various points connected with his department and suggesting economical measures. In 1287 Fasli the general Budget system was introduced.

79. In the year 1274 Fasli a *Daftar-i-Tankih* was established, and placed under the charge of an Auditor, *Daftar-i-Tankih*, Auditor of Accounts, who was provided with an adequate establishment of subordinate officials. The duty of this office consisted in auditing accounts and all pay-bills before money due under them was paid from the Government Treasury.

80. In the metropolis a separate office was also established for the State Treasury, which had hitherto been in connection with the *Munshi Khana*.  
Treasury Office in the Metropolis.

81. In 1279 Fasli (A.D. 1869), when the Postal Department was reorganised, the office of Postmaster-General was established in the metropolis, to supervise, direct and control the postal arrangements in the entire Divani territory.  
Postmaster-General's Office.

#### POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

82. In the year 1274 Fasli (A.D. 1864) a separate office called *Daftar-i-Mulki* was established, *Daftar-i-Mulki*, or Political Office, to take charge of all correspondence and transactions with the British Government, and to issue orders to the talukdars relating thereto. The *Daftar-i-Mulki* also issued orders of the Government connected with the following matters:—

1. Disturbances of the peace.
2. Highway robberies and dacoities.

3. Conspiracies against the State or the British Government.
4. Robberies of mails.
5. Orders connected with the passing of troops of the British Government or the State.
6. Orders relating to grants of Jagirs and *Sunuds* for services rendered to the State.
7. Issuing of orders relating to *Tankhahdars* and *Yeomiadars* received from the Revenue Department.

## POLICE.

83. Upon the reorganisation of the Police force in 1277 Fasli (A.D. 1867), the Inspector-General of Police was also charged with the duties of Secretary to the Prime Minister in the Department of Police.

Secretary to Prime Minister,  
Police Department.

84. In 1279 Fasli (A.D. 1869) the office of Secretary to the Prime Minister in the Police Department was separated from that of the Inspector-General of Police, and was joined to the office of Secretary to the Prime Minister in the Department of Justice.

The Police Secretary to the  
Prime Minister.

## JUDICIAL AND LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

85. The appointment of the Judicial Secretary to the Prime Minister has been noticed in para. 17. In the year 1285 Fasli (A.D. 1875) a department was created for framing rules and regulations for the practice of Courts of Justice, and a *Nazim* was appointed to take charge of the department.

Department for framing  
Rules and Regulations.

86. In 1287 Fasli (A.D. 1877), the Judge of the Suburban Court of Judicature was made Legal Secretary to Government in addition to the office he already held, for the purpose of advising Government in legal matters, and of framing rules and regulations for the Judicial Department.

Legal Secretary appointed.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

87. In the year 1277 Fasli (A.D. 1867) improvements were introduced into the Public Works Department by establishing offices of the

District P. W. D. Offices.



department in the districts also. On account of the increase of work an office of Secretary to the Prime Minister in the Public Works Department was likewise created, and the duties of the new Secretariat were attached to the office of the Chief Engineer, P. W. D.

88. In 1279 Fasli (A.D. 1869), a workshop as a department of manufacture and supply attached to the P. W. Department was established, and a sum of H. S. Rupees 395 per month was sanctioned for the establishment charges. It was at first intended that the workshop should be placed in charge of the District Engineer of Hyderabad in addition to his other duties, but this arrangement seems never to have been carried out. In the middle of 1281 Fasli (A.D. 1871), the services of an experienced Mechanical Engineer were secured as Engineer-in-charge of the workshop, who, when he came out, found that the establishment consisted of two carpenters and a clerk in charge. Subsequently machinery was ordered out from England, and in 1283 F. a foreman and skilled labourers were engaged. The P. W. Store Department was also founded in 1279 (A.D. 1869), with a small establishment to supply instruments and stationery to the P. W. Department, and placed under the immediate supervision of the Secretary to Government in the P. W. Department. In 1282 Fasli the Engineer-in-charge of the workshop was placed in charge of the Store Department in addition to his other duties. In 1285 Fasli the designation of the P. W. Store Department was changed to that of General Stores Department, and issues, which were up to this time confined to the P. W. Department, began to be made on indents to all departments of the State.

89. In 1285 Fasli (A.D. 1875) a Geological Survey Department was started and a Superintendent was temporarily appointed with an Assistant to help him. After a few months' trial it was considered undesirable to organise a survey on an extensive scale, and consequently the post of Superintendent was abolished in the same year, the Survey Department being limited to only the Assistant Superintendent for the examination of such specimens and localities as were especially brought to the notice of Government.

90. In 1876 His Highness' Government sent two students from Hyderabad to England to study geology and mining at the Royal School of Mines, London. They both returned to Hyderabad in 1289 Fasli (A.D. 1879), having obtained the diploma of Associate of the Royal School of Mines, and one of them the Murchison Medal for geology. As it has not been possible hitherto to establish a Geological Department on a proper footing, their services are at present being utilized in the Revenue Department. But a regular geological survey of the whole of His Highness' Dominions is under contemplation by Government, when the services of these gentlemen will be relegated to their proper sphere.

91. Information having been received from Mr. Blanford, of the Geological Survey of the Government of India, regarding the existence of coal in His Highness' Dominions, an exploring party was formed in 1280 Fasli (A.D. 1870), in order to examine the country by borings. In the next year, this establishment was placed under the charge of a Superintendent and an Assistant, and in 1283 Fasli (A.D. 1873) a coal viewer was appointed to assist him. In 1285 F. the establishment was reduced under the general re-organisation scheme, and a portion of the staff was left to start operations whenever it was necessary, while the remainder was engaged in various miscellaneous works, the Superintendent having been attached to the Public Works Department and the Assistant transferred to the Geological Survey.

92. In the year 1280 Fasli (A.D. 1870), a scheme for the construction of a line of Railway between Chanda and Hyderabad was submitted to Government and sanctioned. The preliminary survey of the line was first given over to two or more contractors successively, but, after the failure of the contractors, it was thought advisable to organise a permanent establishment to carry out the work departmentally, and consequently, in 1281 Fasli (A.D. 1871), the services of a Surveyor and Assistants were secured for the purpose. In the next year a Superintending and an Executive Engineer were appointed. The Survey operations having been completed, the post of the Superintending Engineer was abolished,

and the establishment was engaged in the survey of roads and the preparation of irrigation projects and other miscellaneous work.

#### MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

93. In the year 1274 Fasli (A.D. 1864), an office was created for the proper conduct of business connected with the regular forces of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk, and a Secretary and Assistant were appointed to take charge of the office. The Secretary attended to all matters connected with expenses, enlistment, appointment, transfer, &c., and issued general orders passed by the Prime Minister in the Military Department.

94. There existed no separate office for business connected with the irregular troops. Petitions and rolls of enlistment were presented to the Prime Minister by *Kalamdan-Bar-dars*, who received them from the Military *Sarishtadars*. An officer, however, existed, who was charged with keeping the roll of establishment and investigating some other matters connected with the irregular army. A Military Secretary was appointed in 1286 Fasli (A.D. 1876), and in the following year the *Daftar* of *Mansabdars* was also placed under the Military Secretary.

95. In the year 1285 Fasli (A.D. 1875) the *Daftar-i-Nazm Jamiat* was established to supervise, control and direct the enlistment and discharge of sepoy, as well as to exercise due vigilance to ensure the proper application of the money paid to *Jamadars* as salaries of the sepoy under them.

96. A separate office has existed since 1279 Fasli (A.D. 1869) for distributing the *Mansabs* of *Mansabdars*, and performing other duties connected with them. It was at first placed under the control of the Revenue Secretary to Government, and, in 1287 Fasli, was joined to the office of Military Secretary to Government, Irregular Troops.

#### PERSIAN PRIVATE SECRETARY.

97. In 1277 Fasli (A.D. 1867) the office of a Persian Private Secretary to the Prime Minister was established, and, in 1286 Fasli (A.D. 1876), the Private Secretary's office also

undertook duties connected with the Miscellaneous Department, which were till then discharged by the Revenue Secretary.

98. A Government Press for printing the Government Gazette, Rules, Circulars, and other orders of Government, has existed since 1277 Fasli (A.D. 1867), under the control of the Revenue Secretary. In 1285 Fasli (A.D. 1875) the Government Press was placed under the *Daftar-i-Mulki*, but towards the end of 1286 Fasli (A.D. 1876), it was placed under the supervision of the Secretary to the Prime Minister in the Miscellaneous Department.

#### MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.

99. In 1279 Fasli (A.D. 1869) the office of Secretary to the Prime Minister in the Miscellaneous Department was created to transact official business connected with the Educational and Medical Departments and the Municipalities, which had been previously placed under the *Sadar-ul-Miham Muta-farrikat*. The duties of the new office were added to the office of Secretary to the Prime Minister in the Revenue Department, and afterwards (in 1286 Fasli) to the office of the Persian Private Secretary.

#### RAILWAY.

100. In the year 1281 Fasli (A.D. 1871), when the work of constructing a Railway (between Shahabad in the Gulbarga district and Hyderabad) was started, a separate Secretary was appointed to keep accounts of the money received on account of Railway shares, and to pay the interest to the shareholders, as well as to answer their enquiries respecting shares and other matters connected with the Railway. The Railway Secretary's post was, however, abolished in 1288 Fasli, and the office was amalgamated with that of the Central Treasury.

#### SARFKHAS SECRETARY.

101. In 1279 Fasli, when his late Highness Afzal-ud-Dowlah Bahadur's Sarfkhas talukas (privy purse estates) were transferred to the Divani management, an office under a Secretary was established for the purpose of carrying out the business connected with the Sarfkhas estate.



## APPENDIX.

## NOTIFICATION.

[REFERRED TO AT PAGE 95.]

WHEREAS it is the desire of the Government that the official business of every department of State should be conducted with due promptitude and efficiency, and that irregularities may not in future take place, the Government has appointed four *Sadar-ul-Mihams*, each of whom has been placed at the head and in charge of a department. It shall be the duty of every *Sadar-ul-Miham* to supervise and control his own department in a manner calculated to enhance the welfare and happiness of the people, and to reflect credit upon the State.

Accordingly four *Sadar-ul-Mihams*, each in charge of a department, have been appointed as follows :—

For the supervision of justice and other matters connected therewith. } Bashir-ud-Dowlah Bahadur.

For the control of matters connected with revenue. } Mukarram-ud-Dowlah Bahadur.

For the control of matters connected with police. } Shamshir Jung Bahadur.

For the control of miscellaneous matters. } Mir Yavur Ali, son of the late Sazavar Jung.

The abovenamed *Sadar-ul-Mihams* shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices, on Wednesday, the 21st day of the current month.

In order to inform the public in what manner official business shall in future be conducted, and how applications shall be disposed of, the following paragraphs are published :—



The *Sadar-ul-Miham Adalat* shall have the power of supervision over all the Civil and Criminal Courts of Justice, and all Judicial *Majilis* (whether within the metropolis or in the *mufassil* Divani or Sarfkhas territories) as well as Stamp.

The *Sadar-ul-Miham Malguzari* shall have the power of supervision of all matters connected with the administration of Land Revenue, Customs, and Abkari duties, as well as all other matters connected with Revenue.

The *Sadar-ul-Miham Kotwali* shall have the power of supervision and control of the Police force, whether within the metropolis or the *mufassil* territories of the Divani and the Sarfkhas domains.

The *Sadar-ul-Miham Mutafarrikat* shall have the power of supervision and control of the Public Works, Educational, and Medical Departments, as well as all matters connected with the Municipalities of Hyderabad or Divani and Sarfkhas territories. He shall also regulate the collection of road cess.

All officers are hereby directed to communicate in future with their respective departments, and correspondence with the Government shall in future be forwarded through these departments.

Non-official persons also, having any business with the Government, shall apply to the various departments to which the business belongs.

The arrangements abovementioned having been made, it is the desire of the Government that official business should in future be conducted with facility and expedition. In order to secure this result it is necessary that persons having business with the Government, should know the proper channels through which applications should be made. The following rules are therefore promulgated for public information :—

I. Persons, having to prosecute any matters in Government office, shall submit their applications or petitions to such subordinate officers of the four departments abovementioned as are empowered to entertain such applications or petitions. If any officer, to whom an application is made, is not empowered to entertain the same, he shall return the application after having

recorded on it the fact of his not possessing the power to entertain it. Orders passed by subordinate officers shall be appealable to their superior officers, and finally to the Prime Minister.

II. No application shall be entertained by a superior officer, unless it is in the nature of appeal from the order of a subordinate officer to whom the application has already been submitted. When an appeal is thus made, it shall be necessary to file, with the petition of appeal, a copy of the application made to the subordinate officer, together with the order passed by him thereon.

III. In order to avoid difficulties in the conduct of departmental business and inconvenience to the public, all Government officers are directed to furnish copies of orders to persons desirous of appealing therefrom, without charging any fees.

IV. It is necessary, as far as possible, that applications should be made in person; but in cases where the applicants cannot present themselves without loss of time, applications may be received from agents, but in no case shall anonymous applications be paid attention to.

V. When order has once been passed by the Prime Minister on any application, no further application shall be made to him with regard to the same matter, unless some fresh and important matter makes reconsideration necessary.

VI. No application shall be made to the Prime Minister with regard to any matter which belongs to any of the subordinate departments, or with regard to which Courts of Justice have the power of passing final order.

The Government is convinced that, as the abovementioned *Sadar-ul-Mihams*, belonging to the influential nobility of this country, have willingly undertaken these responsibilities for the public good, they will discharge the duties with due energy, zeal, and perseverance calculated to reflect credit upon them; and that the subjects of this State, as well as other persons having business in this country, shall have full facilities for prosecuting their affairs through the channels hereby prescribed.

S. M.

(Initials of Sir Salar Jung Mukhtar-ul-Mulk).

*Dated 6th Rajjab, 1286 Hijra.*

## CHAPTER III.

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*Form of Administration in 1290 F.*



## CHAPTER III.

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### FORM OF ADMINISTRATION IN 1290 F.

1. It would not have been out of place here if I could have been able to give a sketch of the former administrations, under the several Prime Ministers, Mushir-ul-Mulk Azam-ul-Omra Arastu Jáb, Mir Alam, Munir-ul-Mulk Amir-ul-Omra, Maharaja Chandu Lal, Raja Ram Bakhsh, and Navvab Seraj-ul-Mulk, but any adequate treatment of the subject would carry me beyond the scope of the present work. I therefore postpone it to some future opportunity or leave it to better and abler hands. Suffice it here to say that before the present administration of His Excellency the Navvab Sir Salar Jung Mukhtar-ul-Mulk Bahadur, G. C. S. I., D. C. L., LL. D., there was no regular or systematic form of Government, nor were there any separate departments for administration. Everything was in the hands of the Divan or the Minister without any system, organisation, constitution or regular form of administration. It was altogether a new idea, an element foreign to the old conservative mind of Hyderabad, to have any thing like an organised system of Government.

2. It is only under the present regime that we hear of the several departments being organised, and reforms carried out in the system of administration. Even in the first decade of the administration of Sir Salar Jung Mukhtar-ul-Mulk Bahadur, these reforms and reorganisations, which I am shortly to review, had not been fully developed, owing to many obstacles in the various phases of the State. Leaving aside all the minor reforms from the beginning of the present administration, *i.e.*, from 1263 Fasli, although they paved the way for the more important and complete reorganisation which dates its origin in the administrative branch from 1274 F., when a board of administration or *Majlis Intizam-i-Malguzari* was established. In the executive branch it dates from



1275 Fasli, when the whole Divani territory was divided into districts for the purpose of revenue and judicial administration, called *Zilabandi*, after the model of the restored districts of Raichur and Naldrug, which were retransferred from the British administration on behalf of the Nizam-ul-Mulk to the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Government in 1271 Fasli.

3. The Government was carried on by the Prime Minister, Divan, or Regent, in consultation with the Co-Regent, advised by the British Resident in important matters, and assisted by a Peishkar or Deputy Minister and 4 (or 5) Departmental Ministers or Heads of Departments. The administration is divided into 14 departments, namely :—

- |                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. Judicial.       | 8. Military.   |
| 2. Revenue.        | 9. Finance.  |
| 3. Police.         | 10. Post.  |
| 4. Public Works.   | 11. Railway (State) and<br>Telegraph.                |
| 5. Education.      | 12. Sarfkhas or His Highness'<br>privy purse estate. |
| 6. Medical.        | 13. Political.                                       |
| 7. Municipalities. | 14. Legal.   |

4. The first seven of the above 14 departments are under the control of separate Ministers (*Sadar-ul-Mihams*) who communicate directly with the Prime Minister or *Madar-ul-Miham* through the Secretaries to the Government. The four *Sadar-ul-Mihams* are :—

(1) Navvab Bashir-ud-Dowlah Bahadur having the charge of Judicial and Jail administration.

(2) Navvab Mukarram-ud-Dowlah Bahadur having the Revenue Department in all its branches under his charge.

(3) Navvab Shamshir Jung Bahadur in charge of the Police Department.

(4) Navvab Shahab Jung Bahadur who has charge of the Public Works, Municipal, Educational and Medical Departments.

5. There is a *Semi Sadar-ul-Miham*, who acts as such without any official designation. I mean Navvab Ashja-ud-Dowlah Muir

Jung Bahadur in charge of the Irregular Military (*Jamadari*) Control Office (*Nazm-i-Jamiat*).

The Peishkar or the Deputy Minister, Raja Rajaian Raja Narender Bahadur, has also a share in the administration of the Irregular

The Peishkar.

Troops, and discharges certain duties connected therewith. All other departments of the Government are under the immediate control of the Regent or Prime Minister, the Navvab Sir Salar Jung Mukhtar-ul-Mulk, who is the centre of all executive authority.

Government Secretariats. 6. The Secretariat Departments under the Prime Minister are:—

1. Judicial and Police, one Secretary.
2. Revenue, one Secretary and one Assistant.
3. Public Works, one Secretary and three Assistants.
4. Military Irregular or *Jamadari*, one Secretary and one Assistant.
5. Military Reformed Troops, one Secretary and one Assistant.
6. Miscellaneous, one Secretary and one Assistant.
7. English Office, in which the Military Secretary and Assistant act as Private Secretary and Assistant.
8. Sarfkhas, one Secretary and one Assistant.
9. Political Office, one Mir Munshi.
10. Legal, one Secretary who also acts as the Civil Judge of the Suburban Court.

Besides these, the Finance or Account and Audit Department, Central Treasury, Mint, and Post Office are also under the direct charge of the Prime Minister (*Mudar-ul-Miham*).

7. The Prime Minister has in his hands the patronage of the Civil, Military, and Public Works services. The power of the purse in respect to the public expenditure, with the exception of a few emergencies, as the appointment of some temporary writers, and the fixed contingency charges, is centred in the Government, by whom grants are made under the annual budget system on detailed estimates for each department.

Sanctioning of Departmental Budget resting with the Prime Minister.

8. The following is the list of  
Civil Administrative Staff. Administrative Offices at headquarters  
during the year 1290 Fasli:—

The Regency .....	2 Co-Regents.	
Ministry .....	{ 1 Prime Minister, one of the Regents. 1 Peishkar. 4 Departmental Ministers.	
Government Secretariat...		8 Secretaries and 7 Assistants.
Political Office.....		1 Mir Munshi.
Departmental Ministers' Secretariats.....	6 Secretaries, and 5 Assistants.	
Irregular Military Control Office .....	1 <i>Nazim</i> (or Controller of Military Accounts.)	
Judicial .....	{ 5 High Court Judges and 1 Registrar. 1 Civil Judge and 3 Assistants. 1 Magistrate and 3 Assistants. 1 <i>Kazi</i> or Judge of the <i>Dar-ul-Kaza</i> . 1 Judge of Arabs Court. 4 Judges of Insolvency Court. 1 European Civil Judge for Suburbs, who is also legal Secretary to Government.	
Customs .....		1 Collector and 3 Assistants.
Stamps.....		1 Superintendent and 2 Assistants.
Police .....		{ 1 Kotwal or the Police Commissioner for the City. 1 Chief Superintendent, and 1 Assis- tant and two Superintendents for the Suburbs.
Forests.....		
Mint.....	1 Superintendent of Mint.	
Education .....	{ 1 Director of Public Instruction. 7 Principals, Professors, &c., &c.	
Account and Finance .....		{ 1 Accountant General, and 4 Assis- tants. 1 Treasury Officer and Secretary in Railway Department.
Jail .....	1 Superintendent of Central Jail.	

Survey and Settlement ...	1 Commissioner, 1 Assistant, and 1 Superintendent of Boundary Disputes.	
Inam Enquiry .....	1 Commissioner and 1 Assistant.	
Public Works .....	{ 1 Superintending Engineer. 1 Executive Engineer, 2 Assistants, and 3 Supervisors. 1 Mechanical Engineer (attached to Workshops).	
		{ 7 Physicians. 1 Superintendent of Lunatic Asylum.
Medical .....		
Municipal.....		
Abkari .....	{ 1 Talukdar or Collector for City and Suburbs. 1 Superintendent for Secunderabad.	
Gazetteer Office .....	1 Compiler and 2 Assistants.	
Census Office .....	1 Census Commissioner and 2 Assistants.	
Postal Department .....	{ 1 Post Master General and 1 Assistant. 1 Post Master (City).	

9. The centre of the Executive Administration in the Divani districts is the *Aval* or first talukdar, District Administrative Staff. in whom are lodged all the revenue, criminal, and civil powers. The Superintendent of Police, called *Muhtamim Kotwali*, is the right hand of the *Aval* talukdar. The ordinary Jails, while placed in the hands of his Judicial Assistant, called *Madadgar Adalat*, are under the general control of the talukdar as a Magistrate. A similar arrangement is carried out in the Department of Education, which I will describe in another chapter. The Department of Public Works, while placed under the immediate charge of the Executive Engineer, is under the talukdar's general control.

10. The first talukdar is the executive chief and administrator of the district committed to his charge and is supreme over everything and every one, even in the civil and criminal administration of the district. As District Magistrate he is also the head of the Department

Their Duties.

of Criminal Justice, in which he is charged with the summary trial of all minor and serious crimes. In the former he passes his judgment, and in the latter he sends up his file of proceedings for confirmation of the sentence to the Divisional or Sadar talukdar. He has similar power in civil suits, the value or subject-matter of which exceeds Rs. 2,000. He, however, generally distributes and superintends the judicial work instead of performing a large share of it himself.

11. The first talukdar is assisted by second and third Other District, Tahsil and Village Officers. talukdars (*Duiim* and *Siina*) having executive and judicial powers, and the Judicial Assistant (*Madadgar Adalat Zila*) who has judicial authority only. The *Muhtamim Kotwali Zila* or District Superintendent of Police, who is head of the Police in the district, confines his attention to Police administration and other kindred subjects. The tahsildars or taluka or sub-divisional officers combine revenue with their judicial functions and exercise in their own jurisdiction the delegated powers of the district officers, except in matters of Police duty, over which they have only judicial and no executive control. These compose the lowest official stratum in the district, except the village officers, Patels and Patwaris, upon whom the Executive Government can depend, and who are the agents of the superior executive officers in all departments.

12. Above the *Zila* talukdars are the Sadar talukdars or Sadar Talukdars or Divisional Commissioners. Divisional Commissioners. Their duties are principally those of supervision over the executive branch, especially in the Revenue Department. They exercise control over the talukdar's proceedings. They have two assistants, each in the Revenue and Judicial Departments. As divisional judicial officers they hear appeals from the decisions of the first, second, and third talukdars in revenue summary cases, civil suits, and criminal cases. They also decide criminal cases referred to by the District Magistrates as a Court of Sessions, but without a fresh trial and without jury or assessors. In revenue matters the Sadar talukdars are in their turn subject to the orders of the Revenue Minister or *Sadar-ul-Miham Malguzari*; in the administration of Justice and Jail Department they are subject to the Judicial Minister, *Sadar-ul-Miham Adalat*, but in criminal and civil cases the appeal against



their decisions lies to the High Court or *Majlis Aliya Adalat*. In other executive matters they are directly under Government.

13. The revenue of Hyderabad proper or the Divani Districts is derived from the following principal sources :—The Land Revenue, the Abkari or Excise on Spirits and Intoxicating Drugs, Forest, Stamps, and Customs. Of these, the Land Revenue, Abkari and Stamps, are partly managed by the district talukdars and their establishments. The Customs of the frontier and the town-duty and the Abkari of the City of Hyderabad and Government forests are under special departments. These special departments are under the *Talukdar Abkari* (Abkari Collector), *Muhtamim Chubina* (Conservator of Forests), and *Talukdar Karorgiri wa Sayer Sarhaddat* (Customs Collector). The district talukdars are controlled by the Sadar talukdars, who, as well as Collectors of Customs, Abkari, and the Conservator of Forests, are under the Revenue Minister (*Sadar-ul-Miham-i-Malguzari*).

The Survey and Settlement Department is nominally under the Revenue *Sadar-ul-Miham*, and has a staff of Commissioner, Superintendents of Survey, Deputy Superintendents, Assistants, and Sub-Assistants.

The *Inam* Department is managed by one *Muhtamim*, who is under the Revenue Minister, but it is under contemplation to add two more officers, and the Department is to be transformed into a *Majlis* or Board of *Inam* Commission.

Judicial Organisation. 14. The judicial organisation of the Hyderabad Government is as follows :—

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| (1) High Court Judges or <i>Arkan Majlis Aliya Adalat</i> ...                                       | 6  |
| (2) Divisional Judicial Assistants or <i>Madadgaran Sadar Adalat Asmat</i> .....                    | 5  |
| (3) District Judicial Assistants or <i>Madadgaran Adalat Azla</i> .....                             | 17 |
| (4) City Civil Judge with Assistants or <i>Nazim Adalat Divani Balda</i> and his <i>Naibs</i> ..... | 4  |
| (5) City Magistrate or <i>Nuzim Adalat Faujdari Balda</i> with Assistants,.....                     | 4  |

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (6) Suburban Court Judge .....                                     | 1 |
| (7) Judge of <i>Kazi's</i> Court or <i>Nazim Dar-ul-Kaza</i> ..... | 1 |
| (8) Judge of the Arab Court or <i>Nazim Kazaya-i-Arub</i> .....    | 1 |

The functions of the High Court Judges and the several judicial Assistants are exclusively judicial, and include both criminal and civil jurisdiction.

The others have either civil or criminal jurisdiction as appears from their designations.

15. The following are the Executive and Judicial Offices in the *mufassil* of Hyderabad territories:—

Executive and Judicial Staff  
in the *Mufassil*.

Each division is administered by a Sadar talukdar with two assistants in the Revenue and Judicial Departments. A Divisional Police Officer, an Executive Engineer, and a Medical Officer is attached to the Sadar talukdar's headquarters, as well as an Educational Inspector.

In every district at headquarters there is a first talukdar, one or two second talukdars, and a third talukdar, a Judicial Assistant, a District Superintendent of Police, an Assistant Engineer and a Municipal Inspector; a Public Treasury, a Jail, a School, and a Post Office.

In the interior of Districts. are several tahsildars, each over a tahsil or taluka, and Police Officers.

Almost every village has a complete staff of village officers, viz., one Patwari, two Patels, Revenue and Police, a *Setsindhi*, a *Talári*, a *Neri* (in Telingana), and a *Dheir*.

16. Hyderabad, the Capital of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions, has a special organisation of its own. Civil suits above a certain amount, as well as criminal cases of the Sessions trials, are tried under the original jurisdiction of the *Majlis Aliya Adalat* or High Court of Judicature. There is a *Kazi's* Court, which confines itself to matrimonial suits and has only a local jurisdiction, besides a Civil Court called *Adalat Divani Khord* with a *Nazim*

and three assistants and a City Magistrate's Court called *Faujdari Khord* with a Magistrate and three deputies. A separate establishment of Police for the *Andarun-i-Balda* (interior of the City) is under the orders of a Kotwal, Commissioner of Police, which is a highly responsible post. The Police for the City Suburbs or *Berun-i-Balda* is under charge of a Chief Superintendent of Police. In revenue matters the City with its Suburbs forms part of no district. The customs or town-duty levied on the products of the country, and the frontier duty upon the imports not paid at the frontier, are under the Customs Collector. Mint, Stamp and Post Offices are under the charge of their respective heads. The affairs of the Municipality and registration of sale deeds are managed by the Municipal Department under the Miscellaneous Minister. But it is under contemplation to appoint a Municipal Board and a Municipal Commissioner shortly for the City. The central treasury in the City is immediately under the Minister. The opium shop in the City are under the City Kotwal. No liquor shops are allowed in the City. The Abkari Department for the Suburbs, Residency Bazaar and Secunderabad is under the Abkari Collector.

17. In regard to the administration of Civil Justice the Hyderabad *Majlis Aliya Adalat* or High Court exercises an appellate, a legal and equitable jurisdiction. It has also original jurisdiction within the City (*Andarun* and *Berun*) limits in civil suits over a certain amount of the suit. Below the High Court are Divisional Commissioners and their assistants, the District Officers or first talukdars, their assistants, second and third talukdars and tahsildars in the *mufassil*; and all the City Civil, Criminal, Insolvency and *Dar-ul-Kaza* Courts, except the Suburban Court.

The jurisdiction of a first talukdar or his Judicial Assistant extends to all original suits cognizable by a Civil Court.

The jurisdiction of a second talukdar extends to all suits in which the amount of or value of the subject-matter in dispute exceeds Rs. 1,000, but does not exceed 2,000 Rupees.

The third talukdar has jurisdiction above Rs. 300, not exceeding 1,000 Rupees.

The tahsildar tries all civil suits up to Rupees 300.

Appeal from the tahsildar's decisions lies to the first talukdar or his Judicial Assistant. The appeal from the third, second and first talukdars, including his Judicial Assistant, lies to the Divisional Court.

Appeal from the decisions of *Sadar Adalats* or Divisional Courts and against the City Civil Court and *Dar-ul-Kaza* lies to the High Court.

There is no appeal against the orders of the High Court.

The appeal from the orders of the Suburban Court lies direct to the Government.

The decisions of the several courts in cases of cash transactions are final to a certain extent. They are as follows :—

First talukdars .....	Rs.	300
Sadar talukdars.....	„	1,000
City Civil Court .....	„	300

18. Criminal Justice is administered by the High Court, the Divisional Courts, the District Courts of the first, second and third talukdars, and tahsildars, and in the City by the City Magistrate. The Customs Officers, First talukdar, his Judicial Assistant, *Muhtamim* of a custom house, and *Amin* (Inspector) are entrusted with criminal powers for certain offences relating to the breach of Customs rules and smuggling of the duty.

The High Court in its original side tries by a single judge all original cases separately specified. They are committed to it directly by the Police. Such cases are not tried first by the City Magistrate. On its appellate side the High Court, by a bench of two or more judges, disposes of appeals from the convictions of the City Magistrate and the Divisional Courts. It has no power to revise, upon reference from the Divisional Courts or Magistrate, the decision of inferior courts, when in error upon point of law or procedure. This duty is in the jurisdiction of the Judicial Minister, the *Sadarul-Miham-i-Adalat*. But it confirms, modifies or annuls sentences of death passed by the Divisional Courts.

19. The District and Divisional Courts are presided over by a single judge, who is either the first talukdar or Sadar talukdar or their Judicial Assistants, both of equal powers. There are no juries or assessors in the Sessions Courts. The powers of the Magistrates are as follow :—

Tahsildars .....	Six months' imprisonment, 150 Rupees fine and twelve stripes.
Third Talukdars.....	One year's imprisonment, 300 Rupees fine and fifteen stripes.
Second Talukdars .....	Two years' imprisonment, 500 Rupees fine and fifteen stripes.
First Talukdars .....	Four years' imprisonment, 1,000 Rupees fine and 39 stripes.
Sadar Talukdars.....	Ten years' imprisonment, 4,000 Rupees fine and 39 stripes.
High Court, Original Side.	Imprisonment for 14 years, fine and 39 stripes.
High Court, as Court of Reference.....	Imprisonment for life, capital punishment, fine and 39 stripes.
City Magistrate .....	Three years' imprisonment, 500 Rupees fine and 39 stripes.
Assistant City Magistrate.	One year's imprisonment, 300 Rupees fine and fifteen stripes.
<i>Amins</i> of Customs .....	One month's imprisonment and 5 Rupees fine.
<i>Muhtamims</i> of Customs...	Three months' imprisonment and 10 Rupees fine.
Talukdar of Customs.....	Four years' imprisonment and 1,000 Rupees fine.

20. Appeals from the tahsildar's decisions in criminal cases lie to the first talukdar or his Judicial Assistant. The appeals from the third, second, and first talukdars lie to the Divisional Courts. Appeals against the decisions of the Divisional Courts, City Magistrate's Court, and talukdar of Customs Court lie to the High Court. Appeals against the decisions of the Customs *Amin* lie to the



*Muhtamim*, and that against the decisions of the latter to the Customs Collector.

21. The Jail Department is administered by the Judicial Minister. The District Judicial Assistants to the first talukdars are in charge of the district Jails. They have a *Darogha* under them in each district. There are 16 district jails. In the City there are five jails, four for the City and one as a central jail, under a Superintendent.

22. The Police consists of two distinct forces, the general and the village Police. The former is divided into several grades. The members of this force, beginning as *Javans* or constables on a monthly pay of Rs. 7 or 8, have the opportunity of rising by steadiness and smartness to the rank of *Dafudar* or *Jamadar*, head constable, chief constable, and in a few cases of an *Amin* or Inspector. The last-mentioned class of officers receive a monthly salary varying from 60 to 100 Rupees. It has not been the policy or wish of the Government to give the general Police a military character, or to subject them to military discipline or training. For this reason a portion only of the entire force is furnished with arms, to whom the duty of guarding Jails and escorting prisoners and treasure is allotted. Even from them but a slight knowledge of drill and elementary acquaintance with the use of their weapons are required. The more purely Police functions are discharged equally by members, both of the armed and of the unarmed branches of the force. The total strength of the general Police of all grades at the close of 1289 F. amounted to 14,055, of whom 3,250 are employed in the metropolis, and 10,805 in the districts. The strength of the Police in different districts is determined by a consideration of the nature of the country, the character of the people, and the proximity of the important Jagirs. This amount excludes the Sarfkhaz Police force. The mounted Police force numbers 458, which is included in the above figure. The whole Police force have lately undergone reduction in numbers on the ground of economy.

23. The Divani territory being divided into five divisions, the administration of Police in each division, subject to the general control exercised

Administration of Police.

by Government through the Police Minister, is vested in the *Sadar Muhtamims* or Divisional Superintendents of Police. In each district the executive management of the Police is chiefly under the control and direction of the *Muhtamim* or District Superintendent of Police, though the Magistrate of the district has also a voice upon some points. The Superintendent of Police is invested with magisterial powers, but his jurisdiction is limited to departmental offences. Similar powers are conferred upon the Divisional Superintendents. The Superintendents also exercise magisterial powers in the preservation of peace, the prevention of crime, and the conduct of proceedings preliminary to trials. The Police sub-division (*taluka*) of a district is the same as the sub-division for revenue purposes (*taluka* or *tahsil*). The officer in charge of the sub-division is styled *Amin*. Though holding a position subordinate to the *tahsildar*, in his judicial capacity, the *Amin* is, so far as the executive management of the Police force stationed in the sub-division is concerned, directly subordinate to the *Muhtamim Kotwali* or the Superintendent of Police.

24. The general Police force allotted to each sub-division is divided into a number of outposts, each party (*jawk*) being placed under the control of a *Dafadar* or *Jamadar*. The members of each *jawk* or Police guard move about from village to village within the limits of their charge, and thus a regular system of patrol is maintained throughout each Divani district of His Highness' Dominions.

25. The village Police are subject to the control and direction of the revenue authorities of their respective talukas and districts. The special duty of the village Police is to prevent crime and public nuisances and to detect and arrest offenders within the village limits. In each village there is a Police Patel responsible for the performance of the police duties of the village. There is one *Set-sindhi* for every fifty houses in each village. He is the village watchman and is subordinate to the Police Patel. There are generally two Patels in a village; one of whom has the charge of revenue and the other of the Police administration. The village Police, being the servants of the village community, used to receive certain perquisites from the members of the village in the

shape of corn at each harvest. These have however been commuted for cash payments provided from the village service fund. They are also paid by Government in cash. The village watchman is the eyes and ears of the State in all criminal matters. To him the district Police look for information, and without his aid few offences would be traced out, and justice but seldom be vindicated. The Police Patel is bound to furnish the Magistrate of the district with any returns or information called for, to keep him constantly informed as to the state of crime, and all matters connected with the village, the police, and the health and general condition of the community in his village. The village Police were paid through the revenue officers, but it has been lately proposed to pay them through their own officers.

26. The revenue administration of the Divani districts is carried on under the supervision of the Revenue Administration. Government by the Revenue Minister (*Sadar-ul-Miham-i-Malguzari*), and the following officers under him:—Five Commissioners or *Sadar talukdars*, 16 first *talukdars* of the districts and 1 *Amaldar* of a sub-district, 21 second *talukdars*, 17 third *talukdars*, and 105 *tahsildars* and *Naib tahsildars*. On an average a district contains about 6 *talukas*, each of which contains at an average 131 Government villages.

27. Each village has its regular complement of officers, who are usually *Watan-dars* or hereditary Village Officers. village officers. The officers, on whose services Government is mainly dependent, consist of the *Patels*, who are generally two in each village, one for revenue and the other for police purposes; the *Patwari* who is the clerk and accountant; the *Talári* who is the village peon for collection purposes; a *Setsindhi* for every 50 houses in the village as a watchman; and a *Neri* in the *Telingana* villages, who has the charge of irrigational works; and a *Dheir*, a man of low caste employed as a watchman, messenger and *Begari* in the village establishment. These village officers are paid by Government and the village community. The *Patels* and *Patwaris* get their remunerations for revenue realized at a certain fixed scale and besides are paid at the rate of 2 pies each out of one anna from the village service fund. Each *Talári* and *Setsindhi* gets 24 Rupees, and a *Neri* 36 Rupees *per annum* from

the Government. The *Talari* also shares 2 pies per anna of the village service fund. The *Dheir* gets 4 pies out of the one anna cess of the service fund. Every occupant of fields is given a separate receipt book, called *Chaupri*, or *Paoti*, in which the total amount of his holding is entered, and the Patwari is bound under heavy penalties to record in it the sums he has paid.

28. The annual *Jamabandi* is made out each year, irrespective of the crops standing or removed. As there are a good many unoccupied lands, especially in the Telingana, the *Jamabandi* system, where the regular revenue survey and settlement are not carried out, is not, as far as Government interests are concerned, a very satisfactory business. It is made out by deducting the lands given up this year from the *Jamabandi* of the last year, and adding thereto lands taken up. This makes the gross rent-roll. But it is divided into annual remissions, owing to the vicissitudes of the season and the net demand. As there is no proper check to the amount of annual remissions, the fields for which remission is made cannot be pointed out at the spot. This *Jamabandi* system brings the *Nazims*, or the first, second and third talukdars in annual contact with each or most of the villages in their charge, and enables them to judge of the village wants and requirements.

29. Over each taluka or tahsil there is an officer termed tahsildar, whose salary varies from Rs. 80 *per mensem* to Rs. 175. The tahsildar is responsible for the treasury business of his tahsil. He has to see that the instalments are punctually paid by the several villages, and that the village accounts are duly kept, and that the occupants get their payments duly receipted, that the boundary marks are kept in proper repair, and, in fact, that the village officers do their work properly. The system is entirely one of check and percentage examination. A certain number of villages is apportioned to the several members of the tahsildar's establishment, and placed under their supervision; it is his business to see by personal examination that they do their work.

30. Besides superintending the realization of the land revenue, the duties of administering the excise Department. (Abkari), supervising the stamp revenue,



district forest revenue, road cess and village service fund devolve in each district upon the Collector as executive head of the district.

31. The Inam Enquiry Department is under the charge of one Inam Commissioner and two Assistants. The Inam Department is under the Revenue Minister. In the districts it is administered by the first talukdars, who are directly under the Inam Commissioner in this branch of the Revenue Department.

32. The Customs Department is administered by a Custom Collector under the Revenue Minister. There are two assistants under him and a third one who looks after the city custom-house.

There are 7 Custom-houses at the frontiers and railway stations, and 7 in the various cantonments. The number of *Petas* is 21, of *Chaukis* 234, and of *Nakas* 1,562. Besides there are two Custom-houses in the City and Suburbs and 21 Bazaars.

The Staff for collection consists of:—

One Second Talukdar for the City.

Two *Muhtamims*.

Twenty-three *Amins*.

Four hundred and ten *Karkuns* on *Chaukis*.

Six hundred and ten *Navisindas*.

The Staff for supervision is composed of:—

One First Talukdar.

Two Assistants.

Seven *Muhtamims*.

Two Jamadars.

One *Amin*.

Twelve *Sadar Daroghas*.

One hundred and five *Daroghas*.

33. There are two Ex-Officio Settlement Commissioners, their substantive appointments being Secretary to Government and Revenue Commissioner, one Assistant Settlement Commissioner, two Survey and Settlement Superintendents, two Deputy Superintendents, thirteen Assistants and thirteen Sub-Assistants to the Survey and Settlement Superintendents.



The Demarcation Department for the purpose of disposing of boundary disputes between Jagir and *Khalisa* villages where there are no Survey operations is composed of one Superintendent of Demarcation, seven Assistants and two Sub-Assistants.

34. The Forest Department is divided into two branches.

Forest. One is administered by the district officers in the Revenue Department and have no separate agency for it. The other is administered by a Conservator of Forest under the Revenue Minister. There is a Superintendent of Railway Forest under the Conservator and 6 *Daroghas* and the same number of Deputy *Daroghas*.

35. The Stamp Office for the purpose of impressing judicial

Stamps. and non-judicial stamps for His Highness' Government, some Jagirdars, the Residency Court, Berar, and Postage Stamps for His Highness' Government, is administered by a Superintendent of Stamps provided with two Assistants.

36. The Abkari Department of the districts is administered

Abkari. by the district officers, except for the City, Suburbs and Secunderabad, which is under a talukdar or Abkari Collector directly under the Revenue Minister. The Collector has an Abkari Superintendent under him for Secunderabad and Bolarum.

37. The Irrigation Department under the revenue authorities, apart from the irrigation branch of

Irrigation. the Public Works Department, is administered by the divisional and district officers under the Revenue Minister. There are two Divisional Assistants and four District Assistants for the Telingana country. There is a separate Assistant Secretary for the irrigation works attached to the office of the Revenue Minister.

38. The Control of the Educational Department, excluding

Education. the Medical and Engineering College, is vested in a *Nazim Talimat* or Director of Public Instruction under the Miscellaneous Minister. There are five Inspectors of Schools under the *Nazim*, one for each division. There is one college in the Hyderabad City and twelve

other schools. The number of schools in the districts is 149, making a total of 162 for the whole Divani territory. Out of the above 162 institutions, there is one college; 3 English, 19 Telgu, 35 Mahratti and 105 Persian schools. The Educational Staff consists of:—

- 2 Principals.
- 2 Professors.
- 140 Masters.
- 50 Assistant Masters.
- 21 Teachers.

39. The Civil Medical Department is under the charge of the Miscellaneous Minister acting under the orders of the Government. The Department consists of the Residency Surgeon, who is the administrative head of the Department, an Inspector of Dispensaries, called *Nazim Davakhanajat*, 40 Hakims, 20 Dressers and 30 Vaccinators.

The number of Medical Institutions is as follow :—

- 1 Medical School.
- 1 Medical Store.
- 27 Taluka Dispensaries.
- 16 District Dispensaries.
- 7 City Dispensaries including a Lunatic Asylum.

40. The Department of Public Works is administered by the Government through the Miscellaneous Minister, and the Superintending Engineer acts also as the Secretary to the Miscellaneous Minister in the Public Works Department.

The Executive Staff of the Public Works Department proper consists of:—

- 1 Superintending Engineer.
- 7 Executive Engineers.
- 10 Assistant Engineers.
- 18 Supervisors.

41. There are four other departments allied with the Public Works Department, but administered directly by the Government. They are as follows :—

Departments allied to P.  
W. D.

Chanda Railway Survey.  
 Coal-field and Geological.  
 Workshop and Stores.  
 Engineering College.

The following is the strength of the establishment under each of the allied departments :—

*Chanda Railway Survey.*

- 1 Superintending Engineer. (*Vacant.*)
- 3 Assistant Engineers.
- 2 Assistants on Probation.
- 3 Supervisors.

*Geological and Coal-fields.*

- 1 Coal Viewer. (*Vacant.*)
- 1 Geologist. (*Vacant.*)
- 1 Borer.

*Workshop and Stores.*

- 1 Mechanical Engineer.

*Engineering College.*

- 1 Principal.
- 1 Vice-Principal.
- 1 Head Master.
- 1 Assistant Master.

42. The services of the Engineers are also utilized in addition to their legitimate duties. Questions of various kinds connected with Meteorology, Trigonometrical Survey, identification of Bench marks, &c., come up for enquiry before His Highness' Government or are addressed to it by the British Government. Work is thus found for officers who happen to be unemployed for the time in their own special department. The Coal-fields, Geological and Chanda Railway Survey Establishments are deputed to other kinds of works, when there is no work in progress in connection with these Departments.

Extra Duties of Engineers.

43. The Municipal Department is administered by the Miscellaneous Minister under the Government. Although the Department has an Municipality.

establishment of its own, it is considered a part of the Public Works Department. The Superintending Engineer acts also as Superintendent for Municipalities.

There is a Municipal Commissioner for the City and its Suburbs, with an Assistant, two Municipal Engineers, 12 Sanitary Inspectors, 11 Amins and 8 Assistant Amins. There is also a Registrar for the deeds and a *Nazul* Superintendent attached to the City Municipal Department.

In the districts there are 16 Municipal Committees and the same number of Municipal Inspectors.

44. The Postal Department is directly under the Government.

Post Office. There is one Post-Master General for the Divani territory assisted by 4 Assistants. There is one Post Office in the City, 16 in the districts at headquarters, and 97 in talukas. Besides this there are 58 village Post Offices.

The following Statements, marked A, B, C, D and E, show, in a tabular form, the various departments, their strength, powers, duties, grades and salaries at the end of 1290 F.:—

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STATEMENTS.

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## DEPARTMENT.

Districts.)

Bahadur, Judicial Minister.

COURT).

OF CIVIL COURTS AND JUDGES.			POWERS OF THE CIVIL COURTS.			NUMBER OF JAILS.	JAIL OFFICERS.
Districts.	In the City.		In Districts.		In the City		
First Talukdars' and Judicial Assistants' Courts.							
Sadr Adalats or Divisional Courts.							
Total.							
Suburban Court of Judicature.							
City Civil Court.							
Kazi's Court.							
Arab Court.							
Insolvency Court.							
High Court.							
Total.							
Total Number of Courts.	172						
Total Number of Judges.	206						
Tahsil-dars.							
Third Talukdars.	Up to Rs. 300						
Second Talukdars.	Up to Rs. 1,000						
First Talukdars and Judicial Assistants.	Up to Rs. 2,000						
Sadr or Divisional Courts.	Above Rs. 2,000 and Appeals.						
Suburban Court of Judicature.	Hear Appeals.						
Naibs Nazim, City Civil Court.	Up to 2,000 Rs. Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.						
Arab Court.	Up to Rs. 1,000.						
Kazi's Court.	Up to Rs. 2,000.						
Insolvency Court.	Arab disputes.						
Original side.	Inheritance and Matrimonial Suits						
Appellate side.	Insolvency cases.						
In Districts.	Above Rs. 2,000.						
In City.	Appeals.						
Total.	17						
Officers.	5						
Guards, &c.	22						
Total.	146						
	1,228						
	1,375						

## SALARIES.

ONLY JUDICIAL POWERS.				Jails.	
Court.	Judges.	Majlis Tastiya-i-Sahyan or Insolvency Court.	High Court.	Districts.	City.
Third grade.					
Arab Court Judge.					
Kazi.					
Mir Majlis.					
Arkan or Members.					
Mir Majlis or Chief Judge.					
Rukans or Judges.					
Mufti or Law Officer.					
Parghas.					
Muhtamins.					
Assistant.					
Parghas.					
150					
500					
500					
Draws no Salary.					
Deputed from other Departments and receive their former salaries.					
1,200					
600					
500					
35					
300					
100					
30					













MUNICIPAL STAFF.		MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.		EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.	
In Districts.		In the City and Suburbs.		INSTITUTIONS AND STAFF.	
1	Supintendent for Municipalities.				
16	Municipal Committees.				
16	Municipal Inspectors.				
1	Municipal Commissioner.				
1	Assistant Commissioner.				
1	Registrar for Title-deeds.				
2	Municipal Engineers.				
12	Sanitary Inspectors.				
1	Nazul Superintendent.				
11	Amins.				
8	Asst. Amins.				
	Supintendent for Municipalities.				
20	First Grade.				
175	Second Grade.				
150	Third Grade.				
	Municipal Commissioner.				
	Assistant.				
	Registrar for Title-deeds.				
	Municipal Engineer.				
	Supt. for Nazul.				
	First Grade.				
59	Second Grade.				
34-12-0	Third Grade.				
38-8-0	Asst. Amins.				
275	Municipal Engineer.				
63-8-0	Amins.				
	In Districts.				
149	In the City.				
13	Total.				
162					
105	Persian.				
34	Mahratti.				
4	English Schools and College.				
19	Telegu.				
2	Principal.				
2	Professors.				
140	Masters.				
50	Asst. Masters.				
21	Teachers.				
5	Asst. Teachers.				
500	Director of Public Instruction.				
150	First Grade.				
110	Second Grade.				
100	Third Grade.				
	Divisional Inspectors.				





45. In the foregoing paragraphs has been shown the organization of the different departments of the State as existed in the year 1290 Faslī. There are however under contemplation certain important reforms, which, according to the present proposal of the Government, are to be carried into effect in the next year.

It has been proposed “to transfer the power, hitherto exercised by the *Sadar-ul-Mihams*, to a Board of Revenue, a High Court and Committees, and to delegate to them certain powers of administration, appointment and promotion.” The offices of the *Sadar-ul-Mihams* are to be amalgamated with those of the *Madar-ul-Miham*, and the posts of the Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries and other establishments abolished. The *Sadar-ul-Mihams* shall in future be styled *Mo-in-ul-Mihams* and shall have the following departments in their charge:—

- I. Departments in charge of the Judicial *Mo-in-ul-Miham*.
  1. Civil Courts.
  2. Criminal Courts.
  3. Jail.
- II. Departments in charge of the Revenue and Financial *Mo-in-ul-Miham*.
  1. Land Revenue.
  2. Abkari.
  3. Customs.
  4. Survey and Settlement.
  5. Forests.
  6. Inam.
  7. *Watandari* Successions.
  8. Stamp Department.
  9. Petty works and repairs in connection with Irrigation.
  10. Accounts Department.
  11. Treasury.
  12. Preparation of the Financial Statement.
  13. The Mint.
  14. Postal Department.
  15. Compilation of the General Administration Report.
- III. Departments in charge of the Police *Mo-in-ul-Miham*.
  1. Police (general).
  2. Village Police.

IV. Departments in charge of the Miscellaneous *Mo-in-ul-Miham*.

1. Medical Department.
2. Educational.
3. Municipalities.
4. Public Works.
5. Engineering College.
6. Geology.
7. Coal Fields.
8. Workshops and Stores.
9. Gazetteer.
10. Translation Department.
11. Government Printing Press.

46. It has also been proposed to appoint a Supreme Court composed of the Minister or his Assistant as President or Vice-President and a few educated nobles and officers of high standing as members, to hear appeals from the decisions of the High Court. The legal Secretary will be the permanent Vice-President of the Committee and will in the first instance receive the appeals and issue final orders with the sanction of the Committee. The powers of the High Court are to be recast and extended to the selection, appointment and promotion of officers of a certain standing.

47. *Munsifs, Sadar Munsifs* and *Mir-Adls* are to be appointed in talukas, districts and divisions, respectively, to decide civil cases under the jurisdiction of the *Majlis Aliya* or High Court, and the tahsildars, talukdars and Sadar talukdars will have no jurisdiction in civil cases in those talukas, districts and divisions in which this arrangement shall come into force.

48. In the Police Department an Inspector General will be appointed and the office of Divisional Superintendent of Police is to be abolished. He will have under his control the District Police and District Jails, will have no authority over the City or Suburban Police (to be amalgamated) and the City Jails.

49. The Secretary to the Miscellaneous *Sadar-ul-Miham* will be designated Assistant Secretary to the Minister in the Department of Reforms in the Miscellaneous Department.

Public Works and will exercise control over that Department. Three separate officers are always to be on tour of inspection in districts to supervise and to report on the working of the Department and to remedy the defects that they may find in it. The offices of the Assistant Secretary to the Minister, Public Works Department, and the Assistant Secretary to the *Sadar-ul-Miham*, Public Works Department, will be abolished. The Residency Surgeon will, as usual, have the control of the Medical Department and will correspond with Government through the Miscellaneous Secretary. The Education Secretariat to the Miscellaneous *Sadar-ul-Miham* is to be abolished, but the directorate is to remain intact under the Miscellaneous Secretary until the appointment of an Education Committee or a Director of Public Instruction. For the City Municipal management a Municipal Committee and the Municipal Inspector will be appointed and the District Municipalities will have their own Committees under the control of the Sadar talukdars. The allotment of allowances to mosques and other religious buildings will be under the control of the Municipal Committees.

50. The details of the proposed reorganisation and administrative changes is embodied in the draft notification hereto appended.
- Details of the Proposed Reorganisation.

DRAFT OF THE NOTIFICATION CONCERNING THE  
PROPOSED RE-ORGANISATION AND ADMINIS-  
TRATIVE CHANGES IN HIS HIGHNESS'  
GOVERNMENT.

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A natural anxiety to secure the best interests of the country has invariably led Government to adopt measures calculated to enhance the prosperity and well-being of the ryots, and the population generally, to improve the quality and quantity of local manufactures, and to give a healthy impetus to trade. The various reforms which have been introduced into the working of the different departments, from time to time, have all tended towards the attainment of these objects. A comparison of the past administration of the State with its present condition will at once exhibit the *great* advances that have been made in this direction and the systematic methods (though still admitting of reforms) which have been introduced of transacting public business. In 1281 A. H. a Board of Revenue *Majlis-i-Malguzari* was established to look into the administration of revenue and to systematize the working of the Stamp, Abkari, Customs and Police Departments. It was found that great confusion was caused by the want of a systematic division of the territories into talukas, districts and divisions. The subject was at once taken into hand, and the result was the introduction of the *Zilubandi* system, *i.e.*, the division of land into talukas, districts, and divisions, with well-defined boundaries. This work was finished about 1282 Hijri, and districts bearing a close resemblance to each other in points of usage, customs, language, &c., were classed as a division. In the abolition of the Revenue Board in 1284 A.H. the opportunity was taken to select from its members officers for the post of Sadar talukdar, one being placed in charge of each division. Similarly, in the Judicial and Criminal Departments, reforms and improvements have from time to time been introduced. Formerly judicial officers were styled *Mir-Adls* and decided judicial and criminal cases. At the head of them was an office called *Tashih-i-Talukat*, whose



confirmation in important cases was necessary to give effect to the decision of *Mir-Adls* and *Munsifs*. But when in 1278 A.H. certain districts were restored to the Nizam's Government, a separate Judicial Department called *Sadar Adalat-i-Azla-i-Mustarida* was created. Subsequently, in 1280 A.H., the two departments were amalgamated under the designation of *Sadar Adalat-i-Azla-i-Mustaridawa Tashih-i-Talukat*. Its office was to hear appeals from the decisions of taluka and District Judicial Officers, and hence, in 1281 A.H., its name was changed to be *Majlis Murafa-i-Sani*, and subsequently, in 1282, to *Sadar Murafa-wa-Ehtamam-i-Adalatha-i-Talukat*. After the introduction of the *Zilabandi* system, and the appointment of tahsildars, talukdars, and Sadar talukdars, the judicial and criminal work were also made over to them and the name of the head office changed to *Murafa-i-Azla*. A Judicial Board was also established to hear appeals from the decisions of any Court and the *Murafa-i-Azla* was absorbed into it. Great improvements have also been made in the administration of the Police Department. A regular Police force did not exist, its duties were entrusted to village *Chaukidars*, *Javans* of *Sibandi* and *Nizanat*. But when, in 1282 A.H., the *Zilabandi* system was introduced, a Police force, with necessary number of constables at all *Chaukies* and *Thanas*, tahsils and departments, were organized by the Revenue Board then sitting. Up to the end of the year 1283 A.H., the Department, as it then existed, was administered by the Board. In 1284 A.H., however, a *Sadar Muhtamim* was placed at the head of the Department responsible only to the Minister. The Public Works, Municipal, Educational and Medical Departments were formerly also placed in charge of the Revenue Board. In 1284 A.H. the Public Works Department was formed into a separate charge and entrusted to an officer called *Sadar Muhtamim* or Superintending Engineer. The Municipal, Educational and Medical Departments, however, continued under the administration of the Revenue Board. The reorganisation and the formation of a new department requiring a strict supervision overburdened the Minister's office and necessitated the appointment of a few select nobles of the State possessing abilities to discharge the heavy duties entrusted to them, and the confidence of the people to carry on the higher administrative functions of the various departments. In 1286 A.H., this proposal was carried into

effect and four *Sadar-ul-Mihams* with Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries, and a complement of ministerial officers, were appointed to look after the Judicial, the Revenue, the Police and the Miscellaneous Departments, the last comprising the Public Works, Municipal, Educational and Medical Departments. Government has always been anxious to scrupulously maintain all Inam lands, and other gifts, held by virtue of lawful gift-deeds and *Sunuds*. It came, however, to the notice of Government that many people were in unlawful possession of Government land, and could produce no title-deeds in proof of the legitimate grant of their so-called Inams to them, and that this had entailed heavy pecuniary loss on Government. It was, therefore, resolved to organize a separate department under the designation of *Mahakma-i-Daryaft-i-Inam* whose duty it would be to ascertain if the occupiers of Inam lands had come to be possessed of them by fair and legitimate means, and on being satisfied that such was the case, to allow them to retain possession of them. In the event of there being reason to believe that any Inam holder had become possessed of his Inam by fraudulent and unfair means, they were to oust him after careful and searching enquiry. This rule was, however, not to be strictly enforced in the case of parties that had been in possession of their lands for a considerable length of time. The Department was organized in the year 1292 Hijri, and as there was much pressure of work, and cases of long standing were in arrears, two additional members were appointed to conduct the work of the Department about the end of the last year. The soundness of this measure has lately been amply proved by the fact that a large number of cases of long standing have been disposed of since the appointment of these new members. With the view of reforming the revenue administration of the country another department had to be created. On the abolition of the system of farming the revenue to private individuals, the administration of land Revenue had been organised by the Raiatwari system. Payment of the Government demand in cash instead of in kind had been introduced, and the division of land into different classes for purpose of assessment roughly effected. The accurate area of the different holdings and the real productive capacity of land being, however, unknown, it was impossible to fix a moderate and equitable assessment. On the one side the ryots complained from

year to year of high and inequitable assessment, while on the other side the Revenue Collectors complained of misappropriation on the part of the Patels and Patwaris. It was, therefore, the unanimous opinion of the Revenue Officers that, to remove the aforesaid defects in the administration, a Revenue Survey and Settlement Department should be organized. In the year 1294 A.H. (1877 A.D.) this Department was accordingly created. The result of this measure is that complaints of unequal assessment have ceased and that the revenue is collected with greater ease and at less cost to the State.

In the Telingana districts, where tanks are very numerous, there were many petty irrigation works, which it was not possible for the Public Works Department to supervise. A separate arrangement was therefore made in this part of the country, by which certain amount was annually placed at the disposal of the divisional and district authorities for the maintenance and repair of the smaller works. These administrative reforms have entailed much additional work upon all offices and have greatly increased the number of references to the *Sadar-ul-Miham* and the Minister. In this way the experience of the last few years has shown that much of the time of the chief officers of the administration has been sacrificed to matters of minor importance which ought to have been devoted to other and higher duties. It is not matter for surprise that there was in consequence an increase in the quantity of work to be performed by the different departments. Subordinate departments and offices being then in their infancy, had not been in the beginning granted adequate powers, and subordinate officers had therefore to obtain the sanction of the *Sadar-ul-Miham* even in petty matters. The consequence was that a considerable portion of the *Sadar-ul-Miham's* time was wasted on correspondence of a trifling nature, which necessarily entailed unnecessary delay in the working of the different departments, and did not allow the *Sadar-ul-Miham* and *Madar-ul-Miham* sufficient time for the consideration of important measures of reform. The *Sadar-ul-Miham's* offices being separate and distinct from that of the *Madar-ul-Miham*, unnecessary correspondence occasionally took place on trifling matters, and occupied considerable time. In order to remove these defects, it is considered desirable to revise and enhance the powers hitherto enjoyed by the subordinate offices

and to transfer the powers heretofore exercised by the *Sadar-ul-Mihams* to a Board of Revenue, a high court and committees, and to delegate to them certain powers of administration, appointment and promotion. It is also desirable that the offices of the *Sadar-ul-Mihams* be amalgamated with those of the *Madar-ul-Miham* and that the *Sadar-ul-Mihams* be in future styled *Mo-in-ul-Mihams*, or assistant Ministers, to render assistance to the Prime Minister in the discharge of his heavy administrative duties. The extent to which the *Mo-in-ul-Mihams* are to exercise control in the different departments in their charge is to be determined by the Minister in consultation with them. Part of the work of the *Madar-ul-Miham's* office is to be disposed of by *Mo-in-ul-Mihams* at their own discretion and on their own responsibility, while the remainder is to be submitted to the *Madar-ul-Miham* with any remarks or recommendations that the *Mo-in-ul-Mihams* may have to make or offer, and this arrangement will, it is expected, allow sufficient time for the consideration of administrative changes and reforms. It is, therefore, notified for public information that the following changes have been made in the existing system of administration:—

1st—That the offices of the *Sadar-ul-Mihams* are amalgamated with those of *Madar-ul-Mihams* and the posts of Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries and other establishments connected with them are hereby abolished. The *Sadar-ul-Mihams* shall in future, by virtue of their offices, be styled *Mo-in-ul-Mihams* and shall have the following departments in their charge:—

I.—Departments in charge of the Judicial *Mo-in-ul-Miham*—

1. Civil Courts.
2. Criminal Courts.
3. Jails.

II.—Departments in charge of the Revenue and Financial *Mo-in-ul-Miham*—

1. Land Revenue.
2. Abkari.
3. Customs.
4. Survey and Settlement.
5. Forests.



6. Inam.
7. *Watandari* Successions.
8. Stamp Department.
9. Petty works and repairs in connection with Irrigation.
10. Accounts Department.
11. Treasury.
12. Preparation of the Financial Statement.
13. The Mint.
14. Postal Department.
15. Compilation of the General Administration Report.

III.—Departments in charge of the Police *Mo-in-ul-Miham*—

1. Police.
2. Village Police.

IV.—Departments in charge of the Miscellaneous *Mo-in-ul-Miham*—

1. Medical Department.
2. Educational.
3. Municipalities.
4. Public Works.
5. Engineering College.
6. Geology.
7. Coal Fields.
8. Workshops and Stores.
9. Gazetteer.
10. Translation Department.
11. Government Printing Press.

*2nd.*—A Legal Secretary and adviser to the Minister has been appointed to revise and reform laws, rules and regulations for the guidance of the officers of the Judicial, Police and Jail Departments and to pronounce on general legal questions.

*3rd.*—The preparation of statements showing the condition of the country, the supervision of the working of Mint, Post-office, Stamps, Account and General Office, Treasury, Revenue Survey and Settlement, and the preparation of the Budget and the General Administration Report, will be carried on by the Minister's Revenue Office.



4th.—To look after the revenue affairs, a Revenue Board has been appointed with powers superior to all the other revenue officers. The general administration of revenue, the supervision of the working of all revenue offices and the appointments, transfers and selection of officers of a certain class have been entrusted to it. The Board will have no power to interfere with the office of the Commissioner of Revenue Survey and Settlements and the Stamp Office. Both of these will be under the direct supervision of the Minister's Revenue Office.

5th.—To put a stop to the interference of the offices of the *Sadar-ul-Mihams* and *Madar-ul-Mihams* in the working of the Judicial Department, it has been proposed to appoint a Supreme Council to hear appeals from the decisions of the High Court. The Supreme Council will be composed of the Minister or his Assistant as President or Vice-President, as the occasion may require, a few educated nobles of the State and officers of high standing as members. The Legal Secretary will be the permanent Vice-President of the Committee, and will, as in the first instance, receive the appeals and issue final orders with the sanction of the Committee.

6th.—The powers of the *Majlis-i-Aliya* (High Court) have been recast and greater latitude has been allowed to them in the selection, appointment and promotion of officers of a certain standing.

7th.—*Munsifs*, *Sadar Munsifs* and *Mir-Ahls* have been appointed in talukas, districts and divisions, respectively, to decide civil cases. They have been placed under the *Majlis-i-Aliya*. The *tahsildars*, *talukdars* and *Sadar talukdars* of those talukas, districts and divisions, in which this arrangement is brought into force, shall have no jurisdiction in civil cases.

8th.—The Judicial office of the Minister will exercise the same powers in the Judicial, Police and Jail Departments, which it has done heretofore, except that all legal questions from the subordinate officers will be referred to the Legal Secretary as laid down in para. 7.

9th.—The Hyderabad as well as the District Municipal Committees, the Gazetteer Office, the Mosques, and other such places of worship, the Translation Department, the Government Press, the Medical and the Educational Departments will be

placed in charge of the Miscellaneous Secretary who will exercise the powers of the Director of Public Instructions until the appointment of the Education Committee or the Director of Public Instruction.

10th.—The removal of the Police *Sadar-ul-Miham* to be the Police Assistant to the Minister has necessitated the appointment of an Inspector-General of District Police. The District Jails will also be placed in his charge. The office of Divisional Inspectors of Police will be abolished, they being no longer necessary. The Inspector-General will have no authority over the City or Suburban Police (to be amalgamated) and the City Jails.

11th.—The Controlling Officers of the Criminal Courts will exercise greater powers than heretofore in the control and criminal branch of the Police Department. But the internal administration and discipline of the Police force will entirely rest with the Inspector-General.

12th.—The abolition of the office of the Miscellaneous *Sadar-ul-Miham*, the Secretary to the *Sadar-ul-Miham*, will be designated Assistant Secretary to the Minister in the Department of Public Works and, as heretofore, will exercise control over the Public Works Department. Three officers have been appointed to be always on inspection tour in districts to supervise and to report on the working of the Department and to remedy the defects that they may find in it. The offices of the Assistant Secretary to the Minister, Public Works Department, and the Assistant Secretary to the *Sadar-ul-Miham*, Public Works Department, have been abolished. The Residency Surgeon will be the controlling officer of the Medical Department and Medical Stores, and will correspond with the Minister through the Miscellaneous Secretary. The abolition of the office of the Miscellaneous Minister has rendered the Education Secretariat unnecessary, but the directorate will remain just as it is, and, as mentioned above, will be under the Miscellaneous Secretary until the appointment of an Education Committee or a Director of Public Instruction. For the City Municipal management, a Municipal Committee and Municipal Inspector have been appointed. District Municipalities will have their own committees under the control of the *Sadar talukdar*. The allotment of allowances to Mosques and other religious buildings will be controlled by the Municipal Committee.

13th.—The changes proposed in the various departments, offices and Municipalities mentioned in this Notification will come into force from to-day's date so far as they are ready. For other departments the reorganisation scheme will be acted upon as soon as possible.

14th.—Although in the Notification, dated 10th Rabi-ul-Avval 1299 A.H., principles have been laid down with reference to the appointment and promotion of Government officers and servants according to seniority and merit; under the new organisation steps have been taken to place these principles on the soundest possible foundation. As regards appointments and promotions in the various office establishments, that is left entirely to the opinion of the heads of the offices themselves; but as regards officers, their promotion from one grade to another is made dependent on their territory, provided their superior officer certifies to their ability and good behaviour. When, however, the highest grade in any particular class of appointment has been reached by an officer, his further promotion will not merely rest on seniority, but will have to be supported by special claims on the score of distinguished services or exceptional qualifications. With reference to appointments of officers, those in the lower grades, such as tahsildars and others of similar rank, will be nominated in the first instance by the district and divisional Officers and their nomination will have to be sanctioned and confirmed by the Board of Revenue and Government respectively. As regards higher officers, such as second and third class talukdars and others of the similar official *status*, their nomination will be made by the Board of Revenue and sanctioned by the Government Officers; higher than those last mentioned will be entirely selected and appointed by the Government.

15th.—A character and service book will be kept in office for subordinate officials, and a civil list for all officers with particulars respecting the service, &c., will be published periodically.

16th.—The Government has always considered it a point of extreme importance that the inhabitants of this State should receive education and training of a high order, and it has made strenuous efforts at every time to bring about this result. It has always earnestly desired that the rising generation generally and the sons of the

nobility and gentry in particular should be so trained and brought up as to be able to take an active part in the Government of the country. In order that this object may be attained.—*First*, that those young men who have already received a liberal education should now receive an official training in the various branches of the administration by being attached to some British Province where they would be afforded ample opportunities of gaining a knowledge of their duties; and, *Secondly*, that those young men, whose education is either incomplete or defective, should be either sent to some suitable college in British territory or educated up to the necessary standard at Hyderabad. To supervise the education of these young men and everything connected with their training a committee composed of respectable gentlemen and Government officers of high rank and position will be appointed, and it will receive every kind of encouragement and support at the hands of the Government. What rights these young men so educated will be entitled to will be hereafter published.

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## APPENDICES A, B, C, D.

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*[Referred to at Paras. 25, 28, 29 and 79 respectively of Chapter I.]*

## Appendix

*Detail of Tankhah Jagirs resumed*

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAME OF VILLAGE OR PARGANAH.	NAME OF JAGIRDAR.
1	2	3	4
1263	1	Parganah Kanakgiri, &c. ....	Sultan Navaz Jung Bahadur.....
"	2	Town Kathi Koppal, &c.....	Arjun Bahadur .....
"	3	Parganah Dehanda, &c. ....	Dilavar Navaz Jung .....
"	4	Village Juarkali, Parganah Maudura.	Sarvarkhan, brother of Rafik Yavar-ud-Dowlah Bahadur.....
"	5	Parganah Haveli Naldrug, &c...	Do. Do. ....
"	6	Do. Kothal, &c.....	Syed Jafir, son of Syed Mir.....
"	7	Do. Deodrug, &c. ....	Mohammad Budhan Khan Bahadur .....
"	8	<i>Chauth</i> of village Dhirandgi, Parganah Dariapur.	Munir-ul-Lah, son of Mohammad Navaz Khan...
"	9	Village Suri and Raisuga, Parganah Nilanga.	Bahadur Hussain .....
"	10	Do. Deokapur, Parganah Sindhkhair.	Gholam Hussain Khan Bahadur .....
"	11	<i>Chauth</i> of village Belgam, Parganah Haveli Parendia.	Mohammad Murshad-ul-Lah .....
"	12	Village Arni, &c., Parganah Dhoki.	Bahbud Ali Khan.....
"	13	Do. Sakhureddi, &c., Parganah Raichur.	Mir Khurshid Ali Khan..
"	14	<i>Chauth</i> of village Ekdhal, Parganah Hora.	Mohammad Hussain Pirzada .....
"	15	Village Azizpur, &c., Parganah Devalghat.	Mohammad Sultan Khan Bahadur.....

A.

*referred to in Para. 25, Chapter I.*

## AMOUNT OF TANKHAH JAGIRS RESUMED.

Military.			Mansab.			Miscellaneous.			Total.			REMARKS.
5			6			7			8			9
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
2,08,375	14	9	.....			.....			2,08,375	14	9	
96,644	0	6	.....			.....			96,644	0	6	
3,13,439	4	9	.....			.....			3,13,439	4	9	
1,572	0	0	.....			.....			1,572	0	0	
46,176	10	0	.....			.....			46,176	10	0	
13,922	5	3	.....			.....			13,922	5	3	
8,426	0	0	.....			.....			8,426	0	0	
2,071	0	0	.....			.....			2,071	0	0	
2,382	10	3	.....			.....			2,382	10	3	
2,345	1	0	.....			.....			2,345	1	0	
2,001	9	0	.....			.....			2,001	9	0	
4,365	11	6	.....			.....			4,365	11	6	
3,063	2	0	.....			.....			3,063	2	0	
155	0	0	.....			.....			155	0	0	
4,057	12	0	.....			.....			4,057	12	0	

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAME OF VILLAGE OR PARGANAH.	NAME OF JAGIRDAR.
1	2	3	4
1263	16	Village Pangri, Parganah Syedpur.	Syed Ali and Alam Ali...
"	17	Parganah Dhamuri .....	Jugal Kishor Tappawala.
"	18	Do. Sapur, &c., Parganah Devalghat.	Murtaza Ali Khan .....
"	19	Do. Markhair, Parganah Pipalgaon.	Asbraf-ul-Lah Khan.....
"	20	Do. Gojwara, Parganah Wasi	Mir Zulfikar Ali Khan...
"	21	Do. Amhwara, Parganah Mandura.	Sa-id-ud-Dowlah Bahadur
"	22	Do. Loni, &c., Parganah Haveli Mahkar.	Mir Jafir Ali Khan and Shuja-ut Ali Khan ...
"	23	Do. Daval Palli, Parganah Haveli Feroznagar.	Jamal-ud-Din .....
"	24	Do. Ubadkhaira, &c., Parganah Ghatkali.	Zamir-ul-Hassan .....
"	25	Mokassa of village Nalni, &c., Parganah Hola.	Jan Rao.....
"	26	Half of Village Bailkhaira, Parganah Argaon.	Amrat Rao Vitthal .....
"	27	Village Kurphal, &c., Parganah Haveli Raichur.	Kishun Lal, son of Rai Badri Lal.....
"	28	Do. Kachha, &c., Parganah Ratikoram.	Raja Rai Raian Bahadur.
"	29	Do. Bandala, Parganah Bandala.	Shams-ud-Din .....
"	30	Do. Deokarni, Parganah Pardi.	Wasdave Rao .....
"	31	Do. Chandanj, Parganah Parbhani.	Gholam Yasin Khan Bahadur .....
		Total of 1263 Fasli...	.....

## AMOUNT OF TANKHAH JAGIRS RESUMED.

Military.	Mansab.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	REMARKS.
5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
934 0 0	.....	.....	934 0 0	
21,026 0 0	.....	.....	21,026 0 0	
2,468 8 0	.....	.....	2,468 8 0	
5,844 0 0	.....	.....	5,844 0 0	
1,768 3 0	.....	.....	1,768 3 0	
1,552 10 9	.....	.....	1,552 10 9	
913 14 0	.....	.....	913 14 0	
1,417 6 0	.....	.....	1,417 6 0	
7,017 7 6	.....	.....	7,017 7 6	
2,702 12 0	.....	.....	2,702 12 0	
4,800 0 0	.....	.....	4,800 0 0	
2,700 0 0	.....	.....	2,700 0 0	
16,839 13 9	.....	.....	16,839 13 9	
7,019 9 0	.....	.....	7,019 9 0	
4,000 0 0	.....	.....	4,000 0 0	
705 11 0	.....	.....	705 11 0	
7,90,708 0 0	.....	.....	7,90,708 0 0	



FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAME OF VILLAGE OR PARGANAH.	NAME OF JAGIRDAR.
1	2	3	4
1264	1	Village Tamampeth, Parganah Rajgopalpeth.	Narain Parasad .....
„	2	Parganah Polas Davikunda ...	Ghalib-ud-Dowlah Bahadur. ....
„	3	Village Jalbargi, &c., Parganah Indur.	Mohammad Yusuf Khan
„	4	Parganah Narsapur, &c., in Ibrahimpur.	Do. do. ...
„	5	Do. Marikunda, &c. ....	Do. do. ...
„	6	Village Sevaram Palli, &c., Parganah Haveli, Hyderabad.	Gholam Mohammad ...
„	7	Do. Saongi, &c., Parganah Gulbarga,	Darab Jung Bahadur ...
„	8	Do. Pargal, Parganah Gulbarga.	Narsiab .....
„	9	Do. Nihkala, &c., Taluka Afzalpur.	Shaikh Gholam Hussain
„	10	Do. Kuru Umarga, Parganah Kandhar.	Kesho Rao... ..
„	11	Do. Patlur Palampeth .....	Bhao Rao Deishpandia .
„	12	Do. Fatehpur, Parganah Kandhar.	Do. do. ...
„	13	Parganah Haveli Pathri .....	Hassain Khan Mandozai.
„	14	Bagh Pargal, Parganah Kohir..	Lachma Rao .....
„	15	Village Musapeth, Parganah Atlur.	Rai Kishun Rao .....
„	16	Parganah Pattancharu, &c.....	Ghalib-ud-Dowlah Bahadur .....
„	17	Village Kohir, &c. ....	Do. do. ...
„	18	Do. Seota, &c., <i>Subah</i> Aurangabad.	Ghous Mohammad Khan Mandozai. ....

## AMOUNT OF TANKHAH JAGIRS RESUMED.

Military.	Mansab.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	REMARKS.
5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
.....	710 9 6	.....	710 9 6	Restored.
27,335 4 0	.....	.....	27,335 4 0	
6,497 8 6	.....	.....	6,497 8 6	Restored.
47,352 8 0	.....	.....	47,352 8 0	Rs. 25,602 worth Restored.
26,066 0 3	.....	.....	26,066 0 3	
2,591 14 9	.....	.....	2,591 14 9	
.....	7,110 0 6	.....	7,110 0 6	Restored.
3,170 2 0	.....	.....	3,170 2 0	
1,563 13 0	.....	.....	1,563 13 0	Restored.
.....	1,133 12 0	.....	1,133 12 0	
.....	.....	966 9 0	966 9 0	
.....	270 8 0	.....	270 8 0	
1,47,137 2 6	.....	.....	1,47,137 2 6	
.....	75 0 0	.....	75 0 0	
.....	1,838 4 0	.....	1,838 4 0	Restored.
46,249 13 0	.....	.....	46,249 13 0	
30,188 15 3	.....	.....	30,188 15 3	
45,748 12 3	.....	.....	45,748 12 3	Restored.

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAME OF VILLAGE OR PARGANAH.	NAME OF JAGIRDAR.
1	2	3	4
1264	19	Village Sawalwara, &c., <i>Subah Khujasta Buniad</i> , Aurangabad.	Ghous Mohanmad Khan Mandozai .....
"	20	Parganah Warwal .....	Jan-Baz Jung Bahadur..
"	21	Village Wanam Palli .....	Rai Kishun Rao .....
"	22	Do. Nandkhaira.....	Ghalib-ud-Dowlah Bahadur .....
"	23	Taluka Buchannapeth .....	Do. do. ...
"	24	<i>Rusum</i> Kahdana of Parganah Pattancharu.	Do. do. ...
"	25	Forest revenue of village Arli...	Onkareshvar .....
		Total of 1264 Fasli.....	.....
1265	1	Village Yalkal, Parganah Kandrug.	Vinayek Rao, son of Raja Yeshwunt Rao .....
"	2	Do. Kot Tiruth, Parganah Nander.	Ram Rao .....
"	3	Do. Balipur, &c., Parganah Davarkunda.	Amrat Rao Parekar.....
"	4	Parganah Patlur .....	Ghalib-ud-Dowlah Bahadur .....
"	5	Bagh Sultanshahi .....	Do. do. ...
"	6	Village Dhanur, Parganah Raekunda.	Davi Das .....
"	7	Do. Rai Palli, Parganah Kandhar.	Ghalib-ud-Dowlah Bahadur .....
"	8	Do. Hargupur, Parganah Karainungi.	Do. do. ...
		Total of 1265 Fasli.....	.....

AMOUNT OF *TANKHAH* JAGIRS RESUMED.

Military.	Mansab.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	REMARKS.
5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
2,667 8 6	.....	.....	2,667 8 6	
1,41,590 14 0	.....	.....	1,41,590 14 0	
.....	1,148 6 0	.....	1,148 6 0	Restored.
1,518 0 0	.....	.....	1,518 0 0	
3,171 0 0	.....	.....	3,171 0 0	Restored.
4,650 5 6	.....	.....	4,650 5 6	
.....	1,200 0 0	.....	1,200 0 0	
5,37,499 9 6	13,486 8 0	966 9 0	5,51,952 10 6	
.....	1,009 12 0	.....	1,009 12 0	
.....	249 8 0	.....	249 8 0	
.....	775 14 9	.....	775 14 9	
52,718 0 6	.....	.....	52,718 0 6	
3,004 5 9	.....	.....	3,004 5 9	
.....	981 5 0	.....	981 5 0	
1,073 9 0	.....	.....	1,073 9 0	
6,084 3 9	.....	.....	6,084 3 9	
62,880 3 0	3,016 9 7	.....	65,896 10 9	

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAME OF VILLAGE OR PARGANAH.	NAME OF JAGIRDAR.
1	2	3	4
1266	1	Parganah Amarchinta.....	Sultau Navaz Jung Bahadur .....
"	2	Village Bhulokpur, Parganah Hussain Sagar.	Ghalib-ud-Dowlah Bahadur .....
"	3	Do. Ras Palli, Parganah Kurangal.	Mir Fida Ali .....
"	4	Do. Wenkni Palli .....	Abbas Khan.....
"	5	Do. Narka Palli, &c., Parganah Rajgopalpeth.	Farukh Yab Jung Bahadur.....
"	6	Do. Abdunagal Palli, Parganah Pattancharu.	Hyder Ali .....
"	7	Do. Fatehjungpur, &c., Parganah Nander.	Dargah Shah Makka Anliya .....
"	8	Do. <i>Mokassa</i> of village Syedkhair, Parganah Ambar.	Do. do.
"	9	Mazra Tuljarampur .....	Kamal-ud-Din .....
"	10	Village Deru Palli .....	Agha Muhsin .....
"	11	Do. Chanchangudaa, Parganah Chirial.	Basit Ali Khan .....
"	12	Do. Kundapur .....	Mama Dilaram.....
		Total of 1266 Fasli.....	.....
1267	1	Parganah Kalabgur, &c .....	Purushottam Das .....
"	2	Village Bahram Palli and Gungapur, Parganah Auncha.	Mohammad Yasin .....
"	3	Peth Maromar, &c. ....	Mohammad Bichehal Khan Risaldar .....
"	4	Village Komat Sangareddipeth, Parganah Salu Palli.	Mansab Yab Jung Bahadur .....
"	5	Deishmukhni of Parganah Hayatnagar.	For pay of Police .....
		Total of 1267 Fasli.....	.....



## AMOUNT OF TANKHAH JAGIRS RESUMED.

Military.	Mansab.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	REMARKS.
5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
56,701 0 0	.....	.....	56,701 0 0	
1,350 10 6	.....	.....	1,350 10 6	
.....	462 9 0	.....	462 9 0	
.....	960 3 6	.....	960 3 6	
.....	4,003 3 9	.....	4,003 3 9	Restored.
.....	1,193 11 6	.....	1,193 11 6	
.....	.....	87 8 0	87 8 0	Restored.
.....	.....	528 2 9	528 2 9	
.....	.....	91 0 0	91 0 0	Restored.
.....	1,554 0 0	.....	1,554 0 0	
.....	1,187 0 0	.....	1,187 0 0	
.....	.....	12 0 0	12 0 0	
58,051 10 6	9,360 11 9	718 10 9	68,131 1 0	
3,57,552 14 6	.....	.....	3,57,552 14 6	
5,052 0 0	.....	.....	5,052 0 0	Restored.
39,430 12 9	.....	.....	39,430 12 9	
.....	1,016 4 0	.....	1,016 4 0	
1,015 6 0	.....	.....	1,015 6 0	
4,03,051 1 3	1,016 4 0	.....	4,04,067 5 3	

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAME OF VILLAGE OR PARGANAH.	NAME OF JAGIRDAR.
1	2	3	4
1268	1	Village Bakaldave Palli .....	Imam-ud-Din, son of Akbar Yar Jung .....
"	2	Do Chinnuram, Parganah Pangal.	Rajasavai Rameshvar Rao Bulwunt Bahri Bahadur .....
		Total of 1268 Fasli.....	.....
1269	...	.....	.....
1270	1	<i>Chauth</i> of Malkhair, Parganah Haveli Gulbarga.	Muzaffar Ali, &c., sons of Dilavar Ali Khan...
1271	1	Village Sangani,, Parganah Kubgir.	Kasim Ali .....
"	2	Do. Nerakh Palli and Mandapalli, &c.	Farukh Yab Jung Bahadur .....
		Total of 1271 Fasli.....	.....
1272	1	Village Sivapur .....	Gholam Murtaza Komandan .....
"	2	Do. Gordannapeth, &c.....	Kutub Yar Jung Bahadur. ....
"	3	Do. Chirial .....	Murtaza Yar Jung .....
		Total of 1272 Fasli.....	.....

## AMOUNT OF TANKHAH JAGIRS RESUMED.

Military.	Mansab.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	REMARKS.
5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
.....	1,004 7 6	.....	1,004 7 6	Restored.
.....	1,686 10 6	.....	1,686 10 6	Restored.
.....	2,691 2 0	.....	2,691 2 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	
959 0 0	.....	.....	959 0 0	
.....	.....	1,563 14 6	1,563 14 6	Restored.
.....	3,142 11 9	.....	3,142 11 9	
.....	3,142 11 9	1,563 14 6	4,706 10 3	
.....	.....	21 0 0	21 0 0	Restored.
.....	1,977 6 9	.....	1,977 6 9	
6,941 12 3	.....	.....	6,941 12 3	Restored.
6,941 12 3	1,977 6 9	21 0 0	8,940 3 0	

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAME OF VILLAGE OR PARGANAH.	NAME OF JAGIRDAR.
1	2	3	4
1273	1	Ranjani, &c. ....	Vazir Ali, Murtaza Yar Jung .....
"	2	Village Tiruthipuri, &c. ....	Karamat Ali .....
"	3	Do. Nagapur, &c. ....	Munsur Yar Jung Bahadur. ....
		Total of 1273 Fasli.....	.....
1274	1	Village Boen Palli, Parganah Haveli Mohammadnagar.	<i>Shikarkhana</i> in charge of Mir Jafir Ali .....
1275	1	Village Karilgaon Lachmapur, <i>Zila</i> Indur.	Aga Muhsin .....
"	2	Parganah Maktal, &c. ....	Alam Ali Khan .....
"	3	Makta Tuljarampeth .....	Gopi Lal .....
"	4	Village Kurangal, &c. ....	Gholam Rusul Khan Mandozai.....
"	5	Parganah Jatpol .....	Niaz Mohammad Khan.
"	6	Village Shadipur and Khan-i-Jihanpur.	Gholam Hussain Khan.
"	7	Village Maknapur Parganah Karamungi.	Bulwunt Rao .....
		Total of 1275 Fasli.....	.....
1276	1	Village Modna, Parganah Arki.	Nakai, wife of Rangnathreddi Deishmukh
"	2	Parganah Lahgaon, &c. ....	Nasib Yar Jung .....
"	3	Village Chankhra, &c., <i>Zila</i> Aurangabad.	Do. do. ....

## AMOUNT OF TANKHAH JAGIRS RESUMED.

Military.	Mansab.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	REMARKS.
5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
58,921 15 1	.....	.....	58,921 15 1	
.....	18,763 0 10	.....	18,763 0 10	
75,011 9 3	.....	.....	75,011 9 3	
1,33,933 8 4	18,763 10 0	.....	1,52,696 9 2	
.....	.....	3,134 11 0	3,134 11 0	
.....	2,160 0 0	.....	2,160 0 0	
3,06,538 4 0	.....	.....	3,06,538 4 0	
.....	.....	95 15 3	95 15 3	Restored.
1,09,751 11 6	.....	.....	1,09,751 11 6	
70,000 0 0	.....	.....	70,000 0 0	Restored.
.....	203 2 9	.....	203 2 9	
.....	249 2 0	.....	249 2 0	
4,86,289 15 6	2,612 4 9	95 15 3	4,88,998 3 6	
.....	.....	500 0 0	500 0 0	Restored.
60,808 13 9	.....	.....	60,808 13 9	
16,704 10 6	.....	.....	16,704 10 6	



FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAME OF VILLAGE OR PARGANAH.	NAME OF JAGIRDAR.
1	2	3	4
1276	4	Village Kunda Kurur, &c., <i>Zila Aurangabad.</i>	Venkat Rao.....
,,	5	Do. Makoreddi Palli, <i>Zila</i> Medak.	Pay of Sarfkhas <i>Har-</i> <i>karas</i> (peons) .....
		Total of 1276 Fasli.....	.....
1277	1	Village Sitarampur .....	Hanmant Rao.....
,,	2	Taluka Aidgir .....	Saif-ud-Dowlah Baha- dur .....
,,	3	Village Kasimpur.....	Mir Turab Ali, in charge of Makka Masjid.....
,,	4	Do. Haridas Palli .....	Vani Das .....
,,	5	Parganah Chirial, &c. ....	Mohammad Hoshdar Khan .....
,,	6	Patti Kundor <i>alias</i> Davarkunda.	Mumtaz Navaz Jung Bahadur .....
,,	7	Village Kajvaram, Parganah Narkhora.	Lachmareddi, son of Gopalreddi .....
		Total of 1277 Fasli.....	.....
1278	1	Village Azampeth, &c. ....	.....

## AMOUNT OF TANJAH JAGIRS RESUMED.

Military.	Mansab.	Miscel- laneous.	Total.	REMARKS.
5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
.....	13,655 2 3	.....	13,655 2 3	
.....	.....	2,303 13 0	2,303 13 0	
77,513 8 3	13,655 2 3	2,803 13 0	93,972 7 6	
.....	.....	2,395 11 0	2,395 11 0	Restored.
57,530 9 0	.....	.....	57,530 9 0	
.....	1,296 13 6	.....	1,296 13 6	
.....	660 4 0	.....	660 4 0	
80,162 1 9	.....	.....	80,162 1 9	
60,001 0 0	.....	.....	60,001 0 0	
.....	113 0 0	.....	113 0 0	
1,97,693 10 9	2,070 1 6	2,395 11 0	2,02,159 7 3	
51,244 11 6	.....	.....	51,244 11 6	

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAME OF VILLAGE OR PARGANAH.	NAME OF JAGIRDAR.
1	2	3	4
1279		Village Chandra Tila, &c., Taluka Nalgunda.	Moulavi Ahmed Ali Khan.
1280	1	Village Loka Palli .....	Zamindars of Taluka Narampeth .....
,,	2	Do. Mudherla Palli, Parganah Indurti, Zila Nalgunda.	Syed Chand Ali, son of Munsur Jung .....
		Total of 1280 Fasli.....	.....
1281	1	Patti Surul, &c.....	Mohammad Daulat Khan.
,,	2	Taluka Gurmatkal, &c.....	Mukaddam Jung Baha- dur .....
,,	3	Patti Amrabad,.....	Mohammad Budhan Khan.....
,,	4	Taluka Kurmalla, &c. ....	Mohammad Bichehal Khan Risaldar.....
,,	5	Patti Yankaparti, Parganah Andh Palli.	Mohammad Hoshdar Khan.....
,,	6	Taluka Koelkunda and Patti Pargal.	Mohammad Khan Man- dozai.....
,,	7	Village Chinnareddigudda .....	Gopal Rao Deishpandia.
,,	8	Taluka Bhyrsa.....	Hizabr Yar Jung Baha- dur .....
,,	9	Do. Bichkunda.....	Kam-Kam-ud-Dowlah Bahadur .....
,,	10	Do. Bilauli, &c.....	Barq Jung Bahadur ...
,,	11	Village Mahas Jola, &c.....	Munsur Yar Jung .....

## AMOUNT OF TANKHAH JAGIRS RESUMED.

Military.	Mansab.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	REMARKS.
5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
.....	11,571 13 3	.....	11,571 13 3	
.....	.....	7,505 6 3	7,505 6 3	Restored.
.....	1,011 12 3	.....	1,011 12 3	
.....	1,011 12 3	7,505 6 3	8,517 2 6	
50,387 14 4	.....	.....	50,387 14 4	
2,27,248 13 6	.....	.....	2,27,248 13 6	
70,367 2 6	.....	.....	70,367 2 6	
98,766 3 3	.....	.....	98,766 3 3	
44,613 8 3	.....	.....	44,613 8 3	Restored.
1,04,022 7 6	.....	.....	1,04,022 7 6	
.....	.....	157 15 4	157 15 4	Restored.
1,10,703 1 9	.....	.....	1,10,703 1 9	
63,741 11 3	.....	.....	63,741 11 3	
20,2,463 0 0	.....	.....	2,02,463 0 0	
36,062 5 5	.....	.....	36,062 5 5	Restored.

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER	NAME OF VILLAGE OR PARGANAH.	NAME OF JAGIRDAR.
1	2	3	4
1281	12	Village Jalipatal, &c., Parganah Jafarabad.	Ahmed Bakhsh Khan Naghar.....
,,	13	Parganah Bhokardan .....	Ghous Mohammad Khan Mandozai .....
,,	14	Village Sukhlalpeth .....	Sri Rang Parasad .....
,,	15	Do. Kinhi Sultanpur, &c. ...	Mirza Sabit Ali .....
,,	16	Do. Anant Palli .....	Vir Rajeshvar Rao .....
,,	17	Do. Khanapur, &c. ....	Munrad Ali Shah .....
,,	18	Do. Timmapur .....	Akarsan Ramaiah Deishpandia .....
,,	19	$\frac{1}{3}$ of village Suram Palli, Parganah Gajvale.	Mukaddam Jung .....
		Total of 1281 Fasli.....	.....
1282	1	Village Namkunta Davkapur, &c., Parganah Kulpak.	Pandri Nath.....
,,	2	Patti Rajgopalpur, Taluka Gajvale.	Farukh Yab Jung Bahadur .....
,,	3	Village Sakkal, &c. ....	Mohammad Budhan Khan.....
,,	4	Do. Khidmatpur, in Ibrahim Pattan.	Lachman Parasad .....
,,	5	Makta villages of Mosra, &c. ...	Zamindars of Indur ...
		Total of 1282 Fasli.....	.....



## AMOUNT OF TANKHAH JAGIRS RESUMED.

Military.	Mansab.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	REMARKS.
5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
10,249 14 3	.....	.....	10,249 14 3	Restored.
50,038 8 2	.....	.....	50,038 8 2	
.....	.....	367 7 0	367 7 0	Restored.
6,542 11 0	.....	.....	6,542 11 0	
.....	.....	336 10 9	336 10 9	Restored.
.....	4,366 11 9	.....	4,366 11 9	
.....	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0	Restored.
98 0 0	.....	.....	98 0 0	
10,75,305 5 2	4,366 11 9	962 1 1	10,80,634 2 0	
.....	3,460 14 2	.....	3,460 14 2	
.....	3,430 4 9	.....	3,430 4 9	
.....	1,803 1 0	.....	1,803 1 0	
.....	1,582 6 6	.....	1,582 6 6	
.....	.....	15,415 1 0	15,415 1 0	Restored.
.....	10,276 10 5	15,415 1 0	25,691 11 5	

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAME OF VILLAGE OR PARGANAH.	NAME OF JAGIRDAR.
1	2	3	4
1283	1	Village Chal Irdave .....	Parvarish Ali Khan.....
	2	Do. Talkatta, &c., Parganah Basim.	Bahadur Ali Khan, brother of Parvarish Ali Khan.....
	3	Do. Anantvaram .....	Vemal Narsing Rao.....
	4	Do. Hanibargi, Taluka Gulbarga.	Talim-ud-Din Khan.....
	5	Do. Pargal, &c., <i>Zila</i> Indur .	Raja Someshvar Rao Bahadur .....
	6	Do. Kesli, Taluka Seram ...	Parvarish Ali Khan.....
	7	Do. Kothala, &c., Parganah Pajangaon.	Ghulam Yasin Khan ...
	8	Do. Patoda, &c. ....	Walid Ali Khan, son of Hakim Bakar Ali Khan.....
	9	Do. Anant Palli .....	Venkat Rao Desai .....
	10	Do. Basar, &c., Taluka Indur	Parvarish Ali Khan.....
		Total of 1283 Fasli.....	.....
1284	1	Village Malkati, <i>Zila</i> Gulbarga .	Syed Omer, son of Syed Hussain .....
	2	Do. Orkunta, &c., <i>Zila</i> Nagar Karnul.	Sirdar Ali Khan, brother of Parvarish Ali Khan.
		Total of 1284 Fashi.....	.....
1285		.....	.....
1286		.....	.....

## AMOUNT OF TANKHAH JAGIRS RESUMED.

Military.	Mansab.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	REMARKS.
5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
897 3 0	.....	.....	897 3 0	
9,563 12 3	.....	.....	9,563 12 3	
.....	.....	261 0 0	261 0 0	Restored.
.....	2,215 13 1	.....	2,215 13 1	
.....	.....	24,149 1 3	24,149 1 3	Restored.
996 8 0	.....	.....	996 8 0	
51,049 15 6	.....	.....	51,049 15 6	Restored.
.....	1,252 13 3	.....	1,252 13 3	
.....	.....	890 6 9	890 6 9	Restored.
16,270 6 6	.....	.....	16,270 6 6	
78,777 13 3	3,468 10 4	25,300 8 0	1,07,546 15 7	
6,570 0 6	.....	.....	6,570 0 6	
1,291 8 0	.....	.....	1,291 8 0	
7,861 8 6	.....	.....	7,861 8 6	
.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAME OF VILLAGE OR PARGANAH.	NAME OF JAGIRDAR.
1	2	3	4
1287	1	Village Saidapur, &c. ....	Munsur Jung Bahadur .
"	2	Do. Jalalpur, Parganah Rajkunda.	Ikram-ud-Din Khan.....
"	3	Umarga and Fatehpur, Zila Bidar.....	Kesho Rao .....
		Total of 1287 Fasli.....	.....
1288		.....	.....
1289		.....	.....
1290		.....	.....
		GRAND TOTAL.....	.....
			Deduct transferred to Assigned Districts in 1263 Fasli .....
			Deduct Jagirs restored .
			Total deductions...
			Net resumptions .....

AMOUNT OF TANKHAH JAGIRS RESUMED.

Military.	Mansab.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	REMARKS.
5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1,396 10 10	.....	.....	1,396 10 10	
2,436 7 0	.....	.....	2,436 7 0	
2,351 2 0	.....	.....	2,351 2 0	
6,184 3 10	.....	.....	6,184 3 10	
.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	
39,74,895 9 4	1,02,487 7 4	60,833 4 10	41,38,266 5 6	
7,90,708 0 0	.....	.....	7,90,708 0 0	
3,07,779 2 2	17,491 9 9	52,221 9 0	3,77,492 4 11	
10,98,487 2 2	17,491 9 9	52,221 9 0	11,68,200 4 11	
28,76,408 7 2	84,995 13 7	8,661 11 10	29,70,066 0 7	



## Appendix B.

Showing all the Jagirs resumed, referred to in Para. 28 of Chapter I.

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES OR TALUKAS AND DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF THE PERSONS FROM WHOM THE VILLAGE, &c., WERE RESUMED.	Personal Jagirs resumed.
1	2	3	4	5
1264	1	Mouza Bhalki, Parganah Indur .....	Kasim Ali, &c., sons of Abul Hussaini .....	Rs. a. p. 1,365 14 0
	2	Gobhal, Parganah Gulbarga .	Kazim Ali .....	691 0 0
	3	Bori ( <i>Khorid</i> ), Parganah Kandhar.	Amrit Kunda Gossain .....	527 8 0
	4	Ektapur, Parganah Kandhar.	Zuhur Ali .....	95 0 0
	5	Tondehira, Parganah Kandhar.	Abdul Gafur .....	950 0 0
	6	Deoni ( <i>Khorid</i> ), Parganah Kandhar.	Kaisar Rao .....	470 0 0
	7	Mohammadapur, Parganah Kandhar.	Yavar Hussain, son of Jafar Hussain.	541 8 0

8	Ferozudda, Parganah Haveli Hyderabad.		
9	Mouza Nirmalapur and Gopalapur ...		1,537 15 3
10	"    Rangnathpur, Parganah Narikunda.		11,269 9 3
11	"    Kandimilvaran, Parganah Pattancharu.		925 0 0
12	"    Mannur, Parganah Pattancharu		1,398 0 0
13	"    Astapur, Taluka Motagudur .		674 7 0
14	"    Korjal, <i>Circar</i> Nalgunda ....		295 2 0
15	"    Talapur.....		12,404 4 6
16	"    Nagapur, Parganah Edlabad .		460 7 6
17	"    Kauki and Parali, &c., Parganah Waramal.		297 13 6
18	<i>Chouth</i> Mouza Bhimgara. ....		5,463 12 3
19	Mouza Ridurg .....	Do. ....	283 8 0
		Gholam Mohammad Ghous Khan ...	325 0 0
		Total.....	39,975 13 3
1	Mouza Lohara, Parganah Narikunda		725 6 0
2	"    Abdullag, &c. ....		5,342 15 0
3	Patti Koelpeth, Parganah Pagal.....		12,261 9 0
4	Mouza Makdumpur, Parganah Rajgopalpur.		289 14 9
5	"    Ahmedipur, Parganah Shahnagar.		2,861 6 3
6	"    Mahagaon, Parganah Warwal.		1,148 4 0
		Abdul Nabi, &c., Zamindar of War-mal Taluka .....	

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES OR TALUKAS AND DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF THE PERSONS FROM WHOM THE VILLAGE, &c. WERE RESUMED.	Personal Jagirs resumed.
1	2	3	4	5
				Rs. a. p.
1265	7	Mouza Lati Palli <i>alias</i> Ramtiruth ...	Saadat Ali, son of late Bakar Ali Khan	900 0 0
	8	" Sultampur .....	Mohammad Avrif .....	351 12 0
	9	" Mirapur .....	Mir Fateh-ul-Lah .....	455 4 0
	10	" Maslapur .....	Wahid Ali Khan, son of Hakim Bakar Ali Khan.	298 1 6
	11	" Kari Palli ( <i>Khorā</i> ) .....	Mir Fateh Ali Khan.....	219 0 0
	12	" Yamenkandla .....	Late Gholam Mohanmad Ghous Khan	43,821 11 6
	13	Village of Parli, &c.....	Gholam Kani Khan .....	6,723 13 0
	14	Mouza Talkatta, Parganah Narkhaira	Mahdi Munavvar and Burhan Munav-var.	1,205 6 9
	15	" Katballapur .....	Late Gholam Ghous Khan .....	2,046 10 9
	16	" Manapur, Parganah Kand-har.	Ahmed Ali Khan .....	1,592 10 0
			Total.....	80,243 12 6

1200	1	Kam, &c.	Late Khan Zaman Khan .....	886 0 0
	2	Thabal .....	Chinappa Venkat Shastri .....	2,607 10 9
	3	Ranarcharla .....	Makka Auliya's Dargah .....	87 8 0
	4	Fatehjungpur, Parganah Nander.		
	5	Tirnanpalli, Parganah Bodhan	Wife of Sadiq Dil Khan .....	53 15 6
	6	Makuapur, Taluka Kabinungi.	Bolwunt Rao .....	106 0 6
	7	Dudparal .....	Muzaffar Ali .....	213 2 0
	8	Nadapur .....	Basit Ali Khan's brother .....	836 9 0
	9	Ravindpur, Parganah Basar.	Munna Bai, wife of Tirmal Rao .....	306 2 0
			Total .....	9,975 1 3
1267	...	.....	.....	.....
1268	1	Nagaram, Parganah Narsapur	Mama Haji .....	1,151 0 0
	2	Chinnam, Parganah Bodhan.	Ramchandra Shastri .....	147 4 0
	3	Nagar Kunta, Parganah Kandurg.	Yenkatachari .....	305 0 0
	4	Dadli .....	.....	286 2 0
			Total .....	1,889 6 0
1269	1	Monza Taminapur, &c., Parganah Bhokar.	Amba Das (late) .....	2,863 12 0
	2	Taluka Udgir .....	Gholam Hussain Khan .....	36,951 6 6
			Total .....	39,815 2 6

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES OR TALUKAS AND DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF THE PERSONS FROM WHOM THE VILLAGE, &c., WERE RESUMED.	Personal Jagirs resumed.
1	1	3	4	5
1270	1	Monza Patoda .....	Alam Ali Khan.....	Rs. a. p.
	2	„ Nigla Palli, Parganah Kandurg.	Yaqub Beg .....	1,657 12 9
			Total.....	492 13 9
				2,150 10 6
1271	1	Mouza Sarola, Parganah Mardi .....	Narain Pandit .....	632 0 0
	2	„ Hydekhaire .....	Kutub Yar Jung .....	1,926 3 0
	3	„ N'ikkar, Parganah Birh .....	Shah Mashak Hussain .....	6,762 8 0
	4	„ Narjan Palli .....	Kishore Mal .....	1,768 12 3
			Total.....	11,089 7 3
1272	1	Miyalpur, Parganah Pattaucharu ...	Paranji Tawaif .....	1,675 6 0
	2	Mouza Bardapur, &c., Zula Naldurg .	Rai Bala Parshad .....	35,990 14 9
	3	„ Katcheri, Parganah Kohir ...	Syed Nasir-ud-Din Khan.....	1,089 14 6

4	Kakur Barra Sahebpeeth .....	2,723	4	6
5	" Niltur, <i>Circar</i> Nander .....	1,867	5	6
	Total .....	43,346	13	3
<hr/>				
1	Mouza Sevigaon, Parganah Ambar. .	1,486	0	0
2	" Hyderabad .....	700	0	6
3	" Ekkandla, &c. ....	4,285	0	6
4	" Pala Palli .....	5,383	9	0
5	" Waigaon, Parganah Pardi ...	490	3	0
	Total .....	12,344	13	0
<hr/>				
1	Villages Ahasham, Malangur Fort .	5,815	0	0
2	Mouza Tiria Palli .....	501	11	6
3	" Itoli, &c. ....	9,571	10	3
	Total .....	15,888	5	9
<hr/>				
1	Mouza Nilur, Taluka Andola .....	803	11	10
2	" Rajpeeth, Parganah Kundur...	2,312	2	0
3	Patti Kasal, <i>Zila</i> Medak .....	24,003	0	0
	Total .....	27,118	13	10



FASMI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES OR TALUKAS AND DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF THE PERSONS FROM WHOM THE VILLAGE, &c., WERE RESUMED.	Personal Jagirs resumed.
1	2	3	4	5
				Rs. a. p.
1276	1	Mouza Akhara, &c., Taluka Aunda.	Bala Parasad.....	14,224 1 3
	2	Chouth Mouza Raigore, Parganah Hasanabad.	Syed Shah Asad-ul-Lah Mohammad Hussain.....	1,300 0 0
	3	Mouza Wargaon .....	Late Mohammad Jamal Khan.....	361 8 0
			Total.....	15,885 9 3
1277	1	Parganah Pahnair.....	Hisarat-ud-Dowlah .....	25,542 5 11
	2	Mouza Damarakunta .....	Mohammad Rafik Ali Khan, City Kazi	1,186 0 0
	3	” Kotwal, Taluka Raichur .....	Sir Bkyya Hakim (Late) .....	922 6 9
	4	” Wachal .....	Satab Jung.....	4,793 15 6
	5	” Kuddikander.....	Fatma Begum .....	4,330 10 6
	6	” Tarur, &c.....	Yaqub Beg Khan .....	2,701 15 0
	7	” Hydershab Kothe.....	Turab Ali Khan .....	877 9 6

8	Bahman Palli .....	Luchma .....	601 0 0
		Total.....	40,955 15 2
1278			
1	Mouza Lunkhair, &c. ....	Jivan Parasad .....	1,719 15 6
2	" Dankal Koti, &c. ....	Khaja Rahim-ud-Din.....	5,979 4 6
3	" Tondla .....	Rahman Khan .....	652 1 6
4	" Channapur .....	Zor Yavar Jung .....	1,798 10 0
5	" Korasgaon, Parganah Dhara.	Shams-ud-Din .....	877 15 8
6	" Kanaki, Parganah Narinal ..	Venkat Narain Zunnardar .....	409 8 0
7	" Brhman Wari .....	Mir Mahmud Ali Khan .....	719 12 0
8	" Kasu Ram, Parganah Pattan-charu.	Mirza Itimad Navaz Khan .....	2,725 8 6
9	" Ramajipeth .....	Mirza Yaqub Beg Khan .....	11,272 12 0
		Total.....	26,155 7 8
1279			
1	Part of Dhakhaira Mouza Kulur, ( <i>Bu- sorg.</i> )	Fateh Saheb .....	1,488 5 3
2	Mouza Kalal Palli, Taluka Kandikunda.	Sri Rankraj .....	407 4 6
3	" Sina Palli, Parganah Karamungi.	Vitthal Rao, son of Kistnaji Pandit..	2,478 12 6
4	" Kazi Palli, Parganah Medak.	Ghulam Hussain .....	2,531 0 6
5	" Madhurani and Kandipeth ...	Bahar-un-Nisa Begum .....	3,897 14 9
6	" Ahir Chincholi, Taluka Birla..	Purushottam Shastri, son of Yednosar Shastri .....	1,839 12 1
7	" Sandal, &c. ....	Moazzam Jung Bux .....	938 6 7

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES OR TALUKAS AND DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF THE PERSONS FROM WHOM THE VILLAGE, &c., WERE RESUMED.	Personal Jagirs resumed.
1	2	3	4	5
	8	Mouza Omer Khangudda, Parganah Ibrahim Pattan.	Late Bahar-un-Nisa Begum, wife of Tab-ud-Dowlah.....	Rs. a. p. 290 0 0
1280	1	Mouza Khair, &c., Zila Bidar.....	Mohammad Kamal, grandson of Budhan Khan.....	11,178 5 6
2	3	Sadgaon, &c.....	Nandana Rani, late wife, Kistna Naik.	10,276 10 2
3	4	Savankhair, &c., Zila Nander.	Nazim Jung.....	8,350 12 6
4	5	Bhanpur, Zila Nander.....	Gholam Muhi-ud-Dim Kadri.....	154 10 0
5		Kokat Palli, Parganah Hyderabad.	Shahamat Jung.....	9,848 3 0
			Total.....	39,808 9 2

1281	1	Mouza Charapak, Parganah Palancha.	Wife of Raja Somlutchmi Narsu	947	5	0
	2	" Kartur .....	Ram Das .....	1,251	2	11
	3	" Reddi Palli, &c. ....	Balaji's Temple .....	3,870	8	0
	4	" Bawanagar .....	Wife of Shah Sawar Jung (late) .....	1,184	2	6
	5	Taluka Algol, &c. ....	Nathther Shah .....	65,323	0	6
	6	MouzaMannal Savi, Pargabali Harsul.	Late Saif Jung .....	511	12	0
	7	" Salagaon, &c. ....	Hakim Dilavar Ali .....	9,004	6	9
	8	" Sari Palli .....	Mirza Sabit Ali .....	2,473	15	9
	9	" Wajal, &c. ....	Kanwa, wife of Hanna Naik .....	5,669	11	11
	10	" Madnihal .....	Saukiah Subahdar .....	606	8	3
	11	" Hasur .....	Lingiah .....	486	8	4
	12	" Kadir Abad .....	Ramiah Shastri .....	8,792	3	6
	13	" Ulwal, &c. ....	Ganesh Parasad .....	1,869	11	3
	14	" Agha Palli .....	Mir Kadir Ali Khan, &c. ....	1,164	15	0
			Sadar-ud-Din Khan .....			
			Total .....	1,03,155	15	8
1282	1	Mouza Sourai Palli, Parganah Karamungi.	Naiz Ali Khan .....	1,999	12	0
	2	" MalDasarah, Parganah Pattan.	Mia Ram .....	3,106	2	7
	3	" Shara Palli .....	Nizamabad Temple .....	3	3	3
	4	Patti Nairam, Taluka Gayvale .....	Late Asad-ul-Lah .....	3,813	3	3
	5	Mouza Kokunnur Palli .....	Do.	1,276	2	0
	6	" Ragunda, Parganah Kurangal.	Mohammad Budhan Khan .....	376	12	0
	7	Part of Mouza Karanjai, Zila Gavali.	Girwana .....	251	9	8
	8	Mouza Bodlapur .....	Mohammad Budhan Khan .....	60	0	0

FISCAL YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES OR TALUKAS AND DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF THE PERSONS FROM WHOM THE VILLAGE, &c., WERE RESUMED.	Personal Jagirs resumed.
1	2	3	4	5
	9	Mouza Nagapur .....	Late Venkatachari .....	Rs. a. p. 195 4 9
	10	" Pipalgaon .....	Warais Ali .....	3,924 3 0
	11	" Kapul .....	Kandal Venkatachari .....	184 12 0
	12	" Kamanvaram Sangvaram ..	Dilsukh Ram.....	2,195 11 6
	13	" Kandla Palli .....	Gafur Ali Khan .....	1,054 11 6
	14	" Pakri, Parganah Harsul .....	Hakim Dayar Ali .....	357 9 4
			Total.....	18,799 0 10
1283	1	Mouza Chine Palli .....	Dilsukh Ram .....	2,191 4 5
	2	" Achchampeth, Taluka Nagar Karnul.	Mir Sirdar Ali .....	1,236 11 1
	3	" Rochur .....	Raiamma, wife of Madan Gopal Naik.	1,340 2 8
	4	" Elvatpatti .....	Rangamma, wife of Yup Swami.....	1,652 12 8
	5	" Aupaji Palli, Taluka Tekmal.	Late Rang Rao.....	2,325 7 3

6	Mouza Karapur, Taluka Kalabgur ...	Mir Dilavar Ali.....	1,636	6	0
7	" Kurangal, Taluka Nagar Karnul.	Darnish Munavvar and Mir Munavvar	700	0	0
8	" Yelwal, Taluka Armur.....	Syed Bakar Ali.....	1,687	7	3
9	" Karmar Palli.....	Antamma, daughter of Raja Rang Rao .....	2,985	12	6
10	Chouth Mouza Tirgaon, Parganah Udgir.	Madhu Baba and Siv Ram Baba Gossain.....	300	0	0
		Total.....	16,055	15	10
1	Mouza Vinjal .....	Sujjad Ali Khan .....	1,344	0	3
2	" Yenknam .....	Agrahar Ragvachari .....	173	11	3
3	" Anant Palli .....	Chandar Saikhrachari .....	136	12	0
4	" Punal, Parganah Nami Palli..	Raj Mote Babaji .....	142	10	0
5	" Srinavasapur .....	Kishnamma, son of Ramiah .....	328	7	0
6	" Matanhal .....	Venkat Swami .....	425	12	0
7	" Pattan Palli .....	Kastaria Raj Rangiri .....	423	15	11
8	" Kumthal, Taluka Udgir .....	Dainal Sri Babaji.....	578	6	7
9	" Karajwara and Subhanpur, Taluka Algor.	Yar Ali Khan Fateh Jung .....	9,280	0	4
10	" Zul ( <i>Buzorg</i> ), Parganah Ibrahim Patan.	Late Mahdi Hussain .....	2,249	3	0
		Total.....	15,082	14	4



FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES OR TALUKAS AND DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF THE PERSONS FROM WHOM THE VILLAGE, &c., WERE RESUMED.	Personal Jagirs resumed.
1	2	3	4	4
1285	1	Mouza Boargaon, Taluka Pattan, Zila Aurangabad.	Ilaka Samistan Pattan.....	Rs. a. p. 526 3 2
	2	" Rasgaon, Parganah Bacha- gaon, Zila Parbhani.	Shams-ud-Din Khan Nagar.....	2,630 15 0
	3	" Maitechal, Zila Elgandal.....	Farid-ul-Lah Khan... ..	3,511 4 0
	4	" Sapur, Zila Elgandal.....	Shahab-ud-Din.....	165 0 0
	5	" Vaidganpur, Zila Shorapur...	Yankuba Naik.....	880 5 0
	6	" Boadri Mala, Taluka Kurana- gal.	Venkatreddi Deishmukh.....	1,172 4 3
	7	" Alpur, Zila Nalgunda.....	Haji Aftkhar-ul-Mulk.....	1,378 15 11
	8	" Hariguna, Zila Nagar Karnul	Girdhari Parasad.....	785 0 0
	9	" Timina Palli.....	Khurshid Jah Bahadur.....	37 1 3
			Total.....	11,087 0 7

1286	1	Mouza Hati ( <i>Buzoig</i> ), <i>Zila</i> Bidar ...	Ganesh Parasad .....	5,646	3	10
	2	Chalki Palli .....	Aftkhar-ul-Mulk .....	1,411	2	6
	3	Harehndra, &c., <i>Zila</i> Medak.	Ganesh Parasad .....	8,887	13	6
	4	Sawalka Palli, Taluka Elgandal	Agrahar .....	398	2	9
	5	Guntapur, <i>Zila</i> Elgandal.....	Muhi-nd-Din Hyder.....	24	0	0
	6	Girdva Palli .....	Bhagamma, wife of Jivan Lal.....	181	12	6
	7	Harsul, &c., <i>Zila</i> Nagar Kar- uul.	Ganesh Parasad .....	6,295	2	0
	8	Patti Palmur .....	Mathra Parasad .....	36,810	13	9
			Total.....	59,605	2	10
1287	1	Mouza Chara, <i>Zila</i> Nalgunda .....	Syed Julani .....	6,017	4	9
	2	Lin Kouam, &c., <i>Zila</i> Nal- gunda.	Shankar Swami .....	1,954	15	0
	3	Kalma Palli, <i>Zila</i> Nalgunda..	Yenkiah Jangam .....	170	0	0
	4	Chirapuram .....	Ramchandra Rao .....	300	6	0
	5	Dharmapuram .....	Shankar Swami .....	47	2	11
	6	Sindkur and Tirmalapur .....	Gholam Hyder Khan .....	2,344	8	9
	7	Singvaram .....	Dya Shankar and Kirpa Shankar ..	1,681	1	1
	8	Ranapur and Rabri, Taluka Ambajogai, <i>Zila</i> Birh.	Shams Khatun .....	9,661	8	0
	9	Koli, &c., <i>Zila</i> Birh.....	Raja Venkat Rao .....	10,482	10	0
	10	Lohara, &c., <i>Zila</i> Bidar .....	Shams Khatun .....	26,975	14	6
	11	Nalagaon, Taluka Udgir.....	Syed Fazil.....	7,160	6	3
	12	Alur, <i>Zila</i> Bidar .....	Girma Shankar.....	549	0	0
	13	Chinnur, <i>Zila</i> Shorapur .....	Jakkanna .....	716	10	0
	14	Chadmi Palli.....	Nasrat Yar Jung .....	2,921	12	3
	15	Augastihal, <i>Zila</i> Shorapur, ..	Kisamma .....	262	4	4

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES OR TALUKAS AND DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF THE PERSONS FROM WHOM THE VILLAGE, &c., WERE RESUMED.	Personal Jagirs resumed.
1	3		4	5
16	Mouza Diaka Palli, Taluka Nirmal...	Ragvachari .....	Rs. a. p.	413 2 3
17	" Bailkoni and Pukarni .....	Late Myaram .....		5,255 4 9
18	" Mati Palli, Zila Elgandal ...	Hataq Gir Gossain .....		333 9 3
19	" Ramanpeth, &c. ....	Bakhshi-ul-Mulk .....		833 4 3
20	" Lingam Palli, &c. ....	Piyaranji Tawaif .....		740 3 6
21	" Mukti Palli, Zila Nalgunda...	.....		112 6 2
22	" Kandaj Palli .....	Sondha Nath Gonda.....		366 12 2
23	" Kachvaram .....	Annapati Ram Krishnamma .....		70 10 7
24	" Kangraaj Palli.....	Kandal Venkatachari .....		83 0 7
25	" Madhupuram .....	Kishnamma, son of Anant Ram Shastri .....		65 11 4
26	" Matvaram .....	Narsiah.....		52 8 3
27	" Lingammapeth, Zila Elgandal	Kor Kandla Ramiah.....		301 4 0
28	" Mala Palli .....	Ram Kishnamma, Resident of Dubbak		137 7 6
29	" Surai Palli.....	Mukat Kishnamma Zunnardar .....		36 2 0

30	”	Tirinal .....	Suta Ramchandra Swami of Elund- kunta.....	437 10 9
31	”	Ramchandrapuram, <i>Zila</i> Nalgunda.	Ariyanka Bai, wife of RameshvarRao.	1,076 2 2
32	”	Appajipur .....	Hannant Rao .....	228 1 4
33	”	Venkur, <i>Zila</i> Elgaudal .....	Lankal Venkat Rama Rao Deishmukh	1,052 15 6
34	”	Turka Palli .....	Hassan Mohannad Naikwari .....	315 10 0
			Total.....	83,107 6 2
1		Mouza Hannantpur, <i>Zila</i> Bidar.....	Mannu Bai, wife of Anand Rao .....	831 12 0
2	”	Ashtur . .....	Hassan Ali Khan .....	2,712 5 0
3	”	Molaramapur, Taluka Pulas...	Narsimachari .....	463 12 3
4	”	Vainka Palli .....	Tatia Shastri.....	244 0 0
5	$\frac{1}{2}$ of	Hassan Murapur .....	.....	241 7 0
6	Mouza	Sutarampur .....	Venkat Ramachari .....	391 11 6
7	”	Yellapur, Taluka Daval Palli.	Murti Venkanna Zunnardar .....	280 11 8
8	”	Amritapur, <i>Zila</i> Indur.....	Matsantachari .....	1,461 14 3
9	”	Kanjul, Taluka Nirmal.....	Abdul Majid <i>Kazi</i> .....	369 15 6
10	”	Govindreddi Palli .....	Rama Shastri .....	154 7 2
11	”	Rajpur, &c., <i>Zila</i> Nagar Karnul.	Nur-ul-Hassan and Nur-ul-Sidq.....	5,946 13 0
12	$\frac{1}{4}$ of	Mouza Siddapur, Parganah Amrabad.	Venkat Narsinna Deishmukh .....	1,236 1 9
13	Mouza	Sewni ( <i>Khori</i> ), Parganah Kaltannur.	Kasi Nath Bhat, son of Apa Bhat Josi .....	264 0 0
14	<i>Zila</i>	Nander .....	.....	5,123 3 6
			Total.....	19,722 2 7

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES OR TALUKAS AND DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF THE PERSONS FROM WHOM THE VILLAGE, &c., WERE RESUMED.	Personal Jagirs resumed.
1	2	3	4	5
1289	1	Mouza Naroua, &c., Zila Gulbarga.,	Muntaz Navaz Jung .....	Rs. a. p. 25,771 9 7
	2	" Naikan Palli .....	Raj Khanda Rao Delsmukh.....	215 10 9
	3	" Chinnam Palli .....	.....	2,777 9 6
	4	" Rajuri, &c., Zila Birh .....	Tulja Ram, Treasurer .....	10,457 10 10
	5	Villages of Patti Hargi, Zila Nagar Karnul.	Hassan-bin-Muhsin, Jamadar, &c....	62,771 1 10
	6	Mouza Rauchandrapur, Zila Elgan-dal.	.....	487 11 2
	7	" Mudkal.....	.....	773 14 9
	8	" Ramajapur .....	.....	149 7 6
	9	" of Mouza Chanapur Maniri.....	Hakim Sambam .....	557 13 8
			Total.....	1,03,962 9 7
1290	1	Mouza Garagaon, &c., Nander .....	Sarnar Ali Khan .....	3,792 12 6

2	“	Rolipur, <i>Zila</i> Shorapur .....	Yenu Bai Saubhavis .....	1,840	12	2
3	“	Munkur, <i>Zila</i> Gulbarga .....	Fazla Ali Beg Khan .....	8,252	5	11
4	“	Wagdari .....	Riasat Ali Beg .....	1,058	13	2
5	“	Machal .....	Tulja Parasad .....	1,350	8	9
6	“	Chondhar Palli, Taluka Kal- vakurti.	Hassan-bian-Mubsin Jamadar .....	794	0	6
7	“	Kumar Palli .....	Ramechandra Rao .....	1,402	0	11
8	“	Kandaram .....	Chillam Jankai, &c. ....	13,885	10	11
9	“	Chinnapur .....	Hakim Sambam .....	234	8	11
10	“	Khojau, <i>Zila</i> Indur .....	Raja Ram Siv Ram .....	1,740	0	3
11	“	Bhawanipeth .....	Yellareddi Desai .....	2,570	7	8
12	“	Mohammadapur, &c. ....	Amir Kabir Bahadur .....	989	3	0
13	“	Saikapur, &c. ....	Bakar Ali .....	566	3	6
14	“	Ramapur .....	Kishnaamma Dixit .....	81	8	6
15	“	Kasimpeth .....	Mohammad Kasim .....	216	12	0
16	“	Dharampur .....	Ramiah Naikwari .....	693	10	6
17	“	Pangal, &c. ....	Savitri Bai .....	1,191	7	0
18	“	Kanaram .....	Wajihal Sitaram .....	70	8	0
19	“	.....	Mahadave Swami .....	51	12	0
			Total .....	35,783	2	2
			GRAND TOTAL .....	8,86,876	13	7



## Appendix

*Detail of the Grants of Jagirs from 1264 to*

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	NAMES OF JAGIRDARS.
1	2	3	4
1264	1	Village Wancharla, &c., Parganah Jatpol.	Sana Mohammad Khan Mandozai, son of Mir Ismail .....
	2	Do. Mogha, Taluka Chakoli.	Sons of late Sharf-ud-Din Khan .....
	3	Do. Rai Palli, Parganah Kohir.	Nizam Yar Jung Baha- dur.....
	4	Do. Sarola and Takron, &c., Parganah Haveli Burh.	Ali Mohammad Khan ...
	5	Do. Annachinnur and Karveli.	Lachama Rao .....
	6	Do. Nagui Palli .....	Hyder Ali .....
	7	Half of Village Lakhvaram Parganah Ibrahim Pattan.	Nasib Yavar Jung.....
			Total.....
1265	1	Village Bangli, Parganah Umarchair.	Raghunath Swami.....
	2	Do. Sakur, &c., Parganah Haveli Mahor.	Khaja Nizam-ud-Din Nabira .....
	3	Do. Hattur, Parganah Mahor.	Davi Renuka Bhavani ...
	4	Do. Kankarli and Namal Palli, Parganah Janwara.	Zulfikar-ud-Dowlah Ba- hadur.....
	5	Do. Venkam Palli, &c.	Mirza Abbas Ali Beg ...
	6	Do. Bargaon and Sind- khera, Parganah Bhokardan.	Mohammad Ismail's sons.

C.

1290 *Fusli referred to in para. 29, Chapter I.*

In exchange with Jagirs or resumed Jagirs restored.	In compensation of the transit duty abolished.	Total Amount.	REMARKS.
5	6	7	8
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1,076 3 0	.....	1,076 3 0	
5,960 0 3	.....	5,960 0 3	
4,852 5 9	.....	4,852 5 9	
13,539 12 3	.....	13,539 12 3	
3,482 5 3	.....	3,482 5 3	Resumed.
407 15 3	.....	407 15 3	Do.
242 15 6	.....	242 15 6	
29,561 9 3	.....	29,561 9 3	
418 8 0	.....	418 8 0	
233 5 0	.....	233 5 0	
156 0 0	.....	156 0 0	
450 0 0	.....	450 0 0	
1,710 10 0	.....	1,710 10 0	
7,061 10 3	.....	7,061 10 3	

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAME OF VILLAGES.	NAMES OF JAGIRDARS.
1	2	3	4
1265	7	Village Meral Sangvi, Parganah Pathri.	Sat Narain Swami .....
	8	Kauchas of Chincholi, Parganah Pipri.	Raja Ganesh Rao .....
	9	Village Dabka, Parganah Kandhar.	Hanmant Singh .....
	10	Do. Patoda <i>Buzorg</i> , Parganah Kandhar.	Mohammad Gholam Hus- sain Khan Bahadur ...
	11	Do. Jalkot, &c. ....	Fakhr-ul-Mulk .....
			Total.....
1266	1	Village Sarkapur, Parganah Daigkur.	Raja Raghunath Ram ...
	2	Do. Anant Palli .....	Gholam Muhi-ud-Din Khan, cousin of Said Khan .....
	3	Do. Manikla Palli and Kadhri.	Zuhur-ud-Din, son of Sultani Begum .....
	4	Do. Raj Pipri, Parganah Birh.	Madho Rao Kishun .....
	5	Do. Devalwari, &c., Par- ganah Udgir.	Mohammad Hussain Khan Bahadur and Shams Khatun .....
	6	Do. Barpur, Parganah Antur.	Raja Bhum Raj, son of Lala Bahadur .....
	7	Do. Khanapur .....	Mohammad Yad, son of Jafar Yar Jung .....
	8	Garden Produce .....	Nasib Yavar Jung .....
9	Village Ghunpura .....	Mohammad Ibrahim Khan, son of Ala-ud-Din Khan .....	
			Total.....

In exchange with Jagirs or resumed Jagirs restored.	In compensation of the transit duty abolished.	Total Amount.	REMARKS.
5	6	7	8
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1,140 8 0	.....	1,140 8 0	
42 12 0	.....	42 12 0	
810 0 0	.....	810 0 0	
1,058 4 0	.....	1,058 4 0	
3,648 10 9	.....	3,648 10 9	
16,730 4 0	.....	16,730 4 0	
1,612 15 3	.....	1,612 15 3	Resumed.
2,233 4 9	.....	2,233 4 9	
1,344 0 0	.....	1,344 0 0	
1,231 15 0	.....	1,231 15 0	
1,111 15 0	.....	1,111 15 0	
650 0 0	.....	650 0 0	
463 0 0	.....	463 0 0	
47 8 0	.....	47 8 0	
1,133 3 0	.....	1,133 3 0	Resumed.
9,827 13 0	.....	9,827 13 0	

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	NAMES OF JAGIRDARS.
1	2	3	4
1267	1	Village Chikna, Parganah Mudhole.	Hussaindost Khan, son of Aitzad Jung.....
	2	Do. Ranjhol, Parganah Ankamli.	Do. do. ....
	3	Do. Dhor, Parganah Mahor.	Mohammad Azim-nd-Din
	4	Do. Sogaon, Parganah Nander.	Sheir Afghan Jung .....
	5	Do. Kaldargi, &c., Parganah Bodhan.	Azim Jung Bahadur.....
	6	Do. Keror, &c., Parganah Daiglor.	Aitzad Jung Bahadur ...
	7	Do. Bhakaskhaira, Parganah Kandhar.	Shamsh Khatun, daughter of Gholam Hussain Khan.....
	8	Do. Dabka, Parganah Kandhar.	Haumant Singh .....
	9	Do. Davarjan, &c., .....	Abbas Ali Khan .....
	10	Do. Dabser, Parganah Nander.	Gholam Nabi Khan .....
	11	Do. KaramPalli, &c., Parganah Gulbarga.	Syed Abd-ul-Lah, agent of Sheir Afghan Jung.
	12	Do. Nomal .....	Haji Begum, related to Abbas Ali Khan .....
	14	Do. Nirmalapur and Saidapur.	Sadiq Dil Khan .....
	15	Do. Anna Chinnur, Parganah Ibrahim Pattan.	Ahmed Yar Jung.....

In exchange with Jagirs or resumed Jagirs restored.	In compensation of the transit duty abolished.	Total Amount.	REMARKS.
5	6	7	8
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1,644 4 0	.....	1,644 4 0	
5,010 0 0	.....	5,010 0 0	
474 12 0	.....	474 12 0	
583 8 0	.....	583 8 0	
6,351 4 3	.....	6,351 4 3	
2,456 3 6	.....	2,456 3 6	
1,245 14 0	.....	1,245 14 0	
785 0 0	.....	785 0 0	
3,590 2 0	.....	3,590 2 0	
1,018 5 0	.....	1,018 5 0	Resumed.
1,392 2 0	.....	1,392 2 0	Do.
1,087 14 6	.....	1,087 14 6	Do.
785 4 0	.....	785 4 0	Do.
2,370 3 9	.....	2,370 3 9	Do.
28,794 13 0	.....	28,794 13 0	



FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	NAMES OF JAGIRDARS.
1	2	3	4
1268	1	Village Dhuram, &c. ....	Tahniat Yar Jung .....
	2	Do. Anbol, &. ....	Do. do. ....
	3	Do. Jamgaon, &c., Parganah Phul- mari.	Syed Shah Zia-ud-Din .
	4	Do. Nalgaon, Parganah Harsul.	Do. do.
	5	Do. Harpal, Parganah Shahnagar.	Muhi-ud-Dowlah Baha- dur.....
	6	Do. Sidapur, &c., Par- ganah Harsul.	Syed Kasim Kadri's Dargah .....
	7	Do. Tirgul, &c., Parga- nah Kohir.	Shamshir-ud-Dowlah Ba- hadur.....
	8	Do. Chikatmamri, Parganah Uddi- marri.	Muhi-ud-Dowlah Baha- dur Hakim-ul-Hukma .
	9	Do. Chinvaram, &c., Parganah Pattan- charu.	Tahniat Yar Jung Baha- dur.....
	10	Do. Sategaon, Parganah Kalamnuri.	Girma Bhat Zunnardar .
	11	Do. Nekam Deoni, Par- ganah Udgir.	Mir Ashik Ali .....
	12	Do. Kalwaral, Parganah Pangal.	Bahadur Ali .....
	13	Do. Kandirai .....	Mir Amanat Ali .....
			Total.....

In exchange with Jagirs or resumed Jagirs restored.	In compensation of the transit duty abolished.	Total Amount.	REMARKS.
5	6	7	8
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1,296 0 0	.....	1,296 0 0	
5,891 0 0	.....	5,891 0 0	
4,812 0 0	.....	4,812 0 0	
1,165 2 6	.....	1,165 2 6	
4,437 1 3	.....	4,437 1 3	
131 3 0	.....	131 3 0	
6,197 2 3	.....	6,197 2 3	
1,738 13 9	.....	1,738 13 9	
3,780 9 0	.....	3,780 9 0	
1,765 0 0	.....	1,765 0 0	
1,096 14 6	.....	1,096 14 6	Resumed.
3,104 0 0	.....	3,104 0 0	Do.
551 0 0	.....	551 0 0	Do.
35,965 14 3	.....	35,965 14 3	

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	NAMES OF JAGIRDARS.
1	2	3	4
1269	1	Village Lohara, &c., Parganah Kandhar.	Shamsh Khatun .....
	2	Do. Survaram .....	Tahniat Yar Jung Bahadur .....
	3	Do. Chikli, &c., Parganah Udgir.	Shamsh Khatun, daughter of Gholam Hussain Khan .....
			Total.....
1270	1	Taluka Rakasbhavan .....	Munsur Yar Jung Bahadur.....
	2	Village Nirgaon, Parganah Udgir.	Shivaram and Raghunath Gussain .....
	3	Do. Dogaon, Parganah Jhari.	Azam-un-Nisa Begum ...
			Total.....
1271	1	Taluka Koppal, in lieu of Murtizapur in Berar, assigned in 1261.	NavvabMukhtar-ul-Mulk Bahadur .....
	2	Village Padmapur, Parganah Umaa.	Munsur Yar Jung Bahadur .....
	3	Do. Kankapur and Bahram Palli, Parganah Uncha.	Kadir-ud-Dowlah Bahadur .....
	4	Do. Pipalgaon, &c. ....	Dargah Khaja Muin-ud-Din .....
	5	Do. Karanjaj, &c.....	Moulavi Mohammad Zuhur Hussain .....
	6	Do. Saidapur, &c.....	Gholam Mohammad Khan Kaim Khani ...

In exchange with Jagirs or resumed Jagirs restored.	In compensation of the transit duty abolished.	Total Amount.	REMARKS.
5	6	7	8
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
5,766 5 0	.....	5,766 5 0	
406 0 0	.....	406 0 0	
2,972 1 9	.....	2,972 1 9	
9,144 6 9	.....	9,144 6 9	
31,146 8 6	.....	31,146 8 6	Resumed.
830 3 0	.....	830 3 0	Do.
3,314 0 9	.....	3,314 0 9	Do.
35,290 12 3	.....	35,290 12 3	
3,97,371 3 11	.....	3,97,371 3 11	Restored.
1,530 9 3	.....	1,530 9 3	Resumed.
5,552 0 0	.....	5,552 0 0	Do.
2,060 11 0	.....	2,060 11 0	Do.
3,279 8 0	.....	3,279 8 0	Do.
2,660 9 3	.....	2,660 9 3	Do.

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	NAMES OF JAGIRDARS.
1	2	3	4
1271	7	Village Sirswara, Parganah Pangal.	Fateh Yab Jung .....
	8	Do. Mahadeopur, Parganah Nagnul Kand-nul.	Mohammad Budhan Khan Bahadur .....
	9	Do. Fatehpur, Parganah Pattancharu.	Syed-ud-Dowlah Bahadur .....
	10	Do. Dudgaon, &c. ....	Azim-un-Nisa Begum ...
	11	Do. Sindra Kamkara, Parganah Pipri, Circar Jalnapur.	Syed Nur-ul-Muktadi ...
	12	Do. Walagaon .....	Hamid-ul-Lah, son of Baba Syed.....
	13	Do. Kurli, &c., Parganah Gulbarga.	Asghar Ali Khan .....
	14	Do. Khoregaon, &c.....	Shah Zia-ud-Din Hus-sain .....
			Total.....
1272	1	Village Hastanapur, Parganah Haveli Medak.	Sazavar Jung Bahadur...
	2	Do. Tanktur, &c.....	Do. do. .
	3	Taluka Koppal .....	NavvabMukhtar-ul-Mulk Bahadur .....
	4	Village Vajjhar, Parganah Gandapur.	Vasdave Shastri .....
	5	Talukas Dharaseon, &c., in lieu of Talukas in Berar, assigned 1261.	Sarfkhas .....
			Total.....

In exchange with Jagirs or resumed Jagirs restored.	In compensation of the transit duty abolished.	Total Amount.	REMARKS.
5	6	7	8
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1,601 0 0	.....	1,601 0 0	
1,365 0 0	.....	1,365 0 0	
2,580 9 6	.....	2,580 9 6	
5,131 10 0	.....	5,131 10 0	
457 5 6	.....	457 5 6	
395 0 0	.....	395 0 0	
4,199 4 9	.....	4,199 4 9	
3,262 0 0	.....	3,262 0 0	
4,31,446 7 2	.....	4,31,446 7 2	
1,409 0 0	.....	1,409 0 0	
4,458 5 6	.....	4,458 5 6	
32,328 9 8	.....	32,328 9 8	
466 0 0	.....	466 0 0	Resumed.
6,50,354 4 11	.....	6,50,354 4 11	Restored.
6,89,016 4 1	.....	6,89,016 4 1	



FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	NAMES OF JAGIRDARS.
1	2	3	4
1273	1	Village Matar Palli, Parganah Chaikunda.	Roshan-ud-Dowlah Bahadur.....
	2	Do. Kulpahar, Parganah Ibrahim Pattan.	Aziz-ud-Dowlah Bahadur.
	3	Do. Muhari, &c. ....	Syed Masum Saheb and Syed Nur-ul-Mabda ...
	4	Do. Tandulwari, &c., Zila Naldrug.	Sarfkhas .....
	5	Do. Dhonor .....	Gholam Abbas Ali Khan (Secretary) .....
	6	Do. Verareddi Palli.....	Kanda Swami .....
	7	Do. Lachmapur .....	Do. ....
	8	Do. Antvaram .....	Do. ....
			Total.....
1274	1	Patti Kasal .....	Muhi-ud-Dowlah Bahadur.....
	2	Village Marvaram, &c. ....	Azmat Jung Bahadur ..
	3	Do. Tasalwari, &c., Parganah Pattancharn	Ashja-ud-Dowlah Bahadur.....
	4	Do. Jangampeth .....	Tahniat Yavar-ud-Dowlah
	5	Do. Chirial .....	Izzat Yar Jung Bahadur.
			Total.....
1275	1	Village Nirgaon, Parganah Udgir.	Rangnath Gussain .....
	2	Parganah Narsapur .....	Vikar-ul-Omra Bahadur.
	3	Village Uppar Palli, Parganah Ibrahimpur.	Muthim Rao .....
	4	Parganah Tupran .....	Sarfkhas .....
	5	Village Gundareddi Palli ...	Moulavi Zuhur Hussain.

In exchange with Jagirs or resumed Jagirs restored.	In compensation of the transit duty abolished.	Total Amount.	REMARKS.
5	6	7	8
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1,425 0 0	.....	1,425 0 0	Resumed.
1,410 14 0	.....	1,410 14 0	Do.
589 9 1	.....	589 9 10	
13,127 14 11	.....	13,127 14 11	
332 0 0	.....	332 0 0	Resumed.
160 0 0	.....	160 0 0	
443 9 9	.....	443 9 9	
1,041 12 0	.....	1,041 12 0	Resumed.
81,530 12 6	.....	18,530 12 6	
20,705 0 0	.....	20,705 0 0	Resumed.
3,739 0 0	.....	3,739 0 0	
5,800 0 0	.....	5,800 0 0	Resumed.
2,041 10 0	.....	2,041 10 0	
5,356 10 0	.....	5,356 10 0	Resumed.
37,642 4 0	.....	37,642 4 0	
1,139 0 0	.....	1,139 0 0	Resumed.
.....	16,538 1 3	16,538 1 3	Do.
.....	1,694 7 3	1,694 7 3	Do.
.....	14,572 8 0	14,572 8 0	Do.
.....	3,355 10 6	3,355 10 6	Do.

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	NAMES OF JAGIRDARS.
1	2	3	4
1275	6	Village Rahimkhanpeth.....	MirHyderAli, son of Syed Asad-ul-Lah Khan ...
	7	Do. Pole Palli, &c.....	Sarfkhas .....
	8	Do. Venkral .....	Raja Inderjit Bahadur...
	9	Do. Rudra Palli .....	Zulfikar-ul-Mulk Baha- dur.....
	10	Do. Takal Palli and Jaga Palli.	Vikar-ul-Omra .....
	11	Do. Gunvaram and Sa- kaldeo Palli.	Do. ....
	12	Do. Anjanhal, &c., Par- ganah Haveli Gul- barga.	Amir Kabir Bahadur ...
	13	Do. Horgi, &c., .....	Do. do. ...
	14	Do. Sri <i>Khord</i> , &c. ....	Amir Kabir Bahadur ...
	15	Do. Mokla, &c.....	Shamshir Jung Bahadur..
	16	Do. Sirman Palli .....	Imdad Jung Bahadur ...
	17	Do. Nalgaon.....	Ashkar Jung Bahadur ...
	18	Do. Dhargi, &c. ....	Raja Rajaian Raja Narender Bahadur ...
	19	Do. Rajgaon, &c.....	Raja Ram Bakhsh Baha- dur.....
	20	Do. Korla Paregaon, Parganah Ambar.	Syed Muhi-ud-Din, &c...
	21	Do. $\frac{1}{2}$ of Tamsa .....	Zoravar Jung Bahadur ..
	22	Do. Dilavarpur, Par- ganah Rajura.	Do. do.....
	23	Do. Alipur, &c., Par- ganah Narsapur.	Vikar-ul-Omra Bahadur.
	24	Do. Nallapur, &c.....	Nizam Yar Jung Baha- dur.....
	25	Do. Gudur, &c. ....	Mir Hyder Ali, son of Syed Asad-ul-LahKhan.

In exchange with Jagirs or resumed Jagirs restored.	In compensation of the transit duty abolished.	Total Amount.	REMARKS.
5	6	7	8
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
851 0 9	.....	851 0 9	Resumed.
.....	18,056 0 0	18,056 0 0	Do.
.....	7,056 15 3	7,056 15 3	Do.
1,239 3 3	.....	1,239 3 3	Do.
.....	3,050 0 0	3,050 0 0	Do.
.....	2,748 2 0	2,748 2 0	Do.
.....	51,966 5 6	51,966 5 6	Rs.6,482 worth Resumed.
.....	18,444 2 9	18,444 2 9	
.....	2,663 5 6	2,663 5 6	
.....	8,866 0 0	8,866 0 0	
.....	2,369 0 0	2,369 0 0	
.....	3,066 0 0	3,066 0 0	
.....	5,793 7 6	5,793 7 6	
.....	4,651 11 5	4,651 11 5	
3,442 2 9	.....	3,442 2 9	
.....	1,578 10 0	1,578 10 0	
.....	4,327 12 0	4,327 12 0	
.....	15,615 2 6	15,615 2 6	
.....	11,234 0 3	11,234 0 3	
2,994 2 6	.....	2,994 2 6	

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	NAMES OF JAGIRDARS.
1	2	9	4
1275	26	Village Nami Palli, &c.....	Raja Narender Bahadur..
	27	Do. Peddapur and Mislapur, &c.	Sarf khas .....
	28	Do. Chakor, Parganah Narkhora.	Amir Kabir Bahadur ...
			Total.....
1276	1	Village Rastgi Venknur, Zila Shorapur.	Kesho Rao, Divan of Shorapur .....
	2	Do. Karanjkhaira, &c...	Raja Rai Raian Bahadur.
	3	Do. Roha .....	Alam Ali Khan Bahadur.
	4	Do. <i>Chauth</i> of village Kanchanwari and Kishnapur, Parganah Harsul.	Syed Shah Gholam Hussain Kadri .....
	5	Do. Vanam Palli, &c. ...	Vikar-ul-Omra Bahadur .
			Total .....
1277	1	Village Bhanjipeth .....	Hanmant Rao .....
	2	Do. Seoni, &c. ....	Syed Shah Nizam-ud-Din.....
	3	Do. Dongar Ram Palli...	Syed Chand Pir Kuri ...
	4	Do. Anandi, &c. ....	Durdana Begum .....
	5	Do. Kushtgi, &c. ....	Navvab Mukhtar-ul-Mulk Bahadur.....
	6	Do. Lokapur.....	Samsam-ud-Dowlah Bahadur.....
			Total.....

In exchange with Jagirs or resumed Jagirs restored.	In compensation of the transit duty abolished.	Total Amount.	REMARKS.
5	6	7	8
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
.....	6,426 15 0	6,426 15 0	
.....	37,337 7 3	37,337 7 3	
..... ..	6,001 0 0	6,001 0 0	
9,665 8 6	2,47,412 2 8	2,57,078 5 2	
1,743 15 0	.....	1,743 15 0	
.....	6,007 7 0	6,007 7 0	
1,121 0 0	.....	1,121 0 0	
209 6 3	.....	209 6 3	
.....	6,031 1 9	6,031 1 9	Resumed.
3,074 5 3	12,038 8 9	15,112 14 0	
.....	5,137 2 9	5,137 2 9	Resumed.
6,595 15 1	.....	6,595 15 1	
1,212 14 10	.....	1,212 14 10	
5,690 15 1	.....	5,690 15 1	
.....	15,745 15 7	15,745 15 7	
.....	2,096 0 0	2,096 0 0	
13,499 13 0	22,972 2 4	36,478 15 4	



FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	NAMES OF JAGIRDARS.
1	2	3	4
1278	1 2	Village Buchannapeth, &c... Do. Raj Bulvaram .....	Zoravar Jung ..... Mir Mahmud Ali Khan, son of Mir Kadir Ali Khan .....
		Do. Dholapuri, Parga- nah Pipri.	Raghar Vishvas Rao Ramdasi .....
			Total.....
1279	...	.....	.....
1280	1 2 3	Village Takla, &c., Taluka Davarkunda. Do. Jhari, Taluka War- wal. Garden in Aurangabad .....	ShahamatJung Bahadur. Mir Mahmud Ali Khan, Son of Gholam Ghous Khan..... Mathra Das .....
			Total.....
1281	1 2	Village Machkur, Parganah Bemgal. Do. Kanjarla <i>Khord</i> , Parganah Pattan- charu.	Khaja Rahim-ud-Din Khan..... Izzat Yavar Jung Baha- dur..... Total.....
1282	1 2 3	Village Turka Palli and Sangraj Palli, Ta- luka Vaimalkunda. Do. Hakim Palli, Parga- nah Bhongir. Parganah Gajvale, in lieu of Kharka, Tila, and Darmarkunta.	Mir Ali Hussain, son of Hakim Mir Davar Ali. Muazam Jung Bahadur . Hakim Mir Dilavar Ali...

In exchange with Jagirs or resumed Jagirs restored.	In compensation of the transit duty abolished.	Total Amount.	REMARKS.
5	6	7	8
Rs. a. p. .....	Rs. a. p. 3,098 13 1	Rs. a. p. 3,098 13 1	Resumed.
559 13 6	.....	559 13 6	
417 8 0	.....	417 8 0	
<hr/> 977 5 6	<hr/> 3,048 13 1	<hr/> 4,076 2 7	
.....	.....	.....	
<hr/> 10,036 3 0	<hr/> .....	<hr/> 10,036 3 0	
405 12 3	.....	405 12 3	
164 0 0	.....	164 0 0	
<hr/> 10,605 15 3	<hr/> .....	<hr/> 10,605 15 3	
2,778 1 0	.....	2,778 1 0	Resumed.
2,872 2 6	.....	2,872 2 6	
<hr/> 5,650 3 6	<hr/> .....	<hr/> 5,650 3 6	
2,223 0 9	.....	2,223 0 9	
115 0 0	.....	115 0 0	
<hr/> 1,051 10 3	<hr/> .....	<hr/> 1,051 10 3	

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	NAMES OF JAGIRDARS.	
1	2	3	4	
1282	4	Village Davalmamri, &c. ...	Zia-ud-Din Khan .....	
	5	Do. Bagh, Parganah Ibrahim Pattan.	Daulat Rai .....	
	6	Do. Rajapur, &c. ....	Paigah .....	
	7	Do. Pangal .....	Turabi Begun, Mir Kadir Ali Khan.....	
	8	Three <i>Ramnas</i> (Grazing Grounds).	Officers Commanding Aurangabad Cantonment .....	
	9	<i>Maktas</i> of Rampur, &c. ...	Zamindars of Indur.....	
			Total.....	
	1283	1	Village Ghuunpur, Taluka Gulbarga.	Lalprasad .....
		2	Do. Nekam, &c., <i>Zila</i> Indur.	Raja Someshvar Rao Bahadur.....
3		Half of Village Harmalmiapeth.	WajjhalJagannathachari.	
4		Village Almaram, &c., Parganah Racharla.	Bakar Ali .....	
		Total.....		
1284	1	Village Reddi Palli, <i>Zila</i> Nagar Karnul.	Nizamat Jung Bahadur .	
	2	Do. Atkial, Taluka Andol, <i>Zila</i> Medak.	Sarfkhas .....	
	3	Do. Hyder Nagar, near Mianpur.	Navvab Khurshid Jáb Bahadur .....	

In exchange with Jagirs or resumed Jagirs restored.	In compensation of the transit duty abolished.	Total. Amount.	REMARKS.
5	6	7	8
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
2,650 0 0	.....	2,650 0 0	
175 0 0	.....	175 0 0	
9,330 9 6	.....	9,330 9 6	Restored.
995 8 9	.....	995 8 9	Do.
813 0 0	.....	813 0 0	Do.
7,510 14 0	.....	7,510 14 0	Do.
24,864 11 3	.....	24,864 11 3	
1,891 13 10	.....	1,891 13 10	Resumed.
87,071 5 9	.....	87,071 5 9	Do.
176 15 11	.....	176 15 11	Do.
2,649 12 9	.....	2,649 12 9	
91,790 0 3	.....	91,790 0 3	
419 1 3	.....	419 1 3	
1,403 14 0	.....	1,403 14 0	
173 0 0	.....	173 0 0	

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	NAMES OF JAGIRDARS.
1	2	3	4
1284	4	Village Dharamavaram <i>Buzorg</i> , Parganah Gajvale.	Mir Fiaz Ali, son of Mir Dilavar Ali .....
	5	Do. Nanreddi Gudda ...	Navvab Mukhtar-ul-Mulk Bahadur .....
			Total.....
			GRAND TOTAL.....
1285	1	Village Saidapur and Divana Palli.	Gholam Ahmed Kaim Khaui .....
	2	Do. Ramsagar, Anvaram and Kuttapur, Taluka Gajvale.	Navvab Khurshid Jáb Bahadur .....
	3	Do. Daim Palli <i>alias</i> Roshan Palli.	Hoshdar Khan .....
			Total.....
1286	1	Village Mamar Palli, Taluka Indur.	Facheham Mankai, Zamidarni.....
	2	Do. Sadashira Nagar ...	Illareddi Desai .....
	3	Do. Begum Palli Agrahar, Zila Elgandal.	Raghvachari .....
			Total.....

\* The total grants up to 1284 F. under the head of personal Jagirs excluding respectively, amounted to Rs. 7,62,595-8-6. Out of these, several Jagirs to the Jagir grants up to 1284 F. was Rs. 4,28,219-7-8. This amount is included in the sum to Jagirdars.

In exchange with Jagirs or resumed Jagirs restored.	In compensation of the transit duty abolished.	Total Amount.	REMARKS.
5	6	7	8
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
141 14 6	.....	141 14 6	
75 12 0	.....	75 12 0	Resumed.
2,213 9 9	.....	2,213 9 9	
15,24,820 1 8	2,85,500 15 8	18,10,321 1 4*	
11,142 11 0	.....	11,142 11 0	
3,589 2 9	.....	3,589 2 9	
800 3 0	.....	800 3 0	
15,532 0 9	.....	15,532 0 9	
3,426 11 6	.....	3,426 11 6	
7,802 15 3	.....	7,802 15 3	
128 10 9	.....	128 10 9	
11,358 5 6	.....	11,358 5 6	

Koppal and Dharaseon, which amount to Rs. 3,97,271-3 11 and Rs. 6,50,354-4-11, amount of Rs. 3,34,376-11-10 had been resumed up to 1284 F. The net amount of of Rs. 6,69,516-3-10 shown in the Financial Statement for 1288 F. P. 10 as aliena-



FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	NAMES OF JAGIRDARS.
1	2	3	4
1287		Village Yallapur, Taluka Indur.	Lachmi Kamarvassia-chari .....
1288	1	Do. Narsapur, &c., Taluka Gajvale, Zila Elgandal.	Moulavi Abul Hussain ...
	2	Do. Siva Palli Agrabar.	Kavi Venkat Kishtamma.
	3	Do. Dwar, Taluka Armur.	Gangareddi .....
	4	Do. Mohammadapur ...	Amir Kabir Bahadur ...
			Total.....
1289	1	Village Mularamapur, &c. ...	.....
	2	Do. Hirapur, in Sarpur Tandur.	.....
			Total.....
1290	1	Village Bhatpur, Zila Bidar.	Kishun Raja .....
	2	Do. Sakal, &c .....	Fazl Ali Beg Khan .....
	3	Do. Sarna Palli, &c.....	Chillam Jankai, Zamindari Indur .....
	4	Do. Chinnapur .....	Sainna Hakim .....
	5	Do. Bhawanipeth, Taluka Armur.	Illareddi Desai .....
	6	Do. Nagapur, &c.....	Rajaram Sivram, Deishpandia .....
	7	Do. Kamjal, Taluka Nirmul.	Mohammad Abdul Wajid Kazi .....
	8	Do. Bahadur Palli, &c., Taluka Kaigaon.	Amir Kabir Bahadur ...

In exchange with Jagirs or resumed Jagirs restored.	In compensation of the transit duty abolished.	Total Amount.	REMARKS.
5	6	7	8
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
702 0 9	.....	702 0 9	
3,292 13 0	.....	3,292 13 0	
41 8 9 1,986 2 9	..... .....	41 8 9 1,986 2 9	
903 7 6	.....	903 7 6	
6,224 0 0	.....	6,224 0 0	
1,583 10 3 28 4 8	..... .....	1,583 10 3 28 4 8	
1,611 14 11	.....	1,611 14 11	
1,045 10 0 2,337 9 6	..... .....	1,045 10 0 2,337 9 6	
61,856 12 7 557 13 8 6,530 9 0	..... ..... .....	61,856 12 7 557 13 8 6,530 9 0	
1,259 0 9	.....	1,259 0 9	
587 8 9 3,368 3 9	..... .....	587 8 9 3,368 3 9	

FASLI YEAR.	SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	NAMES OF JAGIRDARS.
1	2	3	4
1290	9	Village Nadarpur, Taluka Ramaiampeth.	Syed Gholam Asad-ul-Lah Khan.....
	10	Do. Manial, &c., Zila Elgandal.	Agrahar Brahmans .....
	11	Do. Wantjal, Zila Elgandal.	Purushottam Rao .....
	12	Do. Vanel, Ramal Palli and Kanaram, in Sarpur Tandur.	Wajjbal Sitaram Bhat ...
			Total.....
			GRAND TOTAL.....
		Deduct Koppal .....Rs.	3,97,371 3 0 } Restored.
		Do. Dharaseon...Rs.	6,50,354 4 0 }
			Balance .....
			Deduct resumed .....
			Net Jagir Grants .....

In exchange with Jagirs or resumed Jagirs restored.	In compensation of the transit duty abolished.	Total Amount.	REMARKS.
5	6	7	8
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
3,886 4 9	.....	3,886 4 9	
2,895 3 4	.....	2,895 3 4	
415 6 6	.....	415 6 6	
191 10 6	.....	191 10 6	
84,931 13 1	.....	84,931 13 1	
16,45,180 4 8	2,85,500 15 8	19,30,681 4 4	
10,47,725 8 10	.....	10,47,725 8 10	
5,97,454 11 10	2,85,500 15 8	8,82,955 11 6	
2,51,742 3 3	22,633 13 7	3,34,376 0 10	
3,45,712 8 7	2,02,867 2 1	5,48,579 10 8	

Appendix D.

Detail of Assigned Districts alluded to in Para. 79, Chapter I.

SERIAL NUMBER	NAME OF VILLAGES AND PARGANAHS.	NAME OF TALUKDAR, JAGIRDAR, &c.	Divani.	Tankhah Jagirs.	Jagirs resumed, &c.	Sarf-khas.	Total.	REMARKS.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	PARGANAH HAVELI BIRH.							
1	Varali, &c., 29 villages ...	Rafik-Yavar-ud-Dowlah.	20,189	.....	.....	.....	20,189	
2	Chickla Patoda, &c., 21 villages.	"	18,351	.....	.....	.....	18,351	
3	Haveli Birh, &c., 6 villages.	"	3,147	.....	.....	.....	3,147	
4	Chickla Amba, 13 villages..	"	6,912	.....	.....	.....	6,912	
5	Kanowri, 1 village .....	"	372	.....	.....	.....	372	
6	Balaghat, 3 villages .....	"	2,194	.....	.....	.....	2,194	
7	Parganah Sirgaon, <i>Circar</i> Inam Navaz Jung. Gavil.		19,189	.....	.....	.....	19,189	
8	" Nandgaon Kazi .	"	13,264	.....	.....	.....	13,264	
9	" Nair Parso Pandit.	"	8,660	.....	.....	.....	8,660	

10	Venikomtab.....	3,227	.....	.....	3,227
11	Damankoh .....	2,899	.....	.....	2,899
12	Manjarkhaira ...	8,526	.....	.....	8,526
13	Amravati Rani...	4,665	.....	.....	4,665
14	Amner .....	6,856	.....	.....	6,856
15	Taluka Bhorkhairah.....	22,601	.....	.....	22,601
16	Parganah Suruli, <i>Circar</i> Gavil.	4,113	.....	.....	4,113
17	Haveli Mehkar, <i>Circar</i> Mehkar	38,339	.....	.....	38,339
18	Sindkhaira .....	17,588	.....	.....	17,588
19	Malkapur Bam- kada.	11,351	.....	.....	11,351
20	Sheoli .....	13,451	.....	.....	13,451
21	Lonar, <i>Circar</i> Malkhair.	8,938	.....	.....	8,938
22	Wangarh .....	5,159	.....	.....	5,159
23	Ghatbori .....	6,279	.....	.....	6,279
24	Manirgaon .....	7,511	.....	.....	7,511
25	Fatch Kharla ...	27,666	.....	.....	27,666
26	Custom dues of the above Parganahs.	7,563	.....	.....	7,563
27	Parganah Balapur, <i>Circar</i> Narnala.	2,41,275	.....	.....	2,41,275
28	Village Jinsi, &c.....	3,000	.....	.....	3,000
29	„ Dhanura .....	.....	.....	1,579	1,579
„	Parganah Malkapur.....	58,827	.....	.....	58,827
„	„ Chandur .....	20,728	.....	.....	20,728
	„ Aitzad Jung and Sheir Afghan Jung.				



SERIAL NUMBER.	NAME OF VILLAGES AND PARGANAHS.	NAME OF TALUKDAR, JAGIRDAR, &c.	Divani.	Tankhah Jagirs.	Jagirs resumed, &c.	Sarf-khas.	Total.	REMARKS.	
								4	5
30	Parganah Royankhaira ...	Aitzad Jung and Sheir Afghan Jung.	2,491	.....	.....	.....	2,491		
31	"	Rajura .....	3,742	.....	.....	.....	3,742		
32	"	Kohli .....	990	.....	.....	.....	990		
33	"	Raichur .....	2,500	.....	.....	.....	2,500		
34	"	Jintur .....	4,146	.....	.....	.....	4,146		
35	"	Nimgaon .....	3,736	.....	.....	.....	3,736		
36	"	Nandura .....	9,847	.....	.....	.....	9,847		
37	"	Devalghat, <i>Circar</i> Mehkar.	17,956	.....	.....	.....	17,956		
38	"	Haveli Basim, <i>Circar</i> Basim.	60,891	.....	.....	.....	60,891		
39	"	Sarpur, <i>Circar</i> Mehkar.	22,944	.....	.....	.....	22,944		
40	"	Karanja Bibi, <i>Circar</i> Gavil.	23,535	.....	.....	.....	23,535		
41	"	Daurah, <i>Circar</i> Patrur.	17,436	.....	.....	.....	17,436		

42	"	Kharidamni, <i>Circular</i> Basim.	"	14,297	.....	.....	.....	14,297
43	"	Kausargaon, <i>Circular</i> Gavil.	"	2,231	.....	.....	.....	2,231
44	"	Haveli Kalum ... Abd-ul-Lah Khan Mandozai.	"	2,511	.....	.....	.....	2,511
45	"	Alop Mal .....	"	2,288	.....	.....	.....	2,288
46	"	Ladgir .....	"	4,557	.....	.....	.....	4,557
47	"	Malegaon .....	"	975	.....	.....	.....	975
48	"	Culni .....	"	2,501	.....	.....	.....	2,501
49	"	Avan Sarpur ...	"	27,270	.....	.....	.....	27,270
50	"	Marvi .....	"	963	.....	.....	.....	963
51	"	Injangaon .....	"	1,05,220	.....	.....	.....	1,05,220
52	"	Ellichpur .....	"	.....	.....	1,00,000	.....	1,00,000
		Gholam Hussain Khan Babadur.						
53	"	Bijgaon .....	"	.....	.....	1,00,000	.....	1,00,000
54	"	Dharwa .....	"	.....	.....	20,000	.....	20,000
55	"	Madhaira Bibi, <i>Circular</i> Gavil.	Venkat Rao, Agent of Budhan Khan.	40,635	.....	.....	.....	40,635
56	"	Barur, <i>Circular</i> Kharla.	"	90,394	.....	.....	.....	90,394
57	"	Village Sirli, Parganah Karijanjaon.	"	2,992	.....	.....	.....	2,992
58	"	Parganah Patarwara .....	"	24,001	.....	.....	.....	24,001
59	"	Peth Amravati, Parganah Madhaira Bibi.	"	58,442	.....	.....	.....	58,442
60	"	Parganah Pipalgaon .....	"	37,447	.....	.....	.....	37,447

SERIAL NUMBER	NAME OF VILLAGES AND PARGANAHS.	NAME OF TALUKDAR, JAGIRDAR, &c.	Divani.	<i>Tankhal</i> Jagirs.	Jagirs resumed. &c.	Sanf-khas.	Total.	REMARKS.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
61	Parganah Baras Takli .....	Venkat Rao.....	12,077	.....	.....	.....	12,077	
62	" Baujar .....	"	16,682	.....	.....	.....	16,682	
63	" Mayen .....	"	3,882	.....	.....	.....	3,882	
64	" Telagaon .....	"	21,173	.....	.....	.....	21,173	
65	" Janod .....	"	35,155	.....	.....	.....	35,155	
66	Taluka Dhulghat .....	"	2,401	.....	.....	.....	2,401	
67	½ of the village of Mundgaon.	"	4,113	.....	.....	.....	4,113	
68	Village Karla, &c. ....	"	8,020	.....	.....	.....	8,020	
69	Parganah Kholapur .....	"	33,808	.....	.....	.....	33,808	
70	" Nandgaon .....	"	28,593	.....	.....	.....	28,593	
71	Village Rajapur, Parganah Manah.	"	1,576	.....	.....	.....	1,576	
72	<i>Kansab</i> Donegaon .....	"	4,366	.....	.....	.....	4,366	
73	Village Sarpura, &c., Parganah Chandur.	"	5,380	.....	.....	.....	5,380	
74	" Brahmani, &c. ....	"	.....	.....	1,706	.....	1,706	
75	" Chhalladwara <i>Mahalat Subah Berar.</i>	"	3,926	.....	.....	.....	3,926	

76	”	Borgaon, Parganah Pajangaon.	”	.....	.....	.....	3,303
77	”	Ralaigaon .....	Mohammad Budhan Khan.	.....	7,601	.....	7,601
78		Parganah Kayar, Taluka Ulkachauda.	”	.....	.....	.....	5,416
79		”	”	.....	.....	.....	7,794
80		Village Kinarkhaira, &c., Parganah Madnaira Bibi	Raja Vishun Chand.	.....	12,000	.....	12,000
81		<i>Mokassa</i> of village Wahni Madli, &c.	Mohammad Nur-ul-Lah Khan.	.....	.....	.....	2,071
82		Village Kurandkhaira, <i>Circar</i> Naruala.	Rai Souaji Pandit..	.....	.....	.....	8,308
83		Dhaij, &c., <i>Circar</i> Gavil ...	”	.....	.....	.....	5,320
84		Village Ishgaon, Parganah Rajgaon.	”	.....	.....	.....	8,397
85		Kote Dammapur, Parganah Pipalgaon, <i>Circar</i> Naruala.	”	.....	.....	.....	1,708
86		Kajna, Parganah Ratikoran, <i>Circar</i> Gavil.	”	.....	.....	.....	855
87		Village Pari, Parganah Jalgaon, <i>Circar</i> Naruala.	”	.....	.....	.....	650
88		” Mandora, Parganah Raichur.	”	.....	.....	.....	3,692
89		” Desari, Parganah Mandora.	”	.....	.....	.....	388

SERIAL NUMBER.	NAME OF VILLAGES AND PARGANAHS.	NAME OF TALUKDAR, JAGIRDAR, &c.	Divani.	Tanktah Jagirs.	Jagirs resumed, &c.	Sarf-khas.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
90	Village Kathephal, Pargana Pipalgaon, <i>Circar</i> Narnala.	Rai Sonaji Pandit	2,575	.....	.....	.....	2,575	
91	„ Musi, Pargana Raichur, <i>Circar</i> Narnala.	„	979	.....	.....	.....	979	
92	„ Manur Bidarpur, Pargana Mur-tizapur, <i>Circar</i> Gavil.	„	2,476	.....	.....	.....	2,476	
93	Khan-i-jibanpur and Shahjihanpur, Pargana Dihanda	„	1,900	.....	.....	.....	1,900	
94	Village Hirpuri, Pargana Dihanda.	„	3,325	.....	.....	.....	3,325	
95	Pargana Argaon, <i>Circar</i> Narnala.	„	1,47,125	.....	.....	.....	1,47,125	
96	„ Ankot, <i>Circar</i> Narnala.	„	77,000	.....	.....	.....	77,000	
97	„ Jalgaon, <i>Circar</i> Narnala.	„	97,000	.....	.....	.....	97,000	

98	"	Morjah, <i>Circar</i> Gavil. vil.	"	56,000	.....	.....	.....	36,000
99	"	Nala, <i>Circar</i> Gavil.	"	3,000	.....	.....	.....	3,000
100	"	Mahalghat, <i>Circar</i> Gavil.	"	15,000	.....	.....	.....	15,000
101		Salgaon, Parganah Jamod.	"	7,500	.....	.....	.....	7,500
102		Parganah Charwa, <i>Circar</i> Kharla.	"	9,000	.....	.....	.....	9,000
103	"	Dihanda, <i>Circar</i> Dilavar Navaz Jung.	"	.....	1,48,439	.....	.....	1,48,439
104	"	Bhugaon, <i>Circar</i> Gavil.	"	.....	61,415	.....	.....	61,415
105		Village Barbala, Parganah Maklorsbah Badud-Din.	"	.....	2,075	.....	.....	2,075
106		Nala Raldari "	"	.....	1,500	.....	.....	1,500
107		Village Juarkhali, Parganah Mandwa.	"	1,572	.....	.....	.....	1,572
108		Parganah Aukola, <i>Circar</i> Narnala.	Sirdar Khan .....	.....	1,24,945	.....	.....	1,24,945
109		Village Barigaon .....	"	.....	.....	17,381	.....	17,381
110	"	Lakhpuri .....	"	2,401	.....	.....	.....	2,401
111	"	Longaon, Parganah Pariapur.	"	1,625	.....	.....	.....	1,625
112	"	Parola .....	"	494	.....	.....	.....	494
113	"	Taror Pipri .....	"	1,612	.....	.....	.....	1,612
114		Parganah Dhamuri, <i>Circar</i> Gavil.	Jugal Kishore ...	.....	21,026	.....	.....	21,026



SERIAL NUMBER.	NAMES OF VILLAGES AND PARGANAHS.	NAME OF TALUKDAR, JAGIRDAR, &c.	Divani.	Tankhah Jagirs.	Jagirs resumed, &c.,	Sarf-khas	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
115	Village Palki, &c., Parganah Phula.	Khial Rao.....	2,703	.....	.....	.....	2,703	
116	<i>Kusbah</i> Serala, Parganah Serala, <i>Circar</i> Gavil.	Shams-ud-Din Khan <i>alias</i> Ab-bau Saheb.	.....	7,014	.....	.....	7,014	
117	Parganah Narsi .....	Mir Sharf-ud-Din.	73,229	.....	.....	.....	73,229	
118	Village Parora, &c., Parganah Mahagaon.	"	3,393	.....	.....	.....	3,393	
119	" Sangrampur, &c....	Mahdi Ali Khan .	4,410	.....	.....	.....	4,410	
120	" Walgaon, Parganah Sindhkhar.	Gholam Yasin Khan Bahadur.	2,345	.....	.....	.....	2,345	
121	" Bobigaon .....	Hidayet-ul-Lah .	1,550	.....	.....	.....	1,550	
122	Parganah Koppal, <i>Circar</i> Narnala.	Khan Syed Jafar.	.....	13,922	.....	.....	13,922	
123	" Haveli Parenda.	Venkat Rao .....	24,152	.....	.....	.....	24,152	
124	Some villages from Parganah Ambajogai.	"	9,161	.....	.....	.....	9,161	
125	Parganah Serala and Dhamaongaon.	"	41,258	.....	.....	.....	41,258	

126	Half of Parganah It.....	5,686	.....	.....	5,686
127	Parganah Mandwa .....	29,599	.....	.....	29,599
128	Ashti .....	26,946	.....	.....	26,946
129	Villages from Taluka Kan- khaira, Parganah Pardapur.	1,716	.....	.....	1,716
130	“ from Parganah Fatehabad <i>alias</i> Dharur.	34,698	.....	.....	34,698
131	Parganah Wasi.....	19,683	.....	.....	19,683
132	“ Kathi.....	26,002	.....	.....	26,002
133	“ Mardi .....	16,706	.....	.....	16,706
134	Taluka Alur .....	10,802	.....	.....	10,802
135	Village Sripat Pipri, Par- ganah Undargaon.	3,240	.....	.....	3,240
136	Taluka Khokhalgaon, Par- ganah Nandla, <i>Circuit</i> Ahmednagar.	.....	96,644	.....	96,644
137	Village Kahun Haveli Fa- tehabad <i>alias</i> Dharur.	.....	267	6,000	6,672
138	Parganah Haveli Raichur... Bahal .....	2,11,927	.....	.....	2,11,927
139	“ “ .....	63,789	.....	.....	63,789
140	“ “ .....	22,799	.....	.....	22,799
141	“ Gopal .....	49,603	.....	.....	49,603
142	“ Raokunda.....	25,852	.....	.....	25,852
143	<i>Simt</i> Lingsugur, Parganah Haveli Maktal.	19,507	.....	.....	19,507
144	Village Atkur, Parganah Gopal.	.....	.....	2,000	2,000

SERIAL NUMBER.	NAME OF VILLAGES AND PARGANAHs.	NAME OF TALUKDAR, JAGIRDAR, &c.	Divani.	Tankhah Jagirs.	Jagirs resumed, &c.	Sarf-khas.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
145	Village Radmal, Parganah Yadkhaira.	Sultan Navaz Jung	.....	.....	600	.....	600	
146	Parganah Koel .....	Sheir Afghan Jung	1,48,921	.....	.....	.....	1,48,921	
147	" Aubarga .....	"	35,457	.....	.....	.....	35,457	
148	Village Devi Pali, Parganah Koel.	"	.....	.....	509	.....	509	
149	Parganah Kanakgiri and Sultan Navaz Jung.	Sultan Navaz Jung.	.....	27,157	.....	.....	27,157	
150	" Malangur.	"	.....	37,387	.....	.....	37,387	
151	" Yadkhaira, <i>Circar</i> Mudgal.	"	.....	16,270	.....	.....	16,270	
152	" Babaji .....	"	.....	14,916	.....	.....	14,916	
153	Taluka Sarguna, Parganah Haveli Mudgal	"	.....	12,048	.....	.....	12,048	
154	Taluka Lodkhar, Parganah Gangavati.	"	.....	28,271	.....	.....	28,271	
155	Parganah Gangnur, <i>Circar</i> Mudgal	"	.....	38,556	.....	.....	38,556	
	" Kushtgi Hanam-sagar.	"	.....					

156	Some villages of Parganah Gangavati.	.....	14,386	.....	14,386
157	Parganah Gangavati, &c.	.....	.....	.....	66,860
158	Forest revenue, &c., of village Selgaon, Parganah Parenda.	2,002	.....	.....	2,002
159	Village Sedpur, &c., Parganah Devalghat.	.....	2,468	.....	2,468
160	„ Azizpur, &c. „	.....	4,058	.....	4,058
161	Parganah Nilanga	33,996	.....	.....	33,996
162	Taluka Nittur	14,360	.....	.....	14,360
163	Villages Achlir and Ashta, Parganah Haveli Naldrug.	4,830	.....	.....	4,830
164	„ Jonkhaira, &c. ...	10,001	.....	.....	10,001
165	Parganah Sarkhaswari, <i>Circar</i> Naldrug.	22,462	.....	.....	22,462
166	Village Daval Palli, Parganah Haveli Fe-roznagar.	1,417	.....	.....	1,417
167	„ Deokaroli, Parganah Nardi, <i>Circar</i> Parenda.	.....	4,000	.....	4,000
168	<i>Chonth</i> , &c. ....	.....	.....	346	346

SERIAL NUMBER.	NAME OF VILLAGES AND PARGANAHs.	NAME OF TALUKDAR, JAGIRDAR, &c.	4						REMARKS.
			Divani.	Tankhal Jagirs.	Jagirs resumed, &c.	Sarf-khas.	Total.	9	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
169	1/2 of Village Phalkhaira, Parganah Adgaon, <i>Circar</i> Narnala.	Amrat Rao Vitthal.	.....	4,800	.....	.....	4,800		
170	” Jeorakhi and Kanakgiri, Parganah Koppal, <i>Circar</i> Mudgal.	Hannuppachari ...	.....	.....	892	.....	892		
171	Taluka Tuljapur, Parganah Haveli Naldrug.	Saadat Khan, Agent of Jan-Baz Jung.	22,896	.....	.....	.....	22,896		
172	Parganah Dharascon .....	”	22,711	.....	.....	.....	22,711		
173	” Vitholi, <i>Circar</i> Naldrug.	”	28,552	.....	.....	.....	28,552		
174	Village Irangaon, Parganah Dhoki.	”	250	.....	.....	.....	250		
175	<i>Peishkash</i> of Gadwal including Chouth, <i>Yeomia</i> , &c.	Rajaram Bhupal ...	1,15,000	.....	.....	.....	1,15,000		
176	Parganah Deodrug .....	Mohammed Budhan Khan.	.....	54,851	.....	.....	54,851		

177	Taluka Karpur Sangam, Parganah Haveli.	53,021	.....	.....	53,021	.....	53,021
178	Parganah Haveli Naldrug. Rafik Yavvar-ud- Dowlah.	47,409	.....	1,500	45,909	.....	47,409
179	Villages Rai, Mahwa, &c..	5,469	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,469
180	Village Masuri and Elga, Parganah Ni- langa.	2,383	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,383
181	„ Kapur, Parganah Raichur.	19,087	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,087
182	„ Rali, Parganah Bahnd Ali Khan <i>Circar</i> Bahadur.	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000
183	„ from Parganah Kishtkali, <i>Circar</i> Narnala.	3,365	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,365
184	„ Sagpuvi, &c., Par- ganah Haveli Raichur.	3,063	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,063
185	<i>Chouth</i> of Village Regdhan, Parganah Phul- sain Pirezada. on, <i>Circar</i> Rai- chur.	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	155
186	Village Pangri, Parganah Sarpur, <i>Circar</i> Mehkar.	934	.....	.....	.....	.....	934
187	„ Markhaira, &c., Par- ganah Pipalgaon, <i>Circar</i> Narnala.	5,844	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,844



SERIAL NUMBER.	NAME OF VILLAGES AND PARGANAHS.	NAME OF TALUKDAR, JAGIRDAR, &c.	Divani.	Tankhah Jagirs.	Jagirs resumed, &c.	Sarf-khas.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
188	Village Kojwara, Parganah Wasi, <i>Circar</i> Parenda.	Mir Zulfikar Ali Khan.	1,761	.....	.....	.....	1,761	
189	„ Elura, Parganah Tandura.	„	1,553	.....	.....	.....	1,553	
190	Mokassa of village Khale-gaon, Parganah Taudur, <i>Circar</i> Narnala.	Syed Habib-ul-Lah Shah.	500	.....	.....	.....	500	
191	Village Korihal, &c., Parganah Haveli Rai-chur.	Kishun Lal .....	2,700	.....	.....	.....	2,700	
192	„ Loni, Parganah Haveli Mehkar.	„	919	.....	.....	.....	919	
193	„ Maradkhaira, &c.	„	7,017	.....	.....	.....	7,017	
194	Parganah Hatgaon, <i>Circar</i> Gavil.	„	.....	.....	.....	12,152	12,152	
195	Village Mansa, Parganah Sarpur, <i>Circar</i> Mehkar.	„	.....	.....	.....	2,000	2,000	
196	„ Devalghat, &c., Parganah Devalghat	„	6,286	.....	.....	.....	6,286	

197	”	Arsangam, &c., Parganah Ambajogai	.....	16,285	.....	.....	16,285
198	”	Narsoli, &c., Parganah Darwa, <i>Circar</i> Mahur.	.....	5,143	.....	.....	5,143
199	”	Devalgaon, Parganah Lohgaon.	.....	1,848	.....	.....	1,848
200	”	Chandaj, Parganah Narsi, <i>Circar</i> Nander.	.....	1,978	.....	.....	1,978
201	”	Hal Pali, Parganah Srinavasohari	.....	.....	.....	496	490
202	”	Gopal.	.....	.....	.....	.....	288
203	”	Kodka .....	.....	288	.....	.....	288
203	”	villages of Raja Rai Raian Bahadur.	.....	.....	.....	59,676	59,676
204	”	<i>Mahalat</i> and villages resumed.	.....	.....	.....	2,77,619	2,77,619
205	”	Dafa Mahals and villages...	.....	.....	.....	1,15,348	1,15,348
206	”	Parganah Losad, <i>Circar</i> Mahur.	Gholam Mohamad Khan, son of Saleh Mohamad Khan.	17,159	.....	.....	17,159
207	”	Alur, <i>Circar</i> Mehkar.	.....	19,300	.....	.....	19,300
208	”	Mahur, <i>Circar</i> Narwala.	Hassan Munavvar Khan.	15,881	.....	.....	15,881
Total.....				31,72,942	8,35,662	7,92,107	48,14,863



# HYDERABAD (DECCAN)

UNDER

## SIR SALAR JUNG.

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An Account of the Civil, Military, and Public Works Departments of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jáh Bahadur's Territories, under the Administration of His Excellency the Navvab Sir Salar Jung Bahadur, G. C. S. I., LL. D., the Regent for, and Prime Minister to, His Highness.  
For 1290 F. = 1880-81 A. D.

TOGETHER WITH BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF THE REFORMS INTRODUCED IN THE JUDICIAL AND POLICE, REVENUE AND FINANCE, MILITARY AND PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENTS, DURING THE FIRST 28 YEARS OF HIS EXCELLENCY'S ADMINISTRATION, FROM 1263 F. = 1853 A. D. TO 1290 F. = 1881 A. D., AND AN ACCOUNT OF FURTHER REFORMS CONTEMPLATED IN 1291 FASLI = 1881-82 A. D.

BY

MOULAVI CHERÁGH ALI,

REVENUE SECRETARY,

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AUTHOR OF "REFDRMS UNDER MOSLEM RULE," AND "A CRITICAL EXPOSITION OF THE POPULAR JIHAD."

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# CONTENTS.

## CHAPTER IV.

### ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

#### *Section First.—Former Systems of Land Revenue Administration.*

	PAGE
Para. 1 <i>Ta-ah-hud</i> .....	157
„ 2 Contents of the <i>Kowl</i> .....	157
„ 3 <i>Sayar</i> Local Expenses .....	158
„ 4 Extortions of Farmers .....	158
„ 5 Annual Decrease of Revenue of Taluka Pangal ...	159
„ 6 Description of <i>Amani</i> .....	159
„ 7 Charges of Collection .....	160
„ 8 Other Charges .....	160
„ 9 Defying Position of the Farmers and Talukdars ...	161
„ 10 Character of Assessment .....	161

#### *Section Second.—Reforms introduced in the Land Revenue Administration from 1262 F. (1852 A.D.) to 1285 F. (1875 A.D.)*

Para. 11 Reforms introduced by the Prime Minister.....	162
„ 12 Sir Salar Jung as the Divan of Hyderabad.....	162
„ 13 Farming System abolished .....	162
„ 14 Talukdari System reformed .....	163
„ 15 Unsatisfactory mode of business of Talukdars ...	164
„ 16 Formation of Districts .....	165
„ 17 Details of Parganahs.....	165
„ 18 Systematic Reduction of Divisions and Districts .	169
„ 19 Table of Names and Grades of Talukdars .....	170
„ 20 Grades of Tahsils or Talukas .....	172
„ 21 Formation of new Districts and Tahsils .....	177
„ 22 Sub-district of Sarpur Tandur .....	177
„ 23 Nagar Karnul District .....	177
„ 24 Gulbarga District .....	178
„ 25 Two Proposed Sub-districts .....	178



	PAGE
Para. 26 Two Districts of Sarfkhaz.....	178
„ 27 List of new Talukas since <i>Zilabandi</i> .....	179
„ 28 The present Divani Districts .....	180
„ 29 Groups of Districts .....	182
„ 30 Abolition of the Board of Revenue .....	182
„ 31 Salaries of the Revenue Officers .....	182
„ 32 Incidence of Collection Charges .....	183
„ 33 Village Officers .....	184
„ 34 Increase in rate of Assessment put a stop to.....	184
„ 35 Rents not to be enhanced.....	185
„ 36 Assessment per <i>Bigha</i> introduced .....	185
„ 37 Measurement of Fields .....	186
„ 38 Relinquishment of Land .....	186
„ 39 Classification of Land .....	186
„ 40 Annual Assessment .....	187
„ 41 Revenue Instalments.....	187
„ 42 <i>Takdama</i> .....	188
„ 43 Division of the Crop between the Cultivator and the Government .....	188
„ 44 The injurious effects of the <i>Batai</i> System .....	189
„ 45 <i>Pattis</i> .....	191
„ 46 <i>Ayapatti</i> .....	191
„ 47 Rates of Payments of Village Officers .....	192
„ 48 Prosperity of the State Cultivators .....	192

*Section Third.—Introduction of the Revenue Survey.*

Para. 49 Origin of the Revenue Survey .....	193
„ 50 Extension of Survey Operations .....	194
„ 51 Principles of the Survey .....	194
„ 52 Measurement .....	194
„ 53 Classification .....	195
„ 54 Settlement .....	195
„ 55 Progress of Survey .....	196
„ 56 Survey started in Medak and Lingsugur.....	196
„ 57 Variation in the Strength of the Department.....	196
„ 58 Duties.....	197
„ 59 Revenue Survey School .....	197
„ 60 Description of Boundary Disputes .....	198

	PAGE
Para. 61 Decisions in favour of Jagirdars ordered to be submitted for Government Sanction.....	199
„ 62 Disputes between Jagirdars and Government.....	199
„ 63 Circular No. VI. of 1288 A. H. ....	199
„ 64 Separate Boundary Settlement Department .....	200

*Section Fourth.—Reclamation of Waste and Banjar Lands  
and Repopulation of Deserted Villages.*

Para. 65 Deserted Villages in 1848 A. D. ....	200
„ 66 Causes of Depopulation .....	201
„ 67 Cultivation of Waste Lands.....	201
„ 68 Repopulation of Deserted Villages .....	201
„ 69 Waste Land Rules.....	201
„ 70 Leases of Waste Lands .....	202
„ 71 Revised Rules .....	202
„ 72 Remissions.....	202
„ 73 Rules for <i>Banjar</i> Lands ; <i>Banjar</i> Lands Classified.	202
„ 74 Assessment on <i>Banjar</i> Lands taken up for Cultivation .....	203
„ 75 Waste Land of the Second Class.....	203
„ 76 <i>Banjar</i> Rules Revised ; Classification Revised ..	203
„ 77 Assessment Revised .....	203
„ 78 Rules for Deserted Villages .....	204
„ 79 Leases of Deserted Villages.....	204

## CHAPTER V.

### ADMINISTRATION OF THE DIVANI (GOVERNMENT) LAND FOR 1290 FASLI (1880-81).

*Section First:—Jamabandi.*

Para. 1 General.....	205
„ 2 Land Revenue .....	205
„ 3 <i>Raiatwari</i> ; Territorial Changes.....	205
„ 4 Number of <i>Pattas</i> .....	205
„ 5 <i>Raiatwari</i> Settlement .....	206
„ 6 <i>Raiats'</i> Holdings .....	206
„ 7 Lands given up .....	206

	PAGE
Para. 8 Percentage of Lands given up .....	207
„ 9 Causes of Lands given up .....	207
„ 10 Heads under which Lands are given up.....	207
„ 11 (I.) Transfer of Land; (II.) Lands removed from <i>Jamabandi</i> ; (III.) Lands relinquished; (IV.) Revision of Assessment and Deficit discovered in Measurement; (V.) Lands left waste .....	207
„ 12 Dry and Wet Lands .....	208
„ 13 Lands given up in Telingana .....	209
„ 14 Comparison with Madras .....	209
„ 15 Lands taken up .....	209
„ 16 Percentage of Lands taken up .....	209
„ 17 Comparison with Madras .....	210
„ 18 Different heads in which Land was taken up in 1290 F. ....	210
„ 19 Details of Dry and Wet Lands taken up .....	211
„ 20 Dry Lands taken up .....	211
„ 21 Districts in which Dry Lands were taken up .....	211
„ 22 Districts in which Wet Lands were taken up .....	212
„ 23 Total Land Revenue, <i>Raiyatwari</i> .....	212
„ 24 Dry and Wet Cultivation .....	212
„ 25 Nine Years' Assessment.....	213
„ 26 The gross <i>Jamabandi</i> of 1290 F. contrasted with other years .....	213
„ 27 Annual occasional Remissions dependent on the vicissitudes of the season .....	213
„ 28 Comparison with previous years .....	215
„ 29 Percentage of Remissions to Demand .....	215
„ 30 Remissions confined mostly to Telingana .....	215
„ 31 Percentage of Remissions in the Six Districts.....	216
„ 32 Comparison with Madras .....	216
„ 33 Annual Remissions in Hyderabad and Madras compared .....	216
„ 34 Classification of Remissions .....	217
„ 35 Remission for Lands left uncultivated .....	217
„ 36 Details of Remissions .....	218
„ 37 Remarks on the System of Annual Remissions.....	219
„ 38 Remissions explained .....	219

	PAGE
Para. 39 Defect of the System .....	219
„ 40 Actual Cultivation .....	220
„ 41 Net Demand .....	220
„ 42 Average Demand .....	221
„ 43 Excluding famine years .....	221
„ 44 Excluding favourable years .....	221
„ 45 Dry and Wet Assessment .....	221
„ 45 An Abstract of the <i>Jamabandi</i> in 1290 F. ....	222
„ 47 Average rate of Assessment .....	224
„ 48 Rate per Acre on Cultivation .....	225
„ 49 <i>Miktas</i> .....	225
„ 50 <i>Makta</i> Demands doubled .....	225
„ 51 <i>Peishkash</i> .....	226
„ 52 Fruit Trees .....	226
„ 53 <i>Kancha</i> or Grazing-ground Dues .....	226
„ 54 Miscellaneous Demands .....	227
„ 55 Total net <i>Jamabandi</i> .....	228

*Section Second.—Collections and Arrears, Collection of  
Current Demand.*

Para. 56 Collection of Current Demand .....	228
„ 57 Percentage of Balances in the previous year .....	230
„ 58 Surrounding Provinces compared .....	230
„ 59 Collections under each minor head of Land Revenue.	230
„ 60 Review of the above .....	231
„ 61 Collections according to Divisions and Districts...	231
„ 62 Collection of Arrears .....	231
„ 63 Percentage of Collection and Balance of Arrears...	233
„ 64 Surrounding Provinces compared .....	233
„ 65 Collection of Arrears under each minor head .....	233
„ 66 Arrears according to the Divisions and Districts..	234
„ 67 Remission of Arrears .....	234
„ 68 Remissions of Arrears according to Divisions.....	234
„ 69 Collection of Current Revenue and Arrears reviewed.	234
„ 70 Table of Demand and Collection of Revenue for the last ten years .....	234
„ 71 Percentage of Collections and Arrears .....	236

	PAGE
Para. 72 Collection of Current and Arrear Demands under each minor head.....	236
„ 73 Total Collections of Current and Arrear Demand according to Divisions and Districts .....	237
„ 74 Collection Charges.....	237
„ 75 Percentage of Collection Charges for the last sixteen years .....	237
„ 76 Causes of Variation .....	238
„ 77 Comparison with other Provinces .....	239
„ 78 Village Expenses .....	239
„ 79 Expenses of the last sixteen years .....	240
„ 80 Village Expenses described .....	240
„ 81 Collection Charges in surrounding Provinces .....	241

*Section Third.—Inam OR ALIENATION DEPARTMENT.*

Para. 82 Working of the <i>Inam</i> Department .....	241
„ 83 <i>Inam</i> Settlement .....	242
„ 84 Detail of Land and Cash <i>Inams</i> .....	243
„ 85 Details of Claims allowed .....	246
„ 86 Financial Results .....	246
„ 87 <i>Inam</i> Commission Code.....	247

*Section Fourth.—Revenue Survey and Settlement.*

Para. 88 Survey Operations.....	253
„ 89 Various Survey Branches.....	254
„ 90 Strength of the Department.....	254
„ 91 Amount of Work done .....	255
„ 92 Causes of Decrease .....	255
„ 93 Out-turn of Work from 1285-1290 Fasli.....	256
„ 94 Acres Measured and Classified.....	256
„ 95 Expenditure .....	257
„ 96 Proportion of Expenditure on Measurement and Classification .....	257
„ 97 Proportional Increase of Survey Expense over Classification .....	257

	PAGE
Para. 98 Out-turn of Work and Expenditure.....	257
„ 99 General Remarks .....	259
„ 100 Extent of the Survey Operations .....	259
„ 101 District Average Rate per Acre .....	259
„ 102 Boundary Marks .....	260
„ 103 Remarks on the above figures .....	262
„ 104 The Contractors' Rates .....	262
„ 105 The Share of Expense borne by Government in Boundary Marks .....	262
„ 106 Amount recoverable from Ryots .....	263

*Section Fifth.—Estates under the Government Management.*

Para. 107 Estates under the Government Management.....	267
APPENDIX, Part I. and Part II. ....	i—cclxxix

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VOLUME SECOND.

CHAPTER IV.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.



CHAPTER V.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE DIVANI (GOVERNMENT) LAND *for* 1290  
*Fasli* (1880-81).



## CHAPTER IV.

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*Administration of Land.*



## CHAPTER IV.

### ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

#### SECTION FIRST.

##### FORMER SYSTEMS OF LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

1. Under former administrations the land revenue was either farmed out or collected departmentally.

*Ta-ah-hud.*

In the first case the collection of the land revenue, *Abkari*, *Muhtarifa* or tax on occupations, and other cesses were farmed out to contractors. The persons selected were generally wealthy and influential residents of the city, whose social position commanded respect. This system was called *Ta-ah-hud*. If the revenues were farmed out to a Zamindar of the districts, as was frequently the case in Telingana, the transaction was termed *Sarbasta*.

2. In drawing up the deed of contract (*Kowlnama*), it was customary to enter that, "in consequence

Contents of the *Kowl*.

of such and such a person's tender, Government had granted him the following *Kowl* with a view to ameliorate the condition of the Parganah."

The deed of contract included a detail of *Mál* (Revenue), *Kalali* (Abkari), *Muhtarifa* (Occupation tax), *Baghat* (Garden produce), *Sar Darakhti* (Tax on trees), *Amrai* (Mango fruit), *Kata* (Tax on cutting or reaping), *Haq Naibana* (Naib's fees), *Mahsul-dari* (Village collector's dues), *Dumbaladari* (Fee for permission to tread grain out of the husk).

These were made over to the contractor in return for a fixed amount named in the contract-deed to be paid annually. This excluded *Nazardasti* (Cash presented by hand), *Sayar* (The customs or transit duties), and *Buzhai Iduzzuha* (Goats for the Id). The amounts allowed for *Sibandi-wa-Sadir* (Collection peons, office establishment and contingent charges) and *Inamdaran* (The Village Inamdars or cash recipients) used to be included in the amount paid



for the contract, or otherwise, and the farmer accordingly deducted or not, as the case might be, these charges from his payments to Government. The farmer used to be instructed in his *Kowl* "that he must bring together all the former and new *Raiats*, give them assurances of fair treatment, bring the taluka into a flourishing condition, pay to the *Raiats* all to which they were entitled, and remit to Government the annual payments as they became due."

He was further informed that Government would neither claim an enhancement of the amount agreed upon, nor allow any abatement of the same. Simultaneously a *Sunud* used to be issued in favour of the *Ta-ah-hud-dar* (revenue farmer) to the *Deishmukhs Kanugoes, Deishpandias, Kulkarnis, Raiats* and the cultivators of the Parganah thus farmed out, announcing the appointment of the contractor and desiring them to co-operate with him in carrying out the administration. This *Sunud* used to be given to the *Ta-ah-hud-dar*.

3. The *Sayar* revenues were generally excluded from the revenue contract and some other cesses were also sometimes omitted. When the local expenditure or collection charges and cash assignments on the revenues of the Parganahs were not to be deducted from the Government *Jama*, the farmer used to pay them, otherwise he used to deduct them from the amount payable to Government under the contract. All State charges, as Military expenditure and *Mansab* allowances, were to be disbursed by the farmer on receipt of *Ahkam* or orders for cash payments, and he afterwards deducted the amount from his cash remittances to Government.

4. Owing to the general mismanagement prevailing throughout His Highness' Dominions, the annual amount, for which the talukas were farmed out, was undergoing a rapid diminution upon the occasion of each successive contract. The chief reason for this decrease was the extortionate demands of the farmers, in consequence of which the cultivators had become reduced to the most straitened circumstances. Another reason was, that, owing to financial embarrassments, the Government had contracted the habit of receiving the revenues from the would-be farmers in advance, and was in consequence obliged to make unduly favourable terms with them at the time of leasing out the revenues.

5. As an instance of the actual decrease in the value of revenue farms, I will here remark that the Parganah Haveli, *Circar* Nalgunda was farmed out for Rs. 23,871 *per annum* in 1231 F., for a period of seven years. In 1237 F. it was leased out for the sum of Rs. 17,981. In 1256 F. the reduction in value was still greater, as it only realized Rs. 14,876. In 1261 F. matters were but little improved, as it was farmed out for Rs. 17,000 only.

6. I have already treated of the *Ta-ah-hud* system, and have now to describe the *Amani*. Under this system the Government dealt directly with the cultivators. Talukdars or *Naiibs*, the latter generally subordinate to the former, were appointed to one or more talukas, whether contiguous or not, and the Revenue and Police administration was placed in their charge. The talukdar was required to sign a *Kabuliāt* (Deed of Engagement) or *Ikrarnama* to the following effect:—“ I do hereby declare that such and such a Parganah has been entrusted to my care to manage the same departmentally (*Ba Anwan Tashkhis wa Tahsil Kham*) and from the beginning of such year I do hereby promise that I will directly assess each cultivator honestly, and will realize the full amount due from him, and will remit the same after deducting the charges for collection, &c., according to the sanctioned scale, when each instalment becomes due without raising any objections or causing any alteration. I also hereby engage to keep the *Raiats* contented and pleased by my salutary administration, and to do my utmost to increase the cultivation and population of the above *Mahals*, and to permit of no arrears.

“ I am also willing to be held responsible for any arrears of revenue, which may occur, as well as in the event of any cultivator absconding, any village becoming depopulated, or any field left waste, during the term of my administration. I undertake to guard the high road from the prevention of theft or highway robbery. Should such occur, I will arrest and punish the thieves, and restore the stolen property to the owners. I will not disburse a single payment without proper authority, and I will forward all the prescribed Statements to the Government Office, *i.e.*, *Sarpatti*.\*

\* *Sarpatti* is the village register of assessment giving particulars of each cultivator for each village.

*Dowl*,\* *Jamabandi*† (rent-roll,) *Jama Kharch Kham* (detailed accounts of all the receipts and expenditure), duly countersigned by the *Mokaddams*, *Kulkarnis*, and *Vasilat* (account of the revenues collected), &c., with the seal of the *Shariat Pauah* (*Kazi* who administers the law) duly affixed and countersigned by the *Zamin-dars*, and the vouchers for the accounts of the receipts and disbursements and for the establishment pay-bills.”

7. The charges for collection including the salaries of the talukdars and their *Naiibs* were fixed and sanctioned by Government at a certain percentage, varying from four annas the maximum to one anna nine pies per rupee the minimum. Generally, however, the charges were fixed at 2 annas or 12½ per cent. This amount did not include the village charges which were deducted from the gross receipts. I have ascertained the amount of collections and charges of certain talukas in the *Subahs* of Hyderabad and Bidar from the *Daftar-i-Mál* and append them below :—

Amount of Revenue after deducting Village Expenses.	Charges for Collection.	Percentage.
3,50,227 .....	65,665 .....	18 12 0
2,64,332 .....	29,693 .....	15 0 0
5,99,550 .....	1,32,285 .....	22 1 0
1,55,000 .....	30,933 .....	19 15 4

8. For other provincial charges (*Taluk Mahal*) as *Rusumdars*, *Yeomiadars* and Government charges (*Taluk Sarkar*) as *Taujihdárán Jamiat* (Military charges) and *Mansabdars*, the payments were made as provided for in the *Sabil Bund* or according to the *Ahkams* received from the Government.

The talukdars presented a *Wajib-ul-Arż* in which they set forth every thing which they would require for carrying on the administration including the military arrangements. Orders used to be written on each paragraph of the estimate by the Minister.

\* *Dowl* is the register for each Pargamah giving details of each head of revenue for each village.

† *Jamabandi* is the rent-roll for whole taluka giving details of each head of revenue.

9. If the farmers or talukdars happened to be military chiefs, or to have a large number of armed retainers in their service, it was at times an undertaking of extreme difficulty to eject them from their talukas or to dismiss them from their charges. They not unfrequently set up a claim for their *Fazilat*, or money advanced in excess during the pecuniary embarrassments of Government, and relying upon the military force under their command, defied the paramount authority and refused to release the talukas under their charge. The Government on the other hand set up a counter-claim for *Vasilat*, or the money levied by the contractors, but neither remitted to the Treasury nor accounted for, and caused them to be kept long in suspense by the Zamindars and *Watandars* who had to scrutinize and check their accounts.

10. Although the system of assessment in each Taluka was nominally called *Raiatwari*, yet in reality it was *Mouzawari*. Each village was separately assessed as a whole. Any deficiency in the revenue which might arise owing to relinquishment of certain fields by the cultivators or desertion of the *Raiats* from the village, was made good by taxing the other cultivators proportionately in excess of the proper amount, so as to cover the loss sustained. The farmers or talukdars were always desirous of enhancing the revenue every year. The collections were made either in cash or in kind, at each harvest. The standing crops were not allowed to be removed from the field until the Government demands had first been satisfied. This was done either by cash payments or by depositing a letter of credit signed by a *Sahu* or Banker with the Government agents. Besides these assessments the farmers and talukdars used to levy certain cesses under various pretexts. Mutual confidence between the *Raiats* and the Government agents was unknown. The cultivators tried their utmost to cheat the agents by showing less than the actual amount cultivated. The agents, on the other hand, used to do their utmost to extort excessive dues from the *Raiats* by breach of *Kowls* and extra cesses. As the assessments were neither based on actual measurement nor classification of land, each party was able to succeed in its turn with impunity.

Under the *Amani* system, whether the assessments were



*Raiatwari* or *Mouzaswari*, the *Kowls* or terms agreed upon by the Government agents were never adhered to. The talukdars were continually guilty of what is called *Kowl Shikni* or breach of contract.

## SECTION SECOND.

### REFORMS INTRODUCED IN THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION FROM 1262 F. (1852 A.D.) TO 1285 F. (1875 A.D.)

11. The unsatisfactory state of affairs, as well as the general mal-administration of the revenue, described in the preceding section, rendered a thorough reform absolutely necessary in 1262 Fasli=A.D. 1852. From that date a new epoch dawned in the history of the revenue administration of His Highness' Dominions.

Reforms introduced by the Prime Minister.

12. His Excellency Sir Salar Jung Mukhtar-ul-Mulk was appointed Prime Minister to His Highness in June A.D. 1853=1263 Fasli. The administration of the revenue, the chief and most important department of the State, was gradually revised and based on a system altogether new. The following are the most important reforms introduced into the system of land revenue during the last 28 years' administration under the present Prime Minister. All the minor reforms connected with above have been omitted, being too numerous for detail.

Sir Salar Jung as the Divan of Hyderabad.

#### I. Farming System Abolished.

13. The farming system, called *Ta-ah-hud* and *Sarbasta*, was abolished, but only theoretically at first, for it still lingered on in the Telingana districts for a few years longer. This was owing to the long leases granted under the former administration. The last *Sarbasta* contract expired in 1276 Fasli=A.D. 1866. The defects of the farming system were more than apparent. The claims of Government against the tax farmers were of a limited extent only, whilst the farmers' claims against the *Raiats* were practically unlimited. The farmer, as his connection with the cultivators was for a limited period only, did his utmost to wring from them the uttermost farthing, neither was there any Court of Justice nor

revenue tribunal before which the *Raiats* could prefer their complaints against the farmers. Redress was thus unobtainable. Talukas thus farmed out became depopulated and were left uncultivated, owing solely to the mal-administration of the farmers. Under the farming system there was always a wide gulf separating the *Raiat* and the Government. No sympathy whatever existed between the two parties most concerned, whilst the contractor was simply an interloper, who, having only a temporary interest in the revenue, took advantage of the faulty system to enrich himself. The Government possessed no source of information as to the condition of the *Raiats*, their requirements and their sufferings, and all attempts to introduce agricultural improvements were impossible. The irrigation works were allowed to fall into ruin through neglect, the *Raiats* had no funds for their repair, and the farmer, having only temporary interest in the land, would neither expend any funds upon works of irrigation nor upon the maintenance of roads. The intervention of a middle man having been abolished, the Government now deals directly with the *Raiats* and attends to their agricultural wants and to their wishes. The consequent amelioration of their condition has rendered them happy and contented.

## II. *The Talukdari System Reformed.*

14. The *Talukdari* system also was much abused and required a thorough reformation. The Talukdari System Reformed. administration of the talukdars was in no way superior to that of the farmers. Whoever offered to pay more than his competitor, and was ready to advance a considerable portion of the future revenue, was at once put in charge of one or more talukas, as Government agent, to administer the district in *Amani*. The talukdars seldom left the City. They generally deputed the management of the talukas to their *Naibs*, or sometimes sub-let them to a Zamindar or farmer. The first object of the talukdar was to re-imburse himself for the *Nazrana* paid or money advance made by him to the Minister or the Daftardars. The talukdar had but little hopes of retaining his appointment two or three years to reap the fruits of his bargain; other competitors were always ready to succeed him, and he was often displaced by another capitalist before he could even reimburse himself for the



*Nazrana* or other money advanced. Then would commence the counter charges of *Vasilat* and *Fazilat* already referred to. The Parganah officers, who were never regularly paid their *Rusums* or cash allowances by the talukdars, though the latter regularly used to deduct the same from the Government accounts, often turned against their late master, now deprived of his appointment, under the pretext of examining his accounts of collections.

All the former talukdars, appointed under the above-named system, were dismissed one by one by His Excellency the Prime Minister. Other talukdars, drawing fixed salaries as Government servants, were appointed in their place, under a new system of departmental administration of the land revenue. These were resident in their own districts and were easily transferable. No *Nazrana* or *Peshgi* (advance) was required, neither were any *Vasilat* or *Fazilat* claims allowed.

### III. Systematic Division of Territory and Appointment of Graded Revenue Authorities.

15. Proper and systematic divisions of land for the purposes of revenue administration were wholly wanting. Sometimes one talukdar or *Amil* administered several Parganahs and talukas situated in different quarters and opposite directions, at others a single taluka, formerly held by one, was divided between two or more persons. There was no recognized limit or standard with regard to the amount of revenue. Some persons had charge of talukas yielding an annual revenue of 5 or 6 lakhs of Rupees, others contracted for lands yielding a few hundred Rupees only, the proceeds of one or two villages. The former talukdars or *Amils*, as they were called, corresponded directly with Government, and, as it seems too, not unfrequently about very unimportant matters. They often referred for orders at the time of harvest; stated that certain villages had not paid the Government dues, and enquired whether they should accept a letter of credit, "*Sahukari Chitthi*" on a banker payable in the City on a certain date, at a certain rate of discount,—or, where the Government dues were realized in kind, they referred to Government for orders as to the rate at which the corn was to be disposed of, intimating the current rate of the district and the different offers made by the *Sahus*. If the

rates were too low, they proposed to enforce *Guddam*, and, if they obtained permission, they compelled each of the village *Sahus* or shopkeepers to purchase a certain amount of the Government share of grain at an exorbitant price, a rate highly advantageous to Government. As regards the payment of *Yeomias*, *Salianas* and other charitable allowances assigned on the revenues of the villages, the talukdars were furnished from time to time with fresh Government orders.

16. Having in view all these inconveniences and irregularities in the system of revenue administration, it was resolved to re-distribute the country into well-defined and regular districts, containing each a certain number of talukas, and yielding a fixed amount of revenue to be administered by a regular establishment sanctioned by Government.

Formation of Districts.

The work of *Zilabandi* was entrusted by the Prime Minister to the *Majlis-i-Malguzari* or Board of Revenue in 1274 Fasli (1864). After several proposals by the Board and instructions and suggestions offered by Government, all the talukas under the Divani administration, including 5 Sarfkhas ones,\* were comprised under 14 districts and 73 tahsils. The other Sarfkhas talukas were omitted from these, not being under the Divani administration, as also were the Jagirs, *Tankhahi Mahals* and the talukas mortgaged in payment of debts. Some Jagir lands however were an exception to this rule, as their geographical position did not permit their exclusion from their surrounding Divani districts.

17. The following is the detail of the Parganahs under the Divani administration, together with the restored districts, entrusted to the several talukdars, prior to the year of *Zilabandi* in 1864 A.D.

Details of Parganahs.

\* These were Karamungi in Bidar district, and Dharaseon, Kalum, Parenda and Patoda in Naldrug district.

No.	Name of the Talukdars and the Parganabs in their Charge.	No. of Naibs.	Amount of Jamabandi.		
			Rs.	a.	p.
1	In charge of Kasim Yar Jung Bahadur, Parganah Warangal, &c.....	8	4,64,388	8	9
2	In charge of Kasim Yar Jung Bahadur, Parganah Malangur, &c. ....	...	1,92,723	10	9
3	In charge of Rama Rao, Parganah Khammanet, &c. ....	4	3,62,770	3	3
4	Do. do. Palancha.....	...	51,192	15	6
5	In charge of Mohammad Osman Khan, Parganah Elgaudal, &c. ....	6	5,49,034	8	3
6	In charge of Govind Rao, Parganah of Nalgunda .....	6	5,70,024	4	6
7	In charge of Syed Ali Musi Razza, Parganah Nirmal, &c. ....	6	4,65,468	0	6
8	In charge of Minsar Jung Bahadur, Parganah Nagnul Kundnur, &c.....	7	2,83,829	9	9
9	In charge of Syed Muhi-ud-Din, Parganah Kalabgur, &c. ....	7	5,71,372	8	6
10	In charge of Syed Abdul Razzak, Parganah Nander, &c.....	2	8,05,181	12	6
11	In charge of Mohammad Navaz Jung Bahadur, Parganah Mudhole, &c. ...	6	4,71,725	2	0
12	In charge of Hafiz Gholam Mustafa Khan, Parganah Khuldabad, &c. ...	13	5,50,150	0	6
13	In charge of Chitambad Rao, Parganah Gulbarga, &c. ....	9	4,36,211	7	0
14	In charge of Subba Rao Rangu, Parganah Tupran, &c. ....	1	45,417	13	3
15	In charge of Dhan Koti Mudliar, Parganah Haveli Medak, &c. ....	...	3,48,593	0	0
16	In charge of Mirza Sabit Ali, Parganah Ambajogai, &c. ....	9	5,20,870	2	9
17	In charge of Mutahavvar Jung Bahadur, Parganah Narainpeth, &c. ....	6	2,91,190	1	3
18	In charge of Yenkat Luchmareddi, Parganah Narkhora, &c.....	...	25,075	9	6
19	In charge of Raja Rameshvar Rao Bulwunt Bahari Bahadur, Parganah Suggur, &c. ....	...	77,600	0	0

No.	Name of the Talukdars and the Parganahs in their Charge.	No. of Naibs.	Amount of <i>Jamabandi</i> .		
			Rs. a. p.		
20	In charge of Sawai Raja Sitaram Bhopal Bulwunt, Parganah Amar-chinta, &c. ....	...	66,865	10	0
21	In charge of Shahr Yar Jung Bahadur, Parganah Harsul, &c. ....	...	40,669	8	3
22	In charge of Mohammad Abdul Karim, Parganah Indur, &c.....	...	7,48,914	6	9
23	In charge of Rustamji, Raichur District .....	6	15,78,278	3	0
24	In charge of Barzurji, Naldrug District .....	8	6,93,977	3	2
25	Do. Dharaseon, &c.	4	6,45,051	14	7
26	Do. Bhum.....	1	61,468	13	3
27	In charge of Jivanji Ratanji, Birh District.....	4	7,43,698	3	7
28	In charge of Jivanji Pestanji, Ambar District .....	5	10,33,734	9	1
29	In charge of Nazim Jung Bahadur, Lingsugur District .....	4	9,67,044	12	10
		122	1,36,61,928	4	11
30	In charge of Syed Abdul Razzak, Parganah Koukur .....	...	3,164	3	3
31	In charge of Dave Rao, Parganah Japal, &c. ....	...	16,855	5	0
32	In charge of Hafiz Gholam Mustafa Khan, Parganah Pipri, Rudderwari and Ratna .....	...	45,979	0	0
33	In charge of Subba Rao Rangu, Parganah Narsapur, &c. ....	...	15,627	5	0
34	In charge of Dhan Koti Mudliar, Parganah Patti Alipur .....	...	15,348	4	0
35	In charge of Kanda Swami, Mouza Peddapur, &c., and Baghat Liugam Palli, &c. ....	...	57,074	8	9
36	In charge of Gopal Rao, Mouza Kandi...	...	4,145	8	0
37	In charge of Raja Nanuk Bakhsh, Patti Donti, &c.....	...	25,997	8	0

No.	Name of the Talukdars and the Parganahs in their Charge.	No. of Naibs.	Amount of Jamabandi.		
			Rs.	a.	p.
38	In charge of Rama Rao, Mouza Dhod-dhor, &c. ....	...	12,250	10	6
39	Do. do. Ibrahim Pattan ..	...	40,933	9	3
40	Do. do. Dharasoer, &c. ....	...	11,514	4	3
41	In charge of Shaikh Ali, <i>Rusum</i> Mannevari of Palam .....	...	17,950	0	9
42	In charge of Shaikh Chand, <i>Rusum</i> Kahdana .....	...	6,069	6	0
43	In charge of Sri Kishun, Mouza Chinkur.....	...	6,001	0	0
44	In charge of Syed Ikram Ali, Mouza Anmangal .....	...	4,864	1	9
45	In charge of Nasib Yavar Jung Bahadur, Mouza Mashirabad .....	...	521	3	3
46	In charge of Zoravar Jung Bahadur, Garden Sultan Shahi .....	...	3,590	9	0
47	In charge of Fateh Chand Girdhari Lal, Mouza Nandkhaira .....	...	1,600	0	0
48	In charge of Shamsir-ud-Dowlah, Mouza Komat Sangareddipeth.....	...	4,674	5	9
49	In charge of Bala Ram, Mouza Tolkatta, Parganah Narkhora .....	...	1,062	11	0
50	In charge of Kishnaji Pandit, Mouza Edul Nagul Palli .....	...	848	3	9
51	In charge of Munshi Mahdi Hussain, Mouza Narsapur, Parganah Bemgul. ....	...	530	10	3
52	In charge of Mutahavvar Jung Bahadur, Mouza Algol, Parganah Hasanabad .....	...	55,922	8	3
53	In charge of Pir Mohammad, <i>Rusum</i> Bedaran .....	...	26,683	14	9
		...	3,79,208	12	8
	GRAND TOTAL.....	122	1,40,41,137	1	6



18. These scattered and unequal divisions of the Parganahs were reduced systematically to 14 districts of three grades, as follow :—

Districts.	Amount of <i>Jamabandi</i> .
1ST GRADE.	
1—Shorapur .....	12,07,072
2—Naldrug .....	11,63,168
3—Aurangabad .....	11,05,645
4—Indur .....	10,62,489
5—Raichur .....	10,24,689
2ND GRADE.	
6—Medak .....	9,89,342
7—Lingsugur .....	9,67,042
8—Nalgunda .....	9,55,926
9—Birli .....	9,50,131
10—Khammam .....	9,30,461
11—Nander .....	8,40,465
12—Parbhani .....	8,40,368
3RD GRADE.	
13—Bidar .....	7,78,589
14—Elgandal .....	7,30,637
Total.....	1,35,46,024

There is a discrepancy of Rs. 4,95,113 between the total amount of *Jamabandi* of the talukas before *Zilabandi* and that of *Zilabandi*. This amount is made up of two items, Rs. 1,15,904 and Rs. 3,79,208. The first item is on account of the collection charges of Nander and Aurangabad districts, Rs. 49,619 and Rs. 66,285 respectively, omitted by some mistake from the *Zilabandi* statement. In fact the amount of *Jamabandi* at the time of *Zilabandi* was Rs. 1,36,61,928 instead of Rs. 1,35,46,024. The second item is the aggregate amount of certain villages and Parganahs commencing from No. 30 to the end of the list, not included at first for certain reasons in the districts. Subsequently, all of them have been gradually incorporated into the districts.



Table of Names and Grades  
of Talukdars.

19. The following table shows the

No.	Districts.	FIRST TALUKDARS.			SECOND
		First Grade, Salary Rs. 1,000.	Second Grade, Salary Rs. 800.	Third Grade, Salary Rs. 600.	First Grade, Salary Rs. 450.
1	Aurangabad.	Shahr Yar Jung.	.....	.....	Mohammad Hanif.
2	Parbhani ...	.....	.....	Syed Ali Musi Razza	.....
3	Nander.....	Barzurji ...	.....	.....	.....
4	Indur .....	.....	Jivanji.....	.....	.....
5	Birh .....	.....	Wahid Mu- navvar Khan.	.....	.....
6	Bidar .....	.....	.....	Hafiz Gho- lam Mus- tafa Khan	.....
7	Medak .....	.....	Syed Abdul Razzak.	.....	.....
8	Elgandal ...	.....	Mir Momin Ali.	.....	.....
9	Naldrug ...	.....	Kasim Yar Jung.	.....	.....
10	Shorapur ...	Rustamji.	.....	.....	Dhankoti. Mudliar.
11	E. Raichur .	.....	Mohammad Osman Khan	.....	.....
12	W. Raichur .	.....	Syed Muhi- -ud-Din.	.....	.....
13	Khammam .	.....	Nazim Jung Bahadur.	.....	Govind Rao
14	Nalgunda ...	.....	Mohammad Abdul Karim.	.....	Rama Rao.

names and grades of the Talukdars appointed at the *Zilabandi*:—

TALUKDARS.		THIRD TALUKDARS.		
Second Grade, Salary Rs. 400.	Third Grade, Salary Rs. 350.	First Grade, Salary Rs. 300.	Second Grade, Salary Rs. 250.	Third Grade, Salary Rs. 200.
.....	.....	.....	Dinshaji Jivanji.	.....
Swami Rao...	.....	.....	Venkat Rao Kishun.	.....
Rama Rao ...	.....	.....	.....	Sultan Hus- sain Khan.
Shankar Rao.	.....	.....	.....	Rajeshvar Rao.
.....	Guru Bhim Rao.	.....	Lutchman Venkataish.	.....
Syed Ahmed.	.....	.....	Khurshidji Bapuji.	.....
.....	.....	.....	Shaikh Dáud.	.....
.....	Vangoji Rao.	.....	.....	Mir Sham- shir Ali.
Syed Muhi-ud- Din Magh- rabi.	.....	.....	Rustamji Naservanji.	.....
.....	.....	.....	Syed Abdul Mannan.	.....
Mohammad Yasin.	.....	.....	Rama Rao Venkataish.	.....
.....	Mohammad Hidaiaf Ali.	.....	.....	Narsing Rao.
.....	.....	Mohammad Aziz-ud-Din	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	Purushot- tam Rao.

20. The tahsils or talukas (sub-divisions of a district) were also made into five grades as Grades of Tahsils or Talukas. follow:—

- I. Upwards of Rs. 2,50,000.
- II. More than Rs. 2,00,000, but not exceeding Rs. 2,50,000.
- III. More than Rs. 1,50,000, but not exceeding Rs. 2,00,000.
- IV. More than Rs. 1,00,000, but not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.
- V. Under Rs. 1,00,000.

The following statement shows the various grades of tahsils together with the amount of assessment of each at the time of *Zilabandi* :—

Name of the District.	Amount of Assessment of Tahsil.	Amount of Zila.	GRADES OF TAHSILS.					
			First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Fourth Grade.	Fifth Grade.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Aurangabad.	1,35,756	Rs. 11,05,645	...	.....	.....	Aurangabad.	.....	
	2,22,173		...	Gandapur	.....	.....	.....	
	1,47,983		...	.....	.....	.....	Baizapur.	.....
	72,746		...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Kanharh.
	1,50,314		...	.....	.....	Pattan.	.....	.....
	1,25,266		...	.....	.....	.....	Jalnapur.	.....
	2,51,407		...	Ambar	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Tahsil 7			1	1	1	3	1	
Parbhani.	2,12,270	Rs. 8,40,368	...	Pathri	.....	.....	.....	
	1,56,017		...	.....	Parbhani	.....	.....	
	1,15,415		...	.....	.....	.....	Narsi	.....
	1,82,965		...	.....	.....	Omar-khair.	.....	.....
	1,73,701		...	.....	.....	Aunda	.....	.....
Total Tahsil 5			...	1	3	1	...	

Name of the District.	Amount of Assessment of Tahsil.	Amount of Zila.	GRADES OF TAHSILS.					
			First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Fourth Grade.	Fifth Grade.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Nander.	1,72,543	Rs. 8,40,465	...	.....	Nander	.....	...	
	1,21,220		...	.....		...	Sarbar	...
	2,05,051		...	Daiglar		...	.....	...
	2,26,597		...	Kandhar.		...	.....	...
	1,15,054		...	.....		...	Mudhole	...
	Total Tahsil 5		...	2		1	2	...
Indur.	3,69,413	Rs. 10,62,489	Indur	.....	...	.....	...	
	3,48,501		Armur	.....	...	.....	...	
	1,20,220		...	.....	...	Nirmal	...	
	98,179		...	.....	...	.....	Ula	
	1,26,176		...	.....	...	Edlabad	...	
	Total Tahsil 5		2	.....	...	2	1	
Birh.	2,18,987	Rs. 9,50,131	...	Birh	...	.....	...	
	2,35,016		...	Patrur	...	.....	...	
	1,24,850		...	.....	...	Geovrai	...	
	1,64,843		...	.....	Ashti	.....	...	
	2,06,435		...	Ambajogai	...	.....	...	
	Total Tahsil 5		...	3	1	1	...	

Name of the District.	Amount of Assessment of Tahsil.	Amount of Zila.	GRADES OF TAHSILS.					
			First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Fourth Grade.	Fifth Grade.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Bidar.	1,58,527	Rs. 7,78,589	...	.....	Udgir	.....	...	
	1,29,561		...	.....	.....	Karamungi	...	
	1,26,880		...	.....	.....	Bidar	...	
	1,16,703		...	.....	.....	Tekmal	...	
	2,46,918		...	Warwal	.....	.....	.....	...
	.....		.....	Rajura	.....	.....	.....	...
Total Tahsil	5	...	1	1	3	...		
Medak.	3,48,593	Rs. 9,89,342	Medak	.....	.....	.....	...	
	2,42,326		... Kalabgur	.....	.....	.....	...	
	2,62,917		Andol	.....	.....	.....	...	
	1,35,506		...	.....	.....	.....	Tupran	
	Total Tahsil		4	2	1	.....	1	...
Elgandal.	1,40,112	Rs. 7,30,637	...	.....	.....	Elgandal	...	
	1,63,222		...	.....	Malangur	.....	...	
	1,10,026		...	.....	.....	Pulas	...	
	1,96,093		...	.....	.....	Hasana-	.....	
	.....		...	.....	.....	bad	.....	
	1,21,184		...	.....	.....	.....	Tappas of	
Total Tahsil	5	...	.....	2	3	Chinnur		

Amount of Assessment of Tahsil.	Amount of Zila.	GRADES OF TAHSILS.				
		First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Fourth Grade.	Fifth Grade.
₹	₹	4	5	6	7	8
2,33,344	Rs. 11,63,168	.....	Ousa	.....	.....	.....
1,29,001		.....	..	.....	Tuljapur	(1) Naldrug
76,834		.....	..	.....	.....	.....
1,24,037		.....	..	.....	Dharaseon	.....
2,75,590		Kalum	..	.....	.....	.....
1,70,427		.....	..	Parenda	.....	.....
84,286		.....	..	.....	.....	(2) Patoda
46,431		.....	..	.....	.....	Bhum including Rai Moh
15,430		.....	..	.....	.....	and Mank-
7,878		.....	..	.....	.....	ashwar.
Total Tahsil 7		1	1	1	2	2
3,18,015	Rs. 12,07,072	Shorapur	..	.....	.....	.....
2,35,569		.....	Andola	.....	.....	.....
3,45,970		Gulbarga	..	.....	.....	.....
1,27,600		.....	..	.....	Narainpeth	.....
1,79,918		.....	..	Dehgaon	.....	.....
Total Tahsil 5		2	1	1	1	.....
3,93,681	Rs. 10,24,689	Raichur	..	.....	.....	.....
2,14,659		.....	Manvi	.....	.....	.....
1,52,078		.....	..	Alpur	.....	.....
1,56,799		.....	..	Deodrug	.....	.....
1,07,472		.....	..	.....	.....	.....
Total Tahsil 4		1	1	2	.....	.....

Post-Office from the  
Form 1, Gujrat



Name of the District.	Amount of Assessment of Tahsil.	Amount of Zila.	GRADES OF TAHSILS.				
			First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Fourth Grade.	Fifth Grade.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Lingsugur.	2,15,264	Rs. 9,67,042	...	Gangavati	.....	.....	.....
	3,11,094		Kushtgi	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2,12,829		...	Sindhnur	.....	.....	.....
	2,22,564		...	Lingsugur	.....	.....	.....
	5,291		...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Tahsil 4		1	3	.....	.....	.....	
Khammam.	1,58,468	Rs. 9,30,461	...	.....	Khammamet	.....	.....
	1,22,266		...	.....	.....	Kandikunda	.....
	1,33,227		...	.....	.....	Madhra	.....
	1,85,917		...	.....	.....	Warangal	.....
	1,67,075		...	.....	.....	Pakhal	.....
1,63,508	...	.....	.....	Wardannapeth	.....	.....	
Total Tahsil 6		...	.....	4	2	.....	
Nalgunda.	1,61,605	Rs. 9,55,926	...	.....	Nalgunda	.....	.....
	1,52,855		...	.....	Davarkunda	.....	.....
	1,01,063		...	.....	.....	Daival Palli	.....
	1,54,497		...	.....	.....	Vaimulkunda	.....
	1,32,988		...	.....	.....	Jarcharla.	.....
1,75,912	...	.....	.....	.....	Nagar Karnul	.....	
77,006	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quitrent from Faiganah of S alias Wanparti.	
Total Tahsil 6		...	.....	4	2	.....	
Grand Total Tahsils 73...		1,35,46,924	10	15	21	23	4

21. Since the creation of the Divisions (*Simts*) and appointment of Sadar talukdars (in 1234 A.H.=1277 F.) and of the Revenue Minister (in 1286 A.H.=1278 F.) two more districts and one sub-district in the Divani territory have been formed, owing to the annexation of several Parganahs of *Tankhahi Mahals* and the redemption of mortgaged talukas.

22. On the recommendation of the Sadar talukdar of the Northern Division, a sub-district by the name of Sarpur Tandur was created in 1279 F. (1287-88 A.H.) It has three talukas—Edalabad, Sarpur, and Rajura. The salary of the *Amaldar* in charge of the *Amaldari* or sub-district was fixed at Rs. 250 *per mensem* with the powers of second talukdar. The establishment was sanctioned for Rs. 327 per month with Rs. 15 as contingent allowances. The rent-roll of the sub-district was Rs. 1,23,645.

23. The Sadar talukdar of the Eastern Division had recommended the formation of a new district from the Nalgunda district on the ground that three of its tahsils, viz., Nagar Karnul, Jarecharla and Davarkadara were too far from the headquarters of the district. The Sadar talukdar of the Southern Division also complained of the Maktal and Narainpeth tahsils lying at a great distance from the headquarters of their respective districts, Raichur and Shorapur. It was therefore proposed by the Revenue *Sadar-ul-Miham* to form a new district by the name of Nagar Karnul consisting of five tahsils as below :—

	Tahsil.	Rent-roll.
From Nalgunda	Nagar Karnul .....	Rs. 3,60,000
	Jarecharla .....	,, 1,60,000
	Davarkadara .....	,, 1,00,000
From Raichur	Maktal .....	,, 1,97,088
From Shorapur	Narainpeth .....	,, 1,56,662
		Rs. 9,73,750

The formation of the district was sanctioned by the Navvab Sir Salar Jung on the 6 Shavval 1288 A. H.—1280 F. Messrs

Rustamji, the second talukdar of Aurangabad, and Syed Musi Razza and Mohammad Habib-ul-Lah, *Amaldars* of Koppal, were appointed first, second and third talukdars respectively. The cost of the Revenue Establishment was Rs. 2,440 *per mensem*.

24. In 1282 F.=Zikad 1289 A.H. the Sadar talukdar complained of the difficulty of supervising the offices of the Shorapur district, which at the *Zilabandi* had only five talukas, but now had doubled itself on account of the annexation to it of several Parganahs. He proposed to create a new district under the name of Gulbarga, consisting of 5 new tahsils, viz., Chincholi, Seram, Kurangal, Gurmatkal and Narowna (or Mahagaon) to be detached from the Shorapur district. The formation of the new district was sanctioned by the Prime Minister.

25. Two new tahsils, Ibrahim Pattan and Amrabad, were created in 1282 and 1283 F. respectively. They were *Tankhah* Jagirs resumed from Gunpat Rao, a descendant of Arab Eshwunt Rao, and Kamál Khan, a descendant of Budhan Khan. It was contemplated to make them into two sub-divisions by attaching two more tahsils to each of them and two *Amaldars* on a salary of Rs. 250 were already appointed, but after mature consideration it was found unnecessary to do so. From the commencement of 1285 F. the *Amaldars* were removed and the talukas were placed under the Nagar Karnul district, Ibrahim Pattan as a tahsil and Amrabad as a Patti or sub-tahsil.

26. Two more districts, but in the Sarfkhas territory, were formed in 1278 or 1279 F. on the demise of His late Highness the Navvab Afzal-ud-Dowlah *Maghfarat Makán*; these are Atráf Balda and Palam. The first had 6 tahsils, five being close to and surrounding the City of Hyderabad, (1) Eastern or Yedalabad, (2) Southern or Shahabad, (3) Western or Mandmul, (4) Northern or Medchal and (5) Patlur. The sixth tahsil by the name of Hasanabad, belonging to this district, was situated within the boundaries of the Elgandal district. This tahsil was transferred in 1289 F. from the Atráf Balda district to the management of the talukdar of Elgandal, and subsequently was abolished altogether in the commencement of 1290 F., and its villages distributed to Elgandal, Khammam and Nalgunda districts.

The other Sarfkhas district, *i.e.*, Palam, consisted of 5 scattered talukas, viz., 1 Khuldabad, 2 Sillode in the Aurangabad district, 3 Palam in Nander, 4 Bemli in Naldrug, and 5 Aurad in Bidar. The headquarters of the district were at Palam. But it was abolished in 1289 F. and its tahsils were amalgamated with the Divani districts within the jurisdiction of which they were situated. The Bemli taluka was abolished and amalgamated with Dharaseon in the same year.

List of new Talukas since  
*Zilabandi*.

27. The names of the new talukas created under Divani administration since *Zilabandi* are given below :—

Districts.	New District.	Tahsils.	Amount of Rent-roll.		
			Rs.	a.	p.
Aurangabad.		1. Bhokardan .....	1,13,646	12	4
		2. Kajj .....	1,82,159	13	5
Birh.		3. Jantur .....	1,62,351	8	3
Parbhani.		4. Algol .....	1,20,059	7	2
Bidar.		5. Nilanga .....	1,39,784	2	4
		6. Basmat .....	1,88,788	7	7
Nander.		7. Ardhapur .....	1,69,815	13	11
		8. Bhynsa .....	1,44,224	6	9
Shorapur.	Gulbarga.	9. Shahpur .....	2,39,043	7	9
		10. Kurangal .....	1,34,030	10	9
		11. Seram .....	1,14,014	4	2
		12. Gurmatkal .....	1,46,960	7	5
		13. Chincholi .....	1,60,838	7	6
		14. Narowna (Maha- gaon .....	1,59,030	10	7
Raichur.		15. Yargira.....	1,65,667	6	1
Medak.		16. Ramaiampeth ...	1,69,056	6	6
Indur.		17. Illareddipeth ...	1,76,767	9	7
		18. Bilauli .....	1,60,438	11	0
		19. Adlur .....	2,18,259	5	3
		20. Baswara .....	1,62,078	11	8
		21. Bichkunda, after- wards Bodhan .	74,889	2	6
Sarpur Tandur.		22. Sarpur .....	59,916	9	1
		23. Rajura .....	42,615	4	0

Districts.	New Districts.	Tahsils.	Amount of Rent-roll.		
			Rs.	a.	p.
Elgandal.		24. Naspur .....	1,65,389	12	0
		25. Gajvale .....	3,27,773	6	0
Khammam.		26. Mahadeopur .....	87,013	3	3
		27. Parkal .....	1,11,081	6	0
		28. Chirial .....	1,77,085	2	0
Naigunda.		29. Palancha .....	73,602	5	9
		30. Suryapeth.....	2,70,416	4	5
Nagar Karnul.		31. Davarkadara ...	1,44,796	7	7
		32. Koelkunda .....	1,79,875	10	5
		33. Maktal .....	1,92,492	4	1
		34. Kalvakurti .....	1,04,266	2	9
		35. Ibrahim Pattan..	79,701	12	8
		36. Amrabad Patti...	31,564	4	6
		37. Pargi Patti .....	46,057	2	0
Atraf Balda (Sarfkhas.)		38. Baghat.....	40,000	0	0

The present Divani Districts.

28. The following are the present Divani districts :—

No.	Name of District.	No. of Talukas	Gross Land Revenue. H. S. Rs.	District Forest. H. S. Rs.	District Abkari. H. S. Rs.	Road Cess. H. S. Rs.	Miscellaneous. H. S. Rs.	Total. H. S. Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Aurangabad .....	8	17,24,398	4,868	85,271	6,196	1,297	18,22,330
2	Birh .....	6	11,36,076	1,205	17,091	11,200	964	11,66,546
3	Parbhani .....	6	12,52,734	16,535	48,064	12,566	1,850	13,31,749
	Total .....	20	41,13,138	22,688	1,50,426	30,232	4,111	43,20,625
4	Bidar .....	5	8,82,031	1,300	29,098	8,640	560	9,22,232
5	Nander .....	8	14,62,536	5,356	77,175	14,575	3,262	15,62,934
6	Nakdrug .....	3	3,95,673	151	5,227	3,969	218	4,05,268
	Total .....	16	27,40,273	6,807	1,12,100	27,184	4,970	28,90,434
7	Raichur .....	5	7,81,298	1,403	93,213	7,080	5,082	8,91,076
8	Lingsugur .....	4	6,14,144	1,366	40,080	6,266	4,550	6,66,406
9	Shorapur .....	4	6,75,395	2,641	59,574	6,834	3,669	7,39,113
10	Gulbarga .....	6	8,18,297	2,214	82,994	7,589	931	9,11,935
	Total .....	19	28,92,044	7,624	2,66,861	27,769	14,232	32,08,530
11	Indur .....	9	19,64,135	11,142	2,35,031	19,008	7,486	22,36,802
12	Medak .....	5	11,76,634	4,248	2,27,941	11,569	1,496	14,21,918
13	Elgandal .....	8	24,29,120	5,895	2,18,004	24,974	4,416	27,11,419
14	Sarapur Tandur .....	3	2,33,167	7,104	47,778	2,680	1,861	2,92,590
	Total .....	25	58,03,086	28,299	7,58,754	57,331	14,959	66,62,429
15	Khammam .....	9	18,57,912	22,406	2,03,401	17,979	1,706	21,03,404
16	Nalgunda .....	5	11,32,916	5,731	1,61,011	16,930	2,089	13,12,730
17	Nagar Karul .....	10	14,65,897	8,428	2,81,734	12,569	3,994	17,71,762
	Total .....	24	44,56,725	36,568	6,46,196	41,518	6,889	51,87,896
	Atraf Balak .....	1	1,94,242	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,94,242
	Forest Department .....	...	.....	92,633	.....	.....	.....	92,633
	GRAND TOTAL .....	105	2,01,99,508	1,94,618	19,34,337	1,84,064	41,261	2,25,56,788



29. About three years after *Zilabandi*, in 1284 A.H., it was found expedient to group together the districts into divisions consisting each of three or four districts. A commissioner under the name of *Sadar talukdar* was appointed to each *Simt* or division, to supervise and control the districts under him. The following divisions comprise the districts named below :—

NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION.

Anrangabad. }  
 Birh. }  
 Parbhani. }

WESTERN DIVISION.

Bidar. }  
 Nander. }  
 Naldrug. }

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Shorapur. }  
 Raichur. }  
 Lingsugur. }

EASTERN DIVISION.

Nalgunda, }  
 Khammam. }

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Medak. }  
 Indur. }  
 Elgandal. }

30. The Board of Revenue was abolished on the appointment of *Sadar talukdars* and was replaced by a *Mahakma-i-Malguzari*, or Head Revenue Office. This office also was abolished in its turn on the appointment of four Ministerial Departments, each under a *Sadar-ul-Miham*, of which the *Sadar-ul-Miham-i-Malguzari* was the chief revenue authority under Government.

IV. *Salaries of Revenue Officers.*

31. Under the former system of Revenue administration, the salaries of *talukdars*, *Sadar Naibs*, *Naibs*, and their establishments were neither fixed nor paid by Government. The *talukdars* were allowed a certain percentage

averaging about 2 annas in the rupee, on account of the expenditure for collection, besides village charges, of which more hereafter, and engaged the services of private individuals who were irresponsible to Government. The talukdars are paid under the present administration, but prior to the re-organisation or establishment of the *Zilabandi* system they were not systematically paid; the salaries of their *Naibs* varied from Rupees 40 to Rupees 70; while *Sadar Naibs*' stood at Rupees 100. At the time of *Zilabandi* three classes of District Officers were established, called first, second, and third talukdars, and each class was sub-divided into three grades. The tahsildars were also divided into four classes, and subsequently a fifth was added. Each taluka in the *Zilabandi* was placed under the charge of a tahsildar.

The following shows a detail of the classes and grades of the above officers:—

1st Talukdars.			2nd Talukdars.			3rd Talukdars.			Tahsildars.			
1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	4th Grade.
1000	800	600	450	400	350	300	250	200	175	150	125	100

Subsequently a 5th Grade of Rupees 80 was added to the Grades of tahsildars.

32. By this arrangement all the officials, having been appointed as Government Officers, became responsible to the State, and their salaries moreover were considerably augmented. Government also reaped some advantage from this new arrangement financially, since the average expenditure upon Revenue establishments was then fixed at the rate of one anna per rupee, or  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the whole, while under the former system two annas or  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. had been allowed for the expenditure on collection, &c.

According to the scheme of Mr. Momin Ali (a member of the Revenue Board), the percentage of expenditure on Revenue, Judicial, Police and Medical establishments in the districts was 1 anna and 3 pies per rupee or Rs. 7-13-0 per cent. The items were as follow :—

Grade of District.	Revenue.	Establishment Expenditure at the rate of 0-1-3 per rupee.	Annual Expenditure of the Establishment.
1st Grade.	12,00,000	93,750	93,750
2nd do.	10,00,000	78,125	78,125
3rd do.	8,00,000	62,500	62,040

#### V. Reforms in Village Officers.

33. Under the former system the hereditary Village Officers had but little to do with village revenue administration. *Shikdars* used to be appointed for each Parganah or group of villages; and *Mahsuldars* in Mahrattwari and *Kamdars* in Telingana were told off to every two or three villages to fix the probable amount and value of the standing crops, called *Anchana*. It had also been their duty to superintend the actual measurement of the grain after threshing and prior to determining the share due to Government and to take charge of the same, as well as to realize certain other cesses due to the State. This was called the *Kamaish* establishment, the employés of which were but poorly paid, although they incurred great responsibilities. As may be expected under these circumstances embezzlements in appraising, measuring and guarding the grain, were of frequent occurrence. The services of this class of Revenue Officials were dispensed with at the time of the re-organisation, and the hereditary Village Officers, Patels and Patwaris were reinstated to manage the revenue affairs of the village. A certain scale was fixed for the payment of their salaries according to the amount of Land Revenue they realised. In the meantime they were reinstated in possession of their Imam lands and quit-rent holdings, when their claim to them was shown to be valid.

#### VI. Reforms regarding Annual Assessment.

34. The annual enhancement of the assessment and apportioning the increase of taxation among the cultivators, as was usual under the

Increase in Rate of Assessment put a stop to.

former system of Revenue Administration, was altogether done away with. The former talukdars or farmers were very prone to rack-renting. At the annual *Jamabandi* it was their first and foremost duty to ask the villagers what increase they would give for the year. The *Raiats*, as a countermove, used to apply for a decrease in their assessments; after much altercation and possible concessions on both sides a sum in excess of that for the past year was sure to be agreed upon. The practice was abolished altogether. The increase of assessment is not allowed, except when the quantity of land under cultivation is found to be in excess of the amount for which the cultivator is rated, or when there is some other reasonable ground for enhancement.

#### VII. *Reforms in Field Rents.*

35. Formerly the talukdars or Government farmers used to break their engagements by enhancing the amount of rent payable by each cultivator, when they happened to find his crops in a flourishing condition at the time of harvest. This practice was altogether prohibited. It was determined that the fixed rates were never to be increased in any case or under any circumstances whatever. Early measures were taken to check this abuse in the Government Notification No. 28 of 1282 Hijri.

#### VIII. *Reforms in the Assessment of Fields.*

36. I have already stated that generally there was no assessment for each field or on each cultivator. The Government agents used to assess a whole village, and it was the duty of the Patels or other head of the village to apportion the assessment among the cultivators. This used to lead to abuses, since they not unfrequently taxed but lightly their own fields and those of their relations and friends, while the rest of the cultivators were taxed more heavily than themselves in consequence of this injustice. No remissions were allowed for the land or portions of field left fallow owing to bad weather or other causes. The full amount of assessment for uncultivated fields was levied on all the cultivators, so as to make up the total assessment of the village. Now, however, this abuse has been completely abolished. The cultivated fields or the cultivators themselves are individually

Assessment per *Bigha* introduced.

assessed, and the assessment of any field or portion of it left uncultivated from circumstances beyond the *Raiat's* control is entirely remitted at each annual *Jamabandi*. This system, although somewhat unfavourable to the interests of Government, since the annual remissions have been alarmingly on the increase, is nevertheless highly beneficial to the *Raiats* (upon whose well-being and prosperity the welfare of the State so much depends), since they are no longer taxed for land which they are unable to cultivate.

### IX. *Measurement of Fields.*

37. According to the new arrangement the fields were to be measured, demarcated and registered, and the assessment regulated according to the number of *Bighas* they contained. The cultivators were granted proprietary possessions of their holdings. It was ordered in 1276 Fasli, that all the holdings of the cultivators, which have been in their possession up to 1275 Fasli, should be measured by a standard chain of 10 yards and the area converted into uniform *Bighas* of 6 by 6 chains or in other words 3,600 square yards. Each cultivator was also to be granted a *Kowl* for a period of three years. If upon measurement the land was found to exceed the amount entered in the village registers, the cultivator was not to be held liable for arrears of taxes. If, on the other hand, the taxation had been in excess of the amount of registered land, the *Raiat* had no claim for reimbursement. No increase or decrease in the assessment determined by actual measurement was to have any retrospective effect. The annual assessment was to be fixed according to the average payments of the past ten years.

### X. *Relinquishment of Land.*

38. Formerly the cultivators were not allowed to relinquish possession of their fields under any circumstances; under the present system they have full liberty to do so. They are only required to fill their deed of relinquishment one full month prior to the commencement of the rainy season.

### XI. *Classification of Land.*

39. At the same time attempts were made to assess the different qualities of lands according to their fertility. The cultivated lands



were divided into (1) Dry and (2) Wet. The Dry was sub-divided into four classes, viz.:—

- 1 *Regar.*
- 2 *Masab.*
- 3 *Barad.*
- 4 *Milva.*

and the Wet into three, viz.:—

- 1 Lands irrigated by rivers.
- 2 Lands irrigated by tanks.
- 3 Garden lands.

There was a separate rate of assessment fixed for each kind of soil.

### XII. *Reforms in Assessment.*

40. Formerly the *Jamabandi* was made at each harvest, a practice which caused no little inconvenience, since they were not allowed to reap the standing crops before the *Jamabandi* officer had inspected them. Now, however, *Jamabandi* occurs but once a year, and the cultivator is at perfect liberty to dispose of his crops as may be most profitable to him.

Annual Assessment.

### XIII. *Reforms Regarding the Realization of Revenue.*

41. Formerly the Government dues were realized at the time of each harvest. The cultivators were not allowed to remove the standing crop to a threshing-floor, nor to dispose of it to any buyer, until the Government revenue had first been paid, or a *Sahukari Chitthi* for its payment had been given. Now, however, there is no restraint whatever on the cultivator disposing of the proceeds of his harvest, and the Government Revenue is realized by the payment of fixed instalments. In 1285 Hijri=1278 Fashi, the instalments were fixed as follows:—

Revenue Instalments.

Month.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Tabi.
Azur .....	2 annas.	.....	.....
Deh .....	6 „	.....	.....
Bahman .....	8 „	2 annas.	.....
Asfandur .....	.....	6 „	2 annas.
Farwardi .....	.....	8 „	6 „
Ardibahisht .....	.....	.....	8 „



These instalments were revised in 1292 Hijri=1285 Fasli, as follows :—

*For Telingana.*

Month of Azur.....	3 annas.
„ Deh .....	3 „
„ Ardibahisht .....	4 „
„ Amardad .....	6 „

*For Mahrattwari.*

Month of Azur.....	4 annas.
„ Bahman .....	8 „
„ Farwardi .....	4 „

From 1290 F. only two instalments, *i.e.*, 15th Deh and 15th Farwardi were fixed for those talukas in Mahrattwari in which Survey and Settlement have been effected. [*Vide* Revenue Minister's Circular No. 39, 1297 A.H.]

*XIV. Takdama.*

42. The infamous practice known as *Takdama*, by which the *Raiats* were compelled to advance a portion of the revenue under pain of being refused permission to harvest their standing crops was also swept away.

*XV. Batai and Guddam.*

43. The *Batai* system of fixing the Government assessment prevailed in the Telingana districts, where revenue was realized in kind.

The *Anchana* and *Nail* necessary for the *Batai* system has already been fully described, as one under which the Government was nearly always the loser. Its worst feature, however, was the practice commonly called *Guddam* (*Guddam* means force or compulsion). Under the arrangement the Government share of grain was sold to the village *Kaumtis* at certain arbitrary rates fixed by the Government itself, and therefore at a rate highly profitable to the treasury.

The cultivators of Telingana had found the *Batai* system most favourable to themselves, and hence on its being abolished and cash payment substituted in its place, they were very reluctant to accept the new arrangement, finding they would be losers by the change. They were assured, however, that in case of drought,

failure of the tanks, or other causes beyond their control, they would not be compelled to pay the full amount, and that their annual assessments would in part be remitted.

44. The defects of the *Batai* system, injurious alike to the

The injurious effects of the *Batai* System. cultivators and the Government, were described by His Excellency the Prime

Minister in a memorandum sent to the Famine Commission in February 1879. His words were to this effect, and are well worthy of careful consideration :—

“ The *Batai* or payment-in-kind system is a vicious one in many ways and injurious both to the State and the cultivator.

“ The following reasons may be given among others :—

“ (1) A tenant, whose rent is fixed in kind, has no inducement to improve the quantity or quality of his produce, inasmuch as he is aware that, whatever may be the turn-out on his labour and outlay, the State will step in for a moiety of it, and thus deprive him of the full reward of his extra trouble. Add to this the responsibility that is thrown on the State, to take care that the field is actually put under cultivation, even to the extent of giving the tenant advances of money, if necessary, in order to protect its own interests from suffering, owing either to the unwillingness or inability of the cultivator to secure an out-turn.

“ (2) Under this system many hindrances are placed in the way of cultivation, most discouraging to the cultivator. Thus, for instance, the State cannot permit the fields to be harvested and the produce removed, until security has been obtained for its share of the out-turn. Fixed money payments render such precautions unnecessary, and the cultivator is left free to do what he likes with his harvest.

“ (3) As the estimates under this system are made by experts on the standing crops, it must often happen that the actual out-turn of corn, after it has been harvested and winnowed, is less than the quantity estimated, and as the Government share is calculated upon the previous estimates, the cultivator has to be satisfied with a smaller share than is fairly his due.

“ (4) A further loss accrues to the cultivator on the measurement of the shares taken as rent. The custom was to measure

out one *paili* over and above the quantity due. This went to swell the Government share, to the detriment of the tenants.

“(5) The task of estimating standing crops, and measuring out the share due as rent, was necessarily performed by petty officers, on salaries of ten or twelve Rupees per month, who together with the Patels and Patwaris, from the nature of their duties, found frequent occasion to interfere with the affairs of the cultivators. Thus the door to malversation was kept constantly open, and it was always in the power of these officers to benefit themselves at the expense either of the State or the cultivator.

“(6) When rent was received in kind, great watchfulness was obviously necessary to protect the standing crops and the Government share of produce when measured out.

“(7) A fall in prices entailed certain loss to the State, and an equal risk of loss by waste or damage if the grain was kept in store pending a rise of prices.

“(8) When prices fell at harvest time, it was found necessary to resort to the practice called *Guddam* in order to get rid of the stock in hand. This consisted in compelling the Banias and well-to-do cultivators to buy the stock off the hands of Government at a rate advantageous to the State, and pay up in the best manner they could, necessarily entailing much hardship on the people.

“(9) When the *Batai* system prevailed and lion's share of the produce fell to the State, leaving little margin for future outlays to the cultivator, it obviously devolved on the State to make advances of money (*Takavi*) in order to keep cultivation going, and part of these moneys necessarily stuck to the hands of the Havildars, Patels, and Patwaris, through whom they were distributed.

“No purpose in such a case would obviously be served by setting of sums meant to be given as *Takavi* against arrears of revenue, since the cultivator would be none the better for enjoying the privilege of being indebted to the State when it does not enable him to cultivate his fields.

“I had not to wait for the larger experience of my present office to become aware of these evils of the payment-in-kind system, for I remember having always felt dissatisfied with myself, when in

1848A.D. my uncle entrusted to my administrative charge the portion of Telingana yielding over fifteen lakhs of revenue, then recently removed from under the supervision of Mr. Dighton, and I had to work the system, and listen to complaints arising from it. I was specially alive to the evils of the practice known as *Guddam* and the oppression and high-handed proceedings which it entailed, but my experience was not large enough to enable me to find a substitute for it, free from the evils which I could not fail to perceive.

“The above considerations are, I believe, sufficient to show the evil consequences of the *Batai* or payment-in-kind system, both as regards the State and the cultivator. The substitution of cash payments for *Batai* is obviously free from these evils. The cultivator is no longer at the mercy of a number of petty officials at each succeeding harvest; he is no longer, as before, liable to constant oppression and petty tyranny. He is free to harvest his crops when he chooses, and dispose of it as seems best to him. The State is enabled to effect a considerable saving by the reduction of the large number of petty officials employed under the former system, and the extra watchmen that had often to be engaged for the protection of standing crops and the State share of the produce before it could be disposed of.”\*

#### *XVI. Improvements on the Condition of the Raiat.*

45. Every *Patti* or contribution formerly extorted from the unfortunate *Raiats*, under various pretences, has now happily been abolished, and the system of rack-renting, practiced by the Revenue farmers and talukdars, is now a story of the past. *Raiat* now pays nothing beyond his share of the revenue, as justly assessed, and the only additional charge for which he is held liable is a trifling cess for the maintenance of village roads, amounting to but one per cent. of the total assessment.

46. The *Ayapatti* or village service cess is not levied for Government purposes. The *Raiats* formerly used to pay the village officers in kind out of the produce of their fields in lieu of the services of the Patels, Patwaris, &c. When, however, it became apparent

\* *Vide* Parliamentary Papers, Proceedings of Famine Commission, and Selected Evidence, Appendix II., pp 78, 79, 1882.



that the village officials were addicted to extortion and to oppressing the *Raiats*, it was found preferable to commute these dues into cash payments, and Government undertook to realize them together with the Land Revenue and to credit them separately under the head of "Village Service Funds," which amounts to one anna per rupee or  $6\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. on the total assessment. The system was copied from the Madras rules of revenue administration, and was introduced into this country the year after the Madras Act IV. of 1864 came into force.

47. The rate of payments to the village officers disbursed out of the one anna per rupee levied for the village service fund is as follows :—

Rates of Payments of Village Officers.

Patwaris.....	2 pies.
Revenue Patels .....	2 „
Police Patels .....	2 „
<i>Talaris</i> .....	2 „
<i>Dheirs</i> .....	4 „

Lately this fund was abolished in the North-Western and Western Divisions, as the remuneration received by village officials from the Government Treasury, upon a fixed scale, as above referred to, was deemed amply sufficient. These divisions, it should be explained, belong to Mahrattwari, where there are only two harvests in the year. The duties of the village officers are therefore much lighter than those of their brothers in the Telingana districts, where four crops are harvested annually and innumerable tanks and irrigation channels have to be attended to.

*XVII. Prosperity of the State Cultivators.*

48. On the whole, therefore, it is apparent that the condition of the *Raiat* has been most materially improved, by the many concessions granted in his favour. These concessions, though separately they may seem of but small and trifling importance, yet in the aggregate make all the difference between prosperous or straitened circumstances. Among these benefits, by which the cultivators have profited, may be mentioned the exemption from taxation of the land attached to their houses, the freedom of fallow land from Government assessment, the prohibition of attachments of their household utensils or implements

Prosperity of the State Cultivators.

of husbandry, and the proprietary right to their holdings conferred upon them. In short, never under any previous administration has so much been attempted to promote the welfare and prosperity of the cultivators, nor have previous attempts ever been rewarded by such well-merited signs of success as have attended the present administration which has manifestly recognized the truth of the political aphorism that the greatest prosperity of the agricultural class is the greatest prosperity of the State.

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### SECTION THIRD.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE REVENUE SURVEY.

49. Prior to the year 1263 Fasli the annual settlement was made not on principles of Survey, but according to the talukdars' or farmers' whims and fancies ; and each Parganah or village was assessed in a lump sum. It was the duty of the Patels and Patwaris to apportion the amount fixed on their village among the cultivators, trying to make their own and their brethren's shares as light as possible. Thus a few cultivators escaped with light assessment and the majority was ground down with heavy exactions and impoverishments. In 1263 Fasli, when His Excellency the Navvab Sir Salar Jung was appointed Divan or Prime Minister, this pernicious custom was abandoned. The State then undertook to deal directly with the *Raiats*, entering into engagements with them under the *Raiatwari* system. Payments in kind were put a stop to and replaced by cash rents. It was now discovered by the Revenue Officers who were responsible to Government that a *Raiatwari* settlement was imperfect and could not fairly be made without a knowledge of the exact limits of the fields, their area and the nature and quality of the soil ; the information found in the Patwaris' records being unreliable, and the assessments based on them consequently unjust and pressing on the poor cultivators. Government first tried to remedy these evils by having some talukas surveyed by Patwaris, who made matters still worse, and it was found expedient to introduce a regular Survey and Settlement. Consequently, in 1285 Fasli=1875 A.D., operations were first commenced on a small scale and a few villages of the taluka of Pattan were taken in hand as an experimental measure. The work was com-



menced under the personal supervision of Moulavi Syed Mahdi Ali as *Nazim Bandobast* or Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

50. The experiment having succeeded, the operations were gradually extended to the whole taluka. In the succeeding years the number of establishments increased to six and were placed under the general supervision of a Divisional Superintendent of Survey and Settlement. He was assisted by six assistants, each of whom had the direct charge of an establishment. He was further assisted by a Deputy Superintendent to whom was entrusted the supervision over the accounts, stores, mapping and printing branches.

51. At the outset survey operations were commenced in some villages on the principles prevailing in the North-Western Provinces, and in others on those in vogue in the Bombay Presidency. After actual trial it was found that the system of the Bombay Presidency was more suited to the country, and the principles to be followed here were based on those laid down in the joint Survey Report drawn up by Mr. Goldsmid and Lieutenant (afterwards Major) Sir George Wingate, K.C.S.I. The definition and demarcation of fields, the settlement of boundary disputes, the classification of soil, the interior regulation of surveys and the administration of settlement were to be regulated by these principles. In this system a field is the unit of survey, as the success of settlement under the *Raiatwari* system depends entirely on the correct measurement of fields and on the facilities afforded for identifying them.

52. The measurement is conducted on the principles obtained in the adjoining British provinces by Cross Staff and 33 feet chain. The village maps are got up on the scale of 20 chains to an inch. The acre is the standard of measurement. At first the *Bigha* was adopted as the standard, but fearing that the maps prepared by the Revenue Survey would not correspond with the trigonometrical survey maps, the *Bigha* was replaced by the acre. With the measurement boundary marks are fixed by contractors on the cultivated lands at the expense of the cultivators,

whilst the expense of those constructed on waste lands is defrayed by Government. All lands, whether cultivated or waste, are divided into fields of certain extent prescribed in the joint Survey Report. Tests are taken by the theodolite, and the slight differences between original measurements and tests are not taken into consideration. But if the difference happens to be large, the field is re-measured.

53. The principles laid down in the joint Survey Report abovementioned for the classification of fields which follows survey at an interval of one or two years, are strictly adhered to. Great care is taken to preserve uniformity in the standard of valuation by the different classing parties and constant tests are taken by the Superintending Officers in order to ensure the correctness of the work performed by each classer. The classification is carried out field by field and the system enjoins that each field should be minutely examined.

54. After the survey and classification operations of a taluka have been completed, the Divisional Superintendent proposes new rates to be introduced into it. In making these proposals the Superintendent has to pay special attention to the rules laid down in the joint Report for the guidance of the Settlement Officers. For this purpose "the extent of country to be assessed at uniform rates" is determined, and in doing this particular attention is paid to climate, proximity of markets, agricultural skill of the people and the condition of the cultivators. Besides these there are some other circumstances which demand the Superintendent's attention before arranging villages into groups. "The relative values of the fields of each village having been determined from the classification of soils, the command of water for irrigation or other extrinsic circumstances," the villages are "arranged into groups according to climate, markets, &c." and then "the absolute amount of assessment to be levied from the whole" is determined "by an examination and comparison of the Annual Revenue Settlements of as many previous years as the data may be procurable." The term of Settlement is the same as in British Territories, *i.e.*, 30 years.

55. About the beginning of 1287 F. Survey operations were extended to the Western Division and placed under the direct supervision of a Superintendent who was supplied with a deputy to look after the despatch of official business. Two of the measuring establishments hitherto working in the North-Western Division were transferred to the Western Division and two more were added to commence operations in the Division.

56. In 1287 Fasli Survey operations were started in the district of Medak and placed under the general control of the Sadar talukdar, who was henceforth called the Survey Commissioner for the Northern Division. In this Division two establishments were started and placed under the direct charge of two Assistant Superintendents. In the following year operations were commenced in the Lingsugur district also, and the Sadar talukdar of the Southern Division, who was henceforth to be the Survey Commissioner for the Division in addition to his substantive appointment, was entrusted with its general supervision. There were no Superintendents of Survey in these two divisions, nor were there any classifying establishments.

57. The total strength of the department, excluding office establishments, as it stood on the 31st of Shahrivar 1289 and 1290 Fasli, is given below:—

Commissioners .....	3
Assistant.....	1
Superintendents .....	2
Deputy Superintendents .....	2
Assistant Superintendents of measuring establishments .....	10
Sub-Assistants .....	10
Assistants in charge of classing establishments .....	5
Sub-Assistants in charge of classing establishments .....	5
Measurers .....	135
Classers .....	258

One of the three Commissioners is the Revenue Secretary to Government. He has one assistant who is on tour the whole season. He is provided with an establishment of Persian and Mahratti clerks to carry on correspondence with the Superintendents and the Commissioner. The other Commissioners are also supplied with suitable establishments. Besides the classing and measuring establishments the Assistants have one or two *Karkuns* to prepare pay-bills and carry on correspondence, and the Superintendents are provided with regular office establishments of Persian and Mahratti clerks, learners and peons.

58. The Assistants supervise closely every detail of Survey operations. They regularly test the work in the field, and no work is accepted as trustworthy unless it has stood such test satisfactorily. The Superintendent has, besides the general control of Survey and classification, to propose the rates of assessment, for which he is provided with a separate establishment. These proposals are submitted to the Government through the Settlement Commissioner and the Revenue Minister, and are introduced when approved of and sanctioned by the Government. The Revenue Secretary to Government being the Settlement Commissioner, there is no necessity of scrutinising the proposals again in the Secretariat.

59. Difficulty was at first experienced in obtaining the services of trained men for the Survey. Mr. Mahdi Ali, the then Commissioner, proposed to Government the establishment of a school for training men. This proposal having been sanctioned, in the middle of 1286 Fasli, a school was established at Hyderabad where a theoretical knowledge of the works was imparted to the pupils, who were generally selected from the nobility and well-to-do classes of the City. After five months from the date of opening, the school was placed under the superintendence of a survey official sent for from Aurangabād. The school was then divided into five classes and the principles of Survey in the Mahratti language were imparted to the pupils, some of whom held scholarships. After they had obtained a considerable theoretical knowledge, the pupils were sent to the spot to gain a practical knowledge of the working



of the Revenue Survey. Before being admitted into service these students were required to pass an examination conducted under the superintendence of the Revenue *Sadar-ul-Miham*. This measure proved successful, and the school proved a good feeder to the Department. Passed students were admitted into the service as assistants and sub-assistants. From the opening of the school there was only one examination held before the Revenue Minister in which 35 candidates were sent up, all of whom were successful, and were engaged as assistants and sub-assistants in the service of the Government. Besides these there were other pupils who obtained certificates of proficiency from the Superintendent of the school and were employed by the Government in the Survey and Boundary Settlement Departments. The school was closed in the year 1287 Fasli.

60. In connection with Survey and Settlement must be mentioned the settlement of boundary disputes of long standing which has been effected by the Survey Department in the districts of Aurangabad, Birh and Parbhani. These disputes have, for centuries, been a continuous source of quarrels among the *Raiats* of the villages in which they existed, and of trouble to Government officers of the districts concerned. While Survey operations were going on, the officers of the Department came across these disputes without a settlement of which it was impossible to prepare village and taluka maps. They were thus obliged to try to arrive at a speedy settlement of these disputes before they could show the results of their labour. The disputes they had to deal with were of two descriptions:—1st those between Jagir and Government villages, and 2nd those between Government villages only. It was easy enough to decide disputes of the second class, as the records required, being Government papers, were easily obtainable. Much difficulty had to be contended against in the settlement of disputes between Jagirdars and the Government. The Jagirdars generally annex large portions of Government lands and refuse to appear with their records and witnesses when called upon. Sometimes they try to put off the matter by excuses, and if they appear, they generally leave their records behind and the matter is put off again for sometime; and even when they appear with their evidence, &c., and the matter in dispute is decided, they will, with difficulty,

allow the erection of boundary marks on their lands. "Such disputes," says Moulavi Mahdi Ali in his Memorandum on the Revenue Survey Department, 1285 to 1291 Fasli, "not only entail a loss on Government, but occasionally lead to bloodshed, and criminal cases also arise from the same causes."

61. The number of cases decided by the officials of the Survey Department will be given hereafter, but the Commissioner says that the work was much delayed by the orders issued some two years ago by the Revenue Minister (*Vide* Circular No. 17 of 1294 Hijri) to the effect that, if disputes in which Government village was on one side and a Jagir one on the other, decision was passed in favour of the Jagirdar, the Superintendent's decision with the whole proceedings of the case was to be submitted to Government for sanction. These papers were transmitted through the Revenue Minister's office, where they were either returned for further enquiry or delayed for months, pending various explanations which were called for.

62. It was remarked by the Revenue Minister, in 1298 Hijri, that the boundary officers were in the habit of giving over the whole, or a considerable portion of the disputed lands to the Jagirdars, notwithstanding there being no proof in their favour or there being equivalent proofs against their claim. At present the Government orders on the subject are to the effect that, when the Jagirdars fail to adduce any evidence in their favour, the disputed land should be decided in the favour of Government, (*Vide* Circular No. VI. of 1298.) The orders on this head appear judicious enough. All the lands belong to Government, except the portions of them alienated to the Jagirdar. The *onus probandi* of such alienation is therefore on the Jagirdar. The above order of Government does not relate to a case in which the Jagirdars are in actual possession of the land in dispute, as possession is nine points of the law. Under these circumstances the case is to be tried on its merits.

63. I do not think the Government order, contained in Circular No. VI. of 1288 A. II. Circular No. 6 of 1288 Hijri, issued by the Revenue Minister, is correctly translated at page 30 of the aforesaid Memorandum, which runs as follows:—



“At present the orders of the Government are that, where the evidence is conflicting on both sides, no benefit is to accrue to the Jagirdar from it, but that all the land in dispute is to be given to the Government.”

There is a vast difference between *no evidence on one side*, and *conflicting evidences on both sides*.

64. When Survey operations were commenced in the Western Division, and it was found that numerous boundary disputes existed there, it was considered expedient to organise a separate department for the settlement of boundary disputes. Consequently a settlement officer was appointed with about seven assistants under him. The work of this Department was delayed by some Jagirdars who defied the orders of the Government officials, although there were others who helped in the settlement of cases and the carrying out of decisions. The head of the Department also was not strict in carrying out orders, and the work done has by no means come up to the expectation of Government.

#### SECTION FOURTH.

##### RECLAMATION OF WASTE AND *Banjar* LANDS AND REPOPULATION OF DESERTED VILLAGES.

65. No records are forthcoming to show the number of deserted villages before or in the year 1263 Fasli in the Divani territory. There is however an allusion to the topic in Dr. Bradley's report written in 1848 A.D. (1258 Fasli). It is about the single taluka of Pattan, but it will enable us to form a rough idea of what the state of the country was before the present administration. Dr. Bradley says “out of 152 villages composing the Sircar there are 34 depopulated villages; 6 villages had been without inhabitants for upwards of one hundred years and 2 for twice that period, those remaining unpopulated date generally from the unquiet times that ushered in the present century; and famine and pestilence consummated the dire evils that had previously been inflicted by roving bands of freebooters, the effects of these calamities remaining to the present day.” There are now only 17 deserted villages in the taluka, nine having been repopulated during the last 24 years.

66. These elements of destruction were followed by the State anarchy and mal-administration which it is needless again to refer to, as the subject has been dwelt upon in more than one Chapter of this work. Suffice it here to say that, having been oppressed by the farmers and Zamindars and others, who could take advantage of the pernicious system of farming the revenues then prevailing, the people in general and the cultivators in particular, abandoned their hereditary estates and villages, fled from the country, and settled themselves wherever they could find protection and ease. Thus numbers of villages were left without an inhabitant and large tracts of the country remained uncultivated. The evil system continued to affect the country till 1263 Fasli, when His Excellency the Navvab Sir Salar Jung, G. C. S. I., assuming charge of the Divanship, put an end to it.

67. It was displaced by the *Raiatwari* system simultaneously with which proprietary (*Mirasdari*) rights were also established. The people began to look upon their fields as their own property, and the improvement of cultivation was the necessary consequence. They began to feel inclined to take up waste lands for cultivation and to repopulate deserted villages.

68. Under the present Government, special rules have been framed and leases offered on favourable terms to those who undertake to cultivate lands lying waste for long periods and to repopulate deserted villages. The consequence is that out of the 1860 deserted villages in the Northern and Eastern Divisions at the outset of the present administration, 799 have been repopulated up to the year 1290 Fasli.

#### WASTE LANDS.

69. It was in 1288 Hijri that rules were framed for the settlement of waste (or uncultivated) lands. According to these rules waste lands were divided into two classes, viz :—

- I. Waste lands which have no marks of fields left in them.
- II. Waste lands having marks of fields left in them.

70. According to the rules, leases were to be issued for a period of 30 years and for patches of grounds not exceeding 1,000 *Bighas* at the following rates :—

Period.	1st Class Waste Land.	2nd Class Waste Land.
1st Year .....	$\frac{1}{8}$ of the Full Revenue .....	No. Assessment.
2nd do. ....	$\frac{1}{4}$ do. do. ....	$\frac{1}{8}$ of the Full Revenue.
3rd do. ....	$\frac{1}{2}$ do. do. ....	$\frac{1}{4}$ do. do.
4th do. ....	$\frac{3}{4}$ do. do. ....	$\frac{1}{2}$ do. do.
5th do. ....	Full Amount of Assessment.	$\frac{3}{4}$ do. do.
6th do. ....	do. do.	Full Assessment.

These rates were no doubt favourable, and were fixed by a reference to the average amount of revenues paid for ten years past by the cultivators of the adjoining villages for land of similar quality.

71. These rules were revised in 1292 Hijri, when waste lands were divided into four classes as below :—

Revised Rules.

- I. Lands uncultivated from three to five years.
- II. Lands lying uncultivated for more than five to seven years.
- III. Lands lying uncultivated from seven to ten years.
- IV. Lands uncultivated from eleven to twenty years.

72. According to the provisions of the revised rules  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the assessment was to be remitted for the first year on lands of the first class, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  on those of the second. On lands of the third class  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the assessment was to be remitted in the first,  $\frac{1}{2}$  in the second, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  in the third year. No assessment was to be levied on the 4th class during the first year. In the second year the rate of assessment on these lands was to be one rupee per *Nattan* (of 9 *Bighas*), in the third year 2 rupees per *Nattan*, in the fourth year 5 rupees per *Nattan*. From the seventh year the assessment was to be levied in full. Every fraction of a *Nattan* was to be considered as a *Nattan*. The lessee was declared to be the sole proprietor of the land included in his lease so long as he paid the Government dues, with power to transfer the land.

73. In 1288 Hijri, when the rules for waste lands were first framed, rules were also compiled for *Banjar* lands, or lands which have been

Rules for *Banjar* lands.  
*Banjar* lands classified.

out of cultivation for so long a period that it is very difficult to render them cultivable. These were divided into two sorts:—

- I. Lands covered with small *Fhari* or stunted shrubs.
- II. Lands covered with big *Fhari* or dense jungle, or with vegetation, trees or brushes.

74. The rules provided that no assessment was to be levied on the eighth portion of the field of the first description and  $\frac{1}{4}$  of that of the second description, *i.e.*, this much of the field was to be left free of assessment to the lessee or one who undertakes the cultivation. The leases for such lands extended to 40 years; for the first two years, no assessment was to be levied at all, in the next two years, *i.e.*, third and fourth year, one eighth of the whole assessment; in the fifth year, a quarter; in the sixth year  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and in the seventh year  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the full assessment was to be levied. In the eighth year full assessment was to be levied and was to continue till the expiry of the lease.

75. The second description of fields were not to be assessed for the first three years. During the fourth, fifth and sixth years they were to be assessed  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the full assessment, in the seventh and eighth year  $\frac{1}{4}$ , ninth and tenth year  $\frac{1}{2}$ , eleventh year  $\frac{3}{4}$ , and twelfth year the full assessment which was to continue during the whole remaining term of the lease.

76. Subsequently these rules were revised when *Banjar* was defined as land left uncultivated for more than twelve years.

*Banjar* rules revised.

It was divided into two classes:—

- I. Lands uncultivated for more than twenty years up to thirty years.
- II. Lands uncultivated for upwards of thirty years.

Assessment revised.

77. Provisions for granting leases were also revised as follows:—

For the first class there was no assessment for the first two years, in the third year 1 rupee was levied on each *Nagar* of 18 *Bighas*, in the fourth year 2 rupees, in the fifth year 3 rupees, in the sixth year 4 rupees, and in the seventh year 5 rupees on a *Na-*



*gar*. From the eighth year till the end of the lease, full assessment was to be levied.

For the second class of *Banjar* lands there was to be no assessment for the first three years.

From the fourth up to the ninth year the rate was to increase annually by one rupee per *Nagar*, every fraction of a *Nagar* was to be accounted as a full *Nagar*.

#### DESERTED VILLAGES.

78. In 1292 A.H. (1882 A.D.) a regular code of rules was compiled in connection with the deserted villages and circulated for the information of the public.

Rules for Deserted Villages. According to these rules the deserted villages were divided into two classes as follows :—

I. Villages in which the amount of cultivated land was very little as compared with the uncultivated area.

II. Villages in which there was no cultivation at all.

79. Leases for these villages were to be granted for a term of thirty years, and the *Watan* of Pateli or rights and perquisites appertaining to the Patel of a village were to be given to the lessee undertaking to repopulate the village. The revenue management of the village was to be entrusted to the lessee, while the collection of the Abkari dues, as well as the Police, Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction were to be carried out through Government officials of the taluka to which the village belonged. No assessment was to be levied from the villages of the second class, but in the case of those that fell under the first category the amount to be levied was not to exceed that which used to be realized heretofore. After three years the assessment was to be fixed according to the extent of cultivation. At first these rules were introduced into the district of Elgandal and the sub-district of Sarpur Tandur, where there were 212 and 917 deserted villages respectively. Subsequently, however, they were extended to two more districts, Indur and Khammam, where the number of such villages was 148 and 277 respectively.

## CHAPTER V.

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*Administration of the Divani (Government) Land for  
1290 Fasli (1880-81).*





## CHAPTER V.

### ADMINISTRATION OF THE DIVANI (GOVERNMENT) LAND FOR 1290 FASLI (1880-81).

#### SECTION FIRST.

##### *Jamabandi.*

1. Information regarding the land revenue system and other matters appertaining to the revenue administration has been given in the foregoing chapter. The present chapter deals with only the land revenue administration for the year 1290 Fasli, commencing 11th August 1880 and ending 10th August 1881.

2. The land revenue of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions consists of (1) *Raiatwari* or assessment paid by peasant proprietors on their holdings, (2) *Pan Makta* or quit-rent on villages held on favourable permanent tenure, (3) *Peishkash*, (4) Miscellaneous demands, and (5) *Chauth* of Jagirs or fixed amount levied from certain Jagirdars.

3. There have been no territorial changes in the districts and talukas, but in *Raiatwari* villages there were a few variations. There were 20 villages struck off the list of Government villages on their being given over to the Jagirdars and 19 villages were resumed from Jagirs.

4. In the number of the *Pattas* or principal cultivators holding *Pattas* from Government there was an increase of 11,561 due chiefly to the sub-division of existing holdings as well as the formation of fresh ones from lands newly taken up:—

Number of *Pattas* in 1289 Fasli ..... 4,66,839

Do. do. 1290 ,, ..... 4,78,460

5. The *Raiutwari* settlement or *Jamabandi* is the deducting from the assessments of the last year of :—

*Raiutwari* Settlement.

- (1) lands given up,  
and adding
- (2) lands brought under cultivation,  
and again deducting therefrom
- (3) annual remissions of waste,  
and adding
- (4) items classed miscellaneous.

Each of these items will hereafter be noticed in order.

*Raiuts'* holdings.

6. The *Raiuts'* holdings at the annual settlement for the last two years were as follows :—

Years.	Dry.		Wet.		Total net demand.		Add annual remissions.	Total holdings.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.		Extent.	Assessment.
1288...	1,04,69,971	1,08,45,397	4,84,272	63,37,419	1,09,54,243	1,71,82,816	10,57,755	1,09,54,243	1,82,40,571
1289...	1,02,11,546	1,07,25,454	5,21,837	53,92,249	1,07,33,383	1,61,17,703	22,76,606	1,07,33,383	1,83,94,309

7. The total amount of last year's holdings was 1,07,33,383 acres assessed at Rs. 1,83,94,309. Out of this 10,37,563 acres bearing an assessment of Rs. 16,15,552 were given up during the year 1290 F. for various reasons. In the previous years, the amount of land given up was as follows :—

Years.	Lands given up.	
	Extent.	Assessment.
1289 Fasli .....	15,95,774	22,86,104
1288 „ .....	5,82,885	11,90,506
1287 „ .....	2,87,812	8,21,833
1286 „ .....	4,94,444	24,04,112

8. The percentage of land given up this year on the holdings of last year and that on the assessments thereon is 9·6 and 8·7 respectively. In the last year it was 14·6 and 12·5 respectively.

9. Every *raiat* is at liberty to throw up any portion of his holdings. The lands given up are mostly dry lands. Wet lands given up, though small in extent, are of a considerable assessment. The following figures show the acres and assessments of the dry and wet lands given up during 1290, 1289 and 1288 Fasli:—

	Dry.		Wet.	
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1290 ...	10,04,083	10,65,458	33,480	5,37,286
1289 ...	15,51,801	17,48,800	43,973	5,37,304
1288 ...	5,50,101	7,51,174	32,784	4,39,332

10. The lands given up during the year are distributed under the following important heads:—

	Heads.	Assessment.
I.	Transferred from one cultivator to another .....	5,37,206
II.	Lands removed from <i>Jamabandi</i> ...	4,11,911
III.	Lands voluntarily relinquished ...	2,48,835
IV.	Revision of assessment and deficit discovered in measurement.....	2,37,583
V. (1)	Lands left waste owing to death of cultivators .....	65,163
(2)	Lands left waste owing to the impoverishment of cultivators.	33,979
(3)	Lands left waste owing to the desertion of cultivators.....	20,526

11. (I) The first and most important item of Rs. 5,37,206 is not actually a decrease, but only a transfer of land from one *raiat* to another. Lands thus shown as decrease in this statement are shown again in the statement of lands taken up under the head of "Transfer of land from one *raiat* to another," where a similar item of Rs. 5,36,741 appears.

(II.) The next item of Rs. 4,11,911 is on account of land either (1) made over to Jagirdars, Mak-tadars, Inamdars, or (2) transferred to another district. Out of this sum an amount of Rs. 1,22,024 belongs to the first, and the rest to the second description. This latter will again appear in the statement of lands taken up, together with lands received from Jagirdars, &c.

Lands removed from *Jama-bandi*.

(III.) The third item of Rs. 2,48,835 is on account of the re-linquishment made by the cultivators and before the commencement of the monsoon.

Lands relinquished.

(IV.) The decrease effected by the revision of assessment is not a decrease of land like the one fore-going, but only a decrease in assessment owing to the revision of the same. This decrease amounts to Rs. 1,95,960. The decrease on account of deficit discovered in land by remeasurement amounted to Rs. 41,623.

Revision of assessment and deficit discovered in measure-ment.

V. (1) The fifth item of decrease of Rs. 65,163 is on account of lands left waste by the death of cultivators. But such lands ought to be made over to another *raiat* after the demise of the former or the Government dues must be recovered from the standing crops, if any. The amount of decrease, however, is not much.

Lands left waste.

(2) This item of decrease in land assessed at Rs. 33,979 is on account of the inability of the cultivators to cultivate the land through poverty. The land ought to have been made over to other cultivators, if there was sufficient time for the purpose of cultivation.

(3) This item of decrease is Rs. 20,526 on account of land left waste owing to the desertion of the cultivators, that is, their relinquishing their holdings without giving notice in due time.

On the whole, the year 1290 Fasli has been more favourable in respect of lands given up than the previous one, *i.e.*, 1289 Fasli, which was itself worse than 1288 Fasli.

12. Most of the lands given up lie in Aurangabad, Bidar, and Naldrug, and their extents were 2,26,642, 1,12,214, and 2,31,770 acres

Dry and wet lands.

respectively. These were either voluntarily relinquished or transferred from one *raiat* to another. Their assessments are Rs. 2,08,550, Rs. 1,48,847, and Rs. 1,61,584 respectively.

13. Wet lands given up are chiefly confined to the Telingana districts in the Northern, Eastern, and Western Divisions, *viz.*, Indur, Elgandal, Khammam, Nalgunda, and Naldrug; their extents are 5,974, 4,578, 5,143, 3,251, and 3,813 acres assessed at Rs. 2,43,105, 55,107, 65,412, 38,481, and 12,653 respectively. These relinquishments owe their origin in Indur to transfer of land, revision of assessment, and lands given up in Jagirs; in Elgandal chiefly to transfer of lands; in Khammam and Nalgunda to voluntary relinquishment and transfer of land; and in Naldrug mostly to lands given up to Jagirs, &c.

14. In the Madras Presidency lands given up this year were 13,84,660\* acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 17,28,449.\* The percentage was 7·2 and 5·1 respectively. In the previous year, *i.e.*, 1289 Fasli, they were 9·7 and 6·6 per cent. respectively.

15. Lands newly taken up in 1290 Fasli are 13,28,334 acres, assessed at Rs. 18,55,083. In previous years they were as follows:—

Years.	Acres.	Assessment.
F. 1289 .....	14,69,482	24,43,186
F. 1288 .....	8,64,611	38,82,638
F. 1287 .....	7,82,532	21,85,802
F. 1286 .....	3,78,307	11,30,952

This shows that fewer acres were taken up this year than the last three years in respect of assessment.

16. The percentage of lands taken up this year on the holdings of the last year is 12·3 in acres and 10·8 in assessment. In the last year it was 13·4 acres, and Rs. 13·0 respectively.

\* Madras Administration Report for 1281-82, page 21.



17. In the Madras Presidency the percentage of lands taken up and the assessment thereon was 8.9 and 4.9 respectively. Last year it was 6.07 and 4.9 respectively.

Different heads in which Land was taken up in 1290 F.

18. Lands taken up this year chiefly come under the following heads:—

I. Transferred from one cultivator to another .....	5,36,741
II. Lands brought under <i>Jamabandi</i> ..	3,78,914
III. Fresh lands taken up .....	3,04,061
IV. Revision of assessment and re-measurement .....	2,55,163
V. Waste lands brought under cultivation.....	3,37,966

The above heads I. to V. are counter-heads of the first five heads shown under para. 10.

(I.) The first item of increase is nearly equal to the first item of decrease as already shown under para. 10.

(II.) The second item of Rs. 3,78,915 is on account of land brought under *Jamabandi*, and consists of two sub-heads:—

Jagir villages confiscated.....	Rs. 1,94,704
Inam lands ,, .....	,, 1,84,211

and is about Rs. 32,996 less than shown under its counter-head under para. 10, (II.)

(III.) The third item of increase is Rs. 3,04,061 on account of fresh lands taken up, in opposition to lands given up, which amounted to Rs. 2,48,835 as shown in para. 10, (III.)

(IV.) The fourth item shows an increase of Rs. 2,55,163 on account of revision of assessment and re-measurement. Under its counter-head in para. 10, (IV.), the decrease owing to the revision of assessment and re-measurement amounted to Rs. 2,37,583. Thus, there is a net increase of about Rs. 17,580 under revision of assessment and re-measurement.

(V.) The fifth item of increase, Rs. 3,37,966, consists of the assessment of waste lands brought under cultivation. This item

is opposed to the items V. (1), V. (2) and V. (3) of para. 10. Lands left waste for various reasons in previous years have been brought under cultivation this year. This year the amount of lands left waste under sub-heads V. (1), V. (2) and V. (3) being Rs. 1,19,668 and the amount of waste land brought under cultivation being Rs. 3,37,966, there appears to be a real increase of Rs. 2,18,298.

19. The following figures will show that even dry lands taken up this year were less than those of the last year. The wet lands taken up this year were half in extent and a little more than a third part in assessment :—

Years.	Dry.		Wet.	
	Acres.	Assessment	Acres.	Assessment.
(1) 1290 .....	12,84,148	14,88,170	44,186	3,69,913
(2) 1289 .....	13,79,803	15,41,883	89,679	9,11,301
(3) 1288 .....	6,90,732	11,04,110	1,73,879	27,78,528

20. The lands taken up this year are chiefly dry, amounting to 12,84,148 acres assessed at Rs. 13,85,169. There are only 44,186 acres of wet land assessed at Rs. 3,69,913.

21. The subjoined table gives the names of the districts in which most dry lands were taken up. It also gives their acres and assessment :—

Districts.	Acres.	Assessment.
Aurangabad .....	2,25,229	2,40,399
Birh .....	2,51,287	1,65,634
Indur .....	78,389	75,799
Naldrug .....	1,18,876	1,35,870
Elgandal .....	1,35,263	2,45,004
Khammam .....	90,286	1,34,502

22. The following table gives the names of the districts in which more than five thousand acres of wet land were taken up. It also gives the assessment:—

Districts.	Acres.	Assessment.
Aurangabad .....	6,716	20,656
Birh.....	4,174	14,289
Indur .....	5,086	1,34,040
Nalgunda .....	5,318	39,201
Elgandal.....	8,362	90,204
Khammam .....	7,164	77,767

23. The total amount of land revenue assessment on 1,10,24,154 acres is Rs. 1,86,33,840. This shows a net increase of 1,96,203 acres and Rs. 3,06,518 in the assessment. The percentage is 1·8 and 1·6 respectively. Last year there was a net decrease of 1,26,292 acres, and of Rs. 2,44,552 in assessment.

24. Of the whole number of acres under cultivation during this year, 1,05,35,297 acres, or 95·6 per cent. were under dry and 4,88,857 acres or 4·4 per cent. were under wet cultivation. These, in comparison with the four foregoing years, stand as follows:—

Years.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Percentage on the whole.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Dry.	Wet.
1289	1,02,97,973	5,29,978	1,08,27,951	95·2	4·8
1288	1,04,69,971	4,84,272	1,09,54,243	95·6	4·4
1287	97,94,938	3,28,971	1,01,23,909	96·8	3·2
1286	93,34,797	2,94,393	96,29,190	26·95	3·05

The extent of dry cultivation this year shows a slight increase of 2·3 per cent. over the year preceding, while that of wet cultivation shows a decrease of 7·5 per cent.

25. The total assessments during the preceding nine years from 1289 to 1281 were as follows :—

Years.	Acres.	Assessment.
1289 .....	1,08,27,951	1,83,27,322
1288 .....	1,09,54,243	1,85,71,874
1287 .....	1,01,23,909	1,58,97,844
1286 .....	96,29,190	1,45,33,874
1285 .....	98,57,436	1,63,11,121
1284 .....	.....	1,76,42,609
1283 .....	.....	1,58,67,233
1282 .....	.....	1,70,38,498
1281 .....	.....	1,42,70,525

26. The gross *Jamabandi* of this year exceeds the figures for the four preceding years, both in point of extent and assessment, but I am sorry to observe that neither the extent of cultivation nor the assessment is really more satisfactory or favourable than the previous years. From the former gross *Jamabandi* a large amount of annual remissions is to be deducted, which will considerably reduce the net demand. Unfortunately, the extent of land on which remissions are given is not ascertainable, consequently the actual cultivation is not known. But the actual net demand is pretty certain, for which see para. 41.

27. The annual remissions for the year amounted to Rs. 37,79,503, a large and alarming increase on previous years. In former years the annual remissions never reached such a high amount. The percentage of the remissions on the gross *Jamabandi* is 20·2.

The annual remissions are mostly in the Northern and Eastern Divisions as shown below :—

	Amount.	Percentage on the gross <i>Jamabandi</i> .
North-Western Division...Rs.	433	.....
Western do. ... ,,	5,082	0·1
Southern do. ... ,,	2,07,814	8·6
Northern do. ... ,,	19,15,948	35·0
Eastern do. ... ,,	16,31,891	40·2
Hyderabad District..... ,,	18,335	27·6

According to the districts the percentage of annual remissions on the gross *Jamabandi* of each district is given below :—

#### SOUTHERN DIVISION.

	Amount of Remissions.	Percentage.
Gulbarga .....	Rs. 1,15,622	15·6

#### NORTHERN DIVISION.

Medak .....	Rs. 3,24,827	29·2
Indur .....	,, 5,81,421	32·3
Elgandal .....	,, 10,07,120	42·5
Sarpur Tandur .....	,, 2,570	1·2

#### EASTERN DIVISION.

Khammam .....	Rs. 7,61,304	42·8
Nalgunda .....	,, 2,83,427	26·4
Nagar Karnul .....	,, 5,87,160	48·8

In other districts of the *Mahrattwari* divisions (North-Western or Western) there are very trifling, or no remissions at all.

Of the worst districts, *i.e.*, in which the percentage of annual remissions has gone very high, the foremost is Nagar Karnul, 48·8 per cent. The next comes Khammam, 42·8 and Elgandal, 42·5; Indur is 32·3, Medak, 29·2; and the least of them in the Telingana district are Hyderabad suburban district and Nalgunda, in which remissions were 27·6 and 26·4 respectively.

The Gulbarga district, though properly speaking a Telingana district, has little wet cultivation, and that cultivation, as a rule, is followed by annual remissions.



Comparison with previous years. 28. In previous years the amount was as follows :—

Fasli Year.	Amount.	Fasli Year.	Amount.
1289 .....	22,76,605	1284 .....	2,66,340
1288 .....	10,57,785	1283 .....	4,78,702
1287 .....	13,46,949	1282 .....	2,43,202
1286 .....	14,00,766	1281 .....	7,09,702
1285 .....	2,94,754		

There is an increase of 66 per cent. in this year's remissions on the last year's. But the remissions last year were more than double of the year previous to it.

Percentage of remissions to demand. 29. The percentage of the annual remissions this year on the demand for the same year is 25·1.

During the previous years these percentages were as follows :—

1289 .....	12·4
1288 .....	5·7
1287 .....	8·4
1286 .....	9·6
1285 .....	1·8

30. The annual remissions are chiefly confined to the Telingana districts in the Northern and Eastern Divisions. The percentages of annual remissions for each district for several past years are given below :—

Districts.	1282.	1283.	1284.	1285.	1286.	1287.	1288.	1289.	1290.
Medak .....	0·70	0·36	0·75	1·09	1·99	9·8	4·4	26·8	29·2
Indur .....	1·08	3·7	5·70	5·67	3·18	11·32	7·5	16·4	32·3
Elgandal .....	6·9	0·26	0·36	1·05	2·45	11·6	7·6	24·9	42·5
Khammam .....	0·75	0·73	0·11	1·3	11·7	12·54	16·6	25·7	42·8
Nalgunda .....	2·19	4·78	2·2	1·13	18·3	10·32	5·2	15·04	26·4
Nagar Karnul ..	2·13	20·4	5·6	8·63	62·6	48·9	20·7	30·3	48·8



31. The percentages of annual remissions on the *Jamabandi* of these six districts only during the five previous years are shown below :—

Percentage of remissions in the six districts.

1290 Fasli.....	37·4
1289 „ .....	23·1
1288 „ .....	9·9
1287 „ .....	17·6
1286 „ .....	18·4

32. In the Madras Presidency the amount of total assessment and annual remissions has been, for the past six years, as shown below :—

Comparison with Madras.

	Total Assessment.	Annual Remissions.
1290 Fasli .....	Rs. 3,82,49,816	Rs. 10,59,956
1289 „ .....	„ 3,86,00,835	„ 14,33,583
1288 „ .....	„ 3,91,08,876	„ 15,92,291
1287 „ .....	„ 3,89,57,539	„ 25,74,699
1286 „ .....	„ 3,80,63,240	„ 97,20,697
1285 „ .....	„ 3,85,06,823	„ 27,31,362

Their percentages on the total assessment are as follows :—

	Percentage.
1290 Fasli .....	2·7
1289 „ .....	3·7
1288 „ .....	4·07
1287 „ .....	6·8
1286 „ .....	25·5
1285 „ .....	7·09

33. The percentage of annual remissions in His Highness' Territories is much larger than in the Madras Presidency for the same years. There is one reason for this, among others, namely, that we remit waste *in toto*, unless it is less than  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the entire holding, whilst in the Madras Presidency only a small part of the waste is remitted and the rest charged. In the year 1288 F. in that presidency out of lands under occupancy, acres 41,44,509 assessed at Rs. 46,76,132 or 20·8 per cent. were left waste. Of this extent *raiyats* were allowed remissions only on 1,73,909 acres assessed at Rs. 6,52,106 and were required to pay on 39,70,600

Annual remissions in Hyderabad and Madras compared.

acres assessed at Rs. 40,24,026; in other words 86·1 per cent. of the assessment of the waste was charged and 13·9 per cent. remitted.\*

34. The remissions are granted under the rules in force for lands left waste and crops withered or injured in consequence of the failure or excess of water-supply. They may be classed as follows:—

Classification of Remissions.

- I. Left uncultivated owing to unfavourable season, whether an entire field or more than  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the land occupied.
- II. Remission for loss of crops.
- III. Remissions for withered crops or short produce.
- IV. Remissions for second crops not cultivated.
- V. Remissions for difference between dry and wet assessment, *i.e.*, land classed as wet, but cultivated with dry crop for want of water.
- VI. Remissions in the shape of reductions in the assessment.
- VII. Remissions owing to inundations or cultivation injured by water.
- VIII. Remissions for other miscellaneous reasons.

35. Of the reasons for the remissions the foremost is the unfavourable season. Out of the total remissions 80·6 per cent. are on account of lands left uncultivated, owing to an unfavourable season, lands bearing an assessment of Rs. 30,48,171 having been left waste.

Remission for lands left uncultivated.

During the years 1286 to 1289 Fasli the figures stood as below:—

1286 Fasli.....	Rs. 5,33,066
1287 „ .....	„ 4,89,440
1288 „ .....	„ 4,64,170
1289 „ .....	„ 13,89,269

The worst districts under this head in this year are the following:—

Elgandal .....	Rs. 8,26,216
Khammam .....	„ 6,57,961
Indur.....	„ 4,91,460
Nagar Karnul .....	„ 4,56,990

\* See Madras General Administration Report for 1879-80, page 45.

The next important head of remissions is *the second crop not cultivated*. The remissions under this head amounted to Rs. 1,12,700. It is chiefly confined to districts in the Eastern Division.

Nagar Karnul.....	Rs. 53,461
Khammam .....	,, 31,262
Nalgunda.....	,, 13,810

Its absence in the sister Northern Division is very striking, unless it is amalgamated with some other head.

Notwithstanding complaints of scanty rainfall and large remissions on account of it, remissions have been made on account of inundations to the amount of Rs. 58,168 and 30,791 in the Northern and Eastern Divisions respectively. Under this head the whole amount including the Southern Division comes to Rs. 93,596.

Under the head of Miscellaneous remissions the figure Rs. 2,55,210 is higher than in any other head, excepting the first one. The Northern Division alone has Rs. 2,28,119.

#### VII. Inundations.

#### VIII. Miscellaneous.

36. The annual remissions under each minor head, for the five years 1286 to 1290 Faslî, are given below:—

YEARS.	Remission field left uncultivated owing to unfavourable season whether entire field or more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of the holding	Remissions for loss of crops.	Withered crops or loss of produce.	Second crops not cultivated.	Lands classed as wet but cultivated with dry crop for want of water.	Hail stones.	Reduction of assessment.	Inundations.	Miscellaneous.	Total remissions.
1290 Faslî.	30,48,172	59,687	86,018	1,12,700	86,378	...	36,737	93,596	2,56,215	37,79,503
1289 "	13,89,269	2,85,770	2,32,309	49,972	3,338	...	79,619	56,743	1,79,585	22,76,605
1288 "	4,64,170	67,487	66,227	8,984	2,186	...	24,972	1,12,626	3,11,133	10,57,785
1287 "	4,89,440	5,09,233	1,38,148	57,008	77,888	299	26,037	.....	48,896	13,46,949
1286 "	5,33,066	5,48,309	2,84,829	.....	7,635	...	14,481	.....	12,446	14,00,766

37. The system of annual remissions as practised in His Highness' Dominions has many defects and requires many checks. The village officers are unable to point out the fields remitted on the spot. The *Jamabandi* officers take no trouble to ascertain the fields in question, and hence the extent of land for which remissions are allowed is not known. This defect in this important branch of revenue management is owing to the lack of prompt supervision on the part of the Sadar talukdars of the Northern and Eastern Divisions.

Remarks on the system of annual remissions.

38. The reason why there is such an enormous amount of annual remissions in this and in the preceding years is well explained by the following proposal of the Sadar talukdar of the Northern Division made about three years ago that all the wet lands left uncultivated owing to the vicissitudes of the season should not be struck off the *Jamabandi* as lands given up, but be shown under the head of annual remissions. The reason adduced was that by striking off such lands from the *Jamabandi* the holders would lose their right of occupancy, or in other words, there would be a break in their tenure of occupancy, and that when lands, shown as given up, were reclaimed, the rates would probably be changed by the village officials. The Revenue Minister having approved of the proposal in his proceedings No. 210 of 1295 Hijri=1287 Fasli provided that such lands and the assessment remitted should be separately shown in the *Jamabandi* papers. These instructions were not fully acted upon till 1289 Fasli, and in carrying them out some district officers exceeded the limits and went so far as to enter all wet lands in the district left uncultivated for many years past. As they were never actually cultivated, they are shown under the head of annual remissions under each year. On the other hand such lands were never shown separately, as required, in the *Jamabandi* papers sent up to the Government.

Remissions explained.

39. This system has one great drawback, that is, that most of such wet lands are purposely left uncultivated under the pretext of the vicissitudes of the season, notwithstanding the season being favourable and are held under the cultivator's possession for various other

Defect of the System.

purposes and assessment remitted. They are neither relinquished by the holder nor paid for. If the holder relinquished the land any other cultivator would likely take it up. This would be a source of extension of cultivation and increase of revenue. But under the existing rules any other person is debarred from taking up the land, and the holders leave it uncultivated for the purpose of converting it into grazing ground. The Revenue Minister was addressed on the subject by the Government, and he recommended in his Proceeding No. 1008, dated 23rd Rajjab 1293, that the system may be discontinued. Sanction was given accordingly in the Government Order No. 1215, dated 24th Jamadi-ul-Avval 1298,=1291 Fasli. But it was deemed desirable that such lands, though shown under lands given up, must be shown under the sub-head of "entire fields left uncultivated owing to the vicissitudes of the season."\*

40. The amount of actual cultivation is not ascertained, as the amount of land for which remissions are granted is not returned. The amount of remissions affects the area under occupancy. Out of the 8 classes of remissions mentioned in para. 34, the first class will affect the number of acres of the holdings, as in that class an entire field or more than  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the total holdings is left waste and remitted.

41. The net demand, after deducting the annual remissions from the total *Jamabandi* for 1290, was Rs. 1,48,54,337. This amount of net assessment is less by Rs. 11,96,379 than the last year. Last year it was less by Rs. 14,63,373 than the year previous to it. The decrease has been 7·4 and 8·3 per cent. in the present and past years respectively.

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\* It has been lately reported that the amount of actual remissions of assessment strictly for the year 1290 Fasli, exclusive of the remissions of the previous years wrongly brought over in the accounts of this year, was Rs. 8,61,538 for the Northern and Rs. 7,75,222 for the Eastern Division, making a total of Rs. 16,36,760. This is 21·2 per cent. on the assessment of these two Divisions, which amounts to Rs. 76,96,118, excluding the remissions of former years.

On the gross *Jamabandi*, which now, after deducting the remissions of previous years, i.e., Rs. 18,42,861, comes to Rs. 1,67,92,978, the percentage of actual remissions for 1290 F. amounting to Rupees 19,38,642 is 11·5.



In former years the net demand has been as follows:—

1289 Fashi .....	Rs.	1,60,50,716
1288 ,, .....	,,	1,75,14,089
1287 ,, .....	,,	1,45,50,895
1286 ,, .....	,,	1,31,33,108
1285 ,, .....	,,	1,60,16,367
1284 ,, .....	,,	1,73,76,269
1283 ,, .....	,,	1,53,88,531
1282 ,, .....	,,	1,67,95,295
1281 ,, .....	,,	1,35,60,823

42. The average of the first five years from 1281 to 1285 F. in the decade gives an average demand. annual net demand of Rs. 1,53,27,457, and the second quinquennial average from 1286 to 1290 F. is Rs. 1,53,50,291.

43. If we exclude the net demand for the two famine years of 1286 and 1287 from the decade, the average demand of the remaining eight years comes to Rs. 1,59,44,553, which seems to be the normal figure of the net demand.

44. But if we exclude the net demands for the years of 1284 and 1288 F., which were exceptionally favourable, as the rainfall in those years was much beyond the average, the average demand of the remaining eight years comes to Rs. 1,51,24,798, an amount little greater than the demand for the year under review.

45. Out of Rs. 1,48,54,333, net demand for the present year, Rs. 1,09,84,151 were on account of the assessment on dry lands and Rs. 38,70,186 on account of the wet cultivation. The percentage of wet assessment on the whole is 26·05. In this year there is a trifling increase of 1·9 per cent. on the assessment of dry cultivation of the last year, but a considerable falling off of 23·2 per cent. on the wet cultivation assessment of the last year.



The subjoined table gives the dry and wet assessments for the last four years :—

Years.	Dry.	Wet.	Per cent. of wet assessment on the whole.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	
1289 Fasli .....	1,06,58,467	53,92,249	33·5
1288 „ .....	1,11,76,640	63,37,449	36·1
1287 „ .....	1,11,41,600	34,50,276	23·6
1286 „ .....	1,08,93,230	28,47,211	20·7

The wet cultivation is chiefly confined to the Eastern and Northern Divisions. There is some wet cultivation in the Southern Division also. The proportion, per cent., of wet cultivation to the total demand of each of the above divisions, is as follows :—

	Per cent.
Eastern Division .....	47·3
Northern Division .....	50·5
Southern Division .....	15·9

An Abstract of the *Jamabandi* in 1290 F.

46. The following table gives an Abstract of the *Jamabandi* for 1290 Fasli :—

Year.	Last year's holdings.						Add Remissions.		Total.		Lands given up.						Lands taken up.						Jama-bandi.		Total holdings.								
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.		Extent.		Assessment.		Dry.		Wet.		Total.		Extent.		Assessment.		Extent.		Assessment.		Dry.		Wet.		Total.		Extent.		Assessment.
1900	1,02,11,546	1,07,25,454	5,21,837	53,92,219	1,07,33,383	1,61,17,703	1,07,33,383	1,83,94,309	1,04,083	10,78,266	33,480	5,37,286	10,37,563	16,13,352	12,84,148	14,88,170	44,186	3,69,913	13,28,334	18,53,083	1,10,24,134	1,86,33,840	37,79,503	1,03,33,297	1,09,34,151	4,88,857	38,70,183	1,10,24,154	1,48,54,337				

47. The average rates of assessment charged during the Fasli year under review were Rs. 1-0-8 per acre of dry land and Rs. 7-14-8 per acre of wet land. On the whole the average was Rs. 1-5-6 per acre. It is to be noticed that the incidence is on the total holdings, which include lands remitted, and not on actual cultivation, the figures of which are not ascertainable. On the other hand the extent of land in the unsurveyed districts is not to be depended upon. It must be supposed that it is at least 50 per cent. less than the actual number of acres under cultivation.

The average assessment per acre on wet cultivation in fact ought to be higher than that given above, because the extent of wet cultivations includes those lands also on which assessment to the amount of Rs. 37,79,503 has been remitted, but the corresponding number of acres is not ascertainable. Therefore the net demand on account of wet cultivation, *i.e.*, Rs. 38,70,186 *plus* Rs. 37,79,503 remitted = Rs. 76,49,689, must be taken as an assessment on 4,88,857 acres of wet cultivation. This will make the average assessment on wet cultivation to be Rs. 15-0-6 H. S.

During the previous years the rates were as follows:—

1289 Fasli.....	Rs. 1-7- 8½
1288 „ .....	„ 1-9- 7
1287 „ .....	„ 1-7- 0½
1286 „ .....	„ 1-6-10
1285 „ .....	„ 1-9-11¾

During the five years, 1286 to 1290 Fasli, the average rate of assessment on dry and wet cultivation has been, as shown below:—

	Rate of assess-	Rate of assess-
	ment on dry.	ment on wet.
	H. S.	H. S.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1290 Fasli.....	1 0 8	7 14 8
1289 „ .....	1 0 6	10 2 9
1288 „ .....	1 1 ¾	13 1 5
1287 „ .....	1 2 2	10 7 9
1286 „ .....	1 2 8	9 10 9

48. The average rate of assessment per acre of cultivation in the surrounding provinces together with Hyderabad for 1290 Faslī was, as given under :—

	Halli Sicca. British Currency.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Hyderabad.....	1 5 4 ...	1 2 7
Madras .....		1 13 11*
Bombay, 1880-81 .....		1 7 3†
Berar .....		0 15 4‡
Nagpur or Central Provinces .....		0 6 10§

49. *Maktas* and *Sarbastas*, i.e., quit-rent lands or villages assessed in a lump sum on favourable terms have amounted to Rs. 8,72,353 for the year under review. During previous years the demands under this head have been as follows :—

1289 Faslī .....	Rs. 8,19,517
1288 ,, .....	,, 5,72,950
1287 ,, .....	,, 5,10,652
1286 ,, .....	,, 4,30,626
1285 ,, .....	,, 4,42,348
1284 ,, .....	,, 4,39,394
1283 ,, .....	,, 4,28,044
1282 ,, .....	,, 4,29,919
1281 ,, .....	,, 5,45,868

50. It will appear from the above that this demand has almost doubled itself since 1282 Faslī. *Makta* demands doubled. But it is to be seen whether these *Maktas* were detached from the *Raiatwari* demand, or whether they were *Maktas* held under Government attachment owing to Inam enquiry and lately released.

\* In Madras the rate of assessment on surveyed land is 2-0-6. *Vide* Madras General Administration Report, appendix E, p. xxiv., for 1880-81.

† Total cultivated area in Government villages excluding Sindh 1,57,99,552 (Appendix IV-A. Agriculture, Statement (1) p. 114) and total assessment Rs. 2,29,68,312 (Appendix) V-A. Imperial Revenue and Finance, p. 213, Administration Report for 1880-81.

‡ Berar Administration Report, 1880-81, Statement E—2 Fiscal, p. 8.

§ Administration Report for 1880-81, Statement E—Fiscal, 2.

51. The Rajas of Gadwal and Amarehinta pay the sum of Rs. 81,796 and 5,291 respectively on account of *Peishkash*.

The demand for several years past was as follows:—

1290 Fasli .....	Rs. 87,087
1289 „ .....	„ 88,026
1288 „ .....	„ 87,626
1287 „ .....	„ 87,087
1286 „ .....	„ 87,087
1285 „ .....	„ 87,687
1284 „ .....	„ 87,087
1283 „ .....	„ 87,087
1282 „ .....	„ 87,087
1281 „ .....	„ 87,087

52. The fruit of the trees on government lands unoccupied by the cultivator is leased out annually. The proceeds for the year 1290 Fasli amounted to Rs. 2,19,158.

The demand during the several past years was as follows:—

1290 Fasli.....	Rs. 2,19,158
1289 „ .....	„ 2,79,142
1288 „ .....	„ 2,63,367
1287 „ .....	„ 2,06,542
1286 „ .....	„ 2,02,389
1285 „ .....	„ 2,21,691
1284 „ .....	„ 1,76,622
1283 „ .....	„ 2,28,647
1282 „ .....	„ 1,85,161
1281 „ .....	„ 1,38,062

53. Grazing grounds, not occupied by the cultivators, are leased annually. The amount of lease for the year 1290 Fasli was Rs. 2,31,651.
- Kanchar* or grazing-ground dues.

Subjoined are the amounts for several years from 1281 Fasli:—

1290 Fasli .....	Rs. 2,31,651
1289 ,, .....	,, 2,46,914
1288 ,, .....	,, 2,49,009
1287 ,, .....	,, 1,44,515
1286 ,, .....	,, 1,26,319
1285 ,, .....	,, 1,18,896
1284 ,, .....	,, 1,11,988
1283 ,, .....	,, 1,08,045
1282 ,, .....	,, 71,104
1281 ,, .....	,, 73,057

Miscellaneous demands. 54. The chief items which compose this revenue are noted below:—

1. *Dastband*, or charge for water on Inam lands.
2. Land cultivated, but not included in *Famabandi*.
3. Revenue from sequestrated Inams.
4. Excess of collections over the demand.
5. *Rusums* collected from *Walandars*.

The amount of miscellaneous revenue demands for the present year is Rs. 1,55,419.

During previous years the amount has been as follows:—

1290 Fasli.....	Rs. 1,55,419
1289 ,, .....	,, 2,46,864
1288 ,, .....	,, 3,20,957
1287 ,, .....	,, 1,11,141
1286 ,, .....	,, 45,095
1285 ,, .....	,, 45,594
1284 ,, .....	,, 45,223
1283 ,, .....	,, 72,068
1282 ,, .....	,, 59,317
1281 ,, .....	,, 1,60,557



55. The total net *Jamabandi* for this year is Rs. 1,64,20,004 against Rs. 1,77,31,179 of the last year. Total net *Jamabandi*. During the last decade it was as shown below :—

Year.	<i>Etaiatwari</i> Assess- ment.	<i>Maktas</i> , or Quit-rent	<i>Peishkash</i> .	Fruit-trees.	<i>Kancha</i> or Grazing- ground Dues.	Miscellaneous De- mands.	Total net Demand.
1290 Fasli.	1,48,54,337	8,72,353	87,087	2,19,158	2,31,651	1,55,419	1,64,20,004
1289 „	1,60,50,716	8,19,517	88,026	2,79,142	2,46,914	2,46,864	1,77,31,179
1288 „	1,75,14,089	5,72,950	87,626	2,63,367	2,49,009	3,20,957	1,90,07,998
1287 „	1,45,91,876	5,10,683	87,087	2,06,542	1,44,516	1,11,142	1,56,51,846
1286 „	1,37,40,141	4,30,627	87,087	2,02,389	1,26,319	45,096	1,46,31,959
1285 „	1,60,16,368	4,42,318	87,087	2,21,692	1,18,897	45,594	1,69,31,986
1284 „	1,73,76,269	4,39,394	87,087	1,76,623	1,11,988	45,224	1,82,36,585
1283 „	1,53,88,531	4,28,045	87,087	2,28,647	1,08,046	72,068	1,63,12,424
1282 „	1,67,95,296	4,29,919	87,087	1,85,161	71,104	59,318	1,76,27,885
1281 „	1,35,60,823	5,45,869	87,087	1,38,063	73,057	1,60,557	1,45,65,456

## SECTION SECOND.

## COLLECTIONS AND ARREARS.

*Collection of Current Demand.*

56. Of the current land revenue demand which amounted to Rs. 1,64,20,004, there were collected within the year Rs. 1,60,12,587 or 97·5 per cent., leaving a balance of Rs. 4,07,417 or 2·5 per cent. of the demand, against 95·5 and 4·5 per cent. of the collection and balances respectively in the last year.

The subjoined table shows the collection of current demand under different heads of revenue for the last decade :—

Years.	Raiatwari Assessment.		Makias or Quit-rent.		Paiskash.		Fruit-trees.		Grazing-ground Duce.		Miscellaneous Revenue.		Total net Revenue.	
	Demand.	Collections.	Demand.	Collections.	Demand.	Collections.	Demand.	Collections.	Demand.	Collections.	Demand.	Collections.	Demand.	Collections.
1280 Peshi .....	1,48,51,337	1,46,38,930	8,72,353	7,25,239	87,087	87,087	2,19,158	2,09,406	2,31,651	2,29,841	1,55,419	1,22,001	1,64,20,004	1,60,12,587
1289 „ .....	1,60,50,716	1,55,18,471	8,19,317	6,65,239	88,026	81,416	2,79,442	2,61,760	2,46,914	2,55,127	2,46,864	1,73,304	1,77,31,179	1,69,35,318
1289 „ .....	1,75,14,689	1,61,66,547	5,72,950	4,58,158	87,626	80,164	2,93,357	2,21,774	2,49,009	2,15,366	3,20,957	2,61,009	1,99,07,908	1,74,03,012
1287 „ .....	1,45,91,876	1,30,90,410	5,10,683	3,87,629	87,087	84,175	2,06,542	1,63,878	1,44,510	1,18,023	1,11,142	85,776	1,56,51,846	1,39,29,891
1286 „ .....	1,37,40,441	1,15,87,241	4,30,627	3,12,946	87,087	70,995	2,02,389	1,44,578	1,25,319	1,60,562	45,096	34,177	1,46,31,959	1,22,50,479
1285 „ .....	1,60,16,368	1,39,70,699	4,42,318	3,23,382	87,087	87,087	2,21,692	1,37,825	1,18,897	90,447	45,594	39,331	1,69,31,986	1,46,48,771
1284 „ .....	1,73,76,269	1,47,20,018	4,39,394	3,72,351	87,087	87,087	1,70,623	1,06,769	1,11,988	80,406	45,224	37,743	1,82,36,585	1,54,04,374
1283 „ .....	1,53,88,531	1,27,20,339	4,28,045	3,49,023	87,087	87,087	2,28,647	1,65,937	1,08,046	77,301	72,068	63,772	1,63,12,421	1,34,63,459
1282 „ .....	1,67,95,296	1,41,16,281	4,28,919	3,81,986	87,087	87,087	1,85,161	1,38,361	71,104	52,961	53,318	49,139	1,76,27,885	1,48,25,816
1281 „ .....	1,35,60,823	1,09,99,137	5,45,869	4,48,753	87,087	87,087	1,38,063	85,838	73,057	63,924	1,60,557	1,02,951	1,45,65,456	1,47,87,690

57. During previous years the percentage of balances on the current land revenue demands was as follows:—

Percentage of balances in the previous year.

	Percentage of Collection.	Percentage of Balance.
1283 Fasli .....	91·6	8·4
1287 „ .....	89·0	11·0
1286 „ .....	83·8	16·2
1285 „ .....	86·5	13·5
1284 „ .....	84·5	15·5
1283 „ .....	82·6	17·4
1282 „ .....	84·1	15·9
1281 „ .....	80·9	19·1

There is a marked improvement in the collections of this year on those of the past 9 years.

58. In other presidencies and provinces the percentage of balances on the current demand of land revenue for the year 1290 Fasli was as follows:—

Surrounding provinces compared.

Madras, 1288 Fasli	.....	6·9*
„ 1289 „	.....	15·1†
„ 1290 „	.....	12·1‡
Bombay, 1880-81	.....	2·4§
Central Provinces, 1880-81	.....	0·02
Berar, 1880-81	.....	0·6

59. The percentage of collections under each minor head of land revenue during the year under review was as follows:—

Collections under each minor heads of Land Revenue.

<i>Raiatwari</i> .....	98·5
Quit-rent .....	83·1
<i>Kancha</i> .....	99·2
<i>Amrai</i> .....	95·5
<i>Peishkash</i> .....	100·0
Miscellaneous .....	78·5

\* Madras Administration Report for 1879-80, page 54.

† Do. do. do. for 1880-81, page 33

‡ Do. do. do. for 1881-82, page 24.

§ Bombay do. do. for 1880-81, App. V.-A., column 47 & 54.

60. The collections under the first head, *Raiatwari*, are satisfactory, but the demands under *Kancha* and *Amrai*, both being leased out to a single person, ought to have been realized in full within the year. The collections under the head quit-rent are not satisfactory. The quit-rents are assessed on much more favourable terms than the *Raiatwari* rent. The quit-rent payers, few in number, ought not to have been allowed to withhold their payments during the year.

61. The collections of the current demand for the present year 1290 Fasli, according to the several divisions, were as follows :—

North-Western Division .....	99·7
Western do. ....	98 2
Southern do. ....	91·5
Northern do. ....	98·7
Eastern do. ....	98·0

In the matter of collections of the current demand, the North-Western Division is the best of all, the percentage of collections in it being 99·7. The Southern Division is the worst, which shows only 91·5 per cent. The rest are 98 per cent.

*Collection of Arrears.*

62. Out of Rs. 28,34,680 on account of arrears in previous years, the sum of Rs. 12,39,946 or 43·7 per cent. was collected during the year under review as shown below, leaving Rs. 15,94,734 or 56·3 per cent. to stand over.

The following table gives the demand and collection of arrears of land revenue for the last ten years :—

Collection of Arrears.

Years	Khidmatti Assessment.		Makas or Quit-rent.		Peishkash.		Fruit-trees.		Kancha or Grazing-ground Dues.		Miscellaneous.		Total.	
	Demand.	Collections.	Demand.	Collections.	Demand.	Collections.	Demand.	Collections.	Demand.	Collections.	Demand.	Collections.	Demand.	Collections.
1290 Fash.	19,28,366	9,11,130	5,84,351	2,36,740	6,600	6,600	3,371	22,584	38,775	17,335	2,46,214	15,237	28,34,680	12,39,916
1289 "	30,85,892	13,42,460	6,32,436	2,34,508	7,475	7,475	63,068	49,746	76,180	33,469	3,11,532	42,230	41,76,464	17,14,431
1288 "	38,50,691	15,94,562	4,02,278	1,81,768	2,925	2,912	80,502	53,733	67,117	24,544	2,64,411	36,770	47,27,957	18,94,288
1287 "	46,13,213	21,50,332	3,85,669	1,67,571	16,092	16,092	1,11,578	72,802	66,395	27,165	1,42,403	17,651	53,37,380	23,92,213
1286 "	47,67,384	19,30,788	3,07,627	61,852	.....	.....	1,36,823	83,069	38,939	27,040	41,667	4,974	52,32,441	21,06,823
1285 "	49,77,727	23,19,719	2,26,543	55,349	.....	.....	1,13,661	62,875	62,239	22,314	28,446	5,356	54,08,618	24,63,612
1284 "	49,52,843	26,38,780	2,57,882	88,319	.....	.....	1,05,303	61,516	49,918	20,643	30,456	9,303	53,96,407	28,18,683
1283 "	43,67,764	20,55,800	2,25,402	43,463	.....	.....	77,838	48,023	38,301	19,066	51,567	23,701	47,60,872	22,20,653
1282 "	38,59,141	21,35,640	2,51,987	1,03,718	.....	.....	89,726	57,837	38,069	17,911	32,063	8,107	42,70,992	23,23,213
1281 "	22,66,431	10,22,874	2,42,898	28,527	.....	.....	85,676	49,498	88,807	56,619	53,634	8,280	27,37,449	11,65,798

63. During previous years the percentage of collections and balance of arrears, of land revenue, was as follows :—

	Percentage of Collections.	Percentage of Balance.
1289 Fasli.....	41·04	58·96
1288 „ .....	40·06	59·94
1287 „ .....	44·9	55·1
1286 „ .....	40·2	59·8
1285 „ .....	45·6	54·4
1284 „ .....	52·2	47·8
1283 „ .....	46·6	53·4
1282 „ .....	54·4	45·6
1281 „ .....	42·5	57·5

64. In other presidencies and provinces, the incidence of the balance and the collection of arrears of land revenue for the year 1290 Fasli or 1880-81 was as follows :—

Surrounding provinces compared.	Collected.	Balance.
Madras 1290 } .....	52·2	47·8*
„ 1289 { .....	59·7	40·3†
Bombay .....	35·9	64·1‡

65. The following figures show the percentage of collection of arrears of land revenue for previous years under each minor head :—

	Percentage.
<i>Raiatwari</i> .....	47·2
Quit-rent .....	40·5
<i>Kancha</i> .....	44·7
<i>Amrai</i> .....	74·3
<i>Peishkash</i> .....	100·0
Miscellaneous .....	17·1

\* Madras Administration Report for 1881-82, p. 25.

† Do. do. do. for 1880-81, p. 34.

‡ Bombay do. do. for 1880-81, App. V. A., columns 48 and 55.



The percentage of the collection of arrears of revenue under *Kancha* and *Amrai*, as well as quit-rent, is not satisfactory.

66. The collection of the arrears of the past years, up to 1289 Fasli, during the year under review, in each division, was as follows:—

Arrears according to the divisions and districts.

North-Western Division .....	28·1
Western do. ....	17·9
Southern do. ....	45·3
Northern do. ....	37·6
Eastern do. ....	51·1

In this respect the Eastern Division stands foremost of all, whilst the Southern Division stands next to it, and the Western is the worst.

#### *Remission of Arrears.*

67. The remission of arrears up to 1289 Fasli granted during the year under review amounts to Rs. 2,27,615 against Rs. 1,28,175 in the last year. These were irrecoverable.

The arrears remitted this year were 12·4 per cent. In the last year the percentage was 7·4.

Remission of arrears according to divisions.

68. The remissions of the arrears of land revenue are distributed among the divisions as below:—

North-Western Division .....	Rs. 9,481
Western do. ....	5,472
Southern do. ....	1,59,199
Northern do. ....	29,112
Eastern do. ....	24,351

#### *Collection of Current Revenue and Arrears.*

69. Out of the total demand of Rs. 1,92,54,684 on account of both current revenue and arrears to be collected during this year, a sum of Rs. 1,72,52,533 was realized within the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 20,02,151.

Collection of current revenue and arrears reviewed.

Table of demand and collection of revenue for the last ten years.

70. The subjoined table shows the demand and collection of arrears and current demand of land revenue for the last ten years:—

Years.	Raiatwari Assess- ment.		Quit-rent.		Peishkash.		Fruit-trees.		Kanchia or Gruz- ing-ground Dues.		Miscellaneous.		Total.	
	Demand.	Collections.	Demand.	Collections.	Demand.	Collections.	Demand.	Collections.	Demand.	Collections.	Demand.	Collections.	Demand.	Collections.
1290 Fashi .....	1,67,82,703	1,55,50,380	14,56,707	9,62,039	93,687	93,687	2,49,529	2,31,990	2,70,426	2,47,176	4,01,633	1,07,261	1,92,54,684	1,72,52,533
1289 „ .....	1,91,36,518	1,68,80,931	14,51,953	8,99,947	93,502	88,891	3,42,150	3,11,506	3,33,094	2,68,596	5,58,426	2,15,534	2,19,07,643	1,86,49,752
1288 „ .....	2,13,64,783	1,77,51,109	10,35,258	6,39,926	90,551	88,075	3,43,869	2,75,507	3,16,156	2,39,903	5,85,368	2,97,779	2,37,35,955	1,92,97,300
1287 „ .....	1,92,07,119	1,52,40,742	8,96,352	4,95,500	1,03,179	1,00,267	3,18,120	2,36,680	2,10,911	1,45,488	2,53,545	1,03,427	2,09,89,226	1,63,22,104
1286 „ .....	1,84,47,825	1,35,18,029	7,38,254	3,74,798	87,087	70,995	3,39,213	2,27,627	1,65,258	1,27,602	86,763	38,251	1,98,94,400	1,43,57,302
1285 „ .....	20,99,495	1,62,99,418	6,68,891	3,78,731	87,087	87,087	3,35,356	2,00,699	1,81,136	1,12,761	74,040	44,687	2,23,40,604	1,71,14,383
1284 „ .....	2,23,29,117	1,73,58,798	6,97,276	4,60,070	87,087	87,087	2,81,926	1,68,315	1,61,906	1,01,051	75,680	47,136	2,36,32,992	1,82,23,057
1283 „ .....	1,97,56,295	1,48,03,139	6,53,447	3,92,486	87,087	87,087	3,06,485	2,14,560	1,46,347	96,367	1,23,635	87,473	2,10,73,296	1,56,54,112
1282 „ .....	2,06,54,437	1,62,51,922	6,81,906	4,85,704	87,087	87,087	2,74,887	1,96,198	1,09,173	70,872	91,387	57,246	2,18,98,877	1,71,49,029
1281 „ .....	1,58,27,557	1,20,22,011	7,88,767	4,77,280	87,087	87,087	2,23,739	1,35,336	1,61,864	1,20,543	2,14,191	1,11,231	1,73,02,905	1,29,53,488

Percentage of collection and arrears. 71. The collections and balance are 89·6 and 10·4 per cent. respectively.

During the past nine years the proportion per cent. of collection and arrears to the total demand stood as follows :—

	Percentage of Collection.	Percentage of Arrears.
1289 Fasli .....	85·1	14·9
1288 „ .....	81·3	18·7
1287 „ .....	82·5	17·5
1286 „ .....	72·3	27·7
1285 „ .....	76·6	23·4
1284 „ .....	77·1	22·9
1283 „ .....	74·4	25·6
1282 „ .....	78·4	21·6
1281 „ .....	74·8	25·2

It is most satisfactory to find that the percentage of collections of Government demand under the important head of land revenue (arrears and current) has increased during the decade from 74·8 in 1281 to 89·5 in 1290 Fasli.

72. The percentage of the collection of land revenue demand, current and arrears, under each minor head in the year under review is, as shown below :—

Collection of current and arrear demands under each minor head.	Amount Collected.	Percentage of Collection.
<i>Raiatwari</i> .....	Rs. 1,55,60,380	92·6
Quit-rent .....	„ 9,62,039	66·04
<i>Kancha</i> .....	„ 2,47,176	91·4
<i>Amrai</i> .....	„ 2,31,990	92·9
<i>Peishkash</i> .....	„ 93,687	100·0
Miscellaneous ...	„ 1,57,303	41·6

The collections under *Raiatwari* may be considered satisfactory, whilst those under quit-rent are far from being so. The

remarks against *Kancha* and *Amrai* already passed at paras. 60 and 65 apply here also.

73. The total collection of current and arrears on account of the demands for land revenue proper according to each Division was as follows:—

Total collections of current and arrear demand according to Divisions and Districts.

North-Western Division .....	98·0
Western do. ....	94·0
Southern do. ....	73·6
Northern do. ....	94·3
Eastern do. ....	88·6

The percentage of collections in the Eastern Division is very unsatisfactory. It is about 6 per cent. less even than its sister Division of the North. In the Eastern Division the Nagar Karnul district shows only 78·3 per cent. of collections, whilst Khamman and Nalgunda have 97·6 and 92·6 respectively.

74. The collection charges of the land revenue for the year under review amounted to Rs. 10,41,303 against Rs. 10,44,706 during the previous year. The percentage of the charges of collection during the year 1290 F. and 1289 F. were 5·98 and 5·61 respectively. The average percentage for five years was 6·46. Of these the percentage for 1286 F., which was a famine year, was the highest, *i.e.*, 10·35, and that for 1288 F. was the lowest, *i.e.*, 4·83, the latter being an exceptionally plentiful year.

Collection charges.

75. The following table shows the percentage of collection charges since the introduction of the organized system of district establishment for the management of land revenue:—

Percentage of collection charges for the last 16 years.

YEAR.	Amount of Land Revenue.	Amount of Collection Charges.	Per-centage.
1275 Fasli...	1,37,53,372	7,79,270	5.66
1276 " ...	1,32,56,812	10,30,627	7.77
1277 " ...	1,41,69,160	13,82,466	9.75
1278 " ...	1,41,76,668	10,71,294	7.55
1279 " ...	1,48,87,227	11,13,114	7.47
1280 " ...	1,44,67,269	11,50,885	7.95
1281 " ...	1,29,79,232	13,30,511	10.25
1282 " ...	1,71,41,096	13,74,922	8.02
1283 " ...	1,55,55,497	11,38,896	7.32
1284 " ...	1,84,28,140	12,09,843	6.56
1285 " ...	1,67,69,622	12,34,772	7.36
1286 " ...	1,41,20,690	14,61,416	10.35
1287 " ...	1,67,19,342	11,04,222	6.60
1288 " ...	1,94,76,802	9,41,717	4.83
1289 " ...	1,87,94,077	10,44,707	5.61
1290 " ...	1,74,05,391	10,41,303	5.98

76. The variations in the percentages of collection charges are attributable to one or other of the following causes:—

(1) In 1275 F. the establishment of the collecting agency was by no means in its full strength, because the reformed scheme of the establishment had only commenced to operate in that year.

(2) The normal average of the percentages appears to be between 7 and 8, except in unfavourable and famine years, as 1277, 1281 and 1286 F.

(3) Some variations are also due to the introduction of the suspense account system, from 1275 to 1288 F. According to this post-audit system, large sums of money paid during a year were not actually shown in the accounts of the same year, but kept in suspense awaiting post-audit, and when audited, shown in the next year, or in the case of disputed items of officiating and leave allowances and contingencies and extra charges audited after a considerably longer period. They were then shown in the accounts of the year in which they were audited, and thus augmented and at the same time disproportioned the actual charges of the year.

77. The ratio of land revenue charges borne to the land revenue receipts in the surrounding provinces and Hyderabad is given below :—

	1290 F. 1880-81.	1289 F. 1879-80.
Madras .....	7·6	7·2
Bombay .....	9·3	8·9
Berar .....	7·4	7·3
Central Provinces ...	12·1	12·4
Hyderabad .....	5·9	5·6

78. The amount of village expenses for the year under review, *i.e.*, 1290 F., was Rs. 15,84,885, or 9·10 per cent. against Rs. 12,03,547, or 6·72 per cent. in the previous year. There is thus an increase of Rs. 3,21,338 over 1289 F. But this increase is not in proportion to the higher receipts for the year. The actual expenses of the year are, in fact, less; but, in the first place, the village expenses are not paid within the year for which they are due. They are paid in the following year. Therefore they do not show the actual or *bonâ fide* ratio of charges on the collections of the year. In the second place, the *Patels* and *Patwaries*, who receive the village expenses at a certain percentage in their collections of land revenue, are themselves always defaulters of the Government quota on account of their own holdings; therefore the amount of village expenses payable to them as village collectors is credited to Government under the head of land revenue receipts due by them. Sometimes this sort of debit and credit augments both sides of our accounts of actual revenue and expenditure.



79. The undermentioned statement gives the village expenses incurred in the last sixteen years together with their percentages on the *Raiatwari* collections :—

Expenses of the last sixteen years.

YEAR.	Amount of <i>Raiatwari</i> Land Revenue.	Amount of Village Expenses.	Per-centage.
1275 Fasli ...	1,13,93,448	7,27,196	6·2
1276 " ...	1,12,71,547	7,64,500	6·7
1277 " ...	1,19,21,814	8,27,051	6·8
1278 " ...	1,27,22,772	1,21,890	0·9
1279 " ...	1,35,40,692	1,26,450	0·9
1280 " ...	1,31,57,690	3,49,799	2·0
1281 " ...	1,20,12,011	6,32,690	5·2
1282 " ...	1,60,30,232	1,34,122	0·8
1283 " ...	1,44,93,725	1,67,531	1·1
1284 " ...	1,71,34,112	24,93,611	14·5
1285 " ...	1,56,37,248	24,66,605	15·7
1286 " ...	1,30,11,527	16,19,953	12·3
1287 " ...	1,54,62,002	11,04,301	7·3
1288 " ...	1,79,02,332	17,72,182	9·9
1289 " ...	1,68,80,930	12,63,547	7·4
1290 " ...	1,54,33,698	15,84,885	10·2

80. The village expenses consist of two heads—(1) remuneration for collecting revenue, and (2) village stationery charges. They are regulated by a scale of certain percentages differing and diminishing for each hundred rupees when going higher and higher for the *Patels* and *Patwaries*, and an annual amount of 24 rupees to *Setsendis* and *Talaris* each, as village servants. The amount of "scale" is paid only on collecting, and in proportion of the *Raiatwari* demand. The *Patwari* receives half, and both the *Patels*, a quarter each. Formerly, that is, before the year 1280 F., the *Patwaries* and *Patels* were remunerated partly by *Inam* lands and quit-rents, and partly in cash. In the year named above it was thought expedient to resume all the *Inam* lands and quit-rents of the *Patels* and *Patwaries*, and to remunerate them by a fixed scale of cash payments instead. From 1278 to 1283 F. (both inclusive) a very small amount of money was paid

towards the village scale, because in anticipation of the proposed substitution of the system of money payments instead of land (*Inam* and quit-rent) the usual cash payments were withheld, but they enjoyed fully their *Inam* and quit-rent holdings. They held the best and valuable lands in part of the remuneration, they had also appropriated considerably larger portions of land than legitimately belonged to them. In 1284 F. they received Rs. 24,93,611, and in the next year Rs. 24,66,605, not on account of cash remuneration for the collections of only these two years, but on account of arrears for the past years (from 1278 to 1285 F.) as well. This also accounts for the large variations in the village expenses over and above that which I have already explained in para. 78 of this chapter.

81. In the Madras Presidency there appears to be no cash  
Collection charges in sur-  
rounding provinces. payments from the Government as remuneration for collecting revenue to the revenue village officers. The rent-free lands of the village officers are assessed in favour of the occupant at five-eighths of the tax and three-eighths are remitted as their remuneration for collecting Government revenue. In the Bombay Presidency the village officers are paid in cash as well as in land. In Berar the percentage of the allotment for *Patels* and *Patwaries* is 6 per cent., and for labour and village office contingencies 4 per cent., making altogether 10 per cent. But I am sorry I have not been able to ascertain the actual items paid during 1880-81 on this account whether in land or cash in these Presidencies and the Province.

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### SECTION III.

#### *Inam* OR ALIENATION DEPARTMENT.

82. Since the organization of a separate *Inam* Department  
Working of the *Inam*  
Department. under an *Inam* Commissioner in Tir  
 1285 Fasli (= May and June 1876), more  
 than 14,000 cases have been decided,  
 out of which 9,397 decisions have been executed, the remainder  
 exceeding the *Inam* Commissioner's sole powers are pending

sanction of the Revenue Minister and the Prime Minister. The following abstract will show the cases decided in each year :--

FASLI YEAR.	Classes pending in various District offices before the organization of <i>Inam</i> Department.	Received since.	Total.	Decided during the year.	Remaining.	Executed out of decided.
Three months in 1285 and the whole year 1286	10,348	2,143	12,491	2,520	9,971	1,420
1287 .....	9,971	2,171	12,142	2,309	9,833	1,832
1288 .....	9,833	3,151	12,984	3,097	9,887	1,872
1289 .....	9,887	3,863	13,750	3,260	10,490	1,781
1290 .....	10,490	3,154	13,644	3,452	10,192	2,492
Total.....	50,529	14,482	65,011	14,638	50,373	9,397

It appears from the table given above, that the decision of *Inam* cases has been making a slow but steady progress every year, and a separate organization of that Department has been a success.

83. The amount of *Inam* claims either in land or cash in which decisions have been enforced since the organization of the Department has been Rs. 8,00,351-13-10. Out of this amount claims for Rs. 4,12,888 were allowed in favour of the *Inam* holders, while *Inams* of the value of Rs. 3,87,463 were confiscated or dis-

allowed according to the rules. The following table gives the figures for each year :—

Year.	No. of cases executed.	Amount claimed.	Amount allowed.	Amount disallowed.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Three months in 1285 and 1286 F	1,420	1,01,984 0 9	20,251 5 4	81,732 11 5
1287 F.....	1,832	2,21,510 9 8	83,062 5 1	1,38,448 4 7
1288 ,, .....	1,872	1,82,952 7 7	1,21,086 6 7	61,866 1 0
1289 ,, .....	1,781	80,313 1 3	46,290 2 11	34,022 14 4
1290 ,, .....	2,492	2,13,591 10 7	1,42,198 0 7	71,393 10 0
Total.....	9,397	8,00,351 13 10	4,12,888 4 6	3,87,463 9 4

84. The total value of cases finally decided by the *Inam* Commissioner during the period of five years was Rs. 8,00,550-14-10, of which Rs. 5,23,090-10-5 were in land and the rest in cash allowances. The table given below shows the detail of each year :—

Detail of land and cash *Inams*.

YEAR.	ALLOWED.								
	Land.				Cash.	Total.	Land.		
	Number of			Revenue.			Number of		
	Villages.	Bighas.	Acres.		Villages.	Bighas.	Acres.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
3 months in 1285. } 1286..... } 1287..... }	25	13,967	8,867	56,199 0 0	47,113 0 0	1,03,313 10 5	12	34,649	7,651
1288.....	56	14,861	6,097	98,725 0 0	22,360 0 0	1,21,086 6 7	12	15,796	3,349
1289.....	24	5,990	...	30,103 0 0	16,187 0 0	46,290 2 11	2	15,747	...
1290.....	50	24,706	4,389	96,086 4 6	46,111 0 4	1,42,198 0 7	21	14,115	3,329
Total.....	155	59,524	19,353	2,81,113 4 6	1,31,771 0 4	4,12,888 4 6	47	80,307	14,329

DISALLOWED.			TOTAL.					
REVENUE.	Cash.	Total.	Land.				Cash.	Total.
			Number of			Revenue.		
			Villages.	Bighas.	Acres.			
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
7 0 0	90,935 0 0	2,20,181 0 0	37	48,616	16,518	1,85,646 0 0	1,38,048 0 0	3,23,494 10 5
3 0 0	22,824 0 0	61,866 1 0	68	30,657	9,446	1,37,768 0 0	45,184 0 0	1,82,952 7 7
9 0 0	8,494 0 0	34,022 14 4	26	21,737	...	55,632 0 0	24,681 0 0	80,313 1 3
8 5 11	23,435 4 1	71,393 10 0	71	38,821	7,718	1,44,041 10 5	69,546 1 5	2,13,591 10 7
7 5 11	1,45,688 4 1	3,87,463 9 4	202	1,39,831	33,682	5,23,090 10 5	2,77,459 1 5	8,00,351 13 10



85. Out of the claims allowed by the *Inam* Department for the amount of Rs. 4,12,888-4-6 in cash or land, a sum of Rs. 1,48,681-12-10 has been only for the life of the *Inam* holders, and Rs. 876-12-0 for two generations, the rest Rs. 2,63,329-11-8 without restriction of life or generation, or in perpetuity, as shown in the under-mentioned abstract:—

Year.	Total amount allowed in land or cash.	For life.	For two generations.	Without restriction or in perpetuity.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Three Months in 1285, and the whole year 1286 F..	20,251 5 4	13,934 1 10	.....	6,317 3 6
1287 F. ....	83,062 5 1	31,983 1 0	.....	51,079 4 1
1288 „ .....	1,21,086 6 7	50,405 3 6	185 8 0	70,495 11 1
1289 „ .....	46,290 2 11	19,129 2 10	426 8 0	26,734 8 1
1290 „ .....	4,12,198 0 7	33,230 3 8	264 12 0	1,08,703 0 11
Total.....	4,12,888 4 6	1,48,681 12 10	876 12 0	2,63,329 11 8

There have been some modifications of the decisions for life on appeal to Government.

86. The financial results of the *Inam* enquiry have been a net saving to Government of Rs. 3,87,463, the total amount of disallowed *Inams* in land or cash, during these five years, besides a sum of Rs. 1,48,681-0-0 allowed only for the life of the present holders and which will lapse to Government after their demise. But there have been several *Inam* cases out of those altogether disallowed, or allowed for life only, in which the decision of the *Inam* Commissioner as well as that of the Revenue Minister have been reversed on appeal by the Prime Minister and the *Inams* disallowed or restricted to life by the former have been declared by the latter to be enjoyable by the future heirs of the *Inamdars* in perpetuity.

87. A code of rules was framed for the guidance of the *Inam* Commission in deciding or reporting *Inam* cases. Subjoined is an abstract.

*Inam* Commission Code.

✓ 1. All grants of land or cash supported by *Sanads* granted by the Kings of Delhi or Rajas of Satara, Nagpur, Sindhia, and the Nizam shall be held to be valid if they contain proper signatures and seals. But *Sanads* granted by Maharaja Chandu Lal from 1250 to 1252 Fasli, (1840 to 1842) inclusive, and by Raja Ram Baksh from 26th Shavval 1265 to 2nd Zilhij 1266 A.H. (= 13th September 1849 to 7th October 1850), and the second Divanship of Navvab Seraj-ul-Mulk Bahadur (29th June 1851 to 26th May 1853) are not to be considered valid. Grants of land or cash by revenue or other authorities shall also be considered invalid.

2. In case of *Inams* supported by *Sanads* a careful investigation should be made of the same. If no *Sanads* exist, a reference is necessary to village accounts; or the oral testimony of respectable persons should be taken. It should be ascertained whether the grant since it was conferred was ever resumed, and if so, whether the resumption was ordered by Government, and whether its subsequent release was effected under the sanction of Government.

3. After the validity of an *Inam* has been established, each case will be taken up for disposal under one or other of the following classes of *Inams* :—

1. *Inam-al-Tumgha* or hereditary and personal *Jagirs*.
2. Religious grants, conditional on performance of service.
3. Subsistence and charitable grants.
4. Grants made by former Sovereigns conditional on performance of service.
  1. Grants in land or money to *Parganah* Officers for service, whether the service is now performed or discontinued.
  2. Grants in land or money for village service, now rendered or discontinued.
5. *Inams* and *Huqs* (perquisites) of village servants, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, barbers, *dheirs*, &c.

4. Personal *Jagirs* should be continued on payment of the Government fee. The scale, as given below, has been fixed with reference to the relationship of the heir.

First Class.

1. Lincal heirs or undivided brothers, at 2 per cent. on the real value of the property estimated at ten years' average rental.
2. Heirs by adoption at 3 per cent.
3. Collateral heirs of one remove at 5 per cent.
4. Collateral heirs of two removes at 8 per cent. and from distant relations of the same progenitors up to  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the rental.

5. When a grant has been made for religious purposes, for instance for the maintenance of mosques, temples, educational institutions,

Second Class.

&c., and if in the *Sanad* the name of the mosque, temple, &c., or of the person performing the service is entered, the grant is one that should be continued, on condition, however, that the terms of the *Sanad* are fulfilled, or on an agreement being executed for carrying them out.

6. *Inam* granted for maintenance and repairs of tanks, channels, wells, &c., should be continued, provided that the conditions of the *Sanad* are fulfilled, and the works are kept in repair and in good order; or when an agreement is entered into, that the terms will be carried out. On failure of these conditions the *Inam* will be resumed.

7. An *Inam* granted as subsistence allowance should be confirmed in the terms of the *Sanad* in the name of the holder, provided that the present incumbent is the descendant of the original grantee. The continuance however of the grant hereditarily will be allowed as below :—

Third Class.

1. To direct male lincal heirs, *i.e.*, son and grandson, and undivided brothers.
2. On failure of such heir the grant to lapse to Government.
3. Adoption will not be recognized to such an *Inam*.
4. Alienation of such an *Inam* will not be permitted.

8. If the present holder of an *Inam* is not a lineal descendant of the original grantee, and can prove that he has acquired the grant either by gift or purchase or by adoption in his own person or in succession to others, the continuance of the grant should be hereditarily authorized in terms of the conditions laid down in Section 5 of these Rules.

9. *Inams* granted by Revenue or other officials who were not competent to do so, without the sanction of Government, and which have never been resumed during forty years before 1263 Fasli, should be disposed of as mentioned below :—

1. If the *Inam* was acquired by fraud, it should be resumed, but if the present holder of the *Inam* was not mixed up in the fraud, and the *Inam* has been in his possession uninterruptedly for fifteen years, it should be continued only for his life.
2. Under the terms mentioned in the foregoing clause, if an *Inam* has been in possession for more than fifteen years and up to forty years, it shall be continued for two lives, that is, for the present holder, and after his death, for the life of his son.
3. For such *Inams* adoption will not be recognized, nor will its alienation in the name of another be permitted.
4. It shall be optional with Government to exempt any person or persons from the operation of the above clause for such reasons as may be considered advisable by Government.

10. Grants made by former Governments for services partially or wholly discontinued, either in the  
 Fourth Class. Military, Police or Revenue Departments,  
 shall be decided as follows :—

1. *Inams* known as *Hugs* and *Rusums*, granted in lieu of lands or cash payments to *Deishmukhs* and *Deishpandyas*, &c., will be disposed of as provided in the following clauses.
2. The amount of the *Inam* of the above description will not under any circumstance exceed Rs. 7-8-0 per

cent. of the amount of assessment actually realized, to be divided as usual between the *Deishmukhs* and *Deishpandyas*. The above item includes every sort of *Rusums* and perquisites, and no other item should be allowed except distinctly provided in the *Sanad*, that is besides the *Rusum*. The same rule applies to *Seri* lands. If the *Deishmukhs* and *Deishpandyas* be actually in receipt of less than the maximum amount mentioned above, they will continue to receive the same amount and not the maximum.

11. In cases relating to *Rusums* of *Patels* and *Patwaries* it is necessary that payments to these Officials should be allowed in accordance with the scale of percentage which may have been heretofore in force in each district.

12. If a grant is in the enjoyment of the relatives of *Patels* or *Patwaries* who do not perform the required service, some other person may be selected, and such portion of the grant should be assigned as may be considered sufficient for the efficient performance of the work, and if, in addition to the grant, the *Sanad* confers a *Rusum*, its continuance also would be necessary.

13. *Inams* enjoyed by *Balotadars*, such as blacksmiths and carpenters, will be continued as hereditary grants, provided the required service is performed by them, but in case service is not rendered or the amount enjoyed is in excess of the grant, the excess should be disallowed, or in case the grantee has been allowed land in lieu of a cash stipend, and should the land be found to be in excess of that allowed, and is not included in the *Sanad*, the excess should be liable to assessment.

14. Although *Maktas* are not to be treated as *Inams*, yet in the case of possession for sixty years being proved they may be brought under the rules governing *Inams* and disposed of accordingly.

15. Decisions in *Inam* cases may be passed in the name of the person on whom the *Inam* is conferred, or in that of the person who performs the service, and who may be considered responsible for it.



16. It often happens that *Deishmukhs*, *Deishpandyas*, *Kannu-goes*, *Patels* and *Patwaries* submit in support of their claims old papers, such as *Marazana*, to show that such and such land was held by their ancestors for service rendered by them, and admit at the same time that from time immemorial the land has neither been in their possession, nor did their father or grandfather point out to them the boundaries of such land; nor can they establish any proof of actual possession. In such cases *Inams* that have not been in their possession for ten years previous to 1263 F. should be disallowed; but if non-possession is owing to any enquiry that is being held in the case by Government, the case may be taken in hand and enquiry instituted.

17. When any *Inamdar* for some reason or other has abandoned his *Inam*, or when no heirs are in existence, or if existing they prefer no claims, or when the *Inamdar* after receipt of notice fails to make his appearance, or when he does appear is unable to establish proof of his title to the claim, such *Inam* shall in the first instance be brought under attachment, and after the expiry of one year be resumed and included in the *Khalisa*.

18. When it is found that any *Inamdar* is in possession of land in excess of that granted, and it is proved that it is in his possession for more than forty years previous to 1263 F., such excess will form part of the original grant; but when of less than forty years standing, the excess land will be liable to assessment in accordance with the rules in force.

19. *Inams* that have been decided and allowed in accordance with the rules now laid down, will not be liable to any interference whatever on the part of Government.

20. When the validity of an *Inam* has been established after due enquiry, the *Inam* Commissioner will at once issue a *Sanad* under his own seal and signature, entering in it full particulars of the grant and all details appertaining to it. Similar action will be taken in the case of *Yeomiadars* and *Salianadars*, &c.

21. Such *Sanads* as may have been submitted by *Inamdars* in support of their claims will on the close of the enquiries be returned to the owners.



22. Whenever the term *Bigah* is found recorded in the *Sanad*, it will, as at present observed, be considered to consist of 3,660 square yards.

23. No *Yeomias* or *Salianas* will be continued hereditarily when the *Sanads* do not mention this fact. But as Government is desirous of continuing *Yeomias* and *Salianas* in certain cases, it will be necessary first to ascertain whether the terms of the *Sanad* authorise the continuance of the grant in perpetuity or not. In the latter case the money payment may be commuted to a land grant, one-fourth or one-half of the land that may be allowed being culturable, and the remainder made up of waste land of an estimated higher value: for instance, if a *Salianadar* is in the enjoyment of a cash payment of Rs. 100, a land grant will in lieu be made of culturable and waste land yielding a revenue of Rs. 125.

24. Cash stipends granted conditionally for mosques, temples, &c., should be continued, if the terms of the *Sanad* are fully carried out. Such grants are to be included in the village miscellaneous accounts, and wherever practicable, these grants also may be commuted to land grants in accordance with the terms defined in the preceding rule.

25. Cash stipends granted as subsistence allowance when they are not hereditary, and are not supported by *Sanad* as such, but nevertheless have been in enjoyment for not less than forty years prior to 1262 F., should be continued for the life of the present incumbent, and after that disallowed.

26. In case where it is considered necessary that a cash stipend should be continued, the following procedure should be observed:—

1. Money grants that have been included in the Government *Irsal* list should be continued for the life of the present incumbent.
2. Money grants proved to have been enjoyed for upwards of twenty-four years prior to the year 1262 Fasli should be continued for two lives, viz., for the life of the present incumbent, and after his death, for that of his son.

27. In respect to grants of land not exceeding five *Bigahs* or money payments for sums not exceeding Rs. 5 *per annum*, the *Inam* Commissioner is competent to authorize the continuance of such grants for the life of the present incumbent. His powers in regard to resumptions of lands and money grants, excepting *Jagirs*, are unlimited.

28. As regards land grants not exceeding twenty-five *Bigahs* or cash payments not exceeding Rs. 200 *per annum*, the *Sadar-ul-Miham* is competent to sanction the continuance of such grants for two lives, that is, for the life of the present incumbent and that of his son.

29. No detailed statements of land or money grants disposed of in terms of the two preceding rules need be submitted to Government, but it is necessary that a monthly list be forwarded showing the land and money grants ordered to be continued or discontinued, the number of each description disposed of by the *Inam* Commissioner and *Sadar-ul-Miham* being shown separately.

30. Cases which do not come under the above category, and which have been reserved for the orders of the *Madar-ul-Miham*, will be disposed of by His Excellency. ✓

#### SECTION FOURTH.

##### REVENUE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

88. As stated in Section III. of Chapter IV. Survey Operations. Operations in His Highness' Dominions were, for the first time, started in the year 1285 Fasli, in the Aurangabad district. The measure, though experimental at the outset, proved successful and continued to make progress, till in the year 1290 Fasli the operations extended to seven districts and to four out of five Divisions of the territories, viz:—

	{ Aurangabad.
North-Western.	{ Birh.
	{ Parbhani.
Western.....	{ Bidar.
	{ Naldrug.
Southern .....	Lingsugur.
Northern .....	Medak.

89. The operations in the first two Divisions were under the supervision and control of a Commissioner, who held this office in addition to various Survey branches. The other two Divisions were controlled by their respective *Sadar* talukdars, who were also Survey Commissioners. Thus, properly speaking, there were three main branches of the Survey and Settlement Department at work in the Dominions of His Highness during the year 1290 Fasli, each branch holding a direct communication with the Revenue Minister or *Sadar-ul-Miham-i-Malguzari*, no one being in any respect subordinate to the other.

90. There were during the year altogether 14 establishments employed in the above districts. There were 16 establishments at work during the previous year. The total strength of all the three branches of the Department at the commencement of each Survey year, which begins in the month of Azar, is given in the following table:—

Division.	Fasli Year.	Number of Measuring Establishments at work.	STRENGTH.			Number of Classifying Establishments.	STRENGTH.			Strength of Settlement Establishment.
			Officers.		Measurers.		Officers.		Classers.	
			Assistants.	Sub Assistants.			Assistants.	Sub Assistants.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Aurangabad.	1285	1	1	4	30	1	1	1	10	.....
	1286	6	6	9	135.50	1	1	.....	7	.....
	1287	6	6	9	188	2	2	.....	26.75	15
	1288	6	6	9	162.50	2	2	.....	25	20
	1289	5	5	7	151.50	2	2	2	38.75	25
	1290	4	4	6	107.75	3	3	3	53.75	30
Gulbarga.	1287	3	3	5	82.72	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
	1288	5	5	7	134.19	1	1	1	7.75	.....
	1289	5	5	7	131.50	2	2	2	19.50	.....
	1290	3	3	5	91.82	2	2	2	26.73	10
Telingana.	1288	2	2	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
	1289	2	4	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
	1290	2	2	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	...	.....

91. The following table gives the strength of the three branches and the amount of Survey and Classification work turned out during the year and compares the results with the preceding year:—

Main Branch.	Number of Establishment employed.		Field Operations.		
	Measuring.	Classing.	Area surveyed.	Area classed.	
			acres.	acres.	
Aurangabad Branch .....	1290	4	3	8,29,448	10,15,783
	1289	5	2	11,14,014	9,07,402
Gulbarga do. ....	1290	3	2	4,98,157	6,21,436
	1289	5	2	12,25,325	7,04,897
Medak do. ....	1290	2	.....	1,90,093	.....
	1289	2	.....	3,45,970	... ..
Total.....	1290	9	5	15,17,698	16,37,219
	1289	12	4	26,85,309	16,12,299

92. From the foregoing table it will be observed that a considerable decrease took place in the amount of measuring work turned out this year as compared with the previous year. The reason for these differences is found in the fact that the strength of the measurers was generally reduced during the year. In the year 1289 Fasli there were altogether 12 establishments with 344 measurers at work, while in the year 1290 F. the number of establishments was reduced to 9 and that of measurers to 242 only. In the area classified there is a very slight difference on the whole. The quantity of work done by the classing establishments in the North-Western Division exceeds that for the previous year by 1,08,081 acres; and this increase is attributed by the Superintendent of the Aurangabad branch to the additions made to the strength of the classing establishments.

There was no classing establishment at work in the Northern Division.

93. The following statement gives the out-turn of work from the commencement of the operations to the end of 1290 Fasli:—

Fasli Year.	AREA SURVEYED.				AREA CLASSIFIED.			
	Aurangabad.	Gulbarga.	Medak.	Total.	Aurangabad.	Gulbarga.	Medak.	Total.
1285	1,92,709	.....	.....	1,92,709	70,569	.....	...	70,569
1286	8,72,199	.....	.....	8,72,199	1,68,758	.....	...	1,68,758
1287	13,18,300	4,03,203	1,19,017	18,40,520	6,90,013	.....	...	6,90,013
1288	11,00,989	10,48,310	2,03,594	23,52,893	6,81,070	1,69,935	...	8,51,005
1289	11,14,014	12,25,325	3,45,970	26,85,309	9,07,402	7,04,897	...	16,12,299
1290	8,29,448	4,98,157	1,90,093	15,17,698	10,15,783	6,21,436	...	16,37,219
Total.	54,27,659	31,74,995	8,58,674	94,61,328	35,33,595	14,96,268	...	50,29,863

94. Thus it will be seen that the whole amount of work done from the year the Department came into existence up to the end of 1290 Fasli is 94,61,328 acres measured, and 50,29,863 acres classified. It will also be observed that the amount of measurement work turned out by the Aurangabad Survey branch is a little less than double that done by the Gulbarga branch, and is almost seven times as much as that done by the Medak Survey branch.

The reason for this increase is self-evident. The first branch, viz., Aurangabad, commenced operations two years before either of the two branches, and has since been working with greater strength than the others.

The Medak branch has had only two establishments to work with in addition to the difficulty which it has to contend with in having to deal with comparatively small fields of wet cultivation. Classification has not been commenced in the Medak branch, but it has been proposed to start these operations also in the next year or the year after next.

The Aurangabad Survey Party has nearly finished two divisions, the North-Western and the Western. The Gulbarga branch has finished nearly half of the Southern Division, but the Medak Survey branch has much to do before finishing the Division.



95. The total expenditure of the Revenue Survey Department during the year under notice amounted to Rs. 3,84,249 and to Rs. 15,96,418 since the commencement of the work.

Expenditure.

These items include the salaries of the Survey Commissioner's Office establishments. Excluding this, the amount expended annually from the year 1285 to 1290 F. on Survey and Classification in the several branches is shown in the subjoined table :—

YEAR.	SURVEY.			Total.	CLASSIFICATION.			Total.	Grand Total.
	Aurangabad.	Gulbarga.	Medak.		Aurangabad.	Gulbarga.	Medak.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1285	21,014	.....	.....	21,014	7,897	.....	...	7,897	28,911
1286	97,075	.....	.....	97,075	5,121	.....	...	5,121	1,02,196
1287	1,36,143	49,033	40,719	2,25,895	20,041	.....	...	20,041	2,45,936
1288	1,22,503	1,12,525	29,299	2,64,327	23,590	13,483	...	37,073	3,01,400
1289	1,04,959	1,24,228	27,629	2,56,816	40,754	40,982	...	81,736	3,38,552
1290	86,004	73,776	23,482	1,83,262	56,307	43,917	...	1,00,224	2,83,486
Total...	5,67,698	3,59,562	1,21,129	10,48,389	1,53,710	98,382	...	2,52,092	13,00,481

96. It is thus seen that the total amount expended on Measurement and Classification from the very commencement of the operations to the end of the year 1290 Fasli amounts to Rs.13,00,481, nearly  $\frac{7}{8}$  of this sum having been expended on the former, and  $\frac{1}{8}$  on the latter.

97. It is also to be noticed that each year shows an unproportionately greater amount spent on the Survey than on Classification, hence the amount of Survey Work turned out is nearly twice as much as that of Classification. But as the results aimed at depend upon the classification of the soil, the progress of the one should have kept pace with the other.

98. Combining the out-turn of work and expenditure, the following results are arrived at :—

Proportion of expenditure on measurement classification.

Proportional increase of survey expense over classification.

Out-turn of work and expenditure.



Fasli Year.	SURVEY.						CLASSIFICATION.											
	Aurangabad.		Gulbarga.		Medak.		Total.		Aurangabad.		Gulbarga.		Medak.		Grand Total.			
	Acres.	Expenditure H. S. Rs.	Average cost per acre.	Acres.	Expenditure H. S. Rs.	Average cost per acre.	Acres.	Expenditure H. S. Rs.	Average cost per acre.	Acres.	Expenditure H. S. Rs.	Average cost per acre.	Acres.	Expenditure H. S. Rs.	Average cost per acre.	Acres.	Expenditure H. S. Rs.	Average cost per acre.
1285	192,709	21,014	8	...	...	...	192,709	21,014	8	70,569	7,897	9	...	...	...	70,569	7,897	9
1286	872,199	97,075	9	...	...	...	872,199	97,075	9	168,758	5,121	5	...	...	...	168,758	5,121	5
1287	1,318,300	136,143	7	403,203	49,033	11	1,119,017	40,719	5	690,013	20,041	5	...	...	...	690,013	20,041	5
1288	1,100,989	122,503	9	91,048,310	112,525	1	8,208,591	29,299	2	3,235,293	264,327	9	681,070	23,597	0	169,935	13,483	3
1289	1,114,014	104,959	6	1,225,325	124,228	1	8,345,970	27,029	1	3,208,530	256,816	6	907,492	40,751	0	704,897	40,982	0
1290	829,446	86,004	7	498,157	73,776	2	4,190,093	23,482	1	111,517,698	183,262	11	1,015,788	56,307	0	621,436	43,917	1
Total	5,427,059	567,698	1	8,174,995	359,562	1	9,858,674	121,129	2	3,940,132	1,048,389	9	3,533,595	153,710	0	7,149,626	98,362	1
																5,029,863	252,092	0

99. From the above statement it will be found that the cost of Survey per acre in the Aurangabad branch for the year under review was

General Remarks. 1 anna 7 $\frac{3}{4}$  pies, and was the least as compared with the other two branches, viz., Medak and Gulbarga, where it stood at 1 anna 11 $\frac{3}{4}$  pies and 2 annas 4 pies respectively. During the years 1289 and 1288 F. the cost per acre of Survey for Medak was less than those for the other two Survey branches, but during the year 1287 F. the cost per acre of measurement for the Medak branch was 5 annas 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  pies, which is exceedingly high. The cost per acre of Classification for all the three years for the Aurangabad branch is less than the Gulbarga branch. On the whole, the total cost per acre of measurement for all the Surveys for the year 1290 F. was 1 anna 11 pies against 1 anna 6 pies for the previous year, and the cost per acre of Classification was 11 pies against 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  pies in 1289 F. This shows that a greater quantity of work was turned out at a smaller cost during the year 1289 F.

In Mysore and Berar the incidence per acre is as follows:—

Year.	Cost per acre of survey and testing.		Cost per acre of Classification.		Total cost per acre.	
Mysore.						
	a.	p.	a.	p.	a.	p.
A. D. 1870-71	2	10·7	0	7·7	3	6·4
A. D. 1871-72	2	7·5	1	2·6	3	10·1
A. D. 1872-73	3	4·3	0	11·5	4	3·8
A. D. 1873-74	3	11·1	1	4·4	5	3·5
Berar Assigned Districts.						
	a.	p.	a.	p.	a.	p.
A. D. 1869-70	2	8	0	11	3	7
A. D. 1870-71	2	7·25	0	10·75	3	6
A. D. 1872-73	1	9	0	7	2	4
A. D. 1873-74	2	3	0	8·5	2	11·5

100. The Settlement Operations have only extended to 11 talukas of the Dominions up to the end of the year 1290 Fasli.

101. A glance at Appendix D will show that the average rate per acre in the Aurangabad district, according to the Survey Settlement, was Rs. 1-0-2 against Re. 0-15-11 according to the old District average rate per acre.

assessment, that for Naldrug it was Re. 0-13-9 against Re. 0-15-1. The fiscal results of the new assessment given at full length in the Appendix are summarised in the following table:—

District.	Taluka.	Average demand of five years previous to the introduction of settlement.	DEMAND.		DIFFERENCE.			
			For the year previous to the introduction of settlement rates in the talukas.	According to the survey rates.	Between cols. 4 and 5.		Between cols. 3 and 5.	
					Increase	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Aurangabad.	Paittan .....	1,54,232	1,62,268	1,77,736	15,468	.....	23,504	.....
	Baizapur .....	2,11,217	2,30,712	2,47,258	16,546	.....	36,041	.....
	Gandapur .....	2,35,866	2,38,108	2,31,541	.....	3,567	.....	1,325
	Ambarh .....	3,02,425	3,29,072	3,84,748	55,676	.....	82,323	.....
	Bhokbhardhan .....	95,359	1,10,318	1,17,320	7,002	.....	21,961	.....
	Sillode .....	85,789	91,721	1,01,984	7,263	.....	16,195	.....
	Kanarh .....	1,40,890	1,53,503	1,73,019	19,516	.....	32,219	.....
	Total .....	12,25,688	13,18,702	14,36,606	1,21,471	3,567	2,12,243	1,325
				Difference.	1,17,904	.....	2,10,918	.....
Naldrug.	Dharaseon ..	1,34,293	1,34,622	1,54,963	20,341	.....	20,670	.....
	Tuljapur .....	1,42,522	1,46,294	1,60,165	13,871	.....	17,643	.....
	Total.....	2,76,815	2,80,916	3,15,128	34,212	.....	38,313	.....
					Difference.	34,212	.....	38,313
Grand Total.		15,02,503	15,99,618	17,51,734	1,55,683	3,567	2,50,556	1,325
					Difference.	1,52,116	.....	2,49,231

From the above figures it appears that there has been a net increase of Rs. 2,49,231 according to the new assessment over the old one.

102. We have noticed before that the erection of boundary marks is carried on with the Survey. The expenditures incurred on the erection of boundary marks on cultivated lands are borne by the cultivators while those on waste lands by Government. The following is a Statement showing the amount annually expended on the erection of boundary marks on the cultivator's holdings and on Government lands:—

Fasli Year.	Aurangabad.			Gulbarga.			Medak.			Total.		
	Amount expended on Cultivated Land in H. S. Rs.	Amount expended on Waste Land in H. S. Rs.	Total H. S. Rs.	Amount expended on Cultivated Land in H. S. Rs.	Amount expended on Waste Land in H. S. Rs.	Total H. S. Rs.	Amount expended on Cultivated Land in H. S. Rs.	Amount expended on Waste Land in H. S. Rs.	Total H. S. Rs.	Amount expended on Cultivated Land in H. S. Rs.	Amount expended on Waste Land in H. S. Rs.	Total H. S. Rs.
1285	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1286	92,490 11 4	22,239 4 9	1,14,730 0 1	.....	.....	.....	92,490 11 4	22,239 4 9	1,14,730 0 1	.....	.....	.....
1287	1,72,105 11 2	22,248 14 9	1,94,354 9 11	62,626 5 3	10 10 3	62,636 15 6	.....	.....	.....	2,34,732 0 5	22,259 9 0	2,56,991 9 5
1288	1,62,230 9 3	5,536 5 0	1,67,766 14 9	1,42,939 8 0	174 12 6	1,43,114 4 6	.....	.....	.....	3,05,170 1 3	5,711 2 0	3,10,881 3 3
1289	1,79,920 0 0	1,050 14 6	1,80,970 14 6	1,49,691 12 3	.....	1,49,691 12 3	12,607 14 2	.....	12,607 14 2	3,42,219 10 5	1,050 14 6	3,43,270 8 11
1290	1,22,525 12 3	4,196 12 9	1,26,722 9 0	97,441 5 9	.....	97,441 5 9	23,364 0 0	.....	23,364 0 0	2,43,831 2 0	4,196 12 9	2,47,527 14 9
Total.	7,29,272 12 0	55,272 4 3	7,84,545 0 3	4,52,698 15 3	185 6 9	4,52,884 6 0	35,971 14 2	.....	35,971 14 2	12,17,943 9 5	55,457 11 0	12,73,401 4 5

103. From this it is apparent that no expenditure was incurred on the erection of boundary marks in the year 1285 Fasli, the year in which Survey operations were for the first time set on foot. In this year the taluka of Pattau was taken in hand as an experimental measure, and the boundary marks were left to the cultivators to erect. This measure however failed. The cultivators were reluctant to erect the boundary marks, consequently in the following year, viz., 1286 F., the erection of boundary marks was put up to auction and given out to contractors at annas 6 and pies 6 per mound.

104. The rates allowed to the contractors were very high. They were considerably reduced in subsequent years, till in the year 1290 Fasli, the rate per mound and stone in the North-Western, Western, and Southern Divisions was as low as 5 annas 4 pies, while in the Northern Division it was 2 annas and 6 pies for a stone, and 5 annas 4 pies for a mound. The statement shows no expenditure for the year 1286 Fasli in the Gulbarga and Medak branches, there being no operations in progress in these two Divisions during this year. In 1287 F. Survey operations were set on foot in the Gulbarga and in 1289 Fasli in the Medak Divisions, and since then the statement shows the cost of the erection of boundary marks. The total expenditure incurred in all the three branches during the year under review, amounted to Rs. 2,47,527 against Rs. 3,43,270 in the previous year. Of this amount, Rs. 2,43,331 were expended on the cultivated lands, and were to be recovered from the cultivators, while the rest, viz., Rs. 4,196, were expended on waste lands and were borne by Government.

105. These figures for 1289 Fasli stand at Rs. 3,42,219 and Rs. 1,050 respectively. The total expenditure thus incurred since the commencement of Survey operations up to the end of 1290 Fasli amounts, as shown in the Statement, to Rs. 12,73,401, of which Rs. 55,467 were borne by Government as being the cost of erecting boundary marks on the Government waste lands; the remainder, viz., Rs. 12,17,943 being the amount spent on the erection of boundary stones on Ryots' holdings, were for the first

Remarks on the above figures.

The Contractors' rates.

The share of expense borne by Government in boundary marks.

time defrayed from the Government Treasuries as advances recoverable, and were to be recovered from them.

106. At the end of the year the account of the expenditure on boundary marks erected on the Ryots' holdings is prepared in the office of the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, and furnished to the talukdars of districts, who, after receiving the accounts, begin to recover the amount due by each Ryot at the next *Jamabandi*. It has already been observed that the total amount recoverable from the Ryots up to the end of 1290 Fasli was Rs. 12,17,943 in all the surveyed districts, out of which accounts aggregating to a sum of Rs. 11,15,243 were sent to the talukdars, who recovered, up to the end of the aforesaid year, Rs. 10,42,499 or 93·5 per cent., leaving only Rs. 72,754 or 6·5 per cent. outstanding. The sub-joined table gives the amounts recovered and their percentages to the amounts recoverable in each surveyed district:—



DISTRICT.	Accounts furnished to the Talukdars of the amount recoverable from the Ryots.					
	1286 F.	1287 F.	1288 F.	1289 F.	1290 F.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Aurangabad ...	45,041 0 9	98,036 2 3	1,13,332 1 7	39,961 13 3	2,938 9 1	2,99,309 10 11
Birh .....	.....	.....	19,655 3 6	1,06,483 6 1	1,45,609 1 3	2,71,747 10 10
Naldrug .....	.....	59,704 14 0	1,45,867 9 9	1,49,691 12 3	97,441 15 9	4,52,703 3 9
Lingsugur .....	.....	.....	14,315 15 10	41,178 5 9	.....	55,494 5
Medak.....	.....	.....	.....	12,607 14 2	13,364 0 0	25,971 14
Bidar .....	.....	.....	.....	33,836 13 0	79,315 9 3	1,13,152 6

Amount recovered.						Balance	Percentage of recovery to the amount recoverable.
1286 F.	1287 F.	1288 F.	1289 F.	1290 F.	Total F.		
s. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
73 13 4	1,03,008 1	1,36,223 9 7	50,598 0 10	8,689 0 8	2,98,592 9 6	717 1 5	99.7
.....	.....	19,655 3 6	87,916 14 0	1,40,703 0 2	2,48,275 1 8	23,472 9 2	91.3
.....	59,704 14 0	1,45,867 9 9	1,49,691 12 3	95,624 10 10	4,50,888 14 10	1,817 4 11	99.5
.....	.....	14,315 15 10	41,178 5 9	.....	55,494 5 7	.....	100.0
.....	.....	.....	8,713 10 9	16,723 14 3	25,437 9 0	534 5 2	97.9
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,00,870 11 6	1,00,870 11 6	12,281 10 9	88.9



SECTION FIFTH.

ESTATES UNDER THE GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT FOR 1290 F.

107. There have been estates yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 3,27,823 under the Government management this year. All the estates are not actually encumbered estates. All sorts of attachment, whether by order of a Civil Court or pending *Inam* enquiry or left intestate or by other reasons, are shown as estates under the Government management.

Out of the amount of Rs. 3,27,823 realized within the year Rs. 83,036 or 25·2 per cent. were expended within the year, of which Rs. 1,555 or 4·7 per cent. were the cost of management, and the rest, *i.e.*, Rs. 67,487, were paid towards miscellaneous expenses. A large sum of Rs. 62,208-15-2 was paid to some of the proprietors of the estates, who were entitled to receive it, and a sum of Rs. 2,27,128 was left to their credit at the end of the year.

The following table shows the results of each division:—

Table showing the

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	INCOME.		
		Amount realized up to the last year.	Amount realized during the year.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
North-Western.	Aurangabad .....	33,224 2 4	22,543 0 2	55,767 2 6
	Birh .....	196 0 0	1,086 0 0	1,282 0 0
	Parbhani .....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	33,420 2 4	23,629 0 2	57,049 2 6
Southern.	Raichur .....	17,279 4 3	4,045 8 11	21,324 13 2
	Lingsngur .....	5,485 1 4	6,625 14 3	12,110 15 7
	Shorapur... ..	18,797 2 4	20,948 11 6	39,745 13 10
	Gulbarga .....	1,29,997 10 10	47,060 2 1	1,77,057 12 11
	Total.....	1,71,559 2 9	78,680 4 9	2,50,239 7 6
Western.	Bidar .....	486 12 5	9,340 10 4	9,827 6 9
	Naldrug .....	.....	878 2 10	878 2 10
	Nander .....	1,09,015 1 7	40,681 1 9	1,49,696 3 4
	Total.....	1,09,501 14 0	50,889 14 11	1,60,401 12 11
Northern.	Medak .....	34,835 3 1	24,310 8 5	59,145 11 6
	Indur .....	1,60,440 1 11	45,670 7 10	2,06,110 9 9
	Elgandal .....	3,25,706 11 7	41,379 8 1	3,67,086 3 8
	Sarpur Tandur .....	13,091 5 0	2,399 11 11	15,491 0 11
	Total.....	5,34,073 5 7	1,13,760 4 3	6,47,833 9 10
Eastern.	Khammani .....	12,716 7 3	7,814 5 3	20,530 12 6
	Nagar Karnul.....	2,45,369 4 3	5,08,001 2 1	2,96,170 7 4
	Nalgunda .....	4,419 8 10	2,237 10 7	6,657 3 5
	Total.....	2,62,505 4 4	60,853 1 11	3,23,358 6 3
GRAND TOTAL.....		11,11,059 13 0	3,27,822 10 0	14,38,882 7 0

Results of each Division.

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.

Amount expended up to the last year.	Expended during the year.		
	Establishment.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2,966 6 7	4,863 9 6	204 0 0	5,067 9 6
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
2,966 6 7	4,863 9 6	204 0 0	5,067 9 6
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,010 0 0	411 12 8	1,421 12 8
.....	4,898 1 3	3,179 12 11	8,077 14 2
.....	5,908 1 3	3,591 9 7	9,499 10 10
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
371 10 0	294 12 6	267 2 0	561 14 6
111 8 0	20 0 0	.....	20 0 0
10,801 2 10	1,087 8 9	3,350 4 9	4,437 13 6
11,284 4 10	1,402 5 3	3,617 6 9	5,019 12 0
.....	.....	.....	.....
4,448 3 7	858 11 9	13,766 13 8	14,625 9 5
18,161 11 3	333 2 9	18,748 15 4	19,082 2 1
50,030 7 10	1,616 14 7	295 9 0	1,912 7 7
1,354 0 2	.....	.....	.....
74,014 6 10	2,808 13 1	32,811 6 0	35,620 3 1
.....	.....	.....	.....
135 10 6	288 12 4	205 0 0	493 12 4
60,756 9 4	.....	26,894 7 5	26,894 7 5
552 7 1	279 11 4	161 0 5	440 11 9
61,444 10 11	568 7 8	27,260 7 10	27,828 15 6
1,49,709 13 2	15,551 4 9	67,484 14 2	83,096 2 11



Table showing the

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.	AMOUNT GIVEN TO THE		
		Total of Columns 6 and 9.	Paid till last year.	Paid during the year.	
		10	11	12	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
North-Western.	Aurangabad .....	8,034 0 1	5,732 4 1	3,428 3 5	
	Birh.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Parbhani.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total.....	8,034 0 1	5,732 4 1	3,428 3 5	
Southern.	Raichur .....	.....	.....	.....	
	Lingsugur .....	.....	848 6 8	920 12 11	
	Shorapur.....	1,421 12 8	188 1 5	639 13 6	
	Gulbarga .....	8,077 14 2	2,149 7 9	16,914 1 1	
	Total.....	9,499 10 10	3,185 15 10	18,473 11 6	
Western.	Bidar .....	933 8 6	356 3 2	1,763 12 10	
	Naldrug .....	131 8 0	.....	.....	
	Nander .....	15,239 0 4	18,650 13 7	2,481 13 4	
	Total.....	16,304 0 10	19,007 0 9	4,245 10 2	
Northern.	Medak .....	59,073 13 0	4,230 4 7	.....	
	Indur .....	37,263 13 4	47,314 11 2	28,992 11 5	
	Elgandal.....	51,942 15 5	25,143 9 9	4,972 1 0	
	Sarpur Tandur .....	1,354 0 2	506 15 0	0 15 0	
	Total.....	1,09,624 9 11	77,195 8 6	33,965 11 5	
Eastern.	Khammam .....	629 6 10	7,624 14 6	.....	
	Nagar Karnul.....	87,650 10 9	4,156 4 5	1,111 7 8	
	Nalgunda .....	993 2 10	3,603 0 0	983 3 0	
	Total.....	89,273 10 5	15,384 2 11	2,094 10 8	
GRAND TOTAL.....		2,32,746 0 1	1,20,505 0 1	62,208 15 2	

Results of each Division—continued.

OWNER.			BALANCE.								
Total.			Up to last year.		During the present year.		Total.				
13			14		15		16				
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.			
9,160	7	6	24,525	7	8	14,047	3	3	38,572	10	11
.....			196	0	0	1,086	0	0	1,282	0	0
.....			.....			.....			.....		
9,160	7	6	24,721	7	8	15,133	3	3	39,854	10	11
.....			17,279	4	3	4,045	8	11	21,324	13	2
1,769	3	7	4,636	10	8	5,705	1	4	10,341	12	0
827	14	11	18,609	10	11	18,886	7	4	37,496	2	3
19,063	8	10	1,27,848	3	1	22,068	2	10	1,49,916	5	11
21,660	11	4	1,68,873	12	11	50,705	4	5	2,19,079	1	4
2,120	0	0	411	2	3	6,362	12	0	6,773	14	3
.....			.....			746	10	10	746	10	10
21,132	10	11	79,563	1	2	33,761	6	11	1,13,324	8	1
23,252	10	11	79,974	3	5	40,870	13	9	1,20,845	1	2
4,230	4	7	26,156	10	11	9,684	15	0	35,841	9	11
76,307	6	7	72,240	3	3	20,299	2	6	92,539	5	9
30,115	10	9	2,50,532	9	11	34,494	15	6	2,85,027	9	5
507	14	0	11,230	5	10	2,398	12	11	13,629	2	9
1,11,161	3	11	3,60,159	13	11	66,877	13	11	4,27,037	11	10
7,624	14	6	4,955	14	3	7,320	8	11	12,276	7	2
5,267	12	1	1,57,844	6	8	45,407	3	10	2,03,251	10	6
4,586	3	0	264	1	9	813	11	10	1,077	13	7
17,478	13	7	1,63,064	6	8	53,541	8	7	2,16,605	15	3
1,82,783	15	3	7,96,293	12	7	2,27,128	11	11	10,23,422	8	6

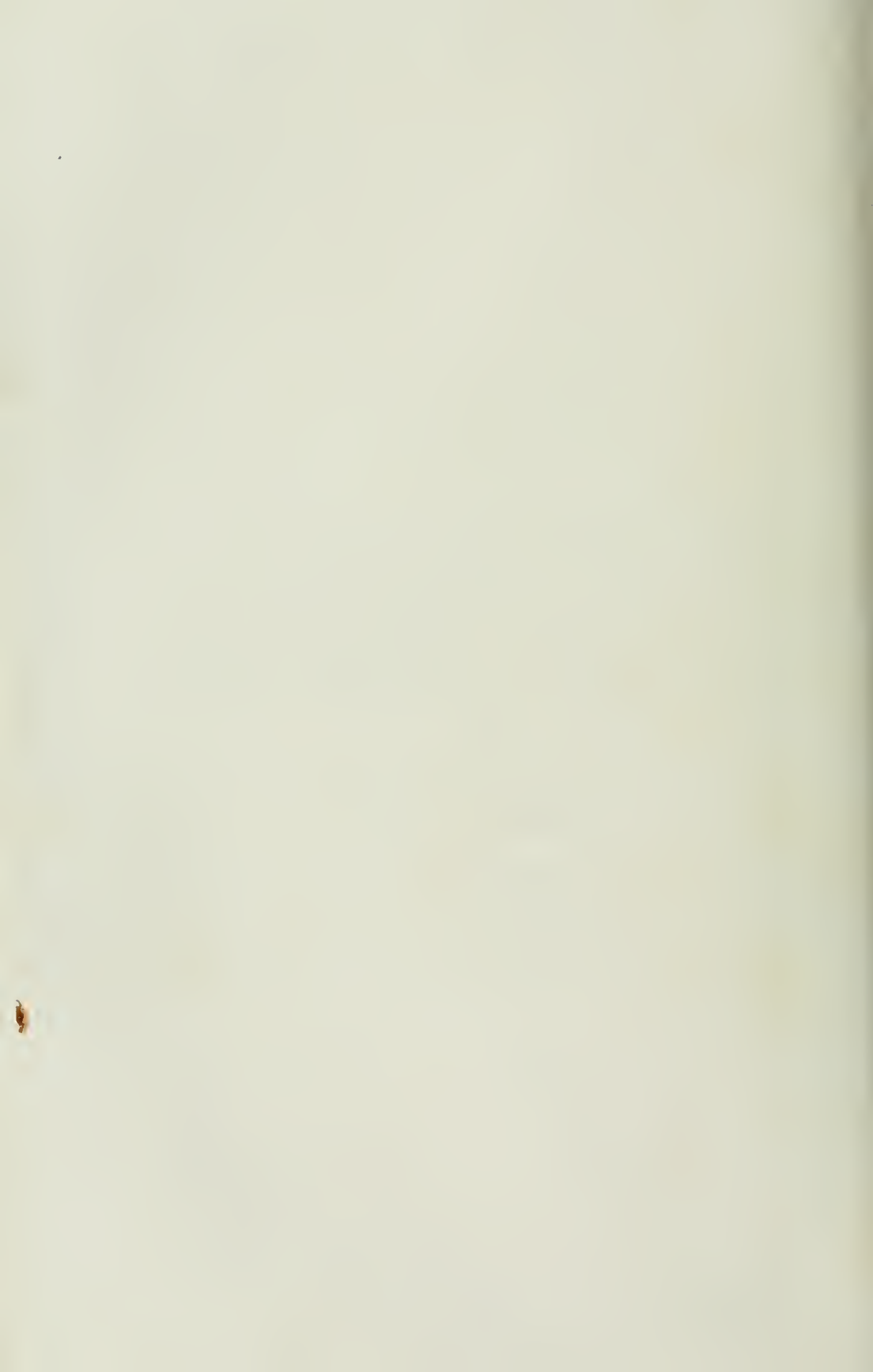


## APPENDIX.

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PART I.—Containing Statements of Jamabandi, of Lands given up or transferred, of Remissions, of Land Revenue, Land Revenue Raiatwari, Quit-rent, Peishkash, Amrai, Kanchas, and Miscellaneous Demands from the Fasli year 1290 to the Fasli year 1281, both inclusive, pp. i—ccxlii.

PART II.—Containing Statements showing the amount of work turned out by the Department, Revenue Survey and Assessment, in the various Divisions of H. H. the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions, and the total expenditure incurred thereon, together with the cost per acre of measurement, Fasli years 1285—90, pp. ccxliii—cclxxix.



## PART I.

Containing Statements of Jamabandi, of Lands given up or transferred; of Remissions of Land Revenue, Land Revenue Raiatwari, Quit-rent, Peishkash, Amrai, Kanchas, and Miscellaneous Demands from the Fasli year 1290 to the Fasli year 1281, both inclusive.





STATEMENTS.

## REVENUE

## Statement of Jamabandi

DISTRICTS.	Villages.	LAST YEAR'S JAMABANDI.					
		DEMAND.					
		Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
		Extent.	Assess-ment.	Extent.	Assess-ment.	Extent.	Assess-ment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>N.-W. DIVISION.</b>							
Aurangabad ... ..	1240	15,19,071	13,34,025	50,365	2,79,418	15,69,436	16,13,443
Birh.....	766	12,90,923	8,96,862	20,759	73,134	13,11,682	9,69,996
Parbhani.....	1091	12,51,405	11,61,519	11,665	62,371	12,63,070	12,23,890
Total.....	3097	40,61,399	33,92,406	82,789	4,14,923	41,44,188	38,07,329
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>							
Bidar .....	637	4,97,554	8,83,791	10,774	91,386	5,08,328	9,75,177
Nander .....	1064	9,66,169	12,88,656	17,883	1,09,159	9,84,052	13,97,815
Naldrug .....	206	4,90,656	3,75,960	9,906	35,571	5,00,562	4,11,531
Total.....	1907	19,54,379	25,48,407	38,563	2,36,116	19,92,942	27,84,523
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>							
Gulbarga.....	386	3,59,978	5,49,281	13,520	1,67,047	3,73,498	7,16,328
Shorapur.....	398	4,75,614	4,75,749	7,162	66,108	4,82,776	5,41,857
Raichur .....	446	6,45,995	5,44,060	15,165	85,855	6,61,160	6,29,915
Lingsgur .....	326	5,54,477	2,96,050	7,646	60,735	5,62,123	3,56,785
Total.....	1556	20,36,064	18,65,140	43,493	3,79,745	20,79,557	22,44,885
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>							
Medak .....	329	1,01,387	2,48,040	31,471	5,64,508	1,32,858	8,12,548
Indur .....	786	2,76,911	4,21,831	49,789	11,62,420	3,26,700	15,84,251
Elgandal .....	1069	4,10,959	7,74,843	94,688	8,25,318	5,05,647	16,00,161
Sarpur Tandur .....	807	2,88,903	1,65,883	3,541	23,362	2,92,444	1,92,245
Total.....	2991	10,78,160	16,13,597	1,79,489	25,75,608	12,57,649	41,89,205
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>							
Nalgunda .....	701	4,11,244	4,07,358	65,230	4,82,775	4,76,474	8,90,133
Nagar Karnul .....	748	2,56,557	2,78,294	45,871	5,59,655	3,02,428	8,37,979
Khammam .....	1614	4,12,719	5,79,834	65,270	7,22,564	4,77,989	13,02,398
Total.....	3063	10,80,520	12,65,486	1,76,371	17,65,024	12,56,891	30,30,510
Baghat Tahsil (At- raf-Balda) .....	17	1,024	40,418	1,132	20,833	2,156	61,251
Grand Total .....	15631	1,02,11,546	1,07,25,454	5,21,837	53,92,249	1,07,33,383	1,61,17,703
Last Year.....	...	1,04,69,971	1,08,45,397	4,84,272	63,37,419	1,09,54,243	1,71,82,816

A.

for the year Fasli 1290.

Add Remissions.	Total.		DEDUCT LANDS GIVEN UP OR TRANSFERRED TO OTHER HEADS.				REMAINDER.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Dry.	Wet.	TOTAL.		Extent.	Assessment.
			Extent.	Extent.	Extent.	Assessment.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
40	15,69,436	16,13,483	2,24,924	1,717	2,26,641	2,08,550	13,42,795	14,04,933
.....	13,11,682	9,69,996	43,398	42	43,410	29,586	12,68,242	9,40,410
950	12,63,070	12,24,840	10,398	3	10,401	9,792	12,52,669	12,15,048
990	41,44,188	38,08,319	2,78,720	1,762	2,80,482	2,47,928	38,63,706	35,60,391
1,175	5,08,328	9,76,352	1,10,698	1,524	1,12,222	1,48,847	3,96,106	8,27,505
1,446	9,84,052	13,99,261	3,4,718	812	35,530	53,147	9,48,522	13,46,114
.....	5,00,562	4,11,531	2,27,957	3,814	2,31,771	1,61,584	2,68,791	2,49,947
2,621	19,92,942	27,87,144	3,73,373	6,150	3,79,523	3,63,578	16,13,419	24,23,566
62,419	3,73,498	7,78,747	37,345	527	37,872	73,256	3,35,626	7,05,491
58,763	4,82,776	6,00,620	31,490	318	31,808	34,044	4,50,968	5,66,576
12,879	6,61,160	6,42,794	56,773	1,202	57,975	54,056	6,03,185	5,88,738
20,116	5,62,123	3,76,901	41,196	454	41,650	41,399	5,20,473	3,35,502
1,54,177	20,79,557	23,99,062	1,66,804	2,501	1,69,305	2,02,755	19,10,252	21,96,307
2,99,139	1,32,858	11,11,687	4,949	1,152	6,101	64,439	1,26,757	10,47,248
3,10,575	3,26,700	18,94,826	22,191	5,974	28,165	3,06,555	2,98,535	15,88,271
5,32,922	5,05,647	21,33,083	23,993	4,578	28,571	1,02,906	4,77,076	20,30,177
398	2,92,441	1,92,643	17,358	370	17,728	17,034	2,74,716	1,75,609
11,43,034	12,57,649	53,32,239	68,491	12,074	80,565	4,90,934	11,77,084	48,41,305
1,57,618	4,76,474	10,47,751	31,371	3,251	34,622	75,163	4,41,852	9,72,588
3,64,223	3,02,428	12,02,277	13,562	2,400	15,962	46,708	2,86,466	11,55,574
4,50,300	4,77,989	17,52,698	71,762	5,143	76,905	1,86,684	4,01,084	15,66,014
9,72,216	12,56,891	40,02,726	1,16,695	10,794	1,27,489	3,08,550	11,29,402	36,94,176
3,568	2,150	64,819	.....	199	199	1,807	1,957	63,012
22,76,606	1,07,33,383	1,83,94,309	10,04,083	33,480	10,37,563	16,15,552	96,95,820	1,67,78,737
10,57,755	1,09,54,243	1,82,49,571	15,51,801	43,973	15,95,774	22,86,104	93,58,469	1,59,64,467

## Statement of Jamabandi

DISTRICTS.	ADD LANDS TAKEN UP OR TRANSFERRED FROM OTHER HEADS.				Jamabandi or gross demand.	
	Dry.	Wet.	Total.		Extent.	Assess- ment.
	Extent.	Extent.	Extent.	Assess- ment.		
	18	19	20	21	22	23
<b>N.-W. DIVISION.</b>						
Aurangabad .....	2,25,229	6,716	2,31,945	2,61,055	15,74,740	16,65,988
Birh.....	2,51,287	4,174	2,55,461	1,79,923	15,23,703	11,20,333
Parbhani.....	17,099	209	17,308	18,545	12,69,977	12,33,593
Total.....	4,93,615	11,099	5,04,714	4,59,523	48,68,420	40,19,914
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>						
Bidar .....	13,270	257	13,527	15,232	4,09,633	8,42,737
Nander .....	53,814	752	54,566	43,112	10,03,088	13,89,226
Naldrug .....	1,18,876	1,428	1,20,304	1,44,307	3,89,095	3,94,254
Total.....	1,85,960	2,437	1,88,397	2,02,651	18,01,816	26,26,217
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>						
Gulbarga .....	29,017	212	29,229	48,127	3,64,855	7,53,618
Shorapur.....	20,959	48	21,007	17,448	4,71,975	5,81,024
Raichur .....	62,872	450	63,322	64,099	6,66,507	6,52,837
Lingsugur .....	64,130	275	64,405	68,766	5,84,878	4,04,268
Total.....	1,76,978	985	1,77,963	1,98,440	20,88,215	23,94,747
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>						
Medak .....	8,457	1,507	9,964	64,878	1,36,721	11,12,126
Indur .....	78,389	5,086	83,475	2,09,839	3,82,010	17,98,110
Elgandal.....	1,35,263	8,362	1,43,625	3,35,209	6,20,701	23,65,386
Sarpur Tandur .....	34,019	626	34,645	22,401	3,09,361	1,98,010
Total.....	2,56,128	15,581	2,71,709	6,32,327	14,48,793	54,73,632
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>						
Nalgunda .....	65,710	5,318	71,028	1,00,288	5,12,880	10,72,876
Nagar Karnul.....	15,377	1,590	16,967	46,276	3,03,433	12,01,850
Khammam .....	90,286	7,164	97,450	2,12,270	4,98,534	17,78,284
Total.....	1,71,373	14,072	1,85,445	3,58,834	18,14,847	40,53,010
Baghat Tahsil (Atraf- Balda) .....	94	12	106	3,308	2,063	66,320
Grand Total.....	12,81,148	44,186	13,28,334	18,55,083	1,10,24,154	1,86,33,640
Last Year.....	13,79,803	89,679	14,69,482	23,72,855	1,08,27,951	1,83,27,322

for the year Fasli 1290—continued.

TOTAL JAMABANDI.							Add miscellaneous demand.	Total settled demand.
Deduct remissions.	NET DEMAND.							
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.			
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.		
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
87	15,19,378	13,74,236	55,362	2,91,665	15,74,740	16,65,901	20,455	16,86,356
.....	14,98,810	10,33,064	24,893	87,269	15,23,703	11,20,333	11,004	11,31,337
346	12,58,106	11,70,673	11,871	62,574	12,69,977	12,33,247	2,915	12,36,162
433	42,76,294	35,77,973	92,126	4,41,508	43,68,420	40,19,481	34,374	40,53,855
1,207	4,00,127	7,56,325	9,506	85,205	4,09,633	8,41,530	14,624	8,56,154
3,875	9,85,212	13,78,524	17,876	6,827	10,03,088	13,85,351	15,516	14,00,867
.....	3,81,575	3,63,028	7,520	31,226	3,89,095	3,94,254	1,227	3,95,481
5,082	17,66,914	24,97,877	34,902	1,23,258	18,01,816	26,21,135	31,367	26,52,502
1,15,622	3,51,462	4,64,048	13,393	1,73,948	3,64,855	6,37,996	16,424	6,54,420
73,791	4,65,025	4,78,405	6,950	31,828	4,71,975	5,10,233	21,983	5,32,216
11,147	6,52,094	5,61,588	14,413	80,102	6,66,507	6,41,690	5,884	6,47,574
7,254	5,77,415	3,38,222	7,463	58,792	5,84,878	3,97,014	6,529	4,03,543
2,07,814	20,45,996	18,42,263	42,219	3,44,670	20,88,215	21,86,933	50,820	22,37,753
3,24,837	1,04,896	2,64,123	31,825	5,23,166	1,36,721	7,87,289	4,911	7,92,200
5,81,421	3,33,108	4,85,274	48,902	7,31,415	3,82,010	12,16,689	9,046	12,25,735
10,07,120	5,22,228	8,32,737	98,473	5,25,529	6,20,701	13,58,266	6,201	13,64,467
2,570	3,05,563	1,76,790	3,798	18,650	3,09,361	1,95,440	1,433	1,96,873
19,15,948	12,65,795	17,58,924	1,82,998	17,98,700	14,48,793	35,57,684	21,591	35,79,275
2,83,427	4,72,054	3,97,483	40,826	3,91,966	5,12,880	7,89,449	8,717	7,98,166
5,87,160	2,36,215	2,75,318	67,218	3,39,372	3,03,433	6,14,690	3,424	6,18,114
7,61,304	4,70,910	6,01,360	27,624	4,15,620	4,98,534	10,16,980	504	10,17,484
16,31,891	11,79,179	12,74,161	1,35,668	11,46,958	13,14,847	24,21,119	12,645	24,33,764
18,335	1,119	32,953	944	15,032	2,063	47,985	4,622	52,607
37,79,503	1,05,35,297	1,09,84,151	4,88,857	38,70,186	1,10,24,154	1,48,54,337	1,55,419	1,60,09,756
22,76,606	1,02,97,973	1,06,58,467	5,29,978	53,92,249	1,08,27,951	1,60,50,716	2,46,864	1,62,97,580



## REVENUE

## Statement of Lands given up or transferred

DISTRICTS.	Lands left waste owing to the impoverishment of the cultivators.	Lands left waste owing to the deaths of the cultivators.	Lands left waste owing to the desertion of the cultivators.	Lands voluntarily relinquished.	Lands given up owing to the crops being withered for want of rain.	Transfer of Lands from one Ryot to another.	Deficit discovered by measurement.	Revision of Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
N.-W. DIVISION.								
Aurangabad .....	60	61	4,439	51,543	.....	90,400	20,665	47
Birh .....	.....	.....	.....	1,765	.....	16,988	7	1,613
Parbhani.....	.....	42	908	1,277	.....	6,631	18	626
Total.....	60	103	5,347	54,585	.....	1,13,969	20,690	2,286
W. DIVISION.								
Bidar .....	359	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,806	374	.....
Nander .....	4,426	.....	.....	3,756	.....	29,608	14,842	.....
Naldrug .....	179	.....	.....	573	.....	7,859	139	.....
Total.....	4,964	.....	.....	4,329	.....	47,273	15,355	.....
S. DIVISION.								
Gulbarga.....	15,340	3,442	6,938	.....	.....	27,852	147	6,381
Shorapur.....	8,485	4,221	4,911	12,769	.....	27	108	563
Raichur .....	2,770	5,047	2,093	10,467	.....	32,915	121	268
Lingsugur .....	553	3,058	1,237	29,948	.....	.....	4	1,007
Total.....	27,148	15,768	15,179	53,184	.....	60,794	380	8,219
N. DIVISION.								
Medak.....	.....	8,438	.....	1,524	.....	14,342	714	23,386
Indur .....	.....	5,436	.....	5,767	.....	64,369	3,091	1,50,219
Elgandal .....	.....	4,391	.....	118	.....	95,033	124	302
Sarpur Tandur .....	.....	5,894	.....	3,666	.....	6,584	26	834
Total.....	.....	24,159	.....	11,075	.....	1,80,328	3,955	1,74,741
E. DIVISION.								
Khammam .....	.....	10,694	.....	88,996	.....	76,772	228	7,972
Nalgunda .....	.....	7,242	.....	28,728	.....	38,627	320	246
Nagar Karnul .....	.....	7,197	.....	7,938	.....	19,443	695	2,496
Total.....	.....	25,133	.....	1,25,662	.....	1,34,842	1,243	10,714
Atraf Balda .....	1,807	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total H. S. Rs.	33,979	65,163	20,526	2,48,835	.....	5,37,206	41,623	1,95,960
Last year.....	1,02,165	1,20,687	1,05,828	6,14,191	.....	6,47,560	1,02,303	1,22,215

B.

to other Heads in 1290 Faslî.

Left uncultivated.	Covered by sand or flooded or otherwise rendered unfit for cultivation.	Boundary Disputes.	Transferred from wet to dry.	Lands erroneously brought to account.	Lands taken up for Government purposes.	Lands washed away by river.	Miscellaneous reasons.	Lands removed from Jamabandi.	Total.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
.....	.....	.....	168	.....	.....	.....	137	41,030	2,08,550
3,053	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	309	5,900	29,586
.....	.....	.....	203	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	9,792
8,053	.....	.....	372	.....	.....	.....	446	47,017	2,47,928
.....	.....	.....	1,185	.....	.....	.....	317	1,36,806	1,48,847
.....	.....	.....	515	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,147
.....	.....	.....	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,52,729	1,61,584
.....	.....	.....	1,805	.....	.....	.....	317	2,89,535	3,63,578
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13,141	.....	73,254
.....	.....	.....	620	.....	.....	.....	2,341	.....	34,045
55	.....	2	317	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54,055
.....	.....	.....	252	.....	.....	.....	5,341	.....	41,400
55	.....	2	1,189	.....	13	.....	20,823	.....	2,02,754
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,135	5,900	64,439
.....	.....	65	8,542	.....	.....	.....	2,028	67,038	3,06,555
.....	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	439	2,421	1,02,906
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	17,034
.....	.....	143	8,543	.....	.....	.....	12,631	75,359	4,90,934
.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,008	.....	1,86,684
3,268	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,666	.....	75,163
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,703
3,268	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,674	.....	3,08,550
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,807
6,376	.....	159	11,909	.....	13	.....	41,891	4,11,911	16,15,551
46,091	23	304	16,870	147	21,181	723	12,405	3,73,408	22,86,104

## REVENUE

## Statement of Lands taken

DISTRICTS.	Waste land brought under cultivation.	Fresh land taken up.	Transfer of land from one ryot to another.	By measurement and revision of assessment.	On account of Istawa Kaal.
1	2	3	4	5	6
N.-W. DIVISION.					
Aurangabad .....	37,135	.....	90,400	85,812	5,417
Birh.....	.....	752	16,938	1,399	.....
Parbhani.....	2,171	6	6,631	3,253	3,804
Total.....	39,303	758	1,13,969	90,464	9,221
W. DIVISION.					
Bidar .....	1,016	.....	9,806	1,551	365
Nander .....	2,702	.....	29,608	6,110	.....
Naldrug .....	187	.....	7,859	18	.....
Total.....	3,905	.....	47,273	7,679	365
S. DIVISION.					
Gulbarga.....	11,634	.....	27,362	1,151	1,245
Shorapur.....	8,165	.....	31	834	343
Raichur .....	29,020	.....	32,915	1,251	.....
Lingsugur .....	60,450	.....	.....	298	901
Total.....	1,09,269	.....	60,328	3,534	2,489
N. DIVISION.					
Medak.....	.....	24,569	14,342	20,725	1,088
Indur .....	.....	52,884	64,370	72,878	725
Elgandal.....	.....	2,18,807	95,033	12,788	2,148
Sarpur Tandur .....	.....	7,043	6,584	7,412	.....
Total.....	.....	3,03,303	1,80,329	1,13,803	3,961
E. DIVISION.					
Khammam.....	1,18,327	.....	76,772	17,171	.....
Nalgunda .....	52,465	.....	38,627	9,178	.....
Nagar Karnul .....	11,386	.....	19,443	13,334	.....
Total.....	1,82,178	.....	1,34,842	39,683	.....
Baghat Tahsil (Atraf-Balda) .....	3,308	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total H. S. Rs.....	3,37,966	3,04,061	5,36,741	2,55,163	16,036
Last year.....	26,861	6,91,312	6,53,297	5,73,051	22,240

C.

up in 1290 Fashi.

Land transferred from dry to wet.	Inam land resumed and brought under cultivation.	Land erroneously omitted last year and brought to account this year.	Miscellaneous.	Jagir villages confiscated.	Total.
7	8	9	10	11	12
174	804	.....	810	40,503	2,61,055
308	1,60,525	.....	1	.....	1,79,923
203	509	.....	128	1,840	18,545
685	1,61,838	.....	939	42,343	4,59,523
1,335	415	.....	475	269	15,232
1,007	192	.....	.....	3,493	43,112
105	378	.....	.....	1,35,760	1,44,307
2,447	985	.....	475	1,39,522	2,02,651
153	3,107	.....	3,455	.....	48,127
142	6,311	.....	1,592	.....	17,448
341	572	.....	.....	.....	64,099
589	533	.....	5,905	.....	68,766
1,225	10,553	.....	11,042	.....	1,98,440
.....	1,987	.....	.....	2,167	64,878
8,610	3,479	.....	122	6,771	2,09,839
583	4,396	.....	.....	1,454	3,35,209
.....	287	.....	.....	1,075	22,401
9,193	10,149	.....	122	11,467	6,32,327
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,12,270
.....	.....	.....	18	.....	1,00,288
.....	687	.....	54	1,372	46,276
.....	687	.....	72	1,372	3,58,834
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,308
13,550	1,84,212	.....	12,650	1,91,704	18,55,083
43,826	32,217	.....	46,377	2,83,675	23,72,856

## REVENUE

## Statement of Remissions

DISTRICTS.	Left uncultivated owing to unfavorable season whether entire or more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of the entire holding.	Remission for loss of crops.	Withered crops and loss of produce.	Fast-kami or second crop not cultivated.
Aurangabad .....	37	.....	.....	.....
Birh .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parbhani .....	326	20	.....	.....
Total.....	363	20	.....	.....
Bidar .....	.....	1,132	.....	.....
Nander .....	31	287	.....	.....
Naldurg.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	31	1,419	.....	.....
Gulbarga .....	6,940	13,128	74,965	4,957
Shorapur .....	55,900	.....	264	9,095
Raichur.....	.....	.....	506	.....
Lingsugur.....	.....	.....	34	.....
Total.....	62,840	13,128	75,769	14,052
Medak .....	2,90,402	9,614	.....	.....
Indur .....	4,91,460	14,327	.....	.....
Elgandal .....	8,26,216	3,221	.....	115
Sarpur Tandur.....	2,395	11	.....	.....
Total.....	16,10,473	27,173	.....	115
Khammam .....	6,57,961	11,763	10,234	31,262
Nalgunda .....	2,41,179	3,762	15	13,810
Nagar Karnul .....	4,56,990	2,422	.....	53,461
Total.....	13,56,130	17,947	10,249	98,533
Atraf-Balda .....	18,335	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total H. S. Rupees ...	30,48,172	59,687	86,018	1,12,700
Last year.....	13,89,269	2,85,770	2,32,309	49,972

D.  
for 1290 Fasli.

Land classed as wet but cultivated with dry crop for want of water.	Hail stone.	Reduction of assessment.	Inundations.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
50	.....	.....	.....	.....	87
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	346
50	.....	.....	.....	.....	433
.....	.....	.....	.....	75	1,207
3,189	.....	.....	.....	368	3,875
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,189	.....	.....	.....	443	5,082
8,330	.....	.....	2,961	4,341	1,15,622
5,692	.....	1,217	529	1,094	73,791
5,563	.....	.....	1,148	3,930	11,147
.....	.....	.....	.....	7,220	7,254
19,585	.....	1,217	4,638	16,585	2,07,814
4,349	.....	1,107	15,982	3,383	9,24,837
3,590	.....	1,539	1,822	68,683	5,81,421
7,641	.....	1,050	12,986	1,55,891	10,07,120
.....	.....	.....	.....	164	2,570
15,580	.....	3,696	30,790	2,28,121	19,15,948
.....	.....	.....	49,083	1,001	7,61,304
4,764	.....	11,165	5,152	3,580	2,83,427
43,210	.....	20,659	3,933	6,485	5,87,160
47,974	.....	31,824	58,168	11,066	16,31,891
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,335
86,378	.....	36,737	93,596	2,56,215	37,79,503
3,338	.....	79,619	56,743	1,79,585	22,76,605



## REVENUE E.

*Statement showing the demand under each head of Land Revenue for 1290 F.*

DISTRICTS.	Raiatwari.	Quit-rent (Malkias.)	Kanchas.	Amrai or Fruit Trees.	Polshkash.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>							
Anrangabad .....	16,65,901	.....	31,722	6,261	.....	20,455	17,24,311
Birh.....	11,20,333	.....	4,523	159	.....	11,004	11,36,006
Parbhani.....	12,33,247	.....	6,590	9,635	.....	2,915	12,52,388
Total.....	40,19,481	.....	42,835	16,055	.....	34,374	41,12,705
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>							
Bidar .....	8,41,530	15,734	4,419	2,702	.....	14,624	8,80,827
Nander .....	13,85,351	48,592	2,420	6,812	.....	15,516	14,58,691
Naldurg .....	3,94,254	.....	46	146	.....	1,227	3,95,673
Total.....	26,21,135	64,326	6,885	9,660	.....	31,367	27,35,191
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>							
Gulbarga .....	6,37,996	27,019	2,213	3,357	.....	16,424	7,02,585
Shorapur .....	5,10,233	67,235	937	1,216	.....	21,983	6,01,604
Raichur .....	6,41,690	38,674	4,176	1,121	81,796	5,884	7,93,151
Lingsugur .....	3,97,014	1,88,062	8,409	1,558	5,291	6,529	6,06,890
Total.....	21,86,933	3,20,990	15,735	7,279	87,087	50,820	26,84,230
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>							
Modak. ....	7,87,289	36,956	3,720	18,978	.....	4,911	8,51,827
Indur .....	12,16,689	90,810	2,698	61,351	.....	9,046	13,82,714
Elgandal.....	13,58,266	28,047	4,229	20,718	.....	6,201	14,22,000
Sarpur Tandur .....	1,95,440	15,379	191	18,162	.....	1,433	2,30,597
Total.....	35,57,684	1,71,192	10,838	1,19,209	.....	21,591	38,87,138
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>							
Khammam .....	10,16,980	27,703	19,687	31,734	.....	504	10,96,608
Nalgunda .....	7,89,449	20,409	9,057	21,857	.....	8,717	8,49,489
Nagar Karnul .....	6,14,690	2,40,514	6,154	13,364	.....	3,424	8,78,737
Total.....	24,21,119	2,88,626	34,898	66,955	.....	12,645	28,24,834
Baghat Tahsil Atraf- Balda.	47,985	27,219	1,20,460	.....	.....	4,622	1,75,907
GRAND TOTAL.....	1,48,54,337	8,72,353	2,31,651	2,19,158	87,087	1,55,419	1,64,20,005

*1289 Fasli.*

## REVENUE

## Statement of Jamabandi

DISTRICTS.	Villages.	LAST YEAR'S JAMABANDI.					
		DEMAND.					
		Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
		Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>							
Aurangabad .....	1931	15,52,670	13,23,181	42,713	2,55,539	15,95,383	15,78,720
Birh .....	1210	15,17,311	10,43,621	23,118	80,398	15,40,459	11,26,019
Parbhauji .....	912	12,47,883	11,56,746	11,336	61,626	12,59,219	12,18,372
Total.....	4053	43,17,894	35,25,548	77,167	3,97,563	43,95,061	39,23,111
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>							
Bidar .....	834	4,08,608	7,55,174	7,612	76,299	4,16,220	8,31,473
Nander .....	1256	7,35,110	11,66,722	10,252	88,132	7,45,362	12,54,854
Naldrug .....	248	3,74,253	3,60,279	7,276	25,138	3,81,529	3,85,417
Total.....	2338	15,17,971	22,82,175	25,140	1,89,569	15,43,111	24,71,744
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>							
Gulharga .....	601	4,01,356	5,54,631	13,706	1,96,258	4,15,062	7,50,889
Shorapur .....	620	5,30,796	4,95,829	7,231	83,178	5,38,027	5,79,007
Raichur .....	600	7,70,407	6,12,120	4,805	94,022	7,75,212	7,06,142
Lingsugur .....	695	7,91,592	3,75,426	2,258	62,584	7,93,850	4,38,010
Total.....	2516	24,94,151	20,38,006	28,000	4,36,042	25,22,151	24,74,018
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>							
Medak .....	582	99,114	2,37,775	31,707	8,03,749	1,30,821	10,41,524
Indur .....	1353	2,46,259	4,56,880	46,907	12,25,368	2,93,166	16,82,248
Elgandal .....	1658	4,61,856	8,46,750	86,976	11,26,422	5,45,832	19,73,172
Sarpur Tandur .....	1499	2,68,047	1,61,425	3,299	22,285	2,71,346	1,83,710
Total.....	5092	10,75,276	17,02,830	1,68,889	31,77,824	12,44,165	48,80,654
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>							
Khammam .....	1705	4,40,431	6,29,654	73,849	8,52,123	5,14,280	14,81,777
Nalgunda .....	962	3,96,469	3,71,589	59,129	5,93,237	4,55,598	9,64,826
Nagar Karnul .....	1461	2,26,924	2,36,231	49,982	6,53,288	2,76,906	8,89,519
Total.....	4128	10,63,824	12,37,474	1,82,960	20,98,648	12,46,784	33,36,122
Miscellaneous Villages .....	17	765	9,895	2,116	17,270	2,971	27,165
GRAND TOTAL .....	18144	1,04,69,971	1,07,95,928	4,84,272	63,16,916	1,09,54,243	1,71,12,844

A.

*for the year 1289 Fasli.*

Remissions.	DEDUCT LAND GIVEN UP OR TRANSFERRED TO OTHER HEADS.						REMAINDER.	
	Total.		Dry.	Wet.	TOTAL.		TOTAL.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Extent.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
3,435	15,95,383	15,82,155	2,75,094	2,227	2,77,321	2,71,726	13,18,062	13,10,429
.....	15,40,459	11,26,019	2,61,865	4,173	2,66,038	1,81,034	12,74,421	9,36,985
352	12,59,219	12,18,724	5,260	39	5,290	3,419	12,53,929	12,15,305
3,787	43,95,061	39,26,898	5,42,219	6,430	5,48,649	4,64,179	38,46,412	34,62,719
2,912	4,16,220	8,34,385	8,894	117	9,011	21,690	4,07,209	8,12,785
4,556	7,45,302	12,59,410	93,918	157	93,175	1,10,194	6,52,187	11,18,916
.....	3,81,529	3,85,417	1,32,882	1,681	1,31,563	1,52,570	2,46,963	2,32,847
7,468	15,43,111	24,79,212	2,34,794	1,955	2,36,749	3,14,664	13,06,362	21,64,518
75,250	4,15,062	8,26,139	62,154	663	62,817	96,166	3,52,245	7,29,973
48,911	5,38,027	6,27,918	63,359	184	63,543	61,581	4,74,184	5,66,337
37,557	7,75,212	7,13,699	1,31,229	1,469	1,35,698	1,21,130	6,39,514	6,19,539
53,175	7,93,850	4,91,185	1,51,780	1,296	1,56,076	1,29,736	6,37,774	3,61,449
2,14,893	25,22,151	26,88,941	4,14,522	3,612	4,18,134	4,11,613	21,04,017	22,77,328
50,898	1,30,821	10,92,332	5,819	1,430	7,219	67,234	1,23,581	10,25,098
1,04,026	2,93,165	17,83,274	5,503	7,144	12,647	1,61,405	2,80,549	16,24,839
1,63,925	5,48,832	21,37,097	1,57,739	11,592	1,69,211	4,24,219	3,79,591	17,12,878
782	2,71,340	1,84,492	24,472	393	24,865	18,905	2,46,481	1,65,587
3,19,541	12,44,165	52,09,195	1,93,524	20,469	2,13,993	6,71,763	10,39,172	45,28,432
2,24,487	5,14,280	17,06,264	1,95,176	5,485	1,10,661	2,72,931	4,03,619	14,34,233
52,973	4,55,598	10,17,799	45,437	4,352	49,789	99,763	4,05,809	9,18,036
2,32,525	2,76,906	11,22,044	15,785	1,664	17,449	40,526	2,59,457	1,81,518
5,09,985	12,46,784	38,46,107	1,66,398	11,501	1,77,899	4,12,320	10,68,885	34,33,787
1,723	2,971	28,888	344	6	350	11,565	2,621	17,322
10,57,397	1,09,54,243	1,81,70,241	15,51,804	43,973	15,95,774	22,86,195	93,58,469	1,58,84,136

## Statement of Jamabandi

DISTRICTS.	LANDS TAKEN UP OR TRANSFERRED FROM OTHER HEADS.				Jamabandi.	
	Dry.	Wet.	Total.			
	Extent.	Extent.	Extent.	Assess- ment.	Extent.	Assess- ment.
	18	19	20	21	22	23
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>						
Aurangabad .....	2,38,223	9,821	2,48,044	3,03,261	15,66,106	16,13,699
Birh .....	35,446	1,815	37,261	33,184	13,11,682	9,70,169
Parbhani .....	8,783	359	9,142	9,534	12,63,071	12,24,839
Total .....	2,82,452	11,995	2,94,447	3,45,979	41,40,859	38,08,698
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>						
Bidar .....	1,14,700	2,445	1,17,145	1,63,567	5,21,354	9,76,352
Nander .....	3,30,480	1,375	3,31,865	2,80,345	9,84,052	13,99,261
Naldurg .....	2,49,451	4,144	2,53,595	1,78,685	5,00,561	4,11,532
Total .....	6,94,631	7,974	7,02,605	6,22,597	20,08,967	27,87,145
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>						
Gulbarga .....	21,122	130	21,252	47,696	3,73,497	7,77,669
Shorapur .....	8,175	116	8,291	7,505	4,82,775	5,73,812
Raichur .....	5,112	559	5,701	25,675	6,45,215	6,45,214
Lingsugur .....	3,578	992	4,570	21,993	6,42,344	3,83,352
Total .....	38,017	1,797	39,814	1,02,779	21,43,831	23,80,107
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>						
Medak .....	8,058	11,274	11,322	78,462	1,34,903	11,03,560
Indur .....	35,942	3,262	46,314	2,66,607	3,26,833	18,91,476
Elgandal .....	1,17,432	20,098	1,37,530	4,22,593	5,17,121	21,35,471
Sarpur Tandur .....	45,388	575	45,963	29,405	2,92,444	1,94,992
Total .....	2,05,920	35,209	2,41,129	7,97,067	12,71,301	53,25,499
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>						
Khammam .....	70,276	17,874	88,150	3,13,310	4,91,769	17,47,543
Nalgunda .....	69,768	10,351	71,119	1,31,598	4,76,928	10,49,634
Nagar Karnul .....	27,746	4,339	32,085	1,20,768	2,91,542	12,02,286
Total .....	1,58,790	32,564	1,91,354	5,65,676	12,60,239	39,99,463
Miscellaneous Villages...	3	130	133	9,088	2,754	26,410
<b>GRAND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>13,79,813</b>	<b>89,669</b>	<b>14,69,482</b>	<b>24,43,186</b>	<b>1,08,27,951</b>	<b>1,83,27,322</b>

for the year 1289 Fasli—continued.

TOTAL HOLDINGS.							Add Miscellaneous Demands.	Total Settled Demands.
Deduct Remissions.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.			
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.		
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
46	15.15,798	13,31,232	50,308	2,79,418	15,66,106	16,13,650	21,914	16,35,564
.....	12,90,923	8,97,034	20,759	73,135	13,11,682	9,70,169	10,949	9,81,118
950	12,51,405	11,61,519	11,666	62,370	12,63,071	12,23,889	2,894	12,26,783
990	40,58,126	33,92,785	82,733	4,14,923	41,40,659	38,07,708	35,757	38,43,465
1,175	5,13,672	8,83,791	10,682	91,386	5,24,354	9,75,177	14,715	9,89,892
1,446	9,66,169	12,88,656	17,883	1,09,159	9,84,052	13,97,815	15,028	14,12,843
.....	4,90,655	3,75,961	9,906	35,571	5,00,561	4,11,532	1,806	4,13,338
2,621	19,70,496	25,48,408	38,471	2,36,116	20,08,967	27,84,524	31,549	28,16,073
62,419	3,59,977	5,18,203	13,520	1,67,047	3,73,497	7,15,250	17,671	7,32,921
58,763	4,75,613	4,48,971	7,162	66,108	4,82,775	5,15,079	49,026	5,64,105
12,850	6,30,050	5,46,508	15,163	85,856	6,45,215	6,32,364	4,927	6,37,291
20,115	6,28,693	3,02,502	13,651	60,735	6,42,344	3,63,237	10,505	3,73,742
1,54,177	20,94,333	18,46,184	49,498	3,79,746	21,43,831	22,25,930	82,129	23,08,059
2,90,139	1,03,089	2,33,082	31,814	5,71,339	1,34,903	8,04,421	19,132	8,23,553
3,10,575	2,76,912	4,13,966	49,921	11,66,935	3,24,833	15,80,901	10,304	15,91,205
5,32,922	4,21,549	7,71,298	95,572	8,31,251	5,17,121	16,02,519	10,396	16,12,945
398	2,48,962	1,71,233	3,482	23,361	2,92,444	1,94,594	2,268	1,96,832
11,43,034	10,90,512	15,89,579	1,80,789	23,92,886	12,71,301	41,82,465	42,100	42,24,565
4,50,301	4,26,520	5,74,841	65,249	7,22,401	4,91,769	12,97,242	23,295	13,20,537
1,57,618	4,11,801	3,70,365	65,127	5,21,651	4,76,928	8,92,016	8,222	9,00,238
3,64,297	2,45,671	2,78,307	45,871	5,59,682	2,91,542	8,37,989	1,691	8,39,680
9,72,216	10,83,992	12,23,513	1,76,247	18,03,734	12,69,239	30,27,247	33,208	30,60,455
3,568	514	2,009	2,210	20,833	2,754	22,842	22,121	44,963
22,76,606	1,02,97,973	1,06,02,478	5,29,978	51,48,238	1,08,27,951	1,60,50,716	2,46,834	1,62,97,580



## Statement of Lands given up or transferred

DISTRICTS.	Lands left waste owing to the impoverishment of the cultivators.	Lands left waste owing to the deaths of the cultivators.	Lands left waste owing to the desertion of the cultivators.	Lands voluntarily relinquished.	Lands given up owing to the crops being withered for want of rain.	Transfer of land from one Ryot to another.	Deficit discovered by measurement.	Revision of assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>								
Aurangabad .....	390	592	6,094	52,924	.....	81,893	58,361	106
Birh .....	.....	.....	.....	338	.....	15,280	622	1,308
Parbhani .....	.....	35	253	893	2,033	.....	.....	205
Total.....	390	627	6,347	54,205	2,033	97,173	59,183	1,619
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>								
Bidar .....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,556	.....	144
Nander .....	99	.....	.....	241	.....	75,100	35,028	17,977
Naldrug .....	5,671	.....	.....	427	.....	16,415	.....	495
Total.....	5,825	.....	.....	668	.....	1,09,071	35,028	18,616
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>								
Gulbarga .....	13,968	24,322	37,264	.....	.....	17,538	110	1,853
Shorapur.....	22,318	20,182	10,725	5,382	.....	233	41	1,018
Raichur .....	15,569	47,869	21,969	18,999	.....	18,257	103	826
Lingsngur .....	2,439	19,833	15,185	85,881	.....	.....	.....	1,503
Total.....	54,234	1,12,206	85,143	1,10,262	.....	36,028	254	5,200
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>								
Medak .....	6,514	.....	.....	1,479	.....	13,091	657	21,557
Indur .....	2,213	.....	.....	3,202	.....	85,811	455	69,372
Elgandal .....	794	.....	.....	2,60,163	.....	1,35,557	312	856
Sarapur Tandur .....	3,461	.....	.....	4,890	.....	7,057	51	1,121
Total.....	12,982	.....	.....	2,69,734	.....	2,41,516	1,515	92,906
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>								
Khammam .....	14,366	.....	.....	1,38,221	.....	90,449	382	25,796
Nalgunda .....	5,559	2,012	8,754	34,096	.....	43,172	293	5,478
Nagar Karnul .....	2,127	5,812	5,534	6,768	.....	15,654	1,186	265
Total.....	22,043	7,834	14,338	1,79,085	.....	1,49,275	1,861	31,539
Miscellaneous Villages .....	11,566	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL. H. S. Rs. ....	1,07,040	1,20,687	1,05,828	6,13,954	2,033	6,33,063	97,841	1,49,880

B.

to other Heads in 1289 Fasli.

Left uncultivated.	Covered by sand or flooded or otherwise rendered unfit for cultivation.	Boundary disputes.	Transferred from wet to dry.	Land erroneously brought to account.	Land taken up for Government purposes.	Lands washed away by river.	Miscellaneous reasons.	Lands removed from <i>Jamabandi</i> .	Total.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	.....	.....	8,081	.....	.....	.....	8	63,277	2,71,726
963	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	1,692	1,68,546	1,89,034
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,419
963	.....	.....	8,116	.....	.....	.....	1,700	2,31,823	4,64,179
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,660	.....	.....	185	21,600
.....	.....	7	.....	.....	11,584	458	.....	.....	1,40,494
.....	.....	.....	868	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,28,694	1,52,570
.....	.....	7	868	.....	15,244	458	.....	1,28,879	3,14,664
.....	.....	.....	1,133	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	96,166
.....	.....	66	376	.....	.....	.....	1,240	.....	61,581
.....	.....	.....	538	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,24,130
.....	23	.....	283	.....	.....	.....	4,589	.....	1,29,736
.....	23	66	2,330	.....	38	.....	5,829	.....	4,11,613
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,936	.....	67,234
.....	.....	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	283	1,61,405
.....	.....	152	3,194	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,160	4,24,218
.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,306	18,905
.....	.....	152	3,272	.....	.....	.....	23,936	25,749	6,71,762
.....	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	2,762	.....	2,72,031
.....	.....	79	291	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	99,763
.....	24	.....	573	55	.....	.....	2,448	.....	40,526
.....	24	79	864	148	.....	.....	5,210	.....	4,12,320
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,566
963	47	304	15,450	148	15,282	458	36,675	3,86,451	22,86,104

## REVENUE

*Statement of Lands taken*

DISTRICTS.	Waste land brought under cultivation.	Fresh land taken up.	Transfer of land from one Ryot to another.	By measurement and revision of assessment.	On account of Istawa Kaul.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>					
Aurangabad .....	.....	28,465	81,893	1,09,931	8,429
Birh .....	.....	699	15,280	6,281	.....
Parbhani .....	1,159	863	.....	3,092	4,302
Total...	1,159	30,027	97,173	1,19,304	12,731
<b>W. DIVISION</b>					
Bidar .....	1,532	.....	17,561	9,370	346
Nander .....	5,225	.....	75,100	1,76,250	.....
Naldrug .....	728	.....	16,415	1,962	.....
Total...	7,485	.....	1,09,076	1,87,582	346
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>					
Gulbarga .....	548	.....	17,537	1,055	1,418
Shorapur .....	1,084	.....	98	293	521
Raichur .....	2,336	.....	18,257	2,206	.....
Lingsugur .....	12,761	.....	.....	1,064	1,316
Total...	17,329	.....	35,892	4,618	3,255
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>					
Medak .....	33,581	.....	13,091	4,013	.....
Indur .....	89,061	.....	85,812	4,209	1,746
Elgandal .....	2,55,184	.....	1,35,557	41	1,771
Sarpur Taudur .....	6,235	.....	7,057	1,303	.....
Total..	3,84,061	.....	2,41,517	9,566	3,517
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>					
Khammam .....	1,93,500	280	90,449	5,002	.....
Nalgunda .....	467	69,969	43,172	7,211	.....
Nagar Karnul .....	55	8,093	15,654	28,478	2,176
Total...	1,94,022	78,342	1,49,275	4,03,691	2,176
Baghat Tahsil (Atraf-Balda District) .....	.....	6,525	1,800	655	.....
GRAND TOTAL ..	6,04,056	1,14,894	6,34,733	3,62,416	22,025

C.

up in 1289 Fasli.

Land transferred from dry to wet.	Inam land resumed and brought under cultivation.	Land erroneously omitted last year and brought to account this year.	Miscellaneous.	Jagir villages confiscated.	Total.
7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9,387	931	.....	986	63,239	3,08,261
1,691	9,198	.....	35	.....	33,184
.....	.....	.....	118	.....	9,534
11,078	10,129	.....	1,139	63,239	3,45,979
4,191	389	.....	1,484	1,28,694	1,63,567
11,585	3,056	.....	9,130	.....	2,80,346
810	203	.....	.....	1,58,567	1,78,685
16,586	3,648	.....	10,614	2,87,261	6,22,598
839	111	.....	26,188	.....	47,696
638	3,881	.....	390	.....	7,505
510	1,805	.....	560	.....	25,674
564	863	.....	5,338	.....	21,903
2,548	6,660	.....	32,476	.....	1,02,778
.....	2,591	.....	25,185	.....	8,461
.....	2,806	.....	81,091	1,883	2,66,608
5,257	1,379	.....	20,791	2,613	4,22,593
19	326	.....	14,406	59	29,405
5,276	7,102	.....	1,41,473	4,555	7,97,067
64	459	101	23,455	.....	3,13,310
.....	.....	.....	10,779	.....	1,31,598
5,257	817	.....	2,238	58,000	1,20,768
5,321	1,276	101	36,472	58,000	5,65,676
.....	.....	.....	108	.....	9,088
40,809	28,815	101	2,22,282	4,13,055	24,43,186

## REVENUE

*Statement of Remissions*

DISTRICTS.	Left uncultivated owing to unfavorable season whether entire or more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of the field occupied.	Remission for loss of crops.	Withered crops and loss of produce.	Fasl-kami or second crop not cultivated.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aurangabad .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birh .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parbhani .....	341	609	.....	.....
Total.....	341	609	.....	.....
Bidar .....	652	523	.....	.....
Nander .....	81	36	1,329	.....
Naldrug .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	733	559	1,329	.....
Gulbarga .....	12,034	10,015	17,924	5,117
Shorapur .....	45,678	.....	148	7,342
Raichur .....	.....	1,403	736	.....
Lingsugur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	58,612	11,418	18,808	12,459
Medak .....	2,50,708	29,674	2,717	11,579
Indur .....	2,71,475	14,103	.....	.....
Elgandal .....	4,37,872	5,537	38,099	17,865
Sarpur Tandur .....	159	210	.....	29
Total.....	9,60,214	49,524	40,816	29,473
Khammam .....	62,314	11,543	11,031	3,56,397
Nalgunda .....	7,694	5,599	9,611	1,32,712
Nagar Karnul .....	1,07,026	5,360	50,714	1,38,330
Total.....	1,77,034	22,502	71,356	6,27,439
Baghat Tahsil (Atraf-Balda) .	3,568	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL.....	12,00,502	84,612	1,32,309	6,69,371

D.

for 1289 Fasli.

Land classed as wet but cultivated with dry crop for want of water.	Hail stone	Reduction of assessment.	Inundations.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
40	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	950
40	.....	.....	.....	.....	990
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,175
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,446
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,621
1,222	.....	.....	7,823	7,384	62,419
1,902	.....	345	719	2,630	58,764
104	.....	.....	1,470	9,160	12,879
70	.....	.....	.....	20,045	20,115
3,298	.....	345	10,018	39,219	1,54,177
.....	.....	.....	4,231	230	2,99,139
.....	.....	12,087	12,666	244	3,10,575
2,130	.....	499	26,949	3,571	5,32,922
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	398
2,130	.....	12,586	43,816	4,445	11,43,034
.....	.....	9,015	.....	.....	4,50,300
.....	.....	1,968	35	.....	1,57,619
.....	.....	55,705	2,844	4,318	3,64,297
.....	.....	66,688	2,879	4,318	9,72,216
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,568
5,468	.....	79,619	56,743	47,982	22,76,606



## REVENUE

Statement showing the demand under each

DISTRICTS.	Raiatwari.	Quit-rent (Maktas.)	Kanchas.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>			
Aurangabad .....	16,13,649 11 11	.....	33,852 5 7
Birh .....	9,70,168 12 9	.....	6,196 2 7
Parbhani.....	12,23,889 7 6	.....	28,026 0 0
Total.....	38,07,708 0 2	.....	68,074 8 2
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>			
Bidar .....	9,75,177 1 7	15,734 4 4	4,187 0 3
Nander .....	13,97,814 14 4	48,591 7 10	2,951 14 0
Naldrug .....	4,11,532 0 0	.....	1,056 7 0
Total..	27,84,523 15 11	64,325 12 2	8,195 5 3
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>			
Gulbarga.....	7,15,249 13 5	28,096 15 8	1,587 12 0
Shorapur.....	5,15,078 14 1	67,235 3 4	1,253 0 0
Raichur .....	6,32,363 14 2	35,313 3 1	4,633 11 5
Lingsugur .....	3,63,237 0 10	1,77,540 2 10	5,280 15 9
Total.....	22,25,929 10 6	3,08,185 8 11	12,755 7 2
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>			
Medak .....	8,04,420 8 0	36,795 4 5	4,259 8 0
Indur .....	15,80,901 3 5	76,896 6 0	11,713 12 0
Elgandal .....	16,02,549 4 8	25,724 12 8	3,025 4 0
Sarapur Tandur .....	1,94,593 14 11	12,474 12 8	150 4 0
Total.....	41,82,464 15 0	1,51,891 3 9	19,148 12 0
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>			
Khammani .....	12,97,242 6 6	21,411 10 2	17,426 0 0
Naigunda .....	8,92,015 3 11	20,398 14 0	9,101 2 0
Nagar Karnul .....	8,37,989 2 7	2,43,872 7 7	4,575 0 0
Total.....	30,27,246 13 0	2,85,682 15 9	31,102 2 0
Baghat Tahsil (Atraf-Bakda) .....	22,842 6 10	9,431 11 1	1,07,637 6 5
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>	<b>1,60,50,715 13 5</b>	<b>8,19,517 3 8</b>	<b>2,46,913 9 0</b>

E.

*Head of Land Revenue for 1289 Fashi.*

Amrai or Fruit Trees.	Peishkash.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
8,672 14 9	.....	21,911 1 0	16,78,089 1 3
211 15 0	.....	10,949 2 8	9,87,526 1 0
11,906 14 0	.....	2,893 7 9	12,66,715 13 3
20,791 11 9	.....	35,756 11 5	39,32,330 15 6
6,300 13 6	.....	14,715 1 7	10,16,114 5 3
8,832 2 0	.....	15,027 13 5	14,73,218 3 7
396 3 0	.....	1,806 5 4	4,14,790 15 4
15,529 2 6	.....	31,549 4 4	29,04,123 8 2
4,154 1 0	.....	17,671 1 0	7,66,759 14 1
1,535 8 0	.....	49,026 5 6	6,34,128 14 11
802 3 0	82,735 1 1	4,927 6 9	7,60,775 7 6
1,011 7 3	5,291 2 5	10,505 0 11	5,62,865 11 0
7,503 6 3	88,026 3 6	82,129 14 2	27,24,530 2 6
26,549 0 0	.....	19,132 4 9	8,91,156 9 2
75,151 6 0	.....	10,304 5 0	17,54,967 0 5
32,727 7 0	.....	10,396 0 9	16,74,422 13 1
21,798 9 0	.....	2,267 9 9	2,31,285 2 4
1,56,226 6 0	.....	42,100 4 3	45,51,831 9 0
35,498 6 10	.....	23,294 11 9	18,94,873 3 3
25,258 13 0	.....	8,222 7 9	9,54,996 8 8
17,551 12 6	.....	1,690 8 0	11,05,678 14 8
78,309 0 4	.....	33,207 11 6	31,55,548 10 7
782 0 0	.....	22,120 8 0	1,62,844 0 4
2,79,141 10 10	88,026 3 6	2,44,861 5 8	1,77,31,148 13 1

## REVENUE

## Statement of Jamabandi

DISTRICTS.	Villages.	LAST YEAR'S JAMABANDI.					
		DEMAND.					
		Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
		Extent.	Assess- ment.	Extent.	Assess- ment.	Extent.	Assess- ment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>N.-W. DIVISION.</b>							
Aurangabad .....	1346	15,02,516	12,49,628	41,406	2,51,849	15,43,922	15,01,477
Birh .....	785	15,01,415	10,40,309	22,801	78,881	15,24,216	11,19,190
Parbhani .....	1123	12,17,939	11,31,821	10,730	61,376	12,28,669	11,93,197
Total .....	3254	42,21,870	34,21,758	74,937	3,92,106	42,96,807	38,13,864
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>							
Bidar .....	528	3,91,642	7,50,896	7,490	75,952	3,99,132	8,26,758
Nander .....	1154	7,24,555	11,88,987	9,148	78,630	7,33,703	12,47,617
Naldurg .....	249	3,73,786	3,60,097	7,191	24,894	3,80,977	3,84,991
Total .....	1921	14,89,983	22,99,899	23,829	1,79,476	15,13,812	24,79,366
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>							
Gulbarga .....	412	3,99,487	5,67,247	13,016	1,49,395	4,12,503	7,16,642
Shorapur .....	439	5,48,961	5,49,951	7,132	70,690	5,56,093	6,20,641
Raichur .....	492	7,86,282	6,46,032	15,765	90,248	8,02,047	7,36,280
Lingsugur .....	360	9,31,150	7,29,021	12,454	47,769	9,43,604	7,76,740
Total .....	1703	26,65,880	24,92,251	48,367	3,58,102	27,14,247	28,50,353
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>							
Medak .....	325	1,00,077	2,73,611	20,348	3,98,548	1,20,425	6,72,159
Indur .....	833	2,24,694	2,98,756	26,471	7,50,311	2,51,165	10,49,067
Elgandal .....	1256	3,95,381	8,50,432	42,073	3,71,460	4,37,451	12,21,892
Sarpur Tandur .....	1514	2,53,274	1,67,205	4,953	12,238	2,58,227	1,79,443
Total .....	3929	9,73,426	15,90,004	93,845	15,32,557	10,67,271	31,22,561
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>							
Nalgunda .....	720	4,17,221	3,62,685	36,083	3,31,435	4,53,304	6,94,120
Nagar Karnul .....	675	3,40,752	2,18,195	38,951	3,26,003	3,79,703	5,44,198
Khammam .....	1425	2,18,996	6,08,816	26,654	4,14,331	2,45,650	10,23,147
Total .....	2820	9,76,969	11,89,696	1,01,688	10,71,769	10,78,657	22,61,465
Miscellaneous Vil- lages .....	17	1,211	2,426	512	3,528	1,723	5,954
GRAND TOTAL .....	13644	1,03,29,339	1,00,96,025	3,43,178	35,37,538	1,06,72,517	1,15,33,563

A.

for the year 1288 Fasli.

Remissions.	Total.		DEDUCT LAND GIVEN UP OR TRANSFERRED TO OTHER HEADS.				REMAINDER.	
			Dry.	Wet.	Total.			
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Extent.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
27,765	15,43,922	15,29,242	43,990	399	44,389	1,19,712	14,99,533	14,09,530
7	15,24,216	11,19,197	20,352	29	20,381	13,995	15,03,835	11,05,202
135	12,28,669	11,93,332	5,134	10	5,144	3,756	12,23,525	11,89,576
27,907	42,96,807	38,41,771	69,476	438	69,914	1,37,463	42,26,893	37,04,308
497	3,99,132	8,27,255	4,001	463	4,464	14,306	3,94,608	8,12,949
855	7,33,703	12,68,472	19,563	270	19,833	31,499	7,13,870	12,36,973
.....	3,80,977	3,84,991	5,472	8	5,480	5,221	3,75,497	3,79,770
1,352	15,13,812	24,80,718	29,036	741	29,777	51,026	14,84,035	24,29,692
1,02,655	4,12,503	8,19,297	12,699	174	12,873	27,628	3,99,630	7,91,669
62,074	5,56,093	6,82,715	25,249	163	25,412	21,096	5,30,631	6,61,619
12,626	8,02,047	7,48,906	47,820	451	48,271	44,837	7,53,776	7,04,069
30,906	9,43,604	8,07,696	1,57,127	1,067	1,58,194	1,39,573	7,85,410	6,68,123
2,98,261	27,14,247	30,58,614	2,42,895	1,855	2,44,750	2,33,134	24,69,497	28,25,480
73,501	1,20,425	7,45,660	8,779	3,112	11,891	90,979	1,08,534	6,54,681
1,39,362	2,51,165	11,88,429	11,745	10,450	22,195	1,84,160	2,28,970	10,04,269
1,46,527	4,37,454	13,68,419	92,625	4,224	96,849	2,44,229	3,40,605	11,24,190
368	2,58,227	1,79,811	12,023	145	12,168	8,584	2,46,059	1,71,227
3,59,758	10,67,271	34,82,319	1,25,172	17,931	1,43,103	5,27,952	5,24,168	29,54,367
81,134	4,53,304	7,75,254	50,323	5,659	55,982	61,055	3,97,322	7,14,199
5,19,594	3,79,703	10,63,792	28,047	2,867	30,914	32,040	3,48,789	10,31,752
1,46,542	2,45,650	11,69,689	4,843	3,061	7,904	1,41,566	2,37,746	10,28,123
7,47,270	10,78,657	30,08,735	83,213	11,587	94,800	2,34,661	9,83,857	27,74,074
1,631	1,723	7,585	309	232	541	6,270	1,182	1,315
13,46,179	1,06,72,517	1,58,79,742	5,50,101	32,784	5,82,885	11,90,506	1,00,89,632	1,46,89,236

## Statement of Jamabandi

DISTRICTS	LANDS TAKEN UP OR TRANSFERRED FROM OTHER HEADS.				Jamabandi.	
	Dry	Wet.	Total.			
	Extent.	Extent.	Extent.	Assess- ment.	Extent.	Assess- ment.
	18	19	20	21	22	23
N.-W. DIVISION.						
Aurangabad .....	90,827	1,626	92,453	1,72,926	15,91,986	15,82,456
Birh.....	36,279	346	36,625	20,704	15,40,460	11,25,906
Parbhani.....	35,076	618	35,694	29,148	12,59,219	12,18,724
Total.....	1,62,182	2,590	1,64,772	2,22,778	43,91,665	39,27,086
W. DIVISION.						
Bidar .....	21,063	489	21,552	21,436	4,16,220	8,34,385
Nandur .....	30,516	977	31,493	71,144	7,45,363	13,08,117
Naldurg .....	5,931	101	6,032	5,807	3,81,529	3,85,577
Total.....	57,510	1,567	59,077	98,387	15,43,112	25,28,079
S. DIVISION.						
Gulbarga.....	14,603	830	15,433	34,936	4,15,063	8,26,605
Shorapur.....	7,141	204	7,345	11,777	5,38,026	6,73,396
Raichur .....	20,670	767	21,437	28,463	7,75,213	7,32,532
Lingsugur .....	11,001	1,985	12,986	9,773	7,98,396	6,77,896
Total.....	53,415	3,786	57,201	84,949	25,26,698	29,10,424
N. DIVISION.						
Medak.....	7,689	14,578	22,267	4,55,927	1,30,801	11,10,608
Indur .....	35,334	25,692	61,056	7,89,687	2,90,026	17,84,956
Elgandal.....	1,50,771	57,456	2,08,227	11,17,801	5,48,832	22,41,991
Sarpur Tandur .....	24,030	1,257	25,287	21,490	2,71,346	1,92,717
Total.....	2,17,854	98,983	3,16,837	23,75,905	12,41,005	53,30,272
E. DIVISION.						
Nalgunda .....	1,03,137	37,063	1,40,200	3,01,854	5,37,522	10,16,053
Nagar Karnul .....	82,734	22,314	1,05,048	93,636	4,53,837	11,25,388
Khammam .....	12,804	6,889	19,693	6,83,268	2,57,439	17,11,391
Total.....	1,98,675	66,266	2,64,941	10,78,758	12,48,798	38,52,832
Miscellaneous Villages...	1,096	687	1,783	21,861	2,965	23,176
GRAND TOTAL .....	6,90,732	1,73,879	8,64,611	38,82,638	1,09,54,243	1,85,71,874



for the year 1928 Fasli—continued.

TOTAL JAMARANDI.							Add miscellaneous demand.	Total settled demand.
Deduct remissions.	DEMAND.							
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.			
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.		
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
3,435	15,49,355	13,23,532	42,631	2,55,489	15,91,986	15,79,021	23,709	16,02,730
.....	15,17,343	10,45,509	23,117	80,397	15,40,460	11,25,906	13,513	11,39,419
352	12,47,881	11,56,746	11,338	61,626	12,52,919	12,18,372	2,852	12,21,224
3,787	43,14,579	35,25,787	77,086	3,97,512	43,91,665	39,23,299	40,074	39,63,373
2,911	4,08,608	7,55,175	7,612	76,299	4,16,220	8,31,474	14,496	8,15,970
4,556	7,35,110	12,15,429	10,253	88,132	7,45,363	13,03,561	14,804	13,18,365
.....	3,74,254	3,60,439	7,275	25,138	3,81,529	3,85,577	1,239	3,86,816
7,467	15,17,972	23,31,043	25,140	1,89,569	15,43,112	25,20,612	30,539	25,51,151
75,250	4,01,357	5,55,096	13,706	1,96,259	4,15,063	7,51,355	17,948	7,69,303
48,911	5,30,796	5,41,307	7,230	83,178	5,38,026	6,24,485	5,798	6,30,283
37,557	7,68,137	6,00,954	7,076	94,021	7,75,213	6,94,975	5,732	7,00,707
53,266	7,96,252	5,83,577	2,144	41,053	7,98,396	6,24,630	2,489	6,27,119
2,14,984	24,96,542	22,80,934	30,156	4,14,511	25,26,698	26,95,445	31,967	27,27,412
50,808	99,113	2,15,989	31,688	8,43,811	1,30,801	10,59,800	4,278	10,64,078
1,04,027	2,43,693	4,68,931	46,333	12,11,998	2,90,026	16,80,929	10,585	16,91,514
1,63,924	4,61,856	9,51,877	86,976	11,26,190	5,48,832	20,78,067	6,093	20,84,160
782	2,68,047	1,69,652	3,299	22,283	2,71,346	1,91,935	1,309	1,93,244
3,19,541	10,72,709	18,06,449	1,68,296	32,04,282	12,41,005	50,10,731	22,265	50,32,996
52,972	4,63,673	3,72,195	73,849	5,90,886	5,37,522	9,63,081	55,245	10,18,326
2,32,824	3,94,918	2,21,267	58,919	6,71,297	4,53,837	8,92,564	48,523	9,41,087
2,24,487	2,08,729	6,34,782	48,710	8,52,122	2,57,439	14,86,904	48,354	15,35,258
5,10,283	10,67,320	12,28,244	1,81,478	21,14,305	12,48,798	33,42,549	1,52,122	34,94,671
1,723	849	4,183	2,116	17,270	2,965	21,453	43,990	65,443
10,57,785	1,04,69,971	1,11,76,640	4,84,272	63,37,449	1,09,54,243	1,75,14,089	3,20,957	1,78,35,046



## REVENUE

## Statement of Lands given up or transferred

DISTRICTS.	Lands left waste owing to the impooverishment of the cultivators.	Lands left waste owing to the deaths of the cultivators.	Lands left waste owing to the desertion of the cultivators.	Lands voluntarily relinquished.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>N.-W. DIVISION.</b>				
Aurangabad .....	413 12 0	12,587 2 4	1,328 15 5	12,234 5 0
Birh .....	.....	.....	.....	210 14 0
Parbhani .....	.....	10 5 7	89 5 0	170 8 0
Total.....	413 12 0	12,597 7 11	1,418 4 5	12,645 11 0
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>				
Bidar.....	190 13 0	.....	.....	15 0 0
Nander .....	602 12 1	.....	.....	.....
Naldurg.....	120 3 0	.....	.....	131 0 0
Total.....	913 12 1	.....	.....	146 0 0
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>				
Gulbarga .....	491 12 6	.....	343 0 0	226 0 0
Shorapur .....	1,778 13 7	9,559 5 9	6,297 15 2	909 7 0
Raichur .....	1,030 11 9	21,676 8 2	2,498 4 9	325 9 8
Lingsugur .....	8,342 9 0	63,224 3 7	55,386 2 0	7,031 10 7
Total.....	11,643 14 10	94,460 1 6	64,525 5 11	8,492 11 3
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>				
Medak .....	13,981 0 0	.....	.....	14,389 15 1
Indur .....	6,624 12 6	.....	.....	13,732 14 6
Elgandal .....	423 4 9	.....	.....	1,27,476 6 3
Sarpur Tandur .....	2,289 6 6	.....	.....	939 14 0
Total.....	23,318 7 9	.....	.....	1,56,539 1 10
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>				
Khammam .....	13,069 4 2	.....	.....	41,343 15 9
Nalgunda .....	12,668 4 6	.....	.....	13,129 12 6
Nagar Karuni .....	2,151 4 11	.....	.....	1,241 8 0
Total.....	27,888 13 7	.....	.....	55,715 4 3
Miscellaneous Vil- lages .....	6,270 0 0	.....	.....	.....
<b>GRAND TOTAL H. S. Rs.....</b>	<b>70,448 12 3</b>	<b>1,07,057 9 5</b>	<b>65,943 10 4</b>	<b>2,33,538 12 4</b>

B.

*to other Heads in 1288 Fasli.*

Lands given up owing to the crops being withered for want of rain.	Transfer of Land from one Ryot to another.	Deficit discovered by measurement.	Revision of assessment.	Left uncultivated.
6	7	8	9	10
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
.....	66,391 5 4	20,337 13 8	91 4 11	.....
.....	11,065 5 0	.....	250 4 0	1,866 4 11
.....	.....	36 0 0	56 0 0	.....
.....	77,456 10 4	20,373 13 8	397 8 11	1,866 4 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12,620 1 6	1,442 15 0	16 0 0	.....
.....	29,238 15 7	.....	1,542 1 2	.....
.....	4,875 6 0	.....	95 2 0	.....
.....	46,734 7 1	1,442 15 0	1,653 3 2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	21,681 12 7	136 4 0	1,578 9 2	.....
.....	462 6 9	8 0 0	1,270 8 4	.....
.....	13,231 15 4	495 9 0	146 3 4	.....
.....	.....	13 8 0	263 13 10	.....
.....	35,376 2 8	653 5 0	3,259 2 8	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	15,278 9 6	2,537 0 6	43,802 14 0	.....
.....	82,720 8 9	159 15 0	51,848 11 3	.....
.....	1,11,727 12 7	240 5 0	989 7 0	.....
.....	5,071 1 0	20 6 0	250 9 0	.....
.....	2,14,797 15 10	2,957 10 6	96,891 9 3	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	71,281 13 5	308 3 6	9,861 14 11	.....
.....	33,856 0 5	211 1 9	1,184 3 2	.....
.....	23,006 0 5	671 9 6	2,317 5 8	.....
.....	1,28,143 14 3	1,090 14 9	13,363 7 9	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5,02,509 2 2	26,518 10 11	1,15,564 15 9	1,866 4 11

*Statement of Lands given up or transferred*

DISTRICTS.	Covered by sand or flooded or otherwise rendered unfit for cultivation.	Boundary disputes.	Transferred from wet to dry.	Lands erroneously brought to account.
	11	12	13	14
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>N.-W. DIVISION.</b>				
Aurangabad.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	.....
Birh .....	.....	.....	385 6 0	.....
Parbhani .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	405 6 0	.....
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>				
Bidar.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nander .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naldurg.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>				
Gulbarga .....	.....	11 4 0	873 3 3	.....
Shorapur .....	.....	152 14 0	83 1 0	.....
Raichur .....	49 4 4	.....	638 14 11	.....
Lingsugur.....	.....	.....	531 4 1	.....
Total.....	49 4 4	164 2 0	2,129 7 3	.....
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>				
Medak .....	.....	.....	67 8 0	839 9 0
Indur .....	.....	.....	3,569 5 3	9,174 15 6
Elgandal .....	.....	50 6 0	.....	.....
Sarpur Tandur.....	.....	.....	12 4 0	.....
Total.....	.....	50 6 0	3,649 1 3	10,014 8 6
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>				
Khammam .....	.....	.....	2,133 12 0	.....
Nalgunda .....	.....	5 8 0	.....	.....
Nagar Karnul .....	.....	.....	2,163 15 6	.....
Total.....	.....	5 8 0	4,287 11 6	.....
Miscellaneous Villages .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL H. S. Rs. ....	49 4 4	220 0 0	10,471 10 0	10,014 8 6

B—continued.

to other Heads in 1288 Fasli—continued.

Lands taken up for Government purposes.	Lands washed away by river.	Miscellaneous reasons.	Villages granted in jaghirs.	Total.
15	16	17	18	19
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
.....	.....	41 12 0	6,286 6 0	1,19,712 12 8
.....	.....	552 4 11	.....	13,995 0 10
.....	.....	3,068 4 0	.....	3,755 12 7
.....	.....	3,602 4 11	6,286 6 0	1,37,463 10 1
.....	.....	.....	21 0 0	14,305 13 6
.....	.....	.....	115 0 0	31,498 12 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	5,221 11 0
.....	.....	.....	136 0 0	51,026 5 4
.....	.....	2,286 1 3	.....	27,627 14 9
.....	.....	572 13 7	.....	21,095 5 2
.....	.....	4,743 15 0	.....	44,837 0 3
35 4 0	.....	4,741 15 3	.....	1,39,573 6 4
35 4 0	.....	12,344 13 1	.....	2,33,133 10 6
.....	.....	.....	82 8 0	90,979 0 1
.....	.....	.....	16,328 10 0	1,84,159 12 3
.....	.....	.....	3,321 5 6	2,44,228 15 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	8,583 8 6
.....	.....	.....	19,732 7 6	5,27,951 4 5
.....	.....	.....	3,577 2 3	1,41,566 2 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	61,054 14 4
.....	.....	.....	588 5 9	32,040 1 9
.....	.....	.....	4,165 8 0	2,34,661 2 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	6,270 0 0
35 4 0	.....	15,947 2 0	30,320 5 6	11,90,506 0 5

## REVENUE

## Statement of Lands taken

DISTRICTS.	Waste land brought under cultivation.	Fresh land taken up.	Transfer of land from one Ryot to another.	By measurement and revision of assessment	On account of Istawa Kaul.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>N.-W. DIVISION.</b>					
Aurangabad ...	.....	34,617 4 7	66,391 5 4	54,620 1 7	10,534 15 6
Birh.....	.....	3,359 4 1	11,065 5 0	5,017 15 11	.....
Parbhani.....	.....	8,276 12 2	.....	16,393 1 0	3,363 10 5
Total.....	.....	46,253 4 10	77,456 10 4	76,031 2 6	13,898 9 11
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>					
Bidar .....	3,093 11 9	.....	12,620 1 6	1,416 13 3	193 1 0
Nander .....	9,754 4 0	.....	29,238 15 7	11,515 0 9	.....
Naldurg .....	456 7 0	.....	4,875 6 0	114 8 7	.....
Total.....	13,304 6 9	.....	46,734 7 1	13,046 6 7	193 1 0
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>					
Gulbarga.....	1,219 1 11	.....	21,518 14 4	4,056 7 1	1,416 12 5
Shorapur.....	2,772 11 10	.....	.....	2,433 6 3	2,006 0 9
Raichar .....	1,013 3 7	.....	13,231 15 4	5,569 14 11	.....
Lingsugur .....	1,805 3 4	.....	.....	107 0 0	1,670 0 11
Total.....	6,810 4 8	.....	34,750 13 8	12,166 12 3	5,092 14 1
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>					
Medak .....	.....	3,70,830 5 7	15,274 9 6	67,485 4 3	.....
Indur .....	.....	3,47,692 7 3	82,989 8 9	3,31,635 8 11	3,197 1 9
Elgandal.....	.....	9,02,382 1 3	1,11,226 12 4	81,952 6 11	4,653 7 3
Sarpur Tandur.	.....	12,528 6 10	5,071 1 0	3,139 10 6	.....
Total.....	.....	16,33,733 4 11	2,14,561 15 7	4,84,212 14 7	7,850 9 0
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>					
Khammam .....	.....	5,63,515 0 4	71,281 13 5	44,741 12 9	.....
Nalgunda .....	.....	2,22,071 8 10	34,623 3 5	49,483 12 5	3,505 8 6
Nagar Karnul ..	.....	26,595 15 8	23,006 0 5	14,412 9 5	3,940 10 3
Total.....	.....	8,12,182 8 10	1,28,911 1 3	99,638 2 7	7,446 2 9
Miscellaneous Villages .....	.....	15,825 0 0	2,530 0 0	840 0 0	.....
Grand Total H. S. Rs.....	20,114 11 5	25,07,994 2 7	5,04,944 15 11	6,85,935 6 6	34,461 4 9

C.

up in 1288 Fasli.

Land transferred from dry to wet.	Inam land resumed and brought under cultivation.	Land erroneously omitted last year and brought to account this year.	Miscellaneous.	Villages granted in jaghir.	Total.
7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
.....	462 14 5	.....	13 0 0	6,286 6 0	1,72,925 15 5
552 4 11	689 11 10	.....	20 0 0	.....	20,704 9 9
385 6 0	176 4 10	.....	288 6 10	264 0 0	29,147 9 3
937 10 11	1,328 15 1	.....	321 6 10	6,550 6 0	2,22,778 2 5
.....	.....	.....	119 4 0	3,993 13 0	21,436 12 6
.....	106 8 0	.....	30 12 0	20,498 3 6	71,143 11 10
76 1 5	.....	.....	.....	284 6 8	5,806 13 8
76 1 5	106 8 0	.....	150 0 0	24,776 7 2	98,387 6 0
2,890 1 6	134 7 0	.....	.....	3,700 0 0	34,935 12 3
1,351 8 5	1,750 7 5	.....	.....	1,462 3 1	11,776 5 9
638 14 11	3,074 6 6	.....	.....	4,934 14 8	28,463 5 11
392 7 0	1,203 12 10	.....	4,595 4 10	.....	9,773 12 11
5,272 15 10	6,163 1 9	.....	4,595 4 10	10,097 1 9	84,949 4 10
305 8 0	1,862 14 6	.....	168 12 0	.....	4,55,927 5 10
6,500 15 0	6,622 0 1	.....	537 0 0	1,512 6 0	7,80,686 15 9
1,230 4 0	2,557 15 6	.....	62 12 0	13,736 0 0	11,17,801 11 3
12 4 0	315 10 0	.....	.....	122 2 0	21,489 2 4
8,048 15 0	11,358 8 1	.....	768 8 0	15,370 8 0	23,75,905 3 2
2,123 12 0	1,606 1 0	.....	.....	.....	6,83,268 7 6
722 14 4	.....	.....	446 2 1	.....	3,10,853 1 7
6,676 12 8	1,303 7 3	.....	11,504 15 0	6,195 11 1	93,636 1 9
9,523 7 0	2,909 8 3	.....	11,951 1 1	6,195 11 1	10,78,757 10 10
1,200 0 0	.....	.....	1,466 0 0	.....	21,861 0 0
25,059 2 2	21,866 9 2	.....	19,252 4 9	62,990 2 0	38,82,638 11 3



REVENUE

Statement of Remissions

DISTRICTS.	Left unutilized owing to unfavorable season whether entire or more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of the field occupied.	Remission for loss of crops.	Withered crops and loss of produce.	Faakami or second crop not cultivated.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rf. a. p.
Aurangbad .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birh .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parbhani .....	352 4 0	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>352 4 0</b>	.....	.....	.....
Bidar .....	.....	2,076 6 6	.....	.....
Nander .....	227 11 0	4,314 7 10	.....	.....
Naldrug.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>227 11 0</b>	<b>6,390 14 4</b>	.....	.....
Gulbarga .....	12,278 10 6	19,027 1 3	1,132 12 0	374 5 0
Shorapur .....	45,731 4 0	.....	120 0 0	884 14 0
Raichur .....	.....	.....	1,187 14 4	.....
Lingsngur.....	63 0 0	.....	15,168 14 0	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>58,072 14 6</b>	<b>19,027 1 3</b>	<b>17,609 8 4</b>	<b>1,259 3 0</b>
Medak .....	29,039 0 9	14,054 4 6	.....	.....
Indur .....	43,195 7 7	12,586 9 6	975 8 0	9 5 0
Elgandal .....	34,305 6 0	1,903 15 0	7,044 11 0	3,312 9 6
Sarpur Tandur .....	74 4 0	678 13 0	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,06,614 2 4</b>	<b>29,223 10 0</b>	<b>8,020 3 0</b>	<b>3,321 14 6</b>
Khammam .....	60,198 10 11	4,401 11 4	39,499 2 0	3,013 10 9
Nalgunda .....	10,607 0 2	1,994 3 6	1,997 8 7	1,388 15 0
Nagar Karnul .....	2,26,374 4 11	6,449 3 9	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,97,180 0 0</b>	<b>12,845 2 7</b>	<b>40,596 10 7</b>	<b>4,402 9 9</b>
Miscellaneous Villages	1,723 0 0	.....	.....	.....
<b>Grand Total H. S. Rupees .....</b>	<b>4,61,169 15 10</b>	<b>67,486 12 2</b>	<b>66,226 5 11</b>	<b>8,983 11 3</b>

D.

for 1288 Fashi.

Land classed as wet but cultivated with dry crop for want of water.	Hail stone.	Reduction of assessment.	Inundations.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
51 0 0	.....	.....	.....	3,383 15 11	3,434 15 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	352 4 0
51 0 0	.....	.....	.....	3,383 15 11	3,787 3 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	835 8 0	2,911 14 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	13 3 3	4,555 6 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	848 11 3	7,467 4 7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
525 0 0	.....	.....	9,881 14 4	32,555 2 4	75,249 13 5
6 14 0	.....	117 9 0	1,288 6 10	244 1 0	48,911 2 10
1,603 4 6	.....	.....	1,311 7 1	35,050 7 9	37,556 11 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	36,431 7 3	53,266 9 9
2,135 2 6	.....	117 9 0	12,481 12 3	1,04,281 2 4	2,14,984 5 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	7,714 14 9	50,808 4 0
.....	.....	21,037 15 0	20,133 13 6	6,087 13 3	1,04,026 7 10
.....	.....	414 13 0	26,006 1 0	90,936 15 3	1,63,934 6 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	29 0 0	782 1 0
.....	.....	21,452 12 0	46,139 14 6	1,04,768 11 3	3,19,541 3 7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3,402 14 3	44,523 12 9	69,447 0 4	2,24,486 14 4
.....	.....	.....	9,480 2 8	28,404 6 10	52,972 4 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,32,823 8 8
.....	.....	3,402 14 3	54,003 15 5	97,851 7 2	5,10,282 11 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,723 0 0
2,186 2 6	.....	24,973 3 3	1,12,625 10 2	3,11,133 15 11	10,57,785 13 0

REVENUE

Statement showing the demand under each

DISTRICTS.	Raitwari.	Quit-rent (Maktas.)	Kanchas.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>			
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Anrangabad .....	15,79,020 9 1	.....	40,557 0 2
Birh.....	11,25,906 14 6	.....	8,950 3 6
Parbhani.....	12,18,371 12 9	.....	29,453 12 0
Total.....	39,23,299 4 4	.....	78,960 15 8
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>			
Bidar... ..	8,31,473 7 3	15,734 4 4	5,567 4 0
Nander .....	13,03,561 3 0	.....	2,427 2 0
Naldrug .....	3,85,577 5 8	.....	144 8 0
Total.....	25,20,611 15 11	15,734 4 4	8,138 14 0
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>			
Gulbarga.....	7,51,354 8 1	27,489 3 5	2,217 10 0
Shorapur.....	6,24,484 11 9	65,428 15 4	1,340 0 0
Raichur .....	6,94,975 9 4	46,644 7 6	116 4 0
Lingsugur .....	6,24,630 4 1	.....	2,821 9 9
Total.....	26,95,445 1 3	1,39,562 10 3	6,495 7 9
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>			
Medak.....	10,59,800 3 2	36,795 4 5	5,280 0 0
Indur .....	16,80,929 1 11	78,166 7 0	6,873 0 0
Elgandal.....	20,78,067 5 3	21,057 10 6	2,598 4 0
Sarpur Tandur .....	1,91,934 10 7	5,034 4 4	141 0 0
Total.....	50,10,731 4 11	1,41,053 10 3	14,892 4 0
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>			
Khammam.....	14,86,904 7 0	27,091 13 5	18,994 14 0
Nalgunda .....	9,63,080 2 8	20,423 14 0	9,199 8 0
Nagar Karnul .....	8,92,563 15 10	2,19,702 2 5	6,478 0 10
Total.....	33,42,548 9 6	2,67,217 13 10	34,672 6 10
Atraf-Balda .....	21,452 14 8	9,381 11 1	1,05,848 12 5
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>	<b>1,75,14,089 2 7</b>	<b>5,72,950 1 9</b>	<b>2,49,008 12 8</b>

E.

*head of Land Revenue for 1288 Fasli.*

Amrai or Fruit Trees.	Peishkash.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
8,148 11 0	.....	23,709 3 8	16,51,435 7 11
466 10 11	.....	13,512 2 4	11,48,835 15 3
11,203 11 0	.....	2,852 14 7	12,61,882 2 4
19,819 0 11	.....	40,074 4 7	40,62,153 9 6
5,671 12 0	.....	14,496 6 10	8,72,943 2 5
6,857 14 0	.....	14,803 15 3	13,27,650 2 3
438 8 0	.....	1,238 11 8	3,87,399 1 4
12,968 2 0	.....	30,539 1 9	25,87,992 6 0
7,109 15 8	.....	17,948 8 0	8,06,119 13 3
2,222 1 3	.....	5,768 2 8	6,99,273 15 0
1,203 0 6	82,335 1 1	5,731 14 2	8,31,006 4 10
2,165 13 0	5,291 2 5	3,488 11 5	6,37,397 12 8
12,700 14 5	87,626 3 6	31,967 8 7	29,73,797 13 9
32,863 8 6	.....	4,277 7 0	11,39,016 7 1
75,743 4 0	.....	10,584 7 8	18,52,296 4 7
19,750 10 0	.....	6,092 11 6	21,24,968 5 3
22,585 9 8	.....	1,309 11 10	2,21,005 4 5
1,50,943 0 2	.....	22,264 6 0	53,39,286 5 4
30,864 10 7	.....	48,353 9 5	16,12,209 6 5
25,376 2 0	.....	55,245 4 1	10,73,324 14 9
9,806 5 2	.....	48,523 5 4	11,77,073 13 7
66,047 1 9	.....	1,52,122 2 10	38,62,608 2 9
888 13 0	.....	43,989 15 10	1,81,562 3 0
2,63,367 0 3	87,626 3 6	3,20,957 7 7	1,90,07,998 12 4

REVENUE

Statement of Jamabandi

		LAST YEAR'S JAMABANDI.							
DISTRICTS.	Villages.	DEMAND.							
		Dry.		Wet.		Total.			
		Extent.	Assess-ment.	Extent.	Assess-ment.	Extent.	Assess-ment.		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>N.-W. DIVISION.</b>									
Aurangabad .....	1344	13,95,383	11,76,870	38,185	2,29,528	14,33,568	14,06,398		
Birh .....	785	14,69,551	9,14,946	22,174	75,999	14,91,725	9,90,945		
Parbhani.....	1124	11,61,985	10,89,067	9,805	54,572	11,71,790	11,43,639		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3253</b>	<b>40,26,919</b>	<b>31,80,883</b>	<b>70,164</b>	<b>3,60,099</b>	<b>40,97,083</b>	<b>35,40,982</b>		
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>									
Bidar .....	577	3,71,331	7,06,653	7,075	72,937	3,78,406	7,79,590		
Nander .....	1028	6,99,053	11,70,506	7,771	55,016	7,06,824	12,25,522		
Naldrug .....	249	3,73,172	3,57,914	7,308	21,636	3,80,480	3,79,550		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1854</b>	<b>14,43,556</b>	<b>22,35,073</b>	<b>22,154</b>	<b>1,49,589</b>	<b>14,65,710</b>	<b>23,84,662</b>		
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>									
Gulbarga.....	421	3,91,424	5,72,522	12,898	84,690	4,04,322	6,57,221		
Shorapur.....	425	5,65,279	5,95,997	6,958	80,233	5,72,237	6,76,230		
Raichur .....	545	5,81,723	6,72,707	12,033	96,601	5,93,756	7,69,308		
Lingsugur .....	685	6,47,282	7,33,502	6,717	67,802	6,53,999	8,01,304		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2076</b>	<b>21,85,708</b>	<b>25,74,728</b>	<b>38,606</b>	<b>3,29,335</b>	<b>22,24,314</b>	<b>29,04,063</b>		
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>									
Medak .....	327	84,110	2,50,764	15,582	3,69,073	99,692	6,19,837		
Indur .....	839	1,56,123	3,97,062	24,635	5,85,091	1,80,758	9,82,153		
Elgandal .....	1226	3,04,578	6,06,681	22,187	3,32,286	3,26,765	9,38,937		
Sarpur Tandur .....	837	1,90,157	1,31,206	2,051	9,883	1,92,208	1,41,039		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3229</b>	<b>7,34,968</b>	<b>13,85,713</b>	<b>61,455</b>	<b>12,96,333</b>	<b>7,99,423</b>	<b>26,82,046</b>		
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>									
Khammam.....	1316	3,63,386	4,82,139	25,260	2,44,289	3,88,646	7,26,428		
Nalgunda .....	766	2,92,174	2,59,912	25,980	2,52,727	3,18,154	5,12,639		
Nagar Karnul.....	679	2,64,506	1,81,948	47,774	2,14,839	3,12,370	3,96,787		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2761</b>	<b>9,20,156</b>	<b>9,23,999</b>	<b>99,014</b>	<b>7,11,855</b>	<b>10,19,170</b>	<b>16,35,851</b>		
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>	<b>13173</b>	<b>93,11,307</b>	<b>1,03,00,396</b>	<b>2,94,393</b>	<b>28,47,211</b>	<b>96,05,700</b>	<b>1,31,47,607</b>		

A.

for the year 1287 Fasli.

			DEDUCT LANDS GIVEN UP OR TRANSFERRED TO OTHER HEADS.					
Remissions.	Total.		Dry.	Wet.	TOTAL.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Extent.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
62,557	14,33,568	14,68,955	20,181	576	20,757	13,642	14,12,811	14,55,313
1,07,732	14,91,725	10,98,677	5,783	.....	5,783	25,143	14,85,942	10,73,534
628	11,71,790	11,44,267	1,818	1	1,819	2,142	11,69,971	11,42,125
1,70,917	40,97,083	37,11,899	27,782	577	28,359	40,927	40,68,724	36,70,972
172	3,78,406	7,79,762	1,205	.....	1,205	22,564	3,77,201	7,57,198
5,119	7,06,824	12,30,641	2,665	.....	2,665	24,388	7,04,159	12,06,233
1,757	3,80,480	3,81,307	106	.....	106	4,054	3,80,374	3,77,253
7,048	14,65,710	23,91,710	3,976	.....	3,976	51,006	14,61,734	23,40,704
1,84,600	4,04,322	8,11,821	492	.....	492	14,649	4,03,830	8,27,172
56,834	5,72,237	7,33,064	18,975	12	18,987	15,296	5,53,250	7,17,768
26,560	5,97,258	7,95,868	1,149	602	1,751	12,558	5,95,507	7,83,310
32,465	6,53,999	8,33,769	28,343	65	28,408	35,141	6,25,591	7,98,628
3,00,459	22,27,816	32,04,522	48,959	679	49,638	77,644	21,78,178	31,26,878
12,593	99,692	6,32,430	539	654	1,193	62,824	98,499	5,09,666
32,151	1,80,748	10,14,304	6,430	5,155	11,585	1,51,029	1,69,163	8,63,275
23,551	3,26,765	9,62,518	43,602	4,991	48,593	1,91,557	2,78,172	7,70,961
2,575	1,92,208	1,43,664	6,765	274	7,039	12,078	1,85,169	1,31,586
70,870	7,99,413	27,52,916	57,336	11,074	68,410	4,17,488	7,31,003	23,35,423
96,270	3,88,646	8,22,698	25,389	2,665	28,054	1,14,762	3,60,592	7,07,936
1,15,439	3,18,154	6,28,078	18,597	2,359	20,956	72,529	2,97,198	5,55,540
6,86,247	3,12,370	10,63,034	71,390	17,029	88,419	47,478	2,23,951	10,15,550
8,77,956	10,19,170	25,13,810	1,15,376	22,053	1,37,429	2,34,769	8,81,741	22,79,041
14,27,250	96,09,192	1,45,74,857	2,53,429	34,383	2,87,812	8,21,831	93,21,380	1,37,53,023



## Statement of Jamabandi

DISTRICTS.	LANDS TAKEN UP OR TRANSFERRED FROM OTHER HEADS.				Jamabandi.	
	Dry.	Wet.	Total.		Extent.	Assess- ment.
	Extent.	Extent.	Extent.	Assess- ment.		
	18	19	20	21	22	23
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>						
Aurangabad .....	1,14,670	1,449	1,16,119	73,629	15,28,930	15,28,942
Birh .....	37,717	442	38,189	45,561	15,24,131	11,19,095
Parbhani .....	45,918	331	46,249	51,207	12,16,220	11,93,332
Total .....	1,98,335	2,222	2,00,557	1,70,397	42,69,281	38,41,369
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>						
Bidar .....	21,672	260	21,932	70,056	3,99,133	8,27,254
Nander .....	27,904	1,638	29,542	62,286	7,33,701	12,68,539
Naldurg .....	603	.....	603	7,702	3,80,977	3,84,955
Total .....	50,179	1,898	52,077	1,40,044	15,13,811	24,80,748
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>						
Gulbarga .....	8,593	80	8,673	20,175	4,12,503	8,47,347
Shorapur .....	2,803	41	2,844	10,542	5,56,094	7,28,310
Raichur .....	1,002	55	1,057	14,796	5,96,564	7,98,106
Lingsugur .....	1,018	5	1,023	9,068	6,26,614	8,07,696
Total .....	13,416	181	13,597	54,581	21,91,775	31,81,459
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>						
Medak .....	16,591	2,225	18,816	1,75,564	1,17,313	7,45,170
Indur .....	49,668	8,573	58,241	3,67,008	2,47,404	12,30,283
Elgandal .....	1,23,004	11,594	1,37,598	4,93,234	4,15,770	12,64,195
Sarpur Tandur .....	69,832	368	70,200	48,212	2,55,369	1,79,798
Total .....	2,59,095	25,760	2,84,855	10,84,018	10,35,856	34,19,446
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>						
Khammam .....	1,00,142	24,767	1,24,909	4,61,013	4,85,501	11,68,949
Nalgunda .....	67,797	14,759	82,556	2,30,286	3,79,754	7,85,835
Nagar Karnul .....	16,899	7,172	23,981	45,464	2,47,932	10,61,020
Total .....	1,84,748	46,698	2,31,446	7,36,763	11,13,187	30,15,804
<b>GRAND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>7,05,773</b>	<b>76,759</b>	<b>7,82,532</b>	<b>21,85,803</b>	<b>1,01,23,910</b>	<b>1,59,38,826</b>

for the year Fasli 1287—continued.

TOTAL HOLDINGS.							Add miscellaneous demands.	Total settled demands.
Deduct remissions.	Dry.		Wct.		Total.			
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.		
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
27,927	14,88,817	12,49,167	40,113	2,51,848	15,28,930	15,01,015	22,117	15,23,132
7	15,01,330	10,40,207	22,801	78,881	15,24,131	11,19,088	12,928	11,33,016
135	12,05,771	11,36,061	10,449	57,136	12,16,220	11,93,197	1,732	11,92,929
28,069	41,95,918	34,25,435	73,363	3,87,865	42,69,251	38,13,300	36,777	38,50,077
496	3,91,643	7,50,805	7,490	75,953	3,99,133	8,26,758	14,199	8,40,957
856	7,24,553	12,00,262	9,148	67,421	7,33,701	12,67,683	13,650	12,81,333
.....	3,73,787	3,60,060	7,190	24,895	3,80,977	3,84,955	1,234	3,86,189
1,352	14,89,983	23,11,127	23,828	1,68,269	15,13,811	24,79,396	29,083	25,08,479
1,02,655	3,99,488	5,98,202	13,015	1,46,490	4,12,503	7,44,692	17,363	7,62,055
61,313	5,48,962	5,79,496	7,132	84,501	5,56,094	6,63,997	6,002	6,69,999
12,626	5,84,908	6,95,105	11,656	90,375	5,96,564	7,85,480	3,333	7,88,863
30,905	6,19,911	7,10,349	6,703	66,442	6,26,614	7,76,791	3,613	7,80,404
2,10,499	21,53,269	25,83,152	38,506	3,87,808	21,91,775	29,70,960	30,361	30,01,321
73,501	99,897	2,73,122	17,416	3,98,547	1,17,313	6,71,669	4,259	6,75,919
1,39,362	2,19,384	4,79,973	28,020	6,10,948	2,47,404	10,90,921	6,838	10,97,759
1,46,527	3,83,916	7,46,208	31,854	3,71,460	4,15,770	11,17,668	2,946	11,20,614
368	2,53,220	1,67,192	2,149	12,238	2,55,369	1,79,430	.....	1,79,430
3,59,758	9,56,417	16,66,495	79,439	13,93,193	10,35,856	39,59,688	14,034	30,73,722
1,46,512	4,37,940	6,08,816	47,561	4,18,591	4,85,501	10,22,407	12	10,22,419
81,135	3,40,753	3,27,908	39,001	3,76,792	3,79,754	7,04,700	97	7,04,797
5,19,594	2,20,659	2,18,668	27,273	3,22,758	2,47,932	5,41,426	777	5,42,203
7,47,271	9,99,352	11,55,392	1,13,835	11,13,141	11,13,187	22,68,533	886	22,69,419
13,46,949	97,94,939	1,11,41,601	3,28,971	31,59,276	1,01,23,910	1,45,91,877	1,11,141	1,47,03,018

## Statement of Lands given up or transferred

DISTRICTS.	Lands left waste owing to the impoverishment of the cultivators.	Lands left waste owing to the deaths of the cultivators.	Lands left waste owing to the desertion of the cultivators.	Lands voluntarily relinquished.	Lands given up owing to the crops being withered for want of rain.	Transfer of Land from one Ryot to another.	Deficit discovered by measurement.	Revision of Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
N. W. DIVISION.								
Anrangabad .....	562	136	1,789	10,350	.....	.....	.....	295
Birh.....	808	89	1,376	.....	.....	21,498	.....	822
Parbhani.....	1,322	28	159	.....	.....	.....	.....	607
Total.....	2,692	253	3,324	10,350	.....	21,498	.....	1,724
W. DIVISION.								
Bidar .....	79	10	24	.....	.....	20,362	107	1,052
Nander .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,048	.....	675
Naldrug .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,856	.....	137
Total.....	79	10	24	.....	.....	47,266	107	1,864
S. DIVISION.								
Gulbarga .....	43	7	70	109	.....	12,216	85	1,387
Shorapur .....	1,745	6,473	4,837	305	.....	677	21	1,220
Raichur .....	594	654	503	.....	.....	10,332	469	56
Lingsugur .....	.....	994	.....	.....	.....	423	.....	7,965
Total.....	2,382	8,128	5,410	414	.....	23,548	575	10,628
N. DIVISION.								
Modak .....	18	6,710	3	.....	3,355	12,331	744	39,118
Indur .....	333	16,057	161	.....	3,031	57,630	334	73,483
Elgandal.....	.....	1,11,311	.....	.....	590	77,040	202	2,214
Sarpur Tandur .....	1,943	26	586	.....	2,592	6,541	27	363
Total.....	2,294	1,31,204	750	.....	10,068	1,53,592	1,307	1,15,173
E. DIVISION.								
Khammam .....	4,153	1,643	4,879	26,540	12,671	51,382	595	6,379
Nalgunda .....	9,125	2,854	16,698	13,969	.....	26,589	16	132
Nagar Karnul .....	904	6,882	939	1,237	.....	17,487	141	2,657
Total.....	14,182	11,379	22,516	41,766	12,671	95,458	662	9,168
Grand Total H. S. Rs.	21,629	1,53,974	32,024	52,530	22,739	3,41,362	2,651	1,38,557

B.

to other Heads in 1287 Faslî.

Left uncultivated.	Covered by sand or flooded or otherwise rendered unfit for cultivation.	Boundary Disputes.	Transferred from wet to dry.	Lands erroneously brought to account.	Lands taken up for Government purposes.	Lands washed away by river.	Miscellaneous reasons.	Total.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
.....	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	451	13,642
505	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,143
.....	.....	26	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,112
505	.....	85	45	.....	.....	.....	451	40,927
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	930	22,564
437	.....	3	.....	.....	18	.....	207	24,388
31	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,054
468	.....	33	.....	.....	18	.....	1,137	51,006
419	310	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	14,649
.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,296
.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	12,558
25,755	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,131
26,174	358	20	2	.....	3	.....	2	77,644
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,824
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,51,029
.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,91,557
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,078
.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,17,488
.....	821	899	679	.....	.....	.....	4,211	1,14,762
48	36½	46	.....	118	.....	.....	2,570	72,529
9,880	.....	.....	38	2	2	8½	7,205	47,478
9,928	1,185	945	717	120	2	84	13,986	2,34,769
37,075	1,543	1,183	76½	120	23	84	15,576	8,21,834

## REVENUE

## Statement of Lands taken

DISTRICTS.	Waste land brought under cultivation.	Fresh land taken up.	Transfer of land from one ryot to another.	By measurement and revision of assessment.
1	2	3	4	5
N. W. DIVISION.				
Aurangabad .....	56,852	.....	.....	387
Birh.....	.....	5,122	21,542	18,392
Parbhani.....	15,056	.....	.....	34,289
Total.....	71,908	5,122	21,542	53,068
W. DIVISION.				
Bidar .....	2,340	306	20,362	46,488
Nander .....	.....	9,907	23,048	22,291
Naldrug .....	.....	130	3,856	3,505
Total.....	2,340	10,343	47,266	72,284
S. DIVISION.				
Gulbarga .....	.....	2,996	12,210	3,697
Shorapur.....	1,502	.....	941	7,138
Raichur .....	.....	565	10,232	3,969
Lingsugur .....	151	.....	.....	5,973
Total.....	1,653	3,561	23,383	20,777
N. DIVISION.				
Medak.....	31,123	87,349	12,381	43,785
Indur .....	1,05,063	38,220	57,630	1,03,503
Elgandal .....	3,07,773	22,025	76,913	83,136
Sarpur Tandur .....	.....	9,887	6,541	30,819
Total.....	5,03,959	1,57,481	1,53,465	2,61,243
E. DIVISION.				
Khammam .....	3,58,244	14,703	51,382	31,112
Nalgunda .....	1,21,599	51,474	26,589	9,757
Nagar Karmul .....	16,708	.....	17,472	7,061
Total.....	4,96,551	66,177	95,443	47,895
Grand Total H. S. Rs.....	10,76,411	2,42,684	3,41,099	4,55,267

C.

*up in 1287 Fashi.*

On account of Istawa Kaul.	Land transferred from dry to wet.	Inam land resumed and brought under cultivation.	Land erroneously omitted last year and brought to account this year.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
6	7	8	9	10	11
10,022	3,472	.....	.....	2,896	73,629
505	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,561
1,361	.....	.....	.....	501	51,207
11,888	3,472	.....	.....	3,397	1,70,397
207	.....	.....	.....	353	70,056
491	642	1,099	.....	4,808	62,286
185	.....	.....	.....	26	7,702
883	642	1,099	.....	5,187	1,40,044
1,130	142	.....	.....	.....	20,175
165	.....	.....	.....	796	10,542
30	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,796
2,392	552	.....	.....	.....	9,068
3,717	694	.....	.....	796	54,581
764	.....	.....	.....	162	1,75,564
2,592	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,67,008
3,387	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,93,234
965	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,212
7,708	.....	.....	.....	162	10,84,018
4,660	912	.....	.....	.....	4,61,013
6,504	13,151	568	48	596	2,30,286
596	3,264	9	1	388	45,464
11,760	17,327	577	49	984	7,36,763
35,956	22,135	1,676	49	10,526	21,85,803



REVENUE

Statement of Remissions

DISTRICTS.	Left uncultivated owing to unfavorable season whether entire or more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of the field occupied.	Remission for loss of crops.	Withered crops and loss of produce.	Fast-kami or second crop not cultivated.
Aurangabad .....	27,927	.....	.....	.....
Birh .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parbhani .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	27,927	.....	.....	.....
Bidar .....	.....	496	.....	.....
Nander .....	.....	.....	856	.....
Naldurg.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	496	856	.....
Gulbarga .....	46,258	23,907	4,520	9,253
Shorapur .....	64,313	.....	.....	.....
Raichur .....	12,626	.....	.....	.....
Lingsugur.....	30,905	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,54,102	23,907	4,520	9,253
Medak .....	58,479	.....	.....	8,298
Indur .....	1,11,190	.....	.....	11,212
Elgandal .....	1,17,217	.....	.....	9,542
Sarpur Tandur.....	.....	.....	.....	368
Total.....	2,86,886	.....	.....	29,420
Khammam .....	1,24,075	13,870	6,204	.....
Nalgunda .....	73,102	3,302	2,687	761
Nagar Karnul .....	3,32,883	8,194	.....	514
Total.....	5,30,060	25,366	8,891	1,275
Grand Total H. S. Rupees ...	9,98,975	49,769	14,267	39,948

D.

for 1287 Fasli.

Land classed as wet but cultivated with dry crop for want of water.	Hail stone.	Reduction of assessment.	Inundations.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,927
.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	135	135
.....	.....	.....	.....	142	28,069
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	496
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	556
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,352
13,528	.....	.....	681	4,508	1,02,655
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64,312
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,626
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,405
13,528	.....	.....	681	4,508	2,10,499
.....	.....	6,724	.....	.....	73,501
.....	.....	15,580	.....	1,380	1,39,362
16,008	.....	1,181	1,871	708	1,46,527
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	368
16,008	.....	23,485	1,871	2,088	3,59,758
.....	219	2,174	.....	.....	1,46,532
.....	80	273	890	40	81,135
50,840	.....	105	4,343	1,22,715	5,19,594
50,840	299	2,552	5,233	1,22,755	7,47,271
80,376	299	26,037	7,785	1,23,493	13,46,949

Statement showing the Demand under each

DISTRICTS.	Raiatwari.	Quit-rent.	Kanchas.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N. W. DIVISION.			
Aurangabad .....	15,72,727 10 5	.....	35,303 6 2
Birh .....	11,32,016 7 8	.....	10,923 0 5
Parbhani .....	11,94,929 7 0	.....	29,441 6 0
Total.....	38,99,673 9 1	.....	75,667 12 7
W. DIVISION.			
Bidar .....	8,26,757 14 9	15,759 4 4	4,839 11 0
Nander .....	12,78,892 3 4	.....	2,312 14 0
Naldrug .....	3,84,953 14 7	.....	289 11 0
Total.....	24,90,604 0 8	15,759 4 4	7,442 4 0
S. DIVISION.			
Dehgaon .....	2,42,594 15 6	.....	465 0 0
Gulbarga .....	8,06,440 4 9	.....	2,607 2 0
Shorapur .....	4,86,920 15 8	.....	2,435 15 0
Raichur .....	8,34,198 12 5	.....	355 10 0
Lingsugur .....	8,17,116 3 6	65,429 12 3	2,674 3 9
Total.....	31,87,181 3 9	65,429 12 3	8,537 14 9
N. DIVISION.			
Medak .....	6,71,669 11 2	36,666 4 5	9,508 8 0
Indur .....	10,90,921 7 9	77,156 14 4	5,977 14 0
Elgandal .....	11,17,831 5 2	25,163 1 11	3,819 0 0
Sarpur Tandur .....	1,79,429 0 9	5,061 10 3	115 0 0
Total.....	30,59,851 11 16	1,44,047 14 11	19,420 6 0
E. DIVISION.			
Khammam .....	8,35,436 9 0	27,303 9 11	18,443 1 0
Nalgunda .....	6,27,247 1 5	17,995 14 0	7,949 12 0
Nagar Karnul.....	4,91,881 12 3	2,41,047 2 7	7,063 8 6
Total.....	19,54,565 6 8	2,85,446 10 6	23,447 5 6
GRAND TOTAL .....	1,45,91,876 0 0	5,10,683 10 0	1,44,515 10 10

E.

*Head of Land Revenue for 1287 Fasli.*

Amrai or Fruit Trees.	Peishkash.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
4,512 5 6	.....	.....	16,12,543 6 1
163 0 0	.....	.....	11,43,120 8 1
8,148 4 0	.....	.....	12,32,519 1 0
12,823 9 6	.....	.....	39,88,164 14 2
2,027 6 0	.....	13,947 6 6	8,63,583 0 7
4,861 2 0	.....	2,550 9 3	12,88,596 14 7
15 0 0	.....	1,240 11 6	3,86,492 8 1
6,903 8 0	.....	17,738 11 3	25,38,582 11 3
359 14 0	.....	166 13 9	2,43,559 11 3
2,409 11 0	.....	24 0 0	8,11,481 1 9
487 6 0	.....	5,888 15 11	4,95,066 9 7
250 14 0	81,795 15 3	4,816 10 5	9,19,983 12 1
552 14 0	5,291 2 5	3,935 5 7	8,94,677 0 6
4,060 11 0	87,087 1 8	14,861 13 8	33,65,368 3 2
30,722 12 0	.....	.....	7,52,817 14 1
61,000 6 0	.....	8,751 1 2	12,41,894 15 3
19,685 10 0	.....	2,945 8 0	11,69,444 9 1
13,658 9 0	.....	.....	1,98,264 4 0
1,25,067 5 9	.....	11,696 9 2	33,62,421 10 5
32,592 9 1	.....	12 0 0	9,31,617 15 0
19,730 9 0	.....	32 0 0	7,02,962 8 1
5,364 4 8	.....	1,253 4 0	7,62,728 14 7
57,687 6 9	.....	1,297 4 0	23,97,309 5 8
2,06,542 8 3	87,087 1 8	45,594 6 1	1,56,51,846 14 9

Statement of Jamabandi

DISTRICTS.	LAST YEAR'S JAMABANDI.					
	Last year.			Deduct lands removed from Jamabandi.	Balance.	Add lands brought under Jamabandi.
	Net Demand.	Add Remissions.	Total.			
Aurangabad .....	15,86,187	12,834	15,99,021	1,392	15,97,629	1,748
Birh .....	11,72,919	.....	11,72,919	72	11,72,847	1,235
Parbhani.....	12,03,927	344	12,04,271	.....	12,04,271	22
Total.....	39,63,033	13,178	39,76,211	1,464	39,74,747	3,005
Bidar .....	7,92,164	630	7,92,794	.....	7,92,794	6,750
Nander .....	12,52,003	396	12,52,399	.....	12,52,399	.....
Naldrag .....	3,82,438	15	3,82,453	.....	3,82,453	.....
Total.....	24,26,605	1,041	24,27,646	.....	24,27,646	6,750
Gulbarga .....	8,44,715	60,500	9,05,215	40	9,05,175	32
Shorapur .....	5,29,586	2,541	5,32,127	701	5,31,426	76
Raichur .....	8,34,099	1,488	8,35,587	30	8,35,557	251
Lingsugur .....	8,71,706	380	8,72,086	.....	8,72,086	393
Dehgao n.....	2,65,659	10,335	2,75,994	.....	2,75,994	25
Total.....	33,45,765	75,244	34,21,009	771	34,20,238	777
Medak.....	8,12,209	8,989	8,21,198	8,098	8,13,100	7,636
Indur .....	11,97,074	71,273	12,68,347	10,274	12,58,073	68,005
Elgandal.....	12,62,350	13,492	12,75,842	2,346	12,73,496	2,206
Sarpur Tandur .....	1,48,916	464	1,49,380	.....	1,49,380	14
Total.....	34,20,549	94,218	35,14,767	20,718	34,94,049	77,861
Khammam .....	10,92,772	13,119	11,05,891	.....	11,05,891	2,299
Nalgunda .....	8,45,796	9,634	8,55,430	.....	8,55,430	1,190
Nagar Karnul .....	9,03,880	1,77,773	10,81,653	.....	10,81,653	30,810
Total.....	28,42,448	2,00,526	30,42,974	.....	30,42,974	34,299
GRAND TOTAL.....	1,59,98,400	3,84,207	1,63,82,607	22,953	1,63,59,654	1,22,692

for the year 1286 Fasli.

Total.	Deduct lands given up or transferred to other heads.	Remainder.	Add lands taken up or transferred from other heads.	Total.	Deduct Remissions.	Net Demand.
15,99,377	65,573	15,33,804	43,488	15,77,292	62,557	15,14,735
11,74,082	30,682	11,43,400	28,476	11,71,876	1,07,732	10,64,144
12,04,293	21,323	11,82,970	34,144	12,17,114	628	12,16,486
39,77,752	1,17,578	38,60,174	1,06,108	39,66,282	1,70,917	37,95,365
7,99,544	26,283	7,73,261	22,260	7,95,521	172	7,95,349
12,52,399	48,011	12,04,388	28,854	12,33,212	5,119	12,28,093
3,82,453	5,700	3,76,753	4,553	3,81,306	1,556	3,79,750
21,34,396	80,024	23,54,372	55,667	24,10,039	7,017	24,02,992
9,05,207	6,147	8,99,060	11,822	9,10,882	1,96,028	7,14,854
5,31,502	1,985	5,29,517	6,204	5,35,721	17,077	5,18,644
8,35,808	11,013	8,24,795	18,648	8,43,443	26,560	8,16,883
8,72,479	8,044	8,64,435	12,346	8,76,781	34,457	8,42,324
2,76,019	607	2,75,412	2,296	2,77,708	42,238	2,35,470
34,21,015	27,796	33,93,219	51,316	34,44,535	3,16,360	31,28,175
8,20,736	2,03,804	6,16,932	15,498	6,32,430	12,593	6,19,837
13,26,078	5,98,688	7,27,390	2,83,078	10,10,468	32,152	9,78,316
12,75,702	7,34,886	5,40,816	4,20,592	9,61,408	23,551	9,37,857
1,49,394	24,992	1,24,402	19,262	1,43,664	2,575	1,41,089
35,71,910	15,62,370	20,09,540	7,38,430	27,47,970	70,871	26,77,099
11,08,252	2,91,665	8,13,587	54,390	8,67,977	96,270	7,71,707
8,56,620	3,26,285	5,30,335	1,02,177	6,32,512	88,456	5,44,056
11,12,401	71,083	10,38,318	33,573	10,71,891	6,50,845	4,21,046
30,77,273	6,95,033	23,82,240	1,90,149	25,72,389	8,35,571	17,36,819
1,64,82,346	24,82,891	1,39,99,455	11,41,661	1,51,41,296	14,00,766	1,37,40,440



REVENUE

Statement showing the Demand under each

DISTRICTS.	Raiatwari.	Quit-rent.	Peishkash.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>			
Aurangabad .....	15,14,734 8 9	.....	.....
Birh .....	10,61,144 2 5	.....	.....
Parbhani.....	12,16,485 14 6	.....	.....
Total.....	37,95,364 9 8	.....	.....
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>			
Bidar .....	7,95,349 6 0	.....	.....
Nander .....	12,28,092 13 1	.....	.....
Naldrug .....	3,79,550 5 7	.....	.....
Total.....	24,02,992 8 8	.....	.....
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>			
Dehgaon .....	2,35,470 12 4	.....	.....
Gulbarga .....	7,14,553 11 7	.....	.....
Shorapur.....	5,18,643 15 3	.....	.....
Raichur .....	8,16,582 14 1	.....	81,795 15 3
Lingsugur .....	8,42,324 4 4	.....	5,291 2 5
Total.....	31,28,175 9 7	.....	87,087 1 8
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>			
Medak.....	6,19,837 1 4	38,037 6 0	.....
Indur .....	9,78,315 10 0	80,172 2 11	.....
Elgandal.....	9,37,556 14 2	25,678 12 8	.....
Sarpur Tandur .....	1,41,089 3 0	5,061 10 3	.....
Total.....	26,77,098 12 6	1,48,949 15 10	.....
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>			
Khammam .....	7,71,706 11 11	27,387 8 1	.....
Nalgunda .....	5,44,056 2 7	14,486 1 7	.....
Nagar Karnul .....	4,21,016 7 3	2,39,803 0 5	.....
Total.....	17,36,809 5 9	2,81,676 10 1	.....
<b>GRAND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>1,37,40,410 14 2</b>	<b>4,30,626 9 11</b>	<b>87,087 1 8</b>

E.

*Head of Land Revenue for 1286 Fasli.*

Fruit Trees.	Kanchas.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
11,026 5 3	38,456 7 7	.....	15,64,217 5 7
449 0 0	7,060 6 0	.....	10,71,653 8 5
11,369 0 0	23,759 3 0	.....	12,51,614 1 6
22,844 5 3	69,276 0 7	.....	38,87,484 15 6
7,836 6 6	4,267 8 0	13,976 10 6	8,21,429 15 0
4,827 1 0	2,005 14 0	2,550 12 2	12,37,476 8 3
530 12 0	338 12 0	1,203 4 3	3,81,623 1 10
13,194 3 6	6,612 2 0	17,730 10 11	24,40,529 9 1
.....	.....	.....	2,37,273 10 1
5,168 12 0	1,611 8 0	17 0 0	7,21,650 15 7
2,706 7 4	1,876 4 0	5,869 5 8	5,27,293 2 6
296 4 0	277 4 0	4,259 12 4	9,03,512 1 8
1,542 11 0	1,324 3 9	3,797 12 8	8,54,380 2 2
9,714 2 4	5,189 3 9	13,943 14 8	32,44,110 0 0
16,616 0 0	7,164 8 0	2,850 7 6	6,84,505 6 10
56,296 12 0	5,415 8 0	6,917 14 8	11,27,117 15 7
21,768 9 6	6,245 8 0	2,945 8 0	9,94,395 4 4
12,762 1 6	96 0 0	.....	1,59,008 14 9
1,07,443 7 0	18,921 8 0	12,713 14 2	29,65,127 9 6
21,418 8 1	13,146 14 0	.....	8,33,659 10 1
17,091 12 0	4,739 0 0	41 8 0	5,80,414 8 2
10,682 12 5	8,434 12 0	665 12 0	6,80,632 12 1
49,193 0 6	26,320 10 0	767 4 0	20,94,706 14 4
2,02,389 2 7	1,26,319 8 4	45,095 11 9	1,46,31,959 0 5

## Statement of Jamabandi

DISTRICTS.	LAST YEAR'S JAMABANDI.					
	Last year.			Deduct lands removed from Jamabandi.	Balance.	Add lands brought under Jamabandi.
	Net Demand.	Add Re-missions.	Total.			
Aurangabad .....	16,83,818	641	16,84,489	.....	16,84,489	521
Birh .....	11,90,499	504	11,91,003	.....	11,91,003	.....
Parbhani.....	11,67,303	831	11,61,134	.....	11,61,134	2,631
Total.....	40,34,650	1,976	40,36,626	.....	40,36,626	3,152
Bidar .....	7,93,322	47	7,93,369	.....	7,93,369	480
Nander .....	12,49,165	966	12,50,131	.....	12,50,131	336
Naldurg .....	3,80,805	.....	3,80,805	.....	3,80,805	63
Total.....	21,23,292	1,013	24,24,305	.....	21,24,305	879
Gulbarga.....	8,80,812	80,801	9,61,613	.....	9,61,613	2,752
Shorapur.....	5,23,040	3,451	5,26,491	845	5,25,646	1,633
Raichur .....	8,29,235	1,411	8,30,646	.....	8,30,646	86
Lingsugur .....	8,65,712	440	8,66,152	.....	8,66,152	51
Dehgaon .....	2,71,426	2,811	2,74,267	.....	2,74,267	55
Total .....	33,70,255	88,944	34,59,199	845	34,58,354	4,577
Medak .....	8,99,168	6,734	9,06,202	.....	9,06,202	8,433
Indur .....	12,42,511	75,736	13,18,247	.....	13,18,247	3,641
Elgandal .....	16,57,677	5,920	16,63,597	12,029	16,51,568	4,261
Sarpur Tandur .....	1,44,450	633	1,45,083	.....	1,45,083	20
Total.....	39,44,106	89,023	40,33,129	12,029	40,21,100	16,358
Khammam .....	16,50,159	1,835	16,51,995	.....	16,51,995	.....
Nalgunda .....	10,15,839	23,025	10,38,864	6,062	10,32,802	1,619
Nagar Karnul .....	8,90,990	55,433	9,46,423	.....	9,46,423	77,609
Total.....	35,56,958	80,294	36,37,252	6,062	36,31,220	79,228
GRAND TOTAL.....	1,73,29,281	2,61,250	1,75,90,531	18,936	1,75,71,595	1,01,194

For the year 1285 Fasli.

Total.	Deduct lands given up or transferred to other heads	Remainder.	Add lands taken up or transferred from other heads.	Total.	Deduct remissions.	Net demand.
16,85,010	2,15,178	14,69,832	1,29,189	15,99,021	12,834	15,86,187
11,91,003	48,128	11,42,875	30,043	11,72,918	.....	11,72,918
11,63,765	27,521	11,36,244	68,028	12,04,272	344	12,03,928
40,39,778	2,90,827	37,48,951	2,27,260	39,76,211	13,178	39,63,033
7,93,819	24,527	7,69,322	23,472	7,92,794	630	7,92,164
12,50,467	58,116	11,92,351	60,049	12,52,400	397	12,52,003
3,80,868	3,807	3,77,061	5,392	3,82,453	15	3,82,438
24,25,184	86,450	23,38,734	88,913	24,27,647	1,042	24,26,605
9,64,395	73,966	8,90,429	14,786	9,05,215	60,500	8,44,715
5,27,279	2,512	5,24,767	6,866	5,31,633	2,542	5,29,091
8,30,732	14,482	8,16,250	19,337	8,35,587	1,488	8,34,099
8,66,203	8,431	8,57,772	14,313	8,72,085	379	8,71,706
2,74,322	3,732	2,70,590	5,404	2,75,994	10,335	2,65,659
34,62,931	1,03,123	33,59,808	60,706	34,20,514	75,244	33,45,270
9,14,635	1,09,729	8,04,906	16,292	8,21,198	8,989	8,12,209
13,21,888	3,46,277	9,75,611	2,96,571	12,72,182	71,272	12,00,910
16,55,832	8,83,261	7,72,571	5,04,544	12,77,115	13,492	12,63,623
1,45,103	15,325	1,29,778	19,623	1,49,401	465	1,48,936
40,37,458	13,54,592	26,82,866	8,37,030	35,19,896	94,218	34,25,678
16,51,995	5,75,205	10,76,790	29,162	11,05,952	13,119	10,92,833
10,34,421	2,71,570	7,62,851	90,630	8,53,481	9,634	8,43,847
10,24,032	72,853	9,51,179	56,251	10,07,430	88,329	9,19,101
37,10,448	9,19,628	27,90,820	1,76,043	29,66,863	1,11,082	28,55,781
1,76,75,789	27,54,620	1,49,21,169	13,89,952	1,63,11,121	2,94,754	1,60,16,367

## REVENUE

Statement showing the Demand under each

DISTRICTS.	Baiatwari.	Quit-Rent.	Kanchas.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>			
Aurangabad .....	15,86,186 12 0	.....	26,354 4 9
Birh.....	11,72,918 8 6	.....	6,914 9 0
Parbhani.....	12,03,927 14 10	.....	19,437 8 0
Total.....	39,23,033 3 4	.....	52,706 5 9
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>			
Bidar .....	7,92,163 5 5	.....	4,176 14 3
Nander.....	12,52,002 14 2	.....	2,368 14 7 0
Naldrug .....	3,82,438 4 8	.....	490 4 9
Total.....	24,26,604 8 3	.....	7,036 1 0
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>			
Dehgaon .....	2,65,659 8 0	.....	762 4 0
Gulbarga .....	8,44,714 14 11	.....	1,810 10 0
Shorapur.....	5,29,091 5 4	.....	1,992 8 0
Raichur .....	8,34,098 13 2	.....	270 6 0
Lingsugur .....	8,71,705 13 8	.....	1,930 11 9
Total.....	33,45,270 7 1	.....	6,766 7 9
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>			
Medak .....	8,12,208 11 6	38,037 6 0	4,635 8 0
Indur .....	12,00,910 0 3	1,00,686 15 3	4,887 0 0
Elgandal .....	12,63,623 8 5	25,678 7 9	3,912 8 0
Sarpur Taudur .....	1,48,936 3 2	5,061 10 3	131 0 0
Total.....	34,25,678 7 4	1,69,464 7 3	13,566 6 0
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>			
Khammam .....	10,92,832 12 2	22,522 7 6	25,116 3 3
Nalgunda .....	8,43,847 2 9	16,340 4 9	5,738 0 0
Nagar Karnul .....	9,19,101 2 0	2,34,020 15 6	7,967 6 0
Total.....	28,55,781 0 11	2,72,883 11 9	38,821 9 3
<b>GRAND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>1,60,16,367 11 11</b>	<b>4,42,348 3 0</b>	<b>1,18,896 13 9</b>

E.

*Head of Land Revenue for 1285 Fasli.*

Amrai or Fruit Trees.	Peishkash.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
8,001 11 3	.....	.....	16,20,542 12 0
156 8 0	.....	.....	11,79,989 9 6
8,483 2 0	.....	.....	12,31,848 8 10
16,641 5 3	.....	.....	40,32,380 14 4
5,856 6 0	.....	13,947 6 0	8,16,144 0 2
3,982 10 0	.....	2,550 9 3	12,60,898 15 5
313 15 0	.....	1,240 11 6	3,84,483 3 11
10,152 15 0	.....	11,738 11 3	24,61,526 3 6
1,501 2 0	.....	166 13 9	2,68,089 11 9
6,394 15 0	.....	24 0 0	8,52,944 7 11
1,500 12 0	.....	5,888 15 11	5,38,473 9 3
1,382 10 10	81,795 15 3	4,846 10 5	9,22,394 7 8
2,506 2 6	5,291 2 5	3,935 5 7	8,85,369 3 11
13,285 10 4	87,087 1 8	14,861 13 8	34,67,271 8 6
29,274 14 0	.....	.....	8,84,156 7 6
53,680 12 0	.....	8,751 1 2	13,50,916 2 8
24,534 2 0	.....	2,945 8 0	13,20,694 2 2
12,138 2 0	.....	.....	1,66,266 15 5
1,19,627 14 0	.....	11,696 9 2	37,22,033 11 9
29,067 0 5	.....	12 0 0	11,69 550 6 11
20,454 1 0	.....	32 0 0	8,86,411 8 6
12,462 12 11	.....	1,253 4 0	11,74,805 8 5
61,983 14 4	.....	1,297 4 0	32,30,767 8 1
2,21,691 10 11	87,087 1 8	45,594 6 1	1,69,31,985 14 4



## Statement of Jamabandi

DISTRICTS.	LAST YEAR'S JAMABANDI.					
	Last year.			Deduct lands removed from Jama-bandi.	Remainder.	Add lands brought under Jamabandi.
	Not demand.	Add remissions.	Total.			
Aurangabad .....	16,51,585	2,880	16,54,465	.....	16,54,465	232
Birh .....	11,99,279	22	11,99,301	.....	11,99,301	1,571
Parbhani.....	11,84,293	1,044	11,85,337	.....	11,85,337	1,275
Total.....	40,35,157	3,946	40,39,103	.....	40,39,103	3,078
Bidar .....	7,88,471	.....	7,88,471	.....	7,88,471	8,241
Nander .....	12,44,023	9,988	12,54,011	.....	12,54,011	818
Naldurg .....	3,74,482	.....	3,74,482	.....	3,74,482	6,100
Total.....	24,06,976	9,988	24,16,964	.....	24,16,964	15,159
Gulbarga .....	8,30,455	1,27,993	9,58,448	6,458	9,51,990	7,589
Shorapur.....	5,06,117	12,518	5,18,635	.....	5,18,635	595
Baichur .....	8,04,256	18,176	8,22,432	.....	8,22,432	23
Lingsugur .....	8,50,898	885	8,51,782	.....	8,51,783	819
Dehgaon .....	2,44,065	21,094	2,65,159	.....	2,68,159	.....
Total.....	32,35,791	1,83,666	34,19,456	6,458	34,12,999	9,026
Medak.....	7,31,742	2,757	7,34,499	1,463	7,33,036	4,501
Indur .....	10,06,238	37,235	10,43,473	112	10,43,361	10,476
Elgandal.....	11,77,068	3,034	11,80,102	132	11,79,970	959
Sarpar Tandur .....	1,35,853	1,263	1,37,116	.....	1,37,116	.....
Total.....	30,50,901	44,289	30,95,190	1,707	30,93,483	15,936
Khammam .....	11,90,438	8,326	11,98,764	.....	11,98,764	.....
Nalgunda .....	8,98,538	42,504	9,41,042	17,767	9,23,275	1,918
Nagar Karnul .....	6,65,348	1,81,173	8,46,521	415	8,46,106	650
Ibrahim Pattan.....	46,707	1,611	48,318	499	47,819	2,199
Total.....	28,01,031	2,33,614	30,34,645	18,681	30,15,964	4,767
GRAND TOTAL.....	1,55,29,861	4,75,503	1,60,05,364	26,846	1,59,78,518	47,966

for 1284 Fasli.

Total.	Deduct lands given up.	Remainder.	Add lands taken up.	Total.	Deduct remissions.	Net demand.
16,54,697	2,93,808	13,50,889	3,23,599	16,84,488	641	16,83,847
12,00,872	32,366	11,68,506	22,497	11,91,003	504	11,90,499
11,86,612	47,599	11,39,013	21,622	11,60,635	831	11,59,804
40,42,181	3,73,773	36,68,408	3,67,718	40,36,126	1,976	40,34,150
7,96,712	18,120	7,78,592	14,775	7,93,367	47	7,93,320
12,54,829	54,152	12,00,677	52,971	12,53,648	965	12,52,683
3,80,582	2,870	3,77,712	3,093	3,80,805	.....	3,80,805
24,32,123	75,142	23,56,981	70,839	24,27,820	1,012	24,26,808
9,50,579	18,880	9,40,699	20,943	9,61,642	80,800	8,80,842
5,19,230	2,898	5,16,332	10,652	5,26,984	3,450	5,23,534
8,22,455	18,355	8,04,100	26,545	8,30,645	1,411	8,29,234
8,52,602	8,703	8,43,899	22,253	8,66,152	439	8,65,713
2,68,159	7,634	2,60,525	13,741	2,74,266	2,841	2,71,425
34,22,025	56,470	33,65,555	94,134	34,59,689	88,941	33,70,748
7,37,537	20,704	7,16,833	1,89,369	9,06,202	6,734	8,99,468
10,53,837	2,78,334	7,75,503	5,42,521	13,18,024	75,735	12,42,289
11,80,929	4,36,732	7,44,197	9,18,884	16,63,081	5,919	16,57,162
1,37,116	12,836	1,24,280	20,803	1,45,083	633	1,44,450
31,09,419	7,48,606	23,60,813	16,71,577	40,32,390	89,021	39,43,369
11,98,764	78,496	11,20,268	5,26,513	16,46,781	1,836	16,44,945
9,25,193	56,742	8,68,451	1,70,413	10,38,864	23,026	10,15,838
8,46,756	10,819	8,35,937	1,09,549	9,45,486	55,432	8,90,054
50,018	15,475	34,543	20,908	55,451	5,091	50,360
30,20,731	1,61,532	28,59,199	8,27,383	36,86,582	85,385	36,01,197
1,60,26,484	14,15,523	1,46,10,961	30,31,651	1,76,42,612	2,66,340	1,73,76,272

## REVENUE

Statement showing the Demand under each

DISTRICTS.	Raiatwari.	Quit-rent.	Kanchas.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>			
Aurangabad .....	16,83,847 9 11	.....	27,537 4 2
Birch .....	11,90,499 1 5	.....	6,528 12 0
Parbhani.....	11,59,803 9 5	.....	14,909 2 0
Total.....	40,34,150 4 9	.....	48,975 2 2
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>			
Bidar .....	7,93,320 9 2	.....	4,199 8 0
Nander .....	12,52,683 7 5	.....	2,787 14 0
Naldrug ..	3,80,805 15 3	.....	1,282 7 6
Total.....	24,26,809 15 10	.....	8,269 13 6
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>			
Gulbarga.....	8,80,842 4 3	.....	1,513 11 0
Shorapur.....	5,23,534 10 11	.....	2,290 6 0
Dehgaon .....	2,71,425 1 11	.....	756 4 0
Baichur .....	8,29,234 14 4	.....	386 0 0
Lingsugur .....	8,65,712 2 0	.....	2,218 11 9
Total.....	33,70,749 1 5	.....	7,165 0 9
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>			
Medak .....	8,99,467 13 6	37,059 6 3	4,439 2 0
Indur .....	12,42,289 0 2	98,624 9 0	3,654 2 0
Elgandal .....	16,57,152 5 6	25,382 0 9	2,678 8 0
Sarpur Tandur .....	1,44,450 12 9	4,949 11 5	154 0 0
Total.....	39,43,359 15 11	1,66,015 11 5	10,925 12 0
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>			
Ibrahim Pattan .....	50,360 14 8	1,201 8 0	5,369 4 2
Khammam .....	16,44,945 9 3	25,855 1 3	24,336 7 0
Nalgunda .....	10,15,838 7 1	16,501 11 1	5,284 4 0
Nagar Karnul .....	8,90,054 11 2	2,29,820 3 6	1,662 8 0
Total.....	36,01,199 10 2	2,73,378 7 10	36,652 7 2
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>	<b>1,73,76,269 0 1</b>	<b>4,39,394 3 3</b>	<b>1,11,988 9 7</b>

E.

*Head of Land Revenue for 1284 Fasli.*

Amrai or Fruit Trees.	Peishkash.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
9,260 1 3	.....	.....	17,20,644 15 4
1,636 11 3	.....	.....	11,9*,664 8 8
8,565 6 0	.....	.....	11,83,278 1 5
19,462 2 6	.....	.....	41,02,587 9 5
4,436 7 0	.....	14,082 4 7	8,16,038 12 9
4,320 6 9	.....	2,390 4 3	12,62,182 0 5
580 8 0	.....	1,180 4 9	3,83,849 3 6
9,337 5 9	.....	17,652 13 7	24,62,070 0 8
4,411 2 6	.....	29 0 0	8,86,796 1 9
827 2 0	.....	5,743 7 11	5,32,395 10 10
1,341 4 0	.....	157 13 9	2,73,680 7 8
599 11 0	81,795 15 3	5,363 6 8	9,17,379 15 3
2,078 8 0	5,291 2 5	3,992 12 0	8,79,293 4 2
9,257 11 6	87,087 1 8	15,286 8 4	34,89,545 7 8
25,771 5 0	.....	.....	9,66,737 10 9
43,664 7 0	.....	8,372 9 8	13,96,604 11 10
17,428 10 0	.....	3,028 8 0	17,05,670 0 3
9,242 14 0	.....	.....	1,58,797 6 2
96,107 4 0	.....	11,401 1 8	42,27,809 13 0
1,115 11 4	.....	.....	53,047 6 2
22,704 1 11	.....	12 0 0	17,17,858 3 5
13,982 2 0	.....	870 12 0	10,52,472 4 2
4,656 2 0	.....	.....	11,26,193 8 8
42,458 1 3	.....	882 12 0	39,54,571 6 5
1,76,622 9 0	87,087 1 8	45,223 3 7	1,82,36,584 5 2

Statement of Jamabandi

DISTRICTS.	LAST YEAR'S JAMABANDI.					
	Last year.			Deduct lands removed from Jamabandi.	Balance.	Add lands brought under Jamabandi.
	Actual.	Remission.	Total.			
Aurangabad .....	15,18,669	21,256	15,39,925	.....	15,39,925	26,257
Birh.....	11,98,294	.....	11,98,294	.....	11,98,294	.....
Farbhani .....	10,68,794	2,378	10,71,172	.....	10,71,172	50,824
Total.....	37,85,757	23,634	38,09,391	.....	38,09,391	77,081
Bidar .....	7,74,225	72	7,74,297	.....	7,74,297	.....
Nander .....	12,29,602	7,101	12,36,703	.....	12,36,703	1,149
Naldrug .....	3,68,987	.....	3,68,987	.....	3,68,987	.....
Total.....	23,72,814	7,173	23,79,987	.....	23,79,987	1,149
Raichur .....	8,17,996	2,749	8,20,745	17	8,20,728	393
Lingsugur .....	8,46,505	806	8,47,311	.....	8,47,311	387
Shorapur.....	5,31,792	7,449	5,39,241	27,028	5,12,213	2,933
Gulbarga .....	8,86,130	30,740	9,16,870	1,876	9,14,994	20,518
Dehgaon .....	2,55,178	1,852	2,57,030	.....	2,57,030	9,739
Total.....	33,37,601	43,596	33,81,197	28,921	33,52,276	33,880
Medak.....	9,53,891	6,790	9,60,681	.....	9,60,681	3,935
Indur .....	16,33,946	17,843	16,51,789	73,212	15,78,577	16,944
Elgandal .....	12,18,118	90,367	13,08,485	40,598	12,67,887	9,469
Sarpur Tandur .....	1,34,792	675	1,35,467	.....	1,35,467	.....
Total.....	39,40,747	1,15,675	40,56,422	1,13,810	39,42,612	30,288
Khammam.....	15,49,185	11,633	15,60,818	8,416	15,52,401	37,169
Nalgunda .....	9,27,357	20,671	9,48,028	.....	9,48,029	.....
Nagar Karnul .....	8,12,035	18,941	8,30,976	.....	8,30,976	10,384
Ibrahim Pattan.....	55,934	742	56,676	.....	56,676	2,449
Total.....	33,44,511	51,987	33,96,498	8,416	33,88,082	50,002
GRAND TOTAL.....	1,67,81,430	2,42,065	1,70,23,495	1,51,147	1,68,72,348	1,92,400

For the year 1283 Fasli.

Total.	Deduct lands given up or transferred to other heads.	Remainder.	Add lands taken up or transferred from other heads.	Total.	Deduct Remissions.	Net Demand.
15,66,182	45,938	15,20,244	1,34,221	16,54,465	2,860	16,51,585
11,98,294	23,189	11,75,105	21,196	11,99,301	21	11,99,280
11,21,996	23,451	10,98,545	86,793	11,85,338	1,045	11,84,293
38,86,472	92,578	37,93,894	2,45,210	40,39,104	3,916	40,35,158
7,74,297	21,269	7,50,028	22,960	7,72,988	.....	7,72,988
12,37,552	47,926	11,89,926	31,442	12,21,368	9,988	12,11,380
3,68,987	3,284	3,65,703	8,779	3,74,482	.....	3,74,482
23,81,136	75,479	23,05,657	63,181	23,68,838	9,988	23,58,850
8,21,031	17,611	8,03,420	19,012	8,22,432	18,176	8,04,256
8,47,698	8,513	8,39,185	12,598	8,51,783	865	8,50,898
5,15,146	5,422	5,09,724	6,428	5,16,152	12,519	5,03,633
9,35,512	31,046	9,04,466	53,983	9,58,449	1,27,993	8,30,456
2,66,769	3,260	2,63,509	4,651	2,68,160	24,094	2,44,066
33,86,156	65,852	33,20,304	96,672	34,16,976	1,83,667	32,33,309
9,64,616	2,15,235	7,49,381	22,478	7,71,859	2,757	7,69,102
15,95,521	9,00,957	6,94,564	3,49,849	10,44,413	37,235	10,07,178
12,77,296	8,09,087	4,77,209	7,03,036	11,80,245	3,024	11,77,221
1,35,467	19,229	1,16,238	20,879	1,37,117	1,263	1,35,854
39,72,900	19,35,598	20,37,392	10,96,242	31,33,634	44,279	30,89,355
15,89,570	5,21,037	10,68,533	58,990	11,27,523	8,327	11,19,196
9,48,029	1,46,969	8,01,060	87,723	8,88,783	42,504	8,46,279
8,41,360	11,570	8,29,790	16,721	8,46,511	1,81,163	6,65,348
59,125	30,151	28,974	16,899	45,864	4,828	41,036
34,38,084	7,09,727	27,28,357	1,80,324	29,08,681	2,36,822	26,71,859
1,70,61,748	28,79,144	1,41,85,604	16,81,629	1,58,67,233	4,78,702	1,53,88,531



## REVENUE

Statement showing the Demand under each

DISTRICTS.	Raiatwari.	Quit-Rent.	Kanchas.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>			
Anrangabad .....	16,51,585 1 0	.....	27,235 6 10
Birh .....	11,99,279 12 1	.....	6,679 10 0
Parbhani.....	11,84,293 3 1	.....	8,370 14 0
Total.....	40,35,158 0 2	.....	42,285 14 10
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>			
Bidar .....	7,72,987 10 11	.....	4,224 10 0
Nander .....	12,11,880 4 2	.....	2,890 12 0
Naldrug .....	3,74,482 8 10	.....	1,574 4 2
Total.....	23,58,850 7 11	.....	8,189 10 2
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>			
Gulbarga .....	8,31,455 10 1	5,530 2 0	1,683 8 0
Shorapur.....	5,03,632 14 8	2,446 2 5	2,443 10 0
Raichur .....	8,04,256 3 0	3,896 2 3	297 3 0
Lingsugur .....	8,50,898 0 1	3,611 15 5	1,674 13 9
Dehgaon .....	2,44,065 9 11	.....	278 0 0
Total.....	32,34,308 5 4	15,484 6 1	6,377 2 9
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>			
Medak .....	7,69,101 14 4	.....	3,621 4 0
Indur .....	10,07,178 3 5	1,03,812 9 0	3,449 12 0
Elgandal.....	11,77,221 2 9	25,038 0 9	2,456 0 0
Sarpur Tandur .....	1,35,853 10 0	6,335 3 5	278 0 0
Total.....	30,89,354 14 6	1,35,086 13 2	9,805 0 0
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>			
Khammam .....	11,19,196 5 1	27,218 15 3	27,634 7 0
Nalgunda .....	8,46,278 10 0	1,907 2 0	6,023 15 0
Nagar Karnul .....	6,65,348 9 10	2,47,146 3 6	3,129 0 0
Ibrahim Pattan.....	41,035 11 4	1,201 8 0	4,600 12 6
Total.....	26,71,859 4 3	2,77,473 12 9	41,388 2 6
<b>GRAND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>1,53,88,531 0 2</b>	<b>4,28,045 0 0</b>	<b>1,08,045 14 3</b>

E.

*Head of Land Revenue for 1283 Fasli.*

Amrai or Fruit Trees.	Peishkash.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
9,731 5 10	.....	9,840 5 0	16,98,392 2 8
1,125 5 0	.....	7,550 2 0	12,14,634 13 1
828 10 0	.....	3,862 0 6	11,97,354 11 7
11,685 4 10	.....	21,252 7 6	41,10,381 11 4
4,614 5 0	.....	10,525 2 0	7,92,351 11 11
4,071 4 0	.....	7,545 2 3	12,25,387 6 5
325 8 0	.....	7,779 14 1	3,84,162 3 1
9,011 1 0	.....	25,850 2 4	24,01,901 5 5
7,768 6 0	.....	29 0 0	8,46,466 10 1
1,022 9 0	.....	5,274 0 0	5,14,819 3 8
1,130 0 6	81,795 13 3	4,463 0 0	8,95,838 6 0
2,149 12 0	5,291 4 5	3,785 0 0	8,67,410 13 8
1,133 4 0	.....	145 0 0	2,45,621 13 11
13,203 15 6	87,087 1 8	13,696 0 0	33,70,156 15 4
33,363 13 0	.....	.....	8,06,086 15 4
53,438 3 6	.....	7,469 2 2	11,75,347 14 1
23,373 0 6	.....	3,028 8 0	12,31,116 12 0
10,593 13 0	.....	.....	1,52,961 10 5
1,20,768 14 0	.....	10,497 10 2	33,65,513 3 10
36,806 13 0	.....	18 12 0	12,10,875 4 4
25,530 11 0	.....	40 4 0	8,79,780 10 0
9,808 3 2	.....	712 12 0	9,26,114 12 6
1,832 2 11	.....	.....	48,670 2 9
73,977 14 1	.....	771 12 0	30,65,470 13 7
2,28,647 1 5	87,087 1 8	72,068 0 0	1,63,13,424 1 6

*Statement of Jamabandi*

DISTRICTS.	LAST YEAR.					
	Jamabandi.			Deduct.	Balance.	Add.
	Demand.	Add Remission.	Total.			
Aurangabad .....	12,93,036	3,05,823	15,98,859	29	15,98,830	10,502
Birh.....	11,24,819	886	11,25,723	.....	11,25,735	.....
Parbhani.....	9,49,215	1,01,430	10,50,645	19,548	10,31,097	47,873
Total .....	33,67,100	4,08,139	37,75,239	19,577	37,55,662	58,375
Bidar .....	7,85,077	3,518	7,88,595	1,04,612	6,83,983	1,06,490
Nander .....	12,39,297	13,186	12,52,483	24,385	12,28,098	3,924
Naldurg .....	3,43,459	.....	3,43,459	.....	3,43,459	.....
Total.....	23,67,833	16,704	23,84,537	1,28,997	22,55,540	1,10,414
Gulbarga.....	8,41,998	75,719	9,17,717	10,360	9,07,358	14,532
Shorapur.....	5,20,968	18,254	5,39,222	.....	5,39,222	.....
Raichur .....	7,92,785	16,377	8,09,162	.....	8,09,162	.....
Lingsugur .....	8,23,365	9,500	8,32,865	.....	8,32,864	441
Dehgaon .....	2,27,241	22,519	2,49,763	.....	2,49,763	.....
Total.....	32,06,360	1,42,369	33,48,729	10,360	33,38,369	14,976
Medak.....	7,17,710	.....	7,17,710	.....	7,17,710	12,385
Indur .....	11,77,660	13,285	11,90,945	1,180	11,89,765	45,346
Elgandal .....	7,89,295	55,658	8,44,953	17,543	8,27,410	11,676
Sarpur Tandur .....	1,24,612	2,120	1,26,732	1,966	1,24,766	163
Total.....	28,09,277	71,063	28,80,340	20,689	28,59,651	69,570
Khammam .....	10,07,578	13,004	10,20,582	.....	10,20,582	17,023
Nalgunda .....	7,35,385	3,401	7,38,786	1,979	7,36,807	.....
Nagar Karnul .....	6,20,288	49,810	6,70,098	1,188	6,68,910	.....
Ibrahim Pattan .....	39,380	.....	39,380	.....	39,380	1,199
Total.....	24,02,631	66,215	24,68,846	3,167	24,65,679	18,222
GRAND TOTAL.....	1,41,53,201	7,01,490	1,48,57,691	1,82,799	1,46,74,891	2,71,557

for 1282 *Fasli*.

Total.	Deduct.	Remainder.	Add.	Total.	Deduct.	Net Demand.
16,09,332	94,929	15,14,403	25,522	15,39,925	21,256	15,18,669
11,25,735	9,836	11,15,899	81,923	11,97,822	.....	11,97,822
10,78,970	33,359	10,45,611	25,561	10,71,172	2,378	10,68,794
38,14,037	1,38,124	36,75,913	1,33,006	38,08,919	23,634	37,85,285
7,90,473	24,279	7,66,194	23,587	7,89,781	71	7,89,710
12,32,022	25,310	12,03,712	83,512	12,90,224	7,102	12,83,122
3,43,459	1,783	3,41,676	27,301	3,68,977	.....	3,68,987
23,65,954	51,372	23,14,582	1,34,400	24,48,982	7,173	24,41,819
9,21,890	71,197	8,50,693	63,814	9,14,507	30,739	8,83,768
5,39,222	5,663	5,33,559	8,167	5,41,726	7,449	5,34,277
8,09,162	11,927	7,97,235	23,510	8,20,745	2,749	8,17,996
8,33,308	5,704	8,27,604	19,883	8,47,487	806	8,46,681
2,49,763	4,666	2,45,097	11,933	2,57,030	1,852	2,55,178
33,53,345	99,157	32,54,188	1,27,307	33,81,495	43,595	33,37,900
7,30,095	13,335	7,16,760	2,43,921	9,60,681	6,791	9,53,890
12,35,111	3,78,713	8,56,398	7,96,924	16,53,322	17,843	16,35,479
8,39,086	4,18,496	4,20,590	8,86,508	13,07,098	90,367	12,16,731
1,24,929	8,793	1,16,136	19,330	1,35,466	675	1,34,791
29,29,221	8,19,337	21,09,884	19,46,683	40,56,567	1,15,676	39,40,891
10,37,605	36,066	10,01,539	5,97,514	15,99,053	11,412	14,97,641
7,36,807	67,800	6,69,007	2,73,804	9,42,811	20,671	9,22,140
6,68,910	35,603	6,33,307	2,00,257	8,33,564	18,911	8,14,653
40,579	14,475	26,104	31,003	57,107	2,100	55,007
24,83,901	1,53,954	23,29,957	10,12,578	33,42,535	53,124	32,89,411
1,49,46,458	12,61,944	1,36,84,514	33,53,984	1,70,38,498	2,43,202	1,57,95,296

Statement showing the Demand under each

DISTRICTS.	Raiatwari.	Quit-rent.	Peishkash.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>			
Aurangabad .....	15,18,669 0 8	.....	.....
Birh .....	11,97,821 9 11	.....	.....
Farbhani.....	10,68,793 14 2	.....	.....
Total.....	37,85,284 8 9	.....	.....
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>			
Bidar .....	7,89,709 11 3	.....	.....
Nander .....	12,83,122 7 6	.....	.....
Naldrug .....	3,68,986 15 4	.....	.....
Total.....	24,41,819 2 1	.....	.....
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>			
Dehgaon.....	2,85,177 8 8	.....	.....
Gulbarga.....	8,53,768 6 3	.....	.....
Shorapur.....	5,34,276 11 2	.....	.....
Raichur .....	8,17,995 15 0	.....	81,795 15 3
Lingsugur .....	8,16,681 2 2	.....	5,291 2 5
Total.....	33,37,899 11 3	.....	87,087 1 8
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>			
Medak .....	9,53,890 6 6	.....	.....
Indur .....	16,35,479 4 6	80,169 15 0	.....
Elgandal .....	12,16,731 0 2	25,985 4 3	.....
Sarpur Tandur .....	1,34,791 6 8	6,284 10 5	.....
Total.....	39,40,892 1 10	1,12,439 13 8	.....
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>			
Khammam .....	4,97,640 10 4	70,875 15 4	.....
Nalgunda .....	9,22,129 2 9	19,620 15 9	.....
Nagar Karnul.....	8,14,623 6 4	2,25,781 4 9	.....
Ibrahim Pattan .....	55,006 14 0	1,201 8 0	.....
Total.....	22,89,400 1 5	3,17,479 11 10	.....
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>	<b>1,57,95,295 9 4</b>	<b>4,29,919 9 6</b>	<b>87,087 1 8</b>

E.

*Head of Land Revenue for 1282 Fasli.*

Amrai or Fruit Trees.	Kanchas.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
8,063 0 1	10,612 6 7	.....	15,37,344 7 4
2,925 12 0	8,468 6 0	.....	12,09,215 11 11
9,724 1 0	5,857 12 0	.....	10,84,375 11 2
20,712 13 1	24,938 8 7	.....	38,30,935 14 5
4,225 13 0	4,526 15 0	14,275 5 1	8,12,737 8 4
2,242 7 6	2,264 8 0	2,141 4 3	12,89,770 11 3
297 9 9	1,372 4 0	1,244 1 3	3,71,900 14 4
6,765 14 3	8,163 11 0	17,660 10 7	24,74,409 5 11
1,550 2 0	267 0 0	126 13 9	2,87,121 8 5
4,987 0 0	2,253 0 0	22 0 0	8,91,030 6 3
1,336 9 0	2,583 0 0	5,747 3 11	5,43,943 8 1
304 5 6	279 12 0	4,579 3 7	9,04,955 3 4
2,190 4 0	942 11 9	3,504 15 4	8,28,610 3 8
10,368 4 6	6,325 7 9	13,980 4 7	34,53,660 13 9
36,890 8 9	3,777 4 0	.....	9,94,558 3 3
52,778 12 0	2,883 8 0	11,831 2 0	17,83,142 9 6
8,559 4 0	2,483 0 0	7,727 8 0	12,61,486 0 5
8,735 10 0	105 8 0	7,297 12 0	1,57,214 15 1
1,06,964 2 9	9,349 4 0	26,856 6 0	41,96,401 12 3
19,639 6 0	8,904 12 0	6 12 0	5,97,067 7 8
13,156 1 0	5,261 0 0	.....	9,60,167 3 6
6,059 2 9	3,424 0 0	813 9 9	10,50,731 7 7
1,465 4 9	4,837 5 0	.....	62,510 15 9
40,349 14 6	22,427 1 0	820 5 9	26,70,477 2 6
1,85,161 1 1	71,104 0 4	59,317 10 11	1,66,27,885 0 10



Statement of Jamabandi

DISTRICTS.	LAST YEAR'S JAMABANDI.					
	Last year.			Deduct land removed from Jamabandi.	Remainder.	Add lands brought under Jamabandi.
	Net Demand.	Add Re-missions.	Total.			
Aurangabad .....	14,70,451	36	14,70,487	.....	14,70,487	77,422
Birh.....	9,26,086	.....	9,26,086	30	9,26,056	24,628
Parbhani.....	11,93,679	1,877	11,95,556	.....	11,95,556	.....
Total.....	35,90,216	1,913	35,92,129	30	35,92,099	1,02,050
Bidar .....	6,77,670	.....	6,77,670	.....	6,77,670	80,990
Nander .....	9,61,757	.....	9,61,757	.....	9,61,757	1,05,751
Naldurg .....	3,42,093	.....	3,42,093	.....	3,42,093	.....
Total.....	19,81,520	.....	19,81,520	.....	19,81,520	1,86,741
Galbarga .....	5,81,635	2,272	5,83,907	.....	5,83,907	4,23,486
Shorapur .....	5,36,342	990	5,37,332	.....	5,37,331	8,843
Raichur .....	8,06,969	352	8,07,321	.....	8,07,321	.....
Lingsugur .....	8,39,164	.....	8,39,164	.....	8,39,164	.....
Maktal .....	1,67,649	4,337	1,71,986	1,71,987	.....	.....
Total.....	29,31,759	7,951	29,39,710	1,71,987	27,67,723	4,32,329
Medak.....	7,24,126	.....	7,24,126	81,307	6,42,819	12,408
Indur .....	6,76,460	43,118	7,19,578	2,793	7,16,785	2,11,740
Elgandal.....	7,41,331	.....	7,41,331	.....	7,41,331	1,81,048
Sarpur Tandur .....	1,02,917	405	1,03,322	.....	1,03,322	29,298
Total.....	22,44,834	43,523	22,88,357	84,100	22,04,257	4,34,494
Khammam .....	10,59,174	8,983	10,68,157	.....	10,68,157	854
Nalgunda .....	5,68,350	3,804	5,72,154	.....	5,72,154	80,644
Nagar Karnul .....	5,92,022	16,018	6,08,070	44,132	5,63,938	1,34,036
Total.....	22,19,546	28,835	22,48,381	44,132	22,04,249	2,15,534
Atraf-i-Balda .....	32,444	.....	32,444	.....	32,444	.....
GRAND TOTAL.....	1,30,00,319	82,222	1,30,82,541	3,00,249	1,27,82,292	13,77,148

for the year 1281 Fasli.

Total.	Deduct lands given up or transferred to other heads.	Remainder.	Add lands taken up or transferred from other heads.	Total.	Deduct Remissions.	Net Demand
15,47,909	22,288	15,25,621	35,724	15,61,345	3,95,822	12,55,523
9,50,684	17,491	9,33,193	8,372	9,41,565	886	9,40,679
11,95,556	9,929	11,85,627	10,028	11,95,555	1,01,430	10,94,125
36,94,119	49,708	36,44,411	54,324	36,98,765	4,08,138	32,90,627
7,58,600	52,131	7,06,529	65,656	7,72,185	3,518	7,68,667
10,67,508	37,700	10,29,808	33,981	10,63,789	13,140	10,50,649
3,42,093	2,626	3,39,467	3,992	3,43,459	.....	3,43,459
21,68,261	92,457	20,75,804	1,93,629	21,79,433	16,658	21,62,775
10,07,393	62,553	9,44,835	1,19,915	10,64,780	98,238	9,66,542
5,46,174	10,687	5,35,487	2,412	5,37,929	18,253	5,19,676
8,07,321	11,121	7,96,200	12,962	8,09,162	16,377	7,92,785
8,39,164	15,651	8,23,513	9,351	8,32,864	9,500	8,23,364
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32,00,052	1,00,017	31,00,035	1,44,700	32,44,735	1,42,368	31,02,367
6,55,227	40,843	6,14,384	1,01,443	7,15,827	.....	7,15,827
9,28,525	3,25,196	6,03,329	4,45,486	10,48,815	13,253	10,35,562
9,22,379	5,51,326	3,68,053	4,65,630	8,33,733	55,658	7,78,075
1,32,620	21,832	1,10,788	15,887	1,26,675	2,120	1,24,555
26,38,751	9,42,197	16,96,554	10,28,496	27,25,050	71,931	26,54,019
10,69,011	1,91,190	8,77,821	1,23,696	10,01,517	13,094	9,88,513
6,52,798	2,21,913	4,30,885	2,68,022	6,98,907	3,400	6,95,507
6,97,974	87,856	6,10,118	79,550	6,89,668	55,100	6,34,568
24,19,783	5,00,959	19,18,824	4,71,268	23,90,092	71,504	23,18,588
32,411	.....	32,411	.....	32,411	.....	32,411
1,41,53,440	16,85,338	1,24,68,102	18,92,417	1,42,70,519	7,09,690	1,35,60,829

## REVENUE

*Statement showing the Demands under each*

DISTRICTS.	Raiatwari.	Quit-rent	Kauchas.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>			
Aurangabad .....	12,55,522 12 0	.....	9,975 1 3
Birh.....	10,94,425 4 2	.....	5,739 3 6
Parbhani.....	9,40,679 2 4	.....	1,751 0 0
Total.....	32,90,627 2 6	.....	17,465 4 9
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>			
Bidar .....	7,68,666 10 5	16,410 15 3	3,696 14 0
Nander .....	10,50,649 5 10	.....	1,488 4 0
Naldurg .....	3,43,459 7 2	.....	1,511 4 0
Total.....	21,62,775 7 5	16,410 15 3	6,696 6 0
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>			
Gulbarga.....	9,66,542 2 3	63,636 6 0	1,808 13 0
Shorapur.....	5,19,675 11 5	.....	2,593 13 6
Raichur .....	7,92,785 3 5	.....	379 9 0
Lingsugur .....	8,23,364 6 3	.....	531 3 9
Total.....	31,02,367 7 4	63,636 6 0	5,313 7 3
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>			
Medak .....	7,15,827 13 6	.....	3,845 13 0
Indur .....	10,35,562 1 1	76,309 15 0	3,207 6 0
Elzandal .....	7,58,074 13 9	34,068 5 3	1,065 0 0
Sarpur Tandur .....	1,24,555 14 7	6,366 0 5	.....
Total.....	26,54,020 10 11	1,16,744 4 8	8,118 3 0
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>			
Khammam .....	9,88,513 3 11	91,576 15 4	5,552 15 6
Nalgonda .....	6,95,506 9 9	19,930 15 9	1,922 8 0
Nagar Karnul .....	5,98,629 14 6	2,13,957 5 9	2,278 14 4
Ibrahim Pattan .....	35,958 12 6	1,400 10 9	4,915 14 6
Total.....	23,18,568 8 8	3,26,865 15 7	14,670 4 4
Miscellaneous Villages .....	32,444 1 6	22,211 1 6	20,793 7 9
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> .....	<b>1,35,60,823 6 4</b>	<b>5,45,868 11 0</b>	<b>73,057 1 1</b>

E.

*Head of Land Revenue for 1281 Fashi.*

Amrai or Fruit Trees.			Peishkash.			Miscellaneous.			Total.		
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
3,553	5	0	.....			20,863	8	0	12,89,917	10	3
139	9	6	.....			10,458	5	11	9,57,016	5	3
5,414	14	0	.....			8,535	13	6	11,10,126	15	8
9,110	12	6	.....			39,857	11	5	33,57,060	15	2
3,005	2	7	.....			14,369	7	1	8,06,139	1	4
3,264	2	0	.....			59,682	5	5	11,15,081	1	3
0	6	0	.....			1,346	2	1	3,46,317	3	3
6,269	10	7	.....			75,397	14	7	22,67,550	5	10
3,267	9	0	.....			110	13	9	10,35,365	12	0
817	14	9	5,291	2	5	5,384	4	11	5,33,762	15	0
533	8	0	81,795	15	3	4,451	10	10	8,79,945	14	6
1,046	3	0	.....			3,250	5	10	8,28,222	2	10
5,665	2	9	87,087	1	8	13,227	3	4	32,77,296	12	4
32,304	5	0	.....			262	8	3	7,52,260	7	9
43,219	0	1	.....			10,755	2	3	11,69,083	8	5
7,219	0	0	.....			4,707	10	0	8,25,134	13	0
8,168	8	0	.....			.....			1,39,090	7	0
90,940	13	1	.....			15,745	4	6	28,85,569	4	2
6,646	10	0	.....			.....			10,92,289	11	9
12,466	14	3	.....			.....			7,29,826	15	9
5,737	5	3	.....			686	1	9	8,21,269	9	7
607	2	9	.....			.....			42,882	9	6
25,458	0	3	.....			686	1	9	26,86,268	14	7
617	14	9	.....			15,613	1	3	91,709	10	9
1,38,062	5	11	87,087	1	8	1,60,557	4	10	1,45,65,455	14	10

## REVENUE

## Land Revenue

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>				
Anrangabad .....	68,289	17,24,311	17,92,600	16,437
Birh .....	10,770	11,36,006	11,52,776	5,867
Parbhani .....	13,048	12,52,388	12,65,436	5,306
Total.....	98,107	41,12,705	42,10,812	27,610
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>				
Bidar .....	67,088	8,80,827	9,47,915	14,036
Nander .....	36,095	14,58,691	14,94,786	1,161
Naldrug .....	13,365	3,95,673	4,09,038	5,781
Total.....	1,16,548	27,35,191	28,51,739	20,978
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>				
Gulbarga .....	3,27,680	7,02,585	10,30,265	1,01,321
Shorapur .....	5,16,767	6,01,601	11,18,371	1,65,587
Raichur.....	2,96,458	7,73,151	10,69,609	2,42,142
Lingsugur.....	4,13,743	6,00,890	10,20,633	1,95,658
Total.....	15,54,648	26,84,230	42,38,878	7,04,708
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>				
Medak .....	1,34,965	8,51,827	9,86,792	27,930
Indur .....	96,556	13,82,711	14,79,280	57,921
Elgandal .....	48,226	14,22,000	14,70,226	18,482
Sarpur Tandur.....	2,952	2,30,597	2,33,549	1,973
Total.....	2,82,700	38,87,138	41,69,847	1,06,306
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>				
Khammam .....	77,004	10,96,608	11,73,612	50,408
Nalgonda .....	1,09,339	8,49,489	9,58,828	45,712
Nagar Karnul .....	5,34,829	8,78,737	14,13,566	2,75,607
Total.....	7,21,172	28,24,834	35,46,006	3,71,727
Hyderabad (Suburban District) .....	61,496	1,75,907	2,37,403	8,617
GRAND TOTAL .....	28,34,680	1,64,20,005	1,92,54,685	12,39,943

F.

*for 1290 Fasli.*

COLLECTION.		BALANCE.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17,19,120	17,35,557	51,852	5,191	57,043
11,34,818	11,40,685	10,903	1,188	12,091
12,48,083	12,53,989	7,742	3,705	11,447
41,02,021	41,30,231	70,497	10,084	80,581
8,59,466	8,73,502	53,052	21,361	74,413
14,41,643	14,42,804	34,934	17,048	51,982
3,85,769	3,91,550	7,584	9,904	17,488
26,86,878	27,07,856	95,570	48,313	1,43,883
6,59,516	7,60,837	2,26,359	43,069	2,69,428
5,57,465	7,23,052	3,51,180	44,139	3,95,319
7,56,647	9,98,789	54,316	16,504	70,820
4,83,039	6,79,297	2,18,085	1,23,251	3,41,336
24,57,267	31,61,975	8,49,940	2,26,963	10,76,903
8,17,956	8,45,886	1,07,035	33,571	1,40,906
13,70,531	14,28,452	38,645	12,183	50,828
14,20,119	14,38,601	29,744	1,881	31,625
2,29,117	2,31,090	979	1,480	2,459
38,37,723	39,44,029	1,76,403	49,415	2,25,818
10,95,744	11,46,152	26,596	864	27,460
8,42,214	8,87,926	63,627	7,275	70,902
8,32,502	11,08,109	2,59,222	46,235	3,05,457
27,70,460	31,42,187	3,49,445	54,374	4,03,819
1,57,639	1,66,256	52,879	18,268	71,147
1,60,12,588	1,72,52,534	15,94,734	4,07,417	20,02,151



## REVENUE

*Land Revenue Riatwari*

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>				
Anrangabad .....	49,704	16,65,901	17,15,605	15,036
Birh .....	14,898	11,20,333	11,35,231	4,991
Parbhani .....	3,523	12,33,247	12,36,770	633
Total.....	68,125	40,19,481	40,87,606	20,660
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>				
Bidar .....	28,540	8,41,530	8,70,070	2,723
Nander.....	35,566	13,85,351	14,20,917	816
Naldrug .....	13,259	3,94,254	4,07,543	5,743
Total.....	77,395	26,21,135	26,98,530	9,287
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>				
Gulbarga .....	2,10,093	6,37,996	8,48,089	56,748
Shorapur .....	4,69,276	5,10,233	9,79,509	1,30,020
Raichur .....	2,18,118	6,41,690	8,59,808	1,76,896
Lingsugur.....	1,93,173	3,97,014	5,90,187	1,41,069
Total.....	10,90,660	21,86,933	32,77,593	5,04,733
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>				
Medak .....	65,535	7,87,289	8,52,824	22,119
Indur .....	63,643	12,16,689	12,80,332	45,238
Elgandal .....	43,049	13,58,266	14,01,315	17,861
Sarpar Tandur.....	983	1,95,440	1,96,423	4
Total .....	1,73,210	35,57,684	37,30,804	85,222
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>				
Khammam .....	47,538	10,16,980	10,64,518	34,506
Nalgunda .....	41,993	7,89,449	8,31,442	32,881
Nagar Karnul .....	3,79,138	6,14,690	9,93,828	2,15,524
Total.....	4,68,669	24,21,119	28,89,788	2,82,911
Miscellaneous Villages	50,307	47,985	98,292	8,617
GRAND TOTAL.....	19,28,366	1,48,54,337	1,67,82,703	9,11,430

F. 1.

for 1290 F.

COLLECTION.		BALANCE.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
16,64,202	16,79,238	31,668	1,699	36,367
11,19,174	11,24,165	9,907	1,159	11,036
12,32,244	12,32,877	2,890	1,003	3,893
40,15,620	40,36,280	47,465	3,861	51,326
8,25,936	8,28,664	25,812	15,594	41,406
13,68,367	13,69,183	34,750	16,984	51,734
3,84,434	3,90,177	7,546	9,820	17,366
25,78,737	25,88,024	68,108	42,398	1,10,506
6,22,558	6,79,306	1,53,345	15,438	1,68,783
4,81,325	6,16,345	3,39,253	23,908	3,63,164
6,32,281	8,09,177	41,222	9,409	50,631
3,43,777	4,84,846	52,104	53,237	1,05,341
20,84,941	25,89,674	5,85,927	1,01,992	6,87,919
7,65,322	7,87,441	43,416	21,967	65,383
12,10,327	12,55,565	18,405	6,362	24,767
13,56,993	13,74,854	25,188	1,273	26,461
1,95,413	1,95,417	979	27	1,006
35,28,055	36,13,277	87,988	29,629	1,17,617
10,16,160	10,50,666	13,032	820	13,852
7,87,011	8,19,892	9,112	2,438	11,550
5,97,130	8,12,654	1,63,614	17,560	1,81,174
24,00,301	26,83,212	1,85,758	20,818	2,03,576
31,297	39,914	41,690	16,688	58,378
1,46,38,951	1,55,50,381	10,16,936	2,15,386	12,32,322

REVENUE

*Quit-Rent*

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>				
Aurangabad .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birh .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parbhani .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>				
Bidar .....	914	15,734	16,648	14
Nander .....	.....	48,592	48,592	.....
Naldrug .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	914	64,326	65,240	14
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>				
Gulbarga .....	12,350	27,019	39,369	5,066
Shorapur .....	31,426	67,235	98,661	31,426
Raichur ..	68,534	38,674	1,07,208	56,068
Lingsugur .....	2,07,448	1,88,032	3,95,510	49,927
Total.....	3,19,758	3,20,990	6,40,748	1,42,487
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>				
Medak .....	13,869	36,956	50,825	2,188
Indur .....	9,982	90,810	1,00,792	9,982
Elgandal .....	2,041	28,047	30,088	523
Sarpur Tandur .....	403	15,379	15,782	403
Total.....	26,295	1,71,192	1,97,187	13,396
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>				
Khammam .....	16,803	27,703	44,506	8,712
Nalgunda .....	10,425	29,109	39,534	7,964
Nagar Karuni .....	1,31,683	2,40,514	3,72,197	48,712
Total.....	1,58,911	2,88,626	4,47,537	65,388
Miscellaneous Villages	78,476	27,219	1,05,695	15,455
GRAND TOTAL .....	5,84,354	8,72,353	14,56,707	2,36,740

F. 2.

for 1290 F.

COLLECTION.		BALANCE.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14,534	14,548	900	1,199	2,099
48,592	48,592	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63,126	63,140	900	1,199	2,099
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24,181	29,247	7,283	2,837	10,120
51,590	83,016	.....	15,645	15,645
31,604	87,672	12,466	7,070	19,536
1,22,225	1,72,152	1,57,521	65,837	2,23,358
2,29,600	3,72,087	1,77,270	91,389	2,68,659
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31,230	33,718	11,881	5,726	17,107
90,810	1,00,792	.....	.....	.....
28,040	28,563	1,518	7	1,525
15,324	15,727	.....	55	55
1,65,404	1,78,800	12,899	5,788	18,687
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27,703	35,415	8,091	.....	8,091
19,880	27,844	2,461	529	2,990
2,13,510	2,62,222	82,971	27,003	1,09,974
2,61,093	3,26,481	93,523	27,532	1,21,055
6,076	21,531	63,021	21,143	84,164
7,25,299	9,62,039	3,47,613	1,47,051	4,94,664

## REVENUE

*Peishkash*

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>				
Aurangabad .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birli .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parbhani .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>				
Bidar.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nander .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naldrug.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>				
Gulbarga .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shorapur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raichur .....	6,600	81,796	88,396	6,600
Lingsugur.....	.....	5,291	5,291	.....
Total.....	6,600	87,087	93,687	6,600
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>				
Medak .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indur.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elgandal .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarpur Taudur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>				
Khammam .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nalgunda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nagar Karnul .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Villages	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>GRAND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>6,600</b>	<b>87,087</b>	<b>93,687</b>	<b>6,600</b>





REVENUE

*Amrai or Fruit Trees*

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>				
Aurangabad .....	765	6,261	7,026	189
Birh .....	611	159	770	64
Parbhani .....	817	9,635	10,452	817
Total.....	2,193	16,055	18,248	1,070
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>				
Bidar.....	703	2,702	3,405	563
Nander .....	337	6,812	7,149	327
Naldurg.....	12	146	158	12
Total.....	1,052	9,660	10,712	912
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>				
Gulbarga .....	2,295	3,357	5,652	1,264
Shorapur .....	197	1,216	1,413	189
Raichur .....	229	1,121	1,350	229
Lingsugur.....	531	1,585	2,116	523
Total .....	3,252	7,279	10,531	2,205
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>				
Medak .....	5,214	18,978	24,192	1,550
Indur .....	197	61,351	61,548	185
Elgandal .....	119	20,718	20,837	89
Sarpur Tandur.....	1,416	18,162	19,578	1,416
Total .....	6,946	1,19,209	1,26,155	3,240
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>				
Khammam .....	7,206	31,734	38,940	6,572
Nalgunda .....	1,186	21,857	23,043	1,186
Nagar Karnul .....	8,536	18,364	21,900	7,399
Total.....	16,928	66,955	83,883	15,157
Miscellaneous Villages	.....	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL.....	30,371	2,19,158	2,49,529	22,584

F. 4.

for 1290 F.

COLLECTION.		BALANCE.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4,984	5,173	576	1,277	1,853
159	223	547	.....	547
8,385	9,202	.....	1,250	1,250
13,528	14,598	1,123	2,527	3,650
2,555	3,118	140	147	287
6,809	7,146	.....	3	3
146	158	.....	.....	.....
9,510	10,422	140	150	290
2,428	3,692	1,031	929	1,960
1,215	1,404	8	.....	8
1,121	1,350	.....	.....	.....
1,547	2,070	8	38	46
6,311	8,516	1,047	967	2,014
18,629	20,179	3,664	349	4,013
58,772	58,957	12	2,579	2,591
20,178	20,267	30	540	570
16,764	18,180	.....	1,398	1,398
1,14,343	1,17,583	3,706	4,866	8,572
31,690	38,262	633	44	677
21,816	23,002	.....	41	41
12,208	19,607	1,137	1,156	2,293
65,714	80,871	1,770	1,241	3,011
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,09,406	2,31,990	7,786	9,751	17,537

## REVENUE

*Kanchar*

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>				
Aurangabad .....	4,738	31,722	36,460	306
Birh .....	506	4,523	5,029	171
Parbhani .....	4,686	6,590	11,276	3,856
Total.....	9,930	42,835	52,765	4,333
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>				
Bidar .....	.....	4,419	4,419	.....
Nander .....	.....	2,420	2,420	.....
Naldurg.....	.....	46	46	.....
Total.....	.....	6,885	6,885	.....
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>				
Gulbarga .....	1,094	2,213	3,307	852
Shorapur .....	1,422	937	2,359	928
Raichur .....	812	4,176	4,988	686
Lingsugur.....	1,932	8,409	10,341	1,618
Total.....	5,260	15,735	20,995	4,084
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>				
Medak .....	8,416	3,720	12,136	856
Indur.....	2,512	2,698	5,210	2,512
Elgandal .....	74	4,229	4,303	9
Sarpur Tandur.....	.....	191	191	.....
Total.....	11,002	10,838	21,840	3,377
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>				
Khammam .....	5,395	19,687	25,082	602
Nalgunda .....	1,501	9,057	10,558	1,426
Nagar Karnul .....	5,687	6,154	11,841	3,513
Total.....	12,583	34,898	47,481	5,541
Miscellaneous Villages	.....	1,20,460	1,20,460	.....
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> .....	<b>38,775</b>	<b>2,31,651</b>	<b>2,70,426</b>	<b>17,335</b>

F. 5.

for 1290 F.

COLLECTION.		BALANCE.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
31,299	31,605	4,432	422	4,854
4,494	4,665	336	28	364
6,552	10,408	830	39	869
42,345	46,678	5,598	489	6,087
3,924	3,924	.....	495	495
2,420	2,420	.....	.....	.....
46	46	.....	.....	.....
6,390	6,390	.....	495	495
2,042	2,894	242	171	413
937	1,865	493	.....	493
4,151	4,837	126	25	151
7,902	9,520	314	506	820
15,032	19,116	1,175	702	1,877
3,667	4,523	7,560	53	7,613
2,698	5,210	.....	.....	.....
4,229	4,238	65	.....	65
191	191	.....	.....	.....
10,785	14,162	7,625	53	7,678
19,687	20,289	4,793	.....	4,793
9,057	10,483	75	.....	75
6,085	9,598	2,174	69	2,243
34,829	40,370	7,042	69	7,111
1,20,460	1,20,460	.....	.....	.....
2,29,841	2,47,176	21,410	1,808	23,248

## REVENUE

*Miscellaneous*

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>				
Anrangabad .....	7,337	20,455	27,792	906
Birh .....	755	11,004	11,759	641
Parbhani .....	4,022	2,915	6,937	.....
Total.....	12,114	34,374	46,488	1,547
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>				
Bidar .....	22,806	14,624	37,430	10,731
Nander .....	192	15,516	15,708	8
Naldrug .....	64	1,227	1,291	26
Total.....	23,062	31,367	54,429	10,765
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>				
Gulbarga .....	82,418	16,424	98,842	21,936
Shorapur .....	14,446	21,983	36,429	3,024
Raichur .....	2,165	5,884	8,049	1,663
Lingsugur .....	10,659	6,529	17,188	2,521
Total.....	1,09,688	50,820	1,60,508	29,144
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>				
Medak .....	41,930	4,911	46,841	917
Indur .....	3,183	9,046	12,229	4
Elgandal .....	2,943	6,201	9,144	.....
Sarpur Tandur .....	150	1,433	1,583	150
Total .....	48,506	21,591	70,097	1,071
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>				
Khammam .....	62	504	566	16
Nalgunda .....	44,697	8,717	53,414	2,255
Nagar Karnul .....	8,085	3,424	11,509	459
Total.....	52,844	12,645	65,489	2,730
Miscellaneous Villages	.....	4,622	4,622	.....
<b>GRAND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>2,46,214</b>	<b>1,55,419</b>	<b>4,01,633</b>	<b>45,257</b>

F. 6.

for 1290 F.

COLLECTION.		BALANCE.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
18,664	19,570	6,431	1,791	8,222
11,004	11,645	113	.....	113
1,501	1,501	4,022	1,414	5,436
31,169	32,716	10,566	3,205	13,771
12,517	23,248	12,075	2,107	14,182
15,456	15,461	184	60	244
1,142	1,168	38	85	123
29,115	39,880	12,297	2,252	14,549
8,308	30,244	60,482	8,116	68,598
17,398	20,422	11,422	4,585	16,007
5,884	7,547	502	.....	502
2,837	5,418	8,138	3,632	11,770
34,487	63,631	80,544	16,333	96,877
4,911	5,828	41,013	.....	41,013
7,924	7,928	3,479	1,122	4,601
364	364	2,943	5,837	8,780
1,433	1,583	.....	.....	.....
14,632	15,703	47,435	6,959	51,394
504	520	46	.....	46
4,149	6,704	42,411	4,268	43,709
3,027	3,486	7,626	397	8,023
7,980	10,710	50,113	4,665	54,778
4,622	4,622	.....	.....	.....
1,22,005	1,67,262	2,00,955	33,414	2,31,369



## REVENUE

*Land Revenue*

HEADS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Raiatwari .....	19,28,366	1,48,54,337	1,67,82,703	9,11,430
Quit-Rent (Maktas) -	5,84,354	8,72,353	14,56,707	2,36,740
Kancha .....	38,775	2,31,651	2,70,426	17,335
Amrai or Fruit Trees.	30,371	2,19,158	2,49,529	22,584
Peishkasb.....	6,600	87,087	93,687	6,600
Miscellaneous .....	2,46,214	1,55,419	4,01,633	45,257
Total.....	28,34,680	1,64,20,005	1,92,54,685	12,39,946

G.

*for 1290 Fasli.*

COLLECTION.		BALANCE.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,46,38,951	1,55,50,381	10,16,936	2,15,367	12,32,323
7,25,299	9,62,039	3,47,614	1,47,054	4,94,668
2,29,841	2,47,176	21,440	1,810	23,250
2,09,406	2,31,990	7,787	9,752	17,539
87,087	93,687	.....	.....	.....
1,22,005	1,67,262	2,00,957	33,414	2,34,371
1,60,12,589	1,72,52,535	15,94,734	4,07,417	20,02,151

## REVENUE

## Land Revenue

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>				
Aurangabad.....	1,27,506 10 4	16,78,089 1 3	18,05,595 11 7	21,748 14 1
Birh .....	46,011 6 8	9,87,526 1 0	10,33,537 7 8	2,862 3 3
Parbhani .....	29,50 14 5	12,66,715 13 3	12,96,566 11 8	17,865 3 3
Total.....	2,03,368 15 5	39,32,330 15 6	41,35,699 14 11	42,476 4 7
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>				
Bidar.....	46,137 1 9	10,16,114 8 8	10,62,251 10 5	3,606 3 11
Nander .....	41,794 15 5	14,73,218 3 7	15,15,013 3 0	11,657 13 8
Naldurg.....	20,873 11 7	4,14,790 15 4	4,35,664 10 11	8,199 1 3
Total.....	1,08,805 12 9	29,04,123 11 7	30,12,929 8 4	23,463 2 10
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>				
Gulbarga .....	5,48,548 13 2	7,66,759 14 1	13,15,308 11 3	2,12,662 6 11
Shorapur .....	5,21,719 7 1	6,34,128 14 11	11,55,848 6 0	1,19,366 4 10
Raichur .....	3,20,761 14 10	7,60,775 7 6	10,81,537 6 4	47,493 2 8
Lingsugur.....	4,84,837 13 6	5,62,865 14 0	10,47,703 11 6	1,92,781 15 7
Total.....	18,75,868 0 7	27,24,530 2 6	46,00,398 3 1	5,72,303 14 0
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>				
Medak .....	3,81,854 14 0	8,91,156 8 1	12,73,011 6 1	2,61,302 14 6
Indur.....	2,75,500 4 8	17,54,967 0 5	20,30,467 5 1	1,96,151 14 1
Eugandal .....	92,408 2 10	16,74,422 13 1	17,66,830 15 11	45,995 5 5
Sarpur Tandur.....	5,521 9 10	2,31,285 2 4	2,36,806 12 2	4,538 6 7
Total.....	7,55,284 15 4	45,51,831 7 11	53,07,116 7 3	5,07,988 8 7
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>				
Khammam .....	3,10,576 12 7	13,94,873 3 3	17,05,449 15 10	1,70,056 14 5
Nalgunda .....	1,82,777 13 9	9,54,996 8 8	11,37,774 6 5	1,18,393 11 6
Nagar Karnul .....	6,68,762 7 4	11,05,678 14 8	17,74,441 6 0	2,58,218 7 4
Total.....	11,62,117 1 8	34,55,548 10 7	46,17,665 12 3	5,46,669 1 3
Hyderabad (Suburban) District .....	71,019 2 11	1,62,814 8 3	2,33,833 11 2	11,532 10 4
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>	<b>41,76,464 0 8</b>	<b>1,77,31,179 9 4</b>	<b>2,19,07,643 9 0</b>	<b>17,14,433 9 7</b>



## REVENUE

*Land Revenue Raiatwari*

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>				
Aurangabad .....	1,13,600 15 2	16,13,649 11 11	17,27,250 11 1	19,334 11 8
Birh .....	44,291 12 7	9,70,168 12 9	10,14,460 9 4	2,418 0 6
Parbhani .....	7,184 12 2	12,23,989 7 6	12,31,074 3 8	2,925 14 1
Total.....	1,65,077 7 11	38,07,708 0 2	39,72,785 8 1	24,678 10 3
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>				
Bidar .....	25,399 11 3	9,75,177 1 7	10,00,576 12 10	3,239 9 5
Nander .....	40,618 3 0	13,97,814 14 4	14,38,433 1 4	20,064 12 11
Naldurg.....	20,316 13 9	4,11,532 0 0	4,31,848 13 9	8,132 2 9
Total.....	86,334 12 0	27,84,523 15 11	28,70,858 11 11	32,036 9 1
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>				
Gulbarga... ..	4,41,687 11 8	7,15,219 13 5	11,56,937 9 1	2,05,147 5 1
Shorapur .....	4,87,925 1 9	5,15,078 14 1	10,03,003 15 10	98,887 9 7
Raichur .....	2,59,916 5 11	6,32,363 14 2	8,92,310 4 1	38,497 6 1
Lingsugur.....	2,32,387 13 11	3,63,237 0 10	5,95,624 14 9	90,080 11 3
Total.....	14,21,947 1 3	22,25,929 10 6	36,47,876 11 9	4,32,613 0 0
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>				
Medak .....	2,97,255 8 11	8,04,420 8 0	11,01,676 0 11	2,34,253 15 0
Indur .....	2,48,995 4 7	15,80,901 3 5	18,29,896 8 0	1,82,115 8 10
Elgandal .....	81,416 3 11	16,02,549 4 8	16,86,965 8 7	43,493 15 3
Sarpur Tandur.....	5,325 13 3	1,94,593 14 11	1,99,919 12 2	4,343 0 0
Total.....	6,35,992 14 8	41,82,464 15 0	48,18,457 13 8	4,64,206 7 1
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>				
Khammam .....	1,84,934 2 6	12,97,242 6 6	14,82,176 9 0	1,24,740 2 3
Nalgunda .....	1,25,133 4 11	8,92,015 3 11	10,17,148 8 10	1,02,510 2 6
Nagar Karnul .....	4,53,925 12 8	8,37,989 2 7	12,91,914 15 3	1,78,532 0 11
Total.....	7,63,993 4 1	30,27,246 13 0	37,91,249 1 1	4,05,782 5 8
Miscellaneous Villages	12,456 6 2	22,842 6 10	35,298 13 0	3,142 8 11
GRAND TOTAL.....	30,85,801 14 1	1,60,50,715 13 5	1,91,36,517 15 5	13,62,459 9 0





## REVENUE

## Quit-Rent

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Aurangabad.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birh .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parbhani .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>				
Bidar.....	.....	15,734 4 4	15,734 4 4	.....
Nander .....	605 0 9	48,591 7 10	49,196 8 7	005 0 9
Naldrug .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	605 0 9	64,325 12 2	64,930 12 11	605 0 9
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>				
Gulbarga .....	12,417 9 4	28,096 15 8	40,514 9 0	2,473 8 0
Shorapur .....	15,781 7 9	67,235 3 4	83,016 11 1	15,044 14 1
Baichnr. ....	51,905 7 4	35,313 3 1	87,278 10 5	1,358 14 0
Lingsagar .....	2,37,511 10 4	1,77,540 2 10	4,15,051 13 2	98,100 3 5
<b>Total.....</b>	3,17,076 2 9	3,08,185 8 11	6,25,861 11 8	1,17,577 7 6
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>				
Medak .....	12,407 3 0	36,795 4 5	56,202 7 5	7,547 2 3
Indur.....	18,169 2 0	76,896 6 0	95,065 8 0	7,587 2 8
Elgandal .....	4,196 10 11	25,724 12 8	29,921 7 7	1,360 0 11
Sarpar Tandur.....	20 0 1	12,474 12 8	12,494 12 9	20 0 1
<b>Total.....</b>	41,793 0 0	1,51,891 3 9	1,93,684 3 9	16,514 5 11
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>				
Khammam .....	50,162 15 10	21,411 10 2	71,574 10 0	23,890 15 1
Nalgunda .....	13,283 12 0	20,398 14 0	33,682 10 0	3,194 13 11
Nagar Karnul .....	1,88,681 11 8	2,43,872 7 7	4,32,554 3 3	67,975 13 5
<b>Total.....</b>	2,52,128 7 6	2,85,682 15 9	5,37,811 7 3	95,061 10 5
Miscellaneous Villages	20,233 13 2	9,431 11 1	29,665 8 3	4,749 4 6
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>	6,32,436 8 2	8,19,517 3 8	14,51,953 11 10	2,34,507 13 1

F. 2.

for 1289 F.

COLLECTION.		BALANCE.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14,820 11 11	11,820 11 11	.....	913 8 5	913 8 5
48,591 7 0	49,196 7 9	.....	0 0 10	0 0 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63,412 2 11	64,017 3 8	.....	913 9 3	913 9 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24,999 1 7	27,472 9 7	9,914 1 4	3,097 14 1	13,041 15 5
35,915 7 2	51,590 5 3	136 9 8	31,289 12 2	31,426 5 10
16,125 11 5	17,484 9 5	50,606 9 4	19,187 7 8	69,794 1 0
1,09,045 10 3	2,07,145 13 8	1,39,411 6 11	68,194 8 7	2,07,995 15 6
1,86,115 14 5	3,93,693 5 11	2,00,098 11 3	1,22,069 10 6	3,22,168 5 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34,786 8 3	42,333 10 6	11,860 0 9	2,008 12 2	13,868 12 11
76,896 6 0	84,483 8 8	10,581 15 4	.....	10,581 15 4
25,724 12 8	27,084 13 7	2,836 10 0	.....	2,836 16 0
12,062 11 5	12,082 11 6	.....	412 1 3	412 1 3
1,49,470 6 4	1,65,984 12 3	25,278 10 1	2,420 13 5	27,699 7 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21,365 7 11	45,256 7 0	26,272 0 9	46 2 3	26,318 3 0
18,240 9 1	24,435 7 0	10,088 14 1	2,158 4 11	12,247 3 0
2,20,150 12 9	2,88,126 10 2	1,20,705 14 3	23,721 10 10	1,44,427 9 1
2,59,756 13 9	3,54,818 8 2	1,57,066 13 1	25,926 2 0	1,82,992 15 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,464 1 9	11,233 6 3	15,484 8 8	2,947 9 4	18,432 2 0
6,65,239 7 2	8,99,747 4 3	3,97,928 11 1	1,54,277 12 6	5,52,206 7 7

## REVENUE

## Peishkash

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Aurangabad .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birh .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parbhani .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>				
Bidar .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nander .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naldrug .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>				
Gulbarga .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shorapur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raichur .....	7,152 1 11	82,735 1 1	89,887 3 0	7,152 1 11
Lingsugur .....	323 5 0	5,291 2 5	5,614 7 5	323 5 0
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>7,475 6 11</b>	<b>88,026 3 6</b>	<b>95,501 10 5</b>	<b>7,475 6 11</b>
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>				
Medak .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iudur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elgandal .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarpur Tandur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>				
Khammam .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nalgunda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nagar Karnul .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Villages	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>	<b>7,475 6 11</b>	<b>88,026 3 6</b>	<b>95,501 10 5</b>	<b>7,475 6 11</b>



## REVENUE

*Anrai or Fruit*

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>				
Aurangabad .....	780 13 1	8,672 14 9	9,453 11 10	100 12 3
Birh .....	602 7 4	211 15 0	814 6 4	16 0 0
Parbhani .....	4,232 6 3	11,906 14 0	16,139 4 3	4,232 6 3
Total .....	5,615 10 8	20,791 11 9	26,407 6 5	4,349 2 6
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>				
Bidar .....	365 0 0	6,300 13 6	6,665 13 6	225 0 0
Nander .....	21 0 0	8,832 2 0	8,853 2 0	21 0 0
Naldrug .....	59 6 6	396 3 0	455 9 6	20 15 6
Total .....	445 6 6	15,529 2 6	15,974 9 0	266 15 6
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>				
Gulbarga .....	2,725 3 8	4,154 4 0	6,879 7 8	1,163 11 4
Shorapur .....	203 11 2	1,535 8 0	1,739 3 2	171 6 2
Raichur .....	245 6 7	802 3 0	1,047 9 7	137 11 6
Lingsugur .....	815 6 6	1,011 7 3	1,826 13 9	471 6 6
Total .....	3,989 11 11	7,503 6 3	11,493 2 2	1,944 3 6
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>				
Medak .....	15,334 15 7	26,549 0 0	41,883 15 7	11,051 13 6
Indur .....	5,613 13 6	75,151 6 0	80,765 3 6	5,505 15 6
Elgandal .....	396 1 5	32,727 7 0	33,123 8 5	381 4 2
Sarpur Tandur .....	6 0 0	21,798 9 0	21,804 9 0	6 0 0
Total .....	21,350 14 6	1,56,226 6 0	1,77,577 4 6	16,945 1 2
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>				
Khammam .....	13,019 2 1	35,498 6 10	50,517 8 11	12,858 12 1
Nalgunda .....	5,767 4 9	25,258 13 0	31,026 1 9	5,582 1 1
Nagar Karnul .....	10,414 4 10	17,551 12 6	27,966 1 4	7,753 0 3
Total .....	31,200 11 8	78,309 0 4	1,09,509 12 0	26,193 13 5
Miscellaneous Villages	405 14 4	782 0 0	1,187 14 4	46 8 0
<b>GRAND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>63,008 5 7</b>	<b>2,79,141 10 10</b>	<b>3,42,150 0 5</b>	<b>49,745 12 1</b>

F. 4.

Trees for 1289 F.

COLLECTION.		BALANCE.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
8,546 8 9	8,647 5 0	680 0 10	126 6 0	806 6 10
211 15 0	227 15 0	586 7 4	.....	586 7 4
11,099 2 0	15,322 8 3	.....	816 12 0	816 12 0
19,848 9 9	24,197 12 3	1,266 8 2	943 2 0	2,209 10 2
5,738 5 6	5,968 5 6	140 0 0	562 8 0	702 8 0
8,495 2 0	8,516 2 0	.....	337 0 0	337 0 0
396 3 0	417 2 6	38 7 0	.....	38 7 0
14,629 10 6	14,896 10 0	178 7 0	899 8 0	1,077 15 0
3,110 6 0	4,274 1 4	1,561 8 4	1,043 14 0	2,605 6 4
1,370 8 6	1,541 14 8	32 5 0	164 15 6	197 4 6
739 8 11	877 4 5	107 11 1	62 10 1	170 5 2
831 9 9	1,303 0 3	344 0 0	179 13 6	523 13 6
6,052 1 2	7,996 4 8	2,045 8 5	1,451 5 1	3,496 13 6
25,541 12 1	36,593 9 7	4,283 2 1	1,007 3 10	5,290 5 11
75,061 14 0	80,567 13 6	107 14 0	89 8 0	197 6 0
32,608 7 0	32,989 11 2	14 13 3	119 0 0	133 13 3
21,572 9 0	21,578 9 0	.....	226 0 0	226 0 0
1,54,784 10 1	1,71,729 11 3	4,405 13 4	1,441 11 10	5,847 9 2
30,128 14 1	42,987 10 2	2,160 6 0	5,369 8 9	7,529 14 9
24,204 15 1	29,787 0 2	165 3 8	1,053 13 11	1,239 1 7
11,400 5 4	19,153 5 7	2,661 4 7	6,151 7 2	8,812 11 9
65,734 2 6	91,927 15 11	5,006 14 3	12,574 13 10	17,581 12 1
710 8 0	757 0 0	359 6 4	71 8 0	430 14 4
2,61,759 10 0	3,11,505 6 1	13,262 9 6	17,382 0 9	30,644 10 3



## REVENUE

Kanchas

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
N. W. DIVISION.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Aurangabad .....	5,442 14 8	33,852 5 7	39,295 4 3	1,113 8 0
Birh .....	762 4 9	6,196 2 7	6,958 7 4	211 10 9
Parbhani .....	14,903 1 0	28,026 0 0	42,929 1 0	10,698 4 0
Total.....	21,108 4 5	68,074 8 2	89,162 12 7	12,023 6 9
W. DIVISION.				
Bidar .....	2 8 0	4,187 3 0	4,189 11 0	2 8 0
Nander .....	359 4 0	2,951 14 0	3,311 2 0	359 4 0
Naldrug .....	21 8 0	1,056 7 0	1,077 15 0	6 8 0
Total.....	383 4 0	8,195 8 0	8,578 12 0	368 4 0
S. DIVISION.				
Gulbarga .....	1,065 12 3	1,587 12 0	2,653 8 3	426 2 0
Shorapur .....	1,522 2 9	1,253 0 0	2,775 2 9	267 8 0
Raichur .....	122 0 0	4,633 11 5	4,755 11 5	79 0 0
Lingsugur .....	4,291 4 9	5,280 15 9	9,572 4 6	1,123 0 9
Total.....	7,001 3 9	12,755 7 2	19,756 10 11	1,895 10 9
N. DIVISION.				
Medak .....	11,507 9 7	4,259 8 0	15,767 1 7	3,532 10 0
Indur .....	644 1 0	11,713 12 0	12,357 13 0	644 1 0
Elgandal .....	568 10 1	3,025 4 0	3,593 14 1	464 14 1
Sarpur Tandar .....	0 6 0	150 4 0	150 10 0	.....
Total.....	12,720 10 8	19,148 12 0	31,869 6 8	4,641 9 1
E. DIVISION.				
Khammam .....	22,816 10 7	17,426 0 0	40,242 10 7	8,438 5 0
Nalgunda .....	2,173 5 8	9,101 2 0	11,274 7 8	1,917 9 6
Nagar Karnul .....	8,175 12 1	4,575 0 0	12,750 12 1	3,895 0 9
Total.....	33,165 12 4	31,102 2 0	64,267 14 4	14,250 15 3
Miscellaneous Villages	1,800 15 4	1,07,637 6 5	1,09,438 5 9	289 7 3
GRAND TOTAL.....	76,180 2 6	2,46,913 11 9	3,23,093 14 3	33,469 5 1

F. 5.

for 1289 F.

COLLECTION.			BALANCE.				
Current.		Total.	Arrear.	Current.		Total.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
33,443 11 0	34,557 3 0	4,329 6 8	408 10 7	4,738 1 3			
6,101 2 7	6,312 13 4	550 10 0	95 0 0	645 10 0			
27,544 8 1	38,242 12 1	4,204 13 0	481 7 11	4,686 4 11			
67,089 5 8	79,112 12 5	9,084 13 8	985 2 6	10,070 0 2			
4,187 3 0	4,189 11 0	.....	.....	.....			
2,951 14 0	3,311 2 0	.....	.....	.....			
980 11 0	987 3 0	15 0 0	75 12 0	90 12 0			
8,119 12 0	8,488 0 0	15 0 0	75 12 0	90 12 0			
1,052 5 4	1,478 7 4	639 10 3	535 6 8	1,175 0 11			
1,086 0 0	1,353 8 0	1,254 10 9	167 0 0	1,421 10 9			
3,864 13 7	3,943 13 7	43 0 0	768 13 10	811 13 10			
4,091 7 0	5,214 7 9	3,168 4 0	1,189 8 9	4,357 12 9			
10,094 9 11	11,990 4 8	5,165 9 6	2,660 13 3	7,766 6 3			
3,722 8 0	7,255 2 0	7,974 15 7	537 0 0	8,511 15 7			
9,201 12 0	9,845 13 0	.....	2,512 0 0	2,512 0 0			
3,025 4 0	3,490 2 1	103 12 0	.....	103 12 0			
150 4 0	150 4 0	0 6 0	.....	0 6 0			
16,099 12 0	20,741 5 1	8,079 1 7	3,049 0 0	11,128 1 7			
16,521 13 0	24,960 2 0	14,378 5 7	904 3 0	15,282 8 7			
7,804 1 6	9,721 11 0	255 12 2	1,297 0 6	1,552 12 8			
2,221 5 7	6,116 6 4	4,280 11 4	2,353 10 5	6,634 5 9			
26,547 4 1	40,798 3 4	18,914 13 1	4,554 13 11	23,469 11 0			
1,07,176 10 0	1,07,466 1 3	1,511 8 1	460 12 5	1,972 4 6			
2,35,127 5 8	2,68,596 10 9	42,710 13 5	11,786 6 1	54,497 3 6			

REVENUE  
Miscellaneous

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
N. W. DIVISION.				
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Aurangabad .....	7,681 15 5	21,914 1 0	29,596 0 5	1,199 14 2
Birh .....	354 14 0	10,949 2 8	11,304 0 8	216 8 0
Parbhani .....	3,530 11 0	2,893 7 9	6,424 2 9	8 10 11
Total.....	11,567 8 5	35,756 11 5	47,324 3 10	1,425 1 1
W. DIVISION.				
Bidar .....	20,369 14 6	14,715 1 7	35,085 0 1	139 2 6
Nander .....	191 7 8	15,027 13 5	15,219 5 1	7 12 0
Naldrug .....	475 15 4	1,806 5 4	2,282 4 8	39 7 0
Total.....	21,037 5 6	31,549 4 4	52,586 9 10	186 5 6
S. DIVISION.				
Gulbarga .....	90,652 8 3	17,671 1 0	1,08,323 9 3	3,451 12 6
Shorapur .....	16,287 0 8	49,026 5 6	65,313 6 2	4,394 15 0
Raichur .....	1,330 9 1	4,927 6 9	6,257 15 10	268 1 2
Lingsugur.....	9,508 5 0	10,505 0 11	20,013 5 11	2,683 4 8
Total.....	1,17,778 7 0	82,129 14 2	1,99,908 5 2	10,798 1 4
N. DIVISION.				
Medak .....	38,349 8 10	19,132 4 9	57,481 13 7	4,917 5 8
Indur.....	2,077 15 7	10,304 5 0	12,382 4 7	299 2 1
Elgandal .....	2,830 8 6	10,396 0 9	13,226 9 3	295 3 0
Sarpur Tandur.....	169 6 6	2,267 9 9	2,437 0 3	169 6 6
Total.....	43,427 7 5	42,100 4 3	85,527 11 8	5,681 1 3
E. DIVISION.				
Khammam .....	37,643 13 7	23,294 11 9	60,938 9 4	128 12 0
Nalgunda .....	36,430 2 5	8,222 7 9	44,652 10 2	5,189 0 11
Nagar Karnul .....	7,554 12 8	1,690 8 0	9,245 4 8	62 8 0
Total.....	81,628 12 8	33,207 11 6	1,14,836 8 2	5,380 4 11
Miscellaneous villages	36,122 3 0	22,120 8 0	58,242 11 0	3,304 13 8
GRAND TOTAL...	3,11,561 12 0	2,46,864 5 8	5,58,426 1 8	26,775 11 9

F. 6.

for 1289 F.

COLLECTION.		BALANCE.				
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
20,799 3 2	21,999 1 4	6,482 1 3	1,114 13 10	7,596 15 1	138 6 0	
10,949 2 8	11,165 10 8	138 6 0	.....	4,022 0 1		
2,393 7 9	2,402 2 8	3,522 0 1	500 0 0			
34,141 13 7	35,566 14 8	10,142 7 4	1,614 13 10	11,757 5 2		
11,789 6 7	11,928 9 1	20,230 12 0	2,925 11 0	23,156 7 0		
15,019 13 5	15,927 9 5	183 11 8	8 0 0	191 11 8		
1,537 2 10	1,576 9 10	436 8 4	269 2 6	705 10 10		
28,346 6 10	28,532 12 4	20,851 0 0	3,202 13 6	24,053 13 6		
3,332 8 0	6,784 4 6	87,200 11 9	14,338 9 0	1,01,539 4 9		
46,327 4 1	50,722 3 1	11,892 1 8	2,699 1 5	14,591 3 1		
4,444 14 5	4,712 15 7	1,062 7 11	482 8 4	1,545 0 3		
6,425 4 10	9,108 9 6	6,825 0 4	4,079 12 1	10,904 12 5		
60,529 15 4	71,328 0 8	1,06,980 5 8	21,599 14 10	1,28,580 4 6		
10,855 0 6	15,772 6 2	33,432 3 2	8,277 4 3	41,709 7 5		
10,097 8 0	10,396 10 1	1,778 13 6	206 13 0	1,985 10 6		
9,905 9 3	10,200 12 3	2,535 5 6	490 7 6	3,025 13 0		
2,267 9 9	2,437 0 3	.....	.....	.....		
33,125 11 6	38,806 12 9	37,746 6 2	8,974 8 9	46,720 14 11		
485 8 0	614 4 0	37,515 1 7	22,809 3 9	60,324 5 4		
4,448 1 0	9,637 1 11	31,241 1 5	3,774 6 9	35,015 8 2		
949 12 0	1,012 4 0	7,492 4 8	740 12 0	8,233 0 8		
5,883 5 0	11,263 9 11	76,248 7 8	27,324 6 6	1,63,572 14 2		
11,276 14 3	14,581 11 11	32,817 5 4	10,843 9 8	43,660 15 0		
1,73,304 2 6	2,00,079 14 3	2,84,786 0 2	73,560 3 1	3,58,346 3 3		

## REVENUE

*Land Revenue*

HEADS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Raiatwari .....	30,85,801 14 1	1,60,50,715 13 5	1,91,36,517 11 6	13,62,459 9 0
Quit-Rent (Maktas) .	6,32,436 8 2	8,19,517 3 8	14,51,953 11 10	2,34,507 13 1
Xancha .....	76,180 2 6	2,43,913 11 9	3,23,093 14 3	33,469 5 1
Amraior Fruit Trees	63,008 5 7	2,79,441 10 10	3,42,150 0 5	49,745 12 1
Peishkash .....	7,475 6 11	88,026 3 6	95,501 10 5	7,475 6 11
Miscellaneous .....	3,11,561 12 0	2,46,864 5 8	5,58,425 1 8	26,775 11 9
Total .....	41,76,464 1 3	1,77,31,179 0 10	2,19,07,643 2 1	17,14,433 9 11

G.

for 1239 *Fusli*.

COLLECTION.		BALANCE.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1,55,18,471 3 8	1,03,90,930 12 8	17,23,342 5 0	5,32,244 9 8	22,55,586 14 8
6,65,239 7 2	8,99,747 4 3	3,97,928 11 1	1,54,277 12 6	5,52,206 7 7
2,35,127 5 8	2,68,596 10 9	42,710 13 5	11,786 6 1	54,497 3 6
2,81,759 10 6	3,11,505 6 1	13,262 9 6	17,382 0 9	20,644 10 3
81,416 3 6	88,891 10 5	.....	6,610 0	6,610 0 0
1,73,304 2 6	2,00,079 14 3	2,84,786 0 2	73,560 3 1	3,58,346 3 3
1,69,35,318 0 6	1,86,49,751 10 5	24,62,029 7 2	7,95,861 0 1	32,57,890 7 3



## REVENUE

## Land Revenue

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
Anrangabad .....	2,19,868 2 8	16,51,435 7 11	18,71,303 10 7	68,247 10 2
Birh .....	51,295 14 6	11,48,835 15 3	12,00,131 13 9	5,659 12 6
Parbhani .....	21,578 5 5	12,61,882 2 4	12,83,460 7 9	11,510 0 0
Total.....	2,92,742 6 7	40,62,153 9 6	43,54,896 0 1	85,417 6 8
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>				
Bidar .....	44,855 12 7	8,72,943 2 5	9,17,798 15 0	5,301 1 3
Nander .....	23,881 8 11	13,27,650 2 3	13,51,531 11 2	16,111 12 7
Naldrug .....	3,640 5 11	3,87,399 1 4	3,91,039 7 3	725 4 1
Total.....	72,377 11 5	25,87,992 6 0	26,60,370 1 5	22,138 1 11
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>				
Gulbarga .....	3,90,910 10 11	8,06,119 13 2	11,97,030 8 1	92,276 6 4
Shorapur .....	5,64,192 3 2	6,99,273 15 0	12,63,466 2 2	2,10,037 6 2
Raichur .....	1,88,108 15 1	8,31,006 4 11	10,19,115 4 0	41,694 10 4
Lingsugur .....	5,00,873 6 6	6,37,397 12 8	11,38,271 3 2	31,821 3 11
Total.....	16,44,085 3 8	29,73,797 13 9	46,17,883 1 5	3,75,829 10 9
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>				
Medak .....	4,21,601 9 4	11,39,016 7 1	15,60,618 0 5	2,19,916 1 1
Indur .....	5,94,210 10 7	18,32,296 4 7	24,26,506 15 2	3,66,154 14 5
Elgandal .....	3,15,541 12 7	21,27,566 9 3	24,43,108 5 10	2,28,402 12 3
Sarjur Tandur.....	7,566 12 0	2,21,005 4 5	2,28,572 0 5	4,520 13 9
Total.....	13,38,920 12 6	53,19,884 9 4	66,58,805 5 10	8,18,994 9 6
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>				
Khammam .....	3,78,409 13 0	16,12,209 6 5	19,90,619 3 5	2,13,564 0 0
Nalgunda .....	1,99,087 13 0	10,93,324 14 9	12,92,412 11 9	1,01,008 14 2
Nagar Karnul .....	7,03,046 15 5	11,77,073 13 7	18,80,120 13 0	2,50,715 14 6
Total.....	12,80,544 9 5	38,82,608 2 9	51,63,152 12 2	5,65,288 12 8
Hyderabad (Suburban) District .....	99,286 1 11	1,81,562 3 0	2,80,848 4 11	26,619 1 2
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>	<b>47,27,956 13 6</b>	<b>1,90,07,998 12 4</b>	<b>2,37,35,955 9 10</b>	<b>18,94,287 10 8</b>

F.

for 1288F.

COLLECTION.			BALANCE.											
Current.		Total.	Arrear.		Current.		Total.							
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.						
16,35,903	13	1	17,04,151	7	3	1,51,620	8	6	15,531	10	10	1,67,152	3	4
11,42,878	8	11	11,48,538	5	5	45,636	2	0	5,957	6	4	51,593	8	4
12,42,099	9	4	12,53,609	9	4	10,068	5	5	19,782	9	0	29,850	14	5
40,20,881	15	4	41,06,299	6	0	2,07,324	15	11	41,271	10	2	2,48,596	10	1
8,66,545	3	5	8,71,846	4	8	39,554	11	4	6,397	15	0	45,952	10	4
12,96,852	5	1	13,12,964	1	8	7,769	12	4	30,797	13	2	38,567	9	6
3,79,677	15	3	3,80,403	3	4	2,915	1	10	7,721	2	1	10,636	3	11
25,43,075	7	9	25,65,213	9	8	50,239	9	6	44,916	14	3	95,156	7	9
5,56,625	11	7	6,48,902	1	11	2,98,634	4	7	2,49,494	1	7	5,48,128	6	2
5,27,472	12	2	7,37,510	2	4	3,54,154	13	0	1,71,801	2	10	5,25,955	15	10
6,57,520	8	9	6,99,215	3	1	1,46,414	4	9	1,73,485	12	2	3,19,900	10	11
4,46,103	11	0	4,77,924	14	11	4,69,052	2	7	1,91,294	1	8	6,60,346	4	3
21,87,722	11	6	25,63,552	6	3	12,68,255	8	11	7,86,075	2	3	20,54,330	11	2
9,50,970	9	1	11,70,886	10	2	2,01,685	8	2	1,88,045	14	0	3,89,731	6	2
17,87,563	10	1	21,53,718	8	6	2,28,055	12	2	44,732	4	6	2,72,788	0	8
21,09,923	14	9	23,33,326	11	0	87,139	0	5	17,612	10	5	1,04,781	10	10
2,18,663	15	5	2,23,184	13	2	3,045	14	5	2,341	4	10	5,387	3	3
50,67,122	1	4	58,86,116	10	10	5,19,926	3	2	2,52,762	1	9	7,72,688	4	11
14,95,193	6	11	17,08,757	6	11	1,64,845	13	0	1,17,015	15	6	2,81,861	12	6
9,88,658	15	9	10,89,667	13	11	98,078	14	10	1,04,665	15	0	2,02,744	14	7
9,54,616	14	8	12,05,332	12	6	4,52,331	0	11	2,22,456	15	7	6,74,788	0	6
34,38,469	4	8	40,03,758	1	4	7,15,255	12	9	4,44,138	14	1	11,59,394	10	10
1,45,740	14	4	1,72,359	15	6	72,667	0	9	55,821	4	8	1,28,488	5	5
1,74,03,012	6	11	1,92,97,300	1	7	28,33,669	3	0	16,04,985	15	2	44,38,655	2	2

## REVENUE

## Land Revenue

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>				
Aurangabad .....	2,07,498 0 4	15,79,020 9 1	17,86,518 9 5	66,337 5 6
Birh .....	48,189 7 11	11,25,906 14 6	11,74,096 6 5	4,473 8 7
Parbhani .....	14,337 15 3	12,18,371 12 9	12,32,709 12 0	7,355 11 1
Total.....	2,70,025 7 6	39,23,299 4 4	41,93,324 11 10	78,166 9 2
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>				
Bidar .....	24,435 15 1	8,31,473 7 3	8,55,909 6 4	3,689 12 3
Nander .....	23,219 9 3	13,03,561 3 0	13,26,780 12 3	15,633 8 7
Naldrag .....	3,640 5 11	3,85,577 5 8	3,89,217 11 7	725 4 1
Total.....	51,295 14 3	25,20,611 15 11	25,71,907 14 2	20,048 8 11
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>				
Gulbarga .....	3,09,729 9 2	7,51,354 8 1	10,61,084 1 3	84,648 9 3
Shorapur .....	5,33,526 1 2	6,21,484 11 9	11,58,010 12 11	1,89,481 0 2
Raichur.....	1,56,715 8 2	6,91,975 9 4	8,51,691 1 6	37,068 9 4
Lingsugur.....	4,93,254 12 1	6,24,630 4 1	11,17,885 0 2	28,058 5 10
Total.....	14,93,225 14 7	26,95,445 1 3	41,88,670 15 10	3,39,256 8 7
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>				
Medak .....	3,47,150 6 9	10,59,800 3 2	14,06,950 9 11	2,02,652 7 5
Indur.....	4,85,675 0 3	16,60,929 1 11	21,66,604 2 2	2,88,609 7 6
Elgandal .....	2,90,698 3 7	20,78,067 5 3	23,68,765 8 10	2,10,530 7 2
Sarpur Tandur.....	7,411 10 2	1,91,934 10 7	1,99,346 4 9	4,366 1 11
Total.....	11,30,935 4 9	50,10,731 4 11	61,41,666 9 8	7,06,158 8 0
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>				
Khammam .....	2,65,315 10 10	14,86,904 7 0	17,52,220 1 10	1,73,309 8 9
Nalgunda .....	1,44,102 7 5	9,83,080 2 8	11,07,182 10 1	85,774 9 0
Nagar Karnul .....	4,83,051 6 5	8,92,563 15 10	13,75,615 6 3	1,89,726 11 11
Total.....	8,92,469 8 8	33,42,548 9 6	42,35,018 2 2	4,48,810 13 8
Miscellaneous Vil- lages .....	12,741 7 9	21,452 14 8	34,194 6 5	2,120 11 1
Total.....	38,50,693 9 6	1,75,14,089 2 7	2,13,64,782 12 1	15,94,561 11 5

F. 1.

*(Raiatwari) for 1288 F.*

COLLECTION.			BALANCE.											
Current.		Total.	Arrear.		Current.		Total.							
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.						
15,67,316	12	2	16,33,654	1	8	1,41,160	10	10	11,703	12	11	1,52,864	7	9
11,20,030	3	5	11,24,504	6	0	43,715	15	4	5,876	1	1	49,592	0	5
12,18,169	4	9	12,25,524	15	10	6,982	4	2	202	8	0	7,184	12	2
39,05,516	14	4	39,83,683	7	6	1,91,858	14	4	17,782	6	0	2,09,641	4	4
8,27,004	6	3	8,30,694	2	6	20,746	2	10	4,469	1	0	25,215	3	10
12,73,151	5	10	12,88,784	14	5	7,586	0	8	30,409	13	2	37,995	13	10
3,77,859	3	7	3,78,584	7	8	2,915	1	10	7,718	2	1	10,633	3	11
24,78,014	15	8	24,98,063	8	7	31,247	5	4	42,597	0	3	73,844	5	7
5,25,162	4	1	6,09,810	13	4	2,25,080	15	11	2,26,192	4	0	4,51,273	3	11
4,69,101	4	5	6,58,582	4	7	3,44,045	1	0	1,55,383	7	4	4,99,428	8	4
5,55,314	4	8	5,92,382	14	0	1,19,646	14	10	1,39,661	4	8	2,59,308	3	6
4,37,312	9	5	4,65,370	15	3	4,65,196	6	3	1,87,317	10	8	6,52,514	0	11
19,86,890	6	7	23,26,146	15	2	11,53,969	6	0	7,08,554	10	8	18,02,524	0	8
8,99,562	5	0	11,02,214	12	5	1,44,497	15	3	1,60,237	14	2	3,04,735	13	5
10,23,469	4	6	19,12,078	12	0	1,97,065	8	9	57,459	13	5	2,54,525	6	2
20,61,589	13	3	22,72,120	4	5	80,167	12	6	16,477	7	11	96,645	4	5
1,89,602	5	7	1,93,968	7	6	3,045	8	3	2,332	5	0	5,377	13	3
47,74,223	12	4	51,80,382	4	4	4,24,776	12	9	2,36,507	8	6	6,61,284	5	3
13,85,814	13	0	15,59,124	5	9	12,006	2	1	1,81,089	10	0	1,93,095	12	1
8,95,965	0	9	9,81,739	9	9	58,327	14	4	67,115	1	10	1,25,443	0	2
7,20,504	4	2	9,10,231	0	1	2,93,324	10	6	1,72,059	11	8	4,65,384	6	2
30,02,284	1	11	31,51,094	15	7	3,63,658	10	11	4,20,264	7	6	7,83,923	2	5
19,617	5	2	21,738	0	3	10,620	12	8	1,835	9	6	12,456	6	2
1,61,66,547	8	0	1,77,61,109	3	5	22,56,131	14	0	13,47,541	10	5	36,03,673	8	5

## REVENUE

*Quit-Rent*

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>				
Bidar .....	42 8 5	15,734 4 4	15,776 12 9	42 8 5
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>				
Gulbarga .....	9,275 5 7	27,489 3 5	36,764 9 0	3,628 9 4
Shorapur .....	15,644 14 1	65,428 15 4	81,073 13 5	15,644 14 1
Raichur .....	29,415 1 1	46,644 7 6	76,059 8 7	3,393 13 10
Total Southern Division .....	54,335 4 9	1,39,562 10 3	1,93,897 15 0	22,667 5 3
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>				
Khammam .....	63,404 11 8	27,091 13 5	90,496 9 1	15,700 0 1
Nalgunda .....	18,318 4 7	20,423 14 0	38,742 2 7	10,518 6 11
Nagar Karnul .....	2,00,637 3 3	2,19,702 2 5	4,20,339 5 8	55,622 8 9
Total Eastern Division .....	2,82,360 3 6	2,67,217 13 10	5,49,578 1 4	81,840 15 9
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>				
Medak .....	17,113 3 8	36,795 4 5	53,908 8 1	6,948 2 1
Indur .....	75,879 11 4	78,166 7 0	1,54,046 2 4	57,576 7 8
Elgandal .....	12,010 6 5	21,057 10 6	33,068 0 11	7,860 0 4
Sarpur Tandur .....	.....	5,034 4 4	5,034 4 4	.....
Total Northern Division .....	1,05,003 5 5	1,41,053 10 3	2,46,056 15 8	72,384 10 1
Miscellaneous Villages .....	20,536 8 10	9,381 11 1	29,918 3 11	4,832 1 11
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>	<b>4,62,277 14 11</b>	<b>5,72,950 1 9</b>	<b>10,35,228 0 8</b>	<b>1,81,767 9 5</b>

## F. 2.

*for 1288 Fasli.*

COLLECTION.		BALANCE.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
15,734 4 4	15,776 12 9	.....	.....	.....
20,718 6 4	24,346 15 8	5,646 12 3	6,770 13 1	12,417 9 4
49,784 1 3	65,428 15 4	.....	15,644 14 1	15,644 14 1
20,700 3 5	24,094 1 3	26,021 3 3	25,944 4 1	51,965 7 4
91,202 11 0	1,13,870 0 3	31,667 15 6	48,359 15 3	80,027 14 9
24,099 1 3	39,799 1 4	47,704 11 7	2,992 12 2	5,697 7 9
14,939 15 8	25,458 6 7	7,799 13 8	5,483 14 4	13,283 12 0
1,77,003 5 4	2,32,625 14 1	1,45,014 10 6	42,698 13 1	1,87,713 7 7
2,16,042 6 3	2,97,883 6 0	2,00,519 3 9	51,175 7 7	2,51,694 11 4
27,553 3 0	34,501 5 1	10,165 1 7	9,242 1 5	19,407 3 0
76,736 12 8	1,34,313 4 4	18,303 3 8	1,429 10 4	19,732 14 0
21,011 5 8	28,871 6 0	4,150 6 1	46 4 10	4,196 10 11
5,025 4 4	5,025 4 4	.....	8 15 10	8 15 10
1,30,326 9 8	2,02,711 3 9	32,618 11 4	10,727 0 5	43,345 11 9
4,853 5 0	9,684 6 11	15,704 6 11	4,529 6 1	20,233 13 0
4,58,158 4 3	6,39,925 13 8	2,80,510 5 6	1,14,791 13 4	3,95,302 2 10



REVENUE

*Peishkash*

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>				
Aurangabad .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birh .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parbhani .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>				
Bidar .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nander .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naldng .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>				
Gulbarga .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shorapur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raichur.....	13 0 1	82,335 1 1	82,348 1 2	.....
Lingsugur.....	2,911 10 5	5,201 2 5	8,202 12 10	2,911 10 5
Total.....	2,924 10 6	87,626 3 6	90,550 14 0	2,911 10 5
<b>N DIVISION.</b>				
Medak .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elgandal .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarpur Tandur.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>				
Khammam .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nalgunda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nagar Karnul .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2,924 10 6	87,626 3 6	90,550 14 0	2,911 10 5



REVENUE

*Amrai or Fruit*

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>				
Aurangabad .....	959 5 10	8,148 11 0	9,108 0 10	253 8 9
Birh .....	1,170 10 0	466 10 11	1,637 4 11	525 12 11
Parbhani .....	705 6 3	11,203 11 0	11,909 1 3	650 0 0
Total.....	2,835 6 1	19,819 0 11	22,654 7 0	1,429 5 8
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>				
Bidar .....	497 2 7	5,671 12 0	6,168 14 7	162 2 7
Nander .....	333 4 0	6,857 14 0	7,241 2 0	383 4 0
Naldrug .....	.....	438 8 0	438 8 0	.....
Total.....	880 6 7	12,968 2 0	13,848 8 7	545 6 7
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>				
Gulbarga .....	2,267 5 5	7,109 15 8	9,377 5 1	1,133 15 9
Shorapur .....	305 14 2	2,222 1 3	2,527 15 5	168 14 4
Raichur .....	464 8 1	1,203 0 6	1,667 8 7	445 13 0
Lingsugur .....	217 0 0	2,165 13 0	2,412 13 0	35 13 0
Total.....	3,284 11 8	12,700 14 5	15,985 10 1	1,784 8 1
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>				
Medak .....	9,963 7 6	32,863 8 6	42,827 0 0	6,950 6 10
Indur.....	28,273 3 9	75,743 4 0	1,04,016 7 9	17,256 11 3
Elgandal .....	6,487 13 10	19,750 10 0	26,238 7 10	6,341 8 7
Sarpur Tandur.....	31 8 0	22,585 9 8	22,617 1 8	31 8 0
Total.....	44,756 1 1	1,50,943 0 2	1,95,699 1 3	29,680 2 8
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>				
Khammam .....	21,956 12 6	30,864 10 7	52,821 7 1	17,534 5 0
Nalgunda .....	2,184 1 5	25,376 2 0	27,560 3 5	1,513 2 9
Nagar Karnul .....	4,222 9 11	9,806 5 2	14,028 15 1	1,239 13 8
Total.....	28,363 7 10	66,047 1 9	94,410 9 7	20,287 5 5
<b>Miscellaneous Vil-</b>				
<b>lages .....</b>	382 6 4	888 13 0	1,271 3 4	6 4 0
Total.....	80,502 7 7	2,63,367 0 3	3,43,869 7 10	53,733 0 5



## REVENUE

## Kanchas

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
N. W. DIVISION.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Aurangabad.....	3,077 8 4	40,557 0 2	43,634 8 6	282 7 2
Birh .....	1,284 13 9	8,950 3 6	10,235 1 3	526 9 0
Parbhani .....	3,489 12 0	29,453 12 0	32,943 8 0	3,489 12 0
Total...	7,852 2 1	78,960 15 8	86,813 1 9	4,298 12 2
W DIVISION.				
Bidar.....	7 14 0	5,567 4 0	5,575 2 0	5 6 0
Nander .....	95 0 0	2,427 2 0	2,522 2 0	95 0 0
Naldrug.....	.....	144 8 0	144 8 0	.....
Total...	102 14 0	8,138 14 0	8,241 12 0	100 6 0
S. DIVISION.				
Gulbarga .....	1,459 8 0	2,217 10 0	3,677 2 0	861 12 0
Shorapur .....	1,959 3 1	1,340 0 0	3,299 3 1	655 15 8
Raichur .....	35 0 0	116 4 0	151 4 0	35 0 0
Lingsugur.....	2,601 5 6	2,821 9 9	5,422 15 3	719 0 6
Total...	6,055 0 7	6,495 7 9	12,550 8 4	2,271 12 2
N. DIVISION.				
Medak .....	10,335 5 0	5,280 0 0	15,615 5 0	2,256 15 11
Indur .....	60 0 0	6,873 0 0	6,933 0 0	43 0 0
Elgandal .....	4,034 0 9	2,598 4 0	6,632 4 9	3,438 2 2
Sarpur Tandur.....	4 14 0	141 0 0	145 14 0	4 8 0
Total...	14,434 3 9	14,892 4 0	29,326 7 9	5,742 10 1
E. DIVISION.				
Khammam .....	27,251 13 3	18,994 14 0	46,246 11 3	6,539 5 5
Nalgunda .....	1,625 1 7	9,199 8 0	10,824 9 7	1,287 0 5
Nagar Karnul .....	7,976 4 7	6,478 0 10	14,454 5 5	3,890 5 7
Total...	36,853 3 5	34,672 6 10	71,525 10 3	11,716 11 5
Miscellaneous Vil- lages .....	1,849 14 4	1,05,848 12 5	1,07,698 10 9	413 13 8
GRAND TOTAL...	67,147 6 2	2,49,038 12 8	3,16,156 2 10	24,544 1 6





## REVENUE

*Miscellaneous*

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>				
Aurangabad .....	8,333 4 2	23,709 3 8	32,042 7 10	1,374 4 9
Birh .....	650 14 10	13,512 2 4	14,163 1 2	133 14 0
Parbhani .....	3,045 3 11	2,852 14 7	5,898 2 6	14 8 11
Total.....	12,029 6 11	40,074 4 7	52,103 11 6	1,522 11 8
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>				
Bidar.....	19,872 4 6	14,496 6 10	34,368 11 4	1,401 4 0
Nander .....	183 11 8	14,803 15 3	14,987 10 11	.....
Naldrg .....	.....	1,238 11 8	1,238 11 8	.....
Total.....	20,056 0 2	30,539 1 9	50,595 1 11	1,401 4 0
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>				
Gulbarga .....	68,178 14 9	17,948 8 0	86,127 6 9	2,003 8 0
Shorapur .....	12,756 2 8	5,798 2 8	18,554 5 4	4,086 9 11
Raichur.....	1,465 13 8	5,731 14 6	7,197 12 2	751 6 2
Lingsugur.....	1,858 10 6	2,488 15 5	4,347 9 11	96 6 2
Total.....	84,259 9 7	31,967 8 7	1,16,227 2 2	6,937 14 3
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>				
Medak .....	37,039 2 5	4,277 7 0	41,316 9 5	2,008 0 10
Indur.....	4,322 11 3	10,584 7 8	14,907 2 11	2,669 4 0
Elgandal .....	2,311 4 0	6,092 11 6	8,403 15 6	232 10 0
Sarpur Tandur.....	118 11 10	1,309 11 10	1,428 7 8	118 11 10
Total.....	43,791 13 6	22,264 6 0	66,056 3 6	5,028 10 8
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>				
Khammam .....	480 12 9	48,353 9 5	48,834 6 2	480 12 9
Nalgunda .....	32,857 14 0	55,245 4 1	88,103 2 1	1,915 11 1
Nagar Karnul .....	7,159 7 3	48,523 5 4	55,682 12 7	236 6 7
Total.....	40,498 2 0	1,52,122 2 10	1,92,620 4 10	2,632 14 5
<b>Miscellaneous Villages</b>				
Miscellaneous Vil- lages .....	63,775 12 8	43,989 15 10	1,07,765 12 6	19,246 2 6
Total.....	2,61,410 12 10	3,20,957 7 7	5,85,368 4 5	36,769 9 6

F. 6.

for 1288 F.

COLLECTION.		BALANCE.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
22,604 3 3	23,978 8 0	6,958 15 5	1,105 0 5	8,063 15 10
13,451 13 10	13,585 11 10	517 0 10	60 4 6	577 5 4
2,352 14 7	2,367 7 6	3,030 11 0	500 0 0	3,530 11 0
38,408 15 8	39,931 11 4	10,506 11 3	1,665 4 11	12,172 0 2
12,597 8 10	13,998 12 10	18,471 0 6	1,898 14 0	20,369 14 6
14,796 3 3	14,796 3 3	183 11 8	7 12 0	191 7 8
1,235 11 8	1,235 11 8	.....	3 0 0	3 0 0
28,629 7 9	30,030 11 9	18,654 12 2	1,909 10 0	20,564 6 2
3,101 7 9	5,104 15 9	66 175 6 9	14,847 0 3	81,922 7 0
5,440 7 7	9,527 1 6	8,669 8 9	357 11 1	9,027 3 10
5,190 4 11	5,941 11 1	714 7 6	541 9 7	1,256 1 1
1,849 0 8	1,945 6 10	1,762 4 4	639 14 9	2,402 3 1
15,581 4 11	22,519 3 2	77,321 11 4	16,386 3 8	93,707 15 0
545 12 0	2,553 12 10	35,031 1 7	3,731 11 0	38,762 12 7
10,083 13 5	12,753 1 5	1,653 7 3	500 10 3	2,154 1 6
5,340 13 0	5,573 7 0	2,028 10 0	751 14 6	2,830 8 6
1,309 11 10	1,428 7 8	.....	.....	.....
17,280 2 3	22,308 12 11	38,763 2 10	4,984 3 9	43,747 6 7
48,178 13 5	48,659 10 2	.....	174 12 0	174 12 0
50,109 15 11	52,025 11 0	30,942 2 11	5,135 4 2	36,077 7 1
47,891 9 4	48,127 15 11	6,923 0 8	631 12 0	7,554 12 8
1,46,180 6 8	1,48,813 5 1	37,865 3 7	5,941 12 2	43,806 15 9
14,928 5 5	34,174 7 11	44,529 10 2	29,061 10 5	73,591 4 7
2,61,008 10 8	2,97,778 4 2	2,27,641 3 4	59,948 12 11	2,87,590 0 3

## REVENUE

*Land Revenue for*

HEADS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Raiatwari .....	38,50,693 9 6	1,75,14,089 2 7	2,13,64,782 12 1	15,94,561 11 6
Quit-Rent (Maktas)...	4,62,277 14 11	5,72,950 1 9	10,35,228 0 8	1,81,767 9 5
Kancha .....	67,147 6 2	2,49,008 12 8	3,16,156 2 10	24,544 1 6
Amrai or Fruit Trees.	80,502 7 7	2,63,367 0 3	3,43,869 7 10	53,733 0 5
Peishkash.....	2,924 10 6	87,626 3 6	90,550 14 0	2,911 10 5
Miscellaneous .....	2,64,410 12 10	3,20,957 7 7	5,85,368 4 5	36,769 9 6
Total.....	47,27,956 13 6	1,90,07,998 12 4	2,37,35,955 9 10	18,94,287 10 9

G.

1288 *Fasli*.

COLLECTION.		BALANCE.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1,61,06,547 8 1	1,77,61,109 3 7	22,56,131 14 0	13,47,541 10 6	36,03,673 8 6
4,58,158 4 5	6,39,925 13 10	2,80,510 5 6	1,14,791 13 4	3,95,302 2 10
2,15,359 12 7	2,39,903 14 1	42,603 4 8	33,649 0 1	76,252 4 9
2,21,774 6 9	2,75,507 7 2	26,769 7 2	41,592 9 6	68,362 0 8
80,163 12 8	83,075 7 1	13 0 1	7,462 6 10	7,475 6 11
2,61,008 10 8	2,97,778 4 2	2,27,641 3 4	59,948 12 11	2,87,590 0 3
1,74,03,012 7 2	1,92,97,300 1 11	28,33,669 2 9	16,04,986 5 2	41,38,655 7 11

## REVENUE

*Land Revenue*

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Aurangabad .....	1,96,333 5 6	16,12,543 6 1	18,08,876 11 7	38,712 7 1
Birh .....	84,603 11 1	11,43,120 8 1	12,27,724 3 2	34,029 14 3
Parbhani .....	24,084 8 4	12,32,519 1 0	12,56,603 9 4	8,177 14 5
Total.....	3,05,021 8 11	39,88,164 14 2	42,93,186 7 1	80,920 3 9
Bidar.....	62,361 0 1	8,63,583 0 7	9,25,884 0 8	24,287 2 9
Nander .....	36,029 14 0	12,88,506 14 10	13,24,536 12 10	25,335 4 8
Naldrug .....	29,449 15 4	3,86,492 8 8	4,15,942 8 0	27,224 15 4
Total.....	1,27,780 13 5	25,38,582 11 1	26,66,363 8 6	76,847 6 9
Raichur.....	3,53,900 10 4	9,19,983 12 11	12,73,884 7 3	2,79,931 11 11
Lingsugur.....	4,55,498 2 4	8,94,677 0 11	13,50,175 3 3	2,71,114 15 4
Shorapur .....	3,41,556 8 0	4,95,666 9 7	8,37,223 1 7	60,780 12 6
Dehgaon .....	1,58,682 7 10	2,43,559 11 3	4,02,242 3 1	46,489 6 5
Gulbarga .....	3,00,837 12 8	8,11,481 1 9	11,12,318 14 5	60,634 13 0
Total.....	16,10,475 9 2	33,65,368 4 5	49,75,843 13 7	7,18,951 11 2
Medak ..	5,16,077 0 0	7,52,817 14 1	12,68,894 14 1	2,54,291 13 10
Indur.....	7,15,945 4 6	12,41,894 15 3	19,57,849 3 9	1,92,139 11 8
Elgandal .....	6,15,632 7 6	11,69,444 9 1	17,85,077 0 7	4,65,258 15 10
Sarapur Tandur.....	5,598 7 0	1,98,264 4 0	2,03,862 11 0	351 9 0
Total.....	18,53,253 3 0	33,62,421 10 5	52,15,674 13 5	9,12,042 2 4
Khammam .....	5,54,500 13 7	9,31,617 15 0	14,86,118 12 7	2,61,576 6 1
Nalgunda .....	2,76,414 15 6	7,02,962 8 1	9,79,377 7 7	1,67,702 3 4
Nagar Karnul .....	6,09,933 10 0	7,62,728 14 7	13,72,662 8 7	1,74,175 9 1
Total...	14,50,849 7 1	23,97,309 5 8	38,38,158 12 9	6,08,454 2 6
GRAND TOTAL ...	53,37,381 9 7	1,56,51,846 14 3	2,09,89,227 8 4	23,92,214 10 6

F.

*for 1287 Fasli.*

COLLECTION.			BALANCE.							
Current.		Total.	Arrear.	Current.		Total.				
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		
15,40,912	4	4	15,79,624	11	5	1,57,620	14	5		
						71,631	1	9		
								2,29,252	0	2
11,41,459	15	9	11,75,459	14	0	50,573	12	10		
						1,642	8	4		
								52,216	5	2
12,27,003	4	2	12,35,186	2	7	15,906	9	11		
						5,510	12	10		
								21,417	6	9
39,09,350	8	3	39,90,300	12	0	2,24,101	5	2		
						78,784	6	11		
								3,02,885	12	1
8,56,811	14	3	8,81,099	1	0	37,013	13	4		
						8,971	5	4		
								45,985	2	8
12,73,048	13	9	12,98,384	2	5	10,694	9	4		
						15,258	1	1		
								25,952	10	5
3,85,141	2	9	4,12,366	2	1	2,225	0	0		
						1,351	5	11		
								3,576	5	11
25,15,001	14	9	25,91,849	5	6	50,933	6	8		
						23,580	12	4		
								74,514	3	0
7,90,529	8	5	10,70,461	4	4	73,968	14	5		
						1,29,454	3	6		
								2,03,423	1	11
5,30,482	9	6	8,01,597	8	10	1,84,383	14	0		
						3,64,193	12	5		
								5,48,577	10	5
3,47,348	15	10	4,08,129	12	4	2,80,775	11	6		
						1,48,317	9	9		
								4,29,093	5	3
1,83,580	2	11	2,30,069	9	4	1,12,193	1	5		
						59,979	8	4		
								1,72,172	9	9
6,35,714	15	0	6,96,349	12	0	2,40,202	15	8		
						1,75,766	2	9		
								4,15,969	2	5
24,87,656	3	8	32,06,607	14	10	8,91,524	0	0		
						8,77,712	5	9		
								17,69,236	5	9
5,95,383	10	2	8,49,675	8	0	2,61,785	2	2		
						57,434	3	11		
								3,19,219	6	1
11,70,328	0	1	13,62,467	11	9	6,23,805	8	10		
						71,566	15	2		
								6,95,372	8	0
10,11,954	0	6	14,77,213	0	4	50,373	7	8		
						1,57,490	8	7		
								2,07,864	0	3
1,96,286	9	0	1,96,638	2	0	5,246	14	0		
						1,977	11	0		
								7,224	9	0
29,73,952	3	9	38,85,994	6	1	9,41,211	0	8		
						2,88,469	6	8		
								12,29,680	7	4
8,77,222	15	1	11,38,799	5	2	5,22,924	7	6		
						9,54,394	15	11		
								5,77,319	7	5
6,49,020	11	10	8,16,722	15	2	1,08,712	12	2		
						53,941	12	3		
								1,62,654	8	5
2,71,240	11	7	4,45,416	4	8	4,35,758	0	11		
						2,45,071	13	1		
								6,80,829	14	0
20,43,900	12	5	26,52,354	14	11	8,37,395	4	7		
						3,83,408	9	3		
								12,20,803	13	10
1,39,29,890	10	10	1,63,22,105	5	4	20,45,164	11	1		
						17,21,955	8	11		
								46,67,120	4	0



## REVENUE

*Land Revenue Raiatwari*

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
N. W. DIVISION.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Aurangabad ... ..	1,91,472 12 9	15,72,727 10 5	17,64,200 7 2	37,370 13 4
Birh ... ..	81,833 14 1	11,32,016 7 8	12,13,850 5 9	33,683 5 4
Parbhani ... ..	20,858 3 0	11,94,929 7 0	12,15,787 10 0	5,006 15 4
Total.....	2,94,164 13 10	38,99,673 9 1	41,93,838 6 11	76,061 2 0
W. DIVISION.				
Bidar ... ..	39,442 10 10	8,26,757 14 9	8,66,200 9 7	19,822 9 1
Nander ... ..	35,193 12 11	12,78,892 3 4	13,14,091 0 3	24,675 15 3
Naldrug ... ..	29,422 8 1	3,84,933 14 7	4,14,376 6 8	27,197 8 1
Total.....	1,04,063 15 10	24,90,604 0 8	25,94,668 0 6	71,696 0 5
S. DIVISION.				
Debgaon ... ..	1,58,253 12 8	2,42,501 15 6	4,00,758 12 2	46,079 3 3
Gulbarga ... ..	2,98,137 2 6	8,06,440 4 9	11,04,577 7 3	60,063 14 3
Shorapur ... ..	3,36,896 10 0	4,86,920 15 8	8,23,817 9 8	59,800 9 7
Raichur ... ..	3,37,562 10 5	8,34,198 12 5	11,71,761 6 10	2,63,914 13 6
Lingsugur.....	4,36,260 14 9	8,17,116 3 5	12,53,377 2 2	2,55,061 10 6
Total.....	15,67,111 2 4	31,87,181 3 9	47,54,292 6 1	6,84,920 3 1
N. DIVISION.				
Medak ... ..	4,44,902 4 7	6,71,660 14 2	11,16,572 2 9	2,27,870 14 6
Indur ... ..	5,93,054 0 11	10,90,921 7 9	16,83,975 8 8	1,62,954 9 3
Elgandal ... ..	5,72,053 7 5	11,17,831 5 2	16,89,884 12 7	4,34,621 7 4
Sarpur Tandur .....	5,598 1 0	1,79,429 0 9	1,85,027 1 9	351 9 0
Total.....	16,15,607 13 11	30,59,851 11 10	46,75,459 9 9	8,25,798 8 1
E. DIVISION.				
Khammam ... ..	4,30,001 2 6	8,35,436 9 0	12,65,437 11 6	2,27,039 2 6
Nalgunda ... ..	2,20,755 5 2	6,27,247 1 5	8,48,002 6 7	1,52,519 1 1
Nagar Karnul .....	3,83,538 10 5	4,91,881 12 3	8,75,420 6 8	1,12,297 14 10
Total.....	10,34,295 2 1	19,54,565 6 8	29,88,860 8 9	4,91,856 2 5
GRAND TOTAL.....	46,15,243 0 0	1,45,91,876 0 0	1,92,07,119 0 0	2,15,0332 0 0

F. 1.

for 1287 F.

COLLECTION.			BALANCE.											
Current.		Total.	Arrear.		Current.		Total.							
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.						
15,01,560	15	10	15,38,931	13	2	1,54,101	15	5	71,166	10	7	2,25,268	10	0
11,30,378	11	4	11,64,062	0	8	48,150	8	9	1,637	12	4	49,788	5	1
11,93,010	7	0	11,98,017	6	4	15,851	3	8	1,919	0	0	17,770	3	8
38,24,950	2	2	39,01,011	4	2	2,18,103	11	10	74,723	6	11	2,92,827	2	9
8,21,815	1	4	8,41,637	10	5	19,620	1	9	4,942	13	5	24,562	15	2
12,64,122	6	3	12,88,798	5	6	10,522	13	8	14,769	13	1	25,292	10	9
3,83,602	8	8	4,10,800	0	9	2,225	0	0	1,351	5	11	3,576	5	11
24,69,540	0	3	25,41,236	0	8	32,367	15	5	21,064	0	5	53,431	15	10
1,82,558	7	2	2,28,637	10	5	1,12,174	9	5	59,946	8	4	1,72,121	1	9
6,32,278	4	0	6,92,342	2	3	2,38,073	4	3	1,74,162	0	9	4,12,235	5	0
3,41,725	8	3	4,01,526	1	10	2,77,096	0	5	1,45,195	7	5	4,22,291	7	10
7,05,314	3	9	9,69,229	1	3	73,647	12	11	1,28,884	8	8	2,02,532	5	7
4,75,120	7	0	7,30,182	1	6	1,81,199	4	3	3,41,995	12	5	5,23,195	0	8
23,36,996	14	2	30,21,917	1	3	8,82,190	15	3	8,50,184	5	7	17,32,375	4	10
5,40,850	2	0	7,68,721	0	6	2,17,031	6	1	1,30,819	12	2	3,47,851	2	3
10,34,173	5	9	11,97,127	15	0	4,30,099	7	8	56,748	2	0	4,86,847	9	8
9,72,336	12	1	14,06,958	3	5	1,37,432	0	1	1,45,494	9	1	2,82,926	9	2
1,77,451	5	9	1,77,802	14	9	5,246	8	0	2,977	11	0	7,224	3	0
27,24,811	9	7	35,50,610	1	8	7,89,809	5	10	3,35,040	2	3	11,24,849	8	1
8,13,031	14	2	10,40,071	0	8	2,02,962	0	0	22,404	10	10	2,25,366	10	10
5,85,037	2	9	7,37,556	3	10	68,236	4	1	42,209	14	8	1,10,446	2	9
3,36,042	4	11	4,48,340	3	9	2,71,240	11	7	1,55,839	7	4	4,27,080	2	11
17,34,111	5	10	22,25,967	8	3	5,42,438	15	8	2,20,454	0	10	7,62,893	0	6
1,30,90,410	0	0	1,52,40,742	0	0	24,64,911	0	0	15,01,466	0	0	39,66,377	0	0

REVENUE

Quit-Rent

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>				
Aurangabad.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birh .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parbhani .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>				
Bidar.....	286 6 9	15,759 4 4	16,045 11 1	286 6 9
Nander .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naldrug .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	286 6 9	15,759 4 4	16,045 11 1	286 6 9
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>				
Gulbarga .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shorapur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raichur.....	15,644 12 7	65,429 12 3	81,074 8 10	13,525 2 0
Lingsugur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	15,644 12 7	65,429 12 3	81,074 8 10	13,525 2 0
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>				
Medak .....	18,456 14 0	36,666 4 5	55,123 2 5	12,840 5 6
Indur.....	81,500 2 9	77,156 14 4	1,58,657 1 1	10,329 13 1
Elgandal .....	19,186 8 9	25,163 1 11	44,349 10 8	8,809 2 6
Sarpur Tandur .....	.....	5,061 10 3	5,061 10 3	.....
Total.....	1,19,143 9 6	1,44,047 14 11	2,63,191 8 5	31,979 5 1
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>				
Khammam .....	57,566 2 1	27,303 9 11	84,869 12 0	6,906 5 6
Nalgunda .....	8,881 5 0	17,095 14 0	25,977 3 0	2,510 4 9
Nagar Karnul .....	1,84,146 12 4	2,41,047 2 7	4,35,193 14 11	52,664 7 11
Total.....	2,50,594 3 5	2,85,446 10 6	5,36,040 13 11	62,081 2 2
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>	<b>3,85,669 0 3</b>	<b>5,10,683 10 0</b>	<b>8,96,352 10 3</b>	<b>1,07,872 0 0</b>

F. 2.

for 1287 F.

COLLECTION.		BALANCE.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15,716 11 11	16,003 2 8	.....	42 8 5	42 8 5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15,716 11 11	16,003 2 8	.....	42 8 5	42 8 5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49,784 6 6	63,309 8 6	2,119 10 7	15,645 5 9	17,765 0 4
49,784 6 6	63,309 8 6	2,119 10 7	15,645 5 9	17,765 0 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27,377 1 5	40,217 6 11	5,616 8 6	9,289 3 0	14,905 11 4
72,417 8 8	82,777 5 9	71,170 5 8	4,709 5 8	75,879 11 4
21,568 3 9	30,377 6 3	10,377 6 3	3,594 14 2	13,972 4 5
5,061 10 3	5,061 10 3	.....	.....	.....
1,26,454 8 1	1,58,433 13 2	87,164 4 5	17,593 6 10	1,04,757 11 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19,456 3 11	26,362 9 5	50,659 12 7	7,847 6 0	58,507 2 7
11,900 2 7	11,410 7 4	6,371 0 3	5,195 11 5	11,566 11 8
1,61,316 15 0	2,16,981 6 11	131,482 4 5	76,730 3 7	2,08,212 8 0
1,95,673 5 6	2,57,754 7 8	1,88,513 1 3	89,773 5 0	2,78,286 6 3
3,87,629 0 0	4,95,501 0 0	2,77,797 0 3	1,23,054 10 0	4,00,851 10 3

## REVENUE

Kanchas

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>				
Anrangabad.....	3,524 10 9	35,303 6 2	38,828 0 11	914 9 7
Birh .....	1,521 10 9	10,923 0 5	12,444 11 2	103 8 0
Parbhani .....	2,603 15 4	29,441 6 0	32,045 5 4	2,603 15 4
Total.....	7,650 4 10	75,667 12 7	83,318 1 5	3,622 0 11
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>				
Bidar.....	138 2 2	4,839 11 0	4,977 13 2	134 14 2
Nander .....	37 8 0	2,312 14 0	2,350 6 0	37 8 0
Naldrug .....	.....	289 11 0	289 11 0	.....
Total.....	175 10 2	7,442 4 0	7,617 14 2	172 6 2
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>				
Dehgaon .....	99 4 1	465 0 0	564 4 1	99 4 1
Gulbarga .....	995 8 0	2,607 2 0	3,602 10 0	192 0 0
Shorapur .....	718 12 0	2,435 15 0	3,154 11 0	77 0 0
Raichur .....	30 0 0	355 10 0	385 10 0	30 0 0
Lingsugur .....	923 3 9	2,674 3 9	3,597 7 6	510 11 9
Total.....	2,766 11 10	8,537 14 9	11,304 10 7	888 15 10
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>				
Medak .....	4,732 1 6	9,508 8 0	14,240 9 6	846 4 0
Indur.....	3,128 4 0	5,977 14 0	9,106 2 0	3,070 4 0
Elgandal .....	6,824 13 0	3,819 0 0	10,643 3 0	5,189 3 1
Sarpur Tandur.....	0 6 0	115 0 0	115 6 0	.....
Total.....	14,685 8 6	19,420 6 0	34,105 14 6	9,105 11 1
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>				
Khammam .....	32,068 0 6	18,413 1 0	50,511 1 6	9,997 15 7
Nalgunda .....	3,070 13 9	7,940 12 0	11,011 9 9	2,086 10 0
Nagar Karnul .....	5,978 6 2	7,063 8 6	13,041 14 8	1,591 10 7
Total.....	41,117 4 5	33,447 5 6	74,564 9 11	13,676 4 2
GRAND TOTAL.....	66,395 7 9	1,44,515 10 10	2,10,911 2 7	27,465 6 2

F. 3.

for 1287 F.

COLLECTION.			BALANCE.											
Current.		Total.	Arrear.	Current.		Total.								
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.						
34,844	7	0	35,759	0	7	2,020	1	2	458	15	2	3,069	0	4
10,918	4	5	11,021	12	5	1,418	2	9	4	12	0	1,422	14	9
25,951	10	0	28,555	9	4	.....			3,489	12	0	3,489	12	0
71,714	5	5	75,336	6	4	4,028	3	11	3,953	7	2	7,981	11	1
4,835	1	0	4,969	13	2	3	4	0	4	10	0	7	14	0
2,217	14	0	2,255	6	0	.....			95	0	0	95	0	0
289	11	0	289	11	0	.....			.....			.....		
7,342	10	0	7,515	0	2	3	4	0	99	10	0	102	14	0
465	0	0	564	4	1	.....			.....			.....		
1,951	2	0	2,143	2	0	803	8	0	656	0	0	1,459	8	0
1,138	7	11	1,195	7	11	601	12	0	1,297	7	1	1,959	3	1
320	10	0	350	10	0	.....			35	0	0	35	0	0
485	6	3	496	2	0	412	8	0	2,188	13	6	2,601	5	6
4,360	10	2	5,249	10	0	1,877	13	0	4,177	4	7	6,055	0	7
3,059	0	6	3,905	4	6	3,885	13	6	6,949	7	6	10,335	5	0
5,975	14	0	9,046	2	0	58	0	0	2	0	0	60	0	0
1,420	9	2	6,609	12	3	1,635	9	11	2,998	6	10	4,034	0	9
115	0	0	115	0	0	0	6	0	.....			0	6	0
10,570	7	8	19,076	2	9	5,579	13	5	8,849	14	4	14,429	11	9
13,261	4	8	23,259	4	3	22,070	0	11	5,181	12	4	27,251	13	3
7,299	14	2	9,386	8	2	984	3	9	640	13	10	1,625	1	7
3,473	15	6	5,065	10	1	4,386	11	7	3,589	9	0	7,976	4	7
24,035	2	4	37,711	6	6	27,441	0	3	9,412	3	2	36,853	3	5
1,18,023	3	7	1,45,488	9	9	33,930	1	7	26,492	7	3	65,422	8	10



## REVENUE

## Amrai or Fruit

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>				
Aurangabad .....	1,335 14 0	4,512 5 6	5,848 3 6	427 0 2
Birh .....	1,248 2 3	163 0 0	1,411 2 3	243 0 11
Parbhani .....	622 6 0	8,148 4 0	8,770 10 0	566 15 9
Total.....	3,206 6 3	12,823 9 6	16,029 15 9	1,237 0 10
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>				
Bidar .....	1,656 4 11	2,027 6 0	3,683 10 11	1,224 2 4
Nander .....	160 7 6	4,861 2 0	5,021 9 6	160 7 6
Naldurg .....	.....	15 0 0	15 0 0	.....
Total.....	1,816 12 5	6,903 8 0	8,720 4 5	1,384 9 10
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>				
Dehgaon .....	207 12 1	359 14 0	567 10 1	189 4 1
Gulbarga .....	1,700 2 2	2,409 11 0	4,109 13 2	373 14 9
Shorapur .....	316 1 8	487 6 0	803 7 8	231 8 0
Raichur .....	91 5 0	250 14 0	342 3 0	71 6 11
Lingsugur.....	459 9 0	552 14 0	1,012 7 0	292 8 0
Total.....	2,774 13 11	4,060 11 0	6,835 8 11	1,158 9 9
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>				
Medak .....	15,194 14 4	30,722 12 0	45,917 10 4	11,615 0 10
Indur.....	32,673 13 9	61,000 6 0	93,674 3 9	12,689 8 9
Elgandal .....	16,990 3 4	19,685 10 0	36,675 13 4	16,311 3 11
Sarpur Tandur.....	.....	13,658 9 0	13,658 9 0	.....
Total.....	64,858 15 5	1,25,067 5 0	1,89,926 4 5	40,615 13 6
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>				
Khammam .....	19,025 6 0	32,592 9 1	51,617 15 1	14,113 12 6
Nalgunda .....	9,733 11 7	19,730 9 0	29,464 4 7	8,433 12 10
Nagar Karnul .....	10,162 2 7	5,364 4 8	15,526 7 3	5,859 10 8
Total.....	38,921 4 2	57,687 6 9	96,608 10 11	28,406 4 0
GRAND TOTAL.....	1,11,578 4 2	2,06,542 8 3	3,18,120 12 5	72,802 5 11

## F. 4.

## Trees for 1287 F.

COLLECTION.		BALANCE.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
4,506 13 6	4,933 13 8	908 13 10	5 8 0	914 5 10
163 0 0	406 0 11	1,005 1 4	.....	1,005 1 4
8,046 3 2	8,613 2 11	55 6 3	102 0 10	157 7 1
12,716 0 8	13,953 1 6	1,969 5 5	107 8 10	2,076 14 3
1,962 6 0	3,186 8 4	432 2 7	65 0 0	497 2 7
4,467 14 0	4,628 5 6	.....	393 4 0	393 4 0
15 0 0	15 0 0	.....	.....	.....
6,445 4 0	7,829 13 10	432 2 7	458 4 0	890 6 7
344 14 0	534 2 1	18 8 0	15 0 0	33 8 0
1,468 9 0	1,842 7 9	1,326 3 5	941 2 0	2,267 5 5
299 9 6	531 1 6	84 9 8	187 12 6	272 6 2
247 4 0	318 10 11	19 14 1	3 10 0	23 8 1
472 15 0	765 7 0	166 12 0	80 4 0	247 0 0
2,833 3 6	3,991 13 3	1,615 15 2	1,227 12 6	2,843 11 8
23,793 10 0	35,408 10 10	3,579 13 6	6,929 2 0	10,508 15 6
52,545 6 3	65,234 15 0	19,984 5 0	8,454 15 9	28,439 4 9
13,707 13 6	30,019 1 5	678 15 5	5,977 12 6	6,656 11 11
13,658 9 0	13,658 9 0	.....	.....	.....
1,03,705 6 9	1,44,321 4 3	24,243 1 11	21,361 14 3	45,605 0 2
15,548 6 1	29,661 2 7	4,912 9 6	17,044 3 0	21,956 12 6
18,846 6 4	27,280 3 2	1,299 14 9	884 2 8	2,184 1 5
3,783 4 8	9,642 15 4	4,302 7 11	1,581 0 0	5,883 7 11
38,178 1 1	66,584 5 1	10,515 0 2	19,509 5 8	30,024 5 10
1,63,878 0 0	2,36,680 5 11	38,775 9 3	42,664 13 3	81,440 6 6

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>				
Aurangabad .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birh .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parbhani .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>				
Bidar.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nander.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naldrug.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>				
Gulbarga .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shorapur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raichur .....	15,000 0 0	81,795 15 3	96,795 15 3	15,000 0 0
Lingsugur.....	1,091 13 5	5,291 2 5	6,382 15 10	1,091 13 5
Total.....	16,091 13 5	87,087 1 8	1,03,178 15 1	16,091 13 5
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>				
Medak .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elgandal .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarpur Tandur.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>				
Khammam .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nalgunda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nagar Karnul .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>	<b>16,091 13 5</b>	<b>87,087 1 8</b>	<b>1,03,178 15 1</b>	<b>16,091 13 5</b>



REVENUE

Miscellaneous

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>				
Aurangabad .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birh .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parbhani .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>				
Bidar.....	20,777 7 5	14,198 15 6	34,976 6 11	2,819 2 5
Nander .....	633 1 7	2,440 11 6	3,073 13 1	461 5 11
Naldrug .....	27 7 3	1,233 15 1	1,261 6 4	27 7 8
Total.....	21,438 0 3	17,873 10 1	39,311 10 4	3,307 15 7
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>				
Dehgaon .....	121 11 0	229 13 9	351 8 9	121 11 0
Gulbarga .....	5 0 0	24 0 0	29 0 0	5 0 0
Shorapur .....	3,625 0 4	5,822 4 11	9,447 5 3	691 10 11
Raichur .....	1,216 10 11	3,382 9 3	4,599 4 2	915 7 6
Lingsugur.....	1,117 12 10	3,612 13 1	4,730 9 11	632 0 8
Total.....	6,086 3 1	13,071 9 0	19,157 12 1	2,365 14 1
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>				
Medak .....	32,790 13 7	4,250 7 6	37,041 5 1	1,119 5 0
Indur.....	5,588 15 1	6,838 5 2	12,427 4 3	3,095 8 7
Elgandal .....	577 7 0	2,945 8 0	3,522 15 0	327 15 0
Sarpur Tandur.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	38,957 3 8	14,034 4 8	52,991 8 4	4,542 12 7
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>				
Khammam .....	15,840 2 6	17,842 2 0	33,682 4 6	3,520 2 0
Nalgunda .....	33,973 12 0	30,948 3 8	64,921 15 8	2,152 6 8
Nagar Karnul .....	26,107 10 6	17,372 2 7	43,479 13 1	1,761 13 1
Total.....	75,921 9 0	66,162 8 3	1,42,084 1 3	7,434 5 9
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>	<b>1,42,403 0 0</b>	<b>1,11,142 0 0</b>	<b>2,53,545 0 0</b>	<b>17,651 0 0</b>





## REVENUE

*Land Revenue*

HEADS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Raiatwari.....	46,15,243 0 0	1,45,91,876 0 0	1,92,07,119 0 0	21,50,332 0 0
Quit-Rent .....	3,85,669 0 3	5,10,683 10 0	8,96,352 10 3	1,07,872 0 0
Kanchas .....	65,295 7 9	1,44,515 10 10	2,10,911 2 7	27,465 6 2
Amrai or Fruit Trees.	1,11,578 4 2	2,06,542 8 3	3,18,120 12 5	72,802 5 11
Peishkash .....	16,091 13 5	87,087 1 8	1,03,178 15 1	16,091 13 5
Miscellaneous .....	1,42,403 0 0	1,11,142 0 0	2,53,545 0 0	17,651 0 0
Total.....	53,37,389 9 7	1,56,51,846 14 9	2,09,89,227 8 4	23,92,214 9 6

G.

*for 1287 Fasli.*

COLLECTION.			BALANCE.											
Current.			Total.		Arrear.	Current.		Total.						
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.			
1,30,90,410	0	0	1,52,40,742	0	0	24,64,911	0	0	15,01,466	0	0	39,66,377	0	0
3,87,629	0	0	4,95,501	0	0	2,77,797	0	3	1,23,054	10	0	4,00,551	10	3
1,18,023	3	7	1,45,488	9	9	38,930	1	7	26,492	7	3	65,422	8	10
1,03,878	0	0	2,36,680	5	11	38,775	14	3	42,664	13	3	81,440	11	0
84,175	7	3	1,00,267	4	8	.....			2,911	10	5	2,911	10	5
85,776	0	0	1,03,427	0	0	1,24,752	0	0	25,366	0	0	1,50,115	0	0
1,39,29,891	10	10	1,63,22,106	4	4	29,45,166	0	1	17,21,955	8	11	46,67,121	9	0

REVENUE

Land Revenue

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>				
Aurangabad .....	2,16,461 6 7	15,64,217 5 7	17,80,678 12 2	37,531 2 8
Birh .....	60,208 0 6	10,71,653 8 5	11,31,861 8 11	7,707 12 3
Parbhau .....	45,769 6 1	12,51,614 1 6	12,97,383 7 7	25,207 15 8
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,22,438 13 2</b>	<b>38,87,484 15 6</b>	<b>42,09,923 12 8</b>	<b>70,449 14 7</b>
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>				
Bidar .....	1,20,068 3 2	8,21,429 15 0	9,41,498 2 2	67,510 2 3
Nander .....	8,581 5 3	12,37,476 8 3	13,26,057 13 6	57,893 6 10
Naldrug .....	3,676 2 10	3,81,623 1 10	3,85,299 4 8	2,907 1 8
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,12,325 11 3</b>	<b>24,40,529 9 1</b>	<b>26,52,855 4 4</b>	<b>1,28,310 10 9</b>
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>				
Dehgaon .....	1,14,818 0 7	2,37,273 10 1	3,52,121 10 8	49,072 3 5
Gulbarga .....	2,44,652 2 7	7,21,650 15 7	9,66,303 2 2	36,061 12 0
Shorapur .....	1,99,713 15 3	5,27,293 2 6	7,27,007 1 9	83,768 15 6
Raichur .....	12,204 2 11	9,03,512 1 8	9,15,716 4 7	6,617 15 6
Lingsugur.....	2,07,404 4 0	8,54,380 2 2	10,61,784 6 2	1,96,676 14 2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>7,78,822 9 4</b>	<b>32,44,110 0 0</b>	<b>40,22,932 9 4</b>	<b>3,72,197 12 7</b>
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>				
Medak .....	5,79,983 10 1	6,84,505 6 10	12,64,489 0 11	2,46,659 13 6
Indur .....	9,16,262 14 5	11,27,117 15 7	20,43,380 14 0	2,88,282 5 1
Elgandal .....	9,05,179 12 4	9,94,495 4 4	18,99,675 0 8	4,88,998 10 5
Sarpur Tandur .....	8,598 1 10	1,59,008 14 9	1,67,607 0 7	5,722 10 10
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>24,10,024 6 8</b>	<b>29,65,127 9 6</b>	<b>53,75,152 0 2</b>	<b>10,29,663 7 10</b>
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>				
Khanmam .....	5,71,920 1 0	8,33,659 10 1	14,05,579 11 1	2,66,585 15 9
Nalgunda .....	3,03,524 5 0	5,80,114 8 2	8,83,638 13 2	1,25,698 6 3
Nagar Karnul .....	6,33,385 3 2	6,80,632 12 1	13,14,017 15 3	1,13,916 6 9
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>15,08,829 9 2</b>	<b>20,94,706 11 4</b>	<b>36,03,536 7 6</b>	<b>5,06,200 12 9</b>
Hyderabad (Suburban) District .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>	<b>52,32,441 1 7</b>	<b>1,46,31,959 0 5</b>	<b>1,98,64,400 2 0</b>	<b>21,06,322 10 6</b>

F.

for 1286 Fuzli.

COLLECTION.			BALANCE.											
Current.		Total.	Arrear		Current.		Total.							
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.						
15,46,783	10	5	15,84,317	13	1	1,78,927	3	11	17,433	11	2	1,96,360	15	1
10,39,550	1	7	10,47,257	13	10	52,500	4	3	32,103	6	10	81,603	11	1
12,48,090	15	7	12,73,298	15	3	20,561	6	5	3,523	1	11	24,084	8	4
38,34,424	11	7	39,04,874	10	2	2,51,988	14	7	53,060	3	11	3,05,049	2	6
8,12,032	3	11	8,79,542	6	2	52,558	0	11	9,397	11	1	61,955	12	0
12,32,139	7	10	12,90,032	14	8	30,687	14	5	5,337	0	5	36,024	14	10
3,53,162	5	11	3,56,069	7	7	769	1	2	28,460	11	11	29,229	13	1
23,97,334	1	8	25,25,614	12	5	84,015	0	6	43,195	7	5	1,27,210	7	11
1,44,366	15	5	1,93,439	2	10	65,775	13	2	92,906	10	8	1,58,682	7	10
6,24,497	15	4	6,60,469	11	4	2,08,590	6	7	97,243	0	3	3,05,833	6	10
3,01,681	10	3	3,85,450	9	9	1,15,914	15	9	2,25,611	8	3	3,41,556	8	0
5,55,197	10	9	5,61,815	10	3	5,586	3	5	3,48,314	6	11	3,53,900	10	4
4,25,254	2	3	6,21,931	0	5	10,727	5	10	4,29,125	15	11	4,39,853	5	9
20,50,908	6	0	24,23,106	2	7	4,06,624	12	9	11,93,201	10	0	15,99,826	6	9
5,19,946	5	1	7,06,606	2	7	3,33,323	12	7	1,64,559	1	9	4,97,882	14	4
9,76,638	10	11	12,64,921	0	0	6,27,980	9	4	1,50,479	4	8	7,78,459	14	0
7,94,404	0	1	12,83,102	10	6	4,16,181	1	11	2,09,091	4	3	6,16,272	6	2
1,57,288	12	5	1,63,011	7	3	2,875	7	0	1,720	2	4	4,595	9	4
24,48,277	12	6	34,77,911	4	4	13,80,360	14	10	5,16,849	13	0	18,97,210	11	10
6,08,953	15	2	8,75,539	14	11	3,05,934	1	3	2,24,705	10	11	5,30,039	12	2
4,34,991	12	5	5,60,690	2	8	1,77,825	14	9	1,45,423	11	9	3,23,248	10	6
4,75,588	11	0	5,89,505	1	9	5,19,468	12	5	2,05,044	1	1	7,24,512	13	6
15,19,534	6	7	20,25,735	3	4	10,02,628	12	5	5,75,172	7	9	15,77,801	4	2
.....			.....			.....			.....			.....		
1,22,50,479	6	4	1,43,57,302	0	10	31,25,618	7	1	23,81,479	10	1	55,07,098	1	2

REVENUE

Land Revenue Raiatwari

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>				
Aurangabad.....	2,08,346 15 9	15,14,734 8 9	17,23,081 8 6	33,468 4 3
Birh .....	55,382 0 6	10,64,144 2 5	11,19,526 2 11	5,568 1 3
Parbhani .....	34,961 12 1	12,16,485 14 6	12,51,447 10 7	15,196 13 8
Total.....	2,98,690 12 4	37,95,364 9 8	40,94,955 6 0	54,233 3 2
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>				
Bidar.....	95,904 15 6	7,95,349 6 0	8,91,254 5 6	62,898 0 4
Nander.....	86,244 3 10	12,28,092 13 1	13,11,337 0 11	55,969 13 4
Naldurg .....	3,644 12 10	3,79,550 5 7	3,83,195 2 5	2,875 11 8
Total.....	1,85,794 0 2	24,02,992 8 8	25,88,786 8 10	1,21,743 9 4
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>				
Dehgaon .....	1,14,065 14 0	2,35,470 12 4	3,49,536 10 4	48,680 0 3
Gulbarga .....	2,42,282 7 2	7,14,853 11 7	9,57,136 2 9	35,470 13 9
Shorapur .....	1,97,336 2 6	5,18,943 15 3	7,15,980 1 9	83,756 8 9
Baichur.....	12,134 3 3	8,16,882 14 1	8,29,017 1 4	6,573 10 11
Lingsugur.....	2,06,884 8 1	8,42,324 4 4	10,49,208 12 5	1,96,327 6 3
Total.....	7,72,703 3 0	31,28,175 9 7	39,00,878 12 7	3,70,808 7 11
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>				
Medak .....	5,40,408 2 3	6,19,837 1 4	11,60,245 3 7	2,33,706 1 0
Indur .....	7,85,742 6 11	9,78,315 10 0	17,64,058 0 11	2,53,433 6 2
Elgandal .....	8,61,163 10 2	9,37,856 14 2	17,99,020 8 4	4,66,754 10 4
Sarpur Tandur.....	7,661 2 6	1,41,089 3 0	1,48,750 5 6	4,786 1 6
Total.....	21,94,975 5 10	26,77,098 12 6	48,72,074 2 4	9,58,680 3 0
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>				
Khammam .....	4,97,232 9 1	7,71,706 11 11	12,68,939 5 0	2,47,403 3 6
Nalgunda .....	2,82,723 11 1	5,14,056 2 7	8,26,779 13 8	1,12,811 0 9
Nagar Karnul .....	4,75,264 11 3	4,21,046 7 3	8,96,311 2 6	65,107 14 6
Total.....	12,55,220 15 5	17,36,809 5 9	29,92,030 5 2	4,25,322 2 9
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>	<b>47,07,384 4 9</b>	<b>1,37,40,440 14 2</b>	<b>1,84,47,825 2 11</b>	<b>19,30,787 10 2</b>





REVENUE

Quit-Rent

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>				
Aurangabad .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birh .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parbhani .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>				
Bidar .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nander .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naldrgan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>				
Gulbarga .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shorapur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raichur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lingsugur.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>				
Medak .....	9,292 7 9	38,037 6 0	47,329 13 9	3,088 3 8
Indur .....	77,262 8 2	80,172 2 11	1,57,434 11 1	7,192 3 8
Elgandal .....	20,527 7 9	25,678 12 8	46,206 4 5	7,493 6 8
Sarpur Tandur.....	92 10 8	5,061 10 3	5,154 4 11	92 10 8
Total.....	1,07,175 2 4	1,48,949 15 10	2,56,125 2 2	17,866 8 8
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>				
Khammam .....	51,572 0 3	27,387 8 1	78,959 8 4	1,697 11 5
Nalgunda .....	7,425 4 3	14,486 1 7	21,911 5 10	2,591 8 8
Nargar Karnul.....	1,41,454 8 0	2,39,803 0 5	3,81,257 8 5	39,696 6 4
Total.....	2,00,451 12 6	2,81,676 10 1	4,82,128 6 7	43,985 10 5
GRAND TOTAL.....	3,07,626 14 10	4,30,626 9 11	7,38,253 8 9	61,852 3 1



REVENUE

*Peishkash*

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>				
Aurangabad .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birh .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parbhani .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>				
Bidar.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nander .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naldrug .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>				
Gnlbarga .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shorapur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raichur .....	.....	81,795 15 3	81,795 15 3	.....
Lingsugur.....	.....	5,291 2 5	5,291 2 5	.....
Total.....	.....	87,087 1 8	87,087 1 8	.....
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>				
Medak .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indur.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elgandal .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarpur Tandur.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>				
Khammam .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nalgunda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nagar Karul .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>	.....	<b>87,087 1 8</b>	<b>87,087 1 8</b>	.....



REVENUE

*Amrai or Fruit Trees*

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>				
Aurangabad.....	2,295 9 3	11,026 5 3	13,321 14 6	1,023 3 3
Birh .....	3,247 0 3	449 0 0	3,696 0 3	1,998 14 0
Parbhani .....	6,024 13 0	11,369 0 0	17,393 13 0	5,636 15 0
Total.....	11,567 6 6	22,844 5 3	34,411 11 9	8,659 0 3
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>				
Bidar.....	3,332 15 10	7,836 6 6	11,169 6 4	2,645 7 8
Nander .....	958 8 8	4,827 1 0	5,785 9 8	883 9 2
Naldurg .....	.....	530 12 0	530 12 0	.....
Total.....	4,291 8 6	13,194 3 6	17,485 12 0	3,529 0 10
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>				
Gulbarga .....	2,048 8 9	5,168 12 0	7,217 4 9	555 3 7
Shorapur .....	442 0 11	2,706 7 4	3,148 8 3	190 1 2
Raichur .....	36 12 0	296 4 0	333 0 0	18 4 0
Lingsugur.....	50 4 0	1,542 11 0	1,592 15 0	2 4 0
Total.....	2,577 9 8	9,714 2 4	12,291 12 0	765 12 9
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>				
Medak .....	14,668 7 9	16,616 0 0	31,284 7 9	8,226 3 11
Indur.....	45,823 13 7	56,296 12 0	1,02,120 9 7	24,035 8 10
Elgandal .....	18,974 0 3	21,768 9 6	40,742 9 9	12,970 13 10
Sarpar Tandur.....	843 14 8	12,762 1 6	13,606 0 2	843 14 8
Total.....	80,310 4 3	1,07,443 7 0	1,87,753 11 3	46,076 9 3
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>				
Khammam .....	20,866 15 10	21,418 8 1	42,285 7 11	13,132 9 11
Nalgunda .....	9,958 14 9	17,091 12 0	27,050 10 9	7,911 3 8
Nagar Karnul .....	7,250 8 2	10,682 12 5	17,933 4 7	2,994 11 3
Total.....	38,076 6 9	49,193 0 6	87,269 7 3	24,038 8 10
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>	<b>1,86,823 3 8</b>	<b>2,02,389 2 7</b>	<b>3,39,212 6 3</b>	<b>83,068 15 11</b>

F. 4.

for 1286 F.

COLLECTION.			BALANCE.											
Current.		Total.	Arrear.		Current.		Total.							
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.						
10,962	13	3	11,986	0	6	1,272	6	0	63	8	0	1,335	14	0
449	0	0	2,447	14	0	1,248	2	3	.....	.....	.....	1,248	2	3
11,134	8	0	16,771	7	0	387	14	0	234	8	0	622	6	0
22,546	5	3	31,205	5	6	2,908	6	3	298	0	0	3,206	6	3
6,963	15	9	9,609	7	5	687	8	2	872	6	9	1,559	14	11
4,746	9	0	5,630	2	2	74	15	6	80	8	0	155	7	6
530	12	0	530	12	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12,241	4	9	15,770	5	7	762	7	8	952	14	9	1,715	6	5
4,962	0	0	5,517	3	7	1,493	5	2	206	12	0	1,700	1	2
2,434	9	4	2,624	10	6	251	15	9	271	14	0	523	13	9
223	7	0	240	11	0	18	8	0	72	13	0	91	5	0
1,131	2	0	1,133	6	0	48	0	0	411	9	0	459	9	0
8,751	2	4	9,516	15	1	1,811	12	11	963	0	0	2,774	12	11
7,853	5	6	16,079	9	5	6,442	3	10	8,762	10	6	15,204	14	4
45,446	13	0	69,482	5	10	21,788	4	9	10,849	15	0	32,638	3	9
10,699	8	7	23,670	6	5	6,003	2	5	11,069	0	11	17,072	3	4
12,762	1	6	13,606	0	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
76,761	12	7	1,22,838	5	10	34,233	11	0	30,681	10	5	64,915	5	5
10,127	8	0	23,260	1	11	7,734	5	11	11,291	0	1	19,025	6	0
9,405	11	6	17,316	15	2	2,047	11	1	7,686	0	6	9,733	11	7
4,724	7	9	7,719	3	0	4,255	12	11	5,958	4	8	10,214	1	7
24,257	11	3	48,296	4	1	14,037	13	11	24,935	5	3	38,973	3	2
1,44,553	4	2	2,27,627	4	1	53,754	3	9	57,830	14	5	1,11,585	2	2



REVENUE

*Kanchas*

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>				
Aurangabad .....	5,818 13 7	38,456 7 7	44,275 5 2	3,042 11 2
Birh .....	1,578 15 9	7,060 6 0	8,639 5 9	140 13 0
Parbhani .....	4,782 13 0	23,759 3 0	28,542 0 0	4,374 3 0
Total.....	12,180 10 4	69,276 0 7	81,456 10 11	7,537 11 2
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>				
Bidar.....	745 4 11	4,267 8 0	5,012 12 11	632 2 9
Nander .....	571 8 0	2,005 11 0	2,577 6 0	534 0 0
Naldrug .....	.....	338 12 0	338 12 0	.....
Total.....	1,316 12 11	6,612 2 0	7,928 14 11	1,166 2 9
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>				
Gulbarga .....	321 2 8	1,611 8 0	1,932 10 8	35 10 8
Shorapur .....	627 8 10	1,876 4 0	2,503 12 10	212 8 9
Raichur.....	.....	277 4 0	277 4 0	.....
Lingsugur.....	120 0 0	1,424 3 9	1,544 3 9	.....
Total.....	1,068 11 6	5,189 3 9	6,257 15 3	248 3 5
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>				
Medak .....	3,301 1 3	7,164 8 0	10,465 9 3	1,891 15 9
Indur.....	2,504 2 8	5,415 8 0	7,919 10 8	2,487 2 8
Elgandal .....	3,877 3 1	6,245 8 0	10,122 11 1	1,669 11 5
Sarpur Tandur.....	0 6 0	96 0 0	96 6 0	.....
Total.....	9,682 13 0	18,921 8 0	28,604 5 0	5,548 13 10
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>				
Khammam .....	4,352 6 11	13,116 14 0	17,499 4 11	4,352 6 11
Nalgunda .....	3,399 6 11	4,739 0 0	8,138 6 11	2,367 9 2
Nagar Karnul .....	6,938 7 3	8,434 12 0	15,373 3 3	5,798 10 2
Total.....	14,690 5 1	26,320 10 0	41,010 15 1	12,518 10 3
GRAND TOTAL.....	38,939 4 10	1,26,319 8 4	1,65,258 13 2	27,039 9 5

F. 5.

for 1286 F.

COLLECTION.		BALANCE.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
37,707 15 3	40,750 10 5	2,776 2 5	748 8 4	3,524 10 9
6,976 14 0	7,117 11 0	1,438 2 9	83 8 0	1,521 10 9
21,563 13 8	25,938 0 8	408 10 0	2,195 5 4	2,603 15 4
66,248 10 11	73,806 6 1	4,622 15 2	3,027 5 8	7,650 4 10
4,267 8 0	4,899 10 9	113 2 2	.....	113 2 2
2,005 14 0	2,539 14 0	37 8 0	.....	37 8 0
338 12 0	338 12 0	.....	.....	.....
6,612 2 0	7,778 4 9	150 10 2	.....	150 10 2
901 8 0	937 2 8	285 8 0	710 0 0	995 8 0
1,473 4 0	1,685 12 9	415 0 1	403 0 0	818 0 1
247 4 0	247 4 0	.....	30 0 0	30 0 0
621 0 0	621 0 0	120 0 0	803 3 9	923 3 9
3,243 0 0	3,491 3 5	820 8 1	1,946 3 9	2,766 11 10
4,347 0 0	5,738 15 9	1,909 1 6	2,817 8 0	4,726 9 6
2,340 4 0	4,827 6 8	17 0 0	3,075 4 9	3,092 4 0
1,628 2 8	3,297 14 1	2,207 7 8	4,617 5 4	6,824 13 0
96 0 0	96 0 0	0 6 0	.....	0 6 0
8,411 6 8	13,960 4 6	4,133 15 2	10,510 1 4	14,644 0 6
7,726 13 7	12,079 4 6	.....	5,420 0 5	5,420 0 5
2,700 0 0	5,067 9 2	1,031 13 9	2,039 0 0	3,070 13 9
5,619 10 0	11,418 4 2	1,139 13 1	2,815 2 0	3,954 15 1
16,046 7 7	28,565 1 10	2,171 10 10	10,274 2 5	12,445 13 3
1,00,561 11 2	1,27,601 4 7	11,899 11 5	25,757 13 2	37,657 8 7

REVENUE

Miscellaneous

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>				
Aurangabad.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birh.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parbhani.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>				
Bidar.....	20,084 14 11	13,976 10 6	34,061 9 5	1,334 7 6
Nander.....	807 0 8	2,550 12 2	3,357 12 10	506 0 3
Naldrug.....	31 6 0	1,203 4 3	1,234 10 3	31 6 0
Total.....	20,923 5 7	17,730 10 11	38,654 0 6	1,871 13 9
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>				
Galburga.....	.....	17 0 0	17 0 0	.....
Shorapur.....	2,090 5 7	5,869 5 8	7,959 11 3	2 0 0
Raichur.....	33 3 8	4,259 12 4	4,293 0 0	26 0 7
Lingsugur.....	349 7 11	3,797 12 8	4,147 4 7	347 3 11
Total.....	2,473 1 2	13,943 14 8	16,416 15 10	375 4 6
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>				
Medak.....	12,313 7 1	2,850 7 6	15,163 14 7	217 5 3
Indur.....	4,929 15 1	6,917 14 8	11,847 13 9	1,133 12 0
Elgandal.....	637 7 0	2,945 8 0	3,582 15 0	110 0 0
Sarpur Taudur.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	17,880 13 2	12,713 14 2	30,594 11 4	1,491 1 3
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>				
Khammam.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nalgunda.....	17 0 0	41 8 0	58 8 0	17 0 0
Nagar Karnul.....	373 1 5	665 12 0	1,038 13 5	318 12 6
Total.....	390 1 5	707 4 0	1,097 5 5	335 12 6
GRAND TOTAL.....	41,667 5 4	45,095 11 9	86,763 1 1	4,074 0 0

F.6 .

for 1286 F.

COLLECTION.		BALANCE.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11,959 10 6	13,294 2 0	18,750 7 5	2,017 0 0	20,767 7 5
2,218 11 0	2,724 11 3	301 0 5	332 1 2	633 1 7
1,175 13 0	1,207 3 0	.....	27 7 3	27 7 3
15,354 2 6	17,226 0 3	19,051 7 10	2,376 8 5	21,428 0 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12 0 0	12 0 0	.....	5 0 0	5 0 0
4,210 15 11	4,212 15 11	2,088 5 7	1,658 5 9	3,746 11 4
3,050 4 6	3,076 5 1	7 3 1	1,209 7 10	1,216 10 11
2,682 3 10	3,029 7 9	2 4 0	1,115 8 10	1,117 12 10
9,955 8 3	10,330 12 9	2,097 12 8	3,988 6 5	6,086 3 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
324 5 6	571 10 9	12,066 1 10	2,526 2 0	14,592 3 10
5,124 14 4	6,258 10 4	3,796 3 1	1,793 0 4	5,589 3 5
2,895 8 0	3,005 8 0	527 7 0	50 0 0	577 7 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8,344 11 10	9,835 13 1	16,389 11 11	4,369 2 4	20,758 14 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14 4 0	31 4 0	.....	27 4 0	27 4 0
508 5 5	827 1 11	54 4 11	157 6 7	211 11 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
522 9 5	858 5 11	54 4 11	184 10 7	238 15 6
34,177 0 0	38,251 0 0	37,593 5 4	10,918 11 9	48,512 1 1

## REVENUE

*Land Revenue*

HEADS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Raiatwari .....	47,07,384 4 9	1,37,40,441 5 2	1,84,47,825 9 11	19,30,787 10 3
Quit-Rent (Maktas) .	3,07,626 14 10	4,30,626 1 11	7,38,253 0 9	61,852 3 1
Kancha .....	38,939 4 10	1,26,319 8 4	1,65,258 13 2	27,039 9 5
Amrai or Fruit Trees.	1,36,823 3 8	2,02,389 5 7	3,39,212 9 3	83,068 15 11
Peishkash .....	.....	87,087 1 8	87,087 1 8	.....
Miscellaneous .....	41,067 5 4	45,095 11 9	86,763 1 1	4,074 0 0
Total.....	52,32,441 1 5	1,46,31,959 2 5	1,98,64,400 3 10	21,06,822 6 8

G.

*for 1286 Fasli.*

COLLECTION.			BALANCE.											
Current.			Arrear		Current.		Total.							
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.						
1,15,87,241	5	2	1,35,18,028	15	5	27,76,596	10	6	21,53,200	0	0	49,29,796	10	6
3,12,945	9	3	3,74,797	12	4	2,45,774	11	9	1,17,680	8	8	3,63,455	14	5
1,00,561	11	2	1,27,601	4	7	11,899	11	5	25,757	13	2	37,657	8	7
1,44,558	4	2	2,27,627	4	1	53,754	3	9	57,831	1	5	1,11,585	5	2
70,995	4	3	70,995	4	3	.....			16,091	13	5	16,091	13	5
34,177	0	0	38,251	0	0	37,593	5	4	10,918	11	9	48,512	1	1
1,22,50,479	2	0	1,43,57,301	8	8	31,25,618	10	9	23,81,480	0	5	55,07,098	11	2



REVENUE

Land Revenue

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.								
	Arrear.		Current.		Total.	Arrear.			
N. W. Division.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Aurangabad .....	2,31,201	7	4	16,20,512	12	0	18,51,744	3	4
Birh .....	1,91,201	3	5	11,79,989	9	6	12,81,190	12	11
Parbhani .....	58,250	7	1	12,31,848	8	10	1,20,098	15	11
Total.....	3,90,653	1	10	40,32,350	14	4	44,23,034	0	2
W. Division.									
Bidar .....	1,02,837	12	8	8,16,144	0	2	9,18,981	12	10
Nander .....	83,316	3	8	12,60,898	15	5	13,44,215	3	1
Naldurg .....	19,126	15	1	3,84,483	3	11	3,94,610	3	0
Total.....	1,96,289	15	5	24,61,526	3	6	26,57,867	2	11
S. Division.									
Dehgaon .....	1,22,167	10	1	2,68,089	11	9	3,90,257	5	10
Gulbarga .....	3,19,757	13	7	8,52,944	7	11	11,72,702	5	6
Shorapur .....	1,09,250	3	4	5,38,473	9	3	6,47,723	12	7
Raichur .....	39,453	11	1	9,22,394	7	8	9,61,848	2	9
Lingsugur.....	2,10,819	14	9	8,85,369	3	11	10,96,189	2	8
Total.....	8,01,449	4	10	31,67,271	8	6	42,68,720	13	4
N. Division.									
Medak .....	4,52,722	11	1	8,81,156	7	6	13,36,879	2	7
Indur .....	8,84,127	11	5	13,59,916	2	8	22,35,043	14	1
Elgandal .....	11,18,082	1	4	13,20,694	2	2	24,58,776	3	6
Sarpur Tandur.....	7,862	12	8	1,66,266	15	5	1,74,129	12	1
Total.....	24,62,795	4	6	37,22,033	11	9	61,84,829	0	3
E. Division.									
Khammam .....	7,82,983	9	1	11,69,550	6	11	19,52,533	9	5
Nalgunda .....	2,86,837	15	8	8,86,411	8	6	11,73,249	13	2
Nagar Karnul .....	4,87,618	5	6	11,74,805	8	5	16,62,423	13	11
Total.....	15,57,439	12	3	32,30,767	8	3	47,88,207	4	6
Hyderabad (Suburban) District .....	.....			.....			.....		
TOTAL.....	54,08,618	6	10	1,69,31,985	14	4	2,23,40,604	5	2
							24,65,812	7	3

F.

for 1285 Fashi.

COLLECTION.			BALANCE.				
Current.			Total.	Arrear.	Current.		Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
15,86,817 15 3	16,35,356 10 6	1,82,662 12 1	33,724 12 9	2,16,387 8 10			
11,76,217 9 10	12,21,572 3 0	55,846 9 11	3,771 15 8	59,618 9 7			
12,17,949 10 5	12,44,529 4 10	31,869 12 8	13,907 9 5	45,769 6 1			
39,80,976 3 6	41,01,458 2 4	2,70,371 2 8	51,404 5 10	3,21,775 8 6			
7,51,606 13 2	7,98,942 9 8	55,502 0 2	64,537 3 0	1,20,039 3 2			
12,16,037 0 5	12,55,639 13 11	43,713 6 2	44,867 15 0	88,581 5 2			
3,83,919 5 2	3,92,987 9 5	1,058 10 10	563 14 9	1,622 9 7			
23,51,563 2 9	24,47,570 1 0	1,00,274 1 2	1,09,969 0 9	2,10,243 1 11			
2,14,240 8 5	2,75,409 5 3	60,998 13 3	53,849 3 4	1,14,848 0 0			
8,16,898 11 6	9,20,237 4 11	2,16,429 4 2	36,045 12 5	2,52,465 0 2			
4,36,479 13 10	4,47,382 4 4	98,347 12 10	1,01,993 11 5	2,00,341 8 0			
9,15,096 3 9	9,48,129 15 0	6,419 15 10	7,298 3 11	13,718 3 0			
6,85,148 12 0	8,88,784 14 8	7,183 12 1	2,00,220 7 11	2,07,404 4 0			
30,67,864 1 6	34,79,913 12 2	3,89,369 10 2	3,99,407 7 0	7,88,777 1 2			
6,31,192 1 5	7,75,806 8 4	3,08,107 4 2	2,52,964 6 1	5,61,071 10 3			
10,46,342 0 0	13,26,763 8 7	6,03,706 2 10	3,22,574 2 8	9,26,280 5 6			
9,38,591 12 8	15,32,858 10 8	5,23,815 13 4	3,62,102 5 5	9,05,918 2 9			
1,62,429 14 7	1,65,527 2 3	4,765 9 0	3,837 0 10	8,602 9 10			
27,78,555 12 8	38,00,955 3 11	14,40,394 13 4	9,61,477 15 0	24,01,872 12 4			
8,60,325 0 3	13,59,561 7 2	2,92,746 11 2	3,99,225 7 1	6,01,972 2 3			
7,35,489 14 6	8,71,622 2 11	1,59,796 0 3	1,59,921 10 0	3,01,627 10 3			
8,73,996 13 2	10,62,172 10 1	2,99,142 8 7	3,00,808 11 3	5,99,951 3 10			
24,69,811 11 11	32,84,656 4 2	7,42,595 4 0	7,60,955 12 4	15,03,551 0 4			
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
1,46,48,771 0 4	1,71,14,583 7 7	29,43,005 15 4	22,83,214 8 11	52,26,220 8 3			

REVENUE

Land Revenue (Raiatwari)

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>				
Aurangabad .....	2,23,561 3 1	15,86,186 12 0	18,09,747 15 1	46,436 3 0
Birh .....	91,267 7 2	11,72,918 8 6	12,64,185 15 8	39,630 14 4
Parbhani .....	51,434 9 1	12,03,927 14 10	12,55,362 7 11	21,694 14 5
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>3,66,263 3 4</b>	<b>39,63,033 3 4</b>	<b>43,29,296 6 8</b>	<b>1,07,761 15 9</b>
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>				
Bidar.....	82,109 0 4	7,92,163 5 5	8,74,272 5 9	45,419 7 7
Nander.....	79,211 15 4	12,52,002 14 2	13,31,214 13 6	36,449 0 1
Naldrug.....	9,803 13 9	3,82,438 4 8	3,92,242 2 5	8,776 8 11
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,71,124 13 5</b>	<b>24,26,604 8 3</b>	<b>25,97,729 5 8</b>	<b>90,645 0 7</b>
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>				
Dehgaon .....	1,21,283 6 11	2,65,659 8 0	3,86,942 14 11	60,748 0 6
Gulbarga .....	3,18,243 12 3	8,44,714 14 11	11,62,958 11 2	1,03,105 6 10
Sborapur .....	1,06,699 5 1	5,29,091 5 4	6,35,790 10 5	10,729 5 0
Raichur .....	39,186 15 2	8,34,098 13 2	9,73,285 10 4	32,792 10 5
Lingsugur.....	2,10,222 15 1	8,71,705 13 8	10,81,928 12 9	2,03,165 11 0
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>7,95,636 6 6</b>	<b>33,45,270 7 1</b>	<b>41,40,906 13 7</b>	<b>4,10,541 1 9</b>
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>				
Mcdak .....	4,28,191 7 10	8,12,208 11 6	12,40,400 3 4	1,33,163 1 9
Indur.....	7,78,258 15 8	12,00,910 0 3	19,79,168 15 11	2,54,019 15 6
Elgandal .....	10,79,226 1 4	12,63,623 8 5	23,42,849 9 9	5,75,125 3 2
Sarpur Tandur.....	7,572 14 8	1,48,936 3 2	1,56,509 1 10	2,815 11 8
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>22,93,249 7 6</b>	<b>34,25,678 7 4</b>	<b>57,18,927 14 10</b>	<b>9,65,124 0 2</b>
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>				
Kammam .....	6,82,696 14 11	10,92,832 12 2	17,75,529 10 1	4,64,215 15 4
Nalgunda .....	2,73,215 7 7	8,43,817 2 9	11,17,062 10 4	1,29,127 5 10
Nagar Karnul .....	3,95,540 5 4	9,19,101 2 0	13,14,641 9 4	1,52,303 2 10
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>13,51,452 11 10</b>	<b>28,55,781 0 11</b>	<b>42,07,233 12 9</b>	<b>7,45,646 8 0</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>	<b>49,77,726 10 7</b>	<b>1,60,16,367 11 11</b>	<b>2,09,94,094 6 6</b>	<b>23,19,718 10 3</b>

F. 1.

for 1285 F.

COLLECTION.			BALANCE.											
Current.			Total.	Arrear.		Current.		Total.						
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.						
15,54,988	10	1	16,01,424	13	1	1,77,125	0	1	31,198	1	11	2,08,323	2	0
11,69,173	0	10	12,08,803	15	2	51,636	8	10	3,745	7	8	54,382	0	6
11,98,705	13	5	12,20,400	11	10	29,739	10	8	5,222	1	5	34,961	12	1
39,22,867	8	4	40,30,628	8	1	2,58,501	3	7	40,165	11	0	2,98,637	2	7
7,32,976	14	8	7,78,396	6	3	36,689	8	9	59,186	6	9	95,875	15	6
12,08,521	9	6	12,44,970	9	7	42,762	15	2	43,481	4	8	86,244	3	10
3,81,874	5	11	4,07,650	14	10	1,027	4	10	563	14	9	1,591	3	7
23,23,372	14	1	24,14,017	14	8	80,479	12	9	1,03,231	10	2	1,83,711	6	11
2,12,129	0	5	2,92,877	0	11	60,535	6	5	53,530	7	7	1,14,065	14	0
8,09,757	15	2	9,12,862	6	0	2,15,138	5	5	34,956	15	9	2,50,095	5	2
4,27,097	9	11	4,37,826	14	11	95,970	0	1	1,01,993	11	5	1,97,905	12	6
8,26,844	13	10	8,59,637	7	3	6,394	4	9	7,253	15	4	13,648	4	1
6,71,878	9	8	8,75,544	4	8	7,057	4	1	1,99,827	4	0	2,06,884	8	1
29,47,708	1	0	33,58,249	2	9	3,85,095	4	9	3,97,562	6	1	7,82,657	10	10
5,72,193	10	6	7,05,356	12	3	2,95,028	6	0	2,40,015	1	0	5,35,043	7	0
9,29,389	2	5	11,83,409	1	11	5,24,239	0	2	2,71,520	13	10	7,95,759	4	0
9,05,870	15	5	14,80,996	2	6	5,04,100	14	2	3,57,752	9	0	8,61,853	7	2
1,46,027	11	8	1,48,843	7	4	4,757	3	0	2,908	7	6	7,665	10	6
25,53,481	8	0	35,18,605	8	2	13,28,125	7	4	8,72,196	15	4	22,00,322	6	8
8,14,029	1	5	12,78,245	0	9	2,18,450	15	7	2,78,803	10	9	4,97,284	10	4
7,07,049	15	8	8,36,177	5	6	1,44,088	1	9	1,36,797	3	1	2,81,885	4	10
7,02,189	14	8	8,54,493	1	6	2,43,237	2	6	2,16,911	3	4	4,60,148	5	10
22,23,268	15	9	29,08,915	11	9	6,05,806	3	10	6,32,512	1	2	12,38,318	5	0
1,39,70,698	15	2	1,62,90,417	9	5	26,58,008	0	3	20,45,668	11	9	47,03,676	12	0

REVENUE

Quit-Rent for

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>				
Aurangabad .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birh .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parbhani .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>				
Bidar .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nander .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naldrug .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>				
Gulbarga .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shorapur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raichur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lingsugur.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>				
Modak .....	7,020 13 10	38,037 6 0	45,067 3 10	2,524 15 11
Indur .....	61,410 13 4	1,00,686 15 3	1,62,097 12 7	6,686 6 4
Elgandal .....	19,658 6 5	25,678 7 9	45,336 14 2	7,014 1 0
Sarpur Tandur .....	.....	5,061 10 3	5,061 10 3	.....
Total...	88,099 1 7	1,69,464 7 3	2,57,563 8 10	16,225 7 3
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>				
Khammam .....	50,715 4 10	22,522 7 6	73,237 12 4	3,622 13 5
Nalgunda .....	5,995 12 0	16,340 4 9	22,336 0 9	1,984 9 4
Nagar Karnul .....	81,732 13 10	2,34,020 15 6	3,15,753 13 4	33,816 6 11
Total...	1,38,443 14 8	2,72,883 11 9	4,11,327 10 5	39,123 13 8
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>	<b>2,26,543 0 3</b>	<b>4,42,348 3 0</b>	<b>6,68,891 3 3</b>	<b>55,349 4 11</b>





REVENUE

*Peishkash*

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>				
Aurangabad .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birh .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parbhani .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>				
Bidar.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nander .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naldrug .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>				
Gulbarga .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shorapur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raichur.....	.....	81,795 15 3	81,795 15 3	.....
Lingsugur.....	.....	5,291 2 5	5,291 2 5	.....
Total, ...	.....	87,087 1 8	87,087 1 8	.....
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>				
Medak .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indur.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elgandal .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarpnr Tandar.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>				
Khammam .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nalgunda. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nagar Karnul .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL.....	.....	87,087 1 8	87,087 1 8	.....



REVENUE

*Anrai or Fruit*

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>				
Aurangabad .....	2,624 12 6	8,001 11 3	10,626 7 9	1,026 7 9
Birh .....	5,908 6 3	156 8 0	6,064 14 3	3,250 12 11
Parbhani .....	4,875 1 0	8,483 2 0	13,358 3 0	4,066 12 0
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>13,408 3 9</b>	<b>16,641 5 3</b>	<b>30,049 9 0</b>	<b>8,344 0 8</b>
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>				
Bidar.....	1,547 7 5	5,856 6 0	7,403 13 5	724 13 7
Nander .....	1,474 15 4	3,982 10 0	5,457 9 4	1,047 6 8
Naldrug .....	150 0 0	313 15 0	463 15 0	150 0 0
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,172 6 9</b>	<b>10,152 15 0</b>	<b>13,325 5 9</b>	<b>1,922 4 3</b>
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>				
Dehgaon .....	519 9 9	1,501 2 0	2,020 11 9	260 14 6
Gnlbarga .....	1,165 3 1	6,394 15 0	7,560 2 1	165 12 4
Shorapur .....	99 9 8	1,500 12 0	1,600 5 8	52 0 0
Raichur .....	33 15 11	1,382 10 10	1,416 10 9	15 7 11
Lingsugur .....	74 8 0	2,506 2 6	2,580 10 6	70 4 0
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,892 14 5</b>	<b>13,285 10 4</b>	<b>15,178 8 9</b>	<b>564 6 9</b>
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>				
Medak .....	15,100 6 3	29,274 14 0	44,375 4 3	7,986 1 3
Indur.....	38,838 10 2	53,680 12 0	92,519 6 2	16,706 2 2
Elgandal .....	15,326 3 1	24,534 2 0	39,860 5 1	10,343 6 5
Sarpur Tandur.....	289 8 0	12,138 2 0	12,427 10 0	281 8 0
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>69,554 11 6</b>	<b>1,19,627 14 0</b>	<b>1,89,182 9 6</b>	<b>35,317 1 10</b>
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>				
Khammam .....	17,741 8 8	29,067 0 5	46,808 9 1	12,126 1 11
Nalgunda .....	5,020 12 1	20,454 1 0	25,474 13 1	3,933 2 0
Nagar Karnul .....	2,873 2 1	12,462 12 11	15,335 15 0	667 15 6
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>25,635 6 10</b>	<b>61,983 14 4</b>	<b>87,619 5 2</b>	<b>16,727 3 5</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>	<b>1,13,663 11 3</b>	<b>2,21,691 10 11</b>	<b>3,35,355 6 2</b>	<b>62,875 0 11</b>

F. 4.

*Trees for 1285 F.*

COLLECTION.		BALANCE.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
7,304 6 9 156 8 0 3,266 10 0	8,330 14 6 3,407 4 11 7,333 6 0	1,598 4 9 2,657 9 4 808 5 0	697 4 6 ..... 5,216 8 0	2,295 9 2 2,657 9 4 6,024 13 0
10,727 8 9	19,071 9 5	5,064 3 1	5,913 12 6	10,977 15 7
3,346 0 0 3,451 10 0 313 15 0	4,070 13 7 4,499 0 8 463 15 0	822 9 10 427 8 8 .....	2,510 6 0 531 0 0 .....	3,332 15 10 958 8 8 .....
7,111 9 0	9,033 13 3	1,250 2 6	3,041 6 0	4,291 8 6
1,365 6 0 5,345 13 0 1,500 12 0 1,364 6 10 2,460 2 6	1,626 4 6 5,508 9 4 1,552 12 0 1,379 14 9 2,530 6 6	258 11 3 999 6 9 47 9 8 18 8 0 4 4 0	135 12 0 1,049 2 0 ..... 18 4 0 46 0 0	394 7 3 2,048 8 9 47 9 8 36 12 0 50 4 0
12,036 8 4	12,600 15 1	1,328 7 8	1,249 2 0	2,577 9 8
22,627 8 9 29,989 6 5 10,494 4 11 11,302 3 4	30,613 10 0 46,695 8 7 20,837 11 4 11,583 11 4	7,113 5 0 22,132 8 0 4,982 12 8 8 0 0	6,647 5 3 23,691 5 7 14,039 13 1 835 14 8	13,760 10 3 45,823 13 7 19,022 9 9 843 14 8
74,413 7 5	1,09,730 9 3	34,236 9 8	45,214 6 7	79,451 0 3
13,815 7 4 11,640 8 4 8,079 10 1	25,941 9 3 15,573 10 4 8,747 9 7	5,615 6 9 1,087 10 1 2,205 2 7	15,251 9 1 8,813 8 8 4,383 2 10	20,866 15 10 9,901 2 9 6,588 5 5
33,535 9 9	50,262 13 2	8,908 3 5	28,448 4 7	37,356 8 0
1,37,824 11 3	2,00,699 12 2	50,788 10 4	83,866 15 8	1,34,655 10 0

REVENUE

Kanchas

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
N. W. DIVISION.				
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Aurangabad .....	5,015 7 9	26,354 4 9	31,369 12 6	1,076 0 6
Birh .....	4,025 6 0	6,914 9 0	10,939 15 0	2,472 14 3
Parbhani .....	1,940 13 0	19,437 8 0	21,378 5 0	627 0 0
Total.....	10,981 10 9	52,706 5 9	63,688 0 6	4,175 14 9
W. DIVISION.				
Bidar.....	585 8 4	4,176 14 3	4,762 6 7	254 1 8
Nander .....	1,905 0 8	2,368 14 0	4,273 14 8	1,662 8 8
Naldrug .....	51 0 0	490 4 9	541 4 9	51 0 0
Total.....	2,541 9 0	7,036 1 0	9,577 10 0	1,967 10 4
S. DIVISION.				
Dehgaon .....	291 4 2	762 4 0	1,053 8 2	157 0 1
Gulbarga .....	341 14 3	1,810 10 0	2,152 8 3	60 6 3
Shorapur .....	433 0 3	1,992 8 0	2,425 8 3	104 13 6
Raichur .....	.....	270 6 0	270 6 0	.....
Lingsugur.....	160 0 0	1,930 11 9	2,090 11 9	40 0 0
Total.....	1,226 2 8	6,766 7 9	7,992 10 5	362 3 10
N. DIVISION.				
Medak .....	2,400 15 3	4,635 8 0	7,036 7 3	940 4 0
Indur.....	270 12 0	4,887 6 0	5,158 2 0	270 12 0
Elgandal .....	2,963 11 6	3,912 8 0	6,876 3 6	1,265 0 5
Sarpur Tandur.....	0 6 0	131 0 0	131 6 0	.....
Total.....	5,635 12 9	13,566 6 0	19,202 2 9	2,476 0 5
E. DIVISION.				
Khammam .....	31,829 5 8	25,116 3 3	56,905 8 11	10,271 8 3
Nalgunda .....	2,606 5 0	5,738 0 0	8,344 5 0	1,387 3 3
Nagar Karnul .....	7,418 2 0	7,967 6 0	15,385 8 0	16 3 8
Total.....	41,853 12 8	38,821 9 3	80,675 5 11	13,331 15 2
GRAND TOTAL.....	62,238 15 10	1,18,896 13 9	1,81,135 13 7	22,313 12 6

F. 5.

for 1285 F.

COLLECTION.		BALANCE.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
24,524 14 5	25,600 14 11	3,939 7 3	1,829 6 4	5,768 13 7
15,888 1 0	9,360 15 3	1,552 7 9	26 8 0	1,578 15 9
6,968 8 0	16,595 8 0	1,313 13 0	3,469 0 0	4,782 13 0
47,381 7 5	51,557 6 2	6,805 12 0	5,324 14 4	18,492 7 4
3,763 0 0	4,017 1 8	331 6 8	413 14 3	745 4 11
2,039 14 0	3,702 6 8	242 8 0	329 0 0	571 8 0
490 4 9	541 4 9	.....	.....	.....
6,293 2 9	8,260 13 1	573 14 8	742 14 3	1,316 12 11
597 2 0	754 2 1	134 4 1	165 2 0	299 6 1
1,770 15 4	1,831 5 7	231 8 0	39 10 8	321 2 8
1,992 8 0	2,097 5 6	328 2 9	.....	328 2 9
270 6 0	270 6 0	.....	.....	.....
1,930 11 9	1,970 11 9	120 0 0	.....	120 0 0
6,561 11 1	6,923 14 11	863 14 10	204 12 8	1,068 14 6
3,121 2 0	4,061 6 0	1,460 11 3	1,514 6 0	2,975 1 3
2,383 3 4	2,653 15 4	.....	2,504 2 8	2,504 2 8
1,734 0 0	2,999 0 5	1,693 11 1	2,178 8 0	3,877 3 1
131 0 0	131 0 0	0 6 0	.....	0 6 0
7,369 5 4	9,845 5 9	3,159 12 4	6,197 0 8	9,356 13 0
14,425 8 10	24,697 1 1	21,557 13 5	10,690 10 5	32,248 7 10
3,557 10 10	4,944 14 1	1,219 1 9	2,180 5 2	3,399 6 11
4,858 7 3	6,231 10 11	5,744 14 4	3,108 14 9	8,853 9 1
22,841 10 11	35,873 10 1	28,521 13 6	15,979 14 4	44,501 11 10
90,447 5 6	1,12,761 2 0	39,925 3 4	28,449 8 3	68,374 11 7



REVENUE

Miscellaneous

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>				
Aurangabad.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birh .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parbhani .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>				
Bidar.....	18,595 12 7	13,947 6 6	32,543 3 1	937 5 8
Nander .....	724 4 5	2,550 9 3	3,274 13 8	443 14 1
Naldrug .....	122 1 4	1,240 11 6	1,362 12 10	90 11 4
Total.....	19,442 2 4	17,738 11 3	37,180 13 7	1,471 15 1
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>				
Dehgaon .....	73 5 3	166 13 9	240 3 0	2 13 9
Gulbarga .....	7 0 0	24 0 0	31 0 0	7 0 0
Shorapur .....	2,018 4 4	5,888 15 11	7,907 4 3	16 4 0
Raichur.....	232 12 0	4,846 10 5	5,079 6 5	225 8 11
Lingsugur.....	362 7 8	3,935 5 7	4,297 13 3	360 3 8
Total.....	2,693 13 3	14,861 13 8	17,555 10 11	611 14 4
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>				
Modak .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indur.....	5,348 8 3	8,751 1 2	14,099 9 5	2,738 4 7
Elgandal .....	907 11 0	2,945 8 0	3,853 3 0	518 9 0
Sarpur Tandur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	6,256 3 3	11,696 9 2	17,952 12 5	3,256 13 7
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>				
Khammam .....	.....	12 0 0	12 0 0	.....
Nalgunda .....	.....	32 0 0	32 0 0	.....
Nagar Karnul .....	53 14 3	1,253 4 0	1,307 2 3	15 0 0
Total.....	53 14 3	1,297 4 0	1,351 2 3	15 0 0
GRAND TOTAL.....	28,446 1 1	45,594 6 1	74,040 7 2	5,355 11 0



## REVENUE

*Land Revenue*

HEADS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Baiatwari .....	49,77,726 10 6	1,60,16,367 11 0	2,09,94,094 5 6	23,19,718 10 3
Quit-Rent (Maktas).	2,26,543 0 3	4,42,348 3 0	6,68,891 3 3	55,349 4 11
Peishkash .....	.....	37,087 1 8	37,087 1 8	.....
Amrai or Fruit Trees	1,13,663 11 3	2,21,691 10 11	3,35,355 6 2	62,875 0 11
Kanchar .....	62,238 15 10	1,18,896 13 9	1,81,135 13 7	22,313 12 6
Miscellaneous .....	28,446 1 1	45,594 6 1	74,040 7 2	5,355 11 0
Total.....	54,08,618 6 11	1,69,31,985 14 5	2,23,40,604 5 4	24,65,612 7 7

G.

*for 1285 Fasli.*

COLLECTION.		BALANCE.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1,39,70,698 15 3	1,62,90,417 9 6	26,58,008 0 3	20,45,668 11 9	47,03,676 12 0
3,23,382 5 10	3,78,731 10 9	1,71,193 11 4	1,18,965 13 2	2,90,159 8 6
87,087 1 8	87,087 1 8	.....	.....	.....
1,37,824 11 3	2,00,699 12 2	50,788 10 4	83,866 15 8	1,34,655 10 0
90,447 5 6	1,12,761 2 0	39,925 3 4	28,449 8 3	68,374 11 7
39,330 13 11	44,686 8 11	23,090 6 1	6,263 8 2	29,353 14 3
1,46,48,771 5 5	1,71,14,383 13 0	29,43,005 15 4	22,83,214 9 0	52,26,220 8 4

REVENUE

Land Revenue

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>				
Aurangabad .....	2,31,112 14 0	17,20,644 15 4	19,51,757 13 4	79,982 5 7
Birh .....	1,77,072 3 6	11,98,664 8 8	13,75,736 12 2	98,602 12 2
Parbhani .....	72,013 0 9	11,83,278 1 5	12,55,291 2 2	35,204 1 10
Total .....	4,80,198 2 3	41,02,587 9 5	45,82,785 11 8	2,13,789 3 7
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>				
Bidar .....	1,20,039 13 4	8,16,038 12 9	9,36,078 10 1	61,641 12 10
Nander .....	1,27,053 6 0	12,62,182 0 5	13,89,235 6 5	79,306 11 0
Naldrug .....	24,606 8 10	3,83,849 13 6	4,08,456 6 4	22,032 5 10
Total .....	2,71,699 12 2	24,62,070 10 8	27,33,770 6 10	1,62,980 13 8
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>				
Gulbarga .....	3,66,211 1 6	8,86,796 1 9	12,53,007 3 3	1,47,839 4 10
Shorapur .....	1,89,970 13 3	5,32,395 10 10	7,22,366 8 1	1,06,113 13 11
Delgaon .....	95,983 14 10	2,73,680 7 8	3,69,664 6 6	38,554 8 4
Raichur .....	1,74,112 12 5	9,17,379 15 3	10,91,492 11 8	1,52,545 12 7
Lingsugur .....	2,41,541 14 2	8,79,293 4 2	11,20,835 2 4	2,34,305 12 10
Total .....	10,67,820 8 2	34,89,545 7 8	45,57,365 15 10	6,79,359 4 6
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>				
Medak .....	3,35,465 11 7	9,66,737 10 9	13,02,203 6 4	1,21,821 2 10
Indur .....	6,36,442 12 0	13,96,604 11 10	20,33,047 7 10	1,17,228 2 3
Elgandal .....	8,55,229 12 4	17,05,670 0 3	25,60,899 12 7	4,23,618 13 8
Sarapur Tandur .....	10,982 3 11	1,58,797 6 2	1,69,779 10 1	7,410 1 11
Total .....	18,38,120 7 10	42,27,809 13 0	60,65,930 4 10	6,70,078 4 8
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>				
Ibrahim Pattan .....	24,129 0 8	58,047 6 2	82,176 6 10	19,604 5 7
Khammam .....	6,85,454 1 6	17,17,858 3 5	24,04,342 4 11	3,71,331 10 4
Nalgunda .....	5,60,900 6 1	10,52,472 4 2	15,53,379 10 3	3,91,146 6 10
Nagar Karnul .....	5,27,047 13 3	11,26,193 8 8	16,53,241 5 11	3,10,393 6 9
Total .....	17,38,568 5 6	39,51,571 6 5	56,93,139 11 11	10,92,475 13 6
Hyderabad (Suburban) District .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>GRAND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>53,96,407 3 11</b>	<b>1,82,36,584 15 2</b>	<b>2,36,32,992 3 1</b>	<b>28,18,683 7 11</b>





## REVENUE

*Land Revenue Raiat*

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>				
Aurangabad .....	2,25,557 12 4	16,83,847 9 11	19,09,405 6 3	78,336 5 7
Birh .....	1,65,227 15 3	11,90,499 1 5	13,55,727 0 8	95,264 8 1
Parbhani .....	67,292 13 11	11,59,803 9 5	12,27,096 7 4	32,057 11 0
Total.....	4,58,078 9 6	40,34,150 4 9	44,92,228 14 3	2,05,658 8 8
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>				
Bidar.....	96,021 11 0	7,93,320 9 2	8,89,342 4 2	54,851 13 10
Nander .....	1,23,135 5 3	12,52,683 7 5	13,75,818 12 8	77,373 2 3
Naidrug .....	23,567 1 8	3,80,805 15 3	4,04,373 0 11	21,165 6 8
Total.....	2,42,724 1 11	24,26,809 15 10	26,69,534 1 9	1,53,390 6 9
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>				
Gulbarga .....	3,63,610 0 2	8,80,842 4 3	12,44,452 4 5	1,46,221 9 3
Shorapur .....	1,86,064 8 11	5,23,534 10 11	7,09,599 3 10	1,04,340 5 7
Dehgaon .....	95,400 13 4	2,71,425 1 11	3,66,825 15 3	38,354 14 3
Baichur .....	1,73,274 7 0	8,29,234 14 4	10,02,509 5 4	1,51,864 1 7
Lingsugur.....	2,40,039 1 9	8,65,712 2 0	11,05,751 3 9	2,32,972 7 2
Total .....	10,58,388 15 2	33,70,749 1 5	44,29,138 0 7	6,73,753 5 10
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>				
Medak .....	3,13,549 10 1	8,99,467 13 6	12,13,017 7 7	1,09,149 8 3
Indur .....	5,49,997 2 11	12,42,289 0 2	17,92,286 3 1	94,934 13 7
Elgandal .....	8,21,771 14 1	16,57,152 5 6	24,78,924 3 7	4,08,585 3 7
Sarpur Taudur.....	10,248 10 0	1,44,450 12 9	1,54,699 6 9	6,676 14 0
Total.....	16,95,567 5 1	39,43,359 15 11	56,38,927 5 0	6,19,346 7 5
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>				
Ibrahim Pattan .....	19,538 4 10	50,360 14 8	69,899 3 6	16,397 7 10
Khammam .....	5,90,003 9 8	16,44,945 9 3	22,35,009 2 11	3,50,158 15 10
Nalgunda .....	4,80,467 13 7	10,15,838 7 1	14,96,306 4 8	3,75,999 9 3
Nagar Karnul .....	4,08,019 12 11	8,90,054 11 2	12,98,074 8 1	2,44,075 11 2
Total.....	14,98,089 9 0	36,01,199 10 2	50,99,289 3 2	9,86,631 12 1
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>	<b>49,52,848 8 8</b>	<b>1,73,76,269 0 1</b>	<b>2,23,29,117 8 9</b>	<b>26,38,780 8 9</b>

F. 1.

wari for 1284 F.

COLLECTION.			BALANCE.											
Current.			Total.		Arrear.		Current.		Total.					
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.			
16,07,507	13	7	16,85,844	3	2	1,47,221	6	9	76,339	12	4	2,23,561	3	1
11,69,195	1	5	12,64,459	9	6	69,963	7	2	21,304	0	0	91,267	7	2
11,45,104	3	3	11,77,161	14	3	35,235	2	11	14,699	6	2	49,934	9	1
39,21,807	2	3	41,27,465	10	11	2,52,420	0	10	1,12,343	2	6	3,64,763	3	4
7,52,381	6	0	8,07,233	3	10	41,169	13	2	40,939	3	2	82,109	0	4
12,12,400	0	11	12,89,773	3	2	45,962	3	0	40,283	6	6	86,045	9	6
3,73,894	11	9	3,95,060	2	5	2,401	11	0	6,911	3	6	9,312	14	6
23,38,676	2	8	24,92,066	9	5	89,333	11	2	88,133	13	2	1,77,467	8	4
7,80,023	11	2	9,26,245	4	5	2,17,388	6	11	1,00,818	9	1	3,18,207	0	0
4,98,559	9	2	6,02,899	14	9	81,724	3	4	24,975	1	9	1,06,699	5	1
2,07,187	10	1	2,45,542	8	4	57,045	15	1	64,237	7	10	1,21,283	6	11
8,11,458	4	7	9,63,322	6	2	21,410	5	5	17,776	9	9	39,186	15	2
6,61,493	8	0	8,94,465	15	2	7,066	10	7	2,04,218	10	0	2,11,285	4	7
29,58,722	11	0	36,32,476	0	10	3,84,635	9	4	4,12,026	6	5	7,96,661	15	9
6,75,676	7	6	7,84,825	15	9	2,04,400	1	9	2,23,791	6	0	4,28,191	7	9
9,18,164	7	10	10,13,099	5	5	4,55,062	5	4	3,24,124	8	4	7,79,186	13	8
9,90,144	15	2	13,98,730	2	9	4,13,186	10	7	6,67,007	6	4	10,80,194	0	11
1,40,308	2	10	1,46,985	0	10	3,571	12	0	4,142	9	11	7,714	5	11
27,24,294	1	4	33,43,640	8	9	10,76,220	13	8	12,19,065	14	7	22,95,286	12	3
40,836	15	5	57,234	7	3	3,140	13	0	9,523	15	3	12,664	13	3
12,01,659	12	5	15,51,818	12	3	2,39,904	9	10	4,43,285	12	10	6,83,190	6	8
8,46,861	3	10	12,22,860	13	1	1,04,468	4	4	1,68,977	3	3	2,73,445	7	7
6,87,159	9	6	9,31,235	4	8	1,63,944	1	9	2,02,895	1	8	3,66,839	3	5
27,76,517	9	2	37,63,149	5	3	5,11,457	12	11	8,24,682	1	0	13,36,139	13	11
1,47,20,017	10	5	1,73,58,798	3	2	23,14,067	15	11	26,56,251	5	8	49,70,319	5	7

REVENUE

Quit-Rent for

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>				
Aurangabad .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birh .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parbhani .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>				
Bidar .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nander .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naldrug.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>				
Gulbarga .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shorapur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raichur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lingsugur.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>				
Medak .....	7,001 5 7	37,059 6 3	44,060 11 10	1,401 9 7
Indur.....	48,856 1 9	98,624 9 0	1,47,480 10 9	7,478 13 7
Elgandal .....	21,018 3 8	25,382 0 9	46,400 4 5	7,594 5 5
Sarpur Tandur.....	407 11 0	4,949 11 5	5,357 6 5	407 11 0
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>77,283 6 0</b>	<b>1,66,015 11 5</b>	<b>2,43,299 1 5</b>	<b>16,882 7 7</b>
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>				
Ibrahim Pattan .....	1,203 6 3	1,201 8 0	2,404 14 3	375 0 0
Khammam .....	62,064 0 6	25,855 1 3	87,919 1 9	5,560 4 1
Nalguuda .....	5,848 2 9	16,501 11 1	22,349 13 10	1,932 8 7
Nagar Karnul .....	1,11,482 9 3	2,29,820 3 6	3,41,302 12 9	63,568 5 10
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,80,598 2 9</b>	<b>2,73,378 7 10</b>	<b>4,53,976 10 7</b>	<b>71,436 2 6</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>	<b>2,57,881 8 9</b>	<b>4,39,394 3 3</b>	<b>6,97,275 12 0</b>	<b>88,318 10 1</b>



REVENUE

Peishkash

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>				
Anrangabad .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birb .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parbhani .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>				
Bidar .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nander .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naldrug .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>				
Gulbarga .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shorapur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raichur.....	.....	81,795 15 3	81,795 15 3	.....
Lingsugur.....	.....	5,291 2 5	5,291 2 5	.....
Total.....	.....	87,087 1 8	87,087 1 8	.....
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>				
Medak .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elgandal .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarpur Tandur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>				
Khammam .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nogunda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nagar Karnul .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL.....	.....	87,087 1 8	87,087 1 8	.....





REVENUE

*Amrai or Fruit*

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>				
Aurangabad .....	1,741 4 8	9,260 1 3	11,091 5 11	526 12 3
Birh .....	6,312 1 5	1,636 11 3	7,948 12 8	864 0 2
Parbhauri .....	3,741 10 10	8,565 6 0	12,307 0 10	2,181 10 10
Total.....	11,795 0 11	19,462 2 6	31,257 3 5	3,572 7 3
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>				
Bidar .....	2,484 13 10	4,436 7 0	6,921 4 10	1,774 5 6
Nander .....	1,719 13 1	4,320 6 9	6,040 3 10	1,218 14 8
Naldrug .....	144 3 9	580 8 0	724 11 9	22 11 9
Total.....	4,348 14 8	9,337 5 9	13,686 4 5	3,015 15 11
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>				
Dehgaon .....	441 2 8	1,341 4 0	1,782 6 8	171 10 11
Gulbarga .....	2,073 0 7	4,411 2 6	6,484 3 1	1,358 9 1
Shorapur .....	513 5 2	827 2 0	1,340 7 2	465 11 6
Raichur.....	231 10 6	599 11 0	831 5 6	230 4 7
Lingsugur .....	316 0 0	2,078 8 0	2,394 8 0	287 8 0
Total.....	3,578 2 11	9,257 11 6	12,835 14 5	2,513 12 1
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>				
Medak .....	13,476 10 9	25,771 5 0	39,247 15 9	10,628 5 0
Indur.....	32,130 8 11	43,664 7 0	75,794 15 11	11,539 15 9
Elgandal .....	9,818 7 4	17,428 10 0	27,247 1 4	6,608 10 3
Sarpur Taadur .....	325 8 11	9,242 14 0	568 6 11	325 8 11
Total.....	55,751 3 11	96,107 4 0	1,51,858 7 11	29,097 7 11
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>				
Hrahim Pattan .....	914 2 0	1,115 11 4	2,029 13 4	568 6 5
Khammar .....	13,806 10 0	22,704 1 11	36,510 11 11	9,462 13 4
Nalgonda .....	11,907 14 11	13,982 2 0	25,890 0 11	11,391 0 10
Nagar Karnul .....	3,200 13 4	4,656 2 0	7,856 15 4	1,923 13 6
Total.....	29,829 8 3	42,458 1 3	72,287 9 6	23,346 2 1
GRAND TOTAL.....	1,95,322 14 8	1,76,622 9 0	2,81,925 7 8	61,545 13 3

F. 4.

Trees for 1284 F.

COLLECTION.		BALANCE.				
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
7,849 13 2	8,376 9 5	1,214 8 5	1,410 4 1	2,624 12 6		
1,176 6 3	2,049 6 5	5,448 1 3	460 5 0	5,908 6 3		
5,250 5 0	7,431 15 10	1,560 0 0	3,315 1 0	4,875 1 0		
14,276 8 5	17,848 15 8	8,222 9 8	5,185 10 1	13,408 3 9		
3,599 7 11	5,373 13 5	710 8 4	836 15 1	1,547 7 5		
3,346 5 10	4,565 4 6	509 14 5	974 0 11	1,474 15 4		
552 0 0	574 11 9	121 8 0	28 8 0	150 0 0		
7,497 13 9	10,513 13 8	1,332 14 9	1,839 8 0	3,172 6 9		
1,091 2 0	1,262 12 11	269 7 9	250 2 0	519 9 9		
3,960 6 11	5,319 0 0	714 7 6	450 11 7	1,165 3 1		
775 2 0	1,240 13 6	47 9 8	52 0 0	99 9 8		
570 1 0	800 5 7	4 5 11	29 10 0	33 15 11		
2,032 8 0	2,320 0 0	28 8 0	46 0 0	74 8 0		
8,429 3 11	10,943 0 0	1,044 6 10	828 7 7	1,892 14 5		
13,524 4 6	24,147 9 6	2,853 5 9	12,217 0 6	15,100 6 3		
25,343 6 0	37,083 5 9	20,590 9 2	18,121 1 0	38,711 10 2		
4,923 0 4	11,531 10 7	3,209 13 1	12,505 10 8	15,715 6 9		
8,953 6 0	9,278 14 11	.....	289 8 0	289 8 0		
52,944 0 10	82,011 8 9	26,653 12 0	43,163 3 2	69,816 15 2		
522 3 8	1,099 10 1	345 11 7	593 7 8	939 3 3		
9,306 5 11	18,769 3 3	4,343 12 8	13,397 12 0	17,741 8 8		
9,478 4 0	20,869 4 10	516 14 1	4,503 14 0	5,020 12 1		
4,314 9 0	6,238 6 6	1,276 15 10	341 9 0	1,918 8 10		
23,621 6 7	46,967 8 8	6,483 6 2	18,836 10 8	25,320 0 10		
1,06,769 1 6	1,68,314 14 9	43,757 1 5	69,853 7 6	1,13,610 8 11		

## REVENUE

Kanchas

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>				
Aurangabad .....	3,813 13 0	27,537 4 2	31,351 1 2	1,119 3 9
Birh .....	5,532 2 10	6,528 12 0	12,060 14 10	2,474 3 11
Parbhani .....	978 8 0	14,909 2 0	15,887 10 0	964 12 0
Total.....	10,324 7 10	48,975 2 2	59,299 10 0	4,558 3 8
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>				
Bidar .....	1,829 3 10	4,199 8 0	6,028 11 10	1,351 14 5
Nander .....	1,526 12 8	2,787 14 0	4,314 10 8	366 0 0
Naldurg .....	211 15 5	1,282 7 6	1,494 6 11	160 15 5
Total.....	3,567 15 11	8,269 13 6	11,837 13 5	1,878 13 10
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>				
Dehgaon .....	89 2 7	756 4 0	845 6 7	16 2 5
Gulbarga .....	528 0 9	1,513 11 0	2,041 11 9	259 2 6
Shorapur .....	560 8 7	2,290 6 0	2,850 14 7	478 10 7
Raichur .....	26 13 11	386 0 0	412 13 11	26 13 11
Lingsugur .....	660 0 0	2,213 11 9	2,878 11 9	540 0 0
Total.....	1,864 9 10	7,165 0 9	9,029 10 7	1,320 13 5
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>				
Medak .....	1,438 1 3	4,439 2 0	5,877 3 3	646 12 0
Indur .....	793 0 0	3,651 2 0	4,447 2 0	793 0 0
Elgandal .....	2,235 3 3	2,678 8 0	4,913 11 3	715 2 6
Sarpur Tandur .....	0 0 0	154 0 0	154 6 0	.....
Total.....	4,466 10 6	10,925 12 0	15,392 6 6	2,154 14 6
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>				
Ibrahim Pattan .....	2,473 3 7	5,369 4 2	7,842 7 9	2,263 7 4
Khammam .....	20,548 1 4	24,336 7 0	44,884 8 4	6,142 13 1
Nalgunda .....	2,328 1 3	5,284 4 0	7,612 5 3	1,500 0 2
Nagar Karnul .....	4,344 9 9	1,662 8 0	6,007 1 9	825 8 3
Total.....	29,693 15 11	36,652 7 2	66,346 7 1	10,731 12 10
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>	<b>49,917 12 0</b>	<b>1,11,988 3 7</b>	<b>1,61,905 15 7</b>	<b>29,644 10 3</b>

F. 5.

for 1284 F.

COLLECTION.		BALANCE.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
25,216 5 8	26,335 9 5	2,694 9 3	2,320 14 6	5,015 7 9
5,561 4 11	8,035 8 10	3,057 14 11	967 7 1	4,025 6 0
12,982 1 0	13,946 13 0	13 12 0	1,927 1 0	1,940 13 0
43,759 11 7	48,317 15 3	5,766 4 2	5,215 6 7	10,981 10 9
4,091 5 1	5,443 3 6	477 5 5	108 2 11	585 8 4
2,043 10 0	2,409 10 0	1,160 12 8	744 4 0	1,905 0 8
1,282 7 6	1,443 6 11	51 0 0	.....	51 0 0
7,417 6 7	9,296 4 5	1,689 2 1	852 6 11	2,541 9 0
538 0 0	554 2 5	73 0 2	218 4 0	291 4 2
1,469 11 0	1,728 13 6	268 14 3	44 0 0	312 14 3
1,939 3 9	2,447 14 4	81 14 0	351 2 3	433 0 3
386 0 0	412 13 11	.....	.....	.....
2,178 11 9	2,718 11 9	120 0 0	40 0 0	160 0 0
6,511 10 6	7,832 7 11	543 12 5	653 6 3	1,197 2 8
2,829 8 0	3,476 4 0	791 5 3	1,609 10 0	2,400 15 3
3,383 6 0	4,176 6 0	.....	270 12 0	270 12 0
1,234 13 3	1,949 15 9	1,520 0 9	1,443 10 9	2,963 11 6
154 0 0	154 0 0	0 6 9	.....	0 6 0
7,601 11 3	9,756 9 9	2,311 12 0	3,324 0 9	5,935 12 9
3,128 7 11	5,391 15 3	209 12 3	2,240 12 3	2,450 8 6
6,912 5 7	13,055 2 8	14,405 4 3	17,424 1 5	31,829 5 8
3,506 0 1	5,006 0 3	828 1 1	1,778 3 11	2,606 5 0
1,569 0 0	2,394 8 3	3,519 1 6	93 8 0	3,612 9 6
15,115 13 7	25,847 10 5	18,962 3 1	21,536 9 7	40,498 12 8
80,406 5 6	1,01,050 15 9	29,273 1 9	31,581 14 1	60,854 15 10

REVENUE

Miscellaneous

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>				
Anrangabad .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birh .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parbhani .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>				
Bidar.....	19,704 0 8	14,082 4 7	33,786 5 3	3,663 11 1
Nander .....	671 7 0	2,390 4 3	3,061 11 3	348 10 1
Naldurg.....	683 4 0	1,180 14 9	1,864 2 9	683 4 0
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>21,058 11 8</b>	<b>17,653 7 7</b>	<b>38,712 3 3</b>	<b>4,695 9 2</b>
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>				
Dehgaon .....	52 12 3	157 13 9	210 10 0	11 12 9
Gulbarga .....	.....	29 0 0	29 0 0	.....
Shorapur .....	2,832 6 7	5,743 7 11	8,575 14 6	829 2 3
Raichur .....	576 13 0	5,363 6 8	5,940 3 8	424 8 6
Lingsugur.....	526 12 5	3,992 12 0	4,519 8 5	505 13 8
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,888 12 3</b>	<b>15,286 8 4</b>	<b>19,275 4 7</b>	<b>1,771 5 2</b>
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>				
Medak .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indur .....	4,665 14 5	8,372 9 8	13,038 8 1	2,481 7 5
Elgandal .....	381 0 0	3,028 8 0	3,414 8 0	115 8 0
Sarpur Tandur.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>5,051 14 5</b>	<b>11,401 1 8</b>	<b>16,453 0 1</b>	<b>2,596 15 5</b>
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>				
Khammam .....	6 12 0	12 0 0	18 12 0	6 12 0
Nalgunda .....	350 5 6	870 12 0	1,221 1 6	323 3 10
Nagar Karnul .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>357 1 6</b>	<b>882 12 0</b>	<b>1,239 13 6</b>	<b>329 15 10</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>	<b>30,456 7 10</b>	<b>45,223 13 7</b>	<b>75,680 5 5</b>	<b>9,393 13 7</b>

F. 6.

for 1284 F.

COLLECTION.		BALANCE.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11,526 13 7	15,190 8 8	16,010 5 7	2,555 7 0	18,595 12 7
1,988 12 9	2,337 6 10	322 12 11	401 7 6	721 4 5
1,180 14 9	1,864 2 9	.....	.....	.....
14,696 9 1	19,392 2 3	16,363 2 6	2,956 14 6	19,320 1 0
125 8 0	137 4 9	40 15 6	32 5 9	73 5 3
22 0 0	22 0 0	.....	7 0 0	7 0 0
5,728 7 11	6,557 10 2	2,003 4 4	15 0 0	2,018 4 4
5,282 15 2	5,707 7 8	152 4 6	80 7 6	232 12 0
3,636 5 4	4,142 3 0	20 14 9	356 6 8	377 5 5
14,795 4 5	16,566 9 7	2,217 7 1	491 3 11	2,708 11 0
5,003 12 5	7,485 3 10	2,184 7 0	3,368 13 3	5,533 4 3
2,391 5 0	2,566 13 0	270 8 0	637 3 0	907 11 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7,395 1 5	9,992 0 10	2,454 15 0	4,006 0 3	6,460 15 3
12 0 0	18 12 0	.....	.....	.....
843 15 5	1,167 3 3	27 1 8	26 12 7	53 14 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
855 15 5	1,185 15 3	27 1 8	26 12 7	53 14 3
37,742 14 4	47,136 11 11	21,062 10 3	7,480 15 3	28,543 9 6



REVENUE

*Land Revenue*

HEADS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Raiatwari .....	49,52,848 8 8	1,73,76,269 0 1	2,23,29,117 8 9	26,38,780 8 9
Quit-Rent (Maktas)...	2,57,861 8 9	4,39,394 3 8	6,97,275 12 0	88,318 10 1
Poishkash .....	.....	87,087 1 8	87,087 1 8	.....
Amrai or Fruit Trees.	1,05,302 14 8	1,76,622 9 0	2,81,925 7 8	61,545 13 8
Kanchas .....	49,917 12 0	1,11,988 3 7	1,61,905 15 7	20,644 10 3
Miscellaneous .....	30,456 7 10	45,223 13 7	75,680 5 5	9,393 13 7
Total.....	53,96,407 3 11	1,82,36,584 15 2	2,36,32,992 3 1	28,18,683 7 11

G.

*for 1284 Fasli.*

COLLECTION.			BALANCE.											
Current.		Total.	Arrear.	Current.		Total.								
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.						
1,47,20,017	10	5	1,73,58,798	3	2	23,14,067	15	11	26,56,251	5	8	49,70,319	5	7
3,72,350	9	6	4,60,069	8	7	1,69,562	14	8	67,043	9	9	2,36,606	8	5
87,087	1	8	87,087	1	8	.....			.....			.....		
1,06,769	1	6	1,66,314	14	9	43,757	1	5	69,853	7	6	1,13,610	8	11
80,406	5	6	1,01,050	15	9	29,273	1	9	31,581	14	1	60,854	15	10
37,742	14	4	47,136	11	11	21,062	10	3	7,480	15	3	23,543	9	6
1,54,04,373	10	11	1,82,23,057	2	10	25,77,723	12	0	28,32,211	4	3	54,09,935	0	3

REVENUE

Land Revenue

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>				
Aurangabad .....	2,90,178 8 2	16,98,392 2 8	19,88,570 10 10	1,46,047 2 1
Birh .....	1,78,834 4 9	12,14,634 13 1	13,93,469 1 10	75,800 4 0
Parbhani .....	77,232 11 3	11,97,354 11 7	12,74,587 6 10	38,427 2 8
Total .....	5,46,245 8 2	41,10,381 11 4	46,56,627 3 6	2,60,274 8 9
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>				
Bidar .....	2,26,906 5 5	8,07,836 2 0	10,34,742 7 5	1,71,015 5 3
Nander .....	1,61,371 15 0	12,25,387 6 5	13,86,759 5 5	1,03,868 0 11
Naldurg .....	25,550 12 7	3,81,162 3 1	3,99,712 15 8	18,440 2 4
Total .....	4,13,829 1 0	24,17,382 11 6	28,31,214 12 6	2,93,323 8 6
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>				
Gulbarga .....	4,20,804 2 7	8,39,436 8 1	12,60,240 10 8	1,56,683 6 9
Shorapur .....	2,50,638 12 8	5,12,373 1 3	7,63,011 13 11	1,80,506 13 7
Raichur .....	1,03,683 10 7	8,91,942 5 9	9,95,626 0 4	51,871 5 4
Lingsugur .....	2,58,066 8 8	8,63,798 2 3	11,21,864 10 11	2,35,875 14 8
Dehgaon .....	1,34,325 0 9	2,45,621 13 11	3,79,946 14 8	79,703 13 6
Total .....	11,67,518 3 3	33,53,171 15 3	45,20,690 2 6	7,04,641 5 10
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>				
Medak .....	2,62,574 15 4	8,35,689 15 4	10,98,261 14 8	1,36,673 15 2
Indur .....	5,38,824 6 1	11,75,747 14 1	17,14,572 4 2	1,62,951 11 11
Elgandal .....	4,34,109 4 9	12,31,117 0 0	16,65,217 4 9	1,59,201 6 5
Sarpur Tandur .....	17,775 6 9	1,52,961 10 5	1,70,737 1 2	10,498 7 9
Total .....	12,53,275 0 11	33,95,513 7 10	46,48,788 8 9	4,68,425 9 3
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>				
Khammam .....	6,55,773 15 8	12,10,175 4 4	18,66,649 4 0	2,56,096 2 2
Nalgunda .....	3,15,631 6 0	8,96,880 10 0	12,12,512 0 0	1,20,019 12 0
Nagar Karnul .....	3,75,333 15 8	9,02,044 12 6	12,84,378 12 0	93,665 3 8
Ibrahim Pattan .....	33,264 13 4	48,670 2 9	81,935 0 1	24,207 3 0
Total .....	13,80,003 2 8	30,65,470 13 7	44,55,475 0 3	4,93,983 4 10
Hyderabad (Suburban) District .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>GRAND TOTAL .....</b>	<b>47,60,872 0 0</b>	<b>1,63,91,923 11 6</b>	<b>2,11,62,795 11 6</b>	<b>22,20,653 5 2</b>

F.

for 1283 Fasli.

COLLECTION.			BALANCE.											
Current.		Total.	Arrear.		Current.		Total.							
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.						
16,08,640	8	9	17,54,687	10	10	1,44,131	6	1	89,751	9	11	2,33,883	0	0
11,39,748	6	9	12,15,548	10	9	1,03,034	0	9	74,886	6	4	1,77,920	7	1
11,59,485	7	1	11,97,912	9	9	38,805	8	7	37,869	4	6	76,674	13	1
39,07,874	6	7	41,68,148	15	4	2,85,970	15	5	22,507	4	9	4,88,478	4	2
7,59,173	6	2	9,30,138	11	5	55,891	0	2	48,712	11	10	14,603	12	0
11,52,003	7	11	12,55,871	8	10	57,503	14	1	73,383	14	6	1,30,887	12	7
3,64,802	8	5	3,83,242	10	9	7,110	10	3	19,359	10	8	26,470	4	11
22,75,929	6	6	25,09,252	15	0	1,20,505	8	6	1,41,456	5	0	2,61,961	13	6
7,05,048	2	7	8,61,731	9	4	2,64,120	11	10	1,34,388	5	6	3,98,509	1	4
3,92,523	9	8	5,73,030	7	3	70,131	15	1	1,19,849	7	7	1,89,981	6	8
7,69,610	11	7	8,21,512	0	11	51,812	5	3	1,22,301	10	2	1,74,113	15	5
6,44,423	8	11	8,8,299	7	7	22,190	10	0	2,19,374	9	4	2,41,565	3	4
2,04,759	14	7	2,84,463	12	1	54,621	3	3	40,861	15	4	95,483	2	7
27,16,395	15	4	34,21,037	5	2	4,62,876	13	5	6,36,775	15	11	10,99,652	13	4
5,95,695	3	11	7,32,369	3	1	1,25,901	0	2	2,39,991	11	5	3,65,892	11	7
9,23,972	13	4	10,86,024	9	3	3,76,772	10	2	2,51,775	0	9	6,28,547	10	11
6,50,785	4	10	8,09,986	11	3	2,74,898	14	4	5,80,331	11	2	8,55,230	9	6
1,49,256	5	6	1,59,754	13	3	7,276	15	0	3,705	4	11	10,982	3	11
23,19,709	11	7	27,88,135	4	10	7,84,849	7	8	10,75,803	12	3	18,60,653	3	11
9,13,248	8	2	11,69,344	10	4	3,99,677	13	6	2,97,626	12	2	6,97,304	9	8
6,30,496	9	0	7,50,516	5	0	1,95,611	10	0	2,66,384	1	0	4,61,995	11	0
6,64,751	3	7	7,58,416	7	3	2,81,668	12	0	2,44,293	8	11	5,25,962	4	11
35,053	4	0	59,260	7	0	9,057	10	4	13,616	14	9	22,674	9	1
22,43,549	8	9	27,37,537	13	7	8,86,015	13	10	8,21,921	4	10	1,77,937	2	8
.....			.....			.....			.....			.....		
1,34,63,459	0	9	1,56,84,112	5	11	25,10,218	10	10	28,78,464	10	9	54,18,683	5	7

## REVENUE

*Statement of Raiatwari Demand and*

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>				
Anrangabad .....	2,75,861 12 7	16,51,585 1 0	19,27,446 13 7	1,38,166 3 11
Birh .....	1,63,137 11 10	11,99,279 12 1	13,62,417 7 11	70,459 1 3
Parbhani .....	66,815 9 11	11,84,293 3 1	12,51,108 13 0	36,393 4 0
Total.....	5,05,815 2 4	40,35,158 0 2	45,40,973 2 6	2,45,018 9 2
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>				
Bidar .....	2,03,049 0 0	7,72,987 10 11	9,86,036 10 11	1,57,370 0 6
Nander .....	1,50,752 12 8	12,11,380 4 2	13,62,133 0 10	96,081 8 4
Naldrug.....	22,721 14 1	3,74,482 8 10	3,97,204 6 11	17,991 7 3
Total.....	3,76,523 10 9	23,58,850 7 11	27,35,374 2 8	2,71,443 0 1
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>				
Raichur .....	1,03,234 4 3	8,04,256 3 0	9,17,590 7 3	51,786 5 5
Lingsugur.....	2,56,836 14 8	8,50,898 0 1	11,07,734 14 9	2,34,666 4 7
Shorapur .....	2,44,329 13 9	5,03,632 14 3	4,48,062 12 0	1,77,043 9 11
Gulbarga .....	4,19,145 7 7	8,30,455 10 1	12,49,601 1 8	1,55,975 13 1
Dehgaon .....	1,33,432 3 6	2,44,065 9 11	3,87,497 13 5	79,180 9 6
Total.....	11,56,978 11 9	32,34,308 5 4	43,91,287 1 1	6,98,682 10 6
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>				
Medak .....	2,46,971 13 1	7,69,101 14 4	10,16,073 11 5	1,23,548 2 2
Indur .....	4,80,680 5 3	10,07,178 3 5	10,87,858 8 8	1,49,218 10 5
Elgandal .....	4,04,517 0 11	11,77,221 2 9	15,81,738 3 8	1,46,278 2 10
Sarpur Tandur.....	16,103 12 7	1,35,853 10 0	1,51,957 6 7	9,234 14 7
Total.....	11,48,272 15 10	30,89,354 14 6	42,37,627 14 4	4,28,279 14 0
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>				
Khammam .....	5,66,719 8 7	11,19,196 5 1	17,25,915 13 8	2,32,609 3 4
Nalgonda .....	2,99,501 12 5	8,46,278 10 0	11,45,779 6 5	1,10,836 4 6
Nagar Karnul .....	2,85,601 2 6	6,65,348 9 10	9,50,949 12 4	78,254 6 0
Ibrahim Pattan .....	28,351 1 1	41,035 11 4	69,386 12 5	20,675 13 5
Total.....	11,80,173 8 7	26,71,859 4 3	38,52,032 12 10	4,42,375 11 3
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>	<b>43,67,764 1 3</b>	<b>1,53,88,531 0 2</b>	<b>1,97,56,295 1 5</b>	<b>20,85,799 13 0</b>

F. 1.

*Collection for 1283 Fasli.*

COLLECTION.			BALANCE.								
Current.			Total.		Arrear.		Current.		Total.		
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
15,63,722	13	4	17,01,8 <sup>c</sup> 9	1	3	1,37,695	8	8	57,862	3	8
11,26,592	1	6	11,97,051	2	9	92,678	10	7	72,087	10	7
11,47,422	11	1	11,83,815	15	1	30,422	5	11	36,870	8	0
38,37,737 9 11			40,82,856 3 1		2,60,796 9 2		1,97,420 6 3		4,58,216 15 5		
7,30,118	8	7	8,87,488	9	1	45,678	15	6	42,869	2	4
11,44,325	7	5	12,39,406	15	9	54,671	4	4	71,054	12	9
3,55,645	14	0	3,73,637	5	3	4,730	6	10	18,836	10	10
22,26,089 14 0			24,97,532 14 1		1,05,080 10 8		1,32,760 9 11		2,37,841 4 7		
6,82,429	10	10	7,31,216	0	3	51,447	14	10	1,21,826	8	2
6,32,976	6	9	8,67,672	11	4	22,140	10	1	2,17,921	9	4
3,84,854	9	2	5,61,898	3	1	67,286	3	10	1,18,778	5	1
6,97,713	4	7	8,53,689	1	8	2,63,169	10	6	1,32,742	5	6
2,916	6	7	82,097	0	1	51,251	10	0	41,149	3	4
26,90,890 5 11			32,99,573 0 5		4,58,296 1 3		6,32,417 15 5		10,90,714 0 8		
5,71,547	9	8	6,95,095	11	10	1,23,423	10	11	1,97,554	4	8
7,92,323	0	4	9,41,541	10	9	3,31,461	10	10	2,14,855	3	1
6,13,688	2	9	7,59,966	5	7	2,58,238	14	1	5,63,533	0	0
1,32,473	14	0	1,41,708	12	7	6,868	14	0	3,379	12	0
21,10,032 10 9			25,38,312 8 9		7,19,993 1 10		9,79,322 3 9		16,99,315 5 7		
8,52,712	4	6	10,85,321	7	10	3,34,110	5	3	2,66,484	0	7
5,96,137	13	10	7,06,974	2	4	1,88,665	7	11	2,50,140	12	2
4,66,060	7	3	5,44,313	13	3	2,07,346	12	6	1,99,288	2	7
30,678	1	9	51,353	15	2	7,675	3	8	10,357	9	7
19,45,588 11 4			23,87,964 6 7		8,37,797 13 4		7,26,270 8 11		15,64,068 6 3		
1,27,20,339 3 11			1,48,06,139 0 11		22,81,964 4 4		26,68,191 12 3		49,50,156 0 7		



REVENUE

Quit-Rent

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>				
Aurangabad .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birch .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parbhani .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>				
Bidar.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nander.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naldru .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>				
Gulbarga .....	3,240 0 0	5,510 2 0	9,380 2 0	1,980 2 0
Shorapur .....	1,530 2 0	2,416 2 5	3,976 4 5	946 8 9
Raichur .....	1,350 0 0	3,896 2 3	6,236 2 3	1,396 2 5
Lingsugur.....	3,562 4 5	3,611 15 5	7,174 3 10	1,984 7 10
<b>Total.....</b>	11,282 6 5	15,484 6 1	26,766 12 6	6,307 5 0
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>				
Medak .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indur.....	27,523 11 10	1,03,812 9 0	1,31,336 4 10	142 12 3
Elgandal .....	20,856 9 6	25,038 0 9	45,894 10 3	7,428 4 1
Sarpur Tandur.....	647 9 11	6,236 3 5	6,883 13 4	239 14 11
<b>Total.....</b>	49,027 15 3	1,35,086 13 2	1,84,114 12 5	7,810 15 3
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>				
Khammam .....	72,078 7 11	27,218 15 3	99,307 7 2	.....
Nalgunda .....	7,518 11 2	1,907 2 0	26,525 13 2	13,873 14 11
Nagar Karnul .....	84,577 1 0	2,30,046 3 6	3,14,623 4 6	2,090 8 3
Ibrahim Pattan .....	907 6 3	1,201 8 0	2,108 14 3	13,200 12 7
				179 8 0
<b>Total.....</b>	1,65,091 10 4	2,77,473 12 9	4,42,565 7 1	29,344 11 9
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>	2,25,402 0 0	4,28,045 0 0	6,53,447 0 0	43,463 0 0



REVENUE

*Peishkash*

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>				
Anrangabad .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birh .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parbhani .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>				
Bidar .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nander .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naldrug .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>				
Gulbarga .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shorapur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baichur .....	.....	81,795 15 3	81,795 15 3	.....
Lingsugur .....	.....	5,291 4 5	5,291 4 5	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	.....	87,087 1 8	87,087 1 8	.....
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>				
Medak .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elgandal .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarpur Tandur.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>				
Khammam .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nalgunda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nagar Karnul .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>GRAND TOTAL .....</b>	.....	87,087 1 8	87,087 1 8	.....



REVENUE

*Demand and Collection of*

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>				
Aurangabad .....	2,711 7 11	9,731 5 10	12,442 13 9	1,318 7 3
Birh .....	2,913 7 11	1,125 5 0	3,318 12 11	880 14 4
Parbhani .....	411 14 3	828 10 0	1,210 8 3	233 3 2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>6,036 14 1</b>	<b>11,685 4 10</b>	<b>17,722 2 11</b>	<b>2,432 8 9</b>
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>				
Bidar .....	2,026 1 10	4,614 5 0	6,640 6 10	1,141 6 0
Nander .....	2,979 7 8	4,071 4 0	7,050 11 8	2,301 4 7
Naldrag .....	144 3 9	325 8 0	469 11 9	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>5,149 13 3</b>	<b>9,011 1 0</b>	<b>14,160 14 3</b>	<b>3,442 10 7</b>
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>				
Dehgaon .....	583 10 11	1,133 4 0	1,716 14 11	335 4 3
Raichur.....	65 3 6	1,130 0 6	1,195 4 0	32 7 0
Lingsugur.....	503 10 0	2,149 12 0	2,653 6 0	493 10 0
Shorapur .....	639 8 8	1,022 9 0	1,662 1 8	360 4 0
Gulbarga .....	923 8 3	7,268 6 0	8,191 14 3	419 7 8
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,715 9 4</b>	<b>12,703 15 6</b>	<b>15,419 8 10</b>	<b>1,641 0 11</b>
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>				
Medak .....	14,773 13 2	33,366 13 0	48,139 10 2	12,535 13 6
Indur.....	25,019 5 0	53,438 3 6	78,457 8 6	9,275 1 9
Elgandal .....	5,538 1 11	23,373 0 6	28,911 2 5	3,782 6 0
Sarpur Tandur.....	990 4 6	10,593 13 0	11,584 1 6	990 4 6
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>46,321 8 7</b>	<b>1,20,771 14 0</b>	<b>1,67,092 6 7</b>	<b>26,583 9 9</b>
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>				
Khammam .....	8,045 5 5	36,806 13 0	44,852 2 5	6,358 3 7
Nalgunda .....	6,877 10 1	25,530 11 0	32,498 5 1	6,082 13 7
Nagar Karnul .....	2,829 8 0	9,808 3 2	12,637 11 2	1,783 0 2
Ibrahim Pattan .....	581 9 0	1,832 2 11	2,413 11 11	299 2 1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>18,331 0 6</b>	<b>73,977 14 1</b>	<b>92,311 14 7</b>	<b>14,523 3 5</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>	<b>77,837 13 9</b>	<b>2,28,647 1 5</b>	<b>3,06,484 15 2</b>	<b>48,623 1 5</b>





REVENUE

*Demand and Collection of*

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>				
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Anrangabad.....	4,080 1 9	27,235 6 10	31,315 8 7	1,717 5 0
Birh .....	5,547 11 7	6,679 10 0	12,227 5 7	1,874 15 5
Parbhani .....	514 6 0	8,370 14 0	8,885 4 0	378 6 0
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>42,142 3 4</b>	<b>42,285 14 10</b>	<b>52,428 2 2</b>	<b>3,970 10 5</b>
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>				
Bidar.....	2,708 10 11	4,224 17 0	6,933 4 11	1,719 7 3
Nander.....	1,799 8 8	2,390 12 0	4,197 4 8	560 4 0
Naldrug .....	534 11 0	1,574 4 2	2,108 15 2	325 11 7
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>5,042 14 7</b>	<b>8,189 10 2</b>	<b>13,232 8 9</b>	<b>2,605 6 10</b>
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>				
Raichur.....	29 2 10	297 3 0	326 5 10	2 8 11
Lingsagar .....	161 0 0	1,674 13 9	1,835 13 9	161 0 0
Shorapur .....	1,771 6 3	2,443 10 0	4,215 0 3	1,605 15 8
Gulbarga .....	735 2 9	1,683 8 0	2,418 10 9	288 2 0
Dehgaon .....	265 2 4	278 0 0	543 2 4	175 15 9
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,931 14 2</b>	<b>6,377 2 9</b>	<b>9,339 0 11</b>	<b>2,233 10 4</b>
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>				
Medak.....	829 4 9	3,221 4 0	4,050 8 9	589 15 6
Elgandal .....	2,811 12 5	2,456 0 0	5,267 12 5	1,534 15 6
Sarpar Tandur.....	33 11 9	278 0 0	311 11 9	33 5 9
Indur.....	539 0 0	3,849 12 0	4,388 12 0	539 0 0
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4,213 12 11</b>	<b>9,805 0 0</b>	<b>14,018 12 11</b>	<b>2,697 4 9</b>
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>				
Khammam .....	8,913 13 9	27,634 7 0	36,548 4 9	3,248 0 4
Nalgunda .....	1,733 4 4	6,023 15 0	7,757 3 4	1,010 1 8
Nagar Karnul .....	1,868 2 8	3,129 0 0	4,997 2 8	248 8 11
Ibrahim Pattan .....	3,424 13 0	4,600 12 6	8,025 9 6	3,052 11 6
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>15,940 1 9</b>	<b>41,388 2 6</b>	<b>57,328 4 3</b>	<b>7,559 6 5</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>	<b>38,300 14 9</b>	<b>1,08,045 14 3</b>	<b>1,46,346 13 0</b>	<b>19,066 6 9</b>

F. 5.

*Kancha for 1283 Fasli.*

COLLECTION.		BALANCE.				
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
25,784 6 7	27,501 11 7	2,262 12 9	1,451 0 3	3,813 13 0		
4,958 9 3	6,833 8 8	3,672 12 2	1,721 0 9	5,393 12 11		
7,528 6 0	7,906 12 0	136 0 0	842 8 0	978 8 0		
38,271 5 10	42,242 0 3	6,171 8 11	4,014 9 0	10,186 1 11		
3,497 9 10	5,217 1 1	989 3 8	727 0 2	1,716 3 10		
2,103 4 0	2,663 8 0	1,239 4 8	287 8 0	1,526 12 8		
1,571 4 2	1,896 15 9	208 15 5	3 0 0	211 15 5		
7,172 2 0	9,777 8 10	2,437 7 9	1,017 8 2	3,454 15 11		
296 15 0	299 7 11	26 9 11	0 4 0	26 13 11		
1,014 3 9	1,175 3 9	.....	660 0 0	600 0 0		
2,048 8 0	6,654 7 8	165 6 7	395 2 0	500 8 7		
1,602 8 0	1,890 10 0	447 0 9	81 0 0	528 0 9		
278 0 0	453 15 9	89 2 7	.....	89 2 7		
5,240 2 9	7,473 13 1	728 3 10	1,136 6 0	1,864 9 10		
2,022 8 0	2,612 7 6	239 5 3	1,198 12 0	1,438 1 3		
1,497 9 8	3,032 9 2	1,276 12 11	958 6 4	2,225 3 3		
278 0 0	311 5 9	0 6 0	.....	0 6 0		
3,056 12 0	3,595 12 0	.....	793 0 0	793 0 0		
6,854 13 8	9,552 2 5	1,516 8 2	2,950 2 4	4,466 10 6		
12,752 3 1	16,000 3 5	5,665 13 5	14,882 3 11	20,548 1 4		
4,106 0 5	5,116 2 1	723 2 8	1,917 14 7	2,641 1 3		
404 0 0	652 8 11	1,619 9 9	2,725 0 0	4,344 9 9		
2,499 10 5	5,552 5 11	372 1 6	2,101 2 1	2,473 3 7		
19,761 13 11	27,321 4 4	8,380 11 4	21,626 4 7	30,006 15 11		
77,301 6 2	96,367 12 11	19,234 8 0	30,744 14 1	49,979 6 1		

## REVENUE

*Miscellaneous*

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>				
Anrangabad .....	7,525 2 0	9,849 5 0	17,365 7 0	4,845 2 0
Birh .....	7,955 5 5	7,559 2 0	15,505 7 5	2,585 5 0
Parbhani .....	9,499 13 1	3,862 0 6	13,352 13 7	1,422 5 6
Total.....	24,971 4 6	21,252 7 6	46,223 12 0	8,852 12 6
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>				
Bidar .....	7,840 2 3	10,525 2 0	18,365 4 3	4,477 2 6
Nander .....	5,840 0 0	7,545 2 3	13,385 2 3	4,925 0 0
Naldrug.....	2,149 15 9	7,779 14 1	9,929 13 10	122 15 6
Total.....	15,830 2 0	25,850 2 4	41,680 4 4	9,525 2 0
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>				
Dehgaon.....	41 0 0	145 0 0	189 0 0	12 0 0
Gulbarga .....	.....	29 0 0	29 0 0	.....
Shorapur .....	3,898 0 0	5,274 0 0	9,172 0 0	1,497 0 0
Raichur .....	355 0 0	4,463 0 0	4,818 0 0	50 0 0
Lingsugur.....	365 0 0	3,785 0 0	4,350 0 0	525 0 0
Total.....	4,862 0 0	13,696 0 0	18,558 0 0	2,084 0 0
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>				
Medak .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indur.....	5,062 0 0	7,469 2 2	12,531 2 2	2,876 3 6
Elgandal .....	376 12 0	3,028 8 0	3,405 4 0	177 10 0
Sarpur Tandur.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	5,438 12 0	10,497 10 2	15,936 6 2	3,053 13 6
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>				
Khammam .....	6 12 0	18 12 0	25 8 0	6 12 0
Nalgunda .....	.....	40 4 0	40 4 0	.....
Nagar Karnul .....	458 1 6	712 12 0	1,170 13 6	178 8 0
Total.....	464 13 6	771 12 0	1,236 9 6	185 4 0
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>	<b>51,567 0 0</b>	<b>72,068 0 0</b>	<b>1,23,635 0 0</b>	<b>23,701 0 0</b>

F. 6.

for 1283 F.

COLLECTION.		BALANCE.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
9,750 3 0	14,595 5 0	2,680 0 0	90 2 0	2,770 2 0
7,325 2 0	9,910 7 0	5,370 0 5	225 0 0	5,595 0 5
3,739 15 0	5,162 4 6	8,068 7 7	122 1 6	8,190 9 1
20,815 4 0	29,638 0 6	16,118 8 0	437 3 6	16,555 11 6
8,550 2 3	13,027 4 9	3,362 15 9	1,974 15 9	5,337 15 6
6,545 2 6	11,470 2 6	915 0 0	999 15 9	1,914 15 9
7,259 14 3	7,382 13 9	2,027 0 3	519 15 10	2,547 0 1
22,355 3 0	31,880 5 0	6,305 0 0	3,494 15 4	9,799 15 4
125 0 0	137 0 0	32 0 0	20 0 0	52 0 0
29 0 0	29 0 0	.....	.....	.....
4,832 0 0	6,329 0 0	2,401 0 0	442 0 0	2,843 0 0
4,190 0 0	4,240 0 0	305 0 0	273 0 0	578 0 0
3,298 0 0	3,823 0 0	40 0 0	487 0 0	527 0 0
12,474 0 0	14,558 0 0	2,778 0 0	1,222 0 0	4,000 0 0
4,591 11 0	7,467 14 6	2,185 12 6	2,877 7 2	5,063 3 8
2,841 10 0	3,019 4 0	199 2 0	186 14 0	386 0 0
7,433 5 0	10,487 2 6	2,384 14 6	3,064 5 2	5,449 3 8
12 0 0	18 12 0	.....	6 12 0	6 12 0
40 4 0	40 4 0	.....	.....	.....
646 0 0	820 8 0	279 9 6	70 12 0	350 5 6
694 4 0	879 8 0	279 9 6	77 8 0	357 1 6
63,772 0 0	87,473 0 0	27,866 0 0	8,296 0 0	36,162 0 0

## REVENUE

*Land Revenue*

HEADS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Raiatwari .....	43,67,764 1 4	1,53,88,531 0 2	1,97,56,295 1 6	20,85,799 13 0
Quit-Rent (Maktas) ...	2,25,402 0 0	4,28,045 0 0	6,53,447 0 0	43,463 0 0
Kancha .....	38,300 14 9	1,08,045 14 3	1,46,346 13 0	19,066 6 9
Amrai or Fruit Trees...	77,837 14 1	2,28,647 1 5	3,06,443 5 6	48,623 1 5
Peishkash .....	.....	87,087 1 8	87,087 1 8	.....
Miscellaneous.....	51,567 0 0	72,068 0 0	1,23,635 0 0	23,701 0 0
Total.....	47,60,872 0 2	1,63,41,923 11 6	2,11,02,795 11 8	22,20,653 5 2

G.

*for 1283 Fasli.*

COLLECTION.		BALANCE.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1,27,20,339 3 11	1,48,06,139 0 11	22,81,964 4 4	26,68,191 12 3	49,50,156 0 7
3,49,023 0 0	3,92,486 0 0	1,81,939 0 0	79,022 0 0	2,60,961 0 0
77,301 0 2	96,367 6 11	19,234 8 0	30,744 14 1	49,979 6 1
1,65,937 5 0	21,560 6 5	29 214 12 8	62 709 12 5	91,924 9 1
87,087 1 8	87,087 1 8	.....	.....	.....
68,772 0 0	87,473 0 0	27,866 0 0	8,296 0 0	36,162 0 0
1,34,63,459 0 9	1,56,84,112 5 11	25,40,218 9 0	28,78,464 6 9	54,18,683 15 9



## REVENUE

## Land Revenue for

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Aurangabad.....	3,97,012 4 10	15,37,364 7 4	19,34,376 12 2	2,57,453 9 6
Birch .....	1,88,631 13 5	12,09,215 12 8	13,97,847 10 1	1,03,299 5 4
Parbhani .....	1,78,571 1 4	10,84,375 11 2	12,62,946 12 6	1,47,149 6 0
Total.....	7,64,215 3 7	38,30,955 15 2	45,95,171 2 9	5,07,902 4 10
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>				
Bidar .....	1,78,569 15 11	8,12,737 12 4	9,91,307 12 3	53,914 15 11
Nander .....	99,649 5 9	12,89,770 11 3	13,89,420 1 0	60,527 0 9
Naldurg.....	16,503 2 8	3,71,900 14 4	3,88,404 1 0	6,324 2 6
Total.....	2,94,722 8 4	24,74,409 5 11	27,69,131 14 3	1,20,766 3 2
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>				
Dehgaon .....	98,810 11 3	2,57,121 8 5	3,55,932 3 8	48,901 12 10
Gulbarga .....	2,47,578 1 11	8,91,039 6 3	11,38,608 8 2	1,17,445 14 0
Shorapur .....	3,63,900 12 0	5,43,943 8 1	9,07,844 4 1	1,73,194 6 11
Raichur.....	1,17,225 11 9	9,04,955 3 4	10,22,180 15 1	9,187 8 3
Lingsugur .....	2,49,716 7 1	8,58,610 3 8	11,08,326 10 9	2,11,812 10 9
Total.....	10,77,231 12 0	34,55,660 13 9	45,32,892 9 9	6,42,472 4 9
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>				
Medak .....	1,64,585 14 11	9,94,558 3 2	11,59,144 2 1	47,469 3 1
Indur .....	5,09,657 4 6	17,83,142 9 6	22,93,099 14 0	2,06,166 4 8
Elgandal .....	4,76,802 13 10	12,61,486 0 5	17,38,288 14 3	3,77,068 14 11
Sarpur Tandar .....	14,035 4 3	1,57,214 15 1	1,71,250 3 4	5,614 5 9
Total.....	11,65,381 5 6	41,96,401 12 2	53,61,783 1 8	6,36,318 12 5
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>				
Ibrahim Pattan .....	7,422 9 0	62,510 15 9	69,933 8 9	5,124 2 0
Kharomam .....	3,37,382 7 1	15,97,067 7 8	19,34,449 14 9	92,852 7 1
Nalgunda .....	1,91,511 6 8	9,60,167 3 6	11,54,798 10 2	93,804 11 11
Nagar Karnul .....	4,30,094 11 2	10,50,731 7 7	14,80,826 2 9	2,23,971 10 8
Total.....	9,69,441 1 11	36,70,477 2 6	46,39,918 4 5	4,15,752 15 8
Hyderabad (Suburban) District .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>	<b>42,70,991 15 4</b>	<b>1,76,27,305 1 6</b>	<b>2,18,98,897 0 10</b>	<b>23,23,212 8 10</b>

F.

1282 *Fusli.*

COLLECTION.			BALANCE.											
Current.			Total.	Arrear.	Current.		Total.							
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.						
13,94,164	9	0	16,51,618	2	6	1,39,558	11	4	1,43,199	14	4	2,82,758	9	8
11,23,669	5	5	12,26,968	10	9	85,332	8	1	85,546	7	3	1,70,878	15	4
10,46,332	9	3	11,93,481	15	3	31,421	11	4	38,043	1	11	69,464	13	3
35,64,166	7	8	40,72,068	12	6	2,56,312	14	9	2,66,789	7	6	5,23,102	6	3
6,97,987	13	0	7,51,902	12	11	1,24,655	0	0	1,14,749	15	4	2,39,404	15	4
11,51,838	15	2	12,12,365	15	11	39,122	5	0	1,37,931	12	1	1,77,054	1	1
3,58,697	3	3	3,65,021	5	9	10,179	0	2	13,203	11	1	23,382	11	3
22,08,523	15	5	23,29,290	2	7	1,73,956	5	2	2,65,885	6	6	4,39,841	11	8
2,06,505	10	7	2,55,407	7	5	49,908	14	5	50,615	13	10	1,00,524	12	3
6,92,832	6	7	8,10,278	4	7	1,30,132	3	11	1,98,197	15	8	3,28,330	3	7
3,57,112	9	5	5,30,307	0	4	1,90,706	5	1	1,86,830	14	8	3,77,537	3	9
8,27,410	4	1	9,18,497	12	4	26,138	3	6	77,544	15	3	1,03,683	2	9
6,38,400	13	9	8,50,243	8	6	37,873	12	4	2,20,209	5	11	2,58,083	2	3
27,22,261	12	5	33,64,734	1	2	4,34,759	7	3	7,33,399	1	4	11,68,158	8	7
8,49,862	10	4	8,97,331	13	5	1,17,116	11	10	1,44,695	8	10	2,61,812	4	8
15,63,762	5	3	17,69,928	9	11	3,03,790	15	10	2,19,380	4	3	5,23,171	4	1
9,18,155	13	8	12,95,224	12	7	99,733	14	11	3,43,330	2	9	4,43,064	1	8
1,48,231	9	10	1,53,815	15	7	8,420	14	6	8,983	5	3	17,404	3	9
34,80,012	7	1	41,16,331	3	6	5,29,062	9	1	7,16,389	5	1	12,45,491	14	2
31,590	3	5	36,714	5	5	2,298	7	0	30,920	12	4	33,219	3	4
11,92,075	6	8	12,81,927	13	9	2,44,530	0	0	4,04,992	1	0	6,49,522	1	0
7,45,199	9	2	8,39,004	5	1	1,00,736	10	9	2,14,967	10	4	3,15,704	5	1
8,81,986	15	3	11,05,958	9	11	2,06,123	0	6	1,68,744	8	4	3,74,867	8	10
28,50,852	2	6	32,66,605	2	2	5,53,688	2	3	8,19,625	0	0	13,73,313	2	3
.....			.....			.....			.....			.....		
1,48,25,816	13	1	1,71,49,029	5	11	19,47,779	6	6	28,02,088	4	5	47,49,867	10	11

## REVENUE

*Land Revenue Kaiatwari*

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>				
Aurangabad.....	3,89,992 12 1	15,18,669 0 8	19,08,661 12 9	2,54,605 0 2
Birh .....	1,82,796 4 9	11,97,821 9 11	13,80,617 14 8	1,01,288 10 10
Parbhani .....	1,75,902 3 4	10,68,793 14 2	12,44,696 1 6	1,45,314 9 0
Total .....	7,48,691 4 2	37,85,284 8 9	45,33,975 12 11	5,01,208 4 0
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>				
Bidar.....	1,49,674 4 3	7,89,709 11 3	9,39,383 15 6	45,321 10 9
Nander .....	94,971 12 4	12,83,122 7 6	13,78,094 3 10	59,982 1 3
Naldurg.....	15,923 9 1	3,68,986 15 4	3,84,910 8 5	5,965 7 8
Total .....	2,60,569 9 8	24,41,819 2 1	27,02,388 11 9	1,11,269 3 8
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>				
Dehgaon .....	97,909 6 1	2,55,177 8 8	3,53,086 14 9	48,535 8 5
Gulbarga .....	2,44,525 10 5	8,83,768 6 3	11,30,294 0 8	1,17,032 10 5
Shorapur .....	3,58,251 0 0	5,34,276 11 2	8,92,527 11 2	1,70,743 15 4
Raichur .....	1,16,755 7 8	8,17,995 15 0	9,34,751 6 8	90,834 13 1
Lingsugur .....	2,48,992 6 1	8,46,681 2 2	10,95,673 8 3	2,11,134 8 3
Total .....	10,68,433 14 3	33,37,899 11 3	44,06,333 9 6	6,38,281 7 6
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>				
Medak .....	1,46,933 12 11	9,53,890 6 6	11,00,824 3 5	30,834 12 4
Indur .....	4,48,455 9 5	16,35,479 4 6	20,83,934 13 11	1,80,373 13 5
Elgandal .....	4,03,497 15 4	12,16,731 0 2	16,20,228 15 6	3,24,974 9 9
Sarpur Tandur.....	11,913 8 1	1,34,791 6 8	1,46,704 14 9	4,308 1 10
Total.....	10,10,800 13 9	39,40,892 1 10	49,51,692 15 7	5,40,491 5 4
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>				
Khammam .....	2,57,697 5 4	14,97,640 10 4	17,55,337 15 8	85,393 2 10
Nalgunda .....	1,83,611 2 6	9,22,129 2 9	11,05,740 5 3	89,515 9 8
Nagar Karnul .....	3,23,023 13 4	8,14,623 6 4	11,37,647 3 8	1,65,046 12 8
Ibrahim Pattan .....	6,312 13 3	55,006 14 0	61,319 11 3	4,434 9 6
Total.....	7,70,645 2 5	32,89,400 1 5	40,60,045 3 10	3,44,390 2 8
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>	<b>38,59,140 12 3</b>	<b>1,67,95,295 9 4</b>	<b>2,06,54,436 5 7</b>	<b>21,35,640 7 2</b>

F. 1.

for 1282 F.

COLLECTION.		BALANCE.				
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
13,78,195 0 1	16,32,800 0 3	1,35,387 11 11	1,40,474 0 7	2,75,861 12 6		
11,16,191 7 11	12,17,480 2 9	81,507 9 11	81,630 2 0	1,63,137 11 11		
10,32,565 14 7	11,77,890 7 7	30,587 10 4	36,227 15 7	66,815 9 11		
35,23,952 6 7	40,28,160 10 7	2,47,483 0 2	2,58,332 2 2	5,05,815 2 4		
6,79,730 11 11	7,25,052 6 8	1,04,352 9 6	1,09,978 15 4	2,14,331 8 10		
11,46,406 6 4	12,06,388 7 7	34,989 11 1	1,36,716 1 2	1,71,705 12 3		
3,56,255 4 3	3,62,220 11 11	9,958 1 5	12,731 11 1	22,689 12 6		
21,82,392 6 6	22,93,661 10 2	1,49,300 6 0	2,59,426 11 7	4,08,727 1 7		
2,04,920 0 7	2,53,455 9 0	49,373 13 8	50,257 8 1	99,631 5 9		
6,86,579 14 7	8,03,612 9 0	1,29,493 0 0	1,97,188 7 8	3,26,681 7 8		
3,50,555 15 3	5,21,299 14 7	1,87,597 0 8	1,83,720 11 11	3,71,227 12 7		
7,40,682 5 4	8,31,517 2 5	25,920 10 7	77,313 9 8	1,03,234 4 3		
6,27,685 14 0	8,38,820 6 3	37,857 13 10	2,18,995 4 2	2,56,853 2 0		
26,10,424 1 9	32,48,705 9 3	4,30,152 6 9	7,27,475 9 6	11,57,628 0 3		
8,23,780 4 7	8,54,615 0 11	1,16,099 0 7	1,30,110 1 11	2,46,209 2 6		
14,39,588 9 3	16,19,962 6 8	2,68,081 12 0	1,95,890 11 3	4,63,972 7 3		
8,82,664 13 1	12,07,639 6 10	78,523 5 7	3,34,036 3 1	4,12,589 8 8		
1,26,293 0 4	1,30,601 2 2	7,605 6 3	8,498 6 4	16,103 12 7		
32,72,326 11 3	38,12,818 0 7	4,70,309 8 5	6,68,565 6 7	11,38,874 15 0		
11,09,456 4 5	11,94,849 7 3	1,72,304 2 6	3,88,184 5 11	5,60,488 8 5		
7,16,667 0 1	8,06,182 9 9	94,095 8 10	2,05,462 2 8	2,99,557 11 6		
6,69,483 1 7	8,34,529 14 3	1,57,977 0 8	1,45,140 4 9	3,03,116 5 5		
28,579 10 8	33,014 4 2	1,878 3 9	26,427 3 4	28,305 7 1		
25,24,186 0 9	28,68,576 3 5	4,26,254 15 9	7,65,214 0 8	11,91,469 0 5		
1,41,16,281 10 10	1,62,51,922 2 0	17,23,500 5 1	26,79,013 14 6	44,02,514 3 7		

## REVENUE

## Quit-Rent

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>				
Aurangabad .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birh .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parbhani .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>				
Bidar .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nander .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naldrug.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>				
Gulbarga .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shorapur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raichur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lingsugur.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>				
Medak .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indur .....	15,298 8 5	89,169 15 0	95,468 7 5	1,286 10 7
Elgandal .....	60,290 12 0	25,985 4 3	86,276 0 3	42,575 6 5
Sarpur Tandur.....	559 15 0	6,284 10 5	6,844 9 5	157 15 0
Total.....	76,149 3 5	1,12,439 13 8	1,88,589 1 1	44,020 0 0
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>				
Khammam .....	67,135 4 4	70,875 15 4	1,38,011 3 8	1,776 14 10
Nalgunda .....	5,844 9 10	19,620 15 9	25,465 9 7	905 0 4
Nagar Karnul .....	1,02,423 1 9	2,25,781 4 9	3,28,204 6 6	56,913 4 2
Ibrahim Pattan .....	434 13 3	1,201 8 0	1,636 5 3	72 7 0
Total.....	1,75,837 13 2	3,17,479 11 10	4,93,317 9 0	59,697 10 4
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>	<b>2,51,987 0 7</b>	<b>4,29,919 9 6</b>	<b>6,81,906 10 1</b>	<b>1,03,717 10 4</b>





## REVENUE

Kanchas

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>				
Aurangabad.....	3,742 15 3	10,612 6 7	14,355 5 10	1,968 3 3
Birh .....	4,202 3 10	8,468 6 0	12,670 9 10	1,824 14 6
Farbhani .....	85 6 0	5,837 12 0	5,913 2 0	45 0 0
Total.....	8,030 9 1	24,938 8 7	32,969 1 8	3,238 1 9
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>				
Bidar .....	5,742 2 5	4,523 15 0	10,269 1 5	3,484 10 6
Nander .....	1,613 4 8	2,264 8 0	3,877 12 8	150 4 0
Naldurg .....	219 11 0	1,372 4 0	1,621 15 0	115 0 0
Total.....	7,665 2 1	8,163 11 0	15,768 13 1	3,779 14 6
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>				
Dehgaon .....	275 9 9	267 0 0	542 9 9	82 7 5
Gulbarga .....	388 13 4	2,253 0 0	2,641 13 4	135 2 7
Shorapur .....	756 15 1	2,583 0 0	3,339 15 1	379 10 8
Raichur .....	40 15 10	279 12 0	320 11 10	11 13 0
Lingsngur.....	.....	942 11 9	942 11 9	.....
Total.....	1,462 6 0	6,325 7 9	7,787 13 9	609 1 8
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>				
Medak .....	735 3 6	3,777 4 0	4,512 7 6	467 6 9
Indur .....	.....	2,883 8 0	2,883 8 0	.....
Egandal .....	6,263 13 5	2,483 0 0	8,746 13 5	4,049 3 8
Sarpur Tundur.....	1 15 9	105 8 0	107 7 9	.....
Total.....	7,001 0 8	9,249 4 0	16,250 4 8	4,516 10 5
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>				
Ibrahimi Pattan .....	575 1 6	4,837 5 0	5,412 6 6	522 5 6
Khammam .....	9,639 0 1	8,904 12 0	18,543 12 1	3,523 13 5
Nalgunda .....	1,915 4 10	5,261 0 0	7,176 4 10	1,192 5 5
Nagar Karnal .....	1,810 5 2	3,124 0 0	5,264 5 2	528 6 6
Total.....	13,969 11 7	22,427 1 0	36,396 12 7	5,766 14 10
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>	<b>38,068 13 5</b>	<b>71,104 0 4</b>	<b>1,09,172 13 9</b>	<b>17,910 11 2</b>

F. 3.

for 1982 F.

COLLECTION.		BALANCE.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. r. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
8,907 0 10	10,275 4 1	2,374 12 0	1,705 5 2	4,080 1 9
5,297 15 9	7,122 14 3	2,377 5 4	3,170 6 3	5,547 11 7
5,383 12 0	5,428 12 0	40 6 0	474 0 0	514 6 0
19,588 12 7	22,826 14 4	4,792 7 4	5,349 12 0	10,142 3 4
4,075 12 0	7,560 6 6	2,257 7 11	451 3 0	2,708 10 11
1,928 0 0	2,078 4 0	1,443 0 8	335 8 0	1,799 8 8
912 4 0	1,067 4 0	104 11 0	430 0 0	534 11 0
6,946 0 0	10,725 14 6	3,825 3 7	1,217 11 0	5,042 14 7
195 0 0	277 7 5	193 2 4	72 0 0	265 2 4
1,771 8 0	1,906 10 7	253 10 9	481 8 0	735 2 9
1,188 14 2	1,583 8 10	377 4 5	1,394 1 10	1,771 6 3
279 12 0	291 9 0	29 2 10	.....	29 2 10
781 11 9	781 11 9	.....	161 0 0	161 0 0
4,216 13 11	4,825 15 7	853 4 4	2,108 9 10	2,961 14 2
3,215 12 0	3,683 2 9	267 12 0	561 8 0	829 4 9
2,344 8 0	2,344 8 0	.....	539 0 9	539 0 0
1,885 13 4	5,935 1 0	2,214 9 9	597 2 8	2,811 12 5
73 12 0	73 12 0	1 15 9	31 12 0	33 11 9
7,519 13 4	12,086 7 9	2,484 6 3	1,729 6 8	4,213 12 11
1,465 4 0	1,987 9 6	52 12 0	3,372 1 0	3,424 13 0
6,106 0 11	9,629 14 4	6,115 2 8	2,798 11 1	8,913 13 9
4,250 11 1	5,443 0 6	722 15 5	1,010 4 11	1,733 4 4
2,867 12 0	3,396 2 6	1,311 14 8	556 4 0	1,868 2 8
14,689 12 0	20,456 10 10	8,202 12 9	7,737 5 0	15,940 1 9
52,961 3 10	70,871 15 0	20,158 2 3	18,142 12 6	38,300 14 9

## REVENUE

*Amrai or Fruit*

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
N. W. DIVISION.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Aurangabad .....	3,276 9 6	8,063 0 1	11,339 9 7	1,489 6 1
Birh .....	1,633 4 10	2,925 12 10	4,559 1 8	185 12 0
Parbhani .....	2,583 8 0	9,724 1 0	12,307 9 0	1,789 13 0
Total.....	7,493 6 4	20,712 13 11	28,206 4 3	3,455 15 1
W. DIVISION.				
Bidar .....	3,096 1 6	4,225 13 0	7,321 14 6	2,092 6 8
Nander .....	2,746 8 9	2,242 7 6	4,989 0 3	212 15 7
Naldurg .....	107 9 3	297 9 9	405 3 0	2 5 6
Total.....	5,950 3 6	6,765 14 3	12,716 1 9	2,307 11 9
S. DIVISION.				
Dehgaon .....	587 15 11	1,550 2 0	2,138 1 11	268 13 0
Gulbarga .....	663 9 3	4,987 0 0	5,650 9 3	278 1 0
Shorapur .....	632 6 8	1,336 9 0	1,968 15 8	489 4 0
Baichur .....	109 1 5	304 5 6	413 6 11	68 11 11
Lingsugur.....	124 6 6	2,190 4 0	2,314 10 6	124 6 6
Total.....	2,117 7 9	10,368 4 6	12,485 12 3	1,229 4 5
N. DIVISION.				
Medak .....	16,916 14 6	36,890 8 9	53,807 7 3	16,167 0 0
Indur .....	41,036 0 5	52,778 12 0	93,814 12 5	22,713 8 5
Elgandal .....	6,000 2 4	8,559 4 0	14,559 6 4	5,035 13 0
Sarapur Tandur .....	1,550 9 5	8,735 10 0	10,286 3 5	1,139 0 11
Total.....	65,503 10 8	1,06,964 2 9	1,72,487 13 5	45,055 6 4
E. DIVISION.				
Ibrahim Pattan .....	99 13 0	1,465 4 9	1,565 1 9	94 12 0
Khammam .....	2,899 1 5	19,639 6 0	22,538 7 5	2,146 12 0
Nalgunda .....	3,170 5 6	13,156 1 0	16,326 6 6	2,191 12 6
Nagar Karnul .....	2,492 5 4	6,089 2 9	8,581 8 1	1,355 1 6
Total.....	8,661 9 3	40,349 14 6	49,011 7 9	5,788 6 0
GRAND TOTAL.....	89,726 5 6	1,85,161 1 11	2,74,887 7 5	57,836 11 7

F. 4.

Trees for 1282 F.

COLLECTION.		BALANCE.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
7,062 8 1	8,542 14 2	1,796 3 5	1,009 8 0	2,796 11 5
2,179 13 9	2,365 9 9	1,447 8 10	745 15 1	2,193 7 11
8,382 14 8	10,172 11 8	793 11 0	1,341 2 4	2,134 13 4
17,625 4 6	21,081 3 7	4,037 7 3	3,087 9 5	7,125 0 8
3,203 6 6	5,295 12 8	1,003 10 10	1,022 7 0	2,026 1 10
1,783 7 0	1,895 6 7	2,533 9 2	459 0 6	2,992 9 8
258 9 9	260 15 3	195 3 9	39 0 0	144 3 9
5,245 6 9	7,553 2 6	3,612 7 9	1,520 7 6	5,162 15 3
1,285 10 0	1,554 7 0	319 2 11	264 8 0	583 10 11
4,459 0 0	4,737 1 0	385 8 3	528 0 0	913 8 3
840 3 0	1,329 7 0	143 2 8	496 6 0	639 8 8
279 7 6	318 3 5	40 5 6	24 14 0	65 3 6
1,686 10 0	1,811 0 6	.....	503 10 0	503 10 0
8,550 14 6	9,780 2 11	888 3 4	1,817 6 0	2,705 9 4
22,866 9 9	39,033 9 9	749 14 6	14,023 15 0	14,773 13 6
46,099 7 0	68,812 15 5	18,322 8 0	6,679 5 0	25,001 13 0
4,369 2 2	9,404 15 2	964 5 4	4,190 1 10	5,154 7 2
8,735 10 0	9,874 10 11	411 8 6	.....	411 8 6
82,070 12 11	1,27,126 3 3	20,448 4 4	24,593 5 10	45,341 10 2
888 12 9	983 8 9	5 1 0	576 8 1	581 9 1
12,341 0 0	11,487 12 0	752 5 5	7,298 6 0	8,050 11 5
7,241 15 11	9,433 12 5	978 9 0	5,914 1 1	6,592 10 1
4,395 14 7	5,752 0 1	1,137 3 10	1,692 4 2	2,829 8 0
24,868 11 3	30,657 1 3	2,873 3 3	15,481 3 4	18,354 6 7
1,38,361 1 11	1,96,197 13 6	31,889 9 11	49,800 0 1	78,689 10 0

REVENUE

*Peishkash*

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
N. W. DIVISION.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Aurangabad.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birb .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parbhani .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
W. DIVISION.				
Bidar .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nander .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naldurg.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. DIVISION.				
Gulbarga .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shorapur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raichur.....	.....	81,795 15 3	81,795 15 3	.....
Lingsugur.....	.....	5,291 2 5	5,291 2 5	.....
Total .....	.....	87,087 1 8	87,087 1 8	.....
N. DIVISION.				
Medak .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elgandal .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarpur Tandur.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
E. DIVISION.				
Khammam .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nalgunda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nagar Karnul .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL .....	.....	87,087 1 8	87,087 1 8	.....





## REVENUE

## Miscellaneous

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
N. DIVISION.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Aurangabad.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birh .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parbhani .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
W. DIVISION.				
Bidar .....	20,057 7 9	14,275 5 1	34,332 12 10	3,016 4 0
Nauder .....	317 12 0	2,141 4 3	2,459 0 3	181 12 0
Naldrug .....	222 5 4	1,244 1 3	1,466 6 7	211 5 4
Total.....	20,597 9 1	17,660 10 7	38,258 3 8	3,409 5 4
S. DIVISION.				
Dehgaon .....	37 11 6	126 13 9	164 9 3	15 0 0
Gulbarga .....	.....	22 0 0	22 0 0	.....
Shorapur .....	4,260 6 3	5,747 3 11	10,007 10 2	1,581 8 11
Raichur .....	320 2 10	4,579 3 7	4,899 6 5	172 2 3
Lingsugur.....	599 10 6	3,504 15 4	4,104 9 10	583 12 0
Total .....	5,217 15 1	13,980 4 7	19,198 3 8	2,352 7 2
N. DIVISION.				
Medak .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indur .....	5,167 2 3	11,831 2 0	16,998 4 3	1,792 4 3
Elgandal .....	750 2 9	7,727 8 0	8,477 10 9	433 14 0
Sarpur Tandur .....	9 4 0	7,297 12 0	7,307 0 0	9 4 0
Total.....	5,926 9 0	26,856 6 0	32,782 15 0	2,235 6 3
E. DIVISION.				
Ibrahim Pattan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khammam .....	11 12 0	6 12 0	18 8 0	11 12 0
Nalgunda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nagar Karnul .....	315 1 7	813 9 9	1,128 11 4	98 1 10
Total .....	323 13 7	820 5 9	1,147 3 4	109 13 10
GRAND TOTAL .....	32,068 14 9	59,317 10 11	91,386 9 8	8,107 0 7

F. 6.

for 1282 F.

COLLECTION.		BALANCE.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10,977 15 1	13,994 3 1	17,041 3 9	3,297 6 0	20,338 9 9
1,721 1 9	1,902 13 9	136 0 0	420 2 6	556 2 6
1,241 1 3	1,452 6 7	11 0 0	3 0 0	14 0 0
13,949 2 1	17,349 7 5	17,188 3 9	3,720 8 6	20,908 12 3
105 0 0	120 0 0	22 11 6	21 13 9	41 9 3
22 0 0	22 0 0	.....	.....	.....
4,527 9 0	6,109 1 11	2,678 13 4	1,219 10 11	3,898 8 3
4,372 10 3	4,544 12 6	148 0 7	206 9 4	351 9 11
2,955 7 7	3,539 3 7	15 14 6	549 7 9	565 6 3
11,982 10 10	14,335 2 0	2,865 7 11	1,997 9 9	4,863 1 8
9,071 12 0	10,864 0 3	3,374 14 0	2,759 6 0	6,134 4 0
6,441 0 8	6,874 14 8	316 4 9	1,286 7 4	1,602 12 1
7,130 10 0	7,139 14 0	.....	167 2 0	167 2 0
22,643 6 8	24,878 12 11	3,691 2 9	4,212 15 4	7,904 2 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	11 12 0	.....	6 12 0	6 12 0
.....	670 9 10	216 15 9	241 1 9	458 1 6
572 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
572 8 0	682 5 10	216 15 9	247 13 9	464 13 6
49,138 11 7	57,245 12 2	23,961 14 2	10,178 15 4	34,140 13 6

## REVENUE

*Land Revenue*

HEADS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Raiatwari .....	38,59,140 12 3	1,67,95,295 9 4	2,06,54,436 5 7	21,35,640 7 2
Quit-Rent (Maktas) ..	2,51,987 0 7	4,29,919 9 6	6,81,906 10 1	1,03,717 10 4
Kancha .....	38,068 13 5	71,104 0 4	1,09,172 13 9	17,910 11 2
Amrai or Fruit Trees ..	89,726 5 6	1,85,161 1 11	2,74,887 7 5	57,836 11 7
Peishkash .....	.....	87,087 1 8	87,087 1 8	.....
Miscellaneous .....	32,068 14 9	59,317 10 11	91,386 9 8	8,107 0 7
Total .....	42,70,991 14 6	1,76,27,885 1 8	2,18,98,877 0 2	23,23,212 8 10

G.

for 1282 F.

COLLECTION.		BALANCE.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1,41,16,282 5 0	1,62,51,922 12 2	17,23,500 5 1	26,79,013 14 6	44,02,514 3 7
3,81,986 3 4	4,85,703 13 8	1,48,269 6 3	47,933 6 2	1,96,202 12 5
52,961 3 10	70,871 15 0	20,158 2 3	18,142 12 6	38,300 14 9
1,38,361 1 11	1,96,197 13 6	31,889 9 11	46,800 0 1	78,689 10 0
87,087 1 8	87,087 1 8	.....	.....	.....
49,138 11 7	57,245 12 2	23,961 14 2	10,178 15 4	34,140 13 6
1,48,25,816 11 4	1,71,49,029 4 2	19,47,779 5 8	28,02,088 0 7	49,49,867 6 3

## REVENUE

## Land Revenue

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>				
Aurangabad .....	77,349 3 1	12,89,917 10 3	13,67,266 13 4	25,617 0 7
Birh .....	22,235 14 7	9,57,016 5 3	9,79,252 3 10	12,363 1 10
Parbhani .....	48,332 4 4	11,10,126 15 8	11,58,459 4 0	16,817 1 5
Total.....	1,47,917 6 0	33,57,060 15 2	35,04,978 5 2	55,397 3 10
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>				
Bidar .....	78,266 2 1	8,07,149 1 4	8,84,415 3 5	26,453 0 2
Nander .....	17,234 0 0	11,15,084 1 3	11,32,318 1 3	12,052 12 10
Naldurg.....	4,814 1 5	3,46,317 3 3	3,51,131 4 8	2,427 12 4
Total.....	1,00,314 3 6	22,67,550 5 10	23,67,864 9 4	40,933 9 4
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>				
Gulbarga .....	2,55,075 0 2	10,35,365 12 0	12,90,440 12 2	1,54,613 14 1
Shorapur .....	2,84,744 2 9	5,33,762 15 0	8,18,507 1 9	1,84,462 8 8
Raichur.....	23,821 0 5	8,79,945 14 6	9,03,766 14 11	22,118 6 10
Lingsugur.....	2,13,134 0 5	8,28,222 2 10	10,41,356 3 3	2,05,421 14 3
Total.....	7,76,774 3 9	32,77,296 12 4	40,54,071 0 1	5,66,016 11 10
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>				
Medak .....	1,24,691 15 10	7,52,260 7 9	8,76,952 7 7	45,204 11 4
Indur .....	3,61,783 10 1	11,69,083 8 5	15,30,867 2 6	44,473 9 8
Elgandal .....	4,25,511 9 7	8,25,134 13 0	12,50,646 6 7	1,17,230 10 10
Sarpur Tandur.....	31,293 2 8	1,39,090 7 0	1,70,383 9 8	24,262 6 7
Total.....	9,43,280 6 2	28,85,569 4 2	38,28,849 10 4	2,31,171 6 5
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>				
Khammam .....	3,26,862 12 3	10,92,289 11 9	14,19,152 8 0	1,57,246 0 9
Nalgunda .....	1,45,364 13 9	7,29,826 15 9	8,75,191 13 6	55,619 8 6
Nagar Karnul .....	2,48,041 2 4	8,21,269 9 7	10,69,313 11 11	44,993 15 7
Ibrahim Pattan .....	2,399 1 3	42,882 9 6	45,281 10 9	1,422 4 0
Total .....	7,22,670 13 7	26,86,268 14 7	34,08,939 11 2	2,59,281 12 10
Hyderabad (Suburban) District .....	46,192 6 6	91,709 10 9	1,38,202 1 3	13,001 1 0
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>	<b>27,37,449 7 6</b>	<b>1,45,65,455 14 10</b>	<b>1,73,02,905 6 4</b>	<b>11,65,801 13 3</b>

F.

for 1281 Fasli.

COLLECTION.		BALANCE.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
9,44,502 12 6	9,70,119 13 1	51,732 3 1	3,45,414 13 9	3,97,147 0 10
7,92,379 3 11	8,05,342 5 9	9,272 12 9	1,64,037 1 4	1,73,909 14 1
9,53,719 11 8	9,70,536 13 1	31,518 12 11	1,56,407 4 0	1,87,925 0 11
26,90,601 12 1	27,45,998 15 11	92,523 12 9	6,66,458 3 1	7,58,981 15 10
6,79,392 3 4	7,05,845 3 6	51,813 1 11	1,26,756 14 0	1,78,569 15 11
10,21,089 12 8	10,33,142 9 6	5,181 3 2	93,394 14 7	99,176 1 9
3,32,131 10 8	3,34,559 7 0	2,386 5 1	14,185 8 7	16,571 13 8
20,32,613 10 8	20,73,547 8 0	59,380 10 2	2,34,937 5 2	2,94,317 15 4
7,90,038 1 4	9,44,051 15 5	1,01,061 1 7	2,45,327 10 8	3,46,388 12 3
2,70,143 13 0	4,54,606 5 8	1,00,281 10 1	2,63,619 1 11	3,63,900 12 0
7,63,629 9 3	7,85,748 0 1	1,702 9 7	1,16,316 5 3	1,18,018 14 10
5,85,668 11 10	7,91,090 10 1	7,712 2 2	2,42,533 7 0	2,50,265 9 2
24,09,480 3 5	29,75,496 15 3	2,10,757 7 5	8,67,816 8 10	10,78,574 0 3
6,66,596 15 10	7,11,801 11 2	79,487 4 6	85,664 7 11	1,65,151 12 5
9,91,048 14 9	10,35,522 8 5	3,27,310 0 5	1,78,034 9 8	4,95,344 10 1
5,97,829 10 8	7,15,060 5 6	3,08,280 14 9	2,27,305 2 4	5,35,586 1 1
1,32,082 14 10	1,56,345 5 5	7,030 12 1	7,004 8 2	14,035 4 3
23,87,558 8 1	26,18,729 14 6	7,12,108 15 9	4,98,008 12 1	12,10,117 11 10
9,32,940 11 6	10,90,186 12 3	1,69,616 11 5	1,59,349 1 2	3,28,965 12 7
6,24,552 5 1	6,80,171 13 7	89,745 5 3	1,05,274 10 8	1,95,019 15 11
5,93,937 6 0	6,38,931 5 7	2,03,050 2 10	2,27,332 3 7	4,30,382 6 5
36,886 7 6	38,308 11 6	976 13 3	5,996 1 0	6,972 14 3
21,88,316 14 1	24,47,598 10 11	4,62,389 0 9	4,97,952 0 5	9,61,341 1 2
79,116 1 0	92,117 2 0	33,491 5 6	12,593 9 9	46,084 15 3
1,17,87,687 1 4	1,29,53,488 4 7	15,71,651 4 4	27,77,766 7 4	43,19,417 11 8



## REVENUE

*Land Revenue Raiatwari*

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>				
Aurangabad .....	60,210 10 6	12,55,522 12 0	13,15,733 6 6	20,543 7 5
Birh .....	45,458 3 0	10,94,425 4 2	11,39,883 7 2	15,224 4 3
Parbhani .....	15,505 14 11	9,40,679 2 4	9,56,185 1 3	10,375 11 5
Total.....	1,21,174 12 5	32,90,627 2 6	34,11,801 14 11	46,143 7 1
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>				
Bidar .....	44,136 3 0	7,68,666 10 5	8,12,802 13 5	16,118 3 6
Nander .....	11,394 6 11	10,50,649 5 10	10,62,043 12 9	8,459 12 1
Naldrug .....	4,367 9 5	3,43,459 7 2	3,47,827 0 7	2,145 8 7
Total.....	59,898 3 4	21,62,775 7 5	22,22,673 10 9	26,723 8 2
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>				
Gulbarga .....	2,51,212 3 3	9,66,542 2 3	12,17,754 5 6	1,51,477 15 8
Shorapur .....	2,80,683 1 5	5,19,675 11 5	8,00,358 12 10	1,82,732 3 4
Raichur .....	22,921 11 7	7,92,785 3 5	8,15,706 15 0	21,389 7 0
Lingsugur.....	2,11,530 10 9	8,23,364 6 3	10,34,895 1 0	2,04,128 11 2
Total.....	7,66,347 11 0	31,02,367 7 4	38,68,715 2 4	5,59,728 5 2
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>				
Medak .....	1,11,108 13 4	7,15,827 13 6	8,26,936 10 10	35,433 5 10
Indur.....	3,15,792 10 2	10,35,562 1 1	13,51,354 11 3	23,626 3 1
Elgandal .....	3,12,127 14 10	7,78,074 13 9	10,90,202 12 7	98,867 5 7
Sarpur Tandur.....	26,305 5 11	1,24,555 14 7	1,50,861 4 6	19,404 10 6
Total.....	7,65,334 12 3	26,54,020 10 11	34,19,355 7 2	1,77,331 9 0
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>				
Khammam .....	2,25,342 5 4	9,83,513 3 11	12,13,855 9 3	1,29,021 10 6
Nalgunda .....	1,23,137 10 1	6,95,506 9 9	8,18,644 3 10	40,720 6 11
Nagar Karnul .....	1,86,547 2 8	5,98,609 14 6	7,85,157 1 2	40,572 13 9
Ibrahim Pattan .....	2,099 4 9	35,958 12 6	38,058 1 3	1,235 5 0
Total.....	5,37,126 6 10	23,18,588 8 8	28,55,714 15 6	2,11,550 4 2
Miscellaneous Villages	16,552 2 3	32,444 1 6	48,996 3 9	1,397 6 3
GRAND TOTAL.....	22,06,434 0 1	1,35,60,823 6 4	1,58,27,257 6 5	10,22,874 7 10

F. 1

for 1281 F.

COLLECTION.			BALANCE.				
Current.		Total.	Arrear.	Current.		Total.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
9,15,264 2 1	9,35,807 9 6	39,667 3 1	3,40,258 9 11	3,79,925 13 0			
9,45,136 15 10	9,60,361 4 1	30,233 14 9	1,49,288 4 4	1,79,522 3 1			
7,81,009 2 1	7,91,384 13 6	5,130 3 6	1,59,670 0 3	1,64,800 3 9			
26,41,410 4 0	26,87,553 11 1	75,031 5 4	6,49,216 14 6	7,24,248 3 10			
6,56,382 10 7	6,72,500 14 1	28,017 15 6	1,12,283 15 10	1,40,301 15 1			
9,87,985 13 9	9,96,445 9 10	2,934 10 10	62,663 8 1	65,598 2 1			
3,29,757 14 11	3,31,903 7 6	2,222 0 10	13,701 8 3	15,923 9 1			
19,74,126 7 3	20,00,849 15 5	33,174 11 2	1,88,649 0 2	2,21,823 11 4			
7,21,841 5 4	8,73,319 5 0	99,734 3 7	2,44,700 12 11	3,44,435 0 6			
2,59,375 9 6	4,42,107 12 10	97,950 14 1	2,60,300 1 11	3,58,251 0 3			
6,76,771 11 9	6,98,161 2 9	1,532 4 7	1,16,013 7 8	1,17,545 12 0			
5,81,495 12 0	7,85,624 7 2	7,401 15 7	2,41,868 10 3	2,49,270 9 10			
22,39,484 6 7	27,99,212 11 9	2,06,619 5 10	8,62,883 0 9	10,69,502 6 7			
6,44,159 2 7	6,79,592 8 5	75,675 7 6	71,668 10 11	1,47,344 2 5			
8,96,145 8 1	9,19,771 11 2	2,92,166 7 1	1,39,416 9 0	4,31,583 0 1			
5,72,121 7 8	6,70,988 13 3	2,13,260 9 3	2,05,953 6 1	4,19,213 15 4			
1,19,543 1 11	1,38,947 12 5	6,900 11 5	5,012 12 8	11,913 8 1			
22,31,969 4 3	24,09,300 14 3	5,88,003 3 3	4,22,051 6 8	10,10,054 9 11			
8,34,461 4 11	9,63,482 15 5	96,320 10 10	1,54,051 15 0	2,50,372 9 10			
5,94,015 7 2	6,34,735 14 1	82,417 3 2	1,01,491 2 7	1,83,908 5 9			
4,21,301 10 10	4,61,874 8 7	1,45,974 4 11	1,77,308 3 8	3,23,282 8 7			
31,047 1 9	32,282 6 9	863 15 9	4,911 10 9	5,775 10 6			
18,80,825 8 8	20,92,375 12 10	3,25,576 2 8	4,37,763 0 0	7,63,339 2 8			
31,320 12 0	32,718 2 3	15,154 12 0	1,123 5 6	16,278 1 6			
1,09,99,136 10 9	1,20,22,011 2 7	12,43,559 8 3	25,61,686 11 7	38,05,216 3 10			

## REVENUE

## Quit-Rent

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>				
Aurangabad .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birh .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parbhani .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>				
Bidar .....	2,212 4 2	16,410 15 3	18,623 3 5	330 0 0
Nander .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naldrug .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2,212 4 2	16,410 15 3	18,623 3 5	330 0 0
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>				
Gulbarga .....	.....	63,636 6 0	63,636 6 0	.....
Shorapur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raichur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lingsugur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	63,636 6 0	63,636 6 0	.....
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>				
Medak .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indur .....	2,980 4 8	76,309 15 0	79,290 3 8	2,421 4 3
Elgandal .....	91,535 3 6	34,068 5 3	1,25,603 8 9	5,280 2 0
Sarpur Tandur.....	300 4 3	6,366 0 5	6,666 4 8	182 12 3
Total.....	94,815 12 5	1,16,744 4 8	2,11,560 1 1	7,884 2 6
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>				
Khammam .....	74,714 9 0	91,576 15 4	1,66,291 8 4	9,239 7 2
Nalgunda .....	6,439 14 11	19,930 15 9	26,370 14 8	2,234 0 2
Nagar Karnul .....	56,400 5 1	2,13,957 5 9	2,70,357 10 10	1,526 10 2
Ibrahim Pattan .....	157 11 0	1,400 10 9	1,558 5 9	96 10 6
Total.....	1,37,712 8 0	3,26,865 15 7	4,64,578 7 7	13,096 12 0
Miscellaneous Villages	8,157 5 9	22,211 1 6	30,368 7 3	7,216 10 0
GRAND TOTAL.....	2,42,897 14 4	5,15,868 11 0	7,58,766 9 4	28,527 8 6

F. 2.

for 1281 F.

COLLECTION.		BALANCE.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8,920 14 6	9,250 14 6	1,882 4 2	7,490 0 9	9,372 4 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8,920 14 6	9,250 14 6	1,882 4 2	7,490 0 9	9,372 4 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63,636 6 0	63,636 6 0	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63,636 6 0	63,636 6 0	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
61,570 7 0	63,991 11 3	559 0 5	11,739 8 0	15,298 8 5
17,317 1 0	22,597 3 0	86,255 1 6	16,751 4 3	1,03,006 5 9
5,923 9 5	6,106 5 8	117 8 0	442 7 0	559 15 0
84,811 1 5	92,695 3 11	86,931 9 11	31,933 3 3	1,18,864 13 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
89,247 12 4	98,487 3 6	65,475 1 10	2,329 3 0	67,804 4 10
18,210 14 8	20,444 11 10	4,205 11 9	1,720 1 1	5,925 15 10
1,66,407 11 11	1,67,934 9 1	54,873 10 11	47,549 6 10	1,02,423 1 9
1,026 14 0	1,123 8 6	61 0 6	373 12 9	434 13 3
2,71,893 7 11	2,87,990 3 11	1,24,615 12 0	51,972 7 8	1,76,588 3 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16,491 2 0	23,797 12 0	910 11 9	5,719 15 6	6,660 11 3
4,48,752 15 10	4,77,280 8 4	2,14,370 5 10	97,115 11 2	3,41,486 1 0

## REVENUE

*Peishkash*

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>				
Aurangabad .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birh .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parbhani .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>				
Bidar .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nander .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naldurg .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>				
Gulbarga .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shorapur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raichur .....	.....	5,291 2 5	5,291 2 5	.....
Lingsugur .....	.....	81,795 15 3	81,795 15 3	.....
Total .....	.....	87,087 1 8	87,087 1 8	.....
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>				
Medak .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elgandal .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarpur Tandur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>				
Khammam .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nalgunda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nagar Karnul .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL .....	.....	87,087 1 8	87,087 1 8	.....





## REVENUE

*Amrai or Fruit*

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>				
Aurangabad .....	3,713 14 3	3,556 5 0	7,270 3 3	1,506 8 3
Birh .....	2,838 14 11	139 9 6	2,978 8 5	1,304 10 7
Parbhani .....	2,366 5 3	5,414 14 0	7,781 3 3	1,413 2 6
Total.....	8,919 2 5	9,110 12 6	18,029 14 11	4,224 5 4
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>				
Bidar .....	3,188 13 8	3,005 2 7	6,194 0 3	2,159 14 3
Nander .....	903 8 11	3,264 2 0	4,167 10 11	532 4 3
Naldurg.....	340 15 0	0 6 0	341 5 0	233 5 9
Total.....	4,433 5 7	6,269 10 7	10,703 0 2	2,925 8 3
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>				
Gulbarga .....	2,429 6 10	3,267 9 0	5,696 15 10	1,574 5 8
Shorapur .....	418 2 3	817 14 9	1,236 1 0	257 9 7
Raichur .....	292 11 11	533 8 0	826 3 11	198 8 11
Lingsugur.....	546 2 9	1,645 3 0	1,592 5 9	420 10 2
Total.....	3,686 7 9	5,665 2 9	9,351 10 6	2,451 2 4
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>				
Medak .....	12,184 10 6	32,304 5 0	44,488 15 6	8,915 12 0
Indur .....	35,334 7 3	43,219 0 1	78,583 7 4	15,570 14 3
Elgandal .....	8,196 7 4	7,219 0 0	15,415 7 4	5,809 14 1
Sarpur Tandur.....	936 1 6	8,168 8 0	9,101 9 6	925 8 7
Total.....	56,651 10 7	90,940 13 1	1,47,592 7 8	30,722 0 11
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>				
Khammam .....	3,457 8 6	6,646 10 0	10,104 2 6	2,989 15 9
Nalgunda .....	5,749 0 1	12,466 14 3	18,206 14 4	4,301 9 7
Nagar Karnul .....	2,634 7 5	5,737 5 3	8,371 12 8	1,816 12 4
Ibrahim Pattan .....	42 7 0	607 2 9	649 9 9	41 6 0
Total.....	11,874 7 0	25,458 0 3	37,332 7 3	9,149 11 8
Miscellaneous Villages	111 0 6	617 14 9	728 15 3	24 13 0
GRAND TOTAL.....	85,676 1 10	1,38,062 5 11	2,23,738 7 9	49,497 9 6

F. 4.

Trees for 1291 F.

COLLECTION.		BALANCE.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2,487 1 6	3,993 9 9	2,207 6 0	1,069 3 6	3,276 9 6
40 9 0	1,345 3 7	1,534 4 4	99 0 6	1,633 4 10
3,715 11 3	5,128 13 9	953 2 9	1,699 2 9	2,652 5 6
6,243 5 9	10,467 11 1	4,694 13 1	2,867 6 9	7,562 3 10
938 0 6	3,097 14 9	1,028 15 5	2,067 2 1	3,096 1 6
838 14 0	1,371 2 3	371 4 8	2,125 4 0	2,796 8 8
0 6 0	233 11 9	107 9 3	.....	107 9 3
1,777 4 6	4,702 12 9	1,507 13 4	4,492 6 1	6,000 3 5
2,871 1 0	4,415 6 8	855 1 2	396 8 0	1,251 9 2
346 0 9	603 10 4	160 8 8	471 14 0	632 6 8
515 11 1	714 4 0	94 3 0	17 12 11	111 15 11
954 15 0	1,375 9 2	125 8 7	91 4 0	216 12 7
4,687 11 10	7,138 14 2	1,235 5 5	977 6 11	2,212 12 4
18,656 5 0	27,572 1 0	3,268 14 6	13,648 0 0	16,916 14 6
23,666 12 5	39,237 10 8	19,763 9 0	19,582 3 8	39,345 12 8
3,734 2 8	9,044 0 9	2,886 9 3	3,484 13 4	6,371 6 7
6,619 3 6	7,544 12 1	10 8 11	1,549 4 6	1,559 13 5
52,676 7 7	83,398 8 6	25,929 9 8	38,264 5 6	64,193 15 2
4,623 10 10	7,613 10 7	467 8 9	2,022 15 2	2,490 7 11
10,734 15 3	15,036 8 10	1,438 6 6	1,731 15 0	3,170 5 6
4,062 11 0	5,879 7 4	817 11 1	1,674 10 3	2,492 5 4
420 14 9	462 4 9	1 1 0	186 4 0	187 5 0
19,842 3 10	28,991 15 6	2,724 11 4	5,615 12 5	8,340 7 9
610 14 9	635 11 9	86 3 6	7 0 0	93 3 6
85,838 0 3	1,35,335 9 9	36,178 8 4	52,224 5 8	88,402 14 0

## REVENUE

## Kanchas

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<b>N. W. DIVISION.</b>				
Aurangabad .....	6,172 11 7	9,975 1 3	16,147 12 10	3,429 1 11
Birh .....	2,892 11 10	5,739 3 6	8,631 15 4	1,080 3 0
Parbhani .....	41 6 9	1,751 0 0	1,792 6 9	41 0 9
Total.....	9,106 14 2	17,465 4 9	26,572 2 11	4,550 5 8
<b>W. DIVISION.</b>				
Bidar .....	11,967 13 0	3,696 14 0	15,664 11 0	7,176 9 11
Nander .....	3,629 8 10	1,488 4 0	5,117 12 10	2,494 12 2
Naldrug.....	102 9 0	1,511 4 0	1,613 13 0	48 14 0
Total.....	15,699 14 10	6,696 6 0	22,396 4 10	9,720 4 1
<b>S. DIVISION.</b>				
Gulbarga .....	1,401 8 4	1,808 13 0	3,210 5 4	947 9 3
Shorapur .....	1,422 3 8	2,593 13 6	4,016 1 2	1,202 0 8
Raichur .....	339 2 4	379 9 0	718 11 4	298 2 6
Lingsugur.....	660 0 4	531 3 9	1,191 4 1	481 8 1
Total.....	3,822 14 8	5,313 7 3	9,136 5 11	2,929 4 6
<b>N. DIVISION.</b>				
Medak .....	1,257 8 0	3,845 13 0	5,103 5 0	855 9 6
Indur .....	5,335 13 4	3,207 6 0	8,543 3 4	1,385 10 8
Elgandai .....	13,434 7 11	1,065 0 0	14,699 7 11	7,755 13 2
Sarpur Tandur .....	3,751 7 0	.....	3,751 7 0	3,749 7 3
Total.....	23,979 4 3	8,118 3 0	32,097 7 3	13,746 8 7
<b>E. DIVISION.</b>				
Khammam .....	23,348 5 5	5,552 15 6	28,901 4 11	15,994 15 4
Nalgunda .....	10,047 4 8	1,922 8 0	11,969 12 8	8,363 7 10
Nagar Karnul .....	2,316 1 8	2,278 14 4	4,595 0 0	1,038 3 4
Ibrahim Pattan .....	99 10 6	4,915 14 6	5,015 9 0	48 14 6
Total.....	35,811 6 3	14,670 4 4	50,481 10 7	25,445 9 0
Miscellaneous Villages	386 13 3	20,793 7 9	21,180 5 0	226 12 9
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>	<b>88,807 3 5</b>	<b>73,057 1 1</b>	<b>1,61,864 4 6</b>	<b>56,618 12 7</b>

F. 5.

for 1281 F.

COLLECTION.		BALANCE.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
8,975 11 8	12,404 13 7	2,743 9 8	999 5 7	3,742 15 3
3,349 8 6	4,429 11 6	1,812 8 10	2,389 11 0	4,202 3 10
1,666 0 0	1,707 0 9	0 6 0	85 0 0	85 6 0
13,991 4 2	18,541 9 10	4,556 8 6	3,474 0 7	8,030 9 1
2,745 14 8	9,922 8 7	4,791 3 1	950 15 4	5,742 2 5
1,009 12 0	3,504 8 2	1,134 12 3	478 8 0	1,613 4 8
1,315 4 0	1,364 2 0	53 11 0	196 0 0	249 11 0
5,070 14 8	14,791 2 9	5,979 10 9	1,625 7 4	7,605 2 1
1,598 5 0	2,545 14 3	453 15 1	210 8 0	664 7 1
2,057 1 8	3,259 2 4	220 3 0	536 12 1	756 15 1
379 9 0	677 11 6	40 15 10	.....	40 15 10
531 3 9	1,012 11 10	178 8 3	.....	178 8 3
4,566 3 5	7,495 7 11	893 10 2	747 4 1	1,640 14 3
3,512 8 0	4,368 1 6	401 14 6	333 5 0	735 3 6
3,207 6 0	4,593 0 8	3,950 2 8	.....	3,950 2 8
632 13 4	8,388 10 6	5,878 10 9	432 2 8	6,310 13 5
.....	3,749 7 3	1 15 9	.....	1 15 9
7,352 11 4	21,099 3 11	10,232 11 8	765 7 8	10,998 3 4
4,607 15 6	20,602 14 10	7,353 6 1	945 0 0	8,298 6 1
1,591 0 0	9,954 7 10	1,683 12 10	331 8 0	2,015 4 10
1,687 7 6	2,725 10 10	1,277 14 4	591 6 10	1,869 5 2
4,391 9 0	4,440 7 6	50 12 0	524 5 6	575 1 6
12,278 0 0	37,723 9 0	10,365 13 3	2,392 4 4	12,758 1 7
20,664 15 0	20,891 11 9	160 0 6	128 8 9	288 9 3
63,924 0 7	1,20,542 13 2	32,188 6 10	9,133 0 9	41,321 7 7

REVENUE  
Miscellaneous

DISTRICTS.	DEMAND.			Arrear.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
N. W. DIVISION.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Aurangabad .....	7,251 14 10	20,863 8 0	28,115 6 10	137 14 6
Birh .....	998 4 11	10,458 5 11	11,456 10 10	202 8 10
Parbhani .....	466 5 4	8,535 13 6	9,002 2 10	185 9 11
Total.....	8,716 9 1	39,857 11 5	48,574 4 6	476 1 3
W. DIVISION.				
Bidar.....	16,761 0 3	14,369 7 1	31,130 7 4	668 4 6
Nander .....	1,306 7 4	59,682 5 5	60,988 12 9	566 0 4
Naldurg.....	3 0 0	1,346 2 1	1,349 2 1	.....
Total.....	18,070 7 7	75,397 14 7	93,468 6 2	1,234 4 10
S. DIVISION.				
Gulbarga .....	31 13 9	110 13 9	142 11 6	14 0 0
Shorapur .....	2,220 11 5	5,384 4 11	7,605 0 4	270 11 1
Richur .....	267 6 7	4,451 10 10	4,719 1 5	232 4 5
Lingsugur.....	397 2 7	3,289 5 10	3,677 8 5	391 0 10
Total.....	2,917 2 4	13,227 3 4	16,144 5 8	908 0 4
N. DIVISION.				
Medak .....	141 0 0	282 8 3	423 8 3	.....
Indur.....	2,340 6 8	10,755 2 3	13,095 8 11	1,469 9 5
Elgandal .....	17 8 0	4,707 10 0	4,725 2 0	17 8 0
Sarpur Tandur.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2,498 14 8	15,745 4 6	18,214 3 2	1,487 1 5
E. DIVISION.				
Khammam .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nalgonda .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nagar Karnul .....	146 1 7	686 1 9	832 3 4	39 8 0
Ibrahim Pattan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	146 1 7	686 1 9	832 3 4	39 8 0
Miscellaneous Villages	21,285 0 9	15,643 1 3	36,928 2 0	4,135 7 0
GRAND TOTAL .....	53,631 4 0	1,60,557 4 10	2,14,191 8 10	8,280 6 10

F. 6.  
for 1281. F.

COLLECTION.		BALANCE.		
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
17,775 13 3	17,913 11 9	7,114 0 4	3,987 10 9	10,201 11 1
7,980 0 4	8,182 9 2	795 12 1	2,478 5 7	3,274 1 8
3,201 0 7	3,336 10 6	330 11 5	5,334 12 11	5,665 8 4
28,956 14 2	29,432 15 5	8,240 7 10	10,900 13 3	19,141 5 1
10,404 11 1	11,072 15 7	16,092 11 9	3,964 12 0	20,057 7 9
31,254 10 11	31,820 11 3	740 7 0	28,427 10 6	29,168 1 6
1,058 1 9	1,058 1 9	3 0 0	288 0 4	291 0 4
42,717 7 9	43,951 12 7	16,836 2 9	32,680 6 10	49,516 9 7
91 0 0	105 0 0	17 13 9	19 13 9	37 11 6
3,073 15 0	3,344 10 1	1,950 0 4	2,310 5 11	4,260 6 3
4,166 10 2	4,398 14 7	35 2 2	285 0 8	320 2 10
2,686 13 1	3,077 13 11	6 1 9	593 8 9	599 10 6
10,018 6 3	10,926 6 7	2,039 2 0	3,208 13 1	5,217 15 1
269 0 3	269 0 3	141 0 0	13 8 0	154 8 0
6,458 13 3	7,928 6 8	870 13 3	4,296 5 0	5,167 2 3
4,024 2 0	4,041 10 0	.....	683 8 0	683 8 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10,751 15 6	12,239 0 11	1,011 13 3	4,993 5 0	6,005 2 3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
477 9 9	517 1 9	106 9 7	208 8 0	815 1 7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
477 9 9	517 1 9	106 9 7	208 8 0	315 1 7
10,028 5 3	14,163 12 3	17,149 9 9	5,614 12 0	22,764 5 9
1,02,950 10 8	1,11,231 1 6	45,333 13 2	57,606 10 2	1,02,960 7 4



REVENUE  
*Land Revenue*

HEADS.	DEMAND.			Arrear
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Land Revenue Raiat-wari.	22,66,434 0 1	1,35,60,823 6 4	1,58,27,257 6 5	10,22,874 7 10
Quit-Rent .....	2,42,897 14 4	5,45,868 11 0	7,88,766 9 4	28,527 8 6
Kanchas .....	88,807 3 5	73,057 1 1	1,61,864 4 6	56,618 12 7
Amrai or Fruit Trees.	85,676 1 10	1,38,062 5 11	2,23,738 7 9	49,497 9 6
Peishkash .....	.....	87,087 1 8	87,087 1 8	.....
Miscellaneous .....	53,634 4 0	1,60,557 4 10	2,14,191 8 10	8,280 6 10
Total.....	27,37,449 7 8	1,45,65,455 14 10	1,73,02,905 6 6	11,65,798 13 3

G.

för 1281 F.

COLLECTION.		BALANCE.				
Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1,09,99,136 10 8	1,20,22,011 2 6	12,43,559 8 3	25,61,686 11 7	38,05,246 3 10		
4,48,752 15 10	4,77,280 8 4	2,14,370 5 10	97,115 11 2	3,11,486 1 0		
63,924 0 4	1,20,542 12 11	32,188 6 10	9,133 0 9	41,321 7 7		
85,838 0 3	1,35,335 9 9	36,178 8 4	52,224 5 8	88,402 14 0		
87,087 1 8	87,087 1 8	.....	.....	.....		
1,02,950 10 8	1,11,231 1 6	45,353 13 2	57,606 10 2	1,02,960 7 4		
1,17,87,689 7 5	1,29,53,488 4 8	15,71,650 10 5	27,77,766 7 4	43,49,417 1 9		

*Statement of Current Demand of Land Revenue for 1280 Fasli.*

No.	DISTRICTS.	Raiatwari, Land Revenue and Maktas.	Kanchas.	Amrai.	Peishkash.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Gangawati ...	8,42,626 13 3	11,984 12 0	7,119 11 3	5,291 2 5	8,67,022 6 11
2	Raichur.....	8,11,133 5 3	14,765 10 11	8,047 12 6	81,795 15 3	9,15,732 11 11
3	Shorapur .....	5,43,658 4 8	16,120 12 2	3,215 11 0	.....	5,62,994 11 10
4	Gulbarga .....	6,23,087 7 10	4,587 6 11	5,434 10 9	63,636 6 0	6,96,745 15 6
5	Parbhani .....	10,48,468 9 8	16,415 2 6	16,477 9 7	.....	10,81,361 5 9
6	Aurangabad ...	15,07,915 7 6	29,023 10 0	17,196 8 3	.....	1,54,135 9 9
7	Naldurg .....	3,44,094 0 4	7,830 2 11	2,963 13 0	.....	3,54,888 0 3
8	Nander .....	11,02,286 12 7	13,668 12 0	11,616 5 7	.....	11,27,571 14 2
9	Bidar.....	7,14,172 1 9	14,077 2 0	8,227 13 0	.....	7,36,477 0 9
10	Khammam ...	11,52,536 13 6	55,690 14 0	16,045 2 2	.....	12,24,272 13 8
11	Nalgunda .....	6,21,828 10 5	27,771 15 10	13,514 4 9	.....	6,63,114 15 0
12	Medak .....	7,26,008 3 0	5,635 4 0	43,232 2 0	.....	7,74,875 9 0
13	Indur .....	8,92,859 4 6	11,034 4 0	50,133 10 5	.....	9,54,027 2 11
14	Parganah Edlabad.....	1,97,454 7 2	6,873 1 9	6,028 9 0	.....	1,20,356 1 11
15	Elgandal .....	7,72,553 3 10	28,886 8 0	16,206 13 9	.....	8,17,616 9 7
16	Birh .....	11,10,256 1 1	16,722 14 5	13,467 15 5	.....	11,40,446 14 11
17	Nagar Karnul.	7,95,717 14 8	14,092 2 10	8,596 5 0	.....	7,28,466 6 0
	Total.....	1,36,26,657 9 0	2,95,180 8 3	2,17,524 13 5	1,50,723 7 8	1,43,20,086 6 4
	Miscellaneous Villages ...	79,953 3 0	6,881 0 9	2,651 4 3	.....	89,485 8 0
	GRAND TOTAL...	1,37,06,610 12 0	3,02,061 9 0	2,50,176 1 8	1,50,723 7 8	1,44,09,571 14 4

## Statement of Current Demand of Land Revenue for 1279 Fasli.

No.	DISTRICTS.	Baiatwari, Land Revenue, &c.	Kanchas.	Amrai.	Peishkash.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Gaugawati ...	8,38,627 0 9	12,563 9 10	5,947 15 8	5,291 2 5	8,62,429 12 8
2	Raichur.....	8,03,224 8 5	16,406 3 6	6,782 10 9	81,795 15 3	9,08,209 5 11
3	Shorapur .....	13,08,656 3 0	19,731 3 0	4,706 5 4	63,636 6 0	13,96,730 1 4
4	Parbhani .....	10,31,442 10 8	31,169 7 6	5,196 1 6	.....	10,67,808 3 8
5	Aurangabad ..	14,58,421 15 2	47,236 5 4	6,031 11 3	.....	15,11,689 15 9
6	Birh .....	11,00,453 2 8	30,785 14 0	2,009 9 0	.....	11,33,248 9 8
7	Naldurg.....	3,55,482 1 8	8,855 0 0	2,428 0 0	.....	3,66,765 1 8
8	Nander .....	11,43,881 11 5	11,067 9 1	8,371 2 1	.....	11,62,320 6 7
9	Bidar.....	6,96,026 11 6	10,674 1 0	6,322 11 0	.....	7,13,023 7 6
10	Khammam ...	12,46,595 8 9	56,439 11 8	5,895 10 3	.....	13,08,930 14 8
11	Nalgunda .....	11,08,269 13 1	38,216 15 6	13,090 6 6	.....	11,59,577 3 1
12	Medak .....	10,14,412 14 3	6,131 10 0	33,084 12 3	.....	10,53,629 4 6
13	Indur.....	12,62,173 4 10	10,873 12 2	31,272 9 6	.....	13,04,319 10 6
14	Elgandal .....	8,92,697 3 10	27,572 14 0	10,585 1 9	.....	9,30,855 3 7
15	Parganah Edlabad ...	1,03,328 8 0	7,710 3 0	3,963 6 0	.....	1,15,202 1 0
	Total.....	1,43,63,893 6 0	3,35,434 7 7	1,45,688 0 10	1,50,723 7 8	1,49,95,739 6 1
	Miscellaneous Villages.....	1,38,929 8 0	22,433 13 0	1,398 6 3	.....	1,62,761 11 3
	GRAND TOTAL	1,45,02,822 14 0	3,57,868 4 7	1,47,086 7 1	1,50,723 7 8	1,51,58,501 1 4

## Statement of Current Demand of Land Revenue for 1278 Fasli.

No.	DISTRICTS.	Raiatwari, Land Revenue and Maktas.		Kanchas.		Amrai.		Peishkash.		Total.	
		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
1	Aurangabad ...	13,29,652	11 2	43,168	8 6	9,970	6 1	.....	.....	13,82,791	9 9
2	Birh .....	10,75,932	11 5	25,427	8 0	3,794	10 6	.....	.....	11,05,154	13 11
3	Parbhani .....	9,84,236	15 4	34,128	15 0	8,437	10 0	.....	.....	10,26,803	8 4
4	Gangawati ...	8,35,814	8 3	11,583	2 8	5,074	7 6	5,291	2 5	8,58,363	4 10
5	Raichur.....	8,00,585	4 5	15,294	14 7	6,233	12 2	81,795	15 3	9,03,909	14 5
6	Shorapur .....	13,68,428	10 6	18,959	6 10	7,734	8 1	.....	.....	13,95,122	9 5
7	Naldrug .....	3,23,121	1 9	3,752	2 0	2,433	11 0	.....	.....	3,29,306	14 9
8	Nander .....	10,69,979	5 6	9,727	8 0	8,688	14 3	.....	.....	10,88,395	11 9
9	Bidar.....	6,29,400	14 7	13,106	6 0	9,727	9 0	.....	.....	6,52,234	13 7
10	Khammam ...	9,57,585	1 7	70,517	4 8	4,608	3 0	.....	.....	10,32,710	9 3
11	Nalgunda .....	11,08,438	9 0	48,715	15 2	12,663	5 11	.....	.....	11,69,817	14 1
12	Medak .....	8,28,892	15 0	1,068	4 11	25,684	9 0	.....	.....	8,55,645	12 11
13	Elgandal .....	8,35,591	11 3	25,212	15 5	10,472	15 0	.....	.....	8,71,277	9 8
14	Indur .....	11,05,185	5 4	14,157	1 6	31,157	9 3	.....	.....	11,50,500	0 1
	Total.....	1,32,52,845	13 13	3,34,820	1 3	1,47,282	2 9	87,087	1 8	1,38,22,035	2 9
	Miscellaneous Villages.....	1,38,690	10 9	16,995	9 9	1,494	2 6	.....	.....	1,57,180	7 0
	GRAND TOTAL.	1,33,91,536	7 10	3,51,815	11 0	1,48,776	5 3	87,087	1 8	1,39,79,215	9 9

## Statement of Current Demand of Land Revenue for 1277 Fasli.

DISTRICTS.	Raiatwari and Maktas.	Kanchas.	Amrai.	Peishkash.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Aurangabad...	13,76,001 0 5	34,000 8 1	7,590 10 7	.....	14,17,592 3 1
Birh .....	10,73,554 15 8	11,781 6 0	3,010 14 0	.....	10,88,347 3 8
Parbhani .....	10,08,539 10 2	18,883 8 0	4,803 5 9	.....	10,32,226 7 1
Gangawati ...	8,29,322 15 4	11,891 1 9	6,815 10 9	5,291 2 5	8,53,320 14 3
Raichur.....	7,90,528 7 0	14,645 0 9	6,858 13 7	81,795 15 3	8,93,828 5 1
Shorapur .....	13,43,415 10 1	18,259 3 11	6,356 8 8	.....	13,68,031 6 6
Naldurg .....	4,36,950 4 5	3,678 10 6	5,323 1 6	.....	4,45,952 0 5
Nander .....	10,34,282 3 2	7,447 7 9	5,702 15 6	.....	10,47,432 10 5
Bidar.....	6,17,694 14 5	3,254 12 6	8,830 3 9	.....	6,29,779 14 8
Khammam ...	9,91,769 11 4	51,385 5 0	11,365 6 2	.....	10,54,520 6 6
Nalgunda .....	10,60,509 3 4	37,678 11 9	15,726 2 5	.....	11,13,914 1 6
Elgandal .....	9,47,979 15 9	531 0 0	12,606 9 2	.....	9,61,117 8 11
Medak .....	9,79,670 5 3	1,659 9 5	22,607 6 8	.....	10,03,937 5 4
Indur .....	12,78,729 9 8	438 8 0	47,332 13 2	.....	13,26,500 14 10
Total.....	1,37,68,948 14 6	2,15,534 13 5	1,64,930 9 8	87,087 1 8	1,42,36,501 7 3
Miscellaneous Villages.....	1,50,967 12 6	15,868 3 3	2,345 11 3	.....	1,69,181 11 0
GRAND TOTAL...	1,39,19,916 11 0	2,31,403 0 8	1,67,276 4 11	87,087 1 8	1,44,40,563 2 3



## Statement of Current Demand of Land Revenue for 1276 Fasli.

No.	DISTRICTS.	Baiatwari, Land Revenue, &c.	Kanchas.	Amrai.	Peishkash.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Raichur.....	8,05,619 13 11	10,500 5 1	5,955 10 8	81,795 15 3	9,09,871 12 11
2	Shorapur .....	11,59,460 8 4	20,148 2 2	5,279 12 8	.....	11,84,888 7 2
3	Gangawati ...	8,35,191 1 7	11,661 7 5	6,402 10 9	5,291 2 5	8,58,546 6 2
4	Naldrug .....	4,29,574 10 8	4,100 7 4	1,816 9 7	.....	4,35,491 11 7
5	Nander.....	7,70,192 10 1	1,807 13 9	4,221 14 6	... ..	7,76,222 6 4
6	Bidar.....	6,16,088 10 0	4,246 15 0	2,349 5 6	.....	6,22,675 14 6
7	Anrangabad ...	13,54,013 3 10	14,567 0 3	8,345 12 4	.....	13,76,929 0 5
8	Birh .....	10,39,720 6 5	10,473 3 0	5,263 7 0	.....	10,55,457 0 5
9	Parbhani .....	10,03,379 1 1	1,925 8 0	3,604 3 0	.....	10,08,908 12 1
10	Indur.....	9,83,510 2 10	668 0 0	19,894 2 6	.....	10,04,072 5 4
11	Medak .....	8,24,945 4 0	1,408 9 4	17,484 3 9	.....	8,43,833 1 1
12	Elgandal .....	8,37,007 3 6	425 4 0	4,795 8 9	.....	8,42,228 0 3
13	Khammam ...	9,81,092 0 4	34,559 0 3	1,756 13 0	.....	10,17,707 13 7
14	Nalgunda .....	9,96,601 13 0	1,067 8 0	10,734 12 6	.....	10,08,404 1 6
	Total .....	1,26,36,396 9 7	1,23,859 3 7	97,898 14 6	87,057 1 8	1,29,45,241 13 4
	Miscellaneous Villages ...	6,61,993 9 9	4,461 6 0	723 12 0	.....	6,67,178 11 9
	GRAND TOTAL ..	1,32,98,390 3 4	1,28,320 9 7	98,622 10 6	87,087 1 8	1,36,12,420 9 1

*Statement of Current Demand of Land Revenue for 1275 Fasli.*

No.	DISTRICTS.	Raiatwari Land Revenue.	Kanchas.	Amrai.	Peishkash.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Aurangabad...	13,47,799 4 5	.....	.....	.....	13,47,799 4 5
2	Birh .....	10,29,773 6 0	7,982 5 7	1,700 9 6	.....	10,39,456 5 1
3	Parbhani .....	9,11,174 2 6	8,237 4 4	1,189 7 6	.....	9,29,600 14 4
4	Raichur .....	7,90,286 0 10	18,186 15 11	6,667 4 2	1,07,472 5 1	9,22,612 10 0
5	Shorapur .....	10,39,760 8 7	23,413 6 1	3,353 13 2	66,125 8 4	11,32,653 4 2
6	Gangawati ...	8,22,603 7 3	17,976 9 11	6,382 4 11	5,291 2 5	8,52,253 8 8
7	Naldurg .....	4,13,164 13 1	2,688 11 0	227 2 6	.....	4,16,080 10 8
8	Nander .....	7,60,251 2 6	10,132 3 0	3,583 7 9	.....	7,73,966 13 3
9	Bidar.....	5,88,055 2 10	3,203 10 3	1,416 19 3	.....	5,92,675 7 4
10	Indur .....	7,88,447 12 1	9,151 5 6	19,280 6 0	.....	8,16,879 7 7
11	Medak .....	8,29,392 13 0	1,020 13 9	22,504 14 9	.....	8,52,918 9 6
12	Elgandal .....	7,15,673 15 9	281 14 0	5,867 6 0	.....	7,21,323 3 9
13	Khammam ...	8,41,947 5 3	3,342 0 3	1,289 11 9	.....	8,46,579 1 3
14	Nalgunda .....	10,14,814 12 7	.....	.....	.....	10,44,814 12 7
	Total.....	1,19,23,144 10 8	1,95,617 3 7	72,963 2 3	1,78,885 15 10	1,22,80,614 0 4
	Miscellaneous Villages ...	6,55,930 15 9	4,434 3 6	1,915 2 6	.....	6,62,280 5 9
	GRAND TOTAL	1,25,79,075 10 5	1,10,051 7 1	74,878 4 9	1,78,885 15 10	1,29,42,894 6 1

Statement showing Demand and Collection of Land Revenue from 1280 to 1275 Faslî.

YEAR FASLÎ.	DEMAND.				COLLECTION.							
	Acrears.	Current.			Acrears.	Current.						
		Raitwari Land Revenue and Makas.	Kanchas.	Anmi.		Peishkash.	Total.	Land Revenue, &c.	Peishkash.	Total.		
											Total.	Total.
1280	28,62,934	1,37,06,611	3,02,961	2,50,176	1,50,723	1,44,09,571	1,72,72,505	13,56,575	1,31,89,718	87,087	1,32,76,805	1,46,33,380
1279	21,53,180	1,15,02,823	3,57,868	1,47,087	1,50,723	1,51,58,501	1,73,11,681	9,37,834	1,43,06,021	87,087	1,43,93,111	1,53,30,945
1278	20,37,581	1,33,91,536	3,51,816	1,48,776	87,087	1,39,79,215	1,60,16,796	11,06,734	1,33,30,638	87,087	1,43,17,725	1,45,24,459
1277	19,90,761	1,39,19,917	2,31,403	1,67,276	87,087	1,44,05,683	1,57,96,444	8,02,341	1,18,78,865	87,087	1,19,65,952	1,27,68,293
1276	7,57,613	1,32,98,390	1,28,321	98,622	87,087	1,36,12,420	1,43,70,033	3,84,677	1,25,07,518	87,087	1,25,94,605	1,29,79,282
1275	14,54,540	1,25,79,076	1,10,051	74,878	1,78,889	1,29,42,864	1,43,97,434	11,92,515	1,12,68,427	1,76,819	1,24,45,226	1,36,37,741

## PART II.

Containing Statements showing the amount of work turned out by the Department, Revenue Survey and Assessment, in the various Divisions of H. H. the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions, and the total expenditure incurred thereon, together with the cost per acre of measurement, Fasli years 1285—90, pp. cexliii—celxxix.

*Statement showing the Measuring and Classing*

DIVISION.	Fasli Year.	Number of Measuring Establishment at work.	STRENGTH.		
			OFFICER.		Measurers.
			Assis- tants.	Sub-Assis- tants.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
AURANGABAD.	1285 .....	1	1	4	30.00
	1286 .....	6	6	9	135.50
	1287 .....	6	6	9	188.00
	1288 .....	6	6	9	162.50
	1289 .....	5	5	7	151.50
	1290 .....	4	4	6	107.75
GULBARGA.	1287 .....	3	3	5	82.72
	1288 .....	5	5	7	134.19
	1289 .....	5	5	7	131.50
	1290 .....	3	3	5	91.82
TELANGANA.	1288 .....	2	2	.....	45.00
	1289 .....	2	4	.....	60.00
	1290 .....	2	2	.....	44.00

*Establishment from 1285 to 1290 Faslî.*

Number of Classing Estab- lishments.	STRENGTH.			Strength of Settlement Establishment.
	OFFICERS.		Classers.	
	Assistants.	Sub-Ass- istants.		
7	8	9	10	11
1	1	1	10	.....
1	1	.....	7	.....
2	2	.....	26.75	15
2	2	.....	25	20
2	2	2	38.75	25
3	3	3	53.75	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	1	7.75	.....
2	2	2	19.50	.....
2	2	2	26.73	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....



B.

*Statement showing the amount of work turned out by the  
Division, and the total expenditure incurred thereon,*

FASLI YEAR.	Total Area Surveyed in Acres.	DETAIL OF	
		Salaries of Measurers.	Salaries of Assistant and Establishment.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1285 .....	1,92,709 0	5,316 13 3	8,179 7 0
1286 .....	8,72,199 0	25,969 0 0	41,336 0 0
1287 .....	13,18,300 5	33,022 13 6	58,075 6 6
1288 .....	11,00,989 6	33,934 9 6	43,308 8 0
1289 .....	11,14,014 18	27,820 6 6	39,252 4 3
1290 .....	8,29,448 14	21,039 11 9	30,435 2 6
Total.....	54,27,669 3	1,47,193 6 6	2,20,586 12 3

*Department, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Aurangabad  
together with the cost per acre of Measurement.*

EXPENDITURE.			COST PER ACRE		Total Area Classified in Acres.
Superintendent and Establishment.	Total.	On the Salaries of Measurers.	On the Total Cost shown in Column 6.		
5	6	7	8	9	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Pics.	a. p.		
7,516 15 6	21,013 3 9	5½	1 9	70,560 0	
29,770 0 0	97,075 0 0	5½	1 9¼	1,68,758 0	
45,045 0 0	1,36,143 4 0	5	1 7¾	6,90,013 4	
45,260 6 5	1,22,503 7 11	5½	1 9¼	6,81,070 17	
37,886 10 1	1,04,959 4 10	4½	1 6	9,07,402 13	
34,528 10 3	86,003 8 6	5	1 7¼	10,15,783 12	
2,00,007 10 3	5,67,697 13 0	5	1 8	35,33,596 6	

B—

*Statement showing the amount of work turned out by the Division, and the total expenditure incurred thereon,*

FASLI YEAR.	DETAIL OF EXPENDITURE.					
	Salaries of Classers.		Salaries of Assistant and Establishment.		Superintendent and Establishment.	
	10		11		12	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
1285 .....	760	3 3	4,312	4 6	2,825	0 0
1286 .....	2,250	0 0	1,399	0 0	1,472	0 0
1287 .....	7,378	6 3	6,032	8 9	6,631	0 0
1288 .....	7,053	13 6	7,820	13 0	8,715	9 9
1289 .....	10,103	0 6	15,939	14 9	14,710	9 8
1290 .....	13,704	2 6	19,996	8 6	22,605	15 0
Total.....	41,249	10 0	55,501	1 6	56,960	2 5

*(continued).**Department, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Aurangabad together with the cost per acre of Measurement—(continued).*

Total.	COST PER ACRE.		Total Expenditure on account of Survey and Classification.	Total Cost per Acre.
	On the Salaries of Classers.	On the Total Cost shown in Column 13.		
13	14	15	16	17
Rs. a. p.	Pics.	a. p.	Rs. a. p.	a. p.
7,897 7 9	2	1 9½	28,910 11 6	3 6½
5,121 0 0	2½	0 5¾	1,02,196 0 0	2 3¼
20,041 15 0	2	0 5½	1,56,185 3 0	2 1¼
23,590 4 3	2	0 6½	1,46,093 12 2	2 3¾
40,753 8 11	2	0 8½	1,45,712 13 9	2 2½
56,306 10 0	2½	0 10¾	1,42,310 2 6	2 5½
1,53,710 13 11	2	0 8¼	7,21,403 10 11	2 4¼

B (a)

*Statement showing the amount of work turned out by the sion, and the total expenditure incurred thereon, together with*

FASLI YEAR.	Total Area surveyed in Acres.	DETAIL OF	
		Salaries of Mea- surers.	Salaries of Assistants and Establishment.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1287 .....	4,03,203	11,334 6 0	12,395 8 3
1288 .....	10,48,310	25,049 11 11	49,703 0 2
1289 .....	12,25,325	31,647 12 0	51,098 3 0
1290 .....	4,98,157	19,849 4 0	25,305 4 9
Total.....	31,74,995	87,881 1 11	1,38,507 0 2

*Department, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gulbarga Division  
the cost per acre of measurement from 1287 to 1290 Fasli.*

EXPENDITURE.		COST PER ACRE.		Total Area Classified in Acres.
Superintendent and Establishment.	Total.	On the Salaries of Measurers.	On the costs shown in Col. 6	
5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	
25,302 10 3	49,032 8 6	0 5½	1 11½	.....
41,248 10 5	1,16,006 6 6	0 4½	1 9½	1,69,915 27
41,472 4 1	1,24,218 3 1	0 5	1 7½	7,04,897 3
28,624 8 2	73,776 0 11	0 7½	2 4½	6,21,436 0
1,36,648 0 11	3,63,033 3 0	0 5½	1 9½	14,96,218 30



B (a)—

*Statement showing the amount of work turned out by the  
and the total expenditure incurred thereon, together with*

FASLI YEAR.	DETAIL OF EXPENDITURE.		
	Salaries of Classers.	Salaries of Assistants and Establishment.	Superintendent and Establishment.
	10	11	12
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1287 .....	.....	.....	.....
1288 .....	2,746 11 9	6,253 12 5	1,001 2 3
1289 .....	6,760 10 3	19,934 5 9	14,286 12 6
1290 .....	7,181 13 9	19,695 13 0	17,039 8 1
Total.....	16,689 3 9	45,883 15 2	32,327 6 10

(continued).

Department, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gulbarga Division,  
the cost per acre of measurement from 1287 to 1290 Fasli—(contd.)

Total.	COST PER ACRE.		Total Expenditure on account of Survey and Classification.	Total Cost per Acre.
	On the Salaries of Classers.	On the Total shown in Col. 13		
13	14	15	16	17
Rs. a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	Rs. a. p.	a. p.
.....	.....	.....	49,082 8 6	1 11½
10,001 10 5	0 3½	0 11½	1,26,008 0 11	2 8½
40,981 12 6	0 1½	0 11	1,65,199 15 7	2 6½
43,917 2 10	0 2	1 3½	1,17,693 3 9	3 7½
94,900 9 9	0 5½	1 0	4,57,933 12 9	4 10½

B (a1)

Statement showing the amount of work turned out in the Gulbarga Khan in the years

FASLI YEAR.	Total area surveyed in acres.	DETAIL OF EXPENDITURE.				COST PER ACRE.	
		Salaries of Measurers.	Assistants.	Superintendent.	Total.	On the Salaries of Measurers.	On the total expenditure, Col. 6.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	p.	a. p.
1288.....	1,19,892	3,257 15 5	7,069 14 8	4,368 0 8	14,695 14 9	5½	2 5½
1289.....	2,99,815	8,498 1 6	13,899 11 6	5,959 0 9	28,356 13 9	5½	1 6½
Total...	4,19,707	11,756 0 11	20,969 10 2	10,327 1 5	43,052 12 6	5½	1 7½

*Division under the superintendence of Mohammad Ikram-ul-Lah  
1288 and 1289 Fasli.*

Total Area Classified in Acres.	DETAIL OF EXPENDITURE.				COST PER ACRE.		Total cost of survey and classification.	Total cost per acre of survey and classification.
	Salaries of Classers	Assistant and Establishment.	Superintendent and Establishment.	Total.	On the Salaries of Classers.	On the total expen- diture, Col. 13.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
46,096 27	1,951 13 9	1,332 1 5	1,001 2 3	3,285 1 5	8 $\frac{1}{10}$	1 $\frac{3}{10}$	17,981 0 2	1 $\frac{7}{10}$
1,69,249 3	1,258 15 0	2,145 12 9	1,171 12 0	5,576 7 9	12 $\frac{0}{10}$	6 $\frac{1}{10}$	33,933 5 6	1 $\frac{7}{10}$
2,15,345 30	3,210 12 9	3,477 14 2	2,172 14 3	8,861 9 2	2 $\frac{0}{10}$	7 $\frac{0}{10}$	51,914 5 8	1 $\frac{3}{10}$

B (a2)

*Statement showing the amount of work turned out by the Depart  
incurred thereon, together with the cost per acre of measure*

FASLI YEAR.	Total Area surveyed in Acres.	DETAIL OF	
		Salaries of Measurers.	Salaries of Assistants and Establishment.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1288 .....	9,28,418	21,791 12 6	42,638 1 6
„ .....	1,19,892	3,257 15 5	7,069 14 8
Total.....	10,48,310	25,049 11 11	49,708 0 2
1289 .....	9,25,510	23,149 10 6	37,198 7 6
„ .....	2,99,815	8,498 1 6	13,899 11 6
Total.....	12,25,325	31,647 12 0	51,098 3 0

*ment, Revenue Survey and Assessment, and the total expenditure ment in the years 1288 and 1289 Fasli, Gulbarga Division.*

EXPENDITURE.		COST PER ACRE.		Total Area Classified in Acres.
Superintendent and Establishment.	Total.	On the Salaries of Measurers.	On the total cost shown in Column 6.	
5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	
36,880 9 9	1,01,310 7 9	0 4½	1 9	1,23,819 0
4,368 0 8	14,695 14 9	0 5¼	2 5¼	46,096 27
41,248 10 5	1,16,006 6 6	0 4½	1 9½	1,69,915 27
35,513 3 4	95,861 5 4	0 4¾	1 8	5,35,648 0
5,959 0 9	28,356 13 9	0 5¼	1 6½	1,69,249 3
41,472 4 1	1,24,218 3 1	0 4 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	1 7¼	7,04,897 3



*Statement showing the amount of work turned out by the Depart incurred thereon together with the cost per acre of measurement*

FASLI YEAR.	DETAIL OF EXPENDITURE.		
	Salaries of Classers.	Salaries of Assistants and Establishment.	Superintendent and Establishment.
	10	11	12
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1288 .....	1,794 14 0	4,921 11 0	.....
„ .....	951 13 9	1,332 1 5	1,001 2 3
Total.....	2,746 11 9	6,253 12 5	1,001 2 3
1289 .....	4,501 11 3	17,788 9 0	13,115 0 6
„ .....	2,258 15 0	2,145 12 9	1,171 12 0
Total.....	6,760 10 3	19,934 5 4	14,286 12 6

(continued).

ment, Revenue Survey and Assessment, and the total expenditure in the years 1288 and 1289 Fashi, Gulbarga Division—(contd.)

Total.	COST PER ACRE.		Total cost on account of Survey and Classification.	Total cost per Acre.
	On the Salaries of Classers.	On the cost shown in Column 13.		
13	14	15	16	17
Rs. a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	Rs. a. p.	a. p.
6,716 9 0	0 2½	0 10½	1,08,027 0 9	2 7½
3,285 1 5	.....	.....	17,981 0 2	.....
10,001 10 5	.....	.....	1,26,008 0 11	.....
35,405 4 9	0 1½	1 3	1,31,266 10 1	2 8½
5,576 7 9	.....	.....	33,933 5 6	.....
40,981 12 6	.....	.....	1,65,199 15 7	.....

*Statement showing the amount of work turned out by the Department the total cost incurred thereon, together with the cost*

FASLI YEAR.	Total Area Surveyed in Acres.	DETAIL OF	
		Salaries of Measurers.	Salaries of Assistants and Establishment.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1287 .....	1,19,077 0	.....	.....
1288 .....	2,03,591 39	9,951 12 0	11,732 4 0
1289 .....	3,45,970 0	10,299 9 0	12,241 5 0
1290 .....	1,90,093 0	8,620 2 0	10,967 10 6
Total.....	8,58,734 39	28,871 7 0	34,941 3 6

(b)  
*ment, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Medak Division, and  
 per acre of Measurement from 1287 to 1290 Fasli.*

EXPENDITURE.		COST PER ACRE.		Total Area Classified in Acres.
Superintendent and Establishment.	Total.	On the Salaries of Measurers.	On the Total shown in Col. 6.	
5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	
.....	* 40,718 12 5	.....	5 5½	.....
7,615 0 0	29,299 0 0	0 9½	2 3½	.....
5,088 13 3	27,629 11 3	0 5¼	1 3	.....
3,894 8 0	23,182 4 6	0 8¼	1 11¼	.....
16,598 5 3	1,21,129 12 2	0 8¼	3 7½	.....

\* The details of this item are unavailable.

*Statement showing the amount of work turned out by the Department the total cost incurred thereon, together with the cost*

FASLI YEAR.	DETAIL OF		
	Salaries of Classers.	Salaries of Assistants and Establishment.	Superintendent and Establishment.
	10	11	12
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1287 .....	.....	.....	.....
1288 .....	.....	.....	.....
1289 .....	.....	.....	.....
1290 .....	.....	.....	.....
Total ....	.....	.....	.....

(b)--(continued).

ment, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Medak Division, and per acre of Measurement from 1287 to 1290 Fasli--(continued).

EXPENDITURE.		COST PER ACRE.		Total Expenditure on account of Survey and Classification.	Total Cost per Acre.
Total.		On the Salaries of Classers.	On the Total shown in Col. 13.		
13		14	15	16	17
Rs. a. p.		a. p.	a. p.	Rs. a. p.	a. p.
.....		.....	.....	40,718 12 5	5 5½
.....		.....	.....	20,299 0 0	2 3½
.....		.....	.....	27,629 11 3	1 3
.....		.....	.....	23,182 4 6	1 11½
.....		.....	.....	1,21,129 12 2	3 7½



B

*Statement showing the amount of work turned out by the expenditure incurred thereon, together with the*

FASLI YEAR.	Total Area Surveyed in Acres.	DETAIL OF	
		Salaries of Measurers.	Salaries of Assistants and their Establishments.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1288 .....	1,23,011	8,611 0 0	10,670 0 0
1289 .....	2,34,794	8,740 13 3	11,850 8 3
1290 .....	1,55,579	7,699 14 6	10,027 15 0
Total .....	5,36,384	25,051 11 9	32,548 7 3

(61)

*Department, Revenue Survey and Assessment, and the total cost per acre of Measurement, Medak Division.*

EXPENDITURE.			COST PER ACRE.		Total Area Classified in Acres.
Superintendent and Establishment.	Total.	On the Salaries of Measurers.	On the Total shown in Col. 6.		
5	6	7	8	9	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	a. p.	a. p.		
7,375 0 0	26,656 0 0	1 1	3 4½	.....	
4,688 13 3	25,280 2 9	0 6½	1 7	.....	
3,894 8 0	21,622 5 6	0 9½	2 2½	.....	
15,958 5 3	73,558 8 3	0 8½	2 2½	.....	

B

*Statement showing the amount of work turned out by the expenditure incurred thereon, together with the*

FASLI YEAR.	DETAIL OF		
	Salaries of Classers.	Salaries of Assistants and their Establishments.	Superintendent and Establishment.
	10	11	12
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1288 .....	.....	.....	.....
1289 .....	.....	.....	.....
1290 .....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	.....

(b 1)—(continued).

*Department, Revenue Survey and Assessment, and the total cost per acre of Measurement, Medak Division—(continued).*

EXPENDITURE.			Total Expenditure on account of Survey and Classification.	Total Cost per Acre.
Total.	On the Salaries of Classers.	On the Total shown in Col. 13.		
13	14	15	16	17
Rs. a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	Rs. a. p.	a. p.
.....	.....	.....	26,656 0 0	3 4½
.....	.....	.....	25,280 2 9	1 7
.....	.....	.....	21,622 5 6	2 21
.....	.....	.....	73,558 8 3	2 2½

*Statement showing the amount of Survey and Classification  
Talukdar in the Medak Division and the total expendi*

FASLI YEAR.	Total Area Surveyed and Classed in Acres.	DETAIL OF	
		Salaries of Measurers and Classers.	Salaries of Assistants and Establish- ment.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1287.....	1,19,017 0	.....	.....
1288.....	77,583 39	1,340 12 0	1,062 4 0
1289.....	91,176 0	1,558 11 9	390 12 9
1290.....	34,514 0	920 3 6	939 11 6
Total.....	3,22,290 39	3,819 11 3	2,392 12 3

(62)

work turned out under the Superintendence of the Sardar  
 ture incurred thereon with the Cost per Acre.

EXPENDITURE.		COST PER ACRE.		Total Expenditure on account of Survey and Classification.	Total Cost per Acre.
Superintendent and Establishment.	Total.	On Salaries of Measurers, &c.	On the Total Expenditure, Col. 6.		
5	6	7	8	9	10
Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Pics.	a. p.	Rs. a. p.	a. p.
.....	40,718 12 5	.....	5 5½	40,718 12 5	5 5½
240	2,643 0 0	3¼	0 6½	2,643 0 0	0 6½
400	2,349 8 6	3¼	0 4½	2,349 8 6	0 4½
.....	1,859 15 0	5	0 10¼	1,859 15 0	0 10¼
640	17,571 3 11	3¼	2 4½	17,571 3 11	2 4½



B

*Statement showing the amount of work turned out by the De  
ture incurred thereon, together with*

YEARS FASLI.	DIVISION.	Total area surveyed in acres.	DETAILS OF		
			Salaries of Messurers.	Salaries of Assistants and their Establishments.	
1	2	3	4		5
			Rs.	a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1285 to 90	Aurangabad .....	51,27,660 3	1,47,103	6 6	2,20,586 12 3
1287 to 90	Gulbarga .....	27,55,288 0	76,132	1 0	1,17,537 6 0
1287 to 90	Medak.....	8,58,731 39	28,871	7 0	34,941 3 0
		90,41,683 2	2,52,106	14 6	3,73,065 5 3

(c).  
*partment, Revenue Survey and Assessment, and the total expenditure cost per acre of Measurement.*

EXPENDITURE		COST PER ACRE.		Total Area Classified in Acres.
Superintendent and Establishment.	Total.	On Salaries of Measurers.	On the Total Expenditure in Col. 7.	
6	7	8	9	10
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Pies.	a. p.	
2,00,007 10 3	5,67,697 13 0	5	1 8	35,33,596 6
1,26,320 15 6	3,19,990 6 6	5½	1 10½	12,80,903 0
16,598 5 2	1,21,129 12 2*	8 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	3 7½	.....
3,42,926 14 11	10,08,817 15 8	5½	1 10½	48,14,499 6

\* See note on page cclxi.

*Statement showing the amount of work turned out by the De  
tute incurred thereon together with*

YEARS FASLI.	DIVISION.	DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE.		
		Salaries of Classers.	Salaries of Assistants and their Establish- ments.	Superintendent and Establish- ment.
		11	12	13
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1285 to 90	Aurangabad .....	41,249 10 0	55,501 1 6	56,960 2 5
1287 to 90	Gulbarga.....	13,478 7 0	42,406 1 0	30,154 8 7
1287 to 90	Medak.....	.....	.....	.....
		54,728 1 0	97,907 2 6	87,114 11 0

(c)—continued.

partment, Revenue Survey and Assessment, and the total expenditure cost per acre of Measurement—(continued).

Total.	COST PER ACRE.		Total Expenditure on account of Survey and Classification.	Total Cost per Acre.
	On the Salaries of Classers.	On the Total Expenditure shown in Col. 74.		
14	15	16	17	18
Rs. a. p.	Pics.	a. p.	Rs. a. p.	a. p.
1,53,710 13 11	2	0 8½	7,21,408 10 11	2 4½
86,039 0 7	2	1 1	4,06,029 7 1	2 11½
.....	.....	.....	1,21,129 12 2	3 7½
2,39,749 14 6	2	1 8½	12,48,567 14 2	2 2½

*Statement showing the Area Measured and Classified and Gulbarga and*

FASLI YEAR.	MEASUREMENT.		
	Total Area Measured in Acres.	Expenditure on the Area Measured.	Cost per Acre.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. a. p.	a. p.
1285 .....	1,92,709 0	21,013 3 9	1 9
1286 .....	8,72,199 0	97,075 0 0	1 9½
1287 .....	18,40,580 5	2,25,894 8 11	1 11
1288 .....	23,51,894 5	2,67,808 14 5	1 9½
1289 .....	26,85,399 28	2,56,807 3 2	1 6½
1290 .....	15,17,698 14	1,83,264 13 11	1 10½

*Cost per Acre from 1285 to 1290 Fasli in the Aurangabad, Medak Divisions.*

CLASSIFICATION.			Total Expenditure on Measurement and Classification.	Cost per Acre of the Expenditure shown in Col. 8.	
Total Area Classified in Acres.	Expenditure.	Cost per Acre.			
5	6	7	8	9	
	Rs. a. p.	a. p.	Rs. a. p.	a.	p.
70,569 0	7,897 7 9	1 9½	28,910 11 6	3	6½
1,68,758 0	5,121 0 0	0 5½	1,02,196 0 0	2	3½
6,90,013 4	20,041 15 0	0 5½	2,45,936 4 11	2	4½
8,50,986 4	33,591 14 0	0 7½	3,01,400 13 1	2	5½
16,12,299 16	81,735 5 5	0 9½	3,38,542 8 7	2	4½
16,37,219 12	1,00,223 12 10	0 11½	2,83,488 10 9	2	10½



D.

Statement showing the old rates and the survey rates,  
which it was introduced in the Talukas

Number.	NAME OF TALUKA.	Number of Villages.	Fasli year in which survey settlement was first introduced.	OLD RATES.			SURVEY RA	
				Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per acre.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	AURANGABAD DISTRICT.				Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.
1	Pattan .....	145	1287	1,59,927	1,62,268	1 0 3	1,74,910	1,89,875
2	Baizapur.....	116	1288	2,27,410	2,30,712	1 0 3	2,45,002	2,60,460
3	Gandapur .....	205	1288	2,01,231	2,38,108	1 2 11	2,09,149	2,81,420
4	Ambar .....	215	1289	3,97,308	3,29,072	0 13 3	4,30,323	3,96,725
5	Bokardan .....	121	1290	1,17,895	1,10,318	0 15 0	1,51,030	1,15,861
6	Kanharh .....	184	1290	1,61,037	1,53,503	0 15 3	1,90,349	1,73,182
	Total.....	986		12,64,808	12,23,981	0 15 4	14,00,763	14,17,522
	NALDRUG DISTRICT.							
7	Tuljapur .....	83	1290	1,75,265	1,46,294	0 13 4	2,32,294	1,70,696
	GRAND TOTAL.....	2055		27,04,891	25,94,256	0 15 4	30,33,820	30,05,742

*with the result of the survey settlement for the year in  
of the Western and Southern Divisions.*

Average rate per acre.	Not amount of assessment after deducting for lands relinquished and addi- tional for waste land taken up for cultivation at the time of settlement.	Difference between co- lums 5 and 8 and the percentage of such dif- ference.	Difference between co- lums 6 and 9 and the percentage of such dif- ference.	Difference between co- lums 7 and 10.	Difference between co- lums 6 and 11 and the percentage of such dif- ference.
10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
1 1 5	1,77,736	14,983 9.37	27,607 17.01	0 1 2	15,408 9.53
1 1 9	2,47,258	17,592 7.74	29,748 12.89	0 1 6	16,546 7.17
1 5 7	2,34,541	7,918 3.93	43,312 18.19	0 2 8	3,567 1.49
0 14 9	3,84,748	33,015 8.31	67,653 20.56	0 1 6	55,676 16.92
0 12 4	1,17,320	33,135 28.10	5,543 5.02	less 2 8	7,002 6.34
0 14 6	1,73,019	29,312 18.20	19,679 12.82	, 0 9	19,516 12.71
1 0 2	13,34,622	1,35,955 10.7	1,93,542 15.8	0 0 10	1,17,775
0 11 9	1,60,165	57,029 32.54	24,402 16.68	less 1 7	13,871 9.48
0 15 9	28,29,409	3,28,939 12.1	4,11,486 15.8	more 0 5	2,49,421

E.

*Statement showing the Area of Occupied and Waste Lands  
the Western and*

No.	NAME OF TALUKA.	OCCUPIED LANDS.			CULTURABLE WASTE.		
		Acres.	Amount of Assessment.	Average rate per Acre.	Acres.	Amount of Assessment.	Average rate per Acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	AURANGABAD DISTRICT.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Pattan .....	1,61,764	1,77,736	1 1 7	50,919	34,156	0 10 2
2	Baizapur .....	2,29,115	2,47,258	1 1 3	57,458	34,980	0 9 9
3	Gandapur .....	1,59,141	2,34,541	1 7 7	84,313	73,501	0 13 11
4	Ambar .....	4,14,841	3,84,748	0 14 10	85,789	40,689	0 7 6
5	Kanharh .....	1,97,099	1,73,019	0 14 1	30,931	14,173	0 7 5
6	Bokardan .....	1,54,945	1,17,320	0 12 1	23,160	9,458	0 6 5
	Total.....	13,16,905	13,34,622	1 0 2	3,32,590	2,06,957	0 9 11
	NALDRUG DISTRICT..						
7	Tuljapur .....	2,15,260	1,60,165	0 11 11	20,832	11,573	0 9 1
	GRAND TOTAL...	15,32,165	14,94,787	0 15 7	3,53,422	2,18,530	0 9 10

N. B.—This Statement does not include Sarfkhas;

*with the Average Survey Rate per Acre in the Settled Talukas in Southern Divisions.*

TOTAL OCCUPIED AND WASTE.			PERCENTAGE ON THE TOTAL.			
Acres.	Amount of Assessment.	Average rate per Acre.	Of Column 3.	Of Column 4.	Of Column 6.	Of Column 7.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
2,12,683	2,11,892	9 15 11	76.0	83.9	24.0	16.1
2,86,573	2,82,238	0 15 9	79.9	87.6	20.1	12.4
2,43,454	3,08,042	1 4 3	65.4	76.1	31.6	23.9
5,00,630	4,25,437	0 13 7	82.8	90.4	17.2	9.6
2,28,030	1,87,192	0 13 2	86.4	92.4	13.6	7.6
1,78,125	1,26,778	0 11 5	86.9	92.5	13.1	7.5
16,49,495	15,41,579	0 14 11	79.8	80.1	20.1	12.5
2,36,092	1,71,738	0 11 8	91.2	93.3	8.8	6.7
18,85,587	17,13,317	0 14 '6	81.2	79.2	18.7	11.5

while the others do include Sarfkhus.



# CONTENTS.

## CHAPTER VI.

### PAST HISTORY OF POLICE.

#### *Section First.—Former System of Police Administration.*

	PAGE
Para. 1 Former system of Police administration in districts.	273
„ 2 Police administration in the City .....	273
„ 3 Appointment of <i>Ziladars</i> .....	274

#### *Section Second.—Formation of a Regular Police Force.*

Para. 4 Reforms in 1275 Fasli .....	274
„ 5 Distribution of Police force .....	275
„ 6 Constituents of the new force .....	276
„ 7 Instructions issued by the Board of Revenue.....	276
„ 8 Police code compiled .....	282
„ 9 Non-cognizable offences. Cognizable offences .....	283
„ 10 <i>Naib-Muhtamims</i> appointed .....	284
„ 11 Separation of Police from Revenue. Appointment of a Police Secretary .....	284
„ 12 Powers of Police officers .....	285
„ 13 Appeals from the decisions of Police officers .....	285
„ 14 Police Secretariat amalgamated with Judicial. Pow- ers of Police officers .....	286
„ 15 The power vested in <i>Muhtamims</i> and <i>Amins</i> .....	287
„ 16 Government Gazette on criminal prosecution against Police .....	287
„ 17 Powers of awarding punishments transferred to Courts of Law.....	288
„ 18 Enrolment and uniforms .....	288
„ 19 Equipment .....	289
„ 20 Distribution of uniforms. Discipline .....	289
„ 21 Procedure .....	289
„ 22 Tours .....	290
„ 23 Escorts and guards .....	291



## CHAPTER VII.

## POLICE FOR 1290 FASLI.

	PAGE
Para. 1 Component parts of Police force .....	293
„ 2 District Police .....	293
„ 3 Various grades of Police .....	294
„ 4 Distribution of Police by area and population .....	295
„ 5 City Police .....	295
„ 6 City and District Police.....	296
„ 7 Distribution of Police .....	296
„ 8 Annual cost of Police .....	296
„ 9 Village Police and cost .....	297
„ 10 Police rewarded .....	297
„ 11 Police convicted.....	297
„ 12 Working of the City and Suburban Police .....	297
„ 13 Abstract of the above .....	298
„ 14 Decrease of crimes in the City and Suburbs .....	299
„ 15 District crimes and criminals .....	299
„ 16 Percentage of conviction in cases and persons .....	301
„ 17 Observation on the working of the District Police ..	302
„ 18 Decrease of crimes in the districts .....	302
„ 19 Cause of decrease. Decrease of crime in surround- ing provinces .....	302
„ 20 Review of the working of the City and District Police .....	303
„ 21 Comparison of five years .....	303
„ 22 Results of trials by Courts .....	304
„ 23 Percentage of persons pending trial.....	304
„ 24 Test of the Police efficiency .....	305
„ 25 Percentage of cases tracked or investigated to re- ported .....	305
„ 26 Percentages of cases tracked or investigated to reported, excluding nuisance cases .....	305
„ 27 Percentage of conviction to cases reported.....	306
„ 28 Percentage of cases convicted to cases tracked and convicted .....	306
„ 29 Percentage of persons convicted to arrested .....	307
„ 30 Percentage of persons convicted to brought to trial .	308
„ 31 Number of heinous offences .....	308

	PAGE
Para. 32 Murder—Decrease. Increase .....	309
„ 33 Dacoities—Decrease. Increase .....	309
„ 34 Robbery—Decrease. Increase .....	310
„ 35 Heinous crimes compared .....	311

## CHAPTER VIII.

### HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

#### *Section First.—Administration of Justice during Maharajah Chandu Lal's tenure of Office.*

Para. 1 <i>Dar-ul-Kaza</i> .....	313
„ 2 <i>Kotwali</i> .....	313
„ 3 <i>Sadarat</i> .....	313
„ 4 Procedure of Courts .....	313
„ 5 Inadequate protection afforded by the Courts of Justice .....	314
„ 6 Want of Courts of Justice in Districts .....	314
„ 7 Oppressions committed by the Afghans and Arabs...	315
„ 8 Irregularities in punishing criminals .....	315
„ 9 Dacoity and plunder rife in the country .....	316
„ 10 Non-existence of systematic Courts .....	316
„ 11 <i>Divani Buzurg</i> .....	317
„ 12 <i>Adalat-ul-Aliya</i> .....	318
„ 13 Proceedings of the Court .....	318

#### *Section Second.—Administration of Justice during Rajah Ram Bakhsh's tenure of Office.*

Para. 14 <i>Majlis Sultani</i> .....	319
„ 15 Extinction of the Court .....	319
„ 16 Another Court created .....	319

#### *Section Third.—Administration of Justice during the Nawwab Seraj-ul-Mulk's tenure of Office.*

Para. 17 Legal reforms .....	319
„ 18 Appointment of <i>Munsifs</i> and <i>Mir-Adls</i> in the districts .....	320

	PAGE
Para. 19 District Court Guide compiled .....	321
„ 20 <i>Divani-i-Khurd</i> or Court of Small Causes established .....	321
„ 21 <i>Sadar-Adalat</i> established .....	322
„ 22 Practice of <i>Sati</i> forbidden .....	322

*Section Fourth.—Administration of Justice during the early years of Sir Salar Jung's tenure of Office.*

Para. 23 Arabs and Rohillas .....	323
„ 24 <i>Adalat-i-Chini-Kana</i> .....	323
„ 25 Sikh's Court .....	324
„ 26 An instance related .....	324
„ 27 Measures to suppress dacoity and highway robbery. Appointment of <i>Ziladars</i> .....	325
„ 28 The Judicial Board .....	326
„ 29 Success of <i>Ziladars</i> in the suppression of dacoity, &c. .....	326
„ 30 Court for the trial of Thuggee and Dacoity cases. .	326
„ 31 Police prohibited to detain the accused without reference to Magistrate .....	327
„ 32 Court for the trial of the cases of Hindus .....	327
„ 33 Punctual disbursement of salaries to the Judicial Officials .....	328
„ 34 <i>Sadar-Adalat-i-Azla-i-Mustarida</i> .....	329
„ 35 Civil and criminal jurisdictions of Courts separated and powers defined.....	330
„ 36 <i>Mahkama-i-Ijra-wa-Amal</i> . Stamped paper introduced .....	330
„ 37 Court of district appeals .....	331
„ 38 Judicial Powers vested to the Superintendent of Railway .....	331
„ 39 Judicial powers exercised by the Resident ..	331
„ 40 Formation of districts .....	332
„ 41 Additional Talukas and further reforms .....	333
„ 42 Offices of <i>Munsifs</i> and <i>Mir-Adls</i> abolished .....	334
„ 43 Judicial powers of Talukdars, Tahsildars, and Patels .....	334
„ 44 Judicial powers of officers .....	334

## CHAPTER IX.

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE FOR 1290 FASLI.

	PAGE
Para. 1 The number of Courts .....	335
„ 2 The jurisdiction of each Court as to area and population .....	336
„ 3 Reported crimes.....	336
„ 4 The cause of decrease .....	336
„ 5 Disposal of cases brought to trial.....	337
„ 6 Work done by each Court.....	338
„ 7 Work done by Criminal Courts .....	339
„ 8 Statement of punishment .....	340
„ 9 Appeals and revisions .....	342
„ 10 Result of appeals and revisions.....	342
„ 11 Sessions Courts .....	343
„ 12 Comparative statement of crimes .....	344
„ 13 Crimes classified .....	345
„ 14 A comparative statement showing the number of criminals of the Fasli years 1287, 1288, 1289, and 1290.....	346

## CHAPTER X.

## PRISONS IN 1290 FASLI.

Para. 1 Number of jails .....	349
„ 2 Number of prisoners .....	349
„ 3 Admissions in 1289 and 1290 F. compared.....	350
„ 4 A comparison with surrounding Provinces .....	351
„ 5 Description of prisoners .....	351
„ 6 Distribution of prisoners .....	352
„ 7 Ratio of convicts to fresh admissions in surrounding Provinces .....	352
„ 8 Juvenile convicts .....	352
„ 9 Prisoners classified by religions .....	353
„ 10 The above statement reviewed .....	353
„ 11 Prisoners classified by trade .....	354

	PAGE
Para. 12 Result of convicts among agriculturists and tradesmen .....	354
„ 13 The state of prisoners with regard to education ...	355
„ 14 Repetition of convictions.....	355
„ 15 Re-conviction .....	355
„ 16 Percentage of re-convictions to fresh admissions ...	356

## CHAPTER XI.

### CIVIL JUSTICE FOR 1290 FASLI.

#### *Courts of Original Jurisdiction.*

Para. 1 Number and powers of Courts and Judges .....	357
„ 2 Tahsildars' Courts .....	357
„ 3 Third Talukdars' Courts .....	358
„ 4 Second Talukdars' Courts .....	358
„ 5 District or First Talukdars' Courts .....	358
„ 6 City Civil Court .....	358
„ 7 <i>Kazi's</i> Court .....	359
„ 8 Arabs' Court .....	359
„ 9 Insolvency Court .....	359
„ 10 High Court .....	359
„ 11 The jurisdiction of various Courts .....	360
„ 12 Suburban Court .....	360
„ 13 Population and area.....	360

#### *Appellate Courts.*

Para. 14 Number and powers .....	360
„ 15 First and <i>Sadar</i> Talukdars .....	361
„ 16 High Court .....	361
„ 17 Appellate Board of <i>Kazayai-Arub</i> .....	361
„ 18 High Court, Original Side .....	361
„ 19 Disposal of suits .....	362
„ 20 The number of regular suits in 1290-1281, 1285 and 1287 Fasli .....	362
„ 21 Comparison between the said four years .....	362
„ 22 Contested and uncontested cases .....	363
„ 23 Details of contested and uncontested suits .....	363
„ 24 Average duration .....	363

	PAGE
Para. 25 Suits pending .....	363
„ 26 Description of suits .....	364
„ 27 Value of suits .....	364
„ 28 Remarks suggested by the above .....	364
„ 29 Execution of decrees .....	365
„ 30 Pauper suits .....	365
„ 31 Cost of litigation .....	365
„ 32 High Court, Appellate Side. Appeals filed .....	365
„ 33 Statement of appeals for ten years .....	366
„ 34 Disposal of suits .....	366
„ 35 Disposal of appeals and their result .....	366
„ 36 Average duration.....	366
„ 37 Suits pending .....	367
„ 38 Costs of litigation .....	367
„ 39 City Civil Court. Institution of suits. Disposal of suits.....	367
„ 40 Statement of contested and uncontested cases .....	368
„ 41 Results .....	368
„ 42 Execution of decrees .....	368
„ 43 Percentage of execution of decrees to the total number of suits .....	369
„ 44 Coercive processes .....	369
„ 45 Description of suits.....	369
„ 46 Value of suits .....	369
„ 47 <i>Kazi's</i> Courts .....	370
„ 48 Description of suits .....	370
„ 49 Value of suits .....	370
„ 50 Execution of decrees .....	370
„ 51 Costs.....	371
„ 52 Arab's Court. Institution of suits .....	371
„ 53 Average duration.....	371
„ 54 Proportion of work performed by the Court.....	371
„ 55 Description .....	371
„ 56 Execution of decrees .....	371
„ 57 Costs.....	372
„ 58 Insolvency Courts. Suits instituted.....	372
„ 59 Disposal of Suits .....	372
„ 60 Value of suits .....	372



<i>Courts in the Interior.</i>		PAGE
Para. 61	Institution of suits .....	372
„ 62	Disposal .....	374
„ 63	Percentage of suits disposed of .....	374
„ 64	Comparison with surrounding provinces .....	374
„ 65	Average duration.....	375
„ 66	Duration of suits in various Courts .....	375
„ 67	Suits' pendency compared with surrounding provinces .....	376
„ 68	Percentage of work done in the four Courts.....	376
„ 69	Description of suits .....	376
„ 70	Value of suits .....	376
„ 71	Different values of litigation in 1288, 1289, and 1290 Fasli .....	377
„ 72	Average value per suit in the four Courts.....	377
„ 73	The above reviewed.....	378
„ 74	Execution of decrees .....	378
„ 75	Percentage of cases disposed of .....	379
„ 76	Total number of decrees executed .....	379
„ 77	No. of cases which required coercive processes ..	379
„ 78	Total costs of litigation .....	380
„ 79	Appellate Courts .....	380
„ 80	Appeal pending in <i>Sadar</i> talukdar's and District Courts .....	380
„ 81	Number of appeals disposed of .....	380
„ 82	Average duration of appeals .....	381
„ 83	Average duration of appeals compared .....	381
 <i>General Remarks.</i> 		
Para 84	Original jurisdiction. Institution of suits .....	381
„ 85	Number of suits .....	381
„ 86	Percentage of work done by the nine Courts .....	382
„ 87	Average duration .....	382
„ 88	Execution of decrees .....	382
„ 89	Decrease of coercive processes .....	382
„ 90	Appeals.....	383
„ 91	Average duration of appeals .....	383
„ 92	Description of suits .....	383
„ 93	Total value of suits .....	383

	PAGE
Para. 94 Number of claims and the cost of litigation .....	383
„ 95 Average cost per suit .....	383
„ 96 Suburban Court .....	383
„ 97 Ordinary jurisdiction. Number of suits .....	384
„ 98 Aggregate money value. Average money value ...	384
„ 99 Nationality of parties .....	384
„ 100 Classification of suits .....	384
„ 101 Appeals.....	385
„ 102 Execution. Returns of warrants .....	385
„ 103 Testamentary and intestate jurisdiction.....	386
„ 104 Miscellaneous petitions .....	386
„ 105 Income establishment .....	386

APPENDICES—(Police—Fasli years 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290.

List of Crimes for 1289 and 1290 Fasli.

Criminal Justice—Fasli years 1287, 1288,  
1289, 1290. Civil Justice—Fasli years 1287,

1288, 1289, 1290)..... i—clxi



**VOLUME THIRD.**

CHAPTER VI.

PAST HISTORY OF POLICE.

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CHAPTER VII.

POLICE FOR 1290 FASLI.

---

CHAPTER VIII.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

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CHAPTER IX.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE FOR 1290 FASLI.

---

CHAPTER X.

PRISONS IN 1290 FASLI.

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CHAPTER XI.

CIVIL JUSTICE FOR 1290 FASLI.



## CHAPTER VI.

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*Past History of Police.*





# CHAPTER VI.

## PAST HISTORY OF POLICE.\*

### SECTION FIRST.

#### FORMER SYSTEM OF POLICE ADMINISTRATION.

1. Until within comparatively recent years a Police administration conducted on a sound basis was unknown in His Highness' Dominions. In the districts, Police work was performed by the Irregular Troops, the *Sibandi* Peons, the *Nizamats* and village servants. In the *Mahrattwari* districts, for instance, the detection and apprehension of offenders was a work assigned to the *Ramosis* and *Faglias*; in the Kanara districts, to the *Setsindhis* and *Talaris*, and in Telingana to *Mannevars* and *Mazkuris*. When any serious crimes were committed, such as dacoity, &c., these men called in the assistance of the Troops which were stationed in a greater or less number in each taluka, on whom devolved the duty of pursuing and arresting offenders. When the offenders escaped undetected, the value of the stolen property was recovered not only from the village watchmen, but also from the *Zamindors* as well as from the inhabitants of the village by levy of a cess. In the trial of the accused and in bringing home the charges against them, all kinds of threats and torture were used. It frequently happened that innocent persons underwent this cruel treatment and obtained freedom only by paying a large sum of money. The *Parganah Naibs* were armed with complete authority to arrest, liberate, or punish these unhappy people. The village servants in return for the Police duties performed by them held lands free of assessment and received a share of the yield from the villagers. The *Sibandi* Peons were paid Rupees 3 a month from the land revenue of the village.

2. In the City of Hyderabad, however, a *Kotwal*, enjoying a high position and looked upon with very great respect, had been appointed from an early period, having under him a Police force composed of various

\* The materials for this Chapter were contributed some years ago by Mr. Hasau Abd-Ui-Lah, Talukdar of the Medak district.

nationalities, including a number of detectives. He had full power to administer personal chastisement to criminals, and when the first beginning was made towards regulating the business of the different State departments by definite rules and laws, he was invested with judicial authority in addition to his executive functions. A Law Officer was consequently attached to the office of the *Kotwal*, who passed sentences on offenders in accordance with the decisions of the latter officer. In 1271 Fasli the total Police force under the control of the *Kotwal*, composed, as it was, of Arabs, Kandharis, Sikhs, *Barkindazes* and *Harkaras* amounted to 1,524 men on foot and 136 mounted, and cost Rupees 82,346 for its maintenance.

3. In consequence of the Rohellas perpetrating dacoities, robberies and riots throughout the districts, new officers, called *Ziladars*, were appointed for the suppression of these dangerous crimes, and for the apprehension of those concerned in them. The Irregular Troops comprised of Rohellas, Arabs, Sikhs, Sowars, Linemen, *Sibandi* Peons, *Nizamats*, &c., were placed under the orders of these *Ziladars*, who, as soon as they heard of any tumult or rising in any locality on the part of Afghans or other turbulent classes, would repair to the spot with the forces under their command and capture the offenders. This Military Police proved eminently useful for some time in affording peace and security to the country. The duties of *Ziladars* were either entrusted to the talukdars or special men were nominated for that purpose and a committee was appointed at head-quarters to supervise and direct their work.

## SECTION SECOND.

### FORMATION OF A REGULAR POLICE FORCE.

4. When, what are called the Restored Districts, that is to say, Raichur, Lingsugur, Naldrug and Shorapur, were made over to His Highness' Government in 1272 Fasli, the Police arrangements existing there, under the British regime, were continued till 1275 Fasli, when the Police administration of the entire Divani territory was totally recast. A separate Police force was appointed in the City

and its suburbs, and in each of the districts, into which the country was divided. There were at first fourteen such districts, to which two new ones were afterwards added, and each was placed under the control of a *Muhtamim* or Superintendent, who was assisted by the undermentioned staff:—

One *Amin*, or Inspector of each Taluka.

One *Jamadar*, or Chief Constable for each *Thana* or station.

One *Dafadar*, or Head Constable for each *Chauki* or post.

Eight men for each *Thana*.

Six men for each *Chauki*.

A *Jamadar*, or *Dafadar* and thirteen men, one of whom at least was able to read and write, constituted what was called a *Jauk* or guard. The *Muhtamims* were ranked under three classes and the *Amins* under five, their salaries being fixed as follows:—

<i>Muhtamim</i> , 1st Class, salary	Rupees	200
"    2nd    "    "    "	"	170
"    3rd    "    "    "	"	140
• Horse allowance to each <i>Muhtamim</i>		25
<i>Amins</i> , 1st Class, salary	Rupees	100
"    2nd    "    "    "	"	90
"    3rd    "    "    "	"	80
"    4th    "    "    "	"	70
"    5th    "    "    "	"	60
Horse allowance to each <i>Amin</i>	"	20

5. All *Jamadars* were of the same rank and received a uniform salary of Rupees 15 a month, and an additional sum of Rupees 7 as pony allowance. The *Dafadars* similarly were each paid Rupees 10 without any distinction of grade. But the men were divided into two classes, those in the first class drawing Rupees 7 and those in the second class Rupees 6 each. Besides the Police, there were twenty-five Sowars for each district, consisting of one *Jamadar*, one *Dafadar* and twenty-three men. The strength of the Police force of each district was determined according to the cultivated area and the population of the district. The total

number for all the districts taken together was 3,165, besides 322 Sowars. These men were distributed as follows:—

District.	Superintendents.	Amins.					Jamadars.	Dafadars.	Men.
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.			
Aurangabad .....	1st Class...	1	1	1	3	1	19	19	247
Birh .....	2nd Class...	...	3	1	1	...	17	17	221
Parbhani .....	3rd Class...	...	1	3	1	...	17	17	221
Bidar .....	3rd Class...	...	1	1	3	...	17	17	221
Nander .....	3rd Class...	...	2	1	2	...	17	17	221
Naldrug .....	1st Class...	1	1	1	2	3	19	19	247
Shorapur.....	1st Class...	1	1	1	1	...	17	17	221
Raichur .....	1st Class...	1	1	2	...	...	16	16	208
Lingsugur .....	2nd Class...	1	3	...	...	...	16	16	208
Medak.....	2nd Class...	2	1	...	1	...	16	16	208
Indur .....	1st Class...	2	...	2	2	...	17	17	221
Elgandal.....	3rd Class...	...	...	2	3	...	17	17	221
Khammam .....	3rd Class...	...	...	4	2	...	18	18	234
Nalgunda .....	2nd Class...	...	...	4	2	...	18	18	234
Total.....	.....	10	15	23	23	4	241	241	3,133

6. This new Police force was formed in the Restored Constituents of the new Districts out of the force already in force. existence there, and in other districts out of the *Nizam* line, *Alighol* and other military establishments which used to be retained there, and on its creation, the Arabs, Rohellas, Linesmen, *Sindhis*, *Alighols*, *Rathors*, &c., who were stationed in the various different towns and villages, were withdrawn and all collected at the head-quarters of each district.

7. At the time of the introduction of this regular Police force in 1275 Fasli, and as a provisional measure before the promulgation of a Police Code, the Board of Revenue issued certain instructions to the talukdars of districts in regard to the manner in which the new force was to be disposed of, regulated and governed. These instructions, an abstract of which is given below, were embodied in Circular No. 23 of 1282 Fasli:—

“30. The new District Police has been organised upon a totally novel plan, and a set of rules and regulations will be hereafter drawn up for its guidance and control and shortly forwarded.

“31. Under the present organization, a *Muhtamim* or Superintendent has been appointed in Police charge of each district, and under him there is one *Amin* or Inspector for each taluka besides inferior officers, such as *Jamadars* and others.

“32. The *Muhtamims* will be nominated by the Government, and the *Amins* will be either selected from those who hold the rank of *Daroghas* in the Restored Districts, the choice being guided by the honesty, intelligence, aptitude and ability displayed by these last-named officers, or from other independent individuals who may possess these necessary qualifications.

“33. The entire Police force of a district shall be, as a matter of course, subject to the supreme authority of the talukdar of the district, but in all matters purely relating to the internal economy of the force, such as its disposition or investigation of complaints against any officer or constable, the *Muhtamim* shall be the only proper authority to move, or to apply to. The *Muhtamim*, *Amin*, or any other Police officer, however, shall not fail to execute any order that may be issued by the First, Second or Third talukdar, or by a tahsildar in his official capacity.

“34. The following is a brief synopsis of the duties which it is incumbent on the Police to perform, and till the promulgation of the Police Code alluded to above, the Police shall be guided by the instructions contained therein:—

- 1st. To keep watch and ward, protect men and property, and preserve peace.
- 2nd. To prevent the commission of offences and crimes.
- 3rd. To detect and apprehend offenders and criminals, not giving up any inquiry or pursuit till a satisfactory result has been attained.
- 4th. To find out stolen property.



- 5th. To collect evidence in criminal cases, and to prosecute the latter in Court.
- 6th. To apprehend habitual criminals and persons of suspicious character, and to watch their behaviour and movements.
- 7th. To go about the country and guard roads, highways and streets.
- 8th. To serve summonses,\* warrants, and other legal processes, issued by the First, Second or Third talukdars or by tahsildars in civil and criminal cases.
- 9th. To guard the District Jails.
- 10th. To guard the District Treasuries.
- 11th. To protect mails, private and public, belonging to Her Majesty or to His Highness, and in the event of any offences having been committed in their connection, to detect the offenders and bring them to justice with the least possible delay.
- 12th. To keep a constant and vigilant watch over every part of the country, and to give correct information every day of gross offences, the knowledge of which has been revealed and in which the public weal is concerned.

“35. The disposition of the Police force in each district shall be as follows:—The *Muhtamim* shall remain at the head-quarters of the district, from whence he shall make tours of inspection, from time to time, throughout his jurisdiction. One or two talukas shall be entrusted to the charge of each *Amin*.

“36. The force will be divided into a number of small parties or *Fauks*, each consisting of one *Jamadar*, one *Dafadar* and thirteen constables, one of the constables at least being able to read and write the Persian or Urdu language.

“I. One of these *Fauks* shall be stationed at the head *Kachari* of the district, as a guard, as well as for the purpose of serving summonses, warrants, and other legal processes. It shall be incumbent on the members composing this *Fauk* that more than half their number, at least, shall be present on duty at all times.

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\* Serving of summonses in civil suits was subsequently removed from the list of duties entrusted to the Police.

“II. One *Fauk* will be in attendance on the *Muhtamim*, one-half of it being employed in escorting accused persons under trial from place to place, and the other half, with the *Jamadar*, being prepared to accompany the *Muhtamim* on his tours.

“III. Two *Fauks* shall be stationed in the District Treasuries, and since there will thus be two *Jamadars*, the senior, in point of length of service, shall be the Chief Officer, and the other shall act under his orders. The Military Guard, if any, at these treasuries will be withdrawn.

“IV. Every jail will, similarly, have two *Fauks* which will be under the orders of the senior officer in the same way as that described in the preceding case. The Military Guard likewise will also be removed if there is any.

“V. There will be one *Fauk* in each tahsil *Kachari*, whose duties will be similar to those performed by the *Fauk* in the District *Kachari*.

“VI. The rest of the *Fauks* in full force, or split up into halves, will be located in such places as are believed to be infested with criminally-disposed people, and on such roads which form the highway for general traffic or along which Her Majesty's or His Highness' mails are carried, so that public peace and security may be preserved throughout the district. The talukdars are warned that they and their subordinates shall be held responsible for the safety and protection of the travellers and mails, belonging to the British and His Highness' Governments, whilst in transit through their jurisdiction. If the mails are plundered at any time, and no efficient measures are at once adopted to obtain a clue to, and apprehend, the robbers, the talukdars, in whose jurisdiction the outrage has been committed, shall be held responsible. Although Police *Chaukis* are located at present on the road over which mails are carried, owing to insufficient and lax supervision and control, mail robberies have, by no means, entirely ceased. There can, indeed, be no practical benefit from the mere establishment of a number of Police stations along the route, if the sites are not carefully selected, if proper vigilance is not exercised, and if the higher officers do not keep up a daily and systematic superintendence. More telling results would certainly follow, if suspicious persons

were carefully watched, their behaviour and actions minutely noted, and on the commission of an offence, the offenders quickly detected and brought to justice. With this view the Police *Chaukis* should be shifted so as to be useful in bringing about the end for which they are intended, and intimation of such change should be at once given. The prevailing process of escorting mails from *Chauki* to *Chauki* seems no longer called for and should be done away with. It is an arrangement which is not only unnecessary, but which is a stigma on the Government, inasmuch as it is only necessary when the latter of itself inspires no awe in the minds of ill-disposed persons. After the said *Chaukis* have been manned, the remainder of the *Fauks* shall be divided among the *Amins*.

“VII. Since the Government does not know how many *Chaukis* are required in a district, the Board has, at present, refrained from sending a definite list of appointments under the signature of the Minister, but permits, as per separate memorandum, the keeping of six *Fauks* in addition to those allowed for the head-quarters of each district and each tahsildar. If, however, after careful consideration, it is found that a less number is necessary, the full complement need not be employed and the Government should be informed of that circumstance. Should, on the other hand, a larger number be required, a detailed report should be submitted and the sanction of Government obtained. On the receipt of the report, a regular nomination list will be forwarded duly signed by the Minister. In case the force hereby authorized proves insufficient, it should be so carefully disposed as to render the public highways, over which mails may be carried, first of all secure, and if other stations are thereby weakened, the Irregular Troops may be called on to make up the deficiency till a reply has been received to the report. When this last measure has been adopted, so many less men from the Troops will, of course, be despatched to the head-quarters of the districts and the injunctions contained in para. 39 of this letter in that behalf will be so far modified.

“VIII. The duties expected from the *Fauks* at the disposal of *Amins* will be set forth in detail in the Police Code, but a brief abstract of them is appended.

“Since the prevention of crime is the primary object of the Police, the *Fauks* should be so distributed, their daily task so assigned, their beats so arranged, the intercommunication of news between them so regulated, that some one of them may visit at least once in twenty-four hours every place where there is a dwelling, every doubtful locality, whether in a populated or deserted quarter, every town and village, every stage-house or alighting place for travellers, and every highway and bye-way under their local jurisdiction. A daily report of work should be forwarded from every town and village to the District Superintendent. All suspicious and notorious characters should be constantly looked after. In short no nook or corner should escape the eye of the Police, and a daily journal of what they see and do should be furnished to the district departmental head. In the execution of the functions above described, the District Superintendent should be enjoined to strictly forbid his subordinates from interfering without reason with peaceful and respectful citizens and to make them perform their duties as far as possible in a courteous and temperate manner, and not too harshly and insolently, or disrespectfully.

“37. No Police officer or constable is at liberty to interfere in the private affairs or conversations of individuals, or hold out threats of any kind to them, unless they are believed to have committed an offence contrary to law or suspected of entertaining a design of doing so. For, unless under the latter circumstances, the duty of the Police consists in keeping watch over them. When a person, who is suspected of entertaining a design of committing an offence, knows that the eye of the Police is upon him, he will be naturally deterred from putting his object into execution, and thus there will be a diminution of crimes.

“38. One *Jamadar*, one *Dafadar*, and twenty-two mounted Policemen have been appointed for each district. Out of this number, four men will remain with the talukdar for speedy execution of his orders in time of need, two with the *Muhtamim* with the same object and also to give him information in regard to matters relating to Police supervision, and the rest, too, with the *Muhtamim* to be employed, when any of his orders are to be executed with despatch, or to be stationed in places where their presence is



necessary, or to keep watch and ward in localities which call for such precaution."

8. Besides the executive officers and active members of the force, a *Munshi* or clerk, on a salary of Rupees 20 *per mensem*, was attached to each *Muhtamim* and a *Muharrir* or writer, on a stipend of Rupees 15 a month, to each *Amin*. But though everything was done to place the force on an efficient footing, it was found that neither the men nor the officers comprehended the new system nor understood the rules and regulations by which it was to be governed. Each district carried on its Police administration in its own fashion, quite different from the one prevailing in another. A Police Code was, therefore, at length, drawn up by the Board of Revenue and promulgated under the sanction of the Government in 1275 Fasli. The Code contained provisions as to the discipline and dress of the force, furnished a list of offences in which the Police could and could not interfere, and set forth definite and explicit rules as to the manner in which the Police were to exercise their functions and maintain the public peace. In the state of things then existing, however, the Code did not operate quite in the way it ought to have done. Many of its provisions were distasteful to the feelings of the people at that time. Unaccustomed to such things in the past, they considered it derogatory and dishonourable to put on the green uniform, or to undergo military drill and discipline, especially as the words of commands were given in English. To learn and become acquainted with the regulations of their departments was also a severe trial for them. It was necessary, therefore, to wait for a favourable turn in the popular sentiment, to exercise patience and postpone the working of the new Code for some time. At last, in two or three years, a change became visible, young men with new ideas were willing to wear the once repugnant uniform, and in some districts drill was also commenced, though not without great difficulty at first. At once a marked improvement was noticeable in the method of detecting and apprehending offenders, in the way the preliminary Police investigations were carried out, and in the manner in which cases were committed to the Courts for trial.

9. The Police Code above alluded to describes the offences in which the Police can, or cannot, interfere without an order from a Court of Law, in the following manner:—

Non-cognizable offences. “103. The Police shall not of their own motion interfere with the following cases:—

- Adultery.
- Libelling or defaming persons.
- Indecent abuse.
- Slight offences.
- Trivial assaults.

“104. In all the preceding offences, complaints should be referred to the Courts of Justice. But nothing in the above provisions shall prohibit a Police officer, if he considers a riot or disturbance of the public peace imminent, from taking, after due care and consideration, and on his personal responsibility, such precautionary measures as in his judgment may appear calculated to prevent such riot or disturbance, and the officer in such a case of interference shall report the circumstances to the *Muhtamim* of the district for information.

Cognizable offences. “133. The Police can apprehend persons under the following conditions without a warrant from a Magistrate:—

- 1st. Any person seen committing any of the undermentioned offences, by the Police:—
- (a) Abetting in mutiny or rebellion.
  - (b) Concealing a person charged with a capital crime.
  - (c) Uttering false coins, or making some device or instrument for that purpose, or appearing to meditate the commission of these offences.
  - (d) Forging stamped paper.
  - (e) Defiling the water of a well or reservoir.
  - (f) Destroying, damaging, or defiling a holy place, or a place of worship, or any thing, or article connected with any religion.



- (g) Disturbing any congregation whilst engaged in worship or prayer according to their religious belief.
  - (h) Murder.
  - (i) Attempt at murder.
  - (j) Confining a person in one's residence, or removing him to any place by fraud or misrepresentation.
  - (k) Theft.
  - (l) Dacoity.
- 2nd. Any person charged or strongly suspected of being implicated in any of the above offences.
- 3rd. Any person who is universally believed to be implicated in any of the above offences.
- 4th. Any person for whose capture a reward has been published.
- 5th. Any person with whom stolen property is found.
- 6th. Any person obstructing a Police officer in the discharge of his duties.

“135. Every officer in charge of a *Thana* can apprehend, without a warrant or order from a Court of Justice, any person who enters or leaves surreptitiously and in a suspicious manner, or who has no ostensible means of living, or who does not give satisfactory information about his residence, or any person who is a reputed thief, a housebreaker, or a notorious character.”

10. In 1277 Fasli the whole territory was divided into divisions, each division being composed of three districts. For revenue and judicial purposes a *Sadar* talukdar was appointed over each division, and an officer called *Naib Muhtamim* for the Police administration.

11. From the same date the Police department was separated from the Revenue department and the former placed under the supervision of a *Sadar Muhtamim*, who had his office in the City, and who, besides holding the post from which he derived his designation, also acted as Secretary to Government in

Separation of Police from Revenue.

the Police department. This separation marked a total change in the administration of the Police department, a change which was carried still further by a new Code passed in the year under consideration, and which modified and amended certain provisions of the old one. The *Sadar Muhtamims* and *Naib Muhtamims*, by making tours of inspection throughout the districts, proved highly useful in inspiring new life and energy in the Police force. The only hitch was that the former officer deemed it his paramount duty to espouse rather too warmly the cause of his subordinates in every case and under every circumstance, and thus a feeling of ill-will and jealousy was created between the Revenue and Police officers in the districts, which resulted in the former refraining from cordially co-operating with the latter. As the reins of Government rested entirely in the hands of Revenue officers, their apathy and indifference naturally paralysed the action of the Police and diminished their utility. Had not this lamentable rivalry manifested itself at so early a stage, and had the Police department been left, as heretofore, under the supervising control of the Revenue officers, there is every reason to believe, that the wishes of the Government would have been most amply fulfilled.

12. At the time of the separation referred to between the Police and Revenue, the officers of the former department were invested with the following powers, as regards investigating and punishing offences committed by members of the Police force :—

Officer.	JURISDICTION.	
	Fine.	Period of imprisonment.
<i>Sadar Muhtamim</i> .....	Rs. 300	One year's rigorous imprisonment.
<i>Naib Sadar Muhtamim</i> ..	150	Six months' do. do.
District <i>Muhtamim</i> .....	50	Two months' do. do.
<i>Amin</i> .....	25	One month's do. do.

13. Appeals from the decisions of the Police officers above enumerated lay with the officer next above him in point of rank, and appeals from the *Sadar Muhtamim* were pre-

Appeals from the decisions of Police officers.

ferrable in the *Sadar Adawlat*. All offences not falling within the jurisdiction of the *Sadar Muhtamim* were tried by the *Faujdarī Adawlat*. The *Sadar Muhtamim*, in addition to the powers above set forth, had the right of appointing, dismissing, transferring, fining, suspending, or granting leave of absence to any member of the Police force under him.

14. When, for the better administration of His Highness' Dominions, four *Sadar-ul-Mihams* or Ministers, selected from the nobility of Hyderabad, were appointed at the head of each principal department of the State, a special Minister for the Police department was included in the number. His jurisdiction extended over (1) the Hyderabad City Police, (2) the Suburban Police, (3) the Divani Police, and (4) the Sarkhas Police. His office establishment consisted of an experienced Secretary, an Assistant Secretary and a subordinate staff sufficient to carry on correspondence and to despatch business. He was competent to suspend any Police officer or servant, from the *Naib Muhtamim* down to the *Amin*, to inflict any other punishment on any member of the force excepting the higher officers, and to hear appeals against any officer subordinate to him. In the year 1287 Hijri, the joint office of Secretary and *Sadar Muhtamim* of the District Police having been abolished, the office of Secretary to Government in the Police department was amalgamated with that of Secretary to Government, Judicial department. The designation of *Naib Sadar Muhtamim* was also changed into that of *Sadar Muhtamim*, the officers so styled receiving an increase of Rupees 100, each, to their monthly salaries, thus bringing up their monthly emoluments to Rupees 550 including horse and travelling allowance. The authority previously exercised by the *Sadar Muhtamims* of districts was vested in the *Sadar Muhtamims* of divisions and the *Muhtamims* of districts were invested with the powers formerly assigned to the *Naib Sadar Muhtamims*. The following table gives the extent of jurisdiction of each of these officers, as thus revised :—

Appointment of the Police  
*Sadar-ul-Miham.*

Police Secretariat amalga-  
mated with Judicial.

Powers of Police officers.

Officer.	JURISDICTION.	
	Fine.	Period of imprisonment.
	Rs.	
<i>Sadar Muhtamim</i> of Division	300	One year's rigorous imprisonment.
<i>Muhtamim</i> of District.....	150	Six months' do. do.
<i>Amin</i> of Taluka .....	25	One month's do. do.

15. It was provided, however, that any punishment awarded by the *Muhtamims* or *Amins* should be effective, only so far as it might be confined to fine within their jurisdiction, but fine in excess of it, or imprisonment, or dismissal, required the ulterior confirmation of the *Sadar Muhtamim*, who had, besides this controlling power, the right of appointing, transferring, or dismissing the *Bargirs*, and of selecting or rejecting remounts.

16. In the official Gazette of the 29th Shaban 1288 Fasli the following explanatory remarks are given in reference to criminal prosecutions against members of the Police force:—

Government Gazette on criminal prosecution against Police.

“In the Schedule of powers granted to the officers of the district over their men, which has been heretofore in force, some explanation is given with regard to the extent of these powers. The meaning of that explanation is, not that Police officers can try all cases of a criminal nature against their subordinates, but that they can only do so when the offence is one which is committed on duty, and in neglect of duty. For instance, if a Constable, in charge of some property, which he is bound to take care of, appropriates an article to himself, or one, who is entrusted with the safe custody of a man or animal, allows him or it to escape or stray, or offers any violence to the person committed to his custody, the trial of such a case belongs properly to the Police officer under whom the Constable serves. But if, on the other hand, an offence is committed off duty, and unconnected with duty, e.g., if a Constable or other Police servant takes by illegal force anything from a ryot, commits an assault or battery on any person, perpetrates a fraud, threatens some one with an act which he has no right or

power to do, creates a riot, gives abuse, or does any other unlawful act described in the said 'Schedule of Powers,' the offence must be investigated by a talukdar. As in the 'Schedule' above-mentioned there is no provision as to the trial of cases of corruption, it is now deemed expedient to notify that in such cases where *Amins* or *Muhtamims* are the parties accused, the trial shall take place before the *Sadar Muhtamims*, and where the latter Officers are themselves implicated, before the Minister of Police, or, under his orders, before the *Sadar talukdars*."

17. In process of time, all cases of a criminal nature were transferred to the Courts of Law, and the Police officers were only empowered to investigate such offences as were committed against the departmental rules and regulations. They retained, nevertheless, the power of awarding imprisonment for terms of one and two years.

Powers of awarding punishments transferred to Courts of Law.

#### ENROLMENT, EQUIPMENT AND DISCIPLINE.

18. The minimum and maximum age for enrolment as Police Constables has been fixed at 18 and 30 years respectively; and the height of recruits at not less than 5 feet 4 inches. The *Sadar Muhtamims*, *Muhtamims* and *Amins* wear a uniform consisting of a green coat trimmed with silver lace, a green brocaded turban, and boots; for arms they carry two pistols; and they have to be further provided with a saddle, a saddle cloth, and a bridle for their horses. They are all required to be well up in drill.

Enrolment and uniforms.

19. *Jamadars*, *Dafadars*, Constables, and the writer who is attached to each *Jauk*, put on a green coat, with white trowsers, red turbans, and shoes. Each *Jauk* has, collectively, six guns with bayonets, manufactured at the Government Workshop; but the members of the *Jauk*, including the writer, commonly carry a sword and a baton, called the *Sota*, the latter being used in the day-time, and the former being worn at night. The men are all subjected to drill, sufficient to make them smart, energetic and serviceable as Policemen. In some districts this object has been fully attained. The mounted men are armed each with a lance, a sword, and a brace of pistols, have



leather saddles for their horses and go through a little drill. Their dress and accoutrements, however, still require improvement, as also their horses, which, in some cases, are exceedingly poor and short in stature. The business of clothing the whole force is under the direction and control of a Superintendent of Clothing, and the uniforms are paid for by monthly deductions from the salaries of the men.

20. New uniforms are distributed once every three years, and every year an examination is held at which the *Amins* and the lower officers and men are examined in their knowledge of their respective duties. The *Muhtamims* and *Sadar Muhtamims* are exempted from this ordeal. The examinations in some districts are very ably conducted, the examiners consisting of such high and intelligent officers as talukdars, *Sadar Muhtamims*, and *Madadgars* or Judicial Assistants to the *Sadar* talukdars. The subjects comprise the Police rules and regulations for the time being in force, exercise on horseback, and drill. In some districts, the *Amins* have creditably gone through the test, and have received certificates of merit.

21. The most important and primary duty of the Police being the prevention and detection of crimes, the following is the *modus operandi*, by which this object is sought to be achieved. As soon as an offence is known to have been committed, say in a village, the Police *Patel*, or other village servant, gives written intimation of that fact to the *Thanadar*. The *Jamadar* or *Dafadar* in charge of the *Thana* communicates the news to the *Amin*, and himself endeavours to find out the offender. The *Amin* transmits the intelligence he has received to the *Muhtamim*, either by means of the diary he daily sends up to the latter officer, or by a separate memo. (if the case is a serious one), and repairs to the spot where the offence is alleged to have been committed and institutes a search and investigation. In case the crime is a serious one, such as murder or dacoity, the *Muhtamim* himself also follows up the clue, and even the *Sadar*



*Muhtamim* has orders to co-operate in the investigation on such important occasions, though, as a general rule, he is not required to do so. When, by the assistance and co-operation of the village servants, the offenders have been legally arrested, they are brought to the residence of the *Amin*, with proofs of their guilt, such as the stolen property in cases of theft, or any other evidence; and within 24 hours thereafter they are placed before a Magistrate with the charges against them framed regularly according to law and entered in the charge sheets or *Takhta-i-Chalan*. A Police officer acquainted with the facts of the case appears in the Court and prosecutes the accused, whom he asks any questions he likes under the permission of the Court. After full enquiry, the Magistrate informs the Police of the result of the trial by means of a form known as the *Chalan-i-Wapasi*, which sets forth whether the accused have been acquitted or convicted; and in the latter case describes the punishment awarded. In the event of conviction, the Police endeavour to arrest others who may have been implicated in the offence, and to discover the stolen property in cases of theft, otherwise they set again to trace out the real criminals. If no clue can be had within six months in offences of a trivial nature, all correspondence and references on the subject are closed, and an entry of the case made in a book called the "Register of undetected cases," kept in every *Thana*, and this entry is made use of when fresh information comes to light at any subsequent period. In serious crimes, the correspondence is kept open for a year, at the end of which the same course as that above described is adopted.

22. All Police officers are required to be constantly moving about in the limits subject to their jurisdiction. When the *Sadar Muhtamim* visits a district in the course of his tour, it is his duty to inspect thoroughly the Police force of the place, and to introduce such reforms as he deems necessary, in order to improve the condition or increase the efficiency of the force. He is bound to examine the officers and men in departmental rules and regulations, and in their knowledge of drill, to scrutinize their books, and to correct whatever errors he may find in them. Lastly, where offences frequently occur, he has to strengthen the force by additional men. But there is, it must be admitted,

Tours.

a great deal of difference between the districts both in the judgment and skill with which the Police arrangements are carried out and in the supervision which is exercised over those arrangements.

23. Besides the men employed in the *Thanas* and *Chaukis*, the following are reserved for special duties, or for the purpose of serving as escorts with officers :—

Escorts and guards.

Escort with <i>Sadar Muhtamim</i> ,	one and a half <i>Fauk</i> .
Do. do. District do.	one <i>Fauk</i> .
Do. do. <i>Amin</i> ,	half a <i>Fauk</i> .
Guard for Taluka Treasury,	half a <i>Fauk</i> .
Do. for District do.,	one <i>Fauk</i> .
Do. for each Jail,	two <i>Fauks</i> .

At present two men from each *Fauk* are kept at headquarters of each district, where they receive instruction, under the supervision of the *Muhtamim*, in drill and in Police rules and regulations. These men have, in some districts, acquired considerable knowledge and experience. The *Sadar-ul-Miham*, or Minister of Police, now and then travels through the districts, sees the condition of things himself, and examines the Police in their work and duties.



## CHAPTER VII.

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*Police for 1290 Fasli.*



## CHAPTER VII.

### POLICE FOR 1290 FASLI.

1. The entire Police force of H. H. the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Government is composed of the District Police, Hyderabad City and Suburb Police, and the Railway Police, the last of which, as being within the jurisdiction of the British Resident at Hyderabad, will not be treated of here.

2. The total strength of the District Police of all ranks is 10,791, of which 1,955 are under the Divisional Superintendent of the North-Western Division, 1,957 under that of the Southern Division, 1,861 under that of the Western Division, 2,554 under that of the Northern Division, and 2,464 under that of the Eastern Division.

The following is the strength of the Police in the various districts:—

DISTRICT.	The strength of Police.
Aurangabad .....	863
Birh .....	538
Parbhani .....	553
Divisional Superintendent .....	1
Total North-Western Division...	1,955
Gulbarga .....	674
Lingsugur.....	417
Raichur.....	448
Shorapur .....	417
Divisional Superintendent .....	1
Total Southern Division...	1,957



DISTRICT.	The strength of Police.
Bidar .....	599
Nander .....	781
Naldrug.....	480
Divisional Superintendent .....	1
Total Western Division...	1,361
Elgandal .....	736
Medak .....	532
Indur and Sarpur Tandur .....	1,235
Divisional Superintendent .....	1
Total Northern Division...	2,554
Nagur Karnul .....	917
Nalgunda .....	660
Khammam .....	886
Divisional Superintendent .....	1
Total Eastern Division...	2,464
GRAND TOTAL DISTRICTS...	10,791

3. In the districts we find the following graded scale of officers. There are at the head of all the Police force five *Sadar Muhtamims* or Divisional Superintendents as shown above, directly communicating with the *Sadar-ul-Miham-i-Kotwali* or the Police Minister, residing in the City of Hyderabad. Next to the Divisional Superintendents of Police there are 16 District Superintendents followed by 127 Inspectors and 665 *Jamadars*. Subordinate to these last there are 658 *Dafadars* under whom there are 8,911 Constables. There are besides 409 mounted Policemen in the districts.

4. The following is a table showing the distribution of the Police by population and area in the five divisions together with a comparative table of the same in the surrounding provinces :—

DIVISIONS.	One Policeman to	
	Square miles.	Persons.
North-Western Division .....	7.05	728
Southern Division .....	5.8	454
Western Division .....	3.9	530
Northern Division .....	7.2	619
Eastern Division .....	8.3	583
Average...	6.6	586
PROVINCES.		
Bombay Presidency .....	6.49	810
Madras Presidency .....	6.5	1,479
Berar .....	5.9	812
Central Provinces ... ..	9.37	962

5. Apart from the Police quartered and maintained by the Government in districts, about 3,250 men of various ranks are regularly kept in the metropolis and its suburbs, in which there is 1 *Kotwal* on a salary of Rs. 1,000 *per mensem* with 1 Assistant, 1 *Sadar Muhtamim* of Suburbs and 1 Assistant, 2 Superintendents, 40 Inspectors, 199 *Jamadars*, 208 *Dafadars*, 2,748 Constables and City Police.

49 men of the Mounted Police. In the year 1289 the strength of the City and Suburban Police was as follows :—

- 1 *Kotwal*.
- 1 *Sadar Muhtamim* for Suburbs.
- 2 Assistants.
- 2 Superintendents.
- 44 Inspectors.
- 209 *Jamadars*.
- 220 *Dafadars*.
- 2,722 Constables.
- 49 Mounted Police.

6. Reckoning up the strength of the City and District Police, we find 194 Officers, 13,389 Constables, 458 Mounted Constables, giving in the City and District Police. aggregate a total of 14,036 men, as against 196 Officers, 13,401 Constables, 458 Mounted Constables, in all 14,055 men as shown in the Police Returns of 1289 Fasli.

7. 590 men of the Police force are employed as prison guards, 498 as treasury guards, 8,534 are on town and village duties, 1,654 are under a course of drill, and 2,113 are doing the work of escorts.

8. The total expenditure incurred during the year 1290 F. on the Police establishment of the City and districts is put down at Rs. 19,50,832, Annual cost of Police. which shows that the annual expenditure per head of strength is H. S. Rs. 138-15-9. The following is a comparative list of the annual cost of the Police force per head in other surrounding provinces :—

Madras Presidency .....	Rs.	148
Bombay Presidency .....	„	179
Central Provinces.....	„	173
Berars .....	„	192
Mysore .....	„	147

9. Besides the City and District Police, the Village Patels and their subordinates form one of the most important elements in the Police establishment of the State. There are altogether 11,617 Police Patels and 5,423 other Patels who are invested with criminal powers. The total expenditure incurred on the Village Police is Rs. 4,00,429.

10. There were 27 of the Police establishment, including officers and men, who were rewarded this year either in money or by promotion. The figure varies very much from that of the year 1289 F., when no fewer than 121 persons of the Police were rewarded for their zeal in the detection of crimes.

11. To turn to the punishments awarded to the Police we find that in the year 1290 F. there were 412 persons who underwent degradation or some amount of criminal punishment. This number compares very favourably with that of last year, when it was 2,039.

12. In the year 1290 Fasli there were 1,276 cases reported to the Hyderabad City and Suburban Police, of which 1,146 or 89·8 per cent. were tracked. The number of persons apprehended, out of 1,993 investigated, was 1,789. Out of 1,146 cases and 1,789 persons, 530 cases and 751 persons or 46·2 and 41·9 per cent., respectively, were convicted. In the City itself out of 483 cases reported 438 or 90·7 were tracked. Out of 438 cases tracked, 171 or 39·06 per cent. were convicted, and 116 were acquitted; while from the total number of 657 persons arrested in the above offences, 256 or 18·1 per cent. were proved guilty and 112 were either acquitted or discharged. There were 15 persons arrested on the charge of dacoity, 8 for the crime of highway robbery, 12 for housebreaking, and 4 for murder. Of theft, in the City there were 211 cases reported, of which 191 were tracked, comprehending 260 persons, and 2 cases of poisoning; 39 persons were tried for causing grievous hurt by means of weapons, 6 were charged with kidnapping, and 12 with rape. Besides these, there were 5 cases of extortion, 11 of cheating, and 160 cases of a minor feature.

Turning from the City Police, when we come to the Suburban, we find that there were 793 cases reported, and 708 or 88·9 per

cent. tracked. The number of persons supposed to be implicated was put down at 1,275; of whom 1,132 were actually arrested. As seen from the statistics of the Suburban Police, there were 359 or 50·7 per cent. cases convicted from the above number tracked, 247 discharged, and 102 remanded pending trial. Of the total number of persons arrested 495 or 43·7 per cent. were convicted, and 424 were discharged or acquitted; 1 died, 14 escaped, and 208 were pending trial at the close of the year. 16 persons were seized for the crime of murder, but there was not a single instance of dacoity in any quarter of the Suburbs. There were 22 cases of housebreaking, and 288 arrested cases of theft; the total number of persons implicated in the latter crime were 501, out of whom 437 were traced by the Police. Of suicide there were 21 cases, but only one case of poisoning. About 113 persons were charged with causing grievous hurt, 21 with kidnaping, 95 with causing hurt by means of dangerous weapons, 23 with gambling, 1 with causing miscarriage, 14 with rape, 7 with causing escape from custody, 12 with rioting, 15 with extortion, 1 with unlawful imprisonment, 4 with forgery, and 6 with offences relating to coins. From the total number of 1,132 persons apprehended, 495 or 43·7 per cent. were convicted, 414 were either acquitted or discharged, 208 remanded pending trial, 1 died, and 14 escaped.

13. The subjoined table shows the result of the working of the Police during the year 1290 Fasli :—

	CASES.						PERSONS.				
	Reported	Tracked.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Pending.	Investigated.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Died or escaped.	Pending.
City .....	483	435	171	116	151	718	657	256	112	...	289
Suburbs .....	793	708	359	247	102	1,275	1,132	495	414	15	208
Total.....	1,276	1,143	530	363	253	1,993	1,789	751	526	15	497

The result of the convictions in cases and persons for both City and Suburbs is not satisfactory. The percentage of cases pending and persons under trial (19·7 and 24·7 respectively) was very high. The percentage of convictions in cases and persons brought under trial was 59·5 and 32·3 respectively in the City, and 60·0 and 54·2 respectively in the Suburbs. On the whole it was 59·9 and 47·9 respectively.

14. There is a small increase of about 1·6 per cent. in the crimes said to have been committed in the City and Suburbs in comparison with those of last year. The following statement shows the state of crime in the City and Suburbs for 5 years :—

	City.	Suburbs.	Total.
1290 Fasli.....	483	793	1276
1289 „ .....	517	739	1256
1288 „ .....	342	870	1212
1287 „ .....	214	1212	1426
1286 „ ... ..	318	824	1142

15. The Police was employed during the year 1290 Fasli in tracking out and arresting the following cases and persons in the various districts :—

District crimes and criminals.



DISTRICTS.	CASES.					PERSONS.					
	Reported.	Tracked.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Pending.	Investigated.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Died or escaped.	Pending trial.
Aurangabad .....	939	912	409	434	9	2,162	2,096	812	1,124	4	156
Birh.....	298	248	138	86	24	704	638	275	289	1	73
Parbhani .....	415	407	195	96	116	913	894	331	453	...	110
Total N.-W. Division...	1,652	1,567	802	616	149	3,779	3,628	1,418	1,866	5	339
Bidar .....	494	421	421	...	...	1,028	854	854	...	...	...
Nander .....	708	561	251	170	140	1,592	1,262	388	575	7	292
Naldrug .....	433	342	212	57	73	996	770	416	228	3	123
Total W. Division...	1,635	1,324	884	227	213	3,616	2,886	1,658	803	10	415
Gulbarga .....	260	229	149	47	33	621	541	266	142	10	123
Shorapur.....	133	121	65	44	12	373	366	165	185	...	16
Raichur .....	246	224	217	2	5	613	583	146	409	1	27
Liugsugar .....	630	358	120	226	12	885	865	359	474	1	31
Total S. Division ...	999	932	551	319	62	2,492	2,355	936	1,210	12	197
Indur .....	639	461	255	161	45	1,698	1,027	477	464	3	83
Elganda .....	465	326	187	113	26	1,161	744	340	360	...	44
Medak .....	283	243	152	88	3	691	523	332	183	...	8
Total N. Division ...	1,387	1,030	594	342	74	3,550	2,294	1,149	1,007	3	135
Nagar Karnl.....	396	349	107	3	239	484	355	154	199	...	2
Nalgunda .....	237	237	69	89	79	562	562	185	192	...	185
Khammam .....	961	788	420	191	177	1,046	538	283	101	...	154
Total E. Division ...	1,594	1,374	596	283	495	2,092	1,455	622	492	...	341
GRAND TOTAL ..	7,267	6,227	3,427	1,807	993	15,529	12,618	5,783	5,378	30	1,427

Percentage of conviction in cases and persons.

16. The subjoined table gives the percentage of convictions in cases and persons for each district:—

DISTRICTS.	Percentage of cases convicted to reported.	Percentage of persons convicted to arrested.
Aurangabad .....	49·9	38·7
Birh .....	46·3	43·1
Parbhani.....	45·5	37·02
Total N.-W. Division...	47·3	39·08
Bidar .....	85·2	100·0
Nander .....	35·4	30·7
Naldrug .....	48·9	54·0
Total W. Division...	54·0	57·4
Gulbarga .....	57·3	49·1
Shorapur .....	48·8	44·9
Raichur .....	88·2	25·0
Lingsugur .....	33·3	41·5
Total S. Division...	55·1	39·7
Indur .....	39·9	46·4
Elgandal .....	48·2	45·7
Medak.....	53·7	63·4
Total N. Division...	42·8	50·0
Nagar Karnul.....	27·0	43·4
Nalgunda .....	24·8	32·9
Khammam .....	43·7	52·6
Total E. Division...	37·3	42·7
GRAND TOTAL...	47·1	45·8

With regard to the percentage of convictions in cases, the Raichur District is the best, having 88·2; Bidar stands next, and Nalgunda, having 24·8 per cent., is the worst of all.

With reference to the percentage of convictions of persons arrested, the result given for the Bidar district, being 100, is very doubtful and seems almost impossible. The Police Minister's

attention has been drawn to this point. Medak is 63·4 and Raichur is the worst of all, having 25·0 persons convicted.

17. The result of the working of the District Police in the detection of crimes and the conviction of criminals for the year under review was as follows:—  
 Observation on the working of the District Police.

Out of 7,267 cases reported, 6,227 or 85·6 per cent. were tracked. The conviction on crimes reported was 47·1 and on that tracked 55 per cent., the number of cases convicted being 3,427. But in the matter of conviction in cases brought to trial the percentage was 65·5. The percentage of cases remaining under trial at the end of the year was 15·9.

Out of 12,618 persons arrested 5,783 or 45·4 per cent. were convicted. The proportion of persons convicted to persons brought to trial was 49·9 per cent., while the ratio of those pending disposal was 11·3 on the whole number for disposal.

18. There is a considerable decrease of crime in the districts.  
 Decrease of crimes in the Districts. The percentage of falling off on the last year is 18·1.

The following statement gives the number of crimes ascertained to have been committed during the 5 years in the districts:—

Year.	Number of Crimes.
1290 Fasli .....	7,267
1289 ,, .....	8,950
1288 ,, .....	11,185
1287 ,, .....	10,714
1286 ,, .....	7,867

19. The number of crimes ascertained to have been committed in His Highness' Divani territory including City Suburbs and Districts during 5 years has been considerably on the decrease, except in 1289 Fasli as shown below:—  
 Cause of decrease.

Year.	Number of Crimes.
1290 .....	8,543
1289 .....	10,206
1288 .....	11,996
1287 .....	12,923
1286 .....	11,116

The year 1287 Fasli was a famine year, when owing to the prevailing distress there had been a marked increase of crimes. Since 1288 Fasli, owing to a plentiful harvest and fall in prices, and in the years following it under similar circumstances, there is a vast decrease of crimes reported, though it is almost certain that a good many crimes remain unreported.

There was a greater decrease in crimes reported in the surrounding Presidencies—Madras, Bombay and Central Provinces—for the year 1880 than 1879, except Berar, in which a slight increase in cognizable offences has been partly attributed to the high prices of grain during the early part of 1880.

Decrease of crime in surrounding provinces.

20. On the whole there were 8,543 cases reported, out of which 7,373 crimes or 82·6 were tracked. The total number of persons implicated was 17,522, out of which 13,750 or 78·4 per cent. were arrested. The result is satisfactory.

Review of the working of the City and District Police.

The crimes reported last year were 10,206. There is a marked improvement in the decrease of Police crimes this year. The percentage of decrease on that of the last year is 15·9.

There is a corresponding decrease in the number of persons arrested this year as compared with that of the last. Last year the number was 17,223. The percentage of decrease is 14·9.

There was an increase of about 2 per cent. in the tracking of crimes this year on that of the last, the number of case tracked last year being 8,594.

In 1289 Fasli the number of crimes reported was 10,206 and tracked 8,594 or 84·2 per cent. The number of persons arrested was 17,223.

21. The number of crimes reported and tracked, and the number of persons arrested by the Police during the last five years, stands as below :—

Comparison of five years.

YEAR.	CASES.			PERSONS.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Per cent.	Arrested.
1290 Fasli.....	8,543	7,373	86.2	13,750
1289 „ .....	10,206	8,594	84.2	17,223
1288 „ .....	11,996	10,173	84.8	23,286
1287 „ .....	12,929	11,140	86.1	31,770
1286 „ .....	11,116	9,042	81.2	18,215

22. The result of the trial by Courts of the cases *chalaned* by the Police for this year was this, that Results of trials by Courts. out of 8,543 crimes reported 45.7 per cent. cases were convicted, and the conviction on cases tracked was 52.9. There was 47.8 per cent. of persons convicted out of the total arrested, and the percentage of persons convicted to those brought to trial was 53.1.

The result of the trials by Court during the five years was as follows:—

	CASES OR CRIMES.					PERSONS.				
	Cases Reported.	Cases Tracked.	Cases Convicted.	Per cent. of conviction to reported.	Percentage of conviction to tracked.	Persons arrested.	Persons brought under trial.	Persons convicted	Percentage of conviction on persons arrested.	Per cent. of persons brought under trial.
1290 F.	8,543	7,373	3,907	45.7	52.9	13,750	12,439	6,534	47.8	53.2
1289 „	10,206	8,594	5,596	54.8	54.8	17,223	15,837	9,055	52.5	58.8
1288 „	11,956	10,173	5,382	44.4	52.9	23,224	16,271	10,791	46.3	66.3
1287 „	12,929	11,140	9,997	77.3	89.7	31,770	27,415	19,874	62.6	72.4
1286 „	11,116	9,042				18,215	15,486	10,984	60.3	70.9

23. The number of persons remaining under trial at the close of the year was 1,923 or 13.9 per cent. on the number of persons *chalaned* by the Police.

During the four years past the percentage stood as shown below:—

1289 Fasli .....	7.06
1288 „ .....	18.2
1287 „ .....	13.6
1286 „ .....	13.0

It is very unsatisfactory to find the Criminal Courts leaving 13·9 per cent. of persons awaiting their trial at the close of this year against 7·06 per cent. of the last.

24. The efficiency of the Police may be judged by the ratio of cases which resulted in conviction to the total number either investigated or decided ; or, again, by the proportion of persons convicted in cases ascertained to have been committed (or to be true after expunging false cases) to the total number of persons arrested or brought to trial.

25. (1) The percentage of crimes tracked to those reported in Hyderabad is 93·3 this year against 90·2 last year. There is some improvement by about 3 per cent. There is some diversity in the mode of filling up the Police Returns for Hyderabad and other surrounding provinces. The Hyderabad Police Returns show the number of crimes reported and tracked (called *suragh*) *i. e.*, the crimes detected by the Police after investigation; whilst in other provinces the returns show the number of crimes reported and investigated whether tracked or not. There are many cases which though thoroughly investigated, were never detected, no trace of the accused persons or property whatsoever being found.

Percentages of cases tracked or investigated to reported, excluding nuisance cases.

26. The percentage of cases investigated to reported in other provinces for 1880 was as follows:—

Madras .....	100·0
Bombay .....	94·4
Berar (excluding expunged cases).....	96·3
Berar (including expunged cases).....	82·8
Central Provinces .....	91·0

Exclusive of nuisance cases and offences under special and local laws (not cognizable by the Police in Hyderabad) the percentage of cases investigated to reported in these provinces is given below:—

Madras .....	100·0
Berar .....	91·5



27. (2) The percentage of conviction to cases reported, including expunged cases for 1880, was 45·7 in Hyderabad against 54·8, excluding expunged cases in the last year. Percentage of conviction to cases reported.

In other provinces it stood as below :—

Madras.....	68·6
Bombay.....	39·7
Berar.....	55·9
Central Provinces.....	45·9

In the Madras Presidency the percentage of cases convicted to reported is very high. It includes nuisance cases and offences under special and local laws in which convictions are very easy, and these convictions can hardly be considered a test of the Police efficiency.

In Madras the percentage of cases convicted to those reported in cognizable offences under the Penal Code was only 44·4 in 1880, and 46·1 in 1879, while the percentage of conviction in offences under special and local laws was 93·2 and of nuisances under the Penal Code and special and local laws was 91·2.\* There are no offences under special or local laws, or nuisances cognizable by the Police in Hyderabad.

The percentage of convictions to cases reported, excluding the nuisance cases and offences under special and local laws for 1880, is as follows :—

Hyderabad .....	45·7
Madras .....	44·4
Bombay.....	35·8†
Berar.....	37·6‡
Central Provinces.....	41·1§

28. (3) The percentage of conviction to cases tracked or detected in Hyderabad is 52·9 against 54·8 in the last year, a great falling off most probably owing to expunged cases being included this year in those tracked. Percentage of cases convicted to cases tracked and investigated.

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\* *Vide* Madras General Administration Report for 1880-81.  
 † Number of cases reported, excluding public and local nuisances, was 59,785. Number of convictions 21,451.  
 ‡ Number of cases reported, excluding nuisances, was 8,315. Number of convictions was 3,031.  
 § Number of cases reported, excluding public nuisances, was 27,675, that of convictions 11,393.

In other provinces the percentage of cases convicted to investigated for 1880 stood as below :—

Madras .....	68·6
Bombay.....	42·0
Berar.....	58·0
Central Provinces.....	44·0

The same diversity of method as noticed in para. 26 disturbs the above proportions also. The percentage of cases convicted to tracked in other provinces will be higher than the present ones if the calculation is made on the number actually tracked out of that investigated.

Excluding nuisance cases and offences under special and local laws not cognizable by the Police in Hyderabad, the percentage of conviction to investigation is—

Madras .....	46·8
Berar 1880 .....	39·8
Berar 1879 .....	42·1
Central Provinces.....	39·8

29. (4) The percentage of persons convicted to arrested in Percentage of persons convicted to arrested. Hyderabad is 47·8 against 52·5 of the last year. In other provinces it stood as given below :—

Madras.....	74·1
Bombay .....	51·3
Berar .....	69·0
Central Provinces .....	72·77

This includes persons in nuisance cases and offenders under special and local laws. Excluding these, Percentage of persons convicted to arrested, excluding nuisance cases. the percentage in the surrounding provinces was as follows :—

Madras 1880 .....	56·3*
Madras 1879 .....	58·5
Berar 1880.....	59·6†
Central Provinces 1880 .....	70·5‡

\* Madras Administration Report, p. 50.

† Berar Administration Report, p. 7.

‡ Number of persons arrested, 22,383, and that of convicted, 17,501.

30. (5) The percentage of persons convicted to those brought to trial in Hyderabad was 58·8 against 56·7 in the last year. In other surrounding provinces it is as below:—

Madras 1880.....	89·2
Bombay 1880 .....	76·0
Berar 1880 .....	86·9
Central Provinces 1880.....	91·41

Excluding nuisance cases as well as cases under special and local laws the percentage is as follows:—

Madras.....	84·7*
Berar .....	81·5†
Central Provinces .....	90·9‡

31. The following figures show the number of heinous offences committed in the Hyderabad City and Suburbs, and in the districts during the Fashi year 1290:—

DISTRICTS, &c.	MURDER.		DACOITY.		ROBBERY.	
	Cases reported.	Cases convicted.	Cases reported.	Cases convicted.	Cases reported.	Cases convicted.
City .....	5	3	6	4	3	2
Suburbs .....	11	5	...	...	6	4
Aurangabad .....	12	12	3	1	13	13
Birh .....	12	11	3	3	3	3
Parbhani .....	13	11	...	...	40	7
Bidar .....	10	5	13	1	8	1
Nander .....	18	13	4	1	7	2
Naldurg .....	4	4	5	5	5	5
Gulbarga .....	7	5	7	3	7	3
Shorapur .....	4	2	1	1	3	2
Raichur .....	15	11	...	...	3	2
Lingsugur .....	8	5	1	1	10	7
Indur .....	20	18	13	15	63	12
Medak .....	3	2	15	5	25	11
Elgandal .....	6	3	9	3	28	5
Nagar Karnul .....	12	3	5	2	13	3
Nalgunda .....	8	4	1	1	13	13
Khammam.....	13	7	3	1	22	5
Total...	181	114	94	47	272	110

\* Brought to trial 37,053, convicted 31,406.

† Brought to trial 6,315, convicted 5,176.

‡ Brought to trial 17,382, convicted 15,801.

32. The working of the Police with regard to crimes of a graver sort will now be separately reviewed. 181 murders were committed during the year against 187 of the last year. 114 or 63·3 per cent. were convicted and 18 cases were pending trial at the close of the year. Last year 61 per cent. were convicted.

Decrease.

A decrease was marked in the districts shown below :—

	1290 F.	1289 F.
City .....	5	6
Gulbarga .....	7	13
Raichur.....	15	26
Medak .....	3	5
Elgandal .....	6	9

Increase.

The following districts show an increase :—

	1290 F.	1289 F.
Suburbs.....	11	2
Birh .....	12	7
Nagar Karnul .....	12	8
Nander .....	18	14
Indur.....	20	15

Aurangabad shows the same number of murders as that of last year. The detection and conviction of the crime is very satisfactory.

33. The number of dacoities has fallen from 168 in the last year to 93 cases this year. 49 or 50·5 were convicted and 7 were pending trial. 4·05 per cent. was the conviction last year.

Dacoities.

There was a considerable decrease of this crime in the undermentioned districts as compared with the last year :—

	1290 F.	1289 F.
Gulbarga .....	7	28
Lingsugur.....	1	12
Shorapur .....	1	11
Parbhani .....	0	9

	1290 F.	1289 F.
Birh .....	3	4
Nagar Karnul .....	5	27
Bidar .....	13	15
Medak .....	15	17
Indur .....	18	23

There is a slight increase of dacoities  
in the following districts :—

	1290 F.	1289 F.
City .....	6	0
Khammam .....	3	1
Nalgunda .....	1	3
Nander.....	4	2
Naldrug .....	5	4
Elgandal .....	9	10

The number of dacoities in the Aurangabad district was the same as in the last year. There was no dacoity in Raichur either in this or in the past year.

The six cases of dacoity in the City were purely technical ones.

The decrease of the crime this year as well as its detection is satisfactory.

34. Robberies have also fallen from 331 in 1289 to 246 in this year. 110 cases or 44·7 per cent. were convicted, and 12·4 were pending trial. The detection of this crime is not satisfactory. But the conviction is slightly better than that of the last year, which was 38·3.

The crime decreased in the following districts :—

	1290 F.	1289 F.
City .....	3	5
Gulbarga .....	7	13
Raichur .....	3	8
Birh .....	3	8
Nagar Karnul .....	13	43
Nalgunda.....	13	16

	1290 F.	1289 F.
Nander .....	7	14
Naldrug .....	5	7
Elgandal .....	28	63

Increase. It increased in the districts given below :—

	1290 F.	1289 F.
Suburbs .....	6	4
Shorapur .....	3	0
Parbhani .....	40	9
Khammam .....	22	15
Bidar .....	8	4
Medak .....	25	18
Indur .....	63	61

Aurangabad is the same as last year with regard to robbery also. It is a matter of doubtful accuracy that with regard to heinous crimes this district should present the same numbers both in the year under review and the one preceding it.

35. The subjoined table compares the number of heinous crimes in Hyderabad with the surrounding provinces for the year 1290 :—

PROVINCES.	MURDER.		DACCITY.		ROBBERY.		REMARKS.
	Cases reported.	Percentage of conviction.	Cases reported.	Percentage of conviction.	Cases reported.	Percentage of conviction.	
HYDERABAD.							
1290 F. ....	181	63·3	94	50·5	272	40·4	
1289 F. ....	188	61·0	170	4·05	331	38·3	
1288 F. ....	215	...	145	...	504	...	
1287 F. ....	260	...	307	...	2,946	...	Famine year.



PROVINCES.	MURDER.		DACCITY.		ROBBERY.		REMARKS.
	Cases reported.	Percentage of conviction.	Cases reported.	Percentage of conviction.	Cases reported.	Percentage of conviction.	
MADRAS.							
1290 F. corresponding } with 1880-81. .... }	290	42.2	315	27.0	373	...	Ad. Rt. pp. 50-52.
1289 F. corresponding } with 1879-80. .... }	295	44.8	432	24.9	489	39.9	Ad. Rt. pp. 75-77.
1288 F. corresponding } with 1878-79. ... }	403	34.2	639	34.9	900	40.9	Ad. Rt. pp. 52.
1287 F. corresponding } with 1877-78. .... }	533	...	1,659	35.9	1,625	44.9	Ad. Rt. pp. Famine year
BOMBAY.							
1290 F. ....	263	36.5	408	35.5	...*	...	Ad. Rt. 1889-81 App. III. B (5a).
1289 F. ....	278	42.7	272	42.6	1†	100.0	Ad. Rt. 1879-80, pp. xlviil.
BERAR.							
1290 F. ....	25	44.0	27	51.5	47	42.5	Vide Statement D, Police, pp. 46 and 47, Ad. Report, 1880-81.
1289 F. ....	26	50.0	23	47.8	47	44.6	Vide Statement D, Police, pp. 46 and 47, Ad. Report, 1879-80.
CENTRAL PROVINCES.							
1290 F. ....	44	27.2	36	75.0	93	26.8	Vide Statement D, Police, I. of the Ad. Rt.

\* Administration Report for 1880-81, p. 139.

† Administration Report for 1879-80, p. 133.

## CHAPTER VIII.

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*Historical Sketch of the Administration of Justice.*



## CHAPTER VIII.

### HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.\*

#### SECTION FIRST.

##### ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE DURING MAHARAJAH CHANDU LAL'S TENURE OF OFFICE.

1. DURING the administration of Maharajah Chandu Lal (1832-1843) there existed in the City of *Dar-ul-Kaza*. Hyderabad a Court of Justice styled the *Dar-ul-Kaza-i-Balda*. In this Court civil and criminal cases were decided according to the orthodox *Hanfia* Law. Capital crimes, whether committed in the City or in the districts, were adjudicated upon by this Court.
2. Besides this Court there was a separate institution, known by the name of the *Kotwali* or Police Court, where both civil and criminal cases of a light nature were disposed of.
3. There was also a third Court under the *Sadar-us-Sudur* called *Sadarat*. Here cases were tried and decided in which *Ycomiadars*, *Inamdars* and religious pensioners, such as *Kazis*, *Khatibs*, *Mashaikhs*, &c., were concerned.
4. The judgments of all these Courts were given orally, the proceedings were very brief, and were never committed to writing, and the decisions depended entirely on the integrity and good faith of the presiding Judge. No appeals against the decisions of any of these Courts were allowed.

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\* Most of the materials for this sketch are taken from the Report of the Administration of Justice for the year 1285 Fasli compiled by Moulavi Mushtak Hosain, Secretary to the Judicial Minister.

5. These Courts, however, were far from meeting the requirements of justice. They afforded but scanty protection to the people. Offences against the law went unpunished and suitors found it extremely difficult to obtain justice. Those who were powerful enough refused to submit to their jurisdiction, and independent Courts were set up in every bazaar and in the residence of every influential Noble, where cases were decided and judgments executed by some one or other of the retainers. For instance, some years ago, a Court was held in the house of Mir Faiz-ud-Din, which existed till his death. Besides this, every suitor, who could bring influence to bear upon a powerful man, could get any case, in which he was concerned, decided by his patron. It frequently happened also, that through various channels, people managed to carry their cases, whether civil or criminal, direct to the Minister, who adjudicated upon them without taking into consideration, whether they were triable or not before any of the established Courts, and whose judgments and decisions, moreover, were guided by no promulgated rule or law.

6. In the districts there were no Courts of Justice ; nor were there any definite rules for the disposal of civil and criminal cases. In large towns, such as Anrangabad and Bidar, a little judicial work was performed by the *Kasis*, and occasionally the *Amils* themselves disposed of a few heavy cases. But there was no regular Court with a presiding Judge, at which complaints could be preferred in criminal matters, or civil cases tried and disposed of. In small villages all judicial work was relegated to a *Panchayat* or commission of *Patels* and *Patwaries*, as is still the case in the territory belonging to the Rajah of Anagundi, an ancient possession situated in the southern portion of the Dominions. In those times commercial transactions were mainly carried on by means of ledger-accounts (credit) and notes of hand executed under seal. Merchants and tradesmen sold their wares at twice or thrice their cost price, and after a few days grace required interest-bonds from the purchasers. They maintained in their service Arab and Rohilla mercenaries, with the assistance of whom they recovered their debts without going to the trouble of seeking the aid of a Court of Justice. They exercised all manner of oppression and tyranny

and made their debtors pay for the mercenaries employed in collecting their outstandings. In satisfaction of their claims, they distrained and confiscated, on their individual authority, the household vessels, the arms, and the clothings belonging to their debtors, a circumstance which accounts for the fact that even at the present day these articles are found in large quantities in their dwellings. Indeed, many of these men get a living up to this day by the sale of these articles.

7. Afghan and Arab creditors were even more exacting and tyrannous than the merchants and hawkers; the Afghan exceeded the rest, but the cruelty of both towards their unfortunate debtors was of a description hardly ever experienced even by the criminals of these days. Heavy stones were placed on the heads of debtors unable to pay and their bodies branded; the officials, although fully cognizant of these proceedings, refrained from interfering in any manner whatever. Any opposition or interference on their part would have led to prompt retaliation from the Afghans. Sometimes these men would keep *Zamindars* and *Deishmukhs* confined in a small room without food and water till the latter executed bonds in their favour for money they had not received. When an individual owed a small debt to an Arab, it was usual for the latter to quarter several of his retainers on the debtor, who had to pay the cost of their maintenance in addition to the sum he owed their master.

8. In cases of murder, dacoity, highway robbery, &c., the persons suspected of these offences were apprehended by the force appointed for that purpose, and without being given an opportunity to defend themselves, by being accorded a fair trial, were fined heavily and year after year subjected to every variety of hardships, whether really guilty of the crimes imputed to them or not. In the cases of criminals imprisoned under the sentence of some Court, the culprits were not set free when the period of their punishment expired. The *Amils* acted as they liked in the matter of liberating prisoners and levying fines. The same sort of punishment as was awarded to criminals was often awarded to parties in a civil suit.



9. Dacoity and plunder was an every-day occurrence of the times ; and the perpetrators of these violent crimes would sometimes be so bold as to write to the *Amils* demanding a money payment, if the latter wished to keep the districts under their charge free from their inroads. In such cases the *Amils* had either to comply with their demands or to incur a certain amount of personal risk. The force, whose special duty it was to capture these offenders, was often, if not altogether, useless. At one time it would be overpowered and placed in imminent danger of destruction by a bold attack on the part of the dacoits ; at another, when prompt pursuit might be successful, the dacoits were allowed to escape ; and if, as happened on some occasions, the criminals ran away, leaving the plundered property to fall into the hands of this force, the latter considered the spoils their own and did not think of making the property over to its rightful owners. The reason of this is not far to seek. The salary of each private of the *Tainati* and *Sibandī* force was Rupees 3, and that of each *Alighol* and *Nizamāt*, Rupees 4. What else could be reasonably expected from persons so poorly paid, but that they should, when the opportunity afforded, help themselves to things belonging to others. There were other sources of danger to the inhabitants in addition to the exaction of habitual criminals and highwaymen. Differences and disputes between the various sections of the community were settled by force of arms, and the powerful inhabitants of a town or village practised every kind of tyranny over their weak and helpless neighbours. The latter could never obtain any redress at the hands of the *Amils*, and if they did occasionally succeed in laying their complaints before the supreme authority, it generally happened that they were referred to the very persons against whose oppression they had complained, and these latter were called upon to make reparations to them for the wrongs they had suffered. In such cases, instead of making any reparations, the officials, whose conduct had been condemned by Government, punished those who had petitioned against them and used every means in their power to prevent others from obtaining access to Government.

10. There were no special officers like *Munsifs*, &c., for the trial of civil and criminal cases. At times some cases would be brought

Non-existence of systematic Courts.

before the *Amils*, by whose orders they would be referred to *Kazis* or *Mufties*, and these would adjudicate upon them. Cases thus disposed of by the latter functionaries consisted mostly of questions of inheritance, *Jagir* and *Watans*, and dispute about money transactions and movable and immovable property. But there were no laws and regulations prescribing the exact mode of procedure, or defining the powers of the Judges. The proceedings were entirely oral, no files or records were kept, and the original decrees were handed over to the parties concerned. It is impossible therefore to ascertain the number of cases that were annually brought forward and decided. Considering, however, that people were extremely reluctant to have recourse to litigation, because they knew how small their chances were of obtaining justice, or even if they obtained a decree, how difficult it would be to execute it, if opposed by a powerful and influential person, it may be conjectured that the number of cases was not very large. For example, it is estimated that not more than twenty civil suits were disposed of in twelve months in such a large town as Aurangabad. Suits in which the amount claimed reached the sum of Rupees 300 or 400 were never instituted; and plaintiffs generally preferred to recover the money due to them in their own manner. Similarly, the number of criminal cases is not known to have exceeded 10 or 15 a year. Only very serious offences were brought to trial. Slight ones, such as giving abuse, using criminal force and committing assault, injuring cattle, committing fraud, exercising wrongful authority and restraint, rioting, causing hurt, committing rape, and disobedience of Government orders, being, it would seem, never prosecuted. There is not a single instance of offence of the latter description having been inquired into in the record of the *Kazis* and *Mufties*. There is no doubt that this class of crime must have been very prevalent in those days, but when the people failed to obtain redress for such heinous crimes as murder, dacoity and highway robbery, they doubtless thought it useless to prosecute minor offences.

11. Besides the Courts already existing in the City, Rajah

*Divani Buzurg*. Chandu Lal established in 1237 Hijri

(Fasli 1230) a new Court in his own

Palace, which was known by the name of the *Divani*, and over

which Sakharam Pandit and Lachman Pandit afterwards presided, under the style and title of *Darogha*. The same Court was subsequently designated, as will be observed further on, *Divani Buzurg* or the High Court. The proceedings were not at that period conducted in the manner in which they are now. When any person had a complaint or petition to lay before the Maharajah it was received by the *Darogha* who explained the purport to the Maharajah, who thereupon gave such orders as he deemed fit. Every description of case, whether civil or criminal, was accepted and decided in this Court, without any rule or law. After the two Pandits the Court was presided over by Mohammad Sharif-ud-Din Khan Rustam Jung Bahadur, who was a Vakil between His Highness' Government and the Resident, by Hakim Gholam Husan, by Moulavi Fazl-ud-Din, and by others in succession. There are a few unimportant and incomplete statements for 1254 Hijri (1247 Fasli), a few complete ones for 1257 Hijri (Fasli 1252) amongst the records of this Court, from which it would appear that 564 cases were decided by that Court in the year 1257 Hijri (1250 Fasli) and 445 in 1258 Hijri (1251 Fasli).

12. During Rajah Chandu Lal's tenure of Office as *Peishkar*, another new Court was established in the City called the *Adalat-i-Faujdari*, or the Court of Criminal Judicature. It was opened on the 27th Ramzan 1254 Hijri, and as will be seen further on, its name was subsequently changed into that of the *Adalat-ul-Aliya*, or the High or Chief Court. The seal of this Court, which bears the words *Faujdari-Aliya*, is impressed on documents relating to the years 1254, 1255 F. and years subsequent.

13. Moulavi Karamat Ali, who in 1253 F. was appointed to instruct the *Kazis* and *Munsifs* of some of the districts in their duties, was placed at the head of this Court and others succeeded him in that post from time to time. The proceedings were all conducted according to the orders of Rajah Chandu Lal. Everything relating to the Court was submitted to him. It appears from the old records of this Court, still extant, that in 1255 Hijri a total number of 324 cases was decided.

## SECTION SECOND.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE DURING RAJAH RAM BAKHSH'S  
TENURE OF OFFICE.

14. On the termination of Rajah Chandu Lal's administration, which took place in 1259 Hijri (Fasli 1252), the Office of Prime Minister *Majlis Sultani* was, for some years, allowed to fall in abeyance. The judicial administration remained in *statu quo*, and no perceptible improvement was made. In 1259 Hijri, however, during Rajah Ram Bakhsh's occupation of the Office of Peishkar, a new Court under the style of the *Majlis-i-Sultani* was established and located in the *Amin Bagh* in the City. It was composed of several members with Amir-ud-Din Hassan as president.

15. The members and president were all selected from amongst persons who received *Mansabs* (pensions) from His Highness. In a few years, however, the business of the Court was neglected and it ceased even to retain its original name, for towards the close of the Navvab Seraj-ul-Mulk's administration it was known as the *Baradari* Court and occasionally received a few cases for trial.

16. Besides this Court, Rajah Ram Bakhsh established another which was held in his own palace and which was presided over by Shivram Pandit. There are no records either of this Court or of the one mentioned in the preceding para. now extant. But it can be safely asserted that neither of them effected any appreciable reform in the administration of justice.

## SECTION THIRD.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE DURING THE NAVVAB SERAJ-UL-MULK'S  
TENURE OF OFFICE.

17. In the month of Zikad 1262 Hijri (Fasli 1255) the Navvab Seraj-ul-Mulk assumed the Office of Minister. In the month of Zilhij of the same year he empowered the Judges of the *Divani* to investigate suits in which interest up to one per cent. *per mensem* was



claimed; and in the month of Jamadi-us-Sani of the following year, he abolished the punishment of cutting off the hands of criminals and substituted imprisonment in its stead. In cases where the punishment according to prevailing practice would have been the amputation of a single hand, the extreme term of imprisonment was fixed at seven years, and in those, where the punishment involved the amputation of a hand and a foot, at fourteen years.

18. In the same year the Navyab Seraj-ul-Mulk directed his attention towards the introduction of a proper system for the administration of justice in the districts. He appointed *Munsifs* and *Mir-Adls*, selecting them, as far as possible, from the most able and competent *Kazis*, and fixing the salaries of the former at from Rupees 75 to 100, and of the latter at Rupees 150 of the *Sugur* Currency. The revenue administration, in those days, was carried on under the farming system, under which talukas were made over to certain rich and powerful contractors, who were styled talukdars, and a certain portion of the revenue collected was assigned to them to defray the cost of collection. This proportion was generally fixed at two annas in the rupee, the remaining fourteen annas being credited to Government. But the cost of maintaining the troops stationed in the different talukas, and sundry other items of expenditure ordered by Government, were charged for from this latter portion. The salaries of the *Munsifs* and *Mir-Adls* were also similarly charged. In other words these officers were made Government servants and to them were delegated all those unlimited powers, both civil and criminal, which the talukdars exercised. There was no law authorizing an appeal against their decisions, their judgments were written, and the originals were often handed over to the successful suitors and copies retained in the records. They had no official connection with each other, and there was no difference in their individual rank. The only distinction was, that *Munsifs* were appointed over small talukas, and *Mir-Adls* over large ones. There were four talukas, in which there were *Mir-Adls*, namely, Bhongir, Nander, Bidar, and Aurangabad; in the rest, viz., Indur, Elgandal, Ramgir, Medak, Nirmul, Nalgunda, Khammam, Kalamhuri, Gulbarga, Warangal, Ambajogai, Birh, Pathri, Jalnapur, Jatpol, Khandabar, Mahor, and Paugal

there were *Munsifs*. The jurisdiction of the *Munsifs* and the *Mir-Adls* was extended over the whole of their talukas. After some time, the *Munsifs* and *Mir-Adls* were required to submit all their judgments and decrees in civil as well as criminal cases to the *Faujdari-Adalat* in the City of Hyderabad for review. The judgments which were endorsed on the petitions addressed to the Government were forwarded to the *Dar-ul-Insha* Office, by which they were made over to the *Faujdari-Adalat*, or, as it was afterwards called, the *Adalat-i-Aliya* or High Court. When the judgments had been reviewed, they were despatched by Government to the talukdars for execution, which was effected in accordance with the orders of the latter. There are no authentic records from which the number of cases annually decided by these district judicial officers can be ascertained.

19. A Guide prepared by Moulavi Karamat Ali, Judge of District Court Guide com- the *Faujdari-Adalat*, and called the piled. "District Court Guide," had been sanctioned for the regulation of the civil and criminal procedure of the Courts over which these officers presided.

20. In the same year the Navvab Seraj-ul-Mulk established a new Court in the City, presided over by Mohammad Azam Ali Khan. None of the records of this Court are obtainable, but it appears that the mode of procedure was similar to that of other Courts of the period. Besides this institution the Navvab established a Court, which sat in his own palace. This Court was at first merely a channel through which petitions addressed to the Minister were decided and disposed of. Mohammad Fakhr-ud-Din Khan had been appointed to receive such petitions and to lay them before the Minister for his consideration. After Fakhr-ud-Din Khan, the duty devolved upon Moulavi Abd-ul-Ali, the son of Moulavi Karamat Ali, Judge of the *Faujdari-Adalat*. In his time the powers of the institutions were extended by degrees, till they partook of the character of a Court of Justice, and it became known as the *Divan Khana Adalat* or the Palace Court. In course of time the Court was permanently established and still exists under the name of the *Divani-i-Khurd* or Court of Small Causes. It was first opened



in 1257 Hijri, and in accordance with the practice which then prevailed, all cases, whether civil, criminal or matrimonial, were admitted for trial. For example, in the first year of its existence, (1267 F.), out of a total number of 57 cases disposed of, there was one criminal, one matrimonial—being a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights—and one civil. The Court was established by the Minister in order to induce people, who had been accustomed to lay all kinds of petitions before him, to go to the established Courts of Justice for the redress of their grievances. He consequently hit upon the expedient of establishing a Court in his own palace by way of inspiring a greater amount of confidence in petitioners. This plan was so far successful, that it soon became a matter of general belief that the submission of petitions to this Court was, in all respects, equivalent to handing them to the Minister in person. Hundreds of cases so presented were sent to the Courts concerned in their trial, and only a few were disposed of in this Court.

21. In 1265 Hijri, the late Navvab Amir-i-Kabir, who held the office of Minister for a period of five months, established a Court, entitled the *Sadar-Adalat*. This Court was presided over by Rajab Ali, brother of Khwaja Abdul Razzak. Like the majority of other Courts, which existed at the time, it was bound by no rules or regulations, and cases, both civil and criminal, were admitted for trial and disposed of according to the orders of the Minister. The Court was, however, very short-lived, as it was abolished before the retirement of the Amir-i-Kabir from office.

22. When the Navvab Seraj-ul-Mulk assumed the office of Divan for the second time in succession to Rajah Ram Bakhsh, he issued a proclamation, dated in the month of Shavval 1267 Hijri, forbidding the practice of *Sati*. The proclamation is referred to in a subsequent notification, issued upon the same subject by Sir Salar Jung in Shavval 1273 Hijri. With the exception of this matter, no further steps towards the general improvement of the judicial administration of the country were taken by Seraj-ul-Mulk, whose term of office expired in the month of Shaban 1269 Hijri.

## SECTION FOURTH.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE DURING THE EARLY YEARS OF SIR SALAR  
JUNG'S TENURE OF OFFICE.

*Sub-Section I.—From 1263 Fasli to the introduction of Zilabandi  
in 1274 Fasli.*

23. In 1269 Hijri Sir Salar Jung assumed office of minister.

The internal condition of the country  
was far from satisfactory. Both the

Arabs and Rohillas.

Robilla and Arab mercenaries were pillaging the inhabitants without hindrance. As already mentioned, it was the custom of these people to besiege or imprison their debtors, until they had recovered the money due to them, or had received what they considered to be a sufficient guarantee for its subsequent payment. They refused to recognize the authority of any of the Courts of Justice, and the Government of that period was not strong enough to punish them. The state of the country under such circumstances may be easily imagined. The first endeavours of the new Minister were directed towards the lessening of these evils. The first step taken was to establish a Court in the City, called the *Adalat-i-Pudshahi*. Mohammad Ali Khan was appointed Chief Judge of the new Court with four Assistants. Free power was given them to try and dispose of all civil and criminal matters brought before the Court. In cases of capital punishment or imprisonment for life, however, the sentences were subject to the final confirmation of the Minister himself. The proceedings of the Assistant Judges of the Court were all submitted in writing to the Chief Judge, who passed the necessary orders on them. The practice of instituting suits before the Minister was put a stop to and all complainants and suitors were referred to the new Court. People were no longer permitted to disregard, with impunity, the summons of the Court, but were compelled to put in an appearance without the intervention of Government, which in former times had been constantly needed. The decrees also, except in some heavy and important cases, were executed by the Court itself, independently of the sanction or assistance of the Government.

24. About the year 1270 Hijri, the Minister removed the

*Divan Khana Adalat*, which had served  
as a medium for the reception of peti-

*Adalat-i-Chini-Kana.*

tions, to the building known as the *Chini-Khana*, hence the Court which is now styled the *Divani-i-Khurd* is still popularly known as the *Adalat-i-Chini-Khana*.

25. In addition to the Courts above described, the Minister established another Court subordinate to the Peishkar, in which cases wherein Sikh's Court. Sikhs or Sepoys employed in the troops were concerned were disposed of. Suits relating to matters, over which the Peishkar exercised special jurisdiction, were also admitted for disposal. This Court was for some time presided over by Aman-ul-Lah Beg, who was succeeded by Moulavi Mohammad Miran. On the 2nd of Rabi-us-Sani 1273 Hijri, the Minister Traffic in children forbidden. issued a proclamation, forbidding the traffic in children, which had hitherto been prevalent. The proclamation was re-issued in the month of Rabi-us-Sani 1283 Hijri. This traffic was declared to be contrary to the Mohammadan Law, and the sale of children, of whatever cast or creed, was therefore prohibited under penalty of severe punishment.

26. In connection with this proclamation it might be desirable to take a brief review of the measures An instance related. adopted from the earliest time to the present day for the suppression of this traffic. The Government do not appear to have attempted to put a stop to this nefarious trade until the year 1249 Hijri. On the contrary, the sale of children of both sexes appears to have been conducted in the most open manner, as the purchaser used to receive a sealed certificate from the *Kotwal* of the City as a guarantee of the legality of the sale. In the last-named year, however, (corresponding with A. D. 1833) Rajah Chandu Lal published a notification prohibiting such transactions, but it would appear from the proceedings in a case which occurred in 1255 Hijri, the records of which are still preserved in the *Adalat-ul-Aliya*, that the order was not very strictly enforced. In the case in question, the daughter of a sepoy had been sold. In his correspondence with the Resident on the subject in 1285 Hijri (corresponding with A. D. 1849) Rajah Chandu Lal stated that the proclamation of 1289 Hijri had been so far effectual, that the public sale of children had been suppressed; and that the *Kotwal* of the City no longer

certified such transactions under his seal. It was stated, moreover, that when any transactions of this description were ascertained to have taken place, the children were immediately restored to their relatives and guardians. No such transactions were permitted to take place without the express permission of Government. In regard to the case of the sepoy, whose child had been stolen and sold, Maharajah Chandu Lal informed the Resident that she had been kidnapped by the man's mistress, and that the child would be restored to her father on the latter making good to the purchaser the sum he had paid for her. The Resident (General Fraser) addressed several remonstrances to Rajah Chandu Lal and pointed out to him the injustice of requiring the parent to pay a sum of money for the redemption of his daughter. After a lengthy correspondence the Resident's suggestions were adopted, the child was restored to her parent, and a fresh notification was issued by the Maharajah, in which it was stated that a heavy fine would be inflicted upon any person found guilty of the offence of selling children. In the cases of those who were poor, the fine was to be equal to the amount paid for the children; in other cases the fine inflicted was fixed at double that amount. Circumstances have undergone a complete change since this notification was published. Offences of this nature, which are now, happily, of rare occurrence, are punished by imprisonment or heavy fines.

27. The suppression of the crimes of dacoity and highway robbery next occupied the Minister's attention. The chief offenders in this respect were the Rohillas. So long as crimes of this nature went unpunished, it was hopeless to expect anything approaching to complete judicial reform. With the view to dealing with this class of offenders, special officers, styled *Ziladars*, were appointed to the districts which were infested with these robbers. The *Ziladars* were also allowed a well-equipped force of troops, sufficiently strong to overcome all resistance. The following officers were charged with this duty from time to time :—

Ghulam Yasin Khan.

Lutf-ul-Lah Khan (brother of the above).

Mohammad Amin-ud-Din Khan.



Syed Mohammad Ali Hafiz.

Syed Ghulam Nabi Ghorī.

Mir Shumshir Ali Khan.

Mirza Haidar Beg.

28. The *Ziladari* system was firmly established in 1274 Hijri.

The Judicial Board. In the year following, a board consisting of the undermentioned members was appointed to supervise the working of the system:—Aitzad Jung Bahadur (President) and Munshi Syed Fazl Hussain, Lalji Mal, and Captain Boardman (Members).

29. The *Ziladars* were everywhere successful in their operations. In encounters with the Rohillas they almost invariably defeated their opponents, large numbers of whom were either killed or captured and imprisoned in the City Jail, known as the *Sultan Shahi* Jail. Upwards of one thousand of them were subsequently set at liberty by order of His Highness the late Nizam, with the concurrence of Colonel Davidson, the Resident. Those, who were thus released, were enlisted in the troops; a few only of the worst characters were kept in confinement. Further arrests continued to be made; and in the year 1276 Hijri a special Court for the trial of Thuggee and Dacoity cases was established in the City. The proceedings of this Court were conducted according to the established rules.

30. Those, against whom no offence was proved, were discharged from custody, and those, who were convicted, were punished according to the magnitude of their crimes. Some hundreds of Rohillas, thus convicted, were deported to British penal settlements. Many were imprisoned for life or very long terms, and not a few suffered capital punishment. In the cases of those who were sentenced to transportation or execution, the final orders were passed by Government itself after a revival of the proceedings of the Court. The executions were carried out publicly in the localities in which the crimes had been committed. The result of these vigorous measures was that, in a very short time, this class of criminals almost entirely ceased to exist. The safety of the people from further outrage at the hands of these ruffians was assured and the Government was free to turn its

attention to other measures in which the welfare of the country was concerned.

31. From an early period the *Kotwals* of the City of Hyderabad had exercised the power of arresting people upon any charges, which might be preferred against them, and of detaining them in custody as long as they pleased. When the Government commenced to institute reforms in all the other departments of the State, enquiries were made concerning the number of persons thus confined. The number was discovered to be very large. None of these prisoners had ever been brought to trial; they had merely been committed to prison under the *Kotwal's* orders. Immediate steps were taken to ascertain whether any of the prisoners so confined had been guilty of any breach of the law. The *Faujdari-Adalat* was directed to enquire into the charges preferred against them, without delay. Accordingly, in the years 1275 and 1276 Hijri, this Court was occupied in the investigation. The accused were either punished or set at liberty, according as they were found guilty or innocent of the crimes with which they were charged. To prevent such proceedings in future, the Police authorities were forbidden to detain the accused without placing them before one of the Courts, unless very satisfactory reasons could be given for not doing so.

32. About the year 1277 Hijri, another Court was established, the presidency of which was given to a Hindu. This Court was established for the trial of cases in which Hindus were concerned, but suits in which other castes were concerned appear to have been admitted for trial also. The appointment of a Hindu to the office of Judge was at first the cause of some little dissatisfaction on the part of the citizens. At that period the total number of Judges throughout the Dominions did not exceed 32, and all of them were Mohanmadans. The appointment of a Hindu was an innovation, not at all relished by the people at large, who revenged themselves by styling the new Judge a Moulavi. It was true that two Hindu Pandits had acted as *Daroghas* in the *Divani* Court under Rajah Chandu Lal, when the judicial administration of the country was in a thorough disorgan-



ized condition; and before the people had come to regard the office of a Judge as an honourable and important one. When, therefore, the impartial administration of justice had proved the value of the office, the people were not altogether pleased at having a non-Mussalman appointed. So many years had elapsed since the appointment of a Hindu to a judicial post, that probably those, who objected to the present incumbent, believed his appointment to be without any precedent. In recent years it has invariably been the aim of the Government to select those best fitted for responsible posts, whether in Courts or elsewhere, without regard to caste or creed; and this policy has almost invariably proved successful. Of the total number of 254 Judicial Officers at the end of 1293 Hijri, 179 were Mohammadans, 50 Hindus, 24 Parsis and 1 a Christian.

33. Previous to the introduction of the judicial reforms already noticed, the salaries of the Judges and their establishments were generally in arrears. Their salaries were not disbursed from the Treasury, but were paid by orders upon the talukdars of the districts or other Officers, such as the talukdar of Customs, to whom the collection of any kind of revenue was entrusted. These orders, however, often remained unpaid for months and even years, and this very unsatisfactory state of things gave rise to a great deal of trouble and annoyance. Few beneficial results could be expected from a judicial establishment irregularly and insufficiently paid. Some of the Judicial Officers, however, were more fortunate in having villages or lands assigned to them in lieu of their salaries, the Government stipulating that they should receive as their share one and a half-anna or two annas in the rupee from the gross revenue, from which to defray the cost of collection and to pay themselves and their establishments. They sometimes farmed the villages to contractors and frequently undertook the collection of the revenues themselves. When the revenues of the villages or lands so assigned happened to be more than sufficient to pay their own salaries and those of their staff, the surplus was seldom credited to Government. The majority of the Judicial Officers possessed sufficient influence to obtain pensions or *Mansabs* for their relations, chargeable upon the estates held by themselves. The present Govern-

ment has entirely abolished this system of paying Judges' salaries. Villages and estates so assigned have reverted to the Government. For example, the villages in the Ambar taluka, made over to Moulavi Karamat Ali, Judge of the *Faujdar-i-Adalat*, and after his death to his son Moulavi Enayat Ali, were recovered during 1280 and 1281 Hijri. For the past ten or eleven years the salaries of all the officials belonging to the judicial branch of the Government service have been paid with great punctuality. Such is the regularity with which the pay now is disbursed, that Officers have come to regard an occasional delay of two or three days, although caused by stress of work, with the greatest impatience. The change certainly deserves to be ranked as one of the most important reforms introduced under the present Government.

34. In 1278 Hijri, the district of Shorapur, which had been taken from the Rajah of that territory by the British Government on account of his disloyal conduct during the Mutiny, was made over to His Highness' Government. In the same year the districts of Raichur, Lingsugur and Naldrug, together with some talukas in the Birh and Ambar Districts, which had been assigned by His Highness' Government, were restored. It was thought expedient to establish a special Court for the trial of cases arising in those districts; and one was consequently established in the City in the same year, under the name of the *Sadar-Adalat-i-Azla-i-Mulki-Mustarida* (the High Court for the Restored Districts). This Court was presided over by Moulavi Muhi-ud-Din Khan of Delhi, and after his transfer, in 1280 Hijri, to the office of Judicial Secretary to the Minister, by Moulavi Mohammad Amin-ud-Din Khan. Talukdars of the First, Second and Third grades were appointed to these districts with judicial powers, in both civil and criminal cases. In civil suits appeals against the judgments of tahsildars were heard by the talukdars and appeals against the decision of the latter were heard in the newly-established Court. The same procedure obtained in criminal cases, except as regards serious offences which were beyond the jurisdiction of the talukdars, and were tried by the High Court.

35. About this time it was considered advisable to separate the civil and criminal jurisdictions of the Courts and to define the powers of each. On the 1st of Zikad 1279 Hijri, a notification was issued in which the jurisdiction of each Court was defined as follows:—

*Dar-ul-Kaza-i-Balda*:— All cases relating to marriage, divorce, succession to inheritance in the Mohammadan community, also all cases of murder committed in the City. In murder cases the sentences were to be subjected to the confirmation of Government as heretofore.

*Govind Rao's Court*:—Cases of disputes regarding *Wataus* and monasteries and suits in which *Pujaris*, *Joshis*, and other Hindu religious classes were concerned.

*Adalat-i-Divan Khana*, otherwise called the *Adalat-i-Chini Khana* and *Divani Khurd*:—All suits up to the value of Rupees 1,000, exclusive of those falling under the jurisdiction of the two preceding Courts.

*Adalat-i-Divani-i-Balda*, also called the *Divani-i-Buzurg*:—All civil suits above the value of Rupees 1,000, not falling under the jurisdiction of the two first-named Courts.

*Kotwali*:—All cases of assault, hurt, petty thefts, &c.

*Adalat-i-Padshahi*:—All criminal cases not coming under the jurisdiction of the last named Court and offences committed in the City, with the exception of the crime of murder.

36. It was also notified that suitors should file their cases in the Courts which were empowered to dispose of them without preferring their petitions to the Government. The Courts were also forbidden to interfere with the jurisdiction of each other. A new establishment was established for the execution of orders and decrees, styled the *Mahkama-i-Ijra-wa-Amal*. This office was placed under Motamad-nd-  
*Mahkama-i-Ijra-wa-Amal*. Dowlah Ali Mohammad Khan. The Civil Courts were directed to submit all decrees and orders passed by them to Government by whom they were forwarded to this office for execution. The notification alluded to, further gave the

right of appeal against the decisions of the *Adalat-i-Divan Khana* and Govind Rao's Court to the *Adalat-i-Divani-i-Balda* and finally to the Government itself. No mention is made in this notification of the *Adalat-i-Faujdar-i-Balda*. The judgments of district *Munsifs* and *Mir-Adls* were still reviewed in this Court, and cases of murder committed in the districts were still tried before this Court, and the sentences submitted for final confirmation of Government. In 1299 Hijri, Government Stamped Paper was

Stamped paper introduced.

introduced into the districts and a permanent establishment appointed in the

City of Hyderabad for its preparation.

37. In 1280 Hijri, the right of reviewing the judgments of the District *Munsifs'* and *Mir-Adls'* Courts was removed from the *Adalat-i-Faujdar-i-Balda* and transferred to the High Court for the Restored Districts, which was thenceforth designated the High Court for the Restored Districts and the review of Taluka Courts. The name was again changed in 1281 Hijri into that of the Court of Appeals from Taluka Courts and in 1282 into that of High Court of appeals and of supervision over Taluka Courts, and lastly in Jamadi-us-Sani of the same year, the name was changed to the Court of District Appeals.

Judicial powers vested to the Superintendent of Railway.

38. In the commencement of the year 1281 Fashi the Government vested the Judicial Superintendent of His Highness' State Railway with power to try all cases occurring on the line, subject to orders of the Resident.

39. On the 3rd Jamadi-us-Sani 1281 Hijri, corresponding with 4th of November 1864, His Highness' Government vested the Resident with certain judicial powers to be exercised in connection with particular classes of inhabitants dwelling within his own jurisdiction. These powers had been previously granted to the Resident from time to time, but as some of them were not formally vested to him, difficulties often arose in the way of exercising them by Courts subordinate to the Resident, such as those of the Residency Bazaars, the Cantonment of Secunderabad, &c.

Judicial powers exercised by the Resident.



In order to remove these obstacles, therefore, the powers were confirmed in a regular and formal manner, and the Resident himself or Officers subordinate to him, were authorized to try cases in which the following classes were concerned :—

1st.—All European British-born subjects and other Europeans and their descendants, who reside in any of the Cantonments belonging to the Hyderabad Subsidiary or Contingent Force.

2nd.—All European British-born subjects and other Europeans, who may be employed within His Highness' territories in any capacity, on the Railway line or in the Telegraph Department.

3rd.—All European British-born subjects, and other Europeans, and their descendants (excluding those who may be employed in the service of His Highness' Government or in that of the Minister, or in that of any of the Hyderabad Noblemen) who may have a residence in the Residency at Hyderabad.

4th.—All European British-born subjects and other Europeans and their descendants, who do not come within any of the above descriptions, but who may be made over to the British Government by the Government of His Highness for trial and deportation.

The Resident was invested with authority, as regards these classes, to try them, under the provisions and exceptions specified in the document above referred to, for all offences and to award suitable punishments to them or order their deportation from His Highness' Dominions. In certain cases it is necessary that the trial should take place before a joint tribunal, composed of a British Officer and an Officer belonging to His Highness' Government.

*Sub-section II.—From 1274 Fasli to 1290 Fasli.*

40. In 1282 Hijri (Fasli 1274) the whole State was divided into 14 districts, an event generally known as the *Zilabandi*. Previous to this division, the territory was divided into 42 talukas. The 14 districts alluded to were as follow :—

Formation of districts.

Aurangabad.

Parbhani.

Nander.

Indur.

Birh.  
 Medak.  
 Elgandal.  
 Naldrug.  
 Shorapur.  
 Raichur.  
 Lingsugur.  
 Khammamat.  
 Nalgunda.  
 Bidar.

41. Subsequently, however, some alterations were effected in the divisions. In 1288 Hijri, a new district called Nagar Karnul was created out of three talukas taken from the district of Nalgunda and four from the Southern Division; and an *Amaldari* or small district, named the *Amaldari* of Sarpur Tandur, was formed out of the talukas of Sarpur Tandur, Edlabad and Rajura-Manikgarh. In the following year the talukas of Ibrahim Pattan and Kalvakurti were grouped into another *Amaldari* which was designated Ibrahim Pattan, and in 1289 Hijri some talukas, having been removed from the districts of Shorapur and Raichur, were united under a new district, viz., that of Gulbarga. Three years afterwards (that is in 1293 F.) the *Amaldari* of Ibrahim Pattan was broken up and the talukas of Ibrahim Pattan and Kalvakurti were amalgamated with the Nagar Karnul district. In 1291 Hijri, the Parganah and Forest of Chandargutti with Malvala and the adjacent country were detached from the Nalgunda district and constituted into the *Amaldari* of Amrabad, which was, however, split up again the following year, and absorbed into the district of Khammam, so that after these changes at the present day, the *Divani* portion of His Highness' Domiuions is composed of 16 districts and one *Amaldari*, namely, that of Sarpur Tandur; the non-*Divani* portion being comprised of the *Sarfkhas* or *Atraf-i-Balda* district and the district of Palam. Of the 42 talukas, into which the whole territory was divided prior to the *Zilabandi* system, one was designated as *Sair-i-Karorgiri* and over and above the total number of districts above alluded to, this talukdari was maintained intact, after the *Zilabandi*, and the talukdar of *Karorgiri* or Customs was vested with criminal powers within that jurisdiction, similar to those enjoyed by other talukdars.



42. After the introduction of the *Zilabandi* system, the offices of *Munsifs* and *Mir-Adls* were abolished. Owing to the absence of any record, it is difficult to ascertain exactly the number of cases annually disposed of by these officers. But it appears from the decisions given in cases sent up for revision in 1280–81 Hijri, that 504 criminal cases and 144 civil cases, making a total of 648 cases, were decided in one year.

43. Since the adoption of the *Zilabandi* system, each district has been divided into a number of talukas, each under the charge of a tahsildar. The district itself is placed under the control of a First, Second and Third talukdar. All these Officers exercise judicial powers. But, because most of the villages in a taluka are generally situated at a great distance from the head-quarters of the talukdar, it would be a great hardship to compel parties to appear before him in all petty cases, and it has been deemed advisable, therefore, to confer a limited judicial authority on Patels, who receive fees from Government in respect of services they perform in petty criminal cases.

44. The following abstract shows the extent of judicial powers invested to each of the officers above-mentioned:—

Officers.	Extreme limit of jurisdiction in criminal cases.		Extreme limit of jurisdiction in civil suits.
	Imprisonment.	Fine. Rs.	
1st Talukdar .....	4 Years.	1,000	All suits.
2nd Talukdar .....	2 Years.	500	Suits up to the value of two thousand (2,000) Rupees.
3rd Talukdar .....	1 Year.	300	Suits up to the value of Rupees (1,000) one thousand.
Tahsildars .....	6 Months.	150	Suits to the value of Rupees 300.
Police Patels .....	4 days.	30	None.

## CHAPTER IX.

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*Criminal Justice for 1290 Fasli.*



## CHAPTER IX.

### CRIMINAL JUSTICE FOR 1290 FASLI.

1. The total number of Courts exercising criminal jurisdiction both in the City and the districts in His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions, under the Divani administration, is as follows during the Fasli year 1290:—

DESCRIPTION OF COURTS.	NUMBER OF COURTS.		NO. OF MAGISTRATES.	
	1290 F.	1289 F.	1290 F.	1289 F.
DISTRICT.				
Tahsildars' Courts .....	102	102	102	102
Third Talukdars' Courts .....	19	19	19	19
Second Talukdars' Courts .....	21	21	21	21
First Talukdars' or District Magistrates' Courts	17	17	33	33
<i>Sadar Adalat</i> or Divisional Courts.....	5	5	10	10
CITY COURTS.				
City Magistrate's Court .....	1	1	5	5
High Court, Original and Appellate Side .. .	1	1	5	5
Total.....	166	166	195	195

It will be seen at once from the above table that there is neither any increase nor decrease of Courts in the year 1290 F.

2. Taking into account the total area of the Divani districts as 71,589 square miles, and its total population as 66,81,889 souls, there is one Court for every 421 square miles, and each Court exercises its jurisdiction over nearly 39,656 men. The following is a comparative table intended to show the authority each Court exercises over a certain number of square miles as well as over an average number of men in other surrounding provinces of India:—

The jurisdiction of each Court as to area and population.

PROVINCES.	One Court per square mile.	One Court per person.
Bombay Presidency .....	289	34,449
Madras Presidency .....	184	40,693
Central Provinces .....	327	35,997
Mysore .....	123	20,826
Berar .....	242	36,612

There were 13,243 cases reported or instituted during the year.

3. From the statistics of the year under review we find a decrease of reported crimes compared with those of the year previous to it, and the year 1289 F. also shows that there was a diminution of them as compared with those of 1288 F. The decrease will be apparent from the following figures:—

Reported crimes.

Crimes reported during	1288 F.	.....	17,471
Do.	do.	1289 F.	..... 14,988
Do.	do.	1290 F.	..... 13,243

4. The decrease of reported crimes in 1290 as compared with those of 1289 F. is mainly due to a plentiful harvest and rich crops, and it is pleasing to learn that from the year 1287 Fasli there has been a continual and marked going down of the reported crimes.

The cause of decrease.

The decrease of 1290 F. amounting in the aggregate to 1,745 was common in the majority of districts. The percentage of decrease this year is 11·6. There has been a similar decrease of crimes in the surrounding provinces:—

Madras .....	5·6
Bombay .....	7·6
Berar .....	2·5
Central Provinces .....	16·9

In Mysore alone there has been an increase of 3·2 per cent. of reported crimes.

5. The following table shows the number of cases convicted and discharged in the various tribunals above referred to:—

CLASS OF COURTS.	CONVICTED		DISCHARGED.		Percentage of conviction to the total number convicted and discharged.		Percentage of cases disposed to those brought to trial.	
	Cases	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Present. year	Past year.
Tahsildars' Courts .....	3,356	5,526	1,696	4,206	66·4	56·7	97·8	98·3
Third Talukdars' Courts..	398	713	274	806	59·2	46·9	97·2	98·7
Second Talukdars' Courts.	505	817	418	1,126	54·7	42·0	95·4	89·7
First Talukdars' Courts ..	1,115	2,333	947	2,768	54·0	45·7	91·0	92·4
City Magistrate's Court ..	672	889	513	766	56·7	53·7	91·2	93·7
Total...	6,046	10,278	3,848	9,672	61·1	51·5	94·8	95·6

The percentage of conviction on the total number convicted and discharged in the previous year was 66·2 in cases and 56·8 in persons against 61·1 and 51·5 of this year respectively. The



following is a comparative table on the same subject in the surrounding provinces:—

PROVINCES.	Percentage of conviction to the total No. of convictions and acquittals.
Bombay Presidency .....	51·4*
Madras do. ....	74·8†
Central Provinces .....	68·9‡
Mysore .....	48·8¶
Berar .....	56·2

6. The above statement also shows the amount of work done by each Court. There is a slight decrease of about 1 over the last year on the whole. But the second talukdars' Courts show a considerable decrease of about 5 per cent. over the last year.

In the year 1290 F. there were 6,383 of the reported crimes convicted and 4,094 discharged, as against 8,501 and 4,453 respectively of the year 1289 F. The average of the two years indicates that the number of crimes reported was 14,365, that of those convicted 7,442 and of those discharged 4,273.

From the total number of 14,455 cases brought for disposal 13,673 were dealt with, which gives a percentage of 94·5; while out of 27,675 persons brought to trial 26,256 were disposed of, which gives a percentage of 94·8.

\* Bombay Report, p. 143.

† Central Provinces Report. (Judicial St., B. 2.)

‡ Berar Report, B, Judicial, App. 20.

¶ Mysore Report, p. 57.

|| Mysore Report, p. 17.

In the surrounding provinces the percentage of persons disposed of to persons dealt with for the year 1880-81 stood as follows:—

	Persons dealt with.	Persons disposed of	Percentage of disposed of to dealt with.
Madras .....	3,12,157	3,09,488	99·1*
Bombay .....	1,18,430	1,17,063	98·9†
Central Provinces .....	44,595	44,131	98·8‡
Berar .....	23,415	23,314	99·5¶
Mysore .....	19,404	19,300	99·5

7. In order to show more completely the work done by Criminal Courts the following abstract Work done by Criminal Courts. is given illustrating the cases disposed of as compared with those of the year 1289 Fasli:—

YEARS	No. of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons dealt with including arrears.	Number of persons convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Numbers committed or referred to.	Died, transferred, or escaped.	Remaining undisposed of at the end of the year.
1289 Fasli .....	16,462	31,597	14,129	10,671	1,310	4,120	1,367
1290 „ .....	14,455	27,675	10,385	9,698	1,385	4,788	1,419
Increase in 1290 .....	...	...	...	...	75	668	52
Decrease in 1290 .....	2,007	3,922	3,744	173	...	...	...

There is a decrease in the first four heads, and an increase in the last three, and the percentage of convicted is 71·0 against 86·0 in 1289. The decrease in the number of cases is 12·0 per cent., while that in the number of accused is also 12·0 per cent.

\* Report, xliii.

† Judicial Statement, p. B. 33.

|| Statement, p. 11.

† Appendix, 72·73.

¶ Statement, p. 2.

8. There were 13 persons sentenced to death against 9 last year. Fifty-four persons were transported for life or 25 fewer than in 1289, and 166 to a term of years, showing the decrease

Statement of punishment. of 48. There was a decided decrease of persons sentenced to imprisonment which stood at 2,496 against 4,103 of the last year. There appears also a considerable decrease in short sentences under one month, as these were 586 of the year 1290 against 1,126 of the year 1289 F. For sentences between three months and one year, and between one year and four years there were respectively 1,496 and 414, while the number of persons on whom fines were imposed were 4,465 against 4,857 of the year 1289 F. Sentences of whipping show a remarkable decrease, there were 744 men whipped as compared with 1,778 of the last year.

The subjoined statement shows punishments inflicted by various criminal tribunals during the year 1290 Fasli :—

CLASS OF COURTS.	Order to find or give.		Fines imposed.	Whipped.	Forfeiture of recognizances.	IMPRISONED.										Total number of persons sentenced.	
	Recognizance.	Sureties.				Imprisonment during trial.	Under one month.	Up to three months.	Up to six months.	Up to one year.	Up to two years.	Up to four years.	Up to ten years.	Up to fourteen years.	For life.		Capital punishment.
Police Pacels .....	.....	...	1,805	...	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,576
Tahsildars' Courts .....	910	153	2,586	473	34	409	211	71	*1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,526
Third Tahsildars' Courts .....	175	69	230	17	1	28	82	72	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	713
Second Tahsildars' Courts .....	177	33	338	4	5	34	68	83	24	*1	...	...	...	...	...	...	817
First Tahsildars' Courts .....	318	237	655	97	31	28	104	211	212	138	*11	...	...	...	...	...	2,333
City Magistrate's Court .....	97	18	289	147	...	72	109	88	52	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	889
Total .....	1,797	510	4,398	738	74	528	574	525	313	167	166	11	4	...	...	...	10,278
SESSIONS COURTS.																	
Divisional or Sessions Courts.	9	5	5	5	5	9	1	3	5	4	13	64	...	...	...	...	128
High Court, Original Side .....	20	...	19	...	...	5	4	2	11	17	12	17	18	...	...	...	133
High Court as Court of Reference .....	2	10	5	1	2	...	...	5	10	15	19	32	20	51	9	...	181
Total .....	31	15	29	6	7	14	5	10	26	36	44	113	38	54	13	...	442
CUSTOMS COURTS.																	
Amias' Courts .....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Multhanias' Courts .....	.....	...	13	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Tahsildar's Court .....	.....	...	25	...	...	20	29	10	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
Total .....	.....	...	38	...	...	22	30	10	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	107
GRAND TOTAL .....	1,738	525	4,465	744	81	586	609	545	342	204	210	124	42	54	13	...	10,827

\* The punishment inflicted was beyond the ordinary powers of the Court, but was for more than one offence, two offences being tried as one case.

9. The total number of appeals and applications for revision were 1,051 against 1,422 of last year. Appeals and revisions. Of these 257 were filed in the District Courts, 452 in the Divisional Courts, 1 in the Customs Talukdar's Court, and 341 in the High Court, Appellate Side. The results show the original sentences to have been confirmed in 295 cases, modified or reversed in 560, proceedings were quashed in 9 cases, 44 were remanded, and 41 struck off in default or withdrawn. The average duration of appeals was 52 days compared with 23·4 days of the year 1289 F. The following table gives the percentage of cases rejected, confirmed, modified, remanded, or pending:—

COURTS.	Total No. of appeals and applications.	CASES.				
		PERCENTAGE OF APPEALS AND APPLICATIONS.				
		Rejected.	Confirmed.	Modified or reversed.	Remanded.	Pending.
District Courts.....	257	3	30	55	3	9
Divisional Courts...	452	8	30	44	8	10
High Court, Appellate Side .....	341	2	23	64	2	9
Total .....	1,050	4	28	54	4	10
Last year.....	1,422	5	28	48	7	12

10. Against the decisions of the various tribunals the following table is intended to show the Result of appeals and revisions. appeal and revision cases submitted in

the District and Divisional Courts as well as in the Customs and High Courts :—

CLASS OF COURTS.	No. of Courts.		No. of Judges.		Cases pending from the last year.	Instituted during the year.	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Struck off.	Confirmed.	Reversed or modified.	Percentage of appeals, reversed or modified.	Remanded.	Struck off in default or withdrawn.	Pending.	Average duration of appeals.
District Courts .....	17	33	16	240	1	257	4	75	142	65.4	8	5	23	47		
Divisional Courts ...	5	10	66	385	1	452	5	138	202	59.4	29	30	48	46		
Muhtamins' Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Talukdars' Courts ...	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Adalat Aliya or High Court, Appellate Side	1	3	50	291	...	341	...	81	216	72.7	7	6	31	75		
Total .....	24	48	132	917	2	1,051	9	295	590	69.1	44	41	102	52		

11. In the Sessions Courts of Districts and of the Metropolis, viz., the *Sadar* or Divisional Courts, Sessions Courts, *Faujdari Buzurg* or *Majlis Aliya Adalat Sighai Ibtadai*, or High Court (Original Side), and *Majlis Aliya Adalat Sigha Islah* or High Court as Court of Reference, there were in all 612 cases for disposal this year as against 334 of the last year. Out of these cases only 218 were convicted, 225 either discharged or acquitted, while 26 were struck off. The Divisional Courts examined 303 cases, in the *Faujdari Buzurg* there were 148 cases, and 161 were brought up in *Majlis Aliya*. There were 63 cases pending from the last year, 467 were received by transfer, and 82 were instituted during the year. The total number of cases disposed of was 576, thus giving the percentage of 94.1 cases disposed of to cases for disposal. The average duration of each case this year was 45.5 days compared with 94.04 days of the last year, showing the greater activity and speed with which the Sessions work was carried on during the year 1290 Fasli. Out of 100 cases 50.2 were decided in the Divisional Courts, 22.9 in the *Faujdari Buzurg*, and 26.9 in the *Majlis Aliya*. The total number of persons sent to receive their trial at the Sessions Courts from inferior tribunals



was 1,972, of whom 442 were convicted, 765 were discharged or acquitted, 89 escaped or died, 463 were referred to higher authorities, the total number of persons disposed of being 1,759. At the end of the year 1290 Fasli there were 36 cases and 213 persons awaiting their trial.

12. The following is a comparative statement showing the number of crimes reported, convicted, and discharged in the four Fasli years 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290:—

CRIMES.	1287.			1288.			1289.			1290.		
	No. of crimes reported.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.
Murder .....	295	80	16	133	53	16	130	55	47	110	50	24
Manslaughter.....	279	121	56	282	110	91	224	77	95	177	62	66
Other homicides .....	98	40	37	99	34	63	87	33	33	69	30	29
Causing miscarriage .....	38	6	22	33	11	14	26	19	26	78	16	36
Offences against the State.	10	7	2	2	3	2	4	3	18	..	..	..
Dacoity and robbery .....	770	562	169	465	353	106	428	307	107	211	126	72
Causing grievous hurt.....	495	305	172	522	281	161	742	368	240	327	141	92
Kidnapping and selling minors.....	327	212	86	260	181	62	81	31	38	24	15	8
Housebreaking .....	494	368	109	377	224	122	296	202	88	219	114	100
Danga and illegal confinement .....	275	85	68	145	55	21	274	134	83	36	19	12
Rape .....	124	53	68	107	43	54	101	46	49	86	36	47
Theft .....	6915	5286	1415	5940	4295	1180	3786	2579	1057	2630	1557	942
Breach of trust .....	421	294	45	232	209	32	282	190	89	78	64	26
Bribery .....	497	168	192	298	111	145	382	116	178	204	110	149
Making counterfeit coins ..	120	63	58	71	47	26	87	62	26	53	25	20
Forgery .....	79	41	19	72	42	20	55	32	22	52	24	21
Perjury.....	41	39	4	52	42	6	46	39	9	33	27	15
Other crimes unspecified .	9112	5082	2464	8809	4764	2183	8309	4295	2248	8900	3967	2445

13. The reported crimes of 1290 and 1289 Fasli were classified as follows according to the four groups into which they are sub-divided:—

	1290 F.	1289 F.
CLASS I.—Offences against the state ...	...	4
Offences relating to coins, stamps, weights, and measures .....	53	87
False evidence and offences against public justice .....	85	101
Offences by public servants ...	304	382
Offences relating to the public peace ...	35	274
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	478	848
	<hr/>	<hr/>
CLASS II.—Offences against the person ...	871	1,395
	<hr/>	<hr/>
CLASS III.—Offences against property with violence .....	211	428
Offences against property without violence .....	2,927	4,364
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3,138	4,792
	<hr/>	<hr/>
CLASS IV.—Other crimes unspecified above .....	8,900	8,309
	<hr/>	<hr/>
GRAND TOTAL...	13,387	15,344
	<hr/>	<hr/>

It ought to be borne in mind that in the absence of any definite code of penal and special laws, the above classification of crimes cannot be considered as an exhaustive one; and has been here adopted to follow the general symmetry of administration reports. Owing to this circumstance, as a natural result, through want of proper discrimination between analogous crimes, many of them fall in the fourth group, and hence the large excess of crimes in it.

14. The following is a comparative table showing the number of persons on whom punishment was inflicted in various criminal tribunals during the four Fasli years 1287, 1288, 1289, and 1290:—

CLASS OF COURTS.	1287	1288	1289	1290
Police Patels .....	1,989	1,797	1,729	1,876
Tahsildars' Courts .....	13,549	10,478	7,772	5,526
Third Talukdars' Courts .....	2,342	1,726	1,088	713
Second Talukdars' Courts .....	2,811	1,813	1,071	817
First Talukdars' Courts .....	5,923	3,752	2,909	2,333
City Magistrates' Courts .....	1,806	1,578	1,189	839
Total.....	26,431	19,317	14,029	10,278
Divisional or Sessions Courts .....	173	110	40	128
High Court, Original Side .....	533	151	303	133
High Court as Court of Reference..	385	410	326	181
Total.....	1,096	671	674	442
Amins' Courts .....	8	4	2	.....
Muhtamims' Courts .....	69	28	18	16
Talukdar's Court .....	132	110	80	91
Total.....	209	142	100	107
GRAND TOTAL.....	27,736	20,160	14,803	10,827

Thus it appears that in the year 1290 Fasli the total number of culprits was 10,827, and taking the Divani Population of H. H. the Nizam's State at 65,82,943 the percentage of criminals is 0.16 to the entire population. The following are the percentages of criminals in surrounding provinces to the entire population:—

Madras Presidency .....	0.44
Bombay Presidency .....	0.21
Berar .....	0.47
Mysore .....	0.22
Central Provinces.....	0.32

The following statement shows the amount of work which the Courts of Criminal Justice in the city and the districts had to do in the Fasli year 1290:—

CLASS OF COURTS.	No. of Courts.		No. of Magistrates.		PENDING FROM LAST YEAR.		INSTITUTED DURING THE YEAR.		TRANSFERRED FROM OTHER COURTS.		TOTAL FOR DISPOSAL.		TRANSFERRED, STRUCK OFF, ESCAPED, DIED, &c.		COMMITTED TO SESSIONS COURTS.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
Police Patels .....	4,421	4,421	...	.....	1,232	1,922	...	...	1,232	1,922	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Tahsildars' Courts.....	102	102	120	270	6,245	11,867	56	85	6,421	12,222	1,099	1,937	129	283		
Third Talukdars' Courts .....	19	19	13	28	788	1,715	9	22	810	1,765	105	176	11	31		
Second Talukdars' Courts .....	21	21	150	190	1,010	2,163	36	83	1,226	2,436	177	281	70	86		
First Talukdars' or District Magistrates' Courts .....	17	33	243	569	2,489	6,261	118	315	2,850	7,115	270	550	263	859		
City Magistrate's Court .....	1	5	178	259	2,548	3,474	68	113	2,794	3,846	1,350	1,844	14	19		
Total .....	160	180	704	1,316	13,110	25,480	287	618	14,101	27,414	3,001	4,788	487	1,281		
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.																
Amin's Court.....	8	8	10	9	56	26	...	...	66	35	.....	.....	41	32		
Mukdams' Courts .....	8	8	35	20	62	41	50	40	147	101	.....	.....	100	72		
Talukdar's Court. ....	1	2	20	22	15	21	106	82	141	125	.....	.....	...	.....		
Total.....	17	18	65	51	133	88	156	122	354	261	.....	.....	141	104		
GRAND TOTAL.....	177	198	769	1,367	13,243	25,568	443	740	14,455	27,675	3,001	4,788	628	1,385		



## CHAPTER X.

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*Prisons in 1290 Fasli.*





## CHAPTER X.

### PRISONS IN 1290 FASLI.

1. During the year 1290 Fasli the total number of prisons and lock-ups in His Highness' Dominions was 25—5 in the City of Hyderabad and 20 in the districts. The same number existed in the year 1289.

The total number of prisoners confined during the year was 12,620, as compared with 20,656 in the previous year. The daily average number of prisoners was 3,092. Of the total strength 8,384 were convicts, and 4,236 under-trial prisoners as against 12,175 and 8,481 respectively.

2. The daily number of convicts was 2,643. The number of prisoners included 4,516 persons that remained in jails on the last day of Shahrevar 1289 Fasli, 593 that were received from other jails, either to undergo sentence or in transit to other jails, and 3,275 that were admitted under fresh sentences against 4,727 in the previous year. It must here be observed that during the past five years (commencing with 1286 F., which was a famine year) there has been a considerable decrease in the number of fresh admissions consequent upon the prosperity of agriculture and the gradual fall in the prices of food grains. Now considering that there was a total absence of scarcity during the year under review and that the country has fully reecovered from the effects of the late famine, the decrease in fresh admissions will appear considerable and the year will favourably contrast with the one preceding the famine, as will be observed from the following table:—

FASLI YEAR.	NUMBER ADMITTED INTO THE JAILS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
1285 Fasli .....	.....	.....	4,156
1286 Fasli .....	6,173	897	6,570
1287 Fasli .....	6,591	677	7,268
1288 Fasli .....	6,534	635	7,169
1289 Fasli .....	3,514	323	3,837
1290 Fasli .....	2,977	298	3,275

From the above statement it will be observed that there has been a decrease in the number of both male and female prisoners that entered the jails during the year under report, as compared with the admissions of the preceding year, the decrease in the number of males being 1,321, and in that of females being 131.

3. As will be seen from the following table there has been a general decrease in the number of admissions in the jails of the City of Hyderabad and in those of the districts.

Admissions in 1289 and 1290 F. compared.

There is, however, an increase in the districts of Naldrug, Medak, Sarpur Tandur, and Khanmam, which is very trifling.

DISTRICTS.	ADMISSIONS.					
	1289 F.	1290 F.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of decrease.	Percentage of increase.
Aurangabad .....	435	406	.....	29	6·7	.....
Birh .....	447	182	.....	265	59·2	.....
Parbhani .....	327	158	.....	169	51·6	.....
Total.....	1,209	746	.....	net 463	38·2	.....
Bidar .....	325	148	.....	177	54·4	.....
Nander .....	213	145	.....	68	31·9	.....
Naldrug.....	25	46	21	.....	.....	84·0
Total.....	563	339	.....	net 224	39·8	.....
Gulbarga .....	236	91	.....	145	61·4	.....
Shorapnr .....	234	93	.....	141	60·2	.....
Raichur .....	144	81	.....	63	43·7	.....
Lingsugur .....	230	121	.....	109	47·3	.....
Total.....	844	386	.....	net 458	54·2	.....

DISTRICTS.	ADMISSIONS.					
	1289 F.	1290 F.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of decrease.	Percentage of increase.
Medak .....	127	143	16	.....	.....	12·5
Indur .....	231	142	.....	89	38·5	.....
Elgandal .....	274	163	.....	111	40·5	.....
Sarpur Tandur.....	42	70	28	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	674	518	.....	net 156	23·1	.....
Khammam .....	100	144	44	.....	.....	44·0
Nalgunda .....	182	139	.....	43	23·6	.....
Nagar Karnul .....	235	161	.....	74	31·4	.....
Total.....	517	444	.....	net 73	14·1	.....
Total Districts.....	3,807	2,433	.....	net 1,374	33·4	.....
City.....	734	704	.....	net 30	4·0	.....
GRAND TOTAL...	4,541	3,137	.....	1,404	30·9	.....

4. The decrease on the whole is 30 per cent., and satisfactory; the decrease in the city is very trifling, but on the total of the districts it is considerable, being 35·0 per cent. The percentage of the decrease of admissions for the present year 1880-81 to those of the year preceding in the Bombay Presidency is 30·6.

A comparison with surrounding Provinces.

5. The total number of prisoners discharged from the various jails was 8,304 in 1290 F. against 15,564 in 1289 F. Thus, the number remaining on the last day of the year was 4,316 of which 4,043

were males and 268 females. Out of the number discharged, the number of convicts transferred to other jails was 733 against 1,829. The majority of these transfers were made for the purpose of undergoing sentences, and in a few cases only for want of accommodation. The number of under-trial prisoners discharged amounted to 3,606, and of the remainder, *i.e.*, 3,965 prisoners, 142 escaped, 156 died, 3,667 released after appeal, after expiry of the sentence, and on account of good conduct.

Distribution of prisoners.

6. The following table exhibits the distribution of the different classes of prisoners during the year 1290 Fasli:—

CLASS OF PERSONS.	Remained at the commencement of the year.	Received during the year.	Total.	Discharged from all causes.	Remaining at the end of the year.
Convicts .....	4,516	3,275	7,791	3,965	3,686
Under-trial .....	576	360	4,236	3,606	630
Total .....	5,092	6,935	12,027	7,571	4,316

From the above figures it is apparent that out of the whole number of prisoners 64·7 per cent. were convicts, and the remainder under trial.

7. The ratio which the number of convicts received during the year bears to the total number of fresh admissions is 47·2 per cent. The same proportion for the Bombay Presidency for the year 1880-81 when the fresh admissions amounted to 22,914, and the number of convicts to 15,949 is 69·6.

8. The number of juveniles admitted under criminal sentences during the year was 8 against 4 in the previous year. Of these 7 were below 12 years, and only one was above that age. Besides these there were 39 others received with their mothers.

Thus the total number of juveniles confined during 1290 F. was 47 against 72 in 1289 F. One of the 47 juveniles was employed as a common labourer against 6 in the last year. None of these attended the school, being unfit for education on account of infancy or other causes.

9. The classification of prisoners that entered the jails according to religion is as follows for the two Fasli years 1289 and 1290 F.—

RELIGION.	City.	Districts.	Total.	Percentage on the total number.
<i>Mohammadans.</i>				
Fasli 1289 .....	316	748	1,064	22·5
„ 1290 .....	304	478	782	23·9
<i>Hindus.</i>				
Fasli 1289 .....	256	1,991	2,247	47·6
„ 1290 .....	398	1,507	1,905	58·2
<i>Others.</i>				
Fasli 1289 .....	162	1,254	1,416	29·9
„ 1290 .....	2	586	588	17·9
Total 1289 .....	734	3,993	4,727	100·0
„ 1290 .....	704	2,571	3,275	100·0

10. The number of Mohammadans admitted during the year 1290 Fasli in the jails is similar to that of 1289, there being a difference of 16, which is inconsiderable. The difference between the figures for the districts which is 270, and that between the percentages of the two years is very trifling, being only 1 per cent. The Hindu admissions in the city jails for 1290 F. exceed those for the preceding year by 142, while those in the districts fall short by 484. Thus on the whole there is a net decrease of 342 in the Hindus, but there being a marked difference between the total number of admissions, the proportion per cent. of Hindus for 1290 exceeds that for 1289 by 11. The prisoners of other castes are 2 against 162 in the city jails and 586 against 1,254 in the districts, or on the whole 17·9 per cent. of the total convicts against 29·9.



11. The following table shows the distribution of male prisoners according to their previous occupation and compares the numbers for the present year with those for the past which are given below :—

OCCUPIED.	Fasli Year.	City.	District.	Total.	Percentage.
Agriculturists and <i>Watandars</i> .	1289	385	1,276	1,661	35·1
	1290	185	708	893	27·2
Tradesmen .....	1289	20	65	85	1·8
	1290	2	60	62	1·9
Mechanics and Artisans..	1289	209	559	768	16·2
	1290	69	429	498	15·2
Servants .....	1289	120	238	358	7·5
	1290	185	272	457	14·0
Others .....	1289	...	1,855	1,855	39·4
	1290	263	1,102	1,365	41·7
Total...	1289	734	3,993	4,727	100·0
	1290	704	2,571	3,275	100·0

12. From the above statement it appears that the proportion of agriculturists and *Watandars* for the year under review has fallen from 35·1 to 27·2 per cent., while that of servants has risen from 7·5 to 14·0. The decrease in the former numbers and the increase in the latter is alike in both the city and the districts. The other proportions are similar to those of the previous year and scarcely call for any remark. There are no prisoners of unspecified occupations in 1289 F., while the number for 1290 F. stands as high as 263. There is a general decrease in the number of tradesmen and artisans in both the city and the districts as compared with the previous year. The percentage of agricultural convicts on the total agricultural population, which was returned at 15,03,371 in the late Census, is ·05 against ·11 in 1289, and is satisfactory.

13. Of the total number of prisoners, 133 were educated and 3,144 uneducated, against 208 and 4,519 in the last year. The proportion of educated prisoners to the total number of admissions was 4·06 per cent., or a little less than that of the last year, when it was 4·4.

14. Out of 3,275 convicts of both sexes admitted during the Fasli year 1290, 299 had been previously convicted and the remaining 2,984 were those convicted for the first time. They are classified as below:—

How often convicted.	1290 FASLI.		1289 FASLI.	
	Total.	Percentage of each description on the total.	Total.	Percentage of each description on the total.
Once convicted .....	2,984	91·1	4,369	92·4
Twice do. ....	200	6·1	273	5·8
Thrice do. ....	73	2·2	53	1·1
Four times do. ....	18	·6	32	·7
Total.....	3,275	100	4,727	100

The percentage of re-convicted prisoners has risen from 7·6 to 9·1 in 1290. There is, however, a decrease in the number of those convicted four times, but it is very slight. The increase in the proportion of twice and thrice convicted prisoners has been considerable, and has caused an increase on the whole, which is to be regretted.

15. As in the last year the number of re-convicted prisoners admitted in the city and district jails is very large, being 37·8 against 45·5 of the total number, and notably so in the Eastern Division. The proportions of the Northern and Southern Divisions also for the year exceed those for the previous year, and the Western, North-

western, and the City show a decrease as compared with the past year as will be observed from the following table :—

DIVISIONS.	RE-CONVICTED.		PERCENTAGE.	
	1290 F.	1289 F.	1290 F.	1289 F.
North-western .....	22	49	7·6	13·7
Northern .....	32	33	11·0	9·2
Western.....	35	92	12·0	25·8
Southern .....	21	14	7·2	3·9
Eastern .....	71	7	24·4	1·9
Total.....	181	195	62·2	54·5
City.....	110	163	37·8	45·5
GRAND TOTAL.....	291	358	100·0	100·0

Percentage of re-convictions  
to fresh admissions.

16. The percentage of re-convictions among the fresh admissions compared with other provinces is as below :—

Nizam's Dominions .....	9·1
Bombay .....	12·5
Berar .....	13·65

## CHAPTER XI.

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*Civil Justice for 1290 Fasli*



## CHAPTER XI.

### CIVIL JUSTICE FOR 1290 F.

#### COURTS OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

DURING the year 1290 Fasli there have been at work altogether 167 civil Courts of all classes with 193 Judges exercising original jurisdiction in both the metropolis and the districts of His Highness' Dominions. There was no new Court established, nor any abolished, during the year. The same number of Courts was at work in the preceding year, during which year also no new establishment or abolition took place. These Courts according to their powers are classified below :—

Class of Courts.	Number of Courts.	Number of Judges.	Powers.
1. Tahsildars' Courts ...	103	103	Suits not exceeding Rs. 300.
2. Third Talukdars' Courts.....	19	19	Do. do. Rs. 1,000.
3. Second do. do. ...	22	22	Do. do. Rs. 2,000.
4. First do. do. ...	17	33	Above Rs. 2,000.
5. City Civil Court .....	1	5	Not exceeding Rs. 2,000.
6. Kazi's Court ... ..	1	1	Inheritance and matrimonial.
7. Arabs' do. ....	1	1	Arab disputes.
8. Insolvency Court .....	1	5	Insolvency cases of any extent.
9. <i>Majlis Aliya Adalat</i> or High Court, Original Side.....	1	1	Above Rs. 2,000
10. Suburban Court .....	1	1	Ordinary Civil Court Powers: intestate, testamentary, and matrimonial jurisdiction.

2. All the Judges of the first class, namely Tahsildars, exercise equal powers within the limits of their talukas. There are among them two *Naib*-Tahsildars who, though inferior to the Tahsildars in respect to pay and the extent of the country entrusted to them,



are in no way inferior to them in regard to the exercise of civil powers within their jurisdiction. This is the lowest stratum of civil tribunals in the *Mufassil*.

Appeals against the decisions of this class of Courts lie to the First talukdars.

3. The second class Judges are 19 in number and exercise equal powers within their districts.  
Third Talukdars' Courts. They possess no appellate powers.

4. The Judges of the third class, namely, Second talukdars, also exercise equal powers in their districts, but have not the power to hear appeals.  
Second Talukdars' Courts.

5. Of the fourth class, there are 17 Courts and 33 Judges. These are called *Adalat Zilla* or District Courts, and are presided over by the First talukdars assisted by Judicial Assistants, the latter exercising the same powers as the former. There are only 16 districts that have a First talukdar and an Assistant each. The 17th is only a sub-district presided over by an officer called *Amaldar*. He has no Judicial Assistant and is inferior to the talukdars of other districts in respect to pay; but exercises the same powers in the administration of civil justice. The jurisdiction of this class of Courts extends over the whole district. This is the highest grade of Courts exercising original civil jurisdiction in the *Mufassil*. Appeals against the decisions of this class of Courts lie to the *Sadar* talukdars. The First talukdars exercise powers of a Small Cause Court in purely civil suits (for cash) up to Rs. 300, in which their decisions are final. They are all appealable in cases of *Watans*.  
District or First Talukdars' Courts.

6. This Court exercises powers both of the nature of an ordinary civil Court and the Court of Small Causes. It has one *Nazim* or Judge and four *Naiibs* or deputies. Their powers with respect to each other are as follows:—  
City Civil Court.

All suits are filed before the *Nazim* or Judge, who either keeps them for himself to investigate and decide or gives them over to one of the *Naiibs*: The *Naiib* goes through all the proceed-

ings of the case and prepares the *Missil* or file of the case. If the value of the suit is below Rs. 300, he passes his decision and sends it up for confirmation to the *Nazim*, who can alter the decision proposed by the *Naib* or order a re-investigation and submission of the case. After the *Nazim* has passed his judgment the decision is declared final and passed over to the parties concerned in the case. In cases where the nature or subject matter of which is above Rs. 300 the decision of the *Naib* is not sent up to the *Nazim*, but conveyed to the parties then and there. The *Naib* hears suits up to Rs. 1,000 and the *Nazim* tries them, if their value is beyond this sum and below Rs. 2,000. Appeal lies only to the High Court.

7. The *Kazi* of the City, as Judge of a Court called *Dar-ul-Kaza*, hears cases appertaining to inheritance and matrimony. Appeal lies to the High Court.

*Kazi's Court.*

8. The Court called *Kazayai-Arub* or Arabs' Court only deals with civil cases of the Arabs (in the Military service) of any value. Appeal does not lie to the High Court, but to the Appellate Board of *Kazayai-Arub*.

*Arabs' Court.*

9. The Insolvency Court exercises insolvency jurisdiction in the Metropolis. The tribunal is formed of one *Mir Majlis* or the Chief Justice and four Judges. Suits are, for the first time, filed on unstamped paper before the Chief Judge, who sends them over to any one of the members to try. This member goes through every detail of enquiry, prepares the *Missil* or file and records his opinion regarding the case. The *Missil* then passes through the hands of all the other Judges, each of whom after careful study of the said *Missil* records his opinion regarding the same. The *Missil* then goes to the Chief Justice who also studies the whole *Missil* and the opinions recorded by his Assistant Judges. After this he passes his judgment and the case is decided by a majority of opinion.

*Insolvency Court.*

10. The *Majlis Aliya Adalat Sigha Ibtidai*, or High Court, Original Side, hears suits the value or subject matter of which exceeds Rs. 2,000. The tribunal is composed of a single Judge. It is a Court

*High Court.*

of the highest grade among the Courts of the City exercising original jurisdiction. Appeal lies to the High Court, Appellate Side.

11. The jurisdiction of the Courts from Nos. 5 to 9 is confined only to the City of Hyderabad and its Suburbs, excluding Chadarghat and the European and Eurasian quarters. All the Courts from Nos. 1 to 9 are under the *Sadar-ul-Miham-Adalat* or the Judicial Minister.

12. The Suburban Court of Judicature exercises its powers only in a portion of the Suburbs of Hyderabad, viz., Chadarghat and European quarters and Troop Bazar. It is presided over by a European Judge who is also legal Secretary to Government. Appeals against the decisions of this Court lie direct to the Government and not to the High Court, Appellate Side. This Court is not under the Judicial Minister.

13. Thus altogether there are 167 Courts and 193 Judges exercising original jurisdiction. The population of the country under the *Divani* Administration according to the late Census returns is 66,35,892 souls, and the area is 69,670 square miles. The ratio which the number of Courts and Judges bears to population is 1 to 39,736 and 34,383 souls respectively, and that which they bear to the area of the country is 1 to 417 and 361 square miles respectively.

#### APPELLATE COURTS.

14. There are four Courts of civil appeal for the whole of the territory. The number of Judges and their powers are given below:—

Class of Court.	No. of Courts.	No. of Judges.	Powers.
First talukdars' Court.....	17	33	Appeals from Tahsildars' decisions.
Divisional or <i>Sadar</i> talukdars' Courts .....	5	10	Appeals from First, Second, and Third talukdars' decisions.
High Court, Appellate Side.	1	5	Appeals from all Courts exercising civil jurisdiction, (excepting the Suburban Court,) reference and revision.
Appellate Board of <i>Kazayai Arub</i> .....	1	4	Appeals from <i>Kazayai-Arub</i> or Arabs' Court.

15. The First talukdars and their Judicial Assistants possess equal powers of hearing appeals from the decisions of the Tahsildars. Their jurisdiction is confined to their respective districts. The jurisdiction of the Divisional Courts extend to the whole divisions. The *Sadar* talukdars and their Judicial Assistants exercise equal powers.

16. The jurisdiction of the High Court, Appellate Side, extends over all the Courts of the territory exercising civil jurisdiction, whether Original or Appellate. It has no powers to hear appeals from the decisions of the Suburban Court. This is a Court of the highest standard in His Highness' territories. There is no tribunal authorized to hear appeals against the decisions passed by the High Court, Appellate Side. The *Sadr-ul-Miham* and the Government in the Judicial Department can only order revision of the decisions passed by the High Court.

17. This Board is composed of four members, one of whom is the Judge of the *Kazayai-Arub* or Arabs' Court, from which it possesses the power of hearing appeals. The appeal is filed on unstamped paper and the decision of the Board is submitted direct to the Prime Minister for final orders, before it is communicated or made known to the parties.

WORKING OF THE COURTS.

18. The total number of original suits that were before the High Court, Original Side, Court for disposal amounted to 83 against 101 last year. Of these 16 were those that were pending trial at the close of the last year, 8 were received by transfer, and 59 were filed during the year against 58 in the year preceding. During the last decade since 1281 F. there has been a continual falling off in the number of suits instituted, except in 1290 F., when the number slightly exceeded that of the previous year, as will be observed from the following figures:—

Fasli Year.	Suits instituted in the High Court.
1281 .....	685
1282 .....	633
1283 .....	323
1284 .....	226

Fasli Year.	Suits instituted in the High Court.
1285 .....	216
1286 .....	148
1287 .....	92
1288 .....	64
1289 .....	58
1290 .....	59

19. Of the whole number of suits for disposal (8) 1 was transferred to another court, 4 were returned or rejected on sight of the petition, 56 were regularly disposed of, and 22 were left in arrears. Thus, including transfers and rejections, 61 suits or 73·4 per cent. of the number for disposal were disposed of. The percentage is less than that last year and 1287 F., when it stood at 84·1 and 77·2 respectively; but exceeds that for 1288 F. by 13·3. This average compares with other Indian provinces for the same year, *i.e.*, 1290 F.=1880-81 as below:—

Bombay .....	50·0
Madras .....	72·8
Berar .....	} not given separate.
Mysore.....	

20. The number of regular suits disposed of, excluding complaints transferred and rejected without trial, was 56 against 74 in 1289, 60 in 1288, and 71 in 1287; that is to say, out of the total number of suits for disposal only 67·4 per cent. were disposed of during 1290, 73·2 per cent. in 1289, 53·0 in 1288, and 36·2 in 1287.

21. From the above two kinds of comparisons, it appears that the difference between the two averages for 1290, 1289, and 1288 is not so striking as to call for any remark. But for the year 1287 the first average of disposals is more than double the second, and this is to be attributed to the fact that the number of suits transferred and disposed of without trial was extraordinarily large. The average of regular disposals during the year under review is a little less than last year, but compares favourably with the other two years.

Comparison between the said four years.



22. Out of 56 regular suits disposed of 33 or 58·9 per cent. were contested and 23 or 41·1 per cent. uncontested. The proportion of contested cases compares with the three previous years as follows:—

Contested and uncontested cases.

1287 F. ....	50·7
1288 F. ....	36·6
1289 F. ....	67·5
1290 F. ....	58·9

23. It must here be noticed that, notwithstanding the fact that the number of contested cases last year was in excess of that in the present year, the proportion of regular suits disposed of on the total number for disposal for the former year exceeds that for the latter by 8·6 per cent. Of the uncontested cases 6 were decided *ex parte*, 7 on confession or compromise, 2 withdrawn and 8 dismissed for default; and of the contested, in 22 cases judgment was passed for the plaintiff, and in 11 for the defendant.

Details of contested and uncontested suits.

24. The average duration for the contested cases was 112 days and for the uncontested 111 days, while in the three foregoing years (*viz.*, 1289, 1288, and 1287 F.) the average duration was as follows:—

Average duration.

	Contested.	Uncontested.
1287 F.....	140	68
1288 F.....	228·9	172·6
1289 F.....	156·0	99·5

A comparison with the other provinces of British India gives the following results:—

	Contested.	Uncontested.
Bombay .....	306	327
Madras .....	not given.	
Berar .....	} not given separate.	
Mysore .....		

25. At the end of the year there were 22 cases pending disposal against 16 last year. Of these 18, as against 11, were pending for six

Suits pending.



months, 3 against 4 for more than six months, and 1 against 1 for more than a year.

26. Of the whole number of suits filed during the year, 28 relate to debts against 25 last year, 1 against none to religious endowments, and 5 against 5 to inheritance and adoption; and the rest were for cash and movable and immovable property. For detail of this see Civil Appendix D. The proportion of suits relating to pure immovable property during the year 1290 Fasli was 3·4 against 3·4 in 1289, 3·1 in 1288, and 3·2 in 1287.

27. As said above the High Court hears original cases exceeding Rs. 2,000 in value. The following comparative statement classifies suits instituted during the last four years according to value:—

Fasli Year.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 20,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 50,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.	Upwards of Rs. 1,00,000.	Cases without value.	Total.
1287	37	24	5	4	3	19	92
Percentage .....	40·2	26·10	5·5	4·3	3·2	20·7	100
1288	39	18	3	...	4	...	64
Percentage .....	60·9	28·1	4·7	...	6·3	...	100
1289	38	14	3	1	1	1	58
Percentage .....	65·5	24·1	5·2	1·7	1·7	1·8	100
1290	31	18	3	1	1	5	59
Percentage .....	52·5	30·5	5·08	1·8	1·7	8·4	100

28. It is remarkable that the proportion of the suits of the first class, namely those not exceeding Rs. 5,000, show a decrease as compared with the two previous years, and an increase as compared with 1287 Fasli, and the percentage of suits not exceeding Rs. 20,000 shows an increase as compared with the three previous years. In the other classes of suits there is nothing remarkable except in the cases of suits of no value in which there

Remarks suggested by the above.

has been a remarkable decrease in comparison with 1287 F. and an increase as compared with 1288 and 1289 F. The total value of suits amounted to Rs. 54,44,080-13-7, and the average value of each suit excluding cases without value was Rs. 1,00,816-4-11 against Rs. 12,960-5-10 in 1289, Rs. 1,73,604-3-4 in 1288, and Rs. 84,112-5-2 in 1287.

29. At the end of the last year there were in arrears 90 applications for the execution of decrees and 92 fresh applications were filed, thus making a total for disposal of 182 against 176 in 1289 F. Of these applications 90 were disposed of and 92 remained pending disposal. The percentage of disposals is 49·4 and shows a slight increase of nearly 1 per cent. as compared with 1289 F. but a remarkable decrease of 15·3 as compared with 1288 F.

Execution of decrees.

30. Out of 5 applications for leave to sue in form *de pauperis*, only 2 were admitted against an average of 14 during the last five years.

Pauper suits.

31. The total cost of litigation on the original side amounted to Rs. 12,647 against Rs. 15,744 in the year preceding, and the average cost per suit stood at Rs. 225-10-9 against Rs. 212-12-2. The stamp paper charges of all kinds aggregated Rs. 9,524 against Rs. 9,898, being a decrease of Rs. 374 or 3·7 per cent. on the last year.

Cost of litigation.

32. The civil business that came before the High Court, Appellate Side, Appellate Side, during the years 1290 and 1289 F. was as follows:—

High Court. Appellate Side.  
Appeals filed.

Nature of Appeals.	Pending from last year.		Instituted.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1289 F.	1290 F.	1289 F.	1290 F.	1289 F.	1290 F.	1289 F.	1290 F.
Regular or First Appeals..	80	67	180	230	193	242	67	51
Special Appeals.....	46	26	58	58	78	60	26	24
References and Miscellaneous Orders.....	16	62	212	205	150	174	78	93

33. The following statement gives the number of appeals and references admitted during each Fasli year in the High Court during the last decade :—

Nature of Appeals.	1281. F.	1282. F.	1283. F.	1284. F.	1285. F.	1286. F.	1287. F.	1288. F.	1289. F.	1290. F.
Regular Appeals .....	779	513	333	180	176	213	144	156	180	230
Special or Second Appeals .....	66	80	48	84	55	116	66	47	58	58
References and Miscellaneous Orders .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	211	212	205

34. The number of appeals of all kinds instituted during the year was 253. Thus including the eighty-nine appeals that remained pending at the end of the last year and 28 that were received from other Appellate Courts, the total number for disposal before the Court was 370 or 37 in excess of the average for the past three years (which was 333). Of these 295 were disposed of against 243, leaving 75 against 89 in arrears. The average per cent. of appeals disposed during the last four years is compared below :—

F. 1287.....	51·5
F. 1288.....	68·4
F. 1289.....	73·19
F. 1290.....	79·7

35. It is satisfactory to observe that the percentage shows a regular increase each year. The percentage for 1290 F. exceeds that for 1287 F. by 28·2 or in other words it is half as much again as the figure for 1287 F. The number of appeals disposed of without contest was 24, while the disposals after contest were 271. The percentage of contested cases to the total number disposed of was 91·8. The percentage for the pass three years, viz., 1287, 1288, and 1289 F. were 93·2, 88·9, and 84·7 respectively.

36. The general average pendency of contested and uncontested cases was 165 days or 35 days less than last year and 34 less than the year

Average duration.

before last ; but 36 and 50 days more than in 1287 and 1286 Fasli. It is satisfactory to remark that while there is an increase in the number of contested cases (271) in the present year as compared with 1289 and 1288 F. when it stood at 216 and 201, the average duration shows a considerable decrease. The year shows an increase in comparison with 1287 and 1286 F., which is satisfactorily explained by the fact that those were years of famine and as a consequence a comparatively small number of appeals were filed, which were summarily disposed of.

37. As has been already observed the number of appeals that remained pending disposal at the end of the year 1290 F. was 75 or 20·2 per cent. of the number for disposal against 89 or 23·9 per cent. in the preceding year. This percentage is in excess of the average for the past ten years.

*Suits pending.*

38. The total cost of litigation was Rs. 25,546 and the average per suit was Rs. 93-9-3. The stamp paper charges aggregated Rs. 10,058 against Rs. 11,892, the average of the last five years.

*Costs of litigation.*

39. The total number of suits of all descriptions instituted during the year was 1,444 or 338 more than in 1289 F. or 670 less than the average for the last nine years. The Court as above stated possesses powers of a Court of Small Causes as well as those of an ordinary civil Court, and its decisions in its former capacity are final up to Rs. 300. The number of cases not exceeding Rs. 300, admitted as Small Causes, was 1,187 or 82·2 per cent. against 873 or 78·9 per cent. in the preceding year. The total number of cases for disposal on the file of the Court including (56) such as remained undisposed of from 1289 F. and (123) such as were received by transfer, was 1,623 against 1,335. Of this number 21 cases were transferred to other Courts and 149 plaintiffs were rejected or returned without trial ; 811 were decided without contest and 621 after contest. Thus the total number disposed of was 1,602 or 340 more than the average of the last three years. The percentage on the total number for disposal was 98·7 or 3·6 more than the average per cent. of the same three years.

*City Civil Court.*

*Institution of suits.*

*Disposal of suits.*

40. The following table compares the number of contested and uncontested cases during the last four years :—

Statement of contested and uncontested cases.

Fasli Year.	Contested.	Uncontested.
1287.....	482	512
Percentage .....	40·5	42·9
1288 .....	497	632
Percentage .....	37·7	47·9
1289.....	460	664
Percentage .....	35·9	51·9
1290.....	621	811
Percentage .....	38·7	50·6

41. Considering that the number of cases decided after contest considerably exceeds those for the three previous years, and that the percentage of contested cases on the number disposed of for the years 1290 F. also slightly exceeds, the average per cent. for three previous years being 38·7 against 37·9, the excess of 3·7 per cent. given in the above paragraph is commendable.

42. Including such as remained pending at the end of the last year, the number of applications on the files of the Court for execution of decrees amounted to 2,314 against 1,906 in the last year. The following table shows the manner in which these were disposed of, leaving 173 at the close of the year. For detail see Appendix Civil B.

	1289 F.	1290 F.
Struck off in default .....	651	856
By fixing instalments .....	105	160
Compromised .....	279	395
Completely and partially executed .....	597	750
Total.....	1,632	2,141



43. The percentage of the execution of decrees on the total for disposal for the year under review is

Percentage of execution of decrees to the total number of suits.

92.5. This proportion exceeds those

for the last year and year before last by 6.9 and 8.7 per cent. respectively, but is less than that for 1287 Fasli by 1.7, which difference is considerably trifling. A comparison of this proportion with the other provinces of British India gives the following results:—

Bombay	}	not given.
Madras		
Berar	}	not given separately.
Mysore.		

44. The number of coercive processes issued during the year was 493 against 380 in 1289 F.; 402 in 1288 F. and 815 in 1287 Fasli. For detail see Appendix B.

45. Of the whole number of suits instituted 19 relate to immovable and 597 to money lent, and the rest were claims of other descriptions.

Description of suits.

For detail see Appendix D.

46. The following comparative statement, which embodies figures for the four years, classifies suits according to value:—

Value of suits.

Fasli Year.	Below Rs. 16.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 300.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 2,000.	Cases without value.	Total.
1287 .....	212	267	277	146	55	51	1,008
Percentage .....	21.03	26.40	27.48	14.48	5.46	5.06	100
1288 .....	221	336	313	131	59	79	1,139
Percentage .....	19.4	29.5	25.7	11.5	5.2	6.9	100
1289 .....	251	339	283	139	43	51	1,106
Percentage .....	22.7	30.6	25.6	12.6	3.9	4.9	100
1290 .....	457	440	290	133	51	73	1,444
Percentage .....	30.9	30.5	20.1	7.9	3.5	5.1	100



From the above statement it will be observed that there is a general decrease in the number of suits for larger amounts, viz., above Rs. 300, and it is thought to be attributable to the increasing prosperity of the people.

47. The *Kazi*, as Judge of the City, exercises his powers in deciding cases of inheritance and matrimony of Mahommedans only according to Hanfia laws. There were 372 cases instituted during the year against 353 last year. There were altogether 552 cases before the Court for disposal, the complement 180 cases having been received by transfer or having remained pending at the close of the last year. The total number disposed of during the year was 306 or 55·4 per cent. against 346 or 66·4 per cent. in the foregoing year. Of the number disposed of, 146 were uncontested and 160 contested against 133 and 213 last year. The average duration of contested cases was 14·2 days against 118·8 and of uncontested cases 171 against 70·4 days.

48. There were altogether 70 claims for dower, 109 for enforcement of matrimonial rights, one related to religious endowments, 40 to inheritance and adoption, 5 to right of pre-emption, 68 to cash and movable property, and 79 to immovable property.

49. The Court has power to hear suits of any value. There were altogether 372 suits filed, of which 252 were without value; the rest 120 were valued at Rs. 21,35,529 against Rs. 54,07,419 in the last year. The average value of each was Rs. 17,796 against Rs. 4,719.

It will be observed from Civil Appendix E that the average value of a suit of this Court is next to that of the High Court, which is Rs. 1,00,816.

50. There were 259 applications for execution on the files of the Court against 284. Of these 163, or 62·9 per cent. were disposed of against 160 or 56·3 per cent. in 1289, leaving 96 against 124 in arrears. For detail see Civil Appendix B. In 25 cases coercive processes had to be resorted to in the shape of attachment and sale of movable and immovable property.

51. The total costs of litigation amounted to Rs. 4,087 against Rs. 1,584 and the average per cent. stood at Rs. 13-5-8 against Rs. 4-9-2 in 1289 F. The value of stamped paper of all kinds aggregated Rs. 3,902 against Rs. 919.

Costs.

52. As said above, the Arab's Court is a kind of Military Tribunal and tries Civil suits of Arabs. There were altogether 27 cases instituted during the year, which is less than half the average for the last decade (115),

Arab's Court.

Institution of suits.

which, together with 16 cases pending from the last year and received by transfer, make up a total of 44 cases for disposal before the Court. From this number only one plaint was rejected without trial and 12 cases were dismissed for default and 6 were decided after contest. Thus altogether 19 cases were disposed of during the year, leaving 25 pending at the end of the year. The percentage of cases disposed of was 43·1. In the last year the number of cases disposed of was 92 out of 108 for disposal and the percentage was 88·8 or nearly double that for the year under review.

53. The average duration of contested cases was 238 against 388, and of uncontested cases 213 against 338 days.

Average duration.

54. Of the total number of cases disposed of by Courts of all classes, this Court decided 2 per cent. against 6 per cent. in the year preceding.

Proportion of work performed by the Court.

55. Of the 27 cases instituted, 15 were those on written obligations, 3 on unwritten obligations, and 9 on accounts stated. The total value of suits instituted during the year was Rs. 1,12,195 against Rs. 2,27,691 last year. The average per suit was Rs. 4,487 against Rs. 3,925.

Description.

56. The total number of applications for execution before the Court was 201 against 189 last year. Of these 131 were disposed of, leaving 70 in arrears against 133 and 56. The percentage of execution was 65·1 and was less than the three previous years. It was 70·3 in 1289, 77·0 in 1288, and 73·3 in 1287 Fasli. There were 54

Execution of decrees.

coercive processes issued during the year against 42 in the last year. For detail see Civil Appendix B.

Costs.

57. The suits in this Court are filed on unstamped paper.

58. This Court was opened in the year 1286 F.; before which cases of bankruptcy were tried in the High Court. In that year the Court received 773 cases, in the following year,

Insolvency Courts.

Suits instituted.

*i.e.*, 1287 F., the number came down to 146, perhaps on account of famine; in 1288 it went up again as high as 701; in 1289 it was 434; while in the year under review it was 235. Besides the last figure there were 505 suits pending trial at the end of 1289 F. Thus there were 740 cases for disposal on the files of the Court.

59. There were altogether 190 cases disposed of or 25·6 per cent., leaving 550 or nearly 75 per cent. in arrears at the end of the year.

Disposal of suits.

Of the number disposed of, 23 plaints were rejected without trial and 77 were decided after contest and 90 without being contested. The average pendency of uncontested cases was 382 against 393, and of contested 483 against 358 days. Of the total number of cases of all descriptions disposed of by Courts of all classes this Court disposed of 2·1 per cent. For description of suits see Civil Appendix D.

60. The total value of suits instituted was Rs. 8,48,131, giving an average for each suit of Rs. 3,736.

Value of suits.

This amount is considerably less than each of the past two years, 1288 and 1289 F., in which the amounts litigated were Rs. 15,35,971 and Rs. 13,92,421; the last is nearly triple that for 1287 F., which was only Rs. 3,48,016. There were 42 cases below Rs. 100, 53 below Rs. 300, 73 below Rs. 1,000; the value of the rest exceeds Rs. 100. There was only one case which exceeded Rs. 10,000, and 8 cases the value of which could not be ascertained.

### COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.

61. These are altogether five in number, viz., tahsildars, Third talukdars, Second talukdars, First talukdars, and *Sadar* talukdars. The

Institution of suits.

first three exercise only original powers, the 4th, *i.e.*, Talukdar's Court, is both original and appellate, and the last is purely appellate. The number of original suits instituted in the first four Courts amounted to 5,770 or 378 less than those last year. The following figures show that this number is less than that for any year in the last decade, except that for 1281, and is 695 less than the average for the same ten years :—

F. Years.	No. of Cases.
1281 .....	4,852
1282 .....	6,820
1283 .....	6,714
1284 .....	7,140
1285 .....	8,869
1286 .....	6,527
1287 .....	5,811
1288 .....	6,066
1289 .....	6,157
1290 .....	5,770
Average...	<u>6,465</u>

It will also be observed from the above figures that as the reforms in 1251 F. set the Department of Justice on a comparatively satisfactory footing, the creditors gradually began to come forward to the Courts of Justice with some certainty of recovering the value of their claims; this increase in the institution of suits continued till 1285 when the Civil suits reached the highest figure (8,869) yet obtained. In the next year the country was visited by a dire famine and the number went down to 6,527. In the year 1287 the famine was at its culminating point and there was a consequent decrease in the number of Civil suits filed; from 1288 the number of suits again began to increase with the improved agricultural prospects of the country. The decrease in the year under review is to be regretted, though to some extent it is to be attributed to the harvest, which was a little less favourable than the past two years. The decrease was in suits below Rs. 300. Besides the suits instituted 1,183 cases were those that remained pending trial at the close of the last year, and 284 were those received by transfer. Thus there was a total of 7,237 suits for disposal, or 460 less than the last year and 445 less than the year before last.

62. The proportion of suits disposed of was 81·4 in 1290, 84·6 in 1289, and 84·8 in 1288. The following table shows the results of the trial of Civil suits during the year 1290 F. and compares them with those for the two previous years :—

FASLI YEAR.	Total number of Cases on file.	DISPOSED OF.										Pending.
		Transferred to other Courts.	Plaints rejected.	UNCONTESTED.			CONTESTED.			Grand Total.		
				In favour of the Plaintiff.	In favour of the Defendant.	Total.	In favour of the Plaintiff.	In favour of the Defendant.	Total.			
1290.....	7237	27	42	1606	1566	5162	2291	375	2669	5900	1333	
Percentage .....	...	5	7	...	...	53·6	...	...	45·2	100	...	
1289.....	7697	33	65	2046	1591	3637	2416	363	2779	6514	1183	
Percentage .....	...	7	...	...	...	55·7	...	...	4·26	100	...	
1288.....	7682	25	58	2169	1553	3738	2149	364	2544	7514	1317	
Percentage .....	...	...	...	...	...	57·4	...	...	57·4	120	...	

63. The proportions per cent. of the suits disposed of in different ways, namely after contest, without contest, plaintiffs rejected, and suits transferred, show slight difference and require no special remarks. The percentage of pending suits during the year was 18·4, it was 15·3 and 17·1 in 1289 and 1288 F. respectively. This exercise was to be regretted, as the number of suits for disposal was smaller than those for the same two years.

64. The general proportion of the cases disposed of to cases for disposal was 81·4 as said above. This compares with the neighbouring British Provinces as below:—

Bombay	(1880-81).....	84·7
Madras	do. ....	85·11
Berar	do. ....	93·2
Mysore	do. ....	94·5



65. The average pendency of the suits of both descriptions, namely contested and uncontested, was 105 days against 99 in 1289 and 90 in 1288 and 100 in 1287. The average duration of contested cases was 74 days against 117 last year and 113 days the year before last, and that of those decided without contest was 133 against 84 and 96 days in 1239 and 1288 respectively. The subjoined table shows the average pendency of cases in each of the four classes of Courts for the last four years :—

CLASS OF COURTS.	AVERAGE DURATION IN DAYS.							
	1290 F.		1289 F.		1288 F.		1287 F.	
	Contested.	Uncontested.	Contested.	Uncontested.	Contested.	Uncontested.	Contested.	Uncontested.
Tahsildars' Court.	88	65	90	72	90	84	99	92
3rd Talukdars' do.	205	164	171	132	193	188	153	140
2nd Talukdars' do.	2,980	121	219	149	98	122	194	182
1st Talukdars' do.	230	145	260	194	286	208	255	266

66. The duration or pendency of a case is reckoned from its institution to final disposal and is not limited to the mere hearing of the case in the Court. The average duration of both the descriptions of suits disposed of by the first class of Courts has been gradually decreasing and is commendable. In the other three Courts, namely the Third, Second and First talukdars' it is not the same. The duration of contested cases in the Second talukdars' Courts during the year 1290 Fasli is extraordinarily high and is to be regretted. There is a decrease in the average pendency of uncontested cases in all the three classes as also in that of contested cases of the First talukdars; but an increase in that of the contested cases of the Third talukdars.



67. The general average duration of each suit in all the Courts in the interior compares with the other Indian Provinces as below:—

Suits' pendency compared with surrounding provinces.

Hyderabad .....	(1290)	
Bombay .....	(1880/81)	} Not given
Madras .....	„	
Berar .....	„	43
Central Provinces .....	„	
Mysore .....	„	Not given.

68. Of the whole Civil business of the Courts of His Highness' Dominions, these four Courts performed 74·7 against 65·3 last year. Of this proportion the tahsildars' did 68·7 against 68·5; the Third talukdars' 3·6 against 4·3; the Second talukdars' 1·4 against 1·2; and the First talukdars' 1·0 against 1·3.

69. Of the suits instituted 87·1 per cent. were for money due against 75·5 last year. Of these 55·5 per cent. were suits on written obligations, 6·1 on unwritten obligations, 21·4 on accounts stated, 1·6 for recovery of money entrusted to an agent, 3·5 for the value of articles or movables sold, and 1·2 were claims relating to cash or movable property. The proportion of claims purely relating to immovable property was very small, there being only 22 cases out of 5,760. Of these 22 only one case was before the First talukdar and one before the Third talukdar and 20 were in the tahsildars' Courts. The claims for damages were also only few in number. For further detail see Civil Appendix D.

70. Excluding 8 suits which did not admit of a money valuation, the total amount of civil litigation of all kinds instituted amounted to Rs. 10,38,983, giving an average value of Rs. 178 per suit. In the three years the total amount and the average value per suit were as follows:—

Fasli Year.	Amount.		Average value per suit.
	Rs.	a. p.	
1287 .....	9,76,522	8 4	169
1288 .....	11,85,090	3 6	197
1289 .....	11,04,129	9 8	296

71. It is apparent from the above figures that the amount litigated during the year 1290 F. is less than those for the two previous years and is greater than that for 1257 F. The amount was greatest in 1288 Fasli when, as will be seen from the subjoined table, there was one suit whose value exceeded Rs. 500 and there were 3 others whose values ranged between Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 50,000, while in each of the other two years, viz., 1289 and 1290 F. there was none of the first description and there were only two of the latter description. Besides this there has been an increase in the number of suits below Rs. 16, which were 31 per cent. in 1290 F., while they were 27 and 28 per cent. in 1289 and 1288 F., as will be seen from the following table :—

Fasli Year.	Below Rs. 16.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 300.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 2,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 20,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 50,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.	Total.
1288 .....	1,712	2,438	1,394	327	90	33	13	3	1	6,011
1289 .....	1,659	2,516	1,437	324	114	57	14	2	...	6,123
1290 .....	1,800	2,289	1,297	220	82	59	13	2	...	5,762

72. The following table compares the average value per suit in each of the 4 classes of Courts of original jurisdiction for the three past years :—

Average value per suit in the four Courts.

Class of Courts.	Average value per suit.		
	1290 F.	1289 F.	1288 F.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Tahsildars' .....	69 2 1	72 4 0	79 1 5
Third Talukdars' .....	651 6 5	623 11 7	647 7 1
Second Talukdars' .....	1,464 2 4	1,306 14 7	1,406 5 5
First Talukdars' .....	5,084 3 3	3,644 1 3	7,213 11 8

73. The averages for the first three Courts show but slight differences and scarcely call for remark.

The above reviewed.

There is no doubt a marked difference between the averages for the First talukdars' Courts. The reason for the difference between the averages for 1288 and 1289 F. have already been given, while that for the difference between 1290 F. and 1289 F. may be explained by stating that the number of suits below Rs. 2,000 was only 5 out of 83 in 1290 F., against 25 out of 98 in 1289 F., that is to say, 6 per cent. against 26 per cent. The average of the four Courts for the year 1290 F. was Rs. 178, which in comparison with the other neighbouring British Provinces stands as below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bombay (1880-81) .....	98	3	0
Madras ,, .....	142	14	3
Berar (1880-81) .....	100	4	0

74. The number of applications for the execution of decrees filed in the Civil Courts was 2,606 this year compared with 2,801 in 1289 F.

Execution of decrees.

These added to 1,000 against 972 make up a total of 3,606 against 3,783 for disposal. The following table shows how these decrees were disposed of and compares the results with the two preceding years :—

Fasli Year.	Total for disposal.	Completely executed.	Partially executed	Struck off in default.	By fixing instalments.	Compromised.	Total disposed of	Pending at the end of the year.	Percentage of disposal.
1290 .....	3,818	1,322	425	392	139	227	2,515	1,503	63.7
Percentage .....	...	52.9	16.8	15.5	5.2	9.0	...	...	...
1289 .....	3,783	1,524	387	342	116	304	2,673	1,110	70.6
Percentage .....	...	57.0	14.4	12.9	4.3	11.3	...	...	...
1288 .....	3,051	1,182	355	411	105	233	2,286	972	74.9
Percentage .....	...	51.7	15.0	17.9	4.5	10.1	...	...	...

75. From the above figures it is to be observed that the percentage of decrees disposed of during the year on the number for disposal is 63·7. In 1289 and 1288 F. these proportions were 70·6 and 74·9 respectively.

76. The total number of decrees executed amounts to 1,747 as compared with 1,911 in 1289 F. and 1,537 in 1288 F. Of these 1,322 decrees were completely executed and 425 partially executed. In 1289 and 1288 Fasli these numbers were 1,524 and 387, and 1,182 and 355 respectively. The number of completely executed decrees is less than in 1289 F. and greater than in 1288 F., but is nearly equal to the average of these two years, which is 1,353.

77. The following table shows the number and description of coercive processes enforced during the past four years :--

F. YEARS.	Imprisonment of persons.	Attachment of movable and im-movable property.	Sale of movable property.	Sale of immov-able property.
1287 .....	1	220	96	20
1288 .....	46	105	82	10
1289 .....	...	662	99	31
1290 .....	1	254	78	24

From the above it will appear that the number of imprisonments is extraordinarily high during 1288 F., and the number of attachments in 1289 F. is more than in any other year. The other figures are normal.

78. The total costs of litigation amounted to Rs. 67,027 against Rs. 77,875 in 1289 F. The average cost of each suit was Rs. 10-10-10 in the year under review and Rs. 11-2-10 in 1289 F. The value of stamp paper of all kinds aggregated Rs. 50,556 against Rs. 61,774 last year. For detail see Civil F.

#### APPELLATE COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.

79. There are two Appellate Tribunals in the *Muffassil*, the First talukdar's and the *Sadar* talukdar's. Appellate Courts. The number of appeals preferred during the year was 623. It was 587 in 1289 F. and 547 in 1288 F., and 766 in 1287 F. Including 315 cases that remained under trial at the end of the last year and 45 appeals remanded and re-admitted, the total for disposal before the Courts was 188 or 48 less than in 1289 F. or 28 less than in 1288 F., and 298 less than in 1287 Fasli.

80. The following table shows the numbers on the files of the *Sadar* talukdars and those of the District Courts for the last four years:—

COURTS.	1287	1288	1289	1290
<i>Sadar</i> Talukdars' .....	279	256	249	222
District Courts .....	837	590	617	596

81. Of these 19 cases were rejected or applications returned before trial, 88 were decided without contest and 513 after contest. For detail of contested and uncontested appeals see Civil Appendix C. The number disposed of during the year was 630, and the percentage on the number for disposal was 77·0 against 80·1 in 1289, 71·6 in 1288 and 79·1 in 1287 F. These proportions show differences which are too trifling to call for any remark. Of the whole disposal nearly 75 per cent. was the business of the talukdars' and 25 that of the Divisional Courts. The number of appeals pending trial at the end of the year was 188 or 23 per cent. as compared with 20 per cent. in the year preceding and with 22·6 the average proportion per cent. of the last four years.



82. The average duration of appeals in the two Courts is given in the following statement and contrasted with those for the last five years:—

COURTS.	1286 F.	1287 F.	1288 F.	1289 F.	1290 F.
	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Divisional Courts .....	166	159	87	39	92
District Courts .....	159	165	77	262	105

83. The average duration in the Divisional or *Sadar* taluk-dars' Courts was highest in 1286 F. and lowest in 1289 F. This year it again shows an increase. The duration in the District Courts compared favourably with 1286, 1287 and 1289 Fasli, but shows an increase when contrasted with 1288 F. The general pendency was very high last year. The average duration of both Courts taken in together was 10 days in 1290 F. against 219 in the foregoing years. It compares favourably with the average of the last four years, which is 16 days.

GENERAL REMARKS.

84. The total number of suits instituted in the Courts of Civil jurisdiction of all classes amounted to 7,907. This number compares with the figures for the last decade as below:—

1281 F.	1282 F.	1283 F.	1284 F.	1285 F.	1286 F.	1287 F.	1288 F.	1289 F.	1290 F.
10,908	11,820	9,780	9,273	10,713	8,839	7,508	8,355	8,167	7,907

85. Including arrears and cases received by transfer, the total number for disposal was 10,27 against 10,843 in 1289 Fasli.



86. The proportion per cent. of business performed by each class of Court during the last four years is given below :—

Percentage of work done by the nine Courts.

COURTS.	1287 F.	1288 F.	1289 F.	1290 F.
Talukdars' .....	70·3	69·8	68·5	68·7
Third Talukdars' .....	3·5	3·8	4·3	3·6
Second Talukdars' .....	1·6	1·1	1·2	1·4
First Talukdars' .....	1·4	1·0	1·3	1·0
City Civil Court .....	12·7	13·6	13·7	18·4
Kazi's Court .....	4·7	4·4	4·0	3·1
Arab Court .....	0·8	0·6	0·6	0·2
Insolvency Court .....	3·9	4·9	5·6	2·1
High Court, Original Side .....	0·9	0·8	0·8	0·7

The business of the Arab Court during the year is less than half of that for the preceding year and nearly the same as that for 1288 and 1287 F., while the proportion performed by the City Civil Court is nearly half as much again as those for the last three years. In the other proportions the differences are inconsiderable.

87. The average pendency of the suits was 74 days for the uncontested and 141 for the contested cases against 84·4 and 117·5 days in 1289 F. In 1288 and 1287 F. it was 96·4 and 104 for the uncontested and 113·4 and 107 days for the contested respectively.

Average duration.

88. There were 7,160 applications for execution, of which 5,110, or 71·3 per cent. were disposed of, leaving 2,050 in arrears. The percentage of execution for the three preceding years 1289, 1288, and 1287 F. were 71·3, 72·1 and 84·6 respectively.

Execution of decrees.

89. It is satisfactory to remark that the number of coercive processes issued was 293 and 346 less than in 1289 and 1287 F., being 979 against 1,272 and 1,325, though a little more than in 1288, when it was 781. For detail see Civil Appendix B.

Decrease of coercive processes.

90. The total number of all kinds of appeals on the files of the Courts was 1,188, of which 925 or 77·8 per cent. was disposed of. The percentage is nearly the same as in 1289 F., but exceeds the one for 1288 F. by nearly 7 per cent.

Appeals.  
Average duration of appeals. 91. The general average duration of appeals was 122 days, the same as in 1288. In 1289 it was 231 days.

Description of suits. 92. Of 7,907 original suits 46·3 per cent. were on written obligation, 7·6 on unwritten obligation, and 18·8 on stated accounts against 4·75, 6·8, and 2·19 in 1289 F. For detail see Civil D.

Total value of suits. 93. The total value of suits instituted during the year amounted to Rs. 98,22,442. The average value of each suit excluding suits inadmissible of money valuation was Rs. 1,299. The total amounts for the years 1289, 1288, and 1287 F. were Rs. 90,83,683, Rs. 1,53,27,955, and Rs. 1,18,77,046, and the average values were Rs. 1,15,81,911 and Rs. 1,660 respectively.

Number of claims and the cost of litigation. 94. There were altogether 8,509 claims decided amounting in value to Rs. 40,72,661. The total costs against Rs. 1,37,250 in 1289 F. The total costs of litigation amounted to Rs. 1,31,407

Average cost per suit. 95. The average cost per suit was Rs. 15-7-1 and the percentage of costs on value claimed was 3·22. The average costs and percentages on value claimed for the three preceding years were as follows :—

Year.	Average costs per suit.			Percentages of costs on value claimed.
	Rs.	a.	p.	
1289 F. ....	15	7	1	1·27
1288 F. ....	14	2	2	1·25
1287 F. ....	13	6	8	2·90

#### SUBURBAN COURT.

96. This Court, as above stated, is neither under the jurisdiction of the High Court nor under the Suburban Court. the Judicial Minister or Judicial Secretary to Government, and corresponds with the Government through

the Private Secretary, and is therefore described separately from the Courts of Civil Justice.

97. The number of regular Civil suits filed in 1290 F. was 154, of which 144 were decided in the year. The number filed in 1289 F. was 159 and in 1288 F. 202.

Ordinary jurisdiction. Number of suits.

98. The aggregate money value of the property in dispute was H. S. Rs. 1,20,885-3-11 as against H. S. Rs. 75,322-13-5 in the previous year. In 74 suits, or rather less than half of the total number, the value of the claim was under H. S. Rs. 100 ; in 54 it ranged from H. S. Rs. 100 to 500 ; in 5 from H. S. Rs. 500 to H. S. Rs. 1,000, and in 21 from H. S. Rs. 100 to H. S. Rs. 38,000, the average value being H. S. Rs. 784-15-6 as against H. S. Rs. 473-12-7 in 1289 F. and H. S. Rs. 414-9-0 in 1288 F.

Average money value.

These results show a steady increase in the average value of the suits, but a slight decline in the number filed, while about half of the total number continues to consist of suits under H. S. Rs. 100.

99. The nationality of the litigating parties is shown in the following table :—

	Plaintiffs.	Defendants.	Total.
1. Hindus .....	95	55	150
2. Mohammadans .....	45	68	113
3. Europeans and Eurasians	10	57	67
4. Parsis .....	9	3	12

Nationality of parties.

100. The character of the litigation is the following :—

Claims to immovable property.....	2
„ for recovery of movable property or value thereof.....	9
„ for rent .....	11
„ for damages.....	4
„ on written obligations .....	53
„ for price of goods sold. ....	42
„ for money held and received for the use of another .....	9
Other suits .....	24
	<u>Total... 154</u>

Classification of suits.

The suits were disposed of as follows :—Of the 144 suits decided 74 were contested, 61 uncontested, and in 9 neither party appeared. In 49 of the contested cases judgment was given for the plaintiff, in 25 for the defendant; of the uncontested cases 35 were decided on the confession of the defendant, and 19 *ex parte* in the absence of the defendant, 2 were compromised, and 7 withdrawn. In 12 cases the period from the institution of suits to the final decree extended over 2 months, in 19 some over 1 month. The rest were disposed of within a month from the date when they were filed.

101. In the course of the year there were two appeals from decrees of the Court to His Excellency the Prime Minister. They are still pending.

Appeals.

Execution.

102. In execution of decrees, 34 warrants were issued and executed in the following manner :—

Returns of warrants.	Warrants executed by sale of immovable property	...	4
Warrants executed by delivery of possession of immovable property	...	...	2
Warrants satisfied by arrangement between the parties on payment of the money into Court	...	...	17
Warrants not executed owing to default of execution creditor	...	...	7
Warrants not executed at request of execution creditor	...	...	3
Warrant of arrest not executed because judgment debtor could not be found	...	...	1
		Total...	34

In 7 other cases orders of attachment were issued which were not followed by warrants of sale, the property attached having in four instances been released from attachment on the objection of a claimant, and in three instances the attachment being removed owing to payment of the mouey into Court or arrangement between the parties. The procediugs taken in execution of decrees of other Courts sent to this Court for execution are not included in this return.

103. In the exercise of the testamentary and intestate jurisdiction the Court granted probate of the will of the late Mr. James MacPherson otherwise Simpson, of Secunderabad, who left property within the jurisdiction. Application for the probate of the will of the late Mr. William Davis Haskoll of Chudderghaut was made but not adjudicated upon before the close of the year.

104. Under the head of miscellaneous petitions, exclusive of 82 applications for execution and 130 for copy of judgment or decree, the Court heard and disposed of 10 claims to attached property, and 80 petitions of other kinds, all such claims and many of the petitions being equal in respect of the time and trouble involved in their hearing to regular suits. These figures are slightly higher than the corresponding figures for the last year.

105. The income earned by the Court was :—

	H. S.	Rs.	a.	p.
By sale of stamped paper .....	5,610	8	0	
By summons and warrant fees .....	342	0	0	
Total...	5,952	8	0	

As against a total of H. S. Rs. 6,230-6-9 in 1289 F.

Establishment. The Establishment is as follows :—

	H. S.	Rs.	a.	p.
Judge, the legal Secretary to Government, Salary.	28,057	8	0	
Clerk of the Court.....	1,800	0	0	
Munshi and Interpreter.....	1,080	0	0	
Munshi .....	900	0	0	
Clerk .....	480	0	0	
Clerk .....	360	0	0	
Persian Copyist .....	240	0	0	
English do. ....	240	0	0	
Shroff .....	180	0	0	
Bailiff .....	480	0	0	
4 Peons .....	456	0	0	
Sweeper .....	60	0	0	

# APPENDICES.

*Pp. i—clxi*





# POLICE.

*Fasli Years 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290.*



# I.

## Statement showing the Work done by the Police in the detection of Crimes for the year 1287 Fasli.

POLICE FORCE.		DISTRIBUTION OF THE POLICE FORCE.
IN DISTRICTS	IN CITY.	
Sadar Muhtamims of Divisions.		
District Superintendents of Police.		
Inspectors.		
Jamadars.		
Dafadars.		
Constables.		
Mounted Police.		
Kotwal.		
Sadar Muhtamim for Suburbs.		
Assistants.		
Superintendents.		
Inspectors.		
Jamadars.		
Dafadars.		
Constables.		
Mounted Police.		
Officers.		
Constables, &c.		
Mounted Constables.		
Total.		
Annual Expenditure.		
Proportion as to area.		
Proportion as to population.		
Annual Expenditure per head of strength.		
Expenditure per head of population.		
Punishments.		
Rewards.		
On Prison guards.		
On Treasury guards.		
On Towns and Villages.		
In the course of drill.		
Escorts.		

CRIMES DEALT WITH BY THE POLICE.		STOLEN PROPERTY.	VILLAGE POLICE.
		RESULTS OF TRIAL BY COURTS.	
		Cases.	Persons.
Crimes reported.			
Stuck off as false.			
Crimes detected.			
Percentage of detection to crimes reported.			
Criminals arrested.			
Discharged before trial.			
Escaped and died			
Convicted.			
Percentage of conviction on cases Reported.			
Percentage of conviction on cases detected.			
Acquitted or discharged.			
Convicted.			
Under trial.			
Percentage of conviction against persons arrested.			
Value of property stolen.			
Value of property recovered.			
Percentage.			
No. of Police Patels.			
Patels invested with Criminal powers.			
Cost of Police Patels.			



III.

Statement showing the Work done by the Police in the detection of Crimes for the year 1288 Fasli.

POLICE FORCE.		DISTRIBUTION OF THE POLICE FORCE.
IN DISTRICTS.	IN CITY.	TOTAL.
Sadar Muhtams of Divisions.		
District Superintendents of Police.		
Inspectors.		
Jamadars.		
Daffadars.		
Constables.		
Mounted Police.		
Kotwal.		
Sadar Muhtam for Suburbs.		
Assistants.		
Superintendents.		
Inspectors.		
Jamadars.		
Daffadars.		
Constables.		
Mounted Police.		
Officers.		
Constables, &c.		
Mounted Constables.		
Total.		
Annual expenditure.		
Proportion as to area.		
Proportion as to population.		
Annual expenditure per head of strength.		
Expenditure per head of population.		
Punishments.		
Rewards.		
On Prison Gaards.		
On Treasury Guards.		
On Towns and Villages.		
In the course of drill.		
Escorts.		

	CRIMES DEALT WITH BY THE POLICE.		STOLEN PROPERTY.	VILLAGE POLICE.
	RESULT OF TRIAL BY COURTS.		Value of property stolen.	No. of Police Patels.
	Cases.	Persons.		
Crimes reported.				
Struck off as false.				
Crimes detected.				
Percentage of detection to crimes reported.				
Criminals arrested.				
Discharged before trial.				
Escaped and died.				
Convicted.				
Percentage of conviction on cases reported.				
Percentage of conviction on cases detected.				
Acquitted or discharged.				
Convicted.				
Under trial.				
Percentage of conviction against persons arrested.				
Value of property stolen.				
Value of property recovered.				
Percentage.				
No. of Police Patels.				
Patels invested with criminal powers.				
Cost of Police Patels.				





## V.

*Statement showing the Work done by the Police in the detection  
of Crimes for the year 1289 Fasli.*

		POLICE FORCE.		DISTRIBUTION OF THE POLICE FORCE.
		IN DISTRICTS.	IN CITY.	TOTAL.
5	Sadar Muhtamims of Divisions.			
16	District Superintendents of Police.			
125	Inspectors.			
631	Jamadars.			
630	Daffadars.			
8,869	Constables.			
409	Mounted Police.			
1	Kotwal.			
1	Sadar Muhtamim for Suburbs.			
2	Assistants.			
2	Superintendents.			
44	Inspectors.			
209	Jamadars.			
220	Daffadars.			
2,722	Constables.			
49	Mounted Police.			
196	Officers.			
13,401	Constables, &c.			
458	Mounted Constables.			
14,055	Total.			
19,33,770 Rs.	Annual expenditure.			
5 miles.	Proportion as to area.			
637 persons.	Proportion as to population.			
Rs. 131-2-11	Annual expenditure per head of strength.			
Rs. 0-3-5	Expenditure per head of population.			
2,039	Punishments.			
121	Rewards.			
590	On Prison Guards.			
498	On Treasury Guards.			
8,546	On Towns and Villages.			
1,654	In the Course of Drill			
2,113	Escoorts.			

CRIMES DEALT WITH BY THE POLICE.		STOLEN PROPERTY.	VILLAGE POLICE.
10,293	Crimes reported.		
...	Struck off as false.		
8,676	Crimes detected.		
842	Percentage of detection to crimes reported.		
17,398	Criminals arrested.		
...	Discharged before trial.		
99	Escaped and died.		
8,073	Convicted.		
785	Percentage of conviction on cases reported.		
93-04	Percentage of conviction on cases detected.		
6,560	Acquitted or discharged.		
9,366	Convicted.		
1,373	Under trial.		
53-8	Percentage of conviction against persons arrested.		
5,28,464 Rs.	Value of property stolen.		
2,06,904 Rs.	Value of property recovered.		
39.1	Percentage.		
11,617	No. of Police Patols.		
5,423	Patols invested with criminal powers.		
2,32,095 Rs.	Cost of Police Patols.		



## VII.

Statement showing the Work done by the Police in the detection of Crimes for the year 1290 F.

		POLICE FORCE.		DISTRIBUTION OF THE POLICE FORCE.
		IN DISTRICTS.	IN CITY.	TOTAL.
5	Sadar Muhtamims of Divisions.			
16	District Superintendents of Police.			
127	Inspectors.			
665	Jamadars.			
658	Daffadars.			
8,583	Constables.			
409	Mounted Police.			
1	Kotwal.			
1	Sadar Muhtamim for Suburbs.			
2	Assistants.			
2	Superintendents.			
40	Inspectors.			
199	Jamadars.			
204	Daffadars.			
2,456	Constables.			
49	Mounted Police.			
194	Officers.			
12,769	Constables, &c.			
158	Mounted Constables.			
13,121	Total.			
19,50,832 Rs.	Annual expenditure.			
2.5 miles	Proportion as to area.			
453 persons.	Proportion as to population.			
Rs. 143-12-6	Annual expenditure per head of strength.			
Rs. 0-5-1	Expenditure per head of population.			
412	Punishments.			
27	Rewards.			
590	On Prison Guards.			
498	On Treasury Guards.			
7,914	On Towns and Villages.			
1,654	In the Course of Drill.			
2,113	Escorts.			

		STOLEN PROPERTY.	VILLAGE POLICE.
8,631	Crimes reported.		
...	Struck off as false.		
7,436	Crimes detected.		
861	Percentage of detection to crimes reported.		
14,805	Criminals arrested.		
...	Discharged before trial.		
45	Escaped and died.		
3,500	Convicted.		
40.5	Percentage of conviction on cases reported.		
47.66	Percentage of conviction on cases detected.		
5,863	Acquitted or discharged.		
6,668	Convicted.		
2,229	Under trial.		
45.03	Percentage of conviction against persons arrested.		
4,05,328 Rs.	Value of property stolen.		
1,45,729 Rs.	Value of property recovered.		
36.1	Percentage.		
11,617	No. of Police Patels.		
5,423	Patels invested with criminal powers.		
4,00,429 Rs.	Cost of Police Patels.		

# VIII.

## The Number and Grades of Police Force for the year 1990 Fasli.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POLICE FORCE.		GRADES AND SALARIES	
DISTRICT AND CITY POLICE FORCE.		MOUNTED POLICE.	
DISTRICT AND CITY POLICE FORCE.		CONSTABLES.	
DISTRICT AND CITY POLICE FORCE.		MOUNTED POLICE.	
Sadar Muhtams of Divisions.	5	1st Grade.	Rs. 200
District Superintendents of Police.	16	Pay.	Rs. 100
Inspectors.	127	Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
Sadar Jmaddars.	6	Pay.	Rs. 170
Jmaddars.	639	Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
Daffadars.	658	Pay.	Rs. 140
Constables.	8,588	Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
Mounted Police.	409	Pay.	Rs. 100
Kotwal.	1	Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
Sadar Muhtamim for Suburbs.	1	Pay.	Rs. 200
Assistants.	2	Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
Superintendents.	2	Pay.	Rs. 170
Inspectors.	40	Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
Jmaddars.	199	Pay.	Rs. 140
Daffadars.	203	Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
Constables.	2,456	Pay.	Rs. 100
Mounted Police.	49	Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
Officers.	194	Pay.	Rs. 100
Constables, &c.	12,769	Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
Mounted Police.	458	Pay.	Rs. 100
Total.	13,421	Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
5 miles.	606 persons.	Pay.	Rs. 170
Proportion as to area.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
Proportion as to population.		Pay.	Rs. 170
On Prison Guards.	530	Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
On Treasury Guards.	498	Pay.	Rs. 140
On Towns and Villages.	2,914	Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
In the Course of Drill.	1,654	Pay.	Rs. 100
Escorts.	2,113	Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
Number of Police Patrols.	1,617	Pay.	Rs. 170
City Kotwal's pay.	Rs. 1,000	Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
City Kotwal's pay.	Rs. 375	Pay.	Rs. 100
Tentage allowance.	Rs. 100	Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
Horse allowance.	Rs. 75	Pay.	Rs. 170
Assistant Sadar Muhtamim's pay.	Rs. 175	Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
Pay.	Rs. 200	Pay.	Rs. 170
1st Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
2nd Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
3rd Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
District Superintendents.		Pay.	Rs. 140
1st Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
2nd Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
3rd Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
4th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 140
5th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
6th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 100
7th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
8th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
9th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
10th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 140
11th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
12th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
13th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
14th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 140
15th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
16th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
17th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
18th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 140
19th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
20th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
21st Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
22nd Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 140
23rd Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
24th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
25th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
26th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 140
27th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
28th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
29th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
30th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 140
31st Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
32nd Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
33rd Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
34th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 140
35th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
36th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
37th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
38th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 140
39th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
40th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
41st Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
42nd Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 140
43rd Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
44th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
45th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
46th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 140
47th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
48th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
49th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
50th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 140
51st Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
52nd Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
53rd Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
54th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 140
55th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
56th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
57th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
58th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 140
59th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
60th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
61st Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
62nd Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 140
63rd Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
64th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
65th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
66th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 140
67th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
68th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
69th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
70th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 140
71st Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
72nd Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
73rd Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
74th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 140
75th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
76th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
77th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
78th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 140
79th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
80th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
81st Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
82nd Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 140
83rd Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
84th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
85th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
86th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 140
87th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
88th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
89th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
90th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 140
91st Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
92nd Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
93rd Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
94th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 140
95th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
96th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
97th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
98th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 140
99th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
100th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
101st Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
102nd Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 140
103rd Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
104th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
105th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
106th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 140
107th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
108th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
109th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
110th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 140
111th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
112th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
113th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
114th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 140
115th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
116th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
117th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
118th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 140
119th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
120th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
121st Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
122nd Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 140
123rd Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
124th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
125th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
126th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 140
127th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
128th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
129th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
130th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 140
131st Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
132nd Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
133rd Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
134th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 140
135th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
136th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
137th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
138th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 140
139th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
140th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
141st Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
142nd Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 140
143rd Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
144th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
145th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
146th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 140
147th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
148th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
149th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
150th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 140
151st Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
152nd Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
153rd Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
154th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 140
155th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
156th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
157th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
158th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 140
159th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
160th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
161st Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
162nd Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 140
163rd Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
164th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
165th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
166th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 140
167th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
168th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
169th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
170th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 140
171st Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
172nd Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
173rd Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
174th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 140
175th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
176th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
177th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
178th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 140
179th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
180th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
181st Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
182nd Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 140
183rd Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
184th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
185th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
186th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 140
187th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
188th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
189th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
190th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 140
191st Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
192nd Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
193rd Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
194th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 140
195th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
196th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
197th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
198th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 140
199th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
200th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
201st Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
202nd Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 140
203rd Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
204th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
205th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
206th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 140
207th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
208th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
209th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
210th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 140
211th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
212th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
213th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
214th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 140
215th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
216th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
217th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
218th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 140
219th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
220th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
221st Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
222nd Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 140
223rd Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
224th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
225th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
226th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 140
227th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
228th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
229th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
230th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 140
231st Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
232nd Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
233rd Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
234th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 140
235th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
236th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
237th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
238th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 140
239th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
240th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
241st Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
242nd Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 140
243rd Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
244th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170
245th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
246th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 140
247th Grade.		Horse allowance.	Rs. 25
248th Grade.		Pay.	Rs. 170

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# LIST OF CRIMES

FOR

*1289 and 1290 Fasli.*





## CITY.

CRIMES.	CASES.		PERSONS.		REMARKS.
	Reported.	Arrested.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Murder .....	6	4	8	4	Out of 462 cases tracked :— 150 do. convicted.
Attempt at murder .....	6	6	8	8	216 do. discharged. 96 do. under trial.
Highway robbery .....	5	5	10	10	Out of 602 persons arrested :— 178 do. convicted.
House-breaking .....	10	4	18	8	292 do. discharged. 132 do. under trial.
Poisoning .....	5	5	6	6	
Theft .....	241	204	306	271	
Extortion .....	2	2	2	2	
Buying children .....	15	15	24	24	
Cheating .....	19	19	22	22	
Serious hurt .....	34	27	40	31	
Kidnapping .....	4	4	6	6	
Rioting .....	11	8	33	18	
Other offences .....	159	159	192	192	
Total.....	517	462	675	602	

## SUBURBS.

CRIMES.	CASES.		PERSONS.		REMARKS.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Theft .....	888	344	548	497	Out of 671 cases tracked:—
Murder .....	2	2	3	3	425 convicted.
Attempt at murder .....	7	7	10	10	29 acquitted.
Do suicide.....	28	28	29	29	187 discharged.
Theft of children .....	10	10	18	18	30 under trial.
Grievous hurt .....	77	74	127	122	Out of 990 persons arrested:—
House-breaking.....	17	5	24	9	617 convicted.
Highway robbery.....	4	4	9	8	315 discharged.
Hurt .....	32	31	53	49	47 under trial.
Counterfeit coins, &c. ....	13	13	17	14	11 died and escaped.
Kidnapping .....	7	7	16	16	
Suicide .....	2	2	3	3	
Extortion .....	21	18	41	35	
Trade in slaves .....	2	2	3	3	
Wrongful restraint.....	3	3	3	3	
Rioting .....	3	3	6	5	
Escape from custody .....	4	4	4	4	
Offences against weight and measures .....	1	1	2	2	
Poisoning .....	2	2	3	3	
Rape .....	3	3	4	4	
Cheating.....	1	1	1	1	
Gambling .....	2	2	3	3	
House-burning .....	3	3	3	3	
Other offences .....	107	102	157	146	
Total.....	738	671	1,087	990	

## AURUNGABAD.

CRIMES.	CASES.		PERSONS.		REMARKS.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Dacoity .....	3	1	56	15	Out of 648 cases tracked :— 449 do. convicted.
Houso-breaking .....	35	30	58	58	101 do. acquitted before trial. 89 do. discharged.
Highway robbery .....	13	13	54	54	9 do. under trial.
Theft .....	204	196	474	450	Out of 1,507 persons arrested :— 1,012 do. convicted. 4 do. died.
Stealing cattlo .....	47	47	111	111	49 do. under trial. 442 do. discharged.
Rape .....	1	1	1	1	
Murder .....	12	12	29	29	
Attempt at suicide .....	11	11	14	14	
Counterfeit coins, &c. ....	3	3	5	5	
Hurt by dangerous weapons .....	4	4	6	6	
Rioting .....	6	6	10	10	
Other offences .....	336	324	755	754	
Total.....	675	648	1,573	1,507	

## PARBHANI.

CRIMES.	CASES.		PERSONS.		REMARKS.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Murder .....	10	10	16	16	Out of 676 cases tracked :—
Causing miscarriage .....	1	1	1	1	339 do. convicted.
Rioting .....	10	10	15	15	134 do. acquitted before trial.
Dacoity .....	9	9	103	27	184 do. discharged.
Highway robbery .....	9	8	49	49	19 do. under trial.
Hurt by dangerous weapon.....	31	31	60	60	Out of 1,823 persons arrested :—
Stealing of children .....	1	1	1	1	768 do. convicted.
House-breaking.....	32	28	133	123	806 do. discharged.
Rape .....	5	5	19	19	3 do. died.
Theft .....	260	257	707	675	246 do. under trial.
Counterfeit coins, &c. ....	14	14	14	14	
Wrongful restraint .....	36	36	79	79	
Kidnapping .....	0	0	7	7	
Stealing cattlo .....	123	78	284	281	
House-burning .....	0	0	0	0	
Attempt at suicide .....	2	2	2	2	
Escapo from custody .....	9	7	16	16	
Cheating.....	6	6	7	7	
Offences against weights and measures .....	1	1	1	1	
Concealing hiddon treasuro.....	2	2	9	9	
Other offences .....	158	158	418	415	
Total.....	731	676	1,947	1,823	

## BIRH.

CRIMES.	CASES.		PERSONS.		REMARKS.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Dacoity .....	4	2	112	24	Out of 457 cases tracked :— 291 do. convicted.
Murder .....	7	7	11	10	2 do. acquitted before trial. 151 do. discharged. 10 do. under trial.
Hurt by dangerous weapons .....	34	32	84	76	Out of 1,231 persons arrested :— 666 do. convicted.
Rapo .....	4	4	7	7	536 do. discharged 4 do. died. 25 do. under trial.
Counterfeit coins, &c. ....	1	1	1	1	
Houso-breaking .....	27	22	113	89	
Highway robbery .....	8	8	32	32	
Stealing cattle .....	133	126	324	298	
Theft .....	183	165	503	490	
Other offences .....	92	90	211	204	
Total.....	493	457	1,398	1,231	



## NANDER.

CRIMES.	CASES.		PERSONS.		REMARKS.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Murder .....	14	14	42	41	Out of 631 cases tracked:—
Stealing cattlo .....	209	136	418	304	455 do. convicted.
House-breaking .....	58	13	150	74	3 do. acquitted.
Highway robbery .....	14	9	59	42	141 do. discharged.
Theft .....	292	205	740	548	32 do. under trial.
Receiving stolen property .....	5	5	7	7	Out of 1,519 persons arrested:—
Attempt at suicide .....	12	12	13	13	755 do. convicted.
House-burning .....	18	15	26	23	690 do. discharged.
Grievous hurt.....	20	20	48	48	3 do. died.
Extortion .....	16	14	32	26	71 do. under trial.
Escapo from custody .....	10	7	14	11	
Buying children.....	7	7	10	10	
Forgery .....	3	3	4	4	
Cheating.....	4	3	10	10	
Dacoity .....	2	1	21	12	
Rioting .....	11	11	21	21	
Counterfeit coin, &c.....	4	4	10	10	
Rape .....	1	1	2	2	
Poisoning .....	2	2	4	4	
Other offences .....	153	149	319	309	
Total.....	855	631	1,930	1,519	

## BIDAR.

CRIMES.	CASES.		PERSONS.		REMARKS.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Murder .....	11	8	31	23	Out of 582 cases tracked :— 318 do. convicted. 264 do. acquitted.
Dacoity .....	15	6	150	70	
Highway robbery .....	4	2	10	7	Out of 1,257 persons arrested :— 538 do. convicted. 718 do. acquitted.
Theft .....	380	333	738	674	
House-breaking .....	40	16	74	35	3 do. died.
Hurt .....	46	43	64	61	
Rape .....	2	2	3	3	
Cheating .....	8	6	14	11	
Poisoning .....	4	4	4	4	
Causing miscarriage .....	1	...	1	1	
Escape from custody .....	2	2	3	3	
Extortion.....	4	3	5	4	
Attempt at murder .....	1	...	1	1	
Suicide .....	13	13	14	14	
Serious hurt .....	17	17	23	23	
Other offences .....	138	127	333	325	
Total.....	686	582	1,468	1,259	

NALDRUG.

CRIMES.	CASES.		PERSONS.		REMARKS.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Theft .....	184	152	437	383	Out of 394 cases tracked :— 321 do. convicted.
Stealing cattle .....	160	72	285	186	6 do. acquitted. 67 do. under trial.
House-breaking.....	28	21	85	80	Out of 975 persons arrested :— 537 do. convicted.
Highway robbery .....	7	7	25	25	314 do. acquitted. 124 do. under trial.
Murder .....	10	9	27	26	
Dacoity .....	4	4	31	28	
Attempt at murder .....	2	2	5	5	
Gambling .....	1	1	1	1	
Rape .....	3	2	3	3	
Escape from custody .....	7	4	7	4	
Attempt at suicide .....	1	1	1	1	
Other offences .....	136	119	266	233	
Total.....	543	394	1,173	975	

## INDUR.

CRIMES.	CASES.		PERSONS.		REMARKS.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Murder .....	15	13	42	26	Out of 563 cases tracked :—
Dacoity .....	23	9	277	73	343 do. convicted.
House-breaking.....	64	20	132	41	1 do. acquitted.
Highway robbery .....	61	19	292	71	182 do. discharged.
Theft .....	228	169	487	388	37 do. under trial.
Stealing cattle .....	53	46	107	88	Out of 1,182 persons arrested :—
Concealing treasure .....	4	4	14	14	557 do. convicted.
Rape .....	6	6	10	10	494 do. discharged.
Attempt at rape .....	5	5	8	8	5 do. died and escaped.
Grievous hurt.....	42	42	66	66	126 do. under trial.
Hurt by dangerous weapon .....	24	24	32	32	
Suicide .....	12	12	14	14	
Attempt at suicide .....	14	14	21	21	
Counterfeit coins, &c. ....	5	5	6	6	
Receiving stolen property .....	3	3	10	9	
Causing miscarriage.....	4	4	10	10	
Escape from custody .....	3	3	4	4	
Wrongful restraint .....	17	17	27	27	
Stealing children .....	1	1	2	2	
Cheating .....	16	16	24	22	
Rioting .....	5	5	30	30	
Forgery .....	2	2	5	5	
Extortion .....	2	2	3	3	
House-burning .....	4	4	4	4	
Attempt at murder .....	2	2	2	2	
Kidnapping .....	2	2	3	2	
Other offences .....	112	111	208	206	
Total.....	732	563	1,843	1,182	

## ELGANDAL.

CRIMES.	CASES.		PERSONS.		REMARKS.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Murder .....	9	9	21	21	Out of 392 cases tracked :— 253 do. convicted. 127 do. discharged. 12 do. under trial.
Dacoity .....	10	7	140	51	
Highway robbery .....	63	28	212	65	Out of 878 persons arrested :— 457 do. convicted. 404 do. discharged. 17 do. under trial.
Attempt of murder .....	7	5	7	5	
House-breaking .....	77	11	197	104	
Rape .....	4	4	5	5	
Theft .....	142	88	241	152	
Stealing cattle .....	43	34	97	74	
Other offences .....	212	206	424	401	
Total.....	567	392	1,344	878	

## MEDAK.

CRIMES.	CASES.		PERSONS.		REMARKS.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Murder .....	5	4	14	13	Out of 278 cases tracked :—
Dacoity .....	17	10	140	25	202 do. convicted.
Highway robbery .....	18	15	47	35	14 do. under trial.
House-breaking .....	15	10	33	25	62 do. discharged.
Theft .....	73	64	126	101	Out of 549 persons arrested :—
Poisoning .....	4	4	8	8	474 do. convicted.
Suicide .....	15	15	24	24	25 do. under trial.
Escape from custody .....	10	10	20	20	50 do. discharged.
Grievous hurt.....	42	42	112	112	
Rape .....	12	12	19	19	
Receiving stolen property .....	3	3	7	7	
Rioting .....	6	6	9	9	
House-burning .....	3	3	3	3	
Extortion .....	10	10	15	15	
Cheating.....	4	4	6	6	
Buying children.....	7	7	16	16	
Kidnapping .....	1	1	2	2	
Counterfeit coins, &c. ....	1	1	1	1	
Stealing cattle .....	1	1	3	3	
Gambling .....	2	2	5	5	
Other offences .....	55	54	101	100	
Total.....	304	277	711	546	



## NALGUNDA.

CRIMES.	CASES.		PERSONS.		REMARKS.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Murder .....	3	3	5	5	Out of 487 cases tracked :— 265 do. convicted. 35 do. acquitted. 55 do. discharged. 132 do. under trial.
Dacoity .....	3	3	46	46	
Highway robbery .....	16	16	41	41	
House-breaking .....	11	11	40	40	
Theft .....	39	24	82	49	Out of 282 persons arrested :— 138 do. convicted. 54 do. discharged. 90 do. under trial
Stealing cattle .....	10	6	14	6	
Serious hurt .....	4	3	5	3	
Attempt at murder .....	4	3	4	4	
Suicide .....	11	10	20	2	
Rioting .....	6	4	9	7	
Cheating .....	3	2	6	2	
Causing miscarriage.....	1	1	1	1	
Wrongful restraint .....	4	3	8	6	
Hurt.....	7	4	14	11	
Other offences .....	584	394	204	59	
Total.....	706	487	499	282	

## KHAMMAM.

CRIMES.	CASES.		PERSONS.		REMARKS.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Murder .....	14	12	37	28	Out of 515 cases tracked :—
Dacoity .....	1	1	6	6	388 do. convicted.
Highway robbery .....	15	7	55	20	26 do. discharged.
House-breaking .....	53	8	132	31	101 do. under trial.
Rape .....	2	2	2	2	Out of 397 persons arrested :—
Theft .....	165	85	316	147	289 do. convicted.
Stealing cattle .....	33	23	73	50	4 do. discharged.
Poisoning .....	2	2	5	5	104 do. under trial.
Escape from custody .....	5	5	6	6	
Cheating .....	2	2	3	3	
Suicide .....	1	1	2	2	
Concealing treasure .....	2	2	4	4	
Kidnapping .....	1	1	1	1	
Hurt .....	21	21	60	57	
Receiving stolen property .....	1	1	1	1	
Causing miscarriage .....	2	2	4	4	
Attempt at suicide .....	2	2	2	2	
House-burning .....	99	99	...	...	
Other offences .....	239	239	28	28	
Total.....	660	515	737	397	

## NAGAR KARNUL.

CRIMES.	CASES.		PERSONS.		REMARKS.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Theft .....	87	74	190	150	Out of 427 cases tracked :— 365 do. convicted. 10 do. acquitted. 40 do. discharged. 12 do. under trial.
Highway robbery .....	43	21	355	95	
Dacoity .....	27	17	309	89	
House-breaking.....	58	19	172	85	Out of 547 persons arrested :— 369 do. convicted. 128 do. acquitted. 50 do. under trial.
Murder .....	8	6	16	9	
Attempt at murder .....	3	3	10	7	
Causing miscarriage.....	8	7	12	11	
Serious hurt .....	6	5	10	8	
Hurt .....	10	10	18	18	
Rape .....	4	4	4	4	
Rioting .....	1	1	2	2	
Concealing treasure.....	2	2	13	13	
Extortion .....	1	1	1	1	
Poisoning .....	3	3	5	5	
Suicide .....	21	21	6	6	
Other offences .....	233	233	42	42	
Total.....	515	427	1,165	545	

## SHORAPUR.

CRIMES.	CASES.		PERSONS.		REMARKS.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Murder .....	14	13	28	27	Out of 380 cases tracked:— 251 do. convicted.
House-breaking .....	17	6	35	20	9 do. acquitted. 118 do. discharged.
Dacoity .....	11	9	79	52	2 do. under trial. Out of 903 persons arrested:—
Theft .....	165	159	470	461	490 do. convicted. 399 do. discharged.
Attempt at suicide .....	6	6	6	6	2 do. died and escaped. 12 do. under trial.
Poisoning .....	2	2	2	2	
Rape .....	3	3	5	5	
Escape from custody .....	8	8	6	6	
Cheating .....	9	9	12	12	
Gambling .....	1	1	3	3	
Stealing cattle .....	26	26	43	43	
Other offences .....	138	138	266	266	
Total.....	400	380	955	903	

## -RAICHUR.

CRIMES.	CASES.		PERSONS.		REMARKS.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Theft .....	123	118	371	358	Out of 390 cases tracked :— 380 do. convicted. 10 do. under trial.
Stealing cattle .....	28	28	86	84	Out of 1,005 persons arrested :—
Murder .....	26	26	77	73	370 do. convicted. 621 do. discharged.
Highway robbery .....	8	7	52	36	14 do. under trial.
House-breaking .....	35	19	100	83	
Attempt at suicide .....	1	1	1	1	
Do. at murder .....	1	1	2	2	
Rape .....	7	7	11	11	
Attempt at rape .....	1	1	2	2	
Counterfeit coins, &c. ....	1	1	1	1	
Escape from custody .....	1	1	1	1	
Other offences .....	182	180	365	353	
Total.....	414	390	1,069	1,005	

## GULBARGA.

CRIMES.	CASES.		PERSONS.		REMARKS.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Theft .....	73	63	203	163	Out of 312 cases tracked :—
Dacoity .....	28	20	237	97	222 do. convicted.
House-breaking.....	15	15	41	38	11 do. acquitted.
Stealing cattle .....	25	25	55	55	33 do. discharged.
Hurt .....	40	40	58	58	46 do. under trial.
Extortion .....	17	17	39	18	Out of 694 persons arrested :—
Cheating .....	3	3	5	5	456 do. convicted.
House-burning .....	2	2	2	2	162 do. acquitted.
Counterfeit coin, &c.....	3	3	4	4	42 do. discharged.
Rape .....	2	2	2	2	31 do. under trial.
Highway robbery .....	13	9	48	26	
Murder .....	13	9	32	21	
Suicide .....	3	3	6	6	
Attempt at suicide .....	2	2	2	2	
Poisoning .....	2	2	3	3	
Wrongful restraint .....	2	2	2	2	
Rioting .....	7	7	17	17	
Receiving stolen property .....	8	8	10	10	
Escape from custody .....	2	2	2	2	
Other offences .....	78	78	167	164	
Total.....	338	312	933	694	



## LINGSUGUR.

CRIMES.	CASES.		PERSONS.		REMARKS.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
House-breaking .....	19	18	74	71	Out of 329 cases tracked :— 176 do. convicted.
Dacoity .....	12	12	32	32	71 do. acquitted.
Theft .....	17	76	234	232	78 do. discharged. 4 do. under trial
Murder .....	9	9	19	19	Out of 881 persons arrested :—
Attempt at murder .....	1	1	1	1	384 do. convicted.
Escape from custody .....	9	9	16	16	355 do. discharged. 17 do. died and escaped.
Stealing Cattle .....	19	19	47	30	125 do. under trial.
Grievous hurt .....	8	8	17	17	
Rape .....	3	3	2	2	
Poisoning .....	1	1	5	5	
Suicide .....	1	1	...	...	
Highway robbery .....	28	28	205	152	
Other offences .....	144	144	316	304	
Total.....	331	329	968	881	

## CITY.

CRIME.	CASES.		PERSONS.		REMARKS.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Dacoity .....	9	6	15	15	Out of 438 cases tracked:—
Highway robbery .....	3	3	8	8	171 do. convicted.
House-breaking.....	9	4	18	12	110 do. discharged.
Theft .....	211	191	290	260	151 do. pending trial.
Attempt at murder .....	7	7	9	9	Out of 657 person arrested:—
Grievous hurt.....	37	27	51	39	256 do. convicted.
Kidnapping .....	3	3	6	6	112 do. acquitted.
Rape .....	7	7	12	12	289 do. under trial.
Causing escapes .....	8	8	9	9	
Extortion .....	5	5	6	6	
Cheating .....	11	11	20	20	
Hurt for extorting property.....	9	8	20	18	
Poisoning .....	2	2	4	4	
Murder.....	5	4	5	4	
Other offences not specified above.	160	152	245	235	
Total.....	483	438	718	657	

## SUBURBS.

CRIME.	CASES.		PERSONS.		REMARKS.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Highway robbery .....	6	6	16	14	Out of 708 cases tracked:—
House-breaking .....	22	11	72	54	359 do. convicted.
Theft .....	338	288	501	437	247 do. discharged.
Murder.....	11	9	20	16	102 do. under trial.
Attempt at murder .....	8	8	15	12	Out of 1,132 persons arrested:—
Do. suicido .....	21	19	22	20	495 do. convicted.
Hurt by dangerous weapon .....	71	62	113	95	414 do. acquitted.
Grievous hurt.....	59	57	117	113	208 do. under trial.
Theft of children .....	6	6	8	8	1 do. died.
Trade in children .....	1	1	2	2	14 do. escaped.
Rape .....	6	6	14	14	
Attempt at rape.....	1	1	2	2	
Kidnapping .....	8	8	21	21	
Causing miscarriage.....	3	1	3	1	
Do. escapes .....	7	7	7	7	
Forgery .....	3	3	4	4	
Passing altered coin .....	6	6	6	6	
Rioting.....	2	2	12	12	
Wrongful confinement .....	1	1	1	1	
Extortion.....	8	8	15	15	
Hurt for extorting property .....	7	7	19	17	
Cheating and selling articles .....	12	12	34	29	
Cheating .....	2	2	2	2	
Poisoning.....	1	1	6	6	
Gambling .....	8	8	23	23	
House-burning .....	17	17	...	...	
Offences not specified above .....	158	151	220	201	
Total.....	793	708	1,275	1,132	

## AURUNGABAD.

CRIMES.	CASES.		PERSONS.		REMARKS.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Dacoity .....	3	1	56	15	Out of 912 cases tracked :— 469 do. convicted.
Highway robbery .....	13	13	51	54	434 do. discharged. 9 do. under trial.
House-breaking .....	35	30	58	58	Out of 2,093 persons arrested :— 812 do. convicted.
Theft .....	204	196	474	450	1,124 do. acquitted. 2 do. died.
Murder .....	12	12	29	29	2 do. escaped. 156 do. under trial.
Attempt at suicide .....	11	11	14	14	
Grievous hurt .....	4	4	6	6	
Theft of cattle .....	47	47	111	111	
Rape .....	1	1	1	1	
Passing counterfeit coin .....	3	3	5	5	
Exercising uninvested power ... ..	6	6	10	10	
Other offences not specified above .....	500	588	1,344	1,343	
Total.....	939	912	2,162	2,096	

## BIRH.

CRIMES.	CASES.		PERSONS.		REMARKS.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Dacoity .....	3	3	56	37	Out of 248 cases tracked :— 138 do. convicted.
Highway robbery .....	3	3	7	7	86 do. discharged. 24 do. under trial.
House-breaking .....	33	23	55	40	Out of 638 persons arrested :— 275 do. convicted.
Theft .....	97	68	224	206	289 do. acquitted. 1 do. died.
Murder .....	12	11	34	34	73 do. under trial.
Grievous hurt.....	28	28	59	59	
Theft of cattle .....	66	56	132	119	
Rapo .....	6	6	7	7	
Passing counterfeit coin .....	1	1	2	2	
Other offences not specified above.	49	49	128	127	
Total.....	298	248	704	638	

## PARBHANI.

CRIMES.	CASES.		PERSONS.		REMARKS.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Highway robbery .....	40	37	104	92	Out of 407 cases tracked :—
House-breaking .....	20	16	83	81	195 do. convicted.
Theft .....	133	132	311	309	96 do. discharged.
Murder .....	13	13	29	28	116 do. under trial.
Attempt at Murder .....	2	2	2	2	Out of 894 persons arrested :—
Grievous hurt .....	61	61	14	14	331 do. convicted.
Biot .....	1	1	2	2	453 do. acquitted.
Theft of cattle .....	44	44	113	111	110 do. under trial.
Buying or selling children .....	3	3	6	6	
Concealing property.....	3	3	15	15	
Do. crimes .....	12	12	12	12	
Rape .....	6	6	10	10	
Kidnapping .....	14	14	28	28	
Causing miscarriage.....	3	3	6	6	
Do. escapes .....	3	3	2	2	
Rioting .....	6	6	48	48	
Exercising uninvested powers ...	10	10	19	19	
Wrongful restraint .....	4	4	34	34	
Extortion .....	19	19	32	32	
Poisoning .....	2	2	4	4	
Gambling .....	3	3	10	10	
Public nuisance .....	1	1	4	4	
House-burning .....	6	6	12	12	
Other offences not specified .....	6	6	13	13	
Total.....	415	407	913	894	



## BIDAR.

CRIMES.	CASES.		PERSONS.		REMARKS.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Dacoity .....	13	3	171	102	Out of 421 cases tracked :— 421 do. convicted.
Highway robbery .....	8	3	4	4	
House-breaking .....	32	19	45	23	Out of 854 persons arrested :— 854 do. convicted.
Theft .....	169	141	396	370	
Murder .....	10	8	26	19	
Attempt at murder .....	23	22	8	8	
Hurt by dangerous weapon.....	80	76	125	109	
Grievous hurt.....	15	11	26	23	
Concealing stolen property.....	3	3	11	11	
Do. crimes .....	3	3	17	17	
Rape .....	7	6	9	3	
Abctments .....	1	1	9	9	
Forgery .....	3	3	4	4	
Passing counterfeit coin .....	1	1	2	2	
Rioting .....	3	3	13	13	
Exercising uninvested powers.....	3	3	1	1	
Wrongful restraint .....	1	1	5	5	
Extortion .....	3	3	2	2	
Poisoning .....	2	2	14	7	
Disobedienc of Government or- ders .....	2	2	2	2	
Other offences not specified above.	112	107	138	116	
Total.....	494	421	1,028	854	

## NANDER.

CRIMES.	CASES.		PERSONS.		REMARKS.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Dacoity .....	4	3	58	15	Out of 561 cases tracked:— 251 do. convicted. 170 do. discharged. 140 do. under trial.
Highway robbery .....	7	6	15	8	
House-breaking.....	80	24	162	77	
Theft .....	182	143	450	354	Out of 1,262 persons arrested:— 388 do. convicted. 575 do. acquitted. 1 do. died. 6 do. escaped. 292 do. under trial.
Murder .....	18	18	64	56	
Attempt at suicide .....	4	4	1	1	
Hurt by dangerous weapons .....	30	30	16	16	
Grievous hurt .....	46	46	112	111	
Rash act .....	8	8	11	11	
Stealing children .....	6	6	11	11	
Do. cattle .....	146	109	317	246	
Purchasing stolen property.....	1	1	1	1	
Concealing hidden do. ....	6	6	11	11	
Do. stolen do. ....	5	5	22	22	
Do. crimes .....	14	14	23	25	
Rape .....	5	5	6	6	
Harbouring offenders .....	1	1	3	3	
Causing escapes.....	17	17	25	25	
Forgery .....	2	2	3	3	
Passing counterfeit coin .....	5	5	11	11	
Rioting .....	4	4	14	14	
Exercising univected powers .....	20	20	56	56	
Wrongful restraint .....	2	2	2	2	
Extortion .....	5	5	5	5	
Hurt for extorting property .....	15	15	29	29	
Offences against weights and measures .....	10	9	25	25	
Poisoning .....	5	5	10	10	
Disobedience of Government orders .....	1	1	2	2	
Causing house-burning.....	15	11	21	17	
Religious offences .....	1	...	3	...	
Other offences not specified above.	37	36	101	89	
Total.....	702	561	1,592	1,262	

## NALDRUG.

CRIMES.	CASES.		PERSONS.		REMARKS.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Dacoity .....	5	5	74	45	Out of 342 cases tracked :— 212 do. convicted.
Highway robbery .....	5	5	25	25	57 do. discharged. 73 do. under trial.
House-breaking.....	16	7	50	36	Out of 770 persons arrested :— 416 do. convicted.
Theft .....	136	93	296	212	228 do. acquitted. 3 do. died.
Murder .....	4	4	10	10	123 do. under trial.
Attempt at suicide .....	8	8	10	10	
Stealing cattle .....	81	53	148	105	
Rape .....	5	5	6	6	
Causing escapes .....	5	5	5	5	
Gambling .....	1	1	2	2	
Other offences not specified above.	167	156	370	314	
Total.....	433	342	996	770	

## GULBARGA.

CRIMES.	CASES.		PERSONS.		REMARKS.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Dacoity .....	7	6	87	38	Out of 229 cases tracked :—
Highway robbery .....	7	7	10	7	149 do. convicted.
House-breaking.....	26	7	28	11	47 do. discharged.
Theft .....	56	54	135	132	33 do. under trial.
Murder .....	7	7	11	10	Out of 541 persons arrested:—
Attempt at suicide .....	3	3	3	3	260 do. convicted.
Do. at murder .....	8	8	11	11	142 do. acquitted.
Hurt by dangerous weapon.....	1	1	2	2	10 do. escaped.
Grievous hurt .....	34	33	120	120	123 do. under trial.
Stealing cattle .....	16	15	37	36	
Buying and selling children .....	3	3	3	3	
Concealing crimes.....	4	4	8	8	
Rape .....	2	2	4	4	
Kidnapping .....	1	1	3	3	
Concealing with design of committing offence .....	3	2	3	2	
Causing escapes.....	3	3	5	5	
Forgery .....	1	1	1	1	
Passing counterfeit coin .....	2	2	2	2	
Rioting .....	6	6	19	19	
Extortion .....	5	5	6	6	
Offences against weights and measures.....	1	1	1	1	
Poisoning .....	1	1	1	1	
Offences against religion.....	1	1	1	1	
Other offences not specified above.	57	56	115	115	
Total.....	255	229	616	541	

## SHORAPUR.

CRIMES.	CASES.		PERSONS.		REMARKS.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Dacoity .....	1	1	43	43	Out of 121 cases tracked:— 65 do. convicted. 44 do. discharged. 12 do. under trial.
Highway robbery .....	3	3	13	13	
House-breaking.....	12	4	31	30	Out of 306 persons arrested:— 165 do. convicted. 185 do. acquitted. 16 do. under trial.
Theft .....	23	19	51	48	
Murder .....	4	4	18	18	
Attempt at suicide .....	2	2	2	2	
Hurt by dangerous weapon.....	8	8	26	26	
Stealing of cattle .....	16	16	48	46	
Buying stolen property .....	1	1	1	1	
Rape .....	1	1	1	1	
Causing escapes.....	1	1	1	1	
Cheating .....	1	1	3	3	
Other offences not specified above.	60	60	135	134	
Total.....	133	121	373	366	

## RAICHUR.

CRIMES.	CASES.		PERSONS.		REMARKS.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Highway robbery .....	3	3	9	9	Out of 224 cases tracked :— 217 do. convicted. 2 do. discharged. 5 do. under trial.
House-breaking .....	19	6	40	24	Out of 583 persons arrested :—
Theft .....	78	72	236	230	146 do. convicted. 409 do. discharged.
Murder .....	15	15	36	36	1 do. died. 27 do. under trial.
Attempt at suicide .....	3	3	3	3	
Stealing cattle ..	11	11	18	18	
Kidnapping .....	3	3	10	10	
Causing house-burning .....	2	2	4	4	
Other offences not specified above.	112	109	257	249	
Total.....	246	224	613	583	



LINGSUGUR.

CRIMES.	CASES.		PERSONS.		REMARKS.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported	Arrested.	
Dacoity .....	1	1	18	9	Out of 358 cases tracked:—
Highway robbery .....	10	10	101	101	120 do. convicted.
House-breaking .....	17	16	47	41	226 do. discharged.
Theft .....	62	62	168	166	12 do. under trial.
Murder .....	8	8	27	27	Out of 865 persons arrested:—
Attempt at suicide .....	4	4	2	2	359 do. convicted.
Do. at murder .....	3	3	4	4	474 do. acquitted.
Hurt by dangerous weapons .....	4	4	13	13	1 do. died.
Rash act .....	41	41	119	119	31 do. under trial.
Grievous hurt.....	12	12	27	26	
Stealing cattle .....	21	21	42	42	
Concealing crimes.....	3	3	8	8	
Rape .....	11	11	11	11	
Concealing with design of committing offence .....	1	1	3	3	
Causing escapes .....	6	6	12	12	
Rioting .....	4	4	10	10	
Hurt for extortion of property ...	4	4	4	4	
House-burning .....	3	3	8	8	
Other offences not specified above.	145	144	261	259	
Total.....	360	358	885	865	

## INDUR.

CRIMES.	CASES.		PERSONS.		REMARKS.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Dacoity .....	18	8	263	78	Out of 461 cases tracked :— 255 do. convicted. 161 do. discharged.
Highway robbery .....	63	16	278	47	
House-breaking.....	61	20	114	57	
Theft .....	211	144	493	314	45 do. under trial.
Murder .....	20	20	45	45	Out of 1,027 persons arrested :—
Attempt at suicide .....	30	30	45	45	
Assault .....	26	25	40	38	477 do. convicted.
Grievous hurt.....	38	38	62	62	464 do. acquitted.
Stealing cattle .....	37	28	65	52	3 do. escaped.
Do. children .....	3	2	4	3	83 do. under trial.
Buying stolen property .....	4	4	25	25	
Concealing hidden do. ....	4	4	12	12	
Do. crimes.....	4	4	5	5	
Rape .....	3	3	5	5	
Attempt at rape .....	3	3	3	3	
Causing miscarriage.....	2	2	9	9	
Do. escapes .....	1	1	1	1	
Forgery .....	9	9	10	10	
Passing counterfeit coin .....	2	2	3	3	
Rioting .....	3	3	18	18	
Exercising uninvested powers.....	32	31	51	49	
Wrongful restraint .....	10	10	27	27	
Extortion .....	22	22	58	58	
Cheating .....	9	9	14	14	
Gambling .....	1	1	4	4	
Causing house-burning.....	4	4	8	8	
Offences against religion.....	1	1	1	1	
Trespassing .....	2	2	2	2	
Other offences not specified above.	16	15	33	32	
Total.....	639	461	1,698	1,027	

## ELGANDAL.

CRIMES.	CASES.		PERSONS.		REMARKS.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Dacoity .....	9	7	126	47	Out of 326 cases tracked :— 187 do. convicted. 113 do. discharged. 26 do. under trial.
Highway robbery .....	28	10	115	27	Out of 744 persons arrested :— 340 do. convicted. 360 do. acquitted. 44 do. under trial.
House-breaking .....	77	12	131	47	
Theft .....	109	68	268	132	
Murder .....	6	3	15	3	
Attempt at murder .....	5	5	5	5	
Stealing cattle .....	29	25	37	31	
Rape .....	4	4	6	6	
Causing miscarriage.....	1	1	2	2	
Other offences not specified above.	197	191	456	414	
Total.....	465	326	1161	744	

## MEDAK.

CRIMES.	CASES.		PERSONS.		REMARKS.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Dacoity .....	15	8	133	34	Out of 243 cases tracked:—
Highway robbery .....	25	20	57	39	152 do. convicted.
House-breaking.....	24	7	44	12	68 do. discharged
Theft .....	81	71	184	167	3 do. under trial
Murder .....	3	3	11	11	Out of 523 persons arrested:—
Attempt at suicide .....	11	11	17	17	332 do. convicted.
Do. at murder .....	1	1	9	9	183 do. acquitted.
Assault .....	17	17	27	27	8 do. under trial.
Griovous hurt .....	14	14	39	39	
Stealing cattle... ..	3	2	5	3	
Do. children .....	1	1	1	1	
Buying stolen property .....	4	4	5	5	
Concealing do. ....	4	4	6	6	
Do. crimes.....	5	5	6	6	
Rape .....	7	7	15	15	
Causing escapes .....	8	8	12	12	
Passing counterfeit coin .....	1	1	1	1	
Rioting .....	6	6	12	12	
Wrongful restraint .....	21	21	38	38	
Cheating.....	4	4	4	4	
Other offences not specified above.	28	28	65	65	
Total.....	283	243	691	523	

## NAGAR KARNUL.

CRIMES.	CASES.		PERSONS.		REMARKS.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Dacoity .....	5	2	56	4	Out of 349 cases tracked :—
Highway robbery .....	13	4	35	12	107 do. convicted.
House-breaking ..	24	14	74	54	3 do. discharged.
Theft .....	81	61	169	140	239 do. under trial.
Murder .....	12	7	41	36	Out of 355 persons arrested :—
Attempt at murder .....	3	3	3	3	154 do. convicted.
Do. at suicide .....	19	19	19	19	199 do. acquitted.
Assault .....	13	13	14	14	2 do. under trial
Grievous hurt .....	11	11	18	18	
Stealing cattle .....	2	2	2	2	
Buying stolen property .....	3	3	10	10	
Rape .....	5	5	6	6	
Causing miscarriage .....	5	5	13	13	
Exercising uninvested powers .....	2	2	6	6	
Extortion .....	4	4	12	12	
Causing house-burning .....	70	70	...	...	
Other offences not specified above.	124	124	6	6	
Total.....	396	349	481	355	

## NALGUNDA.

CRIMES.	CASES.		PERSONS.		REMARKS.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Dacoity .....	1	1	4	4	Out of 237 cases tracked :— 69 do. convicted. 89 do. discharged. 79 do. under trial.
Highway robbery .....	13	13	65	65	
House-breaking .....	8	8	48	48	
Theft .....	43	43	99	99	Out of 532 persons arrested :— 185 do. convicted. 192 do. acquitted. 185 do. under trial.
Murder .....	8	8	21	21	
Attempt at murder .....	5	5	14	14	
Do. at suicide .....	10	10	24	24	
Assault .....	11	11	15	15	
Grievous hurt.....	24	24	44	44	
Stealing cattle .....	12	12	31	31	
Do. children .....	1	1	1	1	
Buying stolen property .....	1	1	2	2	
Concealing hidden do. ....	2	2	11	11	
Do. stolen do. ....	4	4	10	10	
Do. crimes.....	3	3	8	8	
Rape .....	4	4	5	5	
Kidnapping .....	3	3	6	6	
Causing miscarriage .....	2	2	4	4	
Concealing with design of com- mitting offence .....	24	24	44	44	
Causing escapes.....	1	1	1	1	
Forgery .....	6	6	11	11	
Exercising uninvested powers ...	14	14	21	21	
Wrongful restraint .....	8	8	17	17	
Cheating.....	2	2	2	2	
Gambling .....	1	1	3	3	
Disobedience of Gort. orders.....	1	1	2	2	
Other offences not specified above.	25	25	49	49	
Total.....	237	237	562	562	



KHAMMAM.

CRIMES.	CASES.		PERSONS.		REMARKS.
	Reported.	Tracked.	Reported.	Arrested.	
Dacoity .....	3	1	81	9	Out of 788 cases tracked :— 420 do. convicted. 191 do. discharged. 177 do. under trial.
Highway robbery .....	22	7	101	20	
House-breaking.....	67	12	156	29	
Murder .....	13	11	32	26	Out of 538 persons arrested :— 253 do. convicted. 101 do. acquitted. 154 do. under trial.
Attempt at murder .....	4	4	6	6	
Do. at suicide .....	13	13	14	14	
Grievous hurt.....	46	43	87	83	
Stealing cattle .....	31	17	110	68	
Buying stolen property .....	1	1	2	2	
Rape .....	7	7	8	8	
Kidnapping .....	2	2	6	6	
Causing miscarriage .....	7	7	12	10	
Do. escapes.....	2	2	4	4	
Forgery .....	1	1	2	2	
Exercising uninvested powers ...	1	1	3	3	
Extortion .....	11	11	26	26	
Cheating.....	4	4	5	5	
Poisoning .....	2	2	2	2	
Disobedience of Government orders .....	5	5	12	12	
Causing house-burning .....	225	225	...	...	
Other offences not specified above.	494	412	377	203	
Total.....	961	788	1,046	538	

# CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

*Fasli Years 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290.*

CRIMINAL

Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in

CLASS OF COURTS.	No. of courts.	No. of magistrate.	Powers of courts.	Pending from last year.		Instituted during the year.	
				Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Police Patels .....	5,423	5,423	Four days' imprisonment, and 3 Rs. fine.	...	...	1,598	1,989
Tahsildars' Courts.....	102	102	6 months' imprisonment, 150 Rs. fine, and 12 stripes .....	68	174	9,159	20,413
Third Talukdars' Courts .....	19	19	1 year's imprisonment, 300 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes .....	25	50	1,463	3,948
Second do. do. ....	21	21	2 years' imprisonment, 500 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes .....	80	151	1,646	4,408
First do. or District Magistrates' Courts .....	17	33	4 years' imprisonment, 1,000 Rs. fine, and 39 stripes .....	238	826	3,396	11,010
City Magistrate's Court .....	1	5	Magistrate—3 years' imprisonment, 500 Rs. fine, 39 stripes. Assistant—1 year's imprisonment, 300 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes..	267	136	3,541	4,732
Total .....	160	180	.....	678	1,337	19,205	44,511
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.							
Amins' Courts .....	8	8	1 month's imprisonment, 5 Rs. fine .....	6	8	99	80
Muhtamims' Courts .....	8	8	3 months' imprisonment, 10 Rs. fine ..	40	38	176	112
First Talukdars' Courts .....	1	2	4 years' imprisonment, 1,000 Rs. fine .....	18	22	...	...
Total.....	17	18	.....	64	68	275	192
GRAND TOTAL.....	177	198	.....	742	1,405	19,480	44,703

A.

*the Tribunals of various classes during the Year 1287 Fasli.*

Received from other courts.		Total for disposal.		Transferred, struck off, escaped or died.		Committed or referred to Sessions courts.		Convicted.	
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
.....	.....	1,598	2,019	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,582	1,989
101	254	9,328	20,841	505	969	121	255	6,690	13,549
50	106	1,538	4,104	53	150	40	113	1,009	2,342
79	116	1,805	4,675	132	304	78	129	1,117	2,811
152	316	3,786	12,152	123	332	355	1,240	1,893	5,923
15	17	3,823	4,885	1,350	1,454	19	24	1,380	1,806
397	809	20,280	46,657	2,103	3,209	613	1,761	12,089	26,431
.....	.....	105	88	.....	1	61	60	4	8
87	97	303	247	2	7	186	107	53	69
240	167	258	189	.....	4	.....	.....	206	132
327	264	686	524	2	12	247	167	263	209
724	1,073	20,946	47,181	2,165	3,221	860	1,928	12,352	26,640

## CRIMINAL

*Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in*

CLASS OF COURTS.	No. of courts.	No. of magistrates.	Power of Courts.	Discharged or acquitted.		Total disposed of	
				Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
				19	20	21	22
Police Patels .....	5,423	5,423	Four days' imprisonment, and 3 Rs. fine.	16	20	1,598	2,019
Tahsildars' Courts.....	102	102	6 months' imprisonment, 150 Rs. fine, and 12 stripes .....	1,959	5,881	9,275	20,654
Third Talukdars' Courts .....	19	19	1 year's imprisonment, 300 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes .....	385	1,398	1,457	4,003
Second do. do. ....	21	21	2 years' imprisonment, 500 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes .....	430	1,314	1,757	4,558
First do. or District Magistrates' Courts .....	17	33	4 years' imprisonment, 1,000 Rs. fine, and 39 stripes .....	1,089	3,676	3,460	11,171
City Magistrate's Court .....	1	5	Magistrate—3 years' imprisonment, 500 Rs. fine, 39 stripes. Assistant—1 year's imprisonment, 300 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes..	961	1,438	3,710	4,722
Total.....	160	180	.....	4,824	13,707	19,689	45,108
<b>CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.</b>							
Amins' Courts .....	8	8	1 month's imprisonment, 5 Rs. fine.....	...	...	65	69
Muhtamims' Courts .....	8	8	3 months' imprisonment, 10 Rs. fine ...	5	8	246	191
First Talukdars' Courts .....	1	2	4 years' imprisonment, 1,000 Rs. fine .....	51	50	257	186
Total.....	17	18	.....	55	56	568	446
GRAND TOTAL.....	177	198	.....	4,880	13,765	20,257	45,554

A—concluded.

the Tribunals of various classes during the Year 1287 Fasli—concl'd.

Percentage of conviction on the total number convicted and acquitted.		Percentage of cases disposed of		Average duration of each case.		Proportionate distribution of cases to each class of courts.		Pending.	
Cases.	Persons.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Cases.	Persons.
		Cases.	Cases.						
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	Days.	Days.	.....	.....	...	...
77.3	69.7	99.4	.....	4.6	5.9	47.5	53.5	53	187
72.3	22.6	96.6	... ..	7.9	12.9	7.5	8.6	51	101
72.2	51.8	97.3	.....	8.3	12.7	8.8	8.4	48	117
63.4	61.7	91.4	.....	13.6	19.7	17.5	21.6	326	981
58.9	55.3	97.05	.....	8.5	13.8	18.7	7.4	113	163
71.4	65.8	97.09	.....	6.6	10.3	100	.....	591	1,549
100	100	61.9	.....	2.4	.....	11.4	.....	40	19
91.3	89.6	81.1	.....	14.7	21.1	43.3	.....	57	56
80.1	72.5	99.6	.....	73.7	29.1	45.3	.....	1	3
82.4	78.2	85.2	.....	40.0	...	100	.....	98	78
71.8	65.9	96.7	.....	7.5	10.5	.....	...	689	1,627



CRIMINAL

Statement showing the Result of Criminal Trials

SESSIONS COURTS.	No. of courts.	No. of judges.	Power of courts.	Pending from last year.	
				Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Sadar</i> or Divisional Courts .....	5	10	10 years' imprisonment, 4,000 Rs. fine, and 39 stripes .....	34	169
<i>Dewan Buzurg</i> and <i>Majlis Alia Adalat</i> or High Court, Original Side .....	1	1	Imprisonment for 14 years, fine, and 39 stripes.....	57	157
<i>Majlis Alia Adalat</i> or High Court as Court of Reference .....	1	3	Imprisonment for life, capital punishment, fine, and 39 stripes .....	8	28
Total.....	7	14		99	354

B.

*in Sessions Courts for the Year 1287 Fushli.*

Received by transfer.		Instituted during the year.		Total for disposal.		Transferred, struck off, escaped or died.		Referred to.		Convicted.	
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
322	1,092	34	8	390	1,269	11	20	276	758	45	173
212	475	368	537	637	1,169	191	225	65	105	258	538
325	826	...	...	333	854	60	74	...	...	157	385
859	2,393	402	545	1,360	3,292	262	319	341	863	460	1,096

## CRIMINAL

*Statement showing the Result of Criminal Trials in*

SESSIONS COURTS.	No. of courts.	No. of judges.	Power of courts.	Discharged or acquitted.	
				Cases.	Persons.
				19	20
<i>Sadar</i> or Divisional Courts .....	5	10	10 years' imprisonment, 4,000 Rs. fine, and 39 stripes .....	7	142
<i>Divani Buzurg</i> and <i>Ma'lis Alia Adalat</i> or High Court, Original Side .....	1	1	Imprisonment for 14 years, fine, and 39 stripes .....	69	236
<i>Majlis Alia Adalat</i> or High Court as Court of Reference .....	1	3	Imprisonment for life, capital punishment, fine, and 39 stripes .....	66	196
Total .....	7	14		142	574

B—concluded.

Sessions Courts for the Year 1287 Fasli—concluded.

Total disposed of		Percentage of cases disposed of.		Percentage of conviction on the total of convicted and discharged.		Average duration of each case.		Proportionate distribution of business of each court.		Pending.	
Cases.	Persons.	Present year.	Past year.	Cases.	Persons.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Cases.	Persons.
		Cases.	Cases.			Cases.	Cases.				
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
339	1,093	86.9	.....	86.5	54.9	10	...	28.2	...	51	176
553	1,104	91.5	.....	78.8	69.5	24	...	43.3	...	54	65
283	655	76.6	.....	70.8	66.2	23	...	23.5	...	50	199
1,205	2,852	88.6	.....	76.4	65.6	21	...	...	...	155	440

## CRIMINAL

*Statement showing the Result of Appeals and*

CLASS OF COURTS.	Number of Courts.	Number of Judges.	Cases pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.
District Courts .....	17	33	14	301
Divisional Courts .....	5	10	92	526
Customs ..... { <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="330 980 688 1015">Muhtamims' Courts .....</li> <li data-bbox="330 1154 688 1189">Talukdar's Court .....</li> </ul>	8	8	.....	1
Talukdar's Court .....	1	2	2	2
<i>Majlis Alia Adalat</i> or High Court, Appellate Side .....	1	3	85	672
Total.....	32	56	193	1,502

C.

*Revision in Criminal Cases for 1287 F.*

Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Struck off.	Confirmed.	Reversed or modified.	Percentage of appeals re-versed or modified.	Remanded.	Struck off in default or withdrawn.	Pending.	Average duration of appeals.
3	318	1	113	161	58.7	12	12	19	41
3	621	13	189	222	54.0	30	23	144	71
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	4	.....	3	1	25.0	.....	.....	.....	222
2	759	.....	234	202	46.3	84	16	223	61
8	1,703	14	539	586	51.8	126	52	386	62



## CRIMINAL

*Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by various*

CLASS OF COURTS	ORDERED TO FIND OR GIVE		Fines imposed.	Forfeiture of recognizances.	Whipped.
	Recognizance.	Sureties.			
Police Patels .....	.....	.....	1,854	.....	.....
Tahsildars' Courts .....	1,647	280	3,794	74	5,392
Third Talukdars' Courts.....	334	126	306	7	820
Second do. do. ....	310	114	504	6	1,097
First do. do. ....	405	207	726	123	2,019
City Magistrate's Court.....	114	56	375	.....	238
Total ....	2,840	783	5,705	210	9,566
SESSIONS COURTS.					
Divisional or Sessions Courts .....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
High Court, Original Side .....	31	57	40	.....	.....
High Court as Court of Reference .....	1	11	12	2	.....
Total.....	32	68	65	2	.....
CUSTOMS COURTS.					
Amins' Courts .....	2	.....	6	.....	.....
Muhtamims' Courts.....	2	.....	54	.....	.....
Talukdar's Court .....	.....	.....	64	.....	.....
Total.....	4	.....	124	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL ....	2,876	851	5,894	212	9,566

\* In this and similar cases punishment inflicted beyond the ordinary

D.

*Criminal Tribunals during the Year 1287 Fasli.*

Imprisonment during trial.	IMPRISONED.									Capital punishment.	Total number of persons sentenced.
	Under one month.	Up to three months.	Up to six months.	Up to one year.	Up to two years.	Up to four years.	Up to ten years.	Up to fourteen years.	For life.		
.....	135	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,959
611	1,087	486	177	*1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,549
46	164	291	205	39	3	*1	...	...	...	...	2,342
56	120	226	225	100	23	...	...	...	...	...	2,811
236	162	294	519	484	333	403	*12	...	...	...	5,923
46	235	319	240	126	31	26	...	...	...	...	1,806
995	1,768	1,616	1,366	750	390	430	12	...	...	...	26,431
13	.....	.....	1	2	15	59	70	...	...	...	173
11	3	15	37	41	66	74	90	15	*49	*9	538
.....	.....	.....	41	15	17	22	87	23	133	21	385
24	3	15	79	58	98	155	217	38	182	30	1,096
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
2	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
10	9	27	13	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	132
12	12	35	13	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	209
1,031	1,783	1,666	1,458	814	491	585	259	38	182	30	27,736

powers of the Court is for more than one offence but tried as one case.

*Statement of Crimes reported during the Year and Result of*

CLASS OF COURTS.	Murder.			Manslaughter.			Other homicides.			Causing miscarriage.		
	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.
Police Patels .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tahsildars' Courts.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Third Talukdars' Courts .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
Second do. do. ....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	6	...	6
First do. do. ....	122	2	2	102	4	5	46	5	16	25	5	15
City Magistrate's Court .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	122	2	2	103	4	5	49	6	17	36	5	21
CUSTOMS.												
Amins' Courts .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muhtamins' Courts .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Talukdars' Courts ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SESSIONS.												
Divisional or Sessions Courts .....	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
High Court, Original Side .....	11	31	6	20	40	13	5	10	6	...	...	...
High Court, as Court of Reference...	72	46	8	156	76	37	44	23	14	2	1	1
Total.....	83	78	14	176	117	51	49	34	20	2	1	1
GRAND TOTAL.....	205	80	16	279	121	56	98	40	37	38	6	22

E.

*Trial including Cases pending from last Year for 1287 F.*

Offences against the state.			Dacoity and robbery.			Causing grievous hurt.			Kidnapping and selling minors.			House-breaking.			Danga and illegal confinement.		
No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	14	3	2	325	207	118	17	13	3	40	5	17	56	49	5
...	1	...	39	33	3	49	28	10	7	3	5	145	128	25	25	7	13
2	...	1	118	91	24	49	30	15	20	17	3	155	122	30	15	10	5
7	6	1	535	382	137	51	27	24	154	72	53	149	112	35	10	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	169	15	64
9	7	2	736	509	166	477	292	167	195	105	64	494	368	108	275	85	87
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	25	1	...	1	...	...	7	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
1	...	...	26	20	2	16	12	4	129	100	20	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	8	8	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	34	53	3	18	13	5	129	107	22	...	...	1	...	...	1
10	7	2	770	562	169	495	305	172	327	212	86	494	368	109	275	85	88

CRIMINAL

Statement of Crimes reported during the Year and Result of

CLASS OF COURTS.	Rape.			Theft.			Breach of trust.		
	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.
Police Patels .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tahsildars' Courts .....	24	17	5	4,300	3,401	882	21	14	6
Third Talukdars' Courts .....	5	1	2	526	405	123	10	8	...
Second do. do. ....	12	4	7	455	321	111	26	23	5
First do. do. ...	74	29	52	500	341	135	116	100	12
City Magistrate's Court .....	...	...	...	1,123	807	163	3	...	2
Total .....	115	51	66	6,904	5,275	1,414	176	145	25
CUSTOMS.									
Amins' Courts .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	4	...
Mutlams' Courts .....	...	...	...	3	2	...	157	36	4
Talukdar's Court ..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	104	13
Total .....	...	...	..	3	2	...	233	144	17
SESSIONS.									
Divisional or Sessions Courts .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Court, Original Side .....	9	2	2	8	9	1	12	5	3
High Court, as Court of Reference...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .....	9	2	2	8	9	1	12	5	3
GRAND TOTAL .....	124	53	68	6,915	5,286	1,415	421	294	45

E—continued.

Trial including Cases pending from last Year for 1287 F.—concl'd.

Bribery.			Making counterfeit coin.			Forgery.			Perjury.			Other crimes not specified above.			Total.		
No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,598	1,582	16	1,598	1,582	16
18	1	3	21	14	7	2	...	...	30	23	3	4,286	2,944	908	9,159	6,690	1,959
31	12	13	18	9	10	5	3	3	2	2	...	599	369	177	1,468	1,009	385
30	17	23	19	9	9	13	9	2	6	6	...	715	457	189	1,646	1,117	430
211	76	121	54	25	30	34	17	9	7	6	1	1,166	679	441	3,396	1,893	1,089
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,244	557	731	3,541	1,380	961
290	106	160	112	57	56	54	29	14	45	37	4	9,010	5,006	2,446	19,205	12,089	4,824
8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	99	4	...
7	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	176	53	5
...	54	31	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	41	6	...	206	51
15	60	32	...	...	...	1	7	1	...	...	...	23	50	6	275	263	56
23	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	9	6	1	34	45	7
69	1	...	8	6	2	21	3	1	2	2	...	31	17	8	368	258	69
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	39	3	3	325	157	66
92	2	...	8	6	2	24	5	4	3	2	...	79	26	12	727	460	143
397	168	192	120	63	58	79	41	19	48	29	4	9,112	5,082	2,464	20,207	12,812	5,022



## CRIMINAL

*Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in*

CLASS OF COURTS.	No. of courts.		Power of courts.	Pending from last year.		Instituted during the year.	
	No. of courts.	No. of magistrates.		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Police Patels .....	5,169	5,469	Four days' imprisonment, and 3 Rs. fine.	...	...	1,160	1,80
Tahsildars' Courts .....	102	102	6 months' imprisonment, 150 Rs. fine, and 12 stripes .....	53	187	8,465	17,280
Third Talukdars' Courts .....	19	19	1 year's imprisonment, 300 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes .....	51	101	1,296	2,888
Second do. do. ....	21	21	2 year's imprisonment, 500 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes .....	48	117	1,608	3,674
First do. or District Magistrates' Courts .....	17	33	4 years' imprisonment, 1,000 Rs. fine, and 30 stripes .....	326	981	2,998	7,461
City Magistrate's Court .....	1	5	Magistrate—3 years' imprisonment, 500 Rs. fine, 30 stripes. Assistants, 1 year's imprisonment, 300 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes..	113	163	2,970	4,220
Total .....	160	180	.....	591	1,549	17,332	35,534
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.							
Amins' Courts .....	8	8	1 month's imprisonment, 5 Rs. fine .....	40	19	77	38
1st Tamins' Courts .....	8	8	3 months' imprisonment, 10 Rs. fine ...	57	56	49	67
Talukdars' do. ....	1	2	4 years' imprisonment, 1,000 Rs. fine .....	1	3	13	23
Total .....	17	18	.....	98	78	139	128
GRAND TOTAL .....	177	198	.....	689	1,627	17,471	35,662

A.

*the Tribunals of various classes during the Year 1288 Fasli.*

Transferred from other courts.		Total for disposal.		Transferred, struck off, escaped or died.		Committed or referred to sessions courts.		Convicted.	
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
.....	.....	1,160	1,804	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,153	1,797
308	241	8,826	17,714	667	1,158	321	359	5,758	10,475
54	113	1,401	3,102	77	141	31	52	883	1,726
72	178	1,728	3,974	142	256	58	160	899	1,818
133	276	3,452	8,718	181	422	382	980	1,655	3,752
12	15	3,095	4,398	1,164	1,574	.....	.....	1,190	1,578
579	823	18,502	37,906	2,231	3,551	792	1,551	10,384	19,347
.....	.....	117	57	.....	.....	83	45	4	4
88	48	194	171	.....	1	140	116	30	29
179	153	193	179	.....	4	1	2	165	110
267	201	594	407	.....	5	224	163	199	142
846	1,024	19,006	38,313	2,231	3,556	1,016	1,714	10,583	19,489

CRIMINAL

Statement showing the Result of Criminal Trials in Sessions

CLASS OF COURTS.	No. of courts.	No. of magistrates.	Power of courts.	Discharged or acquitted.		Total disposed of.	
				Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
				19	20	21	22
Polico Patels .....	5,469	5,469	Four days' imprisonment, and 3 Rs. fine.	7	7	1,160	1,804
Tahsildars' Courts.....	102	102	6 months' imprisonment, 150 Rs. fine, and 12 stripes .....	1,824	5,285	8,570	17,280
Third Talukdars' Courts .....	19	19	1 year's imprisonment, 300 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes .....	362	1,128	1,352	3,047
Second do. do. ....	21	21	2 years' imprisonment, 500 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes .....	527	1,449	1,626	3,678
First do. or District Magistrates' Courts .....	17	33	4 years' imprisonment, 1,000 Rs. fine, and 39 stripes .....	882	2,900	3,100	8,054
City Magistrate's Court .....	1	5	Magistrate—3 years' imprisonment, 500 Rs. fine, 39 stripes. Assistants 1 year's imprisonment, 300 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes..	493	940	2,847	4,092
Total.....	160	180	.....	4,088	11,702	17,495	36,151
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.							
Amins' Courts .....	8	8	1 month's imprisonment, 5 Rs. fine.....	...	1	87	50
1st Tamins' Courts .....	8	8	3 months' imprisonment, 10 Rs. fine ...	3	6	173	151
Talukdars' do. ....	1	2	4 years' imprisonment, 1,000 Rs. fine .....	17	44	183	160
Total.....	17	18	.....	20	51	443	361
GRAND TOTAL.....	177	198	.....	4,108	11,753	17,938	36,512

A—concluded.

the Tribunals of various classes during the Year 1288 Fasli—concluded.

Percentage of conviction on the total number convicted and acquitted.		Percentage of cases disposed of		Average duration of each case.		Proportionate distribution of cases to each class of Courts.		Pending.	
Cases.	Persons.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Cases.	Persons.
		Cases.	Cases.						
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
99.3	99.6	100	100	Days. .....	Days. .....	.....	.....	...	.....
75.9	66.4	97.0	99.4	3.5	4.6	48.9	47.5	256	434
70.9	60.4	96.5	96.6	10.8	7.9	7.7	7.5	49	55
63.0	55.5	94.0	97.3	8.1	8.3	9.3	8.8	102	296
65.2	56.4	89.8	91.4	20.8	13.6	17.8	17.5	352	664
70.7	62.6	91.9	97.05	7.3	8.5	16.3	18.7	248	306
71.7	62.3	94.5	97.09	8.2	6.6	100	100	1,007	1,755
100	80.0	74.3	61.9	3.3	2.4	19.7	11.4	30	7
90.9	82.3	89.1	81.1	13.5	14.7	39.1	43.3	21	20
90.6	71.4	94.8	99.6	83.7	73.7	41.2	45.3	10	19
90.8	73.5	87.8	85.2	40.5	40.0	100	100	61	64
72.0	62.4	94.3	96.7	9.3	7.5	.....	.....	1,068	1,801

## CRIMINAL

*Statement showing the Result of Criminal Trials*

SESSIONS COURTS.	No. of courts.	No. of judges.	Power of courts.	Pending from last year.	
				Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Sadar</i> or Divisional Courts .....	5	10	10 years' imprisonment, 4,000 Rs. fine, and 39 stripes .....	51	176
<i>Divani Buzurg</i> and <i>Majlis Alia Adalat</i> or High Court, Original Side.....	1	1	Imprisonment for 14 years, fine, and 39 stripes.....	54	65
<i>Majlis Alia Adalat</i> or High Court as Court of Reference.....	1	3	Imprisonment for life, capital punishment, fine, and 39 stripes .....	50	199
Total.....	7	14	.....	155	440
Last year.....	7	14	.....	99	354

B.

*in Sessions Courts for the Year 1288 Fasli.*

Received by Transfer.		Instituted during the year.		Total for disposal.		Transferred, struck off, escaped or died.		Referred to.		Convicted.	
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
294	1,032	50	4	395	1,212	23	70	174	604	22	110
15	32	159	242	228	339	39	22	...	...	79	151
219	714	...	...	269	913	12	25	...	...	174	410
528	1,778	209	246	892	2,464	74	117	174	604	275	671
859	2,393	402	545	1,360	3,292	262	319	341	863	460	1,096



CRIMINAL

*Statement showing the Result of Criminal Trials in*

SESSIONS COURTS.	No. of courts.	No. of judges.	Power of courts.	Discharged or acquitted.	
				Cases.	Persons.
				19	20
<i>Sadar</i> or Divisional Courts .....	5	10	10 years' imprisonment, 4,000 Rs. fine, and 39 stripes .....	112	324
<i>Divan</i> <i>Buzurg</i> and <i>Majlis Alia Adalat</i> or High Court, Original Side .....	1	1	Imprisonment for 14 years, fine, and 39 stripes .....	26	84
<i>Majlis Alia Adalat</i> or High Court as Court of Reference .....	1	3	Imprisonment for life, capital punishment, fine, and 39 stripes .....	61	361
Total.....	7	14	.....	199	769
Last year.....	7	14	.....	142	574

B—concluded.

Courts for the Year 1288 Fasli—concluded.

Total disposed of.		Percentage of cases disposed of to cases for disposal.		Percentage of conviction on the total of convicted and discharged.		Average duration of each case.		Proportionate distribution of business of each court.		Pending.	
		Present year.	Past year.								
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Persons.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Cases.	Persons.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
331	1,108	83·7	86·9	16·4	25·3	13·9	10	45·8	28·2	64	104
144	257	63·1	91·5	75·2	61·2	67·7	24	19·9	43·3	84	82
247	796	98·8	76·6	74·0	53·1	2·1	23	34·3	23·5	22	117
722	2,161	80·9	88·6	58·0	46·5	20·7	21	100	100	170	303
1,205	2,852	88·6	.....	76·4	65·6	21	...	...	...	155	440

CRIMINAL

*Statement showing the Result of Appeal and*

CLASS OF COURTS.	Number of courts.	Number of judges.	Cases pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.
District Courts .....	17	33	19	183
Divisional Courts .....	5	10	144	423
Customs. { Muhtamims' Courts .....	8	8	...	...
Talukdars' Court .....	1	2	...	...
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Appellate Sido .....	1	3	223	459
Total ...	32	56	383	1,068

C.

*Revision in Criminal Cases for 1288 F.*

Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Struck off.	Confirmed.	Reversed or modified.	Percentage of appeals reversed or modified.	Remanded.	Struck off in default or withdrawn.	Pending.	Average duration of appeals.
									Days.
9	214	3	69	105	60·3	18	8	11	53·3
3	570	11	194	234	54·6	22	21	88	73·9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	684	...	236	226	48·9	72	27	94	125·9
16	1,468	14	499	565	53·1	112	56	193	95·5

## CRIMINAL

*Statement showing the Punishment inflicted by various*

CLASS OF COURTS.	ORDERED TO FIND OR GIVE		Fines imposed.	Forfeiture of recognizances.	Whipped.
	Recognizance.	Sureties.			
Police Patels .....	...	..	1,666	...	...
Tahsildars' Courts .....	1,335	191	3,362	49	2,728
Third Talukdars' Courts .....	334	78	310	2	239
Second do. do. ....	302	75	534	21	164
First do. do. ....	459	207	865	45	183
City Magistrate's Court .....	281	28	387	2	183
Total.....	2,711	579	5,458	119	3,497
SESSIONS COURTS.					
Divisional or Sessions Courts .....	1	2	3	...	...
High Court, Original Side.....	15	13	34	...	...
High Court as Court of Reference .....	15	7	5	1	...
Total.....	31	22	42	1	...
CUSTOMS COURTS.					
Amins' Courts .....	...	...	2	...	...
Muhtamim's Courts .....	...	2	18	...	...
Talukdar's Court .....	...	...	53	...	...
Total.....	...	2	73	...	...
GRAND TOTAL.....	2,742	603	5,573	120	3,497

\* In this and similar other cases punishment inflicted beyond the ordinary powers of

D.

*Criminal Tribunals during the Year 1288 Fashi.*

Imprisonment during trial.	IMPRISONED.									Capital punishment.	Total number of persons sentenced.
	Under one month.	Up to three months.	Up to six months.	Up to one year.	Up to two years.	Up to four years.	Up to ten years.	Up to fourteen years.	For life.		
...	131	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,797
611	1,274	671	255	*2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,478
64	203	195	237	61	*2	...	...	...	...	...	1,723
91	109	250	155	94	18	...	...	...	...	...	1,813
125	57	188	482	486	292	331	*32	...	...	...	3,752
28	169	234	157	78	17	14	...	...	...	...	1,578
919	1,812	1,539	1,286	721	329	345	32	...	...	...	19,347
8	...	...	3	2	5	17	69	...	...	...	110
3	...	4	7	30	11	10	13	3	6	*2	151
...	..	...	12	35	53	49	99	46	100	18	410
11	...	4	22	67	69	76	151	49	106	20	671
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
...	10	29	12	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	110
1	18	30	12	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	142
931	1,830	1,573	1,320	790	401	422	183	19	101	20	20,160

the Court is for more than one offence but tried as one case.





E.

*Trial including Cases pending from last Year, for 1288 F.*

Offences against the State.		Dacoity and robbery.		Causing grievous hurt.		Kidnapping and selling minors.		House-breaking.		Danga and illegal confinement.							
No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
...	1	...	12	2	...	292	157	93	97	70	23	23	9	2	24	19	3
...	...	...	12	8	4	43	25	10	11	8	1	93	56	30	13	9	1
1	...	1	51	28	17	50	27	19	28	23	11	113	75	30	2	1	1
1	2	1	375	295	78	98	55	32	71	45	21	144	83	60	16	9	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	15	2	2	1	...	68	17	13
2	3	2	450	333	99	492	264	154	232	161	58	375	224	122	143	55	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	10	5	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	13	10	2	25	13	3	28	20	4	2	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	15	20	7	30	17	7	28	20	4	2	...	...	2	...	...
2	3	2	465	353	106	522	281	161	260	181	62	377	224	122	145	55	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275	85	68

## CRIMINAL

*Statement of Crimes reported during the Year and Result of*

CLASS OF COURTS.	Rape.			Theft.			Breach of trust.		
	No. of crimes reported during the year.			No. of crimes reported during the year.			No. of crimes reported during the year.		
	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	
Police Patels .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tahsildars' Courts .....	21	11	8	3,834	2,825	731	6	4	2
Third Talukdars' Courts .....	11	4	5	454	343	116	6	3	3
Second do. do. ....	14	4	8	396	260	105	43	29	3
First do. do. ....	51	19	32	438	285	128	64	55	11
City Magistrate's Court .....	...	...	...	814	581	100	6	1	2
Total.....	97	38	53	5,936	4,294	1,180	125	92	21
CUSTOMS.									
Amins' Courts .....	...	...	...	2	...	...	61	3	...
Muhtamims' Courts.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	27	3
Talukdar's Court.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	84	7
Total .....	...	...	...	2	...	...	101	114	10
SESSIONS.									
Divisional or Sessions Courts .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
High Court, Original Side.....	10	5	1	2	...	...	6	3	1
High Court, as Court of Reference...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	10	5	1	2	1	...	6	3	1
GRAND TOTAL.....	107	43	54	5,940	4,295	1,180	232	209	32
Last Year.....	124	53	68	6,915	5,286	1,415	421	294	45

E—concluded.

*Trial including Cases pending from last Year, for 1288 F.—concl'd.*

Bribery.			Making counterfeit coin.			Forgery.			Perjury.			Other crimes not specified above.			Total.		
No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,160	1,153	7	1,160	1,153	7
11	1	5	5	2	4	23	8	7	20	16	2	4,094	2,633	944	8,465	5,758	1,824
41	24	25	13	7	6	5	6	...	8	6	1	586	383	159	1,296	882	362
46	26	39	26	16	9	10	6	2	9	5	3	798	398	270	1,608	899	527
182	27	67	24	18	6	23	17	8	13	13	...	1,252	718	408	2,993	1,655	882
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,032	573	375	2,970	1,190	493
280	78	136	68	43	25	61	37	17	50	40	6	8,762	4,705	2,162	17,332	10,384	4,088
4	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	77	4	...
4	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	49	30	3
4	30	9	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	47	1	13	165	17
12	33	9	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	19	48	1	139	199	20
...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	16	50	22	112
6	...	...	1	...	1	6	1	3	2	2	...	22	8	4	159	79	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	219	174	61
6	...	...	3	4	1	6	1	3	2	2	...	28	11	20	428	275	199
298	111	145	71	47	26	72	42	20	52	42	6	8,809	4,764	2,183	17,899	10,858	1,307
397	168	192	120	63	58	79	41	19	48	39	4	9,112	5,082	2,464	20,207	12,812	5,022

CRIMINAL

Statement showing the General Results of Criminal Trials in

CLASS OF COURTS.	No. of Courts.	No. of Magistrates.	Power of Courts.	Pending from last year.		Instituted during the year.	
				Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Police Patels .....	...	...	Four days' imprisonment and 3 Rs. fine.	...	...	1,582	1,734
Tahsildars' Courts .....	102	102	6 months' imprisonment, 150 Rs. fine, and 12 stripes .....	256	434	7,173	14,087
Third Talukdars' Courts .....	19	19	1 year's imprisonment, 300 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes.....	49	55	966	2,027
Second do. do. ....	21	21	2 years' imprisonment, 500 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes.....	102	296	1,320	2,498
First do. or District, Magistrates' Courts .....	17	33	4 years' imprisonment, 1,000 Rs. fine, and 39 stripes .....	352	664	2,778	6,847
City Magistrate's Court .....	1	5	Magistrate—3 years' imprisonment, 500 Rs. fine, 39 stripes. Assistants—1 year's imprisonment, 300 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes.	248	306	2,582	3,600
Total.....	160	180	.....	1,007	1,755	14,819	29,059
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.							
Amins' Courts .....	8	8	1 month's imprisonment, 5 Rs. fine .....	30	7	37	27
Muhtamins' Courts .....	8	8	3 months' imprisonment, 10 Rs. fine ...	21	20	98	64
Talukdars' do. ....	1	2	4 years' imprisonment, 1,000 Rs. fine.....	10	19	34	33
Total.....	17	18	.....	61	46	169	124
GRAND TOTAL.....	177	198	.....	1,068	1,801	14,988	29,183

A.

*the Tribunals of various classes during the Year 1289 Fasli.*

Transferred from other Courts.		Total for disposal.		Transferred, struck off, escaped or died.		Continued or referred to Sessions Courts.		Convicted.	
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
.....	.....	1,582	1,734	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,577	1,729
61	118	7,490	14,639	974	1,714	95	190	4,463	7,772
31	84	1,046	2,166	66	111	27	46	636	1,088
38	89	1,460	2,883	250	385	26	94	632	1,071
100	210	3,230	7,721	239	427	300	887	1,472	2,969
2	19	2,832	3,925	1,130	1,482	3	4	913	1,189
232	520	16,058	31,334	2,659	4,119	451	1,221	8,116	14,029
.....	.....	67	34	.....	.....	54	23	3	2
54	23	173	107	.....	.....	109	66	26	18
120	70	164	122	.....	1	.....	.....	104	80
174	93	404	263	.....	1	163	89	133	100
406	613	16,462	31,597	2,659	4,120	614	1,310	8,249	14,129



## CRIMINAL

*Statement showing the General Results of Criminal Trials in the*

CLASS OF COURTS.	No. of Courts.	No. of Magistrates.	Power of Courts.	Discharged or acquitted.		Total disposed of	
				Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
				19	20	21	22
Police Patels .....	...	...	Four days' imprisonment, and 3 Rs. fine.	5	5	1,582	1,734
Tahsildars' Courts .....	102	102	6 months' imprisonment, 150 Rs. fine, and 12 stripes .....	1,838	4,693	7,370	14,369
Third Talukdars' Courts .....	19	19	1 year's imprisonment, 370 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes.....	304	893	1,033	2,138
Second do. do. ....	21	21	2 years' imprisonment, 500 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes .....	402	1,143	1,310	2,693
First do. or District Magistrates' Courts .....	17	33	4 years' imprisonment, 1,000 Rs. fine, and 39 stripes .....	976	2,929	2,987	7,152
City Magistrate's Court .....	1	5	Magistrate—3 years' imprisonment, 500 Rs. fine, 39 stripes. Assistants—1 year's imprisonment, 300 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes...	608	991	2,654	3,666
Total.....	160	180	.....	4,128	10,649	15,354	30,018
<b>CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.</b>							
Amihs' Courts .....	8	8	1 month's imprisonment, 5 Rs. fine.....	...	...	57	25
Michtamims' Courts .....	8	8	3 months' imprisonment, 10 Rs. fine ...	3	3	138	87
Talukdars' do. ....	1	2	4 years' imprisonment, 1,000 Rs. fine.....	40	19	144	100
Total.....	17	18	.....	43	22	339	212
GRAND TOTAL ....	177	198	.....	4,171	10,671	15,693	30,230

A—concluded.

*Tribunals of various classes during the Year 1289 Fasli—conclud.*

Percentage of conviction on the total number convicted and acquitted.		Percentage of cases disposed of		Average duration of each case.		Proportionate distribution of cases to each class of Courts		Pending.	
Cases.	Persons.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Cases.	Persons.
		Cases.	Cases.						
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
70.8	62.3	98.3	97.0	6.4	3.5	48.0	48.9	120	270
67.4	54.9	98.7	96.5	8.0	10.8	6.7	7.7	13	28
61.1	48.3	89.7	94.0	10.1	8.1	8.5	9.3	150	190
60.1	49.8	92.4	89.8	17.8	20.8	19.4	17.8	243	569
60.0	54.5	93.7	91.9	14.9	7.3	17.2	16.3	178	259
66.2	56.8	95.6	94.5	10.6	8.2	100	100	704	1,316
100	100	85.0	74.3	.75	3.3	16.8	19.7	10	9
89.6	85.7	79.1	89.1	16.4	13.5	40.7	39.1	35	20
72.2	80.8	87.8	94.8	55.5	83.7	12.4	41.2	20	22
75.5	81.9	83.9	87.8	30.3	40.5	100	100	65	51
63.4	56.9	95.3	94.3	10.9	9.3	....	....	769	1,307

## CRIMINAL

*Statement showing the Result of Criminal Trials in Sessions*

SESSIONS COURTS.	No. of courts.	No. of judges.	Power of courts.	Pending from last year.	
				Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Sadar or Divisional Courts</i> .....	5	10	10 years' imprisonment, 4,000 Rs. fine, and 39 stripes .....	64	104
<i>Divani Buzurg and Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Original Side</i> .....	1	1	Imprisonment for 14 years, fine, and 39 stripes.....	81	82
<i>Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court as Court of Reference</i> .....	1	3	Imprisonment for life, capital punishment, fine, and 39 stripes .....	22	117
Total.....	7	14		170	303
Last year.....	7	14		155	440

## B.

*Courts for the year 1289 Fasli.*

Received by transfer.		Instituted during the year.		Total for disposal.		Transferred, struck off, escaped or died.		Referred to.		Convicted.	
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
248	935	7	11	319	1,050	8	17	169	675	19	40
60	184	127	224	271	490	44	31	9	18	117	308
222	686	.....	.....	244	803	7	16	.....	.....	116	326
530	1,805	134	235	834	2,343	59	64	178	693	252	674
528	1,778	209	246	892	2,464	74	117	174	604	275	671

## CRIMINAL

*Statement showing the Result of Criminal Trials in Sessions*

SESSIONS COURTS.	No. of courts.	No. of judges.	Power of courts.	Discharged or acquitted.	
				Cases.	Persons
				19	20
<i>Sadar</i> or Divisional Courts .....	5	10	10 years' imprisonment, 4,000 Rs. fine, and 39 stripes .....	114	269
<i>Divani Buzurg</i> and <i>Majlis Alia Adalat</i> or High Court, Original Side .....	1	1	Imprisonment for 14 years, fine, and 39 stripes .....	74	89
<i>Majlis Alia Adalat</i> or High Court as Court of Reference.....	1	3	Imprisonment for life, capital punishment, fine, and 39 stripes .....	94	386
Total.....	7	14		282	744
Last year.....	7	14		199	769

B—concluded.

## Courts for the year 1289 Fasli—concluded.

Total disposed of.		Percentage of cases disposed of to cases for disposal.		Percentage of conviction on the total of convicted and discharged.		Average duration of each case.		Proportionate distribution of business of each court.		Pending.	
Cases.	Persons.	Present year.	Past year.	Cases.	Persons.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Cases.	Persons.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
310	1,001	97·1	83·7	14·2	12·9	12·4	13·9	40·2	45·8	9	49
214	446	90·0	63·1	61·2	77·5	279·0	67·7	31·6	19·9	27	44
217	728	88·9	98·8	55·2	45·7	95·5	2·4	28·2	34·3	27	75
771	2,175	.....	80·9	.....	.....	.....	20·7	100	100	63	168
722	2,161	80·9	.....	58·0	46·5	20·7	.....	100	.....	170	303

CRIMINAL

*Statement showing the Result of Appeal and*

CLASS OF COURTS.	Number of courts.	Number of judges.	Cases pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.
District Courts .....	17	33	11	235
Divisional Courts .....	5	10	88	418
Customs ..... { Muktamins' Courts .....	8	8	.....	.....
Talukdars' Courts .....	1	2	.....	3
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Appellate Side .....	1	3	125	507
Total .....	32	56	224	1,166
Last Year .....	32	53	386	1,068



C.

*Revision in Criminal Cases for 1289 F.*

Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Struck off.	Confirmed.	Reversed or modified.	Percentage of appeals reversed or modified.	Remanded.	Struck off in default or withdrawn.	Pending.	Average duration of appeals.
.....	246	2	69	122	63.3	34	3	16	35
1	507	11	159	218	57.8	28	25	66	63
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	.....	1	2	66.6	.....	.....	.....	31
1	633	.....	170	336	66.4	23	25	79	412
2	1,422	13	399	678	62.0	85	53	161	23.4
16	1,468	14	490	565	53.1	112	56	103	95.5

CRIMINAL

*Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by various*

CLASS OF COURTS.	ORDERED TO FIND OR GIVE		Fines imposed.	Forfeiture of recognizances.	Whipped.
	Recognizance.	Saroties.			
Police Patels.....	.....	.....	1,694	.....	.....
Tahsildars' Courts .....	1,214	264	2,989	48	1,359
Third Talukdars' Courts.....	202	90	290	7	107
Second do. do. ....	212	46	336	16	19
First do. do. ....	325	217	875	25	70
City Magistrate's Court.....	209	26	278	.....	166
Total.....	2,162	643	4,768	96	1,721
SESSIONS COURTS.					
Divisional or Sessions Courts .....	.....	.....	5	.....	2
High Court, Original Side.....	17	14	29	.....	55
High Court as Court of Reference .....	40	20	11	3	.....
Total.....	57	34	45	3	57
CUSTOMS COURTS.					
Amims' Courts .....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Muhtamims' Courts .....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
Talukdar's Court .....	.....	.....	33	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	44	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL .....	2,219	677	4,857	99	1,778
Last year.....	2,742	603	5,573	120	3,497

\* In this and similar other cases punishment inflicted beyond the ordinary

D.

*Criminal Tribunals during the Year 1289 Fusli.*

Imprisonment during trial.	IMPRISONED.									Capital punishment.	Total number of persons sentenced.
	Under one month.	Up to three months.	Up to six months.	Up to one year.	Up to two years.	Up to four years.	Up to ten years.	Up to fourteen years.	For life.		
.....	35	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,729
567	743	457	128	*3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,772
32	86	133	120	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,088
36	60	122	136	65	23	...	...	...	...	..	1,071
102	37	127	302	302	263	195	*65	*2	*1	*1	2,909
19	138	163	96	72	16	*6	...	...	...	...	1,189
756	1,064	1,002	782	463	302	201	65	2	1	1	14,029
.....	3	.....	...	...	2	3	25	...	...	...	40
10	49	24	19	16	33	15	15	8	*3	*1	308
.....	.....	1	4	8	24	34	75	24	75	7	326
10	52	25	23	24	59	52	115	32	78	8	674
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
2	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
.....	4	20	17	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	80
2	10	21	17	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	100
768	1,126	1,048	822	489	365	352	180	34	79	9	14,803
931	1,830	1,573	1,320	790	401	422	183	49	106	20	20,160

powers of the Court is for more than one offence but tried as one case.

CRIMINAL

Statement of Crimes reported during the Year and Result of

CLASS OF COURTS.	Murder.			Manslaughter.			Other homicides.			Causing miscarriage.		
	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.
Police Patels .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tahsildars' Courts .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	...
Third Talukdars' Courts.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Second do. do. ....	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	1
First do. do. ....	60	7	11	92	14	16	36	2	9	20	14	24
City Magistrate's Court .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	61	7	11	92	14	16	39	2	10	26	19	25
CUSTOMS.												
Amins' Courts .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muhtawims' Courts .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Talukdar's Court .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SESSIONS.												
Divisional or Sessions Courts .....	3	...	12	3	...	14	...	...	1	...	...	1
High Court, Original Sido .....	9	9	5	3	5	4	12	14	8	...	...	...
High Court, as Court of Reference...	57	39	19	126	58	61	37	17	14	...	...	...
Total .....	69	48	36	132	63	79	49	31	23	...	...	1
GRAND TOTAL .....	130	55	47	224	77	95	88	33	33	26	19	26
Last Year.....	133	53	16	282	110	91	99	34	63	33	11	14

E.

*Trial, including Cases pending from last Year, for 1289 F.*

Offences against the State.			Dacoity and robbery.			Causing grievous hurt.			Kidnapping and selling minors.			House-breaking.			Danga and illegal confinement.		
No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	61	37	22	518	262	161	5	...	2	73	42	15	118	84	12
...	...	...	...	1	...	40	21	17	2	...	2	28	23	5	11	8	3
...	...	...	12	8	2	46	18	11	3	...	1	79	42	27	28	13	6
4	3	1	331	211	80	123	53	46	38	14	21	109	91	37	27	13	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	6	6	4	2	2	84	14	48
4	3	1	404	257	104	727	354	235	66	20	32	293	200	86	268	132	80
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	17	...	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	24	31	2	14	13	5	15	14	6	3	2	2	6	2	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	17	24	50	3	15	14	5	15	14	6	3	2	2	6	2	3
4	3	18	428	307	107	742	308	210	81	34	38	296	202	88	274	134	83
2	3	2	465	353	106	522	281	161	260	181	62	377	221	122	145	55	24

## CRIMINAL

*Statement of Crimes reported during the Year and Result of*

CLASS OF COURTS.	Rape.			Theft.			Breach of trust.		
	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.
Police Patels .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tahsildars' Courts .....	4	2	...	2,254	1,619	582	41	28	9
Third Talukdars' Courts .....	...	...	...	280	213	87	10	8	2
Second do. do. ....	25	10	11	207	115	86	41	15	10
First do. do. ....	68	31	34	325	168	97	90	52	21
City Magistrate's Court .....	...	...	...	715	461	201	1	1	...
Total.....	97	43	45	3,781	2,576	1,053	183	104	42
CUSTOMS.									
Amins' Courts .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	...
Muhtamins' Courts] .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	18	3
Talukdar's Court .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	67	38
Total.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	86	41
SESSIONS.									
Divisional or Sessions Courts .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Court, Original Side .....	7	3	4	5	3	4	5	...	6
High Court, as Court of Reference...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	7	3	4	5	3	4	5	...	6
GRAND TOTAL.....	104	46	49	3,786	2,579	1,057	282	190	89
Last Year.....	107	43	54	5,910	4,295	1,189	232	209	32

E—concluded.

Trial, including Cases pending from last Year, for 1289 F.—conclcd.

Bribery.			Making counterfeit coin.			Forgery.			Perjury.			Other crimes not specified above			Total.		
No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,582	1,577	5	1,582	1,577	5
21	6	10	14	12	2	9	7	1	13	10	2	4,036	2,349	1,020	7,173	4,463	1,838
23	5	12	15	13	2	6	4	1	2	1	1	549	339	172	966	636	304
75	16	20	15	9	6	7	4	1	5	4	1	773	378	218	1,320	632	402
190	64	120	32	22	10	28	16	14	24	22	5	1,181	675	419	2,778	1,472	976
19	1	10	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	1,737	426	339	2,582	913	608
328	92	172	78	56	22	50	31	17	46	39	9	8,276	4,167	2,168	14,819	8,116	4,128
18	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	37	3	...
26	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	2	...	98	26	3
4	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	21	2	34	104	40
48	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	23	2	169	133	43
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	68	7	19	114
6	...	6	9	6	4	5	1	5	...	...	...	4	14	10	127	117	74
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	222	116	94
6	...	6	9	6	4	5	1	5	...	...	...	6	15	78	356	252	282
382	116	178	87	62	26	55	32	22	46	39	9	8,309	4,205	2,248	15,344	8,501	4,153
298	111	145	71	47	26	72	42	20	52	42	6	8,809	4,764	2,183	17,899	10,858	1,307



CRIMINAL

Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in

CLASS OF COURTS.	No. of Courts.	No. of Magistrates.	Power of Courts.	Pending from last year.		Instituted during the year.	
				Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Police Patels .....	4,421	4,421	Four days' imprisonment and 3 Rs. fine.	...	...	1,232	1,922
Tahsildars' Courts.....	102	102	6 months' imprisonment, 150 Rs. fine, and 12 stripes .....	120	270	6,245	11,867
Third Talukdars' Courts.....	19	19	1 year's imprisonment, 300 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes.....	13	28	788	1,715
Second Do. do. ....	21	21	2 years' imprisonment, 500 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes.....	150	190	1,040	2,163
First Do. or District Magistrates' Courts .....	17	33	4 years' imprisonment, 1,000 Rs. fine, and 39 stripes .....	243	569	2,489	6,261
City Magistrate's Court.....	1	5	Magistrate—3 years' imprisonment, 500 Rs. fine, 39 stripes. Assistant, 1 year's imprisonment, 300 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes.	178	259	2,548	3,474
Total.....	160	180	.....	704	1,316	13,110	25,480
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.							
Amins' Courts .....	8	8	1 month's imprisonment, 5 Rs. fine.....	10	9	56	26
Muhammids' Courts .....	8	8	3 months' imprisonment, 10 Rs. fine ...	35	20	62	41
Talukdars' do. ....	1	2	4 years' imprisonment, 1,000 Rs. fine.....	20	22	15	21
Total.....	17	18	.....	65	51	133	88
GRAND TOTAL .....	177	198	.....	769	1,367	13,243	25,568

A.

*the Tribunal of various classes during the Year 1290 Fasli.*

Transferred from other Courts.		Total for disposal.		Transferred, struck off, escaped or died		Committed or referred to Sessions Courts.		Convicted.	
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
.....	.....	1,232	1,922	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,207	1,876
56	85	6,421	12,222	1,099	1,937	129	283	3,356	5,526
9	22	810	1,765	105	176	11	34	398	713
36	83	1,226	2,436	177	281	70	86	505	817
118	315	2,850	7,115	270	550	263	859	1,115	2,333
68	113	2,794	3,816	1,350	1,814	14	19	672	889
287	618	14,101	27,414	3,001	4,785	487	1,281	6,046	10,278
.....	.....	66	35	.....	.....	41	32	.....	.....
50	40	147	101	.....	.....	100	72	19	16
106	82	141	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	91
156	122	354	261	.....	.....	141	101	119	107
443	740	11,455	27,675	3,061	4,785	628	1,385	6,165	10,385

## CRIMINAL

*Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the*

CLASS OF COURTS.	No. of Courts.	No. of Magistrates.	Power of Courts.	Discharged or acquitted.		Total disposed of.	
				Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
				19	20	21	22
Police Patels .....	4,421	4,421	Four days' imprisonment and 3 Rs. fine.	25	46	1,232	1,922
Tahsildars' Courts.....	102	102	6 months' imprisonment, 150 Rs. fine, and 12 stripes .....	1,696	4,206	6,280	11,952
Third Talukdars' Courts.....	19	19	1 year's imprisonment, 300 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes .....	274	806	788	1,729
Second do. do. ....	21	21	2 years' imprisonment, 500 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes .....	418	1,126	1,170	2,310
First do. or District Magistrates' Courts.....	17	33	4 years' imprisonment, 1,000 Rs. fine, and 39 stripes .....	947	2,768	2,595	6,510
City Magistrate's Court .....	1	5	Magistrate—3 years' imprisonment, 500 Rs. fine, 39 stripes. Assistants, 1 year's imprisonment, 300 Rs. fine, and 15 stripes.	513	766	2,549	3,518
Total.....	160	180	.....	3,848	9,672	13,382	26,019
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.							
Amins' Courts .....	8	8	1 month's imprisonment, 5 Rs. fine ...	...	...	41	32
Muhtamims' Courts .....	8	8	3 months' imprisonment, 10 Rs. fine...	2	2	121	90
Talukdars' do. ....	1	2	4 years' imprisonment 1,000 Rs. fine .....	29	24	129	115
Total.....	17	18	.....	31	26	291	237
GRAND TOTAL .....	177	198	.....	3,879	9,698	13,673	26,256

A—concluded.

*Tribunal of various classes during the Year 1290 Fasli—concl'd.*

Percentage of conviction on the total number convicted and acquitted.		Percentage of cases disposed of		Average duration of each case.		Proportionate distribution of cases to each class of Courts.		Pending.	
Cases.	Persons.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Cases.	Persons.
		Cases.	Cases.						
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	Days.	Days.	.....	.....	...	.....
66·4	56·7	97·8	98·3	9·4	6·4	46·9	48·9	141	270
59·2	46·9	97·2	98·7	28·2	8·0	5·8	6·7	22	36
51·7	42·0	95·4	89·7	36·0	10·1	8·8	8·5	56	126
54·0	45·7	91·0	92·4	73·3	17·8	19·4	19·4	255	635
56·7	53·7	91·2	93·7	13·4	14·9	19·1	17·2	245	328
61·1	51·5	94·8	95·6	26·2	10·6	160	100	719	1,395
.....	.....	62·1	85·0	.....	·75	14·2	16·8	25	3
90·4	88·8	82·3	79·1	10·4	16·4	41·5	40·7	26	11
77·5	79·1	91·5	87·8	95·5	55·5	44·3	42·4	12	10
79·3	80·4	82·2	83·9	46·6	36·3	100	100	63	24
61·3	51·2	94·5	95·3	26·7	10·9	.....	.....	782	1,419

## CRIMINAL

*Statement showing the Result of Criminal Trials*

SESSIONS COURTS.	No. of Courts.	No. of Judges.	Power of Courts.	Pending from last year.	
				Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Sadar</i> or Divisional Courts .....	5	10	10 years' imprisonment, 4,000 Rs. fine and 39 stripes .....	9	49
<i>Majlis Alia Adalat</i> or High Court, Original Side .....	1	1	Imprisonment for 14 years, fine, and 39 stripes .....	27	44
<i>Majlis Alia Adalat</i> or High Court, as Courts of Reference .....	1	3	Imprisonment for life, capital punishment, fine, and 39 stripes .....	27	75
Total.....	7	14		63	168
Last year.....	7	14		170	303

B.

*in Sessions Courts for the year 1290 Fasli.*

Received by Transfer.		Instituted during the year.		Total for disposal.		Transferred, struck off, escaped or died.		Referred to.		Convicted.	
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
293	957	i	15	303	1,021	9	48	101	354	43	128
40	140	81	312	148	496	5	13	6	109	81	133
134	380	...	...	161	455	12	28	...	...	94	181
467	1,477	82	327	612	1,972	26	89	107	463	218	442
530	1,805	134	235	834	2,343	59	64	178	693	252	674

## CRIMINAL

*Statement showing the Result of Criminal Trials in*

SESSIONS COURTS.	No. of Courts.	No. of Judges.	Power of Courts.	Discharged or acquitted.	
				Cases.	Persons.
				19	20
<i>Sadar</i> or Divisional Courts .....	5	10	10 years' imprisonment, 4,000 Rs. fine, and 39 stripes .....	136	384
<i>Majlis Alia Adalat</i> or High Court, Original Side .....	1	1	Imprisonment for 14 years; fine, and 39 stripes .....	40	151
<i>Majlis Alia Adalat</i> or High Court, as Court of Reference .....	1	3	Imprisonment for life, capital punishment, fine, and 39 stripes .....	49	230
Total.....	7	14		225	765
Last year.....	7	14		282	744



## B.—concluded.

Sessions Courts for the year 1290 *Fasli*—concluded.

Total disposed of.		Percentage of cases disposed of to cases for disposal.		Percentage of conviction on the total of convicted and discharged.		Average duration of each case.		Proportionate distribution of business of each court.		Pending.	
Cases.	Persons.	Present year.	Past year.	Cases.	Persons.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Cases.	Persons.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
						Days					
289	914	95.3	97.1	24.0	25.0	15.3	12.4	50.2	40.2	14	107
132	406	89.1	90.0	66.9	46.9	86.3	279.0	22.9	31.6	16	90
155	439	96.2	88.9	65.7	44.0	67.2	95.5	26.9	28.2	6	18
576	1,759	94.1	92.4	49.2	36.6	45.5	94.04	100	100	36	213
771	2,175	...	...	47.1	47.5	...	...	.....	.....	63	168

CRIMINAL

*Statement showing the Result of Appeal and*

CLASS OF COURTS.		Number of Courts.	Number of Judges.	Cases pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.
District Courts .....		17	33	16	240
Divisional Courts .....		5	10	66	385
Customs. {	Muktamms' Courts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Talukdar's Court .....	1	2	.....	1
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Appellate Side .....		1	3	50	291
Total ...		24	48	132	917
Last year ...		32	56	224	1,166

C.

*Revision in Criminal Cases for 1290 F.*

Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Struck off.	Confirmed.	Reversed or modified.	Percentage of appeals re-versed or modified.	Remanded.	Struck off in default or withdrawn.	Pending.	Average duration of ap- peals.
1	257	1	75	142	65.4	8	5	23	17
1	152	5	138	202	59.4	29	30	48	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	311	.....	81	216	72.7	7	6	31	75
2	1,051	9	295	560	69.1	14	11	102	52
2	1,422	13	399	5,078	62.9	35	53	161	23.4

## CRIMINAL

*Statement showing the Punishments Inflicted by*

CLASS OF COURTS	ORDER TO FIND OR GIVE		Fines imposed.	Forfeiture of recognizances.	Whipped,
	Recognizance.	Suroties.			
Polico Patels.....	.....	.....	1,805	.....	.....
Tahsildars' Courts.....	910	153	2,886	34	473
Third Talukdars' Courts.....	175	69	230	1	17
Second Talukdars' Courts.....	177	33	338	5	4
First Talukdars' Courts.....	348	237	655	34	97
City Magistrate's Court.....	97	18	289	.....	147
Total.....	1,707	510	4,398	74	738
SESSIONS COURTS.					
Divisional or Sessions Courts.....	9	5	5	5	5
High Court, Original Side.....	20	.....	19	.....	.....
High Court as Court of Reference.....	2	10	5	2	1
Total.....	31	15	29	7	6
CUSTOMS COURTS.					
Amins' Courts.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muhtamins' Courts.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
Talukdar's Court.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	38	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL.....	1,738	525	4,465	81	744
Last Year.....	2,219	677	4,857	99	1,778

\* In this and similar other cases punishment inflicted beyond the ordinary powers of the

D,

*various Criminal Tribunals during the year 1290 Fasli.*

Imprisonment during trial.	IMPRISONED.										Total number of persons sentenced.
	Under one month.	Up to three months.	Up to six months.	Up to one year.	Up to two years.	Up to four years.	Up to ten years.	Up to fourteen years.	For life.	Capital punishment.	
.....	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,876
378	409	211	71	*1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,526
15	28	82	72	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	713
34	26	68	83	24	24	*1	.....	.....	.....	.....	817
91	28	104	211	212	138	163	*11	*4	.....	.....	2,333
10	72	109	83	52	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	889
528	563	574	525	313	167	166	11	4	.....	.....	10,278
9	.....	1	3	5	4	13	64	.....	.....	.....	128
5	1	4	2	11	17	12	17	18	3	*4	133
.....	.....	.....	5	10	15	19	32	20	51	9	181
14	1	5	10	26	36	44	113	38	54	13	442
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
3	20	29	10	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91
3	22	30	10	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107
545	586	609	545	342	204	210	124	42	54	13	10,827
768	1,126	1,048	822	489	365	253	180	34	79	9	14,803

Court is for more than one offence but tried as one case.

CRIMINAL

Statement of Crimes reported during the year and Result of

CLASS OF COURTS.	Murder.			Manslaughter			Other homicides.			Causing miscarriage.		
	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.
Police Patels .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tahsildars' Courts .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	12	2	...
Third Talukdars' Courts .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Second Talukdars' Courts.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	5
First Talukdars' Courts.....	50	7	9	107	17	12	23	3	2	55	10	21
City Magistrate's Court .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	50	7	9	108	17	12	24	3	2	78	12	29
CUSTOMS.												
Amins' Courts .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muhtanims' Courts .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Talukdar's Court .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SESSIONS.												
Divisional or Sessions Courts .....	...	...	6	...	...	26	...	...	5	...	4	7
High Court, Original Side .....	11	11	2	2	2	...	19	9	10	...	...	...
High Court as Court of Reference...	49	32	7	67	43	28	26	18	12	...	...	...
Total.....	60	43	15	69	45	54	45	27	27	...	4	7
GRAND TOTAL.....	110	50	24	177	62	66	69	30	29	78	16	36
Last Year .....	130	55	47	224	77	95	88	33	33	26	19	26





CRIMINAL

Statement of Crimes reported during the year and Result of Trial

CLASS OF COURTS.	Rape.			Theft.			Breach of Trust.		
	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.
Police Patels .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tahsildars' Courts .....	1	...	...	1,433	942	528	33	29	11
Third Talukdars' Courts .....	3	1	1	190	109	64	8	5	1
Second Talukdars' Courts .....	6	...	5	122	48	53	15	11	3
First Talukdars' Courts .....	72	28	40	277	141	101	20	24	10
City Magistrate's Court .....	...	...	...	606	314	194	...	...	...
Total.....	82	29	46	2,628	1,554	940	76	60	25
CUSTOMS.									
Amans' Courts .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muhtamims' Courts .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Talukdar's Court .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SESSIONS.									
Divisional or Sessions Courts .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
High Court, Original Side .....	4	7	1	2	3	2	1	3	1
High Court as Court of Reference...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	4	7	1	2	3	2	2	4	1
GRAND TOTAL.....	86	36	47	2,630	1,557	942	78	64	26
Last Year.....	109	46	49	3,786	2,579	1,057	282	190	89

E.—concluded.

including Cases pending from last year, for 1290 F.—concl'd.

Bribery.			Making counterfoit coin.			Forgery.			Perjury.			Other crimes not specified above.			Total.		
No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.	No. of crimes reported during the year.	No. of cases convicted.	No. of cases discharged.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,232	1,207	25	1,232	1,207	25
3	1	1	12	9	2	1	1	...	19	17	12	4,506	2,276	1,081	6,245	3,356	1,696
28	15	11	8	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	477	235	162	788	398	276
67	24	40	8	3	5	8	5	2	3	1	2	706	366	269	1,040	505	418
183	33	84	23	5	9	32	9	13	11	9	1	1,236	607	502	2,489	1,115	947
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,942	358	319	2,548	672	513
281	73	136	51	22	18	41	15	15	33	27	15	8,867	3,842	2,332	13,110	6,046	3,850
5	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	9	...	...
16	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	13	2	20	19	2
1	28	13	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	21	70	16	22	100	29
22	34	13	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	25	83	18	51	119	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	33	92	1	43	136
1	3	...	2	3	2	7	6	6	...	...	...	7	9	10	81	81	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	134	94	49
1	3	...	2	3	2	7	7	6	...	...	...	8	42	104	216	218	225
304	110	149	53	25	20	52	24	21	33	27	15	8,900	3,967	2,455	13,377	6,383	4,116
382	116	178	87	62	26	55	32	22	46	39	9	8,309	4,295	2,248	15,244	8,501	4,453



# CIVIL JUSTICE.

*Fasli Years 1287, 1288 1289, 1290*

*Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil Suits*

CLASS OF COURTS.	Number of courts.	Number of judges.	Powers of courts.	Suits pending from last year.	Received by transfer.	Instituted within the year.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other courts.	Plaints rejected or returned.
Tahsildars' Courts .....	103	103	Suits not exceeding Rs. 300...	1,188	151	5,359	6,698	20	55
Third Talukdars' Courts.	19	19	Do. Rs. 1,000...	139	20	262	421	8	1
Second do. do. ...	22	22	Do. Rs. 2,000...	74	27	87	188	13	7
First do. do. ...	17	33	Above Rs. 2,000 .....	72	13	103	188	2	1
City Civil Court.....	1	5	Not exceeding Rs. 2,000.....	103	153	1,008	1,264	69	128
Kazi's Court .....	1	1	Inheritance and matrimonial...	149	9	357	515	...	1
Arab Court.....	1	1	Arab disptes .....	27	...	94	121	...	3
Insolvency Court .....	1	5	Insolvency cases .....	561	...	146	707	1	20
<i>Divani Buzurg and Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Original Side ...</i>	1	3	Above Rs. 2,000 .....	49	55	92	196	33	47
Total...	166	192		2,362	428	7,508	10,298	146	263
Suburban Court of Judicature .....	1	1	Ordinary Civil Court powers, Intestate, Testamentary, and Matrimonial Jurisdiction. ...	...	...	...	187	...	...



*Statement showing the Execution of Decrees in the Courts*

CLASS OF COURTS.	APPLICATIONS TO EXECUTE DECREEES.				DECREEES.		
	Pending at the end of last year.	Filed during the year.	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Completely executed.	Partially executed.	Total.
Tahsildars' Courts .....	717	1,897	...	2,614	1,066	316	1,382
Third Talukdars' Courts .....	74	149	...	223	70	13	83
Second do. do. ....	39	48	...	87	16	23	39
First do. do. ....	136	111	...	247	81	11	92
City Civil Court .....	453	1,716	...	2,169	273	207	480
Kazi's Court .....	57	223	...	280	116	27	143
Arab Court.....	65	100	...	165	20	11	31
Insolvency Court .....	166	110	...	276	3	17	20
Divani Buzurg and Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Original Side .....	159	163	...	322	18	9	27
Total.....	1,866	4,517	...	6,383	1,603	634	2,297
Suburban Court of Judicature .....	...	...	...	65	46	...	46



B.

*of Civil Jurisdiction during the Year 1287 Fasli.*

Struck off in default.	By fixing instalments.	Compromised.	Total disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.	Percentage of execution of decrees.	NATURE AND NUMBER OF COERCIVE PROCESSES ISSUED.			
						Imprisonment of persons.	Attachment of movable and im-movable property.	Sale of movable property.	Sale of immovable property.
319	49	227	1,977	637	52.8	1	181	86	11
28	11	8	130	93	37.2	.....	22	7	6
14	1	4	58	29	44.8	.....	9	1	2
55	2	5	154	93	37.2	.....	8	2	1
825	322	146	1,773	396	22.1	32	462	293	28
58	1	31	233	47	51.0	19	18	10	...
44	1	45	121	44	18.7	.....	15	13	1
30	26	16	92	184	7.2	5	25	23	...
75	13	56	171	151	8.3	6	23	14	1
1,448	426	538	4,709	1,674	35.9	63	763	449	50
.....	.....	9	55	10	84.6	.....	.....	.....	50
Bombay 1877-78 A. D.....					29.9				
Madras do. ....					86.8				
Berar do. ....					43.9				
Nagpur do. ....					49.7				
Mysore do. ....					57.3				

## Statement showing the Business of the Civil

CLASS OF APPELLATE COURTS.	Number of courts.	Number of judges.	Remaining at the end of last years.	Received by transfer.	Received from Appellate Courts (remanded).	Instituted during the year.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other courts.	Rejected or returned.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
First Talukdars' or District Courts .....	17	33	234	...	17	586	837	...	4
Sadar Talukdars' or Divisional Courts .....	5	10	81	...	18	180	279	...	10
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Appellate Side .....	1	5	106	...	16	277	399	...	...
Total.....	23	48	421	...	51	1,043	1,515	...	14

C.

*Appellate Courts in the Year 1287 Fashi.*

UNCONTESTED.			CONTESTED.				Total disposed of.	Percentage of cases disposed of.	PENDING.					AVERAGE DURATION OF EACH CASE.	
Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn or compromised.	Total.	Confirmed.	Reserved or modified.	Remanded.	Total.			Within three months.	Within six months.	Within one year.	Over one year.	Total pending.	In present year.	In last year.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
15	31	46	306	245	90	641	691	82.5	1	38	1	8	146	165	159
14	10	24	92	53	18	163	197	70.5	52	20	5	5	82	159	166
5	9	14	89	42	62	193	207	51.5	78	61	27	26	192	129	115
34	50	84	487	340	170	997	1,095	71.3	131	119	33	39	420	129	134

*Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil  
in the Year*

CLASS OF COURTS.	On written obligation.	On un-written obligation.	On account stated.	Claims for profit or loss in partnership.	Claims for recovery of money or movables entrusted to an agent.	Claims for value of articles sold or mortgage money of immovable property.	Claims for value of movables.	Claims for salary due or pleaders' fees.	Claims for rent of a house or the produce of contract.
Tahsildars' Courts .....	2,856	1,165	399	179	15	74	164	43	67
Third Talukdars' Courts .....	112	86	9	6	3	2	7	3	1
Second do. do. ....	25	36	1	2	...	...	2	...	...
First do. do. ....	13	30	2	3	1	...	2	...	1
City Civil Court.....	181	69	151	10	6	69	216	62	51
Kazi's Court .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arab Court .....	89	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Insolvency Court .....	77	66	..	1	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Divani Buzurg and Majlis Alia Adalat</i> or High Court, Original Side .....	23	13	3	...	...	3	4	2	2
Total.....	3,376	1,465	566	202	25	148	395	110	122
Suburban Court of Indicare.	177			1	...	...	...	...	4

D.

*Suits instituted in the Courts of Original Civil Jurisdiction*  
1287 *Fasli*.

Claims for breach of contract.	59	42	15	1	92	4	1	3	3	125	...	19	14	5	13	2	...	...	5,860
Claims for damages.	...	2	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	261
Claims for dower, maintenance and guardianship of minors.	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	13	...	...	87
Claims for enforcement of matrimonial rights	...	2	13	13	7	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	103
Claims for Watan rights and Bisham and Yeomah.	22	4	3	4	14	3	1	4	2	35	...	6	23	...	42	30	...	...	1,008
Claims relating to religious endowments.	...	...	135	89	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	2	...	...	7	...	71	40	357
Claims relating to religion and caste.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	94
Claims for inheritance and adoption.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	146
Claims relating to administration of trust.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Claims relating to gifts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Claims relating to wills.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Claims for sale including foreclosure.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Claims for mortgage and redemption.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Claims for right of pre-emption.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Claims for recovery of possession.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other claims relating to cash or movable property.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other claims relating to immovable property.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Claims on decrees of British Courts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total cases instituted.	81	50	170	112	147	9	3	42	7	163	3	27	46	13	59	127	40	...	7,508
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	187



E.

*Courts of Civil Jurisdiction during the Year 1287 Fasli.*

Not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.	Upwards of Rs. 1,00,000.	Not of cases without value.	Total number of suits.	Total value of suits.	Average value of each suit excluding cases without value.
.....	.....	17	5,368	4,01,975 0 10	75 1 11
.....	.....	5	262	1,55,737 11 4	605 15 3
.....	.....	.....	82	1,94,831 4 1	1,278 5 11
.....	.....	22	99	3,13,977 8 1	4,077 10 1
.....	.....	51	1,008	2,40,743 8 1	251 9 0
1	5	234	357	39,25,964 2 11	31,918 6 6
1	.....	1	94	2,45,600 15 6	2,640 13 11
.....	1	2	146	3,48,016 6 9	1,722 5 4
4	3	19	92	61,40,199 9 6	84,112 5 2
6	9	351	7,508	1,18,77,046 3 1	1,660 14 4
.....	.....	.....	187	1,27,986 0 0	*251 0 0

\* Exclusive of the pauper suit valued at Rs 81,000.



Statement showing the Costs of Litigation in

CLASS OF COURTS.	Number of cases decided.	Amount claimed.	Value of stamped paper for plaints.	Value of stamped paper for other purposes.	Pleaders' fees.
Tahsildars' Courts .....	5,646	3,39,280 11 7	25,345 8 0	3,225 14 0	3,272 6 4
Third Talukdars' Courts .....	269	1,56,858 14 3	7,386 0 0	452 0 0	1,266 7 10
Second do. do. ....	126	1,35,677 3 4	4,236 0 0	679 0 0	1,636 10 5
First do. do. ....	705	4,86,910 5 3	12,992 8 0	771 12 0	4,700 6 10
Sadar or Divisional Civil Courts .....	121	1,24,846 2 11	3,992 0 0	354 12 0	189 1 4
City Civil Court .....	994	2,57,890 14 10	7,426 0 0	636 14 0	2,655 14 2
Kazi's Court .....	367	12,99,800 14 0	1,312 0 0	365 8 0	.....
Arab Court .....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....
Insolvency Court .....	325	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diyam Buzurg and Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Original Side .....	71	5,17,398 10 6	6,175 8 0	162 0 0	2,330 15 4
High Court, Appellate Side...	207	6,96,673 3 9	13,692 0 0	3,083 0 0	3,377 0 4
Total.....	*8,506	39,88,337 0 5	82,557 8 0	9,730 12 0	19,428 14 7
Suburban Court of Judicature.	177	.....	.....	.....	Particulars

\* Excluding Arab and

F.

*the Courts of Civil Justice for 1287 Fashi.*

Diet for witnesses.	Talbana.	Miscellaneous.	Total costs.	Average costs of each case.	Percentage on value claimed.
68 3 0	2,177 7 4	97 1 1	34,186 7 9	6 0 11	10·7
1 4 0	224 0 0	3 13 0	9,333 8 10	34 11 1	5·2
2 9 6	126 6 10	7 8 0	6,688 2 9	53 1 3	4·9
24 2 0	308 15 0	376 15 3	19,174 11 1	27 3 2	3·9
.....	0 14 0	3 0 0	4,539 11 4	37 8 3	3·6
2 12 0	4 0 0	10 12 0	10,736 4 2	10 12 9	4·1
.....	.....	139 0 0	1,816 8 0	4 15 2	·14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	0 12 0	8,669 3 4	122 1 7	1·6
.....	77 14 0	282 4 0	20,512 2 4	108 12 0	3·3
98 14 6	2,919 9 2	921 1 4	1,15,656 11 7	13 6 8	2·9
not given.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Insolvency Court suits.

CIVIL

(DIVANI

*Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil Suits*

CLASS OF COURTS.	Number of courts.		Powers of courts.	Suits pending from last year.		Instituted within the year.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Plaints rejected or returned.
		Number of judges.		Received by transfer.					
Tahsildars' Courts .....	103	103	Suits not exceeding Rs. 300...	1,144	187	5,549	6,880	8	31
Third Talukdars' Courts.	19	19	Do. Rs. 1,000..	143	26	315	484	5	12
Second do. do.	22	22	Do. Rs. 2,000...	39	25	102	167	8	11
First do. do.	17	33	Above Rs. 2,000 ... ..	72	12	67	151	5	4
City Civil Court.....	1	5	Not exceeding Rs. 2,000 ... ..	73	163	1,139	1,375	91	98
Kazi's Court .....	1	1	Inheritance and matrimonial..	147	15	373	535	...	...
Arab Court.....	1	1	Arab disputes ... ..	51	...	45	96	...	...
Insolvency Court .....	1	5	Insolvency cases ... ..	382	...	701	1,083	...	61
<i>Divani Buzurg and Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Original Side ...</i>	1	3	Above Rs. 2,000 ... ..	45	4	64	113	...	18
Total...	166	192		2,096	433	8,355	10,884	117	235
Suburban Court of Judicature .....	1	1	Ordinary Civil Court powers Intestate, Testamentary, and Matrimonial Jurisdiction.	No information received					

STRICTS.)

*the Courts of Original Jurisdiction for the Year 1288 Fasli.*

UNCONTESTED.							CONTESTED.			PENDING.			PERCENTAGE OF CASES DISPOSED OF.		DISTRIBUTION OF BUSINESS OF EACH CLASS OF COURT.		AVERAGE DURATION OF EACH CASE.		
In favor of Plaintiff.		In favor of defendant.					Total uncontested	Judgment for plaintiff.	Judgment for defendant.	Total	Total disposed of.	Under six months.	More than six months.	More than twelve months.	Total.	Percentage of cases disposed of.	Distribution of business of each class of Court.	Uncontested cases.	Contested cases.
On Confession, Compromise or Panchnayat.	Total.	Compromised and withdrawn.	Dismissed for default.	Total.	Total uncontested														
5	1,484	2,029	646	765	1,411	3,440	1,996	349	2,345	5,824	735	256	65	1,056	84.6	67.4	84.5	90.5	
	54	119	35	55	90	209	89	20	109	335	104	37	8	149	69.2	3.8	158.0	193.0	
1	15	26	15	10	25	51	26	10	36	106	41	18	2	61	63.4	1.2	122.1	98.0	
3	2	5	7	26	33	38	38	15	53	100	33	8	10	51	66.2	1.1	208.7	286.0	
1	219	340	144	148	292	632	324	173	497	1,318	55	2	...	57	95.8	15.2	22.0	38.1	
7	8	15	5	113	118	133	169	68	237	370	85	28	52	165	69.1	4.4	163.8	99.6	
...	...	...	1	13	14	14	29	4	33	47	18	4	27	49	48.9	0.6	252.9	203.8	
4	37	51	...	158	158	209	173	26	199	469	285	190	139	614	43.3	5.4	330.4	462.9	
8	8	16	2	20	22	38	14	8	22	78	26	3	6	35	69.1	0.9	172.6	228.9	
4	1,827	2,601	855	1,308	2,163	4,764	2,858	673	3,531	8,647	1,382	546	309	2,237	79.4	100	96.4	113.4	



B.

*of Civil Jurisdiction during the Year 1288 Fusti.*

Struck off in default	By fixing instalments.	Compromised.	Total disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.	Percentage of execution of decrees.	NATURE AND NUMBER OF COERCIVE PROCESSES ISSUED.			
						Imprisonment of persons.	Attachment of movable and immovable property	Sale of movable property	Sale of immovable property
334	85	208	2,046	778	72.4	46	91	76	9
37	15	12	131	99	56.9	.....	8	4	1
13	1	2	33	31	49.2	.....	3	.....	.....
27	4	11	76	61	55.4	.....	3	2	.....
753	85	326	1,814	349	83.8	44	29	306	23
53	.....	11	152	80	65.5	11	1	3	.....
15	12	40	131	46	74.0	1	17	6	1
48	16	14	91	249	26.7	.....	.....	29	.....
81	9	.....	178	97	64.7	1	9	51	4
1,361	227	624	4,652	1,793	72.1	103	161	479	38
No information	received.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Statement showing the Business of the Civil*

CLASS OF APPELLATE COURTS.	Number of courts.	Number of judges.	Remaining at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Received from Appellate Courts (remanded).	Instituted during the year.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other courts.	Rejected or returned.
First Talukdars' or District Courts .....	17	33	146	...	8	438	590	...	8
Sadar Talukdars' or Divisional Courts .....	5	10	82	...	13	161	256	...	15
Majlis Alva Adalat or High Court, Appellate Side.....	1	5	192	...	6	132	330	...	...
Total.....	23	48	420	...	27	729	1,176	...	23



C.

*Appellate Courts in the Year 1288 Fasli.*

UNCONTESTED.			CONTESTED.				Total disposed of.		PENDING.					AVERAGE DURATION OF EACH CASE.	
Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn or compromised.	Total.	Confirmed.	Reserved or modified.	Remanded.	Total.	Total disposed of.	Percentage of cases disposed of.	Within three months.	Within six months.	Within one year.	Over one year.	Total pending.	In present year.	In last year.
														Days.	Days.
21	19	40	173	141	79	393	441	74.7	67	34	41	7	149	77	165
21	3	24	57	64	5	126	165	64.4	30	19	29	13	91	87	159
15	10	25	92	47	62	201	226	68.4	34	33	...	36	104	199	129
57	32	89	322	252	146	720	832	70.7	131	86	70	56	344	122	129





## Statement showing the Value of Suits instituted in the

CLASS OF COURTS.	Below Rs. 16.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 300.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 2,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 20,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 50,000.
Tahsildars' Courts.....	1,712	2,438	1,393	...	...	...	...	...
Third Talukdars' Courts .....	...	...	...	312	...	...	...	...
Second do. do. ....	...	...	...	10	90	...	...	...
First do. do. ....	...	...	1	5	...	33	13	3
City Civil Court.....	221	336	313	131	59	...	...	...
Kazi's Court .....	...	27	42	30	15	12	17	2
Arab Court.....	...	4	12	6	5	9	5	1
Insolvency Court .....	21	196	132	159	67	54	48	9
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Original Side .....	...	...	...	...	...	39	18	3
Total.....	1,954	3,001	1,893	653	236	147	101	18
Suburban Court of Judicature.....						No	infor	mation

E.

*Courts of Civil Jurisdiction during the Year 1288 Faslî.*

Not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.	Upwards of Rs. 1,00,000.	No. of cases without value.	Total number of suits.	Total value of suits.	Average value of each suit excluding cases without value.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
.....	.....	6	5,549	4,38,383 12 5	79 1 5
.....	.....	3	315	2,02,003 4 2	647 7 1
.....	.....	2	102	1,40,734 3 0	1,406 5 5
1	.....	11	67	4,03,968 15 11	7,213 11 8
.....	.....	79	1,130	2,53,486 0 1	239 2 2
.....	3	225	373	9,67,081 13 9	6,534 5 6
2	.....	1	45	2,74,656 14 4	6,242 9 9
4	1	10	701	15,30,971 2 9	2,224 4 4
.....	4	.....	64	1,11,10,669 0 0	1,73,604 3 4
7	8	337	8,355	1,53,27,955 11 5	1,911 11 1
received.					

Statement showing the Costs of Litigation in

CLASS OF COURTS.	Number of cases decided.	Amount claimed.	Value of stamp paper for plaints.	Value of stamp paper for other purposes.	Pleaders' fees.
Tahsildars' Courts .....	5,785	2,44,452 5 3	17,639 8 0	2,678 8 9	3,283 15 9
Third Talukdars' Courts .....	318	1,88,806 10 6	9,319 0 0	999 12 0	2,305 6 7
Second do. do. ....	87	1,13,350 9 4	4,028 4 0	298 7 0	761 10 4
First do. do. ....	324	5,81,297 9 0	19,526 12 0	1,290 1 0	6,961 12 11
Sadar or Divisional Civil Courts.	150	1,17,260 12 5	3,559 0 0	338 4 0	292 7 10
City Civil Court .....	1,129	2,48,510 10 3	10,160 12 0	760 1 0	4,120 1 0
Kazi's Court .....	370	12,72,675 0 6	1,751 0 0	206 0 0	1,780 5 0
Arab Court.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Insolvency Court .....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Original Side .....	60	61,55,855 7 1	6,312 0 0	150 0 0	2,321 3 11
High Court, Appellato Side.....	226	7,92,338 0 0	6,915 8 0	2,504 0 0	8,215 4 0
Total.....	8,649	97,14,547 1 1	79,211 12 0	9,225 1 9	30,042 3 4
Suburban Court of Judicature..					Particulars not

F.

*the Courts of Civil Justice for 1288 Fasli.*

Diet for witnesses.	Talbana.	Miscellaneous.	Total costs.	Average costs of each case.	Percentage on value claimed.
166 2 0	2,274 15 7	160 15 9	26,224 1 10	4 8 6	10.72
85 5 0	291 8 5	6 6 0	13,007 6 0	40 14 5	6.83
.....	100 13 3	10 11 0	5,199 13 7	59 12 3	4.58
44 6 0	338 6 0	202 12 9	28,364 2 8	54 2 0	4.87
.....	6 8 0	.....	4,106 3 10	27 15 6	3.57
.....	.....	15 5 6	15,056 3 6	13 5 6	6.05
.....	.....	.....	3,737 5 0	10 1 7	.21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	8,783 3 11	146 6 2	.14
.....	10 0 0	56 0 0	17,700 12 0	78 5 1	2.23
295 13 0	3,022 3 3	472 3 0	1,22,269 4 4	14 2 2	1.25
given.					



CIVIL

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Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil Suits

CLASS OF COURTS.	Number of courts.	Number of judges.	Powers of courts.	Suits pending from last year.	Received by transfer.	Instituted within the year.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other courts.	Plaints rejected or returned.
Tahsildars' Courts .....	103	103	Suits not exceeding Rs. 300...	1,056	137	5,622	6,815	19	49
Third Talukdars' Courts..	19	19	Do. „ 1,000...	149	71	317	537	9	7
Second do. do. ...	22	22	Do. „ 2,000...	61	16	114	191	4	9
First do. do. ...	17	33	Above Rs. 2,000 .....	51	9	94	154	1	...
City Civil Court .....	1	5	Not exceeding 2,000 .....	57	172	1,106	1,335	82	73
Kazi's Court.....	1	1	Inheritance and matrimonial...	165	3	353	521	...	...
Arab Court .....	1	1	Arab disputes .....	49	...	59	108	12	21
Insolvency Court.....	1	5	Insolvency cases .....	614	33	434	1,081	...	104
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Original Side ...	1	3	Above Rs. 2,000 .....	35	8	58	101	...	11
Total.....	...	...	.....	2,237	449	8,157	10,843	127	274
Suburban Court of Judicature.	1	1	Ordinary Civil Court powers, Intestate, Testamentary, and Matrimonial Jurisdiction.	...	...	...	159	...	...

A.

DISTRICTS.)

*in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction for the Year 1289 Fasli.*

Exparte.	UNCONTESTED.							CONTESTED.			PENDING.				PERCENTAGE OF BUSINESS OF EACH CLASS OF COURTS.				AVERAGE DURATION OF EACH CASE.		
	In favor of plaintiff.			In favor of defendant.				Total uncontested.	Judgment for plaintiff.	Judgment for defendant.	Total.	Total disposed of.	Under six months.	More than six months.	More than twelve months.	Total.	Percentage of cases disposed of.	Distribution of business of each class of courts.	Uncontested cases.	Contested cases.	
	On confession, compromised or Panchayat.	Total.	Compromised and withdrawn.	Dismissed for default.	Total.	Total uncontested.															
																				Days	Days
436	1,474	1,910	689	738	1,427	3,337	2,180	305	2,485	5,890	728	151	46	925	86.3	66.4	72.4	90.0			
40	62	102	34	65	102	204	133	33	166	386	101	33	17	151	71.8	4.3	132.5	171.3			
8	11	19	9	20	29	48	45	14	59	120	43	23	5	71	62.8	1.2	149.1	219.5			
7	8	15	11	22	33	48	58	11	69	118	27	3	6	36	76.6	1.3	194.3	260.8			
149	185	334	164	166	330	664	318	142	460	1,279	56	...	...	56	94.6	14.4	23.5	39.9			
10	9	19	...	114	114	133	172	41	213	346	163	12	...	175	66.4	4.0	70.4	118.8			
...	...	...	...	28	28	28	26	5	31	92	4	...	12	16	85.1	1.3	338.1	388.7			
16	32	48	...	137	137	185	118	169	287	576	76	178	251	505	53.2	6.3	393.4	358.1			
5	3	8	3	13	16	24	37	13	50	85	11	4	1	16	84.1	0.8	99.5	156.0			
671	1,784	2,455	910	1,306	2,216	4,671	3,087	733	3,820	8,892	1,209	404	338	1,951	82.0	100	84.4	117.5			
14	41	58	6	6	12	70	44	32	76	146	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...			

*Statement showing the Execution of Decrees in the Courts*

CLASS OF COURTS.	APPLICATIONS TO EXECUTE DECREEES.				DE-
	Pending at the end of last year.	Filed during the year.	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Completely executed.
Tahsildars' Courts.....	778	2,563	.....	3,341	1,431
Third Talukdars' Courts .....	99	141	.....	240	65
Second Talukdars' Courts .....	34	58	.....	92	14
First Talukdars' Courts .....	61	49	.....	110	14
City Civil Court .....	349	1,557	.....	1,906	233
Kazi's Court .....	80	204	.....	284	91
Arab Court .....	40	143	.....	189	20
Insolvency Court.....	249	167	.....	416	36
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Original Side.	97	79	.....	176	12
Total.....	1,793	4,961	.....	6,754	1,916
Suburban Court of Judicature .....	.....	90	2	92	3

B.

*of Civil Jurisdiction during the Year 1289 Fushi.*

CREES.		NATURE AND NUMBER OF COERCIVE PROCESSES ISSUED.									
Partially executed.	Total.	Struck off in default.	By fixing instalments.	Compromised.	Total disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.	Percentage of execution of decrees.	Imprisonment of persons.	Attachment of movable and immovable property.	Sale of movable property.	Sale of immovable property.
345	1,776	290	80	277	2,423	918	72.5	..	640	91	27
23	88	29	32	10	159	81	66.2	...	4	1	3
8	22	3	3	8	36	56	39.1	...	8	6	1
11	25	20	1	9	55	55	50.0	...	10	1	.....
364	597	651	105	279	1,632	274	85.6	19	32	301	28
17	108	21	12	19	160	124	56.3	9	3	9	.....
42	62	15	10	46	133	56	70.3	1	14	27	.....
22	58	20	16	33	127	289	30.5	...	...	11	.....
14	26	45	15	...	86	69	48.8	...	8	14	4
846	2,762	1,094	274	681	4,811	1,943	71.3	29	719	461	63
5	8	6	...	22	36	56	39.3	.	24	2	5

*Statement showing the Business of the Civil*

CLASS OF APPELLATE COURTS.	Number of courts.	Number of judges.	Remaining at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Received from appellate courts (remanded).	Instituted during the year.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other courts.	Rejected or returned.
First Talukdars' or District Courts .....	17	34	149	...	27	441	617	...	10
Sadar Talukdars' or Divisional Courts .....	5	10	91	...	12	146	249	...	...
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Appellate Side.....	1	3	104	...	30	198	332	...	...
Total.....	23	47	344	...	69	785	1,198	...	10

C.

*Appellate Courts in the Year 1289 Fasli.*

UNCONTES TED.			CONTES TED.						PEN DING.					AVERAGE DURATION OF EACH CASE.	
Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn or compromised.	Total.	Confirmed.	Reserved or modified.	Remanded.	Total.	Total disposed of.	Percentage of cases disposed of.	Within three months.	Within six months.	Within one year.	Over one year.	Total pending.	In present year.	In last year.
27	29	47	222	170	80	472	529	85.8	50	15	10	12	87	262	77
31	8	39	67	50	9	126	165	66.2	38	16	14	24	84	39	87
20	7	27	111	69	36	216	243	73.19	34	29	7	19	89	200	199
78	35	113	400	289	125	814	937	78.27	122	60	31	55	260	231	121

*Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil in the Year*

CLASS OF COURTS.	On written obligation.	On un-written obligation.	On account stated.	Claims for profits or loss in partnership.	Claims for recovery of money or movables entrusted to an agent.	Claims for value of articles sold or mortgage money of immovable property.	Claims for value of movables.	Claims for salary due or pleaders' fees.	Claims for rent of a house or the produce of contract.
Tahsildars' Courts .....	3,208	386	1,325	83	18	65	79	32	30
Third Talukdars' Courts .....	122	5	135	7	...	3	3	2	...
Second do. ....	36	7	46	6	...	1	...	2	...
First do. ....	26	4	24	5	...	...	3	1	1
City Civil Court.....	201	153	48	6	...	10	279	55	37
Kazi's Court .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arab Court .....	57	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Insolvency Court .....	224	...	207	...	...	...	3	...	...
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Original Side.....	15	5	5	1	1	2	2	...	2
Total .....	3,889	562	1,790	108	19	81	369	92	70
Suburban Court of Judicature.	42	19	...	...	...	38	...	...	15



D.

*Suits instituted in the Courts of Original Civil Jurisdiction*  
1289 *Fusli.*

Claims for breach of contract.	Claims for damages.	Claims for dower, maintenance and guardianship of minors.	Claims for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Claims for Watau rights and Ruzim and Yeomah.	Claims relating to religious endowments.	Claims relating to religion and caste.	Claims for inheritance and adoption.	Claims relating to administration of trust.	Claims relating to gifts.	Claims relating to wills.	Claims for sale including foreclosure.	Claims for mortgage and redemption.	Claims for right of pre-emption.	Claims for recovery of possession.	Other claims relating to cash or movable property.	Other claims relating to immovable property.	Claims on decrees of British courts.	Total cases instituted.
70	19	14	3	62	39	2	32	2	30	5	4	20	4	2	66	22	...	5,622
...	...	1	...	22	1	...	10	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	317
...	2	2	2	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	114
...	1	7	1	16	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	94
8	3	10	3	12	5	...	...	...	57	...	3	4	...	24	176	12	...	1,106
...	...	122	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	197	21	...	353
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	434
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	5	4	4	...	1	4	...	3	2	...	...	58
78	26	156	16	121	47	2	50	6	92	5	9	29	10	29	444	57	...	8,157
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	6	...	159

*Statement showing the Value of Suits instituted in the Courts*

CLASS OF COURTS.	Below Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 300.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 2,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 20,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 50,000.
Tahsildars' Courts .....	1,659	2,514	1,433	...	...	...	...	...
Third Talukdars' Courts .....	...	2	...	299	...	...	...	...
Second do. ....	...	...	1	13	104	...	...	...
First do. ....	...	...	3	12	10	57	14	2
City Civil Court .....	251	339	283	139	43	...	...	...
Kazi's Court .....	3	6	26	25	25	14	10	3
Arab Court.....	...	3	3	14	19	13	4	1
Insolvency Court .....	9	101	88	95	47	42	37	9
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Original Side .....	...	...	...	1	...	37	14	3
Total.....	1,922	2,965	1,837	598	248	163	79	18
Suburban Court of Judicature .....	72	57	34	26	7	7	1	...

E.

*of Civil Jurisdiction during the Year 1289 Fasli.*

Not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.	Upwards of Rs. 1,00,000.	No. of cases without value.	Total number of suits.	Total value of suits.	Average value of each suit excluding cases without value.
.....	.....	10	5,616	4,05,051 15 0	72 4 0
.....	.....	.....	301	1,87,741 6 11	623 11 7
.....	.....	4	122	1,54,215 14 11	1,306 14 7
.....	.....	10	108	3,57,120 1 10	3,644 1 3
.....	.....	51	1,106	2,13,282 7 10	202 2 7
2	2	237	353	51,07,419 14 8	4,719 2 2
1	.....	1	59	2,27,691 8 6	3,925 11 5
4	1	1	434	13,92,421 7 6	3,215 13 1
1	1	1	58	7,38,739 2 6	12,960 5 4
8	4	315	8,157	90,83,683 15 8	1,158 6 0
.....	.....	.....	159	75,332 13 5	473 12 8

*Statement showing the Costs of Litigation in*

CLASS OF COURTS.	Number of cases decided.	Amount claimed.	Value of stamp paper for plaints.	Value of stamp paper for other purposes.	Pleaders' fees.
Tahsildars' Courts.....	5,837	2,13,929 12 10	26,103 4 0	3,977 10 6	4,233 5 0
Third Talukdars' Courts .....	360	1,94,426 5 9	9,508 0 0	1,060 10 0	1,894 15 4
Second do. ....	134	1,27,255 14 3	4,868 0 0	643 15 0	1,349 9 1
First do. ....	631	7,02,003 4 4	14,655 12 0	957 6 0	4,745 5 2
Sadar or Divisional Civil Courts.	138	1,47,641 10 4	5,051 0 0	521 14 0	365 8 9
City Civil Court .....	1,124	2,31,274 10 7	12,210 2 0	977 9 3	5,159 5 9
Kazi's Court .....	346	20,71,021 15 2	735 0 0	184 0 0	665 0 0
Arab Court .....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Insolvency Court .....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Original Side ... ..	74	12,44,624 14 6	9,838 0 0	222 12 0	5,639 14 1
High Court, Appellate Side.....	243	59,62,169 5 2	7,242 0 0	2,816 0 0	7,137 15 10
Total.....	8,887	1,08,94,847 12 11	90,211 2 0	11,361 12 9	31,190 15 0
Suburban Court of Judicature..	146	54,322 3 1	2,416 8 0	1,182 0 0	960 9 6

F.

*the Courts of Civil Justice for 1289 Fasli.*

Diet for witnesses.	Talbana.	Miscellaneous.	Total costs.	Average costs of each case.	Percentage on value claimed.
111 9 6	2,310 9 3	267 0 1	37,933 6 4	6 5 6	17.3
32 2 0	345 10 9	11 2 0	12,852 8 1	35 11 3	6.6
14 3 0	106 2 6	34 2 0	7,015 15 7	52 6 4	5.5
11 6 0	257 15 8	345 5 7	20,973 2 5	33 3 9	2.9
.....	.....	.....	5,938 6 9	43 0 6	4.02
.....	.....	86 7 0	18,433 8 0	16 6 0	7.9
.....	.....	.....	1,584 0 0	4 9 2	.07
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	44 0 0	15,744 10 1	212 12 2	1.2
.....	23 14 0	455 4 0	17,675 1 10	78 3 4½	.29
199 4 6	3,044 4 2	1,243 4 8	1,37,250 11 1	15 7 0	42.72
47 12 2	248 8 11	.....	4,855 6 7	33 4 1	8.93

CIVIL

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Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil Suits

CLASS OF COURTS.	Number of courts.	Number of judges.	Powers of courts	Suits pending from last year.	Received by transfer.	Instituted within the year.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other courts.	Plaints rejected or returned.
Thasildars' Courts .....	103	103	Suits not exceeding Rs. 300...	925	208	5,389	6,522	4	30
Third Talukdars' Courts..	19	19	Do. „ 1,000...	151	46	212	409	8	7
Secund do. do. ...	22	22	Do. „ 2,000...	71	17	86	174	11	3
First do. do. ...	17	33	Above Rs. 2,000 .....	36	13	83	132	4	2
City Civil Court .....	1	5	Not exceeding Rs. 2,000.....	56	123	1,444	1,623	21	149
Kazi's Court.....	1	1	Inheritance and matrimonial...	175	5	372	552	...	...
Arab Court .....	1	1	Arab disputes .....	16	1	27	44	...	1
Insolvency Court .....	1	5	Insolvency cases .....	505	...	235	740	...	23
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Original Side.	1	3	Above Rs. 2,000 .....	16	8	59	83	1	4
Total.....	166	192	.....	1,951	421	7,907	10,270	49	219
Suburban Court of Judicature.	1	1	Ordinary civil court powers, intestate, testamentary, and matrimonial jurisdiction.	...	...	...	154	...	...

A.

DISTRICTS.)

*in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction for the Year 1290 Fasli.*

Exparte.	UNCONTESTED.						CONTESTED.			Total disposed of	PENDING.			Percentage of cases disposed of		DISTRIBUTION OF EACH CASE.		
	In favor of plaintiff.			In favor of defendant.			Judgment for plaintiff.	Judgment for defendant.	Total.		Under six months.	More than six months.	More than twelve months.	Total.	Distribution of business of each class of courts.		Uncontested cases.	Contested cases.
	On confession, compromise or Panchayat.	Total.	Compromised and withdrawn.	Dismissed for default.	Total.	Total uncontested.									Percentage of cases disposed of	Distribution of business of each class of courts.		
398	1,116	1,514	655	754	1,409	2,923	2,113	323	2,436	5,393	875	187	67	1,129	82.6	66.7	65	68
44	22	66	35	49	84	150	101	32	133	298	78	30	3	111	72.8	3.5	164	205
7	14	21	8	25	33	54	49	7	56	124	30	13	7	50	71.2	1.5	121	280
...	5	5	10	20	30	35	28	16	44	85	28	11	8	47	64.4	1.0	145	230
173	234	407	178	226	404	811	428	193	621	1,602	19	...	2	21	98.7	19.4	27	30
1	14	15	...	131	131	146	98	62	160	306	127	64	55	246	55.4	3.7	171	142
...	...	...	...	12	12	12	4	2	6	19	10	5	10	25	40.9	0.2	213	238
24	21	45	...	45	45	90	65	12	77	190	121	32	397	550	25.9	2.3	382	483
6	7	13	2	8	10	23	22	11	33	61	18	3	1	22	73.4	0.7	111	112
653	1,433	2,086	888	1,270	2,158	4,244	2,908	658	3,566	8,078	1,306	345	550	2,201	78.5	100	74	141
19	35	54	7	9	16	70	49	25	74	144	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...



*Statement showing the Execution of Decrees in the Courts*

CLASS OF COURTS.	APPLICATIONS TO EXECUTE DECREEES.				DECREEES.		
	Pending at the end of the last year	Filled during the year.	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Completely executed.	Partially executed.	Total.
Tahsildars' Courts.....	918	2,317	...	3,235	1,210	344	1,554
Third Talukdars' Courts .....	81	275	...	356	73	53	126
Second Talukdars' Courts .....	56	64	...	120	27	14	41
First Talukdars' Courts .....	55	52	...	107	12	14	26
City Civil Court .....	274	2,040	...	2,314	305	425	730
Kazi's Court .....	124	135	...	259	81	5	86
Arab Court.....	56	145	...	201	18	58	76
Insolvency Court .....	289	97	...	386	13	28	41
<i>Majlis Alia Adalat</i> or High Court, Original side .....	90	92	...	182	18	20	38
Total.....	1,943	5,217	...	7,160	1,757	961	2,718
Suburban Court of Judicature .....	...	82	...	82	3	3	6

B.

*of Civil Jurisdiction during the Year 1290 Fashi.*

Struck off in default.	By fixing instalments.	Compromised.	Total disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.	Percentage of execution of decrees.	NATURE AND NUMBER OF COERCIVE PROCESSES ISSUED.			
						Imprisonment of persons.	Attachment of movable and immovable property.	Sale of movable property.	Sale of immovable property
333	100	203	2,190	1,045	67.6	.....	248	74	10
44	21	19	210	146	58.9	1	3	2	14
17	5	1	67	53	55.8	.....	8	.....	.....
8	13	1	48	59	44.8	.....	5	2	.....
856	160	395	2,141	173	92.5	15	20	429	29
53	13	11	163	96	62.9	.....	10	12	3
7	10	38	131	70	65.1	4	18	32	.....
2	7	20	70	316	18.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	22	.....	90	92	49.4	.....	13	23	4
1,550	351	691	5,110	2,050	71.3	20	325	574	69
56	.....	20	82	.....	100	.....	19	.....	4

CIVIL

Statement showing the business of the Civil

CLASS OF APPELLATE COURTS.	Number of Courts.	Number of Judges.	Remaining at the end of the last year.	Received by transfer.	Received from Appellate Courts (remanded).	Instituted during the year.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Rejected or returned.
First Talukdars' or District Courts .....	17	33	87	...	17	492	596	...	16
Sadar Talakdars' or Divisional Courts .....	5	10	84	...	7	131	222	...	3
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Appellate Side .....	1	3	89	...	28	253	370	...	...
Total.....	23	46	260	...	52	876	1,188	...	19

C.

*Appellate Courts in the Year 1290 Fasli.*

UNCONTESTED.			CONTESTED.				Total disposed of.	Percentage of cases disposed of.	PENDING.					AVERAGE DURATION OF EACH CASE.	
Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn or compromised.	Total.	Confirmed.	Reserved or modified.	Remanded.	Total.			Within three months.	Within six months.	Within one year.	Over one year.	Total pending.	In the present year.	In the last year.
												Days.	Days.		
32	27	59	177	142	68	387	462	77.5	76	24	28	6	134	105	262
18	3	21	70	67	7	144	168	75.6	25	7	8	14	54	92	39
16	8	24	156	71	44	271	295	79.7	36	23	9	7	75	165	200
66	38	104	403	280	119	802	925	77.8	137	54	45	27	263	122	231

Statement showing the number and description of Civil  
in the Year

CLASS OF COURTS.	On written obligation.	On unwritten obligation.	On account stated.	Claims for profits or loss in partnership.	Claims for recovery of money or movables entrusted to an agent.	Claims for value of articles sold or mortgage money of immovable property.	Claims for value of movables.	Claims for salary duo or pleaders' fees.	Claims for rent of a house or the produce of contract.
Tahsildars' Courts .....	3,078	335	1,197	92	88	60	111	27	65
Third Talukdars' Courts .....	77	12	75	7	2	2	2	...	4
Second do. ....	30	3	30	2	1	3	...	1	2
First do. ....	15	2	31	6	1	...	1	1	...
City Civil Court .....	271	246	80	4	...	19	313	111	81
Kazi's Court .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arab Court .....	15	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Insolvency Court .....	158	...	66	...	...	4	2	1	...
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Original Side .....	16	8	4	...	...	...	1	...	2
Total.....	3,660	609	1,492	111	92	88	430	141	154
Suburban Court of Judicature.	53	9	...	...	...	42	9	...	11

D.

*Suits instituted in the Courts of Original Civil Jurisdiction  
1290 Fasli.*

Claims for breach of contract.	Claims for damages.	Claims for dower, maintenance and guardianship of minors.	Claims for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Claims for Watan rights and <i>Rusum</i> and <i>Yemich</i> .	Claims relating to religious endowments.	Claims relating to religion and caste.	Claims for inheritance and adoption.	Claims relating to administration of trust.	Claims relating to gifts.	Claims relating to wills.	Claims for sale including foreclosure.	Claims for mortgage and redemption.	Claims for right of pre-emption.	Claims for recovery of possession.	Other claims relating to cash or movable property.	Other claims relating to immovable property.	Claims or decrees of British Courts.	Total cases instituted.
62	23	9	12	6	7	2	43	3	3	...	13	5	1	3	65	20	...	5,389
2	1	3	1	18	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	212
...	...	3	2	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	86
1	2	4	3	7	3	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	83
16	1	6	7	7	5	1	2	...	43	1	...	17	...	27	165	19	...	1,444
...	...	70	109	...	1	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	68	79	...	372
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	235
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	2	5	...	...	2	...	3	8	2	...	59
81	27	95	134	103	19	3	99	5	53	1	13	26	6	33	310	122	...	7,907
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	2	...	154

CIVIL

Statement showing the value of Suits instituted in the Courts

CLASS OF COURTS.	Below Rs. 16.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 300.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 2,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 20,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 50,000.
Tahsildars' Courts .....	1,800	2,289	1,297	...	...	...	...	...
Third Talukdars' Courts .....	...	...	...	211	...	...	...	...
Second do. ....	...	...	...	5	81	...	...	...
First do. ....	...	...	...	4	1	59	13	2
City Civil Court.....	457	440	290	133	51	...	...	...
Kazi's Court .....	4	16	20	31	13	7	12	9
Arab Court.....	9	1	4	6	1	2	1	...
Insolvency Court .....	...	42	53	71	26	22	7	3
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Original Side .....	...	...	...	...	...	31	18	3
Total.....	2,270	2,788	1,664	461	173	121	51	17
Suburban Court of Judicature.....	28	51	45	14	6	7	...	2



E.

*of Civil Jurisdiction during the Year 1290 Fasli.*

Not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.	Upwards of Rs. 1,00,000.	No. of cases without value.	Total number of suits.	Total value of suits.			Average value of each suit excluding cases without value.
				Rs.	a.	p.	
.....	.....	3	5,389	3,72,327	8	7	69 2 1
.....	.....	1	212	1,38,185	11	0	651 6 5
.....	.....	.....	86	1,25,916	14	11	1,464 2 4
.....	.....	4	83	4,01,652	11	0	5,084 3 3
.....	.....	73	1,444	2,44,422	7	1	178 4 5
3	5	252	372	21,35,529	2	1	17,796 1 2
1	.....	2	27	1,12,195	12	9	4,487 13 4
2	1	8	235	8,48,131	1	9	3,736 4 1
1	1	5	59	54,44,080	13	7	1,00,816 4 11
7	7	348	7,907	98,22,442	2	9	1,299 6 11
.....	.....	1	154	1,20,885	3	11	790 1 7

Statement showing the Costs of Litigation in

CLASS OF COURTS.	Number of cases decided.	Amount claimed.	Value of stamped paper for plaints.		Value of stamped paper for other purposes.		Pleadings' fees.	
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Tahsildars' Courts.....	5,359	3,61,808 11 4	22,003 3 0	2,843 1 0	4,124 1 8			
Third Talukdars' Courts .....	283	1,77,529 6 4	6,993 12 0	562 6 0	1,827 1 10			
Second do. ....	110	1,43,343 13 11	4,779 15 0	426 12 0	2,065 2 11			
First do. ....	525	3,46,565 0 0	12,209 12 0	737 9 9	4,331 4 8			
Sadar or Divisional Civil Courts.	165	1,68,422 14 6	6,188 4 0	528 0 0	1,905 5 7			
City Civil Court.....	1,432	2,38,698 9 10	9,912 4 0	910 9 3	2,538 0 0			
Kazi's Court .....	306	11,49,729 5 6	1,790 8 0	2,111 8 0	185 8 0			
Arab Court.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Insolvency Court .....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Majlis Alia Adalat or High Court, Original Side.....	56	4,07,486 2 5	6,462 0 0	192 0 0	5,847 14 4			
High Court, Appellate Side.....	273	10,79,077 11 1	7,242 0 0	2,816 0 0	15,471 0 0			
Total.....	8,509	40,72,661 10 11	77,581 10 0	11,127 14 0	38,295 7 0			
Suburban Court of Judicature..	157	1,36,208 3 8	4,371 0 0	1,657 8 0	1,599 13 0			

F.

*the Courts of Civil Justice for 1290 Fasli.*

Diet for witnesses.	Talbana.	Miscellaneous.	Total costs.	Average costs of each case.	Percentage on value claimed.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
46 15 8	2,235 12 4	602 13 1	31,855 14 9	5 15 1	8.80
126 7 0	305 9 7	34 15 6	9,850 3 11	34 12 10	5.54
23 10 0	88 7 8	125 7 0	7,509 6 7	68 4 3	5.23
54 7 0	233 0 1	245 13 6	17,811 15 0	133 14 0	5.14
.....	27 8 0	2 8 0	8,651 9 7	152 6 11	5.13
.....	.....	85 8 4	13,446 5 7	9 6 2	5.64
.....	.....	.....	4,087 8 0	13 5 8	.35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	145 13 0	12,647 11 4	225 10 9	3.10
.....	5 10 0	12 3 6	23,546 13 6	93 9 3	2.36
251 7 8	2,895 15 8	1,255 1 11	1,31,407 8 3	15 7 1	3.22
108 6 3	301 4 0	.. .....	8,037 15 3	51 3 2	5.9



# HYDERABAD (DECCAN)

UNDER

## SIR SALAR JUNG.

---

An Account of the Civil, Military, and Public Works Departments of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jáh Bahadur's Territories, under the Administration of His Excellency the Navvab Sir Salar Jung Bahadur, G. C. S. I., LL. D., the Regent for, and Prime Minister to, His Highness.

For 1290 F. = 1880-81 A. D.

TOGETHER WITH BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF THE REFORMS INTRODUCED IN THE JUDICIAL AND POLICE, REVENUE AND FINANCE, MILITARY AND PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENTS, DURING THE FIRST 28 YEARS OF HIS EXCELLENCY'S ADMINISTRATION, FROM 1263 F. = 1853 A. D. TO 1290 F. = 1881 A. D., AND AN ACCOUNT OF FURTHER REFORMS CONTEMPLATED IN 1291 FASLI = 1881-82 A. D.

BY

MOULAVI CHERÁGH ALI,

REVENUE SECRETARY,

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM-UL-MULK'S GOVERNMENT,

AUTHOR OF "REFORMS UNDER MOSLEM RULE," AND "A CRITICAL EXPOSITION OF THE POPULAR JIHAD."

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VOLUME FOURTH.

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# CONTENTS.

## CHAPTER XII.

### DETAILS OF THE LAST CENSUS.

	PAGE
Para. 1 Census .....	387
„ 2 Male and female population of districts.....	387
„ 3 Particulars of the distribution of population .....	388
„ 4 Districts .....	390
„ 5 City .....	390
„ 6 Proportion of sexes .....	391
„ 7 Nationalities.....	391
„ 8 Population according to religion .....	392
„ 9 Hindu population.....	393

#### I MAHBATTWARI—

Principal tribe, <i>Kunbis</i> .....	393
Sanskrit, base of Mahratti .....	394
Peculiarities of Mahrattas .....	394
Treatment of wild tribes .....	395
Castes associated with Mahrattas .....	395
Castes, numerous .....	395
Brahmans, &c. ....	396
Cultivators .....	396
Wild or aboriginal tribes.....	396
Intermingled or isolated tribes .....	396
Depressed tribes .....	396
Wandering tribes .....	396
Criminal tribes .....	396
Religious mendicants .....	397
Pastoral tribes .....	397



	PAGE
II TELINGANA .....	397
III CANARA--	
Boundaries .....	398
Brahmans .....	399
Kume... ..	399
Nagara .....	399
Sects .....	400
Para. 10 Mohammadians.....	400
,, 11 Christians .....	401
,, 12 Others .....	401
,, 13 Civil condition of the Hindus .....	402
,, 14 Civil condition of the Mohammadans.....	402
,, 15 Civil condition of the Dominions .....	403
,, 16 Statement of married life .....	404
,, 17 Castes—Hindus, Brahmins.....	404
,, 18 Rajputs.....	405
,, 19 Professional class.....	405
,, 20 Aboriginal castes.....	406
,, 21 Mohammadan tribes .....	406
,, 22 Distribution of population by birth-place .....	406
,, 23 Immigration inside India .....	407
,, 24 Immigration outside India .....	407
,, 25 People from Bombay, Madras, &c. ....	408
,, 26 Abstract of persons born in H. Highness Dominions, &c. ....	409
,, 27 People from N.-W. Provinces.....	409
,, 28 Occupations classified .....	410
,, 29 Details of order 1 .....	415
,, 30 Government and municipal officers .....	416
,, 31 Military.....	416
,, 32 Details of men pursuing learned professions.....	416
,, 33 Details of orders 4, 5 of the domestic class. Persons engaged in boarding and lodging .....	417
,, 34 Details of orders 6, 7, 8, of the commercial class...	417
,, 35 Details of orders 8 and 9 of the agricultural class...	418
Para. 36 Comparative table of agriculturists in provinces surrounding Hyderabad .....	418

	PAGE
Para. 37 Details of the industrial class .....	418
Workers in animal food, stimulants and in stone, earthenware, metal, glass, &c. &c. ....	419
„ 38 Details of the non-productive class .....	419
„ 39 Female occupations classified .....	420
„ 40 Details of female occupations .....	423
„ 41 Comparative table of female agriculturists in pro- vinces surrounding Hyderabad .....	423
„ 42 Female industry .....	423
„ 43 Females of non-productive occupations.....	424
„ 44 Table comparing male and female occupations.....	424
„ 45 Comparative table of occupation .....	426
„ 46 General remarks of occupation .....	430
„ 47 City industry .....	430
„ 48 Languages .....	432
„ 49 Percentage of languages .....	432
„ 50 Education .....	432
Hyderabad College .....	433
„ 51 State of education .....	433
„ 52 Distribution of population according to education..	433
„ 53 Towns and villages classified according to popula- tion .....	435
„ 54 Names of towns with more than 10,000 inhabit- tants .....	435
„ 55 Cantonments and their population.....	436

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### SUPPLEMENT.

#### CENSUS—CITY HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

Para. 56 City and its area .....	437
„ 57 Census of Secunderabad and Residency Bazaars ...	437
„ 58 Four divisions of the City .....	437
„ 59 Population .....	437
„ 60 Details of the City census .....	437
„ 61 The female increase.....	437
„ 62 Population of the Suburbs .....	438
„ 63 Population of Secunderabad .....	438

	PAGE
Para. 64 Details of the Suburbs census .....	438
„ 65 Comparison of persons per square mile in City and Suburbs.....	438
„ 66 Comparison of houses per square mile in City and Suburbs.....	438
„ 67 Population by religion in the City .....	438
„ 68 Percentages of religions in City and Suburbs .....	440
„ 69 Mohammadan subdivisions .....	440
„ 70 Mohammadan sects in the City .....	440
„ 71 Mohammadan sects in the Suburbs .....	442
„ 72 Christians in the City .....	444
„ 73 Christians in the Suburbs .....	444
„ 74 Civil condition of the City .....	445
„ 75 Conjugal condition in the Suburbs.....	446
„ 76 Civil condition according to religion .....	448
„ 76 Remarks on the foregoing statement.....	452
„ 77 Castes .....	452
„ 77 City castes .....	452
„ 78 Castes in the Suburbs.....	453
„ 79 Percentages of Hindu castes .....	453
„ 80 Percentages of Mohammadan castes .....	453
„ 81 Table of other Hindus in the City and Suburbs ...	554
„ 82 Languages .....	455
„ 83 Languages and the percentages of men who speak them .....	455
„ 84 General observations .....	456
„ 85 Important languages of the Suburbs .....	457
„ 86 Population by birth-place .....	458
„ 87 Birth-places of people enumerated in the City .....	458
„ 88 Arab immigration .....	459
„ 89 Rohilla immigration.....	459
„ 90 Birth-places of people enumerated in the City .....	460
„ 91 State of education in the City.....	462
„ 92 State of education in the Suburbs .....	466
„ 93 Former modes of education.....	470
„ 94 The present zeal for education .....	471
„ 95 The medical and engineering colleges .....	471
„ 96 Insanity in the City .....	471

	PAGE
Para. 97 Insanity in the Suburbs .....	472
„ 98 Table of insanes by age .....	473
„ 99 Blindness in the City .....	473
„ 100 Blindness in the Suburbs .....	474
„ 101 Table of blind persons by age .....	475
„ 102 Deaf-mutes in the City .....	476
„ 103 Deaf-mutes in the Suburbs .....	476
„ 104 Table of deaf-mutes by age .....	477
„ 105 Lepers in the City .....	478
„ 106 Lepers in the Suburbs .....	478
„ 107 Lepers in the City and Suburbs.....	479
APPENDIX .....	i—xxiii.



**VOLUME FOURTH.**

**CHAPTER XII.**

**DETAILS OF THE LAST CENSUS.**





## CHAPTER XII.

---

*Details of the Last Census.*



## CHAPTER XII.

### DETAILS OF THE LAST CENSUS.

1. The census of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions took place for the first time on the 17th February 1881, in the month of Farwardi 1290 Fasli, corresponding to the Rabi-ul-Avval 1298 Hijri, when the entire population was returned at 98,45,594 souls. It was undertaken at the desire of the British Government, and it was a simultaneous and synchronous census.

2. The following list will show the number of males and females in the various divisions and districts of His Highness' Dominions, including the Jagir lands:—

Divisions.	DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
WESTERN.	Bidar.....	4,03,761	3,89,548	7,93,309
	Nander .....	3,83,455	3,09,580	7,53,035
	Naldrug .....	2,75,986	2,62,821	5,38,807
	Total.....	10,63,202	10,21,949	20,85,151
NORTHERN.	Elgandal .....	4,89,385	4,71,787	9,61,172
	Indur.....	2,81,730	2,81,068	5,62,798
	Medak .....	1,47,106	1,46,824	2,93,930
	Sarpur Tandur.....	1,08,214	1,06,017	2,14,231
	Total... ..	10,26,435	10,05,696	20,32,131

Divisions.	DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
NORTH- WESTERN.	Aurangabad .....	3,72,521	3,56,777	7,29,298
	Parbhani .....	2,98,331	2,84,048	5,82,379
	Birh .....	2,87,305	2,73,655	5,60,960
	Total.....	9,58,157	9,14,480	18,72,637
EASTERN.	Khammam .....	3,44,807	3,30,939	6,75,746
	Nagar Karnul .....	2,75,680	2,72,014	5,47,694
	Nalgunda .....	2,51,419	2,42,771	4,94,190
	Total.....	8,71,906	8,45,724	17,17,630
SOUTHERN.	Gulbarga .....	2,37,304	2,33,121	4,70,425
	Lingsugur .....	1,66,250	1,63,949	3,30,199
	Raichur... ..	1,59,775	1,55,334	3,15,109
	Shorapur .....	1,45,397	1,42,205	2,87,602
	Total.....	7,08,726	6,94,609	14,03,335
HYDERABAD.	Atraf-Balda .....	1,92,182	1,87,566	3,79,748
	City .....	61,031	62,644	1,23,675
	Suburbs .....	73,045	67,524	1,40,569
	Secunderabad .....	38,554	35,573	74,127
	Residency Bazaars .....	8,458	7,381	15,839
	Railway Station .....	441	311	752
Total.....	1,20,498	1,10,789	2,31,287	
Total City and Suburbs.....	1,81,529	1,73,433	3,54,962	
GRAND TOTAL...	50,02,137	48,43,457	98,45,594	

Particulars of the distribution of population.

3. Particulars regarding occupied and unoccupied houses and men and houses per square mile are given below:—

Divisions.	DISTRICTS.	Area in square miles.	No. of villages and towns.	No. of Houses.		No. of persons per S. M.	No. of towns and villages per S. M.	No. of houses per S. M.	No. of persons per occupied house.
				Occupied.	Unoccupied.				
WESTERN.	Bidar .....	4,215	1,477	1,53,836	8,852	188·21	0·35	38·48	5·17
	Nander .....	4,122	1,597	1,39,977	15,086	172·69	0·39	37·62	5·38
	Naldrug .....	3,971	966	91,929	7,561	135·69	0·24	25·05	5·87
	Total.....	12,308	4,040	3,85,242	31,499	169·41	0·33	31·30	5·41
NORTHERN.	Elgandal .....	7,480	1,429	1,66,033	15,656	128·50	0·19	24·29	5·79
	Indur .....	4,793	1,148	1,11,364	9,830	117·42	0·24	25·29	5·05
	Medak .....	1,688	555	59,529	2,551	174·13	0·33	36·78	4·94
	Sarpur Tandur.....	5,022	958	37,801	695	42·66	0·19	7·67	5·67
Total.....	18,983	4,090	3,74,727	28,732	107·05	0·22	21·25	5·42	
NORTH-WESTERN.	Anrangabad .....	6,160	1,899	1,40,388	24,675	118·39	0·29	26·80	5·19
	Parbhani .....	4,335	1,322	1,03,155	11,665	134·34	0·30	26·49	5·64
	Birh .....	4,488	1,003	1,11,560	9,046	124·99	0·22	26·67	5·03
	Total.....	14,983	4,134	3,55,103	45,386	124·98	0·28	26·73	5·27
EASTERN.	Khammam .....	9,779	1,710	1,21,246	6,487	69·10	0·18	13·06	5·57
	Nagar Karnul .....	6,497	1,388	1,11,664	16,981	84·30	0·21	19·80	4·90
	Naigunda .....	4,131	935	88,417	7,829	119·63	0·23	23·30	5·59
	Total .....	20,407	4,033	3,21,327	31,297	48·17	0·20	17·28	5·35
SOUTHERN.	Gulbarga .....	3,314	986	92,137	12,472	141·95	0·30	31·57	5·11
	Lingsgur .....	3,614	927	68,380	17,925	91·37	0·25	23·88	4·83
	Raichur .....	2,803	762	60,370	13,679	112·42	0·27	21·53	5·22
	Shorapur .....	2,901	636	51,930	9,049	99·14	0·22	21·02	5·54
	Total.....	12,632	3,311	2,72,817	53,125	111·09	0·26	25·80	5·14
HYDRABAD.	Atraf-Balda .....	3,363	835	83,417	11,240	112·92	0·26	28·15	4·55
	City .....	2·5	1	20,150	6,977	49,470·00	0·40	10,850·80	6·14
	Suburbs .....	19·53	1	30,384	6,643	11,860·87	0·00	2,922·31	4·94
Secunderabad .....	13,457			2,817					
Residency .....	2,828			703					
Railway Station .....	148			2					
Total .....	19·53	1	46,817	10,168	11,860·87	0·00	2,922·31	4·94	
Total City and Suburbs.	22	2	66,967	17,145	14,134·64	0·00	3,823·27	5·30	
GRAND TOTAL.....	82,697	20,475	18,59,600	2,18,424	119·06	0·25	25·13	5·24	

4. It will be apparent from the above figures that Bidar is the most densely populated and Sarpur Districts. Tandur the least populated of the districts. It will be as well to notice here that Elgandal and Khammam are two of the largest, in point of size, of the districts, the former comprehending an area of 7,480 square miles, and the latter 9,779 square miles. The districts next in extent are Nagar Karnul and Aurangabad which have 6,497 and 6,160 square miles for their areas respectively. The district smallest in area is Medak, which contains 1,688 square miles only, but like Bidar, in *Maharattwari*, it is the most densely populated district of *Telingana*. With the exception of Medak, almost all the districts of the Northern and Southern Divisions are of considerable extent, but have a sparse population.

5. Hyderabad City with Suburbs, including Secunderabad, is the densest of all parts of His Highness the Nizam's Dominions, enrolling, within an area of nearly 22 square miles, 3,54,962 men, and having 16,134 men per square mile. It is thus nearly half as thickly populated as Bombay, which has 33,662 persons per square mile, and more densely than Madras, which has only 15,031 persons per square mile.

The average of persons per occupied house on the whole is 5·29, and the average of houses per square mile is 25·13.

The following are the comparative figures of some provinces showing the average persons per house and per square mile and the average of houses per square mile :—

PROVINCES.	Men per house.	Houses per square mile.	No. of persons per square mile.
Madras .....	4·8	23	221
Bombay .....	4·4	27·05	118·234
N. W. P. and Oudh ...	6·4	64·7	415·7
Berar .....	5·33	28·20	150·90
Central Provinces .....	3·9	25·84	101·9

6. The proportion of sexes in the districts is given below, for every 100 males.

Proportion of sexes.		
Bidar .....96·48	Aurangabad .....95·77	City .....102·64
Nander .....96·38	Parbhani .....95·21	Suburbs including Secuaderabad...91·94
Naldrug .....95·23	Birh .....95·24	Gulbarga .....98·23
Elgandal .....96·40	Khammam .....95·97	Lingsugur .....98·61
Indur .....99·80	Nagar Karnul .....98·67	Raichur .....97·22
Medak .....99·80	Nalgunda.....96·56	Shorapur .....97·80
Sarpur Tandur ..97·96	Atraf-Balda district 97·59	

On the whole for every 100 males we find 96 females.

For every 100 males we find the following number of females in other provinces of India :—

Berar .....	93·60
Rajpootana .....	84·97
N. W. P. and Oudh .....	92·52
Mysore.. .....	100·7
Bombay Presidency .....	93·83
Madras do. ....	102·1
Central Provinces .....	98·19

7. Out of the entire population there were 88,93,181 Hindus ; 9,25,929 Mohammadans ; 13,614 Christians ; 8,521 Jains ; 638 Parsis ; 3,664

Sikhs; and 47 Jews. The percentages of the various nationalities stand as below in His Highness' territories along with a comparison in several surrounding provinces :—

PROVINCES.	Hindus.	Moham- madans.	Chris- tians.	Jains.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Jews.
Hyderabad .....	91·330	9·405	0·094	0·130	0·096	0·035	...
Berar .....	92·03	7·110	0·050	0·800	0·008	·002	...
N. W. P. and Oudh .....	83·3	13·4	0·111	·181	.....	·008	...
Bombay Presidency .....	79·11	16·81	0·71	2·31	0·41	·61	·04
Madras Presidency .....	91·7	6·11	2·11	0·08	.....	.....	...



8. The number of males and females according to Population according to religion in various divisions will be found in the following table :—

DIVISIONS.	HINDUS.		MOHAMMADANS.		CHRISTIANS.		JAINS.		PARSIS.		SIKHS.		JEWS.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Western Division ...	9,57,861	9,21,911	1,02,622	97,531	29	20	2,058	1,859	11	6	621	622	...	...
Northern Division ...	9,68,472	9,48,452	57,600	56,928	7	11	5	16	8	9	343	286	...	...
N.-W. Division .....	8,70,060	8,29,869	85,107	81,969	463	422	2,105	1,940	92	60	330	220	...	...
Eastern Division ...	8,20,354	7,96,544	51,308	49,081	32	27	...	1	..	...	212	71	...	...
Southern Division ..	6,31,959	6,21,494	75,989	72,462	404	345	274	256	39	26	60	26	1	...
Atraf-Balda .. .....	1,69,150	1,66,540	22,448	20,497	306	278	8	4	6	2	264	245	...	...
Hyderabad City and Suburbs .....	99,956	90,555	74,372	78,015	6,731	4,539	...	1,219	160	227	137	24	23	...
<b>GRAND TOTAL ...</b>	<b>45,17,812</b>	<b>43,75,369</b>	<b>4,69,446</b>	<b>4,56,483</b>	<b>7,972</b>	<b>5,642</b>	<b>4,450</b>	<b>4,071</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>2,057</b>	<b>1,607</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>22</b>

The above figures indicate that about  $\frac{9}{10}$  of the population is composed of Hindus who occupy mostly the Western and Northern Divisions of His Highness' Dominions.

9. The Hindus, including Aborigines chiefly professing Hinduism, whose number is 2,45,318, form about 90·32 per cent. of the entire population, and great numbers of them are found in the Elgandal and Bidar districts, where they are estimated at 9,23,559, and 7,00,891 respectively. The proportion of the Hindu male to the Hindu female population bears the ratio of 100 : 96.

The following are the percentages of the Hindus to the entire population in the other provinces of India :—

Berar .....	90·75
N. W. Provinces and Oudh .....	86·27
Mysore .....	94·51
Central Provinces .....	75·36
Bombay Presidency .....	76·23
Madras do. ....	91·42

A little less than three-sevenths of the Nizam's Dominions is *Mahrattwari* country inhabited chiefly by the Mahrattas, people speaking the Mahratta language. This territory is called *Mahrattwari*, and lies between 17° 10' and 21° 10' north latitude and between 74° 45' and 80° 5' east longitude. It occupies an area of about 34,228 square miles, including the North-Western Division, the Western Division, and the northern portion of the Northern Division.

### I. MAHRATTWARI.

It is impossible to deal with the subject of the Mahratta people better than the late Reverend Doctor Wilson has done in his learned remarks supplied to the Government of Bombay.\* They are fully applicable to the *Mahrattwari* subjects of His Highness the Nizam and may be quoted here :—

“The largest tribe of the Mahratta people is that of the *Kunbis* corresponding with the Gujarati *Kulam-*  
Principal tribe, *Kunbis*. *bis* or cultivators. The derivation of

\* Administration Report, 1872-73, pp. 121-127.

the name is as follows:—*Krishmi* (S.) a ploughman, *Kurmi* (Hindi), *Kulambi* (Gujarati), and *Kunbi* or *Kunabi* (Mahratti). They are called ‘*Mahrattas*’ by way of distinction. Some of their oldest and highest families (as that of Shivaji, the founder of the Mahratta Empire) hold themselves to be descended of *Kshatriyas* or *Rajputs*; and though they eat with the cultivating Mahrattas, they do not intermarry with them. All the Mahrattas, however, are viewed by the Brahmins as Shudras, though of old cultivation was one of the duties of the *Aryan Vaishyas*, the other being that of merchandise. \* \* \* The Mahrattas in physiognomy certainly considerably resemble the Dravidians of the south. But it is difficult to suppose that the original tongue of both these peoples belonged to the same class of the Scythian languages.

“The Sanskrit, the language of the Aryas, is certainly the principal base of the Mahratti as it now exists, though a faint Scythian or Turanian element (having a slight resemblance to that of the Kolas and Santhals) is yet to be found in it. The predominance of Sanskrit in Mahratti has doubtless been maintained by the circumstance that the Governments of the provinces in which Mahratti has been spoken from time immemorial, have, in the main, been favourable to the Sanskrit literature, or rather to the opinions formed upon that literature, both Brahminical and Buddhist. \* \* \*

“The Mahrattas are but of a middle stature as Indians, and somewhat of a copper colour, varying in shade in different districts of the country. They use animal food to a considerable extent according to their means, abstaining, however, from the cow like other Indian tribes. They use wheat, barley, milliard, and pulses; but this they do more abundantly in the Dakhan than in the Konkan where large quantities of rice are raised. They are rather sparing in their dress, though under the British Government visible improvement in this matter is rapidly proceeding. Though they are not so skilled in agriculture as the Gujarat cultivators, and are educated but to a limited extent, they are a shrewd and intelligent and, especially among the Malwas, the western face of the Ghats and the Konkan hills, a hardy and active people. They have their own popular gods and demons, in addition to the principal deities

of the Hindu pantheon, and are generally enthusiastic in their worship, being at the same time fond of religious pilgrimages, in connexion with which they frequently suffer from cholera and other epidemics. They are noted for the observance of the most public of the festivals as of the *Dasara* and *Holi*. Their peculiar religious feelings have been much excited and sustained by the poets of their own provinces, especially by Tukárama, whose language is frequently that of marked excitement and specially intelligible to them. They seem for some centuries at least to have indulged and cultivated an irregular military spirit. \* \* \*

“The Moghal Government was never firmly established among them, either under its imperial or provincial dynasties; and bringing them no signal benefits, it was never relished by them. It is not to be wondered at, that, led by such a bold spirit as Shivaji and favoured by their mountain ranges and recesses and isolated heights, and natural forts, (unimpregnable to the appliances of eastern warfare) they rose up against it, though Shivaji's treachery and cruelty (so well brought out by Grant Duff) are ever to be condemned and execrated.

Treatment of wild tribes.      and other provinces are considered to this day quite unjustifiable by the natives of those districts. They were seldom the strong coming forth to assist the weak and oppressed, but the strong coming forth to devour the weak. \* \* \*

“With the Mahrattas are associated various artizan, working and pastoral classes, whom they reckon below themselves, but closely contiguous to them as belonging to their own race. Some of these classes, however, as the *Parbhús*, goldsmiths, &c., have the Aryan physiognomy pretty distinctly marked in them.

“The Mahrattas acknowledge altogether considerably upwards of two hundred castes (sometimes with various sub-divisions, neither eating nor intermarrying with one another). Of these, at least 34 claim to belong to the *Brahmanhood*, though of some of them it is alleged that they are not of pure birth.

“The Brahman classes who have had most to do with Mahratta history are the *Deshasthas*, *Konkanasthas*, *Karhadas*, *Kunvas*, *Madhyandinas*, and the *Shenavis* or *Sarasvatas*.

“The status of the cultivators is given to certain classes of herdsman, minstrels, barbers, *rajgurus*, wrestlers, *chatra*-holders, cooks, middle class coppersmiths, and braziers and carpenters. Upwards of 60 castes of artizans, cattle-keepers, and labourers are placed below the cultivators. Among these, absurdly enough, are ranked the *Kayasthas* and *Parbhus* (both writers), who have manifestly Aryan blood.

“The wild tribes or ‘Aborigines’ (so called) of the Mahratta country, and of the Bombay Presidency in general, are the *Bhillas*, the *Nayakadas* or *Naikras*, and *Condass*. The intermingled and isolated tribes are the *Kulis* or *Kolis*, of many divisions, the *Dhudias*, the *Chaudharis*, the *Waralis*, the *Katharis* or *Kalodis* (makers of catechu), the *Dubalas* and the *Ramushis* or *Bedars*, who are principally found on the eastern spurs of the Ghats south of Poona. The depressed tribes, fast rising under the British Government in social importance, are the

*Mahars* already alluded to, and the *Mangs*, the *Matangs* of the Sanskrit books. The wandering tribes and classes are numerous, comprehending not merely religious devotees and pilgrims recognized in the other provinces of India,

but some who are peculiar to this Presidency, as the *Manabhavas* and the devotees of local gods and temples, to which frequently they have been devoted at their birth by their parents; mendicants who solicit alms in the name of peculiar gods, assuming various disguises and practising numerous tricks, quackeries, and deceptions; showmen and actors of great variety; wandering artizans and labourers of olden tribes, now nearly extinct, as the *Vadaras* (*Odras*), *Beldars*, *Kaikadis*, *Kaikatyas*, &c.

“Among the classes now mentioned are many gangs and associations habitually addicted to fraud, robbery, burglary, and other



atrocities. In the suppression of their crimes much has been done by the Government with the aid of such acute, skilled, and wherewithal benevolent detectives as Colonel Hervey, C.B., Colonel Taylor, F. Souter, C.S.I., Mr. Forjett, and others who are following in their footsteps in the Mahratta country and adjoining provinces. Many of the *Brahmans*, too, even of respectable character, wander about the country as religious mendicants,

Religious mendicants.

*Bhikhshukas*, soliciting alms both from prince and peasant. The secularized

Brahmans are now considerably on the increase, many of them devoting themselves to the teaching of schools, to the practice of medicine, to mercantile transactions, to lending of money, to legal pursuits, &c.

“The pastoral tribes in the Mahratta country, though very considerable in their flocks and herds,

Pastoral tribes.

are not so important as those in Central

India and other parts of the country. Their occupation is not much approved by the *Brahmans*, even though the Mahrattas use all kinds of edible animal food but the flesh of the cow. The tribes and castes dealing in cattle and sheep are the *Gavalis*, (from ‘the cow’), who are doubtless the remains of great Scythian tribes entering India in remote times; the *Dhangars*, (*S. Dhenukars*), ‘dealers in cows,’ to whom, as shepherds and weavers of coarse woollen cloth, the famous family of Holkar belongs, the *Sangaras*, from *San* (*Crotalaria Juncea*), and thus weavers of cloth, at present carrying on nearly the same employment as the *Dhangars*, the *Banjaras*, who both rear cattle and transport grain, salt, cotton, and other merchandise on pack-bullocks throughout the country.”

## II. TELINGANA.

The Telingana country forms about a little more than three-seventh portion of His Highness the Nizam’s Dominions, being the south-eastern side of the territories. It is situated between  $15^{\circ} 50'$  and  $18^{\circ} 40'$  north latitude, and between  $78^{\circ}$  and  $81^{\circ} 35'$  east longitude, covering an area of about 35,838 square miles, inhabited chiefly by the Telinga people, who speak Telugu—a branch of the Dravidian stock of languages.

The *Andhra* Brahamins are the highest caste. The *Velama* caste is the principal agricultural caste in Telingana. *Gollias* or shepherds are also numerous. The *Kamasla* or *Panchala* class consists of persons employed in working metals, carpenters and builders. *Karnam* is the name given to the class employed in keeping accounts. The *Oddars* or *Wadavars* is the name given to the caste of labourers employed chiefly in digging tanks and wells and making roads. *Besta* is the fishing caste in Telingana ; palm-cultivators, known by the name of *Idiyars*, are an aboriginal tribe and numerous. The barber caste is called *Mangala*. Besides these there are many Mohammadans and persons of other races, who have chiefly emigrated from the Mahrattwari or Canara territories, and some from distant parts of India.

### III. CANARA.

The south-west portion, forming about a little over one-seventh of His Highness the Nizam's Dominions, is called Canara, being inhabited chiefly by the Canarese who speak a language entirely different from Mahratti. The language is called after the name of the people who speak it, and is a distinct branch, of the Dravidian stock of languages, from Telugu.

The Canara territories of His Highness the Nizam lie between 15° 10' and 17° 50' north latitude, and between 78° and 81° 35' east longitude, covering an area of about 12,632 square miles.

The following interesting and learned account of the Canarese people is taken from the information furnished by the Reverend Doctor Wilson to the Government of the Bombay Presidency.\*

“The boundaries of the Canarese (Dravidian) tongue,” says  
 Boundaries. Sir Walter Elliot in one of his valuable contributions to our Asiatic Societies, “may be designated by a line drawn from Sadashivagadh, on the Malabar Coast, to the westward of Dharwar, Belgaum, and Hukeri, through Kagal Karandwar, passing between Keligaum and Pandegaum, through Bramapury on the Bhima and Sholapur, and then east to the neighbourhood of Bedar. From Sadashivagadh, following the southern boundary of Sunda to the top of the Western Ghats, it comprehends the whole of Maisur and Koinu-

\* Administration Report, 1872-73, pp. 140, 141.



batur, and the line of Eastern Ghats, including much of the Chola and Belala kingdoms, and even Dvara-Samudra, the capital of the latter, which was never subdued by the Chalukyas." In certain

Brahmans. portions of this extensive territory, however, the Carnatik Brahmans are commingled with other classes, above the Western Ghats especially, with Mahratta Deshasthas and Karhadas, and on the shores of the Indian Ocean with other classes which will be immediately mentioned. In the Belgaum and Dharwar Collectorates some of them, who are cultivators, are but little to be distinguished in apparel from the common peasantry. They have generally their abodes in particular portions of the villages in which they reside, chosen for purposes of caste purity. As among the other Dravidians but few distinctions are recognized among them. They have the exact differences founded on their respective Vedas and sects which the Tamilian Brahmans have. Yet some distinctive classes of them may be mentioned.

"The *Kumé* Brahmans, says Dr. F. Buchanan," "are a kind of Brahmans, differing from the others. Kumé. They consist of four divisions which never intermarry—the *Kánada*, *Arava Tokal*, *Urichi*, and *Bobora Kumé*. The three first are said to be of Carnata descent, the last of Tailinga extraction."

The *Nagara* Brahmans.—Speaking of those in the Nagara districts (including the Badaganád, Vaishyama, and the Aruvuttu Wokka), Nagara. Mr. Huddleston Stokes says: "They appear originally to have come from the countries north-east of Nagara, and to have settled here under the A'nágundi and Vijayanagra kings. They are mostly Samartas of the Shringiri Svami, but not all of them. They speak Canarese only, but their books are in the Nagari and Balabodha character. They are found chiefly in public offices. There are many learned men among them, and generally they are respectably educated, good accountants, and intelligent men."

The Karnátika Brahmans in general have not in modern times been remarkable for learning, on which account, perhaps, the Lingáyats (forming a comparatively lately instituted Shaiva sect) have made great progress in the territories with which they are

most intimately connected. The great majority of them follow secular pursuits.

Sect seems to have greater sway in the Karnátika than castes.

Hence we have *Smartas*, 'observers of the *Smritis*,' or followers of Shankaracharya, who are Vedantists; *Madhvas*, or followers of Madhvacarya; *Ramanujas*, *Lingayats*, *Fainas*, and devotees and wanderers of all classes. Of existing sects and castes, too, there are many varieties, extending even the agriculturists and artizans, who are noted for their zeal.

10. The Mohammadans bear a percentage of 9·405 to the whole population, and can be arranged according to their creeds under the following heads:—

Mohammadans.

Creeds.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sunni .....	4,10,703	3,99,368	8,10,539
Shiah .....	5,422	7,125	12,547
Mahadvi .....	3,378	3,333	6,711
Wahabi .....	483	418	901
Unspecified .....	49,460	45,771	95,231
Total.....	4,69,446	4,56,483	9,25,929

The proportion of the Mohammadan males to the Mohammadan females is that of 100 to 97·23.

The Mohammadans are mostly found in the Western Division, where their number is 2,00,153, and of this division they abound in the Bidar district. The following are the percentages of the Mohammadans to the entire population in the other provinces of India:—

Berar .....	7·01
N. W. Provinces and Oudh .....	13·43
Mysore .....	4·78
Bombay Presidency .....	16·01
Madras Presidency.....	6·20
Central Provinces .....	2·47

11. The Christians, inclusive of the Church of England, Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, Wesleyans, of the Mission Church, Greeks, Protestants, Lutherans, Independents, and others bear the percentage of  $\cdot 13$  to the whole population, being mostly found in Hyderabad City and Suburbs. The following list represents the numbers of Christians by race in His Highness' Dominions :—

Race.	Males.	Females.	Total.
British Born.....	2,697	259	2,956
Other British .....	463	493	956
Other Europeans or Americans.	53	51	104
Eurasians .....	992	964	1,956
Unspecified .....	741	665	1,406
Natives .....	3,026	3,210	6,236
Total.....	7,972	5,642	13,614

The following are the percentages of the Christians to the entire population in the other provinces of India :—

Berar ... ..	0·050
N. W. Provinces and Oudh ...	0·108
Mysore... ..	0·69
Bombay Presidency ... ..	0·62
Madras Presidency ... ..	2·28

12. Of the remaining four nationalities, Jains, Parsis, Sikhs and Jews, the following are the respective percentages to the whole population :—

Jains.....	·130
Parsis .....	·006
Sikhs .....	·035

They form but a small part of the inhabitants, and are found interspersed in the several parts of the Dominions, there being a great preponderance of the Jains in Naldrug, of the Parsis and Jews in Hyderabad, Suburbs and Secunderabad, and of the Sikhs in Nander.

13. The civil condition of the Hindus is very seriously affected by their early marriages; when we remember that of the entire Hindu population of 88,93,181, there are no less than 1,92,096 persons or 2·16 per cent. married before or at the age of 10, a number proportionately larger than that of the married men of the same age in any other community. The results of these early marriages among the Hindus have been a fertile source of the poverty in the majority of their class and shows a tendency towards degeneracy amongst them.

14. The number of married Mohammadans at and before the same age is 8,215 out of their whole population of 9,25,929 men, giving a percentage of ·88 to their entire number.

Speaking of the civil condition of the Hindus in general it will not be out of place to observe the remarks of Mr. Kitts on the same subject:—

“The number of unmarried males much exceeds the number of unmarried females, in other words, the girls marry at a much earlier age than boys; and that the number of widows much exceeds that of widowers, the married life of the men commencing later and lasting until later than does that of the women.” At the age commencing from 5 and ending at 9, the Hindus in His Highness’ Dominions show 1,60,699 married girls against 31,397 married boys, which means, that the former are five times as many as the latter. The number of widows and widowers at the same age is 4,595 and 1,150, whilst their number in the entire Hindu population is 8,38,919 and 2,10,696 respectively. The following table is intended to show the percentage of Hindu widows to the Hindu female population in each district:—

District.	Total No. of Females.	Widows.	Percentage.
Bidar .....	3,44,549	67,526	19·6
Nander .....	3,37,982	57,810	17·1
Naldrug .....	2,39,380	44,071	18·4

District.	Total No. of Females.	Widows.	Percentage.
Elgandal .....	4,53,174	74,546	16·4
Indur .....	2,61,222	51,585	19·7
Medak .....	1,32,217	30,521	23·1
Sarpur Tandur .....	1,01,839	15,302	15·0
Aurungabad .....	3,16,443	48,248	15·2
Parbhauri .....	2,60,954	40,276	15·4
Birh.....	2,52,472	40,303	15·9
Khammam .....	3,15,881	50,597	16·0
Nagar Karnul.....	2,49,353	57,087	22·9
Nalgunda .....	2,31,340	42,480	18·3
Gulbarga.....	2,01,879	51,104	25·3
Lingsugur .....	1,51,075	38,008	25·1
Raichur .....	1,52,444	34,926	22·9
Shorapur.....	1,26,096	30,577	24·2
Atraf-Balda.....	1,66,540	39,750	23·9
Hyderabad .....	90,559	18,202	20·0

Civil condition of the Dominions.

15. The following table is intended to show the condition of the people of all religions :—

Civil Condition.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single .....	22,41,131	13,68,521	36,09,652
Married .....	25,27,304	24,85,481	50,12,785
Widowed.....	2,32,704	9,18,292	11,50,996
Unspecified .....	998	71,163	72,161
Total.....	50,02,137	48,43,457	98,45,594

The ratio which the single, the married, and the widowed bear to the entire population are respectively 37·7, 50·9, and 11·4. Among the Hindus on account of infant marriages there is a very large number of married persons between the ages of 9 and 20, whereas the Mohammadans at the same age bear them a marked contrast. If we can compare the rates of married men and women



at the same periods among Hindus and Mohammadans we come to the following result :—

		Age 0-9	10.	15.
Hindus.	{ Males .....	0·36	1·12	1·77
	{ Females .....	1·80	3·55	3·50
Mohammadans.	{ Males .....	0·30	0·53	0·91
	{ Females .....	0·58	1·57	2·34

16. The following is a comparative statement of married life in the various nationalities :—

AGE.	Hindus. 88,93,181.	Moham- madans. 9,25,929.	Jains. 8,521.	Chris- tians. 13,614.	Parsis. 633.	Sikhs. 3,664.	Jews. 47.
0—9	1,92,096	8,215	192	36	...	53	...
10	4,15,439	19,429	337	99	8	86	...
15	4,67,565	30,212	481	376	27	91	4
20	6,39,289	49,220	680	647	46	182	2
25	7,05,414	60,119	692	798	48	222	6
30	10,49,613	1,00,807	1,049	1,257	94	357	6
40	6,16,853	63,847	734	791	55	239	5
50	3,03,410	32,230	275	327	39	122	2
60 & upwards	1,86,209	21,799	152	196	22	90	...
Unspecified ...	19,098	20,489	4	11	...	592	...

The following are the percentages of married men to the entire population in the several provinces of India :—

Hyderabad .....	50·9
Berar .....	58·0
N.-W. P. and Oudh .....	50·5
Madras Presidency .....	40·6
Bombay do. ....	48·4
Central Provinces .....	42·7

17. The Hindus, exclusive of Aborigines, may be sub-divided into three main classes, the first of which embraces the tribe of the Brahmins estimated at 2,59,147, of whom 1,33,348 are males and 1,25,799 females, the proportion of the former to the latter being 50·47. The Brahmins are most numerous in Aurangabad, Elgandal, and Naldrug. Their proportion to the whole Hindu population is

2.9. The Brahmin population of the various divisions is as follows :—

Divisions.	Population.
Western Division ... ..	50,705
Northern Division ... ..	45,115
Eastern Division ... ..	38,013
North-Western Division ... ..	67,063
Southern Division ... ..	36,900
Atraf-Balda ... ..	7,219
Hyderabad ... ..	14,132
Total.....	2,59,147

18. The second class of Hindus is taken up by the Rajputs or the warrior class, of whom there are 49,843 men, the number 26,341 standing for their males and 23,502 for their females. They are mostly found in Aurangabad, Hyderabad, and Gulbarga, where their number is respectively stated at 6,920; 6,115; and 3,405.

19. The third class of the Hindu tribes is ramified into no less than three hundred and forty Professional class. branches, some of which with their numbers are given below :—

Tribe.	No.	Tribe.	No.	Tribe.	No.
Agarwalas ..	1,789	Dangar .....	4,82,035	Kumbhar ...	90,358
Ahirs.....	3,904	Gaondi .....	30,039	Mahar .....	8,06,653
Arvis.....	1,028	Gollawaru ...	97,989	Mali .....	83,806
Ayawaru ...	4,023	Hatgar .....	41,128	Mang.....	3,15,732
Bairagi .....	5,057	Jangam .....	97,836	Marattee ...	3,69,636
Balijalu.....	47,694	Kalal.....	2,33,201	Marwary ...	42,009
Baidar .....	7,414	Kapulu .....	63,500	Munurwar... 1,87,458	
Bered .....	1,21,803	Khatri .....	11,290	Pareet .....	1,62,062
Bhoi .....	92,170	Lohar.....	56,128	Sonar.....	88,769
Burud .....	13,486	Komati .....	1,94,284	Sntar.....	99,437
Chambar ...	4,47,312	Koli .....	2,13,966	Tailunga ...	3,27,338
Darzi.....	30,937	Kunbis .....	16,58,665	Wanjary ...	1,08,644



The number of Hindus in this third class amounts to 83,29,558, and it comprises for the most part farmers, labourers, mechanics, artisans, carpenters, and almost all belonging to the professional class.

20. The Aboriginal castes comprise of about 26 tribes and 2,45,318 persons; some of the most important of which are Andh, Banjara, Bhil, Chenchula, Dasri, Erikalawad, Gond, Kaikadi, Koya, Lambani, Mushtawad, and Pichikuntla.

21. The Mohammadan tribes are the Shaikh, Syed, Moghal, and Pathan. Though the two last are not found in large numbers, they are well-to-do citizens of the State, while the two former, and especially the Syeds, as descendants of the Prophet, receive honour from their brethren. The population of these tribes will be found from the following figures :—

Tribes.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Shaikh .....	2,45,711	2,38,444	4,84,155
Syed .....	44,169	45,740	89,909
Moghal .....	7,634	7,789	15,423
Pathan .....	32,351	29,086	61,437
Unspecified .....	1,39,581	1,35,424	2,75,005
Total.....	4,69,446	4,56,483	9,25,929

22. Of the persons born in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions, the following are the numbers in the various divisions :—

Distribution of population by birth-place.

Where born.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Western Division.....	10,45,051	10,00,988	20,46,039
Northern Division .....	10,19,325	9,98,090	20,17,415
North-Western Division.....	9,31,498	8,89,897	18,21,395
Eastern Division .....	8,64,586	8,38,996	17,03,582
Southern Division .....	6,83,758	6,69,445	13,53,204
Atraf-Balda .....	1,90,246	1,86,558	3,76,804
Hyderabad .....	1,49,784	1,54,844	3,04,628
Total.....	48,84,248	47,38,819	96,23,067

The following list shows the distributed population of each district:—

DISTRICT.	Population.
Bidar.....	5,46,335
Nander.....	68,265
Naldrug .....	3,69,095
Elgandal .....	9,51,268
Indur.....	5,66,669
Medak .....	2,85,650
Sarpur Tandur .....	1,93,775
Aurangabad .....	3,51,382
Parbhani .....	5,59,890
Birh .....	5,63,497
Khammam .....	6,73,588
Nagar Karnul .....	5,32,245
Nalgunda .....	4,98,398
Gulbarga .....	3,90,987
Lingsugur .....	3,03,264
Raichur .....	3,03,408
Shorapur .....	2,70,273
Hyderabad .....	3,04,510

23. Persons who are born in other provinces of India, but have come and settled or were travelling on the Census night in the Nizam's State are shown in the following table:—

WHERE BORN.	Males.	Females.	Total.
British Burmah .....	24	40	64
Bengal Presidency .....	373	233	606
Bombay Presidency .....	50,878	57,302	1,08,180
Central India .....	1,026	594	1,620
Central Provinces .....	6,704	6,583	13,287
Foreign Possessions and Independent States ...	37	18	56
Madras Presidency .....	28,912	26,370	55,282
North-Western Provinces and Oudh .....	7,517	3,105	10,622
The Punjab .....	2,035	705	2,740
Rajpntana .....	8,962	5,584	14,546
Unspecified .....	3,251	2,157	5,408
Total.....	1,09,719	1,02,692	2,12,411

24. Outside the Indian Empire, but inside Asia, there are 6,754 inhabitants born, out of which 5,654 are born in Arabia, 77 in Afghanistan, 8 in Beluchistan, 17 in Ceylon, 22 in China, 1 in

Immigration outside India.

Cochin-China, 1 in Molucca or Spice Islands, 138 in Persia, 38 in Independent Tartary, and 100 in Turkey in Asia. In Africa (outside Asia) 225 are born, 7 claim America as their birth-place and 3,127 Europe as their land of nativity. Out of these last about 2,145 are born in England, 430 in Ireland, and 381 in Scotland; while only one male is born at Sea.

The percentage of men born in other provinces of India to those born in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions is 2·15, or in other words for every one hundred men in the State, about 3 are born out of it.

Out of those born in Europe, 68·6 are born in England, 13·7 in Ireland, and 12·2 in Scotland. From the total number of 3,127 men born in Europe, 2 are born in Austria, 8 in Belgium, 41 in France, 4 in Germany, 1 in Hanover, 34 in Italy, 1 in Portugal, 1 in Russia, 1 in Spain, 1 in Switzerland, and 1 in Turkey.

25. In the Central Provinces the Districts where there are many persons found who claim the Nizam's Dominions as their birth-places are Chanda, Nagpur, and Nimar, where their numbers stand at 18,804, 2,740, and 1,046 respectively. Of the Presidency of Bombay the districts most important in this respect are Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Dharwar, and Kaladgi, where the number is 22,255, 9,622, 25,328, 3,052, 29,977, 13,310, and 30,070 respectively. The Madras Presidency exhibits the following districts where many persons born in His Highness' Dominions are found :—

Godavery .....	5,903
Kistna .....	26,378
Kurnool.....	7,831
Bellary .....	14,713
Madras City .....	1,408

Almost all the districts of Berar abound with persons whose birth-place is Hyderabad; their numbers are as follow :—

Amraoti .....	7,714
Akola .....	17,149
Elichpur .....	4,731
Buldana .....	32,775
Wun .....	20,314
Basim .....	47,822

26. The following is an abstract showing the numbers of persons born in His Highness' Dominions, but enumerated elsewhere, as well as of those born in other provinces, but enumerated in these Dominions:—

	Persons born in H. H.'s Dominions and enumerated elsewhere.			Persons born in other provinces, but enumerated in H. H.'s Dominions.		
	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.
Ajmere .....	1,134	805	309	...	...	...
Assam .....	13	10	3	...	...	...
Bengal .....	595	474	121	606	373	233
Berar .....	1,30,505	67,192	63,313	...	...	...
Bombay, British Territory .....	1,61,267	72,900	88,367	1,08,180	50,878	57,302
"    Fendatory States .....	11,904	5,009	6,895			
Burmah .....	489	449	40	64	24	40
Central Provinces .....	28,033	14,166	13,867	13,287	6,704	6,583
Coorg .....	318	179	139	...	...	...
Madras .....	62,013	29,953	32,060	55,282	28,912	26,370
N.-W. Provinces .....	1,375	659	716	10,622	7,517	3,105
Punjab .....	1,276	784	492	2,740	2,035	705
Baroda .....	414	240	174	...	...	...
Central India .....	1,374	823	551	1,620	1,026	594
Mysore .....	3,193	1,652	1,541	...	...	...
India (Unspecified) .....	...	...	...	5,408	3,251	2,157
Portuguese Settlements .....	..	..	..	48	33	15
Rajputana .....	...	...	...	14,546	8,962	5,584

27. The number of males from the united North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the whole Dominions of Hyderabad is according to the last census 7,517, that of the Madras Presidency is 28,900, that of the Bombay 50,800, of Rajputana and Central India 9,900, and of the Central Provinces 6,700.

There are in the capital including Secunderabad, 3,784 men from the united Provinces of North-Western and Oudh, 1,647 from the Madras Presidency, 1,350 from the Bombay, 3,600 from Rajputana and Central India, and about 200 from the Central Provinces.

The total number of male population of the Dominions is nearly 50,00,000, and that of the capital including Secunderabad 1,18,600.

The percentage of the men born in the North-West Provinces and Oudh to the whole male population 14; that of the Madras Presidency 47; of those of the Bombay 101; of Rajputana and Central India 19; and of the Central Provinces 13.





and persons engaged about animals makes up the fourth class;

Fifth class.

the fifth class comprises orders tenth to fifteenth both inclusive, and is the largest of all the six classes into which are incorporated persons engaged in art and mechanic productions, persons working and dealing in the textile fabrics and in dress, persons working and dealing in food and drinks, persons working and dealing in animal substances, persons working and dealing in vegetable substances, and persons working and dealing in minerals; the remaining class

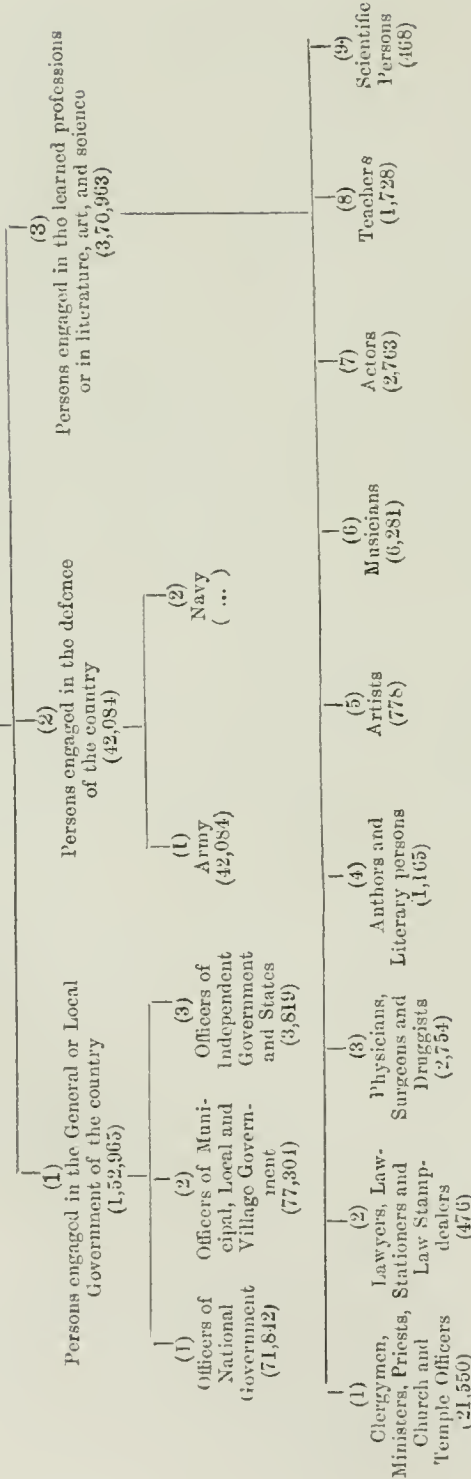
Sixth Class.

takes up the last three orders, the sixteenth, the seventeenth, and the eighteenth including labourers and others, persons of rank and property not returned under any office or persons of no stated occupation. Besides these main divisions and their sub-orders, the latter are again ramified into numerous sub-orders numbering in all eighty-two. The following is a classification of orders and sub-orders arranged systematically according to the above arrangement :—

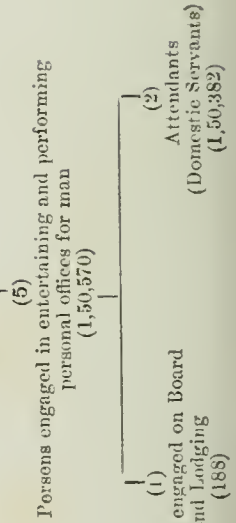
- |   |        |                 |
|---|--------|-----------------|
| { | (I.)   | Professional.   |
|   | (II.)  | Domestic.       |
|   | (III.) | Commercial.     |
|   | (IV.)  | Agricultural.   |
|   | (V.)   | Industrial.     |
|   | (VI.)  | Non-productive. |

MALE OCCUPATIONS.

I.—PROFESSIONAL.  
(2,33,012)



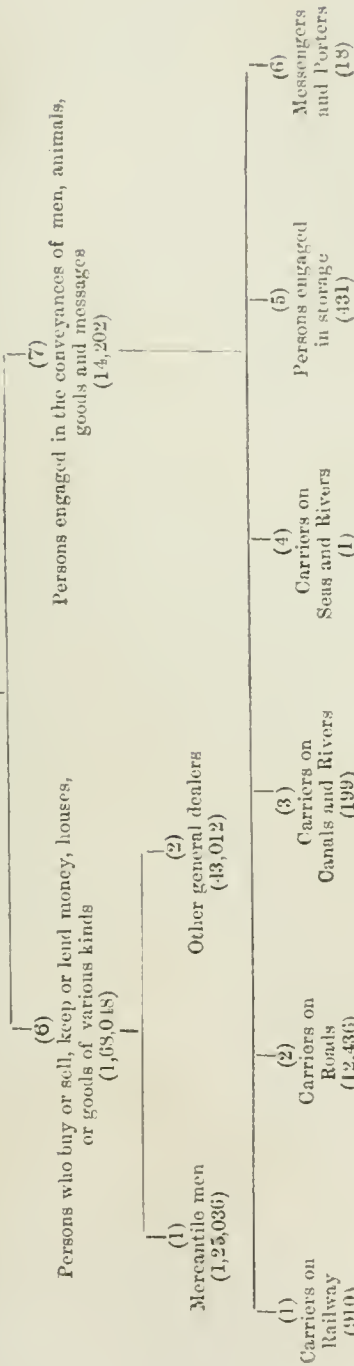
II.—DOMESTIC.  
(1,50,570)





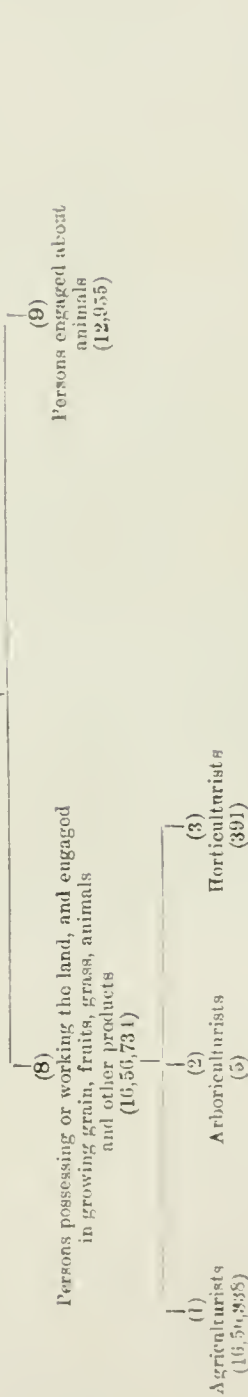
III.—COMMERCIAL.

(1,82,250)



IV.—AGRICULTURAL.

(16,69,689)



# MALE OCCUPATIONS—continued.

## V.—INDUSTRIAL.

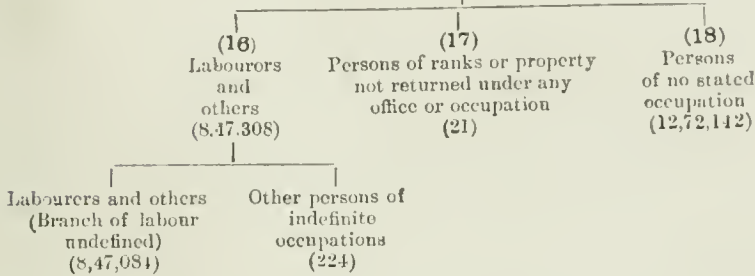
(6,48,525)

(10) Persons engaged in mechanic productions, in which matters of various kinds are employed in combination (48,206)	(11) Persons engaged in working and dealing in the textile fabrics and in dress (3,11,337)	(12) Persons working and dealing in food and drinks (1,38,329)	(13) Persons working and dealing in animal substances (3,130)	(14) Persons dealing and working in vegetable substances (42,986)	(15) Persons working and dealing in minerals (1,04,537)
(1) Workers in Books .....(149) (2) Workers in Musical In- struments ..... (3) Workers in Prints and Pictures ..... (4) Workers in Carving and Figures ..... (5) Workers in Tackles for Sports and Games..... (6) Workers in Designs, Medals and Dics ..... (7) Workers in Watches and Philosophical Instru- ments ..... (58)	(1) Workers in Wood and Worsted... (44341) (2) Workers in Silk... (1525) (3) Workers in Cotton and Flax..... (129901) (4) Workers in Mixed Materials 1,2,3 (1058) (5) Workers in Dress, (133272) (6) Workers in Hemp and other Fibrous Materials ..... (1240)	(1) Workers in Animal Food..... (44659) (2) Workers in Vege- table Food ... (13917) (3) Workers in Drinks and Stimulants (79753) (2)	(1) Workers in Grease, Guts, Bones, Horn, Ivory, Whalebone and Lac ..... (94) (2) Workers in Skins, Feathers and Quills ..... (3027) (3) Workers in Hair... (9)	(1) Workers in Gums and Resins ... (16134) (2) Workers in Wood... (1471) (3) Workers in Bark and Clay ..... (11213) (4) Workers in Earthen- ware..... (38131) (5) Workers in Glass... (2656) (6) Workers in Salt ... (1186) (7) Workers in Water, (5469) (8) Workers in Gold, Silver and Pro- cious Stones ... (29914) (9) Workers in Copper... ( ... ) (10) Workers in Tin and Quicksilver, ..... (509) (11) Workers in Zinc... ( 2 ) (12) Workers in Lead and Antimony ... (18) (13) Workers in Brass and other Mixed Materials ..... (3486) (14) Workers in Iron and Steel ..... (18929)	(1) Miners ..... ( ... ) (2) Workers in Coal..... ( ... ) (3) Workers in Stone and Clay ..... (11213) (4) Workers in Earthen- ware..... (38131) (5) Workers in Glass... (2656) (6) Workers in Salt ... (1186) (7) Workers in Water, (5469) (8) Workers in Gold, Silver and Pro- cious Stones ... (29914) (9) Workers in Copper... ( ... ) (10) Workers in Tin and Quicksilver, ..... (509) (11) Workers in Zinc... ( 2 ) (12) Workers in Lead and Antimony ... (18) (13) Workers in Brass and other Mixed Materials ..... (3486) (14) Workers in Iron and Steel ..... (18929)

MALE OCCUPATIONS—*continued.*

VI.—INDEFINITE OR NON-PRODUCTIVE.

(21,19,471)



29. Having now seen the classification and arrangement of occupations it is necessary to speak of them in connection with those found in

Details of order 1.

His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions. The total number of persons employed either in the affairs of the State or in the local and municipal duties of the country is 1,52,965, out of which 35,776 are found in Hyderabad City and Suburbs, where there is the head-quarter and seat of the Government. The above number of officers do not purely belong to the Government of His Highness; from it we must deduct 3,819, the number of British servants. The percentage of men employed in the Government service to the total number of males is 3·1. The following is the percentage of the Government service in the various districts of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions, including both that of the British and the Nizam's:—

Bidar ... ..	1·9	} Total Western Division
Nander ... ..	2·5	
Naldrug ... ..	2·8	
Aurangabad ... ..	2·2	} Total North-Western Division 1·9.
Parbhani ... ..	1·9	
Birh ... ..	1·7	
Elgandal ... ..	1·9	} Total Northern Division 2·5.
Indur ... ..	2·4	
Medak... ..	3·8	
Sarpur Tandur ... ..	1·8	
Khammam ... ..	1·9	} Total Eastern Division 2·8.
Nagar Karnul... ..	4·3	
Nalgunda ... ..	2·2	

Gulbarga	...	...	...	...	2.4	} Total Southern Division 2.7.
Lingsugur	...	...	...	...	3.1	
Raichur	...	...	...	...	2.6	
Shorapur	...	...	...	...	2.5	
Atraf-Baida	...	...	...	...	3.1	
Hyderabad	...	...	...	...	20.2	

30. Out of the total number of 1,52,965 persons employed in the Government service 71,842 are ranked as officers of national Government, and 77,304 are officers of municipal, village, and local Government, out of whom 3,819 are under the British service.

31. The military order forms one of the most important branches of the first class, there being in all 42,082 men in all the Dominions. The military element found in the State is composed of three branches, (1) the Nizam's Forces, (2) the Hyderabad Contingent, and (3) the Subsidiary Force, stationed mostly in Secunderabad and Bolarum. From the total number of national defence, about 29,320 are purely belonging to His Highness including rank and file, combatants and non-combatants; about 6,475 are known as the Hyderabad Contingent kept expressly at the State's expense in Cantonments like Jalna, Hingoli, Aurangabad, Lingsugur, Mominabad, Bolarum, and Secunderabad, while the Subsidiary Force, kept by the Paramount Power in the Suburbs of Hyderabad, numbers 6,287 men. By a rough estimate every one military man is intended for the protection of 234 persons.

32. The third order of the first class brings us to persons engaged in the learned professions which has, on the whole, 2,33,012 persons, both in towns and villages. Though it may not be said that there is anything very satisfactory as shown by the returns of this order, it is not unreasonable to think that in time people are coming to appreciate knowledge in a greater degree than they used to do in former times. It is little disappointing to see that there are only 1,728 professional teachers in a population amounting to 98,45,594 souls, but the schools in villages for the spread of learning are but the growths of yester-

day. Much remains to be done under this head, but the little that has been accomplished is not unsatisfactory. Analyzing and comparing the various sub-divisions of this order we find that there are 21,550 clergymen, 476 lawyers and law stamp-dealers, 2,754 physicians, surgeons, and druggists, 1,165 literary persons, 718 artists, 6,281 musicians, 2,763 actors, 1,728 teachers, and 468 scientific persons. The people, as a rule, are more prone to consult persons proficient in the native than English medicines, and for this reason there is little faith in the efficacy of the latter, and there is besides a general dread, even among the better educated, of the knife and the surgeon's instrument box. Of the greater part of lawyers we find 126 practising in Hyderabad, City and Suburban Courts, out of which a greater part carry on their business in the British Residency, Secunderabad, and Bolarum. In the number devoted to the clerical class the greater part is made up of Hindu religious teachers, such as the Prohits, Dixits, Shashtrees, Bhixncks, and others. In this rank also are grouped the Mohamadan Mullas, Kazies, Muezzins, &c.

33. The two orders of the second class are taken up with the occupations of domestic servants and of those women who pass the best part of their lives in the management of their household affairs. Of this last we will speak when we come to speak of female occupations. The total number of males coming under the head of those engaged on boarding and lodging as well as that of the attendants is reckoned at 1,50,570.

34. The commercial class, which claims our attention next, has altogether 1,82,250 men, including mercantile men and general dealers. Since the opening of the railway a great impetus is given to this branch of industry, but we yet see the slow process of carrying grain on the back of bullocks mainly going on in the interior of the districts. The average of commercial persons to every hundred of the total population is 2.0 nearly. In this same class we also find persons engaged in the conveyance of men, animals and goods. The officers employed in the working of the State Railway fall under this head, of whom there are 910. Besides these, there are

Details of orders 4, 5 of the domestic class. Persons engaged in boarding and lodging.

Details of orders 6, 7, 8, of the commercial class.



12,643 men recorded as carriers on roads, and 199 as those on rivers, and 431 as those engaged in storage.

35. In the fourth class are found the agriculturists including Jagirdars, Inamdars, Field-labourers, and all others who have anything to do with land and its cultivation. Details of orders 8 and 9 of the agricultural class. About one-sixth of the population of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions comes under this head, the total number being 16,69,689.

36. The following is a comparative table of male agriculturists in the various provinces surrounding Hyderabad:—

Name of the Province.	Number of male Agriculturists.	Percentage on total Population.
Hyderabad .....	16,69,689	14·6
Bombay Presidency .....	50,08,585	33·8
Madras Presidency .....	69,30,173	35·4
Central Provinces .....	25,91,186	38·1
Berar .....	6,92,366	41·0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh .....	10,77,728	34·3

37. The fifth class called the industrial class is one of the largest and most numerously sub-divided. In the tenth order we find 46,826 men, being mostly those persons who are engaged in arts and mechanic productions, including workers in houses and buildings, in prints and pictures, in arms, in musical instruments and others. Those, whose profession consists of textile fabrics and dress, in clothes made of wool, cotton, flax and silk, come under the eleventh order numbering 3,11,337 persons. The

following is the number of the men dealing in various textile fabrics of this order:—

Workers in wool and worsted .....	44,341
Workers in silk .....	1,525
Workers in cotton and flax.....	1,29,901
Workers in mixed materials .....	1,058
Workers in dress .....	1,33,272
Workers in hemp and other fabric materials ...	1,230

Bidar, Nander, Elgandal, Indur, Khammam and Gulbarga show the largest amount of industry in this branch of industry. The twelfth

Workers in animal food, stimulants and in stone, earthenware, metal, glass, &c., &c.

order with its 1,33,329 persons show those who are dealing in foods and drinks including foods, vegetable, and

animal; and all sorts of stimulants, as tobacco, opium, toddy, liquor, ganja, bhang, madak, and other narcotic drugs. For that industry which deals in animal substances, as grease, guts, bones, horns, ivory, skins, quills, feathers, &c., as coming under the next order, *i.e.*, the thirteenth, the number is very limited, it being only 3,133. The fourteenth order takes up persons working and dealing in vegetable substances, such as workers in bamboo, bark, cane, rush, straw, &c., and shows 42,986 persons under this head. The last and the fifteenth order of the fifth class has 1,04,537 men as workers in stone, earthenware, glassware, and all kinds of metals; there being 11,213 workers in stone and clay; 28,131 in earthenware; and 29,914 in gold, silver, and precious stones.

33. The sixth class called the indefinite or non-productive class includes almost all persons who

Details of the non-productive class.

have no hand either in the industry of the country, or have no concern in the

general transaction of the State affairs. In it are embodied all wealthy persons who have no stated aim in life, as well as candidates for work, pensioners, prisoners, Mansabdars, saints, ascetics, and numerous others passing their lives without being serviceable to the State in any way. This class includes the last three orders, namely the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth. The



sixteenth order with its two sub-orders consist of labourers and others (branch of labour undefined), and all persons of indefinite occupations. This order numbers in all 8,47,308 men. The next two orders make up altogether 21,19,471 men, thus showing that in the non-productive class for every one hundred persons there are about 42 without any specified work.

39. The following is a classification of female occupations together with the number of females following them, with their respective classes, orders, and sub-orders :—

Female occupations classified.

FEMALE OCCUPATIONS.

I. PROFESSIONAL.

(1,727)

Females employed in the Municipalities (180)

Females engaged in learned professions (1,547)

School Mistresses (47)

Actors (1,069)

Musicians (67)

Physicians, Surgeons and Druggists (364)

II. DOMESTIC.

(38,00,424)

Females of specified and household occupations (37,74,830)

Females engaged in entertaining and performing personal offices for man (25,533)

Females of specified occupations (4,55,376)

Females of household occupations (33,18,914)

III. COMMERCIAL.

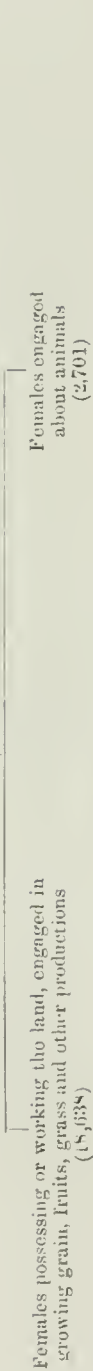
(98)

Mercantile women (86)

Carriers on Railway (12)

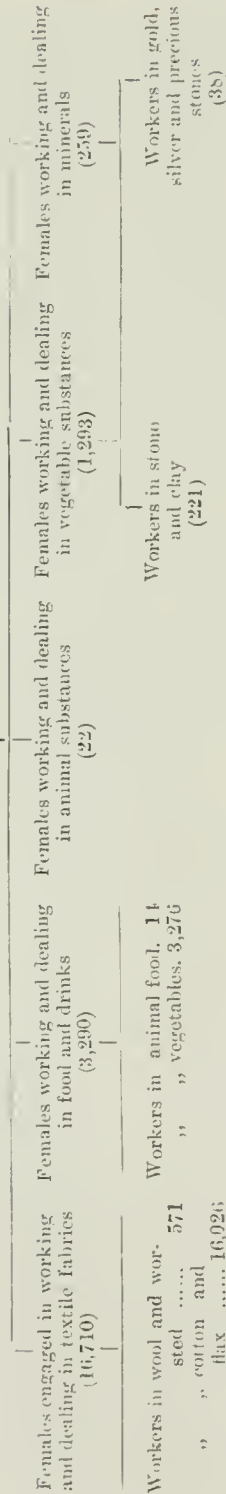
IV. AGRICULTURISTS.

(21,339)



V. INDUSTRIAL.

(21,574)



VI. INDEFINITE OR NON-PRODUCTIVE.

(9,98,296)



40. Though female occupations are not so various as those of males in His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions, many women are returned as following the professions of their husbands. Of this kind of females there are 4,55,976, while the number 33,18,914 represents those who have no specific pursuit of life except their own household affairs. 180 females are at work in the local and municipal duties of the country, 364 are physicians and druggists, females mostly employed in the treatment of Zenana ladies, 47 are teachers, 1,069 are actresses, and 67 are musicians. About 25,500 females are serving as attendants, and on the whole in the domestic class there are 38,00,423 females. The agricultural class takes up 21,339 women, a number which is very small in comparison with that of male agriculturists inasmuch as "most of the wives have been included in the list of those who are designated other wives."\*

Comparative table of female agriculturists in provinces surrounding Hyderabad.

41. The following is a comparative table of female agriculturists in the various provinces surrounding Hyderabad:—

Name of the Province.	No. of Female Agriculturists.	Percentage on total Population.
Hyderabad .....	† 21,339	0.44
Bombay .....	29,03,907	25.64
Madras .....	40,34,032	25.55
Central Provinces .....	18,13,160	31.69
Berar .....	4,83,819	37.44
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.....	46,31,198	21.51

42. In the industrial class there are 21,574 females following occupations independent of their husbands, and of whom there are 16,026 Female industry.

\* The females have been enrolled in class II. order 4; and not in class VI. order 61 sub-order 2, as it has been done in the census returns of many provinces. Hence we find such a large number of females in the census of H. II. the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions in the second class.

† The cause why there is such a small number of agriculturists in the female population of H. II. the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions is that in all the provinces which are compared above the females are not included in the domestic class where they are shown to be in Mr. Plowden's list of occupations. In fact married women are not shown to have any occupation at all, in consequence of which they are mostly grouped together in the last of the indefinite class of occupations. In the census returns of H. II. the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions "Wives" are arranged in class II. and there are 2,56,962 female cultivators in it, thus giving a total number of 2,78,301. Besides this, in the number of *other wives* which are estimated at 33,18,914 a good many of the female agriculturists are incorporated.

workers in cotton and flax, 3,276 are workers in vegetable food, 1,293 in bamboo, cane, rush, straw, &c., and 221 are workers in stone and clay. In the non-productive class 9,16,192 females are labourers and 82,104 are shown as following no stated occupations.

43. In the sixth class of female occupations we find three kinds of labourers (branch of labour undefined) which are arranged as follows with their respective numbers :—

Females of non-productive occupations.

Gratuitous labourers...	...	...	73,002
Labourers ...	...	...	8,42,403
Load-bearers...	...	...	787
Total.....			<u>9,16,192</u>

All other females coming under this class are numbered at 83,104, among whom we find beggars, daily pay receivers, dead body washers, Mansubdars, marriage go-betweens, moorlees, pensioners, prisoners, prostitutes, and refugees of famine. Thus we find in the entire Dominions about 20 females without any productive work out of every 100.

44. The following is a table comparing the male and female occupations of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions arranged under the six heads given above, viz., the professional, domestic, commercial, agricultural, industrial, and non-productive classes, with their sub-divisions :—

A table comparing male and female occupations.

Class.	Order.	Name of occupation.	No. of males.	No. of females.	Total.
I.	1	Persons engaged in the general or local government of the country .....	1,52,965	180	1,53,145
	2	Persons engaged in the defence of the country .....	42,084	.....	42,084
	3	Persons engaged in the learned professions or in literature, art and science (with their immediate subordinates) ...	37,963	1,547	39,510
Total Class I. ....			2,33,012	1,727	2,34,739

Class.	Order.	Name of occupation.	No. of males.	No. of females.	Total.
II.	4	Wives .....	.....	37,74,890	37,74,890
	5	Persons engaged in entertain- ment and performing per- sonal services for man .....	1,50,570	25,533	1,76,103
	Total Class II. ....		1,50,570	38,00,423	39,50,993
III.	6	Persons who buy or sell, keep or lend money, houses or goods of various kinds .....	1,68,048	86	1,68,134
	7	Persons engaged in the con- veyance of men, animals, goods, messages, &c. ....	14,202	12	14,214
	Total Class III .....		1,82,250	98	1,82,348
IV.	8	Persons possessing or working the land and engaged in growing grain, fruits, grass, animals and other products.	16,56,734	18,638	16,75,372
	9	Persons engaged about animals .....	12,955	2,701	15,656
	Total Class IV. ....		16,69,689	21,339	16,91,028
V.	10	Persons engaged in art and mechanic productions in which matters of various kinds are employed in com- bination .....	46,826	.....	46,826
	11	Persons working and dealing in textile fabrics and in dress...	3,11,337	16,710	3,28,047
	12	Persons working and dealing in foods and drinks .....	1,38,329	3,290	1,41,619
	13	Persons working and dealing in animal substances .....	3,130	22	3,152
	14	Persons working and dealing in vegetable substances .....	42,986	1,293	44,279
	15	Persons working and dealing in minerals .....	1,04,537	259	1,04,796
	Total Class V. ....		6,47,145	21,574	6,68,719

Class.	Order.	Name of occupation.	No. of males.	No. of females.	Total.
VI.	16	Labourers and others.....	8,47,308	9,16,192	17,63,500
	17	Persons of rank or property not returned under any office or occupation .....	21	.....	21
	18	Persons of no stated occupation	12,72,142	82,104	13,54,246
Total Class VI.....			21,19,471	9,98,296	31,17,767
GRAND TOTAL.....			50,02,137	48,43,457	98,45,594

45. The accompanying table is intended to show the percentages of the various occupations in the various districts of the dominions and the rate each bears to the entire population of each individual district with a comparison of the same in other surrounding provinces:—

Comparative table of occupation.



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DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPATION BY CLASSES.

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*Distribution of Occupa*

DISTRICTS.	Ratio					
	MALES.					
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.
	Professional.	Domestic.	Commercial.	Agricultural.	Industrial.	Non-productive.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Western Division ...						
{ Bidar .....	2.6	2.1	3.3	41.8	9.1	41.1
{ Nander .....	3.4	2.0	2.7	41.5	9.9	40.5
{ Naldrug .....	4.0	3.2	2.2	39.5	9.1	42.0
Total Western Division.....	3.3	2.5	2.7	40.9	9.4	41.2
Northern Division...						
{ Elgandel .....	2.3	2.9	3.6	23.7	18.5	49.0
{ Indur .....	3.2	2.3	4.3	36.1	15.9	38.2
{ Medak.....	4.8	3.1	7.1	26.1	16.0	42.9
{ Sarpur Tandur.	2.5	3.3	1.9	40.1	11.1	41.1
Total Northern Division.....	3.2	2.9	4.2	31.5	15.4	42.8
N.-West Division ...						
{ Aurangabad ...	4.1	3.1	3.0	37.8	8.6	43.4
{ Parbhani.....	3.1	2.0	2.9	43.1	9.3	39.6
{ Birh.....	3.2	2.8	2.5	40.2	9.4	41.9
Total North-Western Division.....	3.5	2.6	2.8	40.4	9.1	41.6
Eastern Division ...						
{ Khammam .....	2.4	1.9	4.4	27.2	18.0	46.1
{ Nagar Karnul..	4.9	10.1	7.3	24.6	13.1	40.0
{ Nalgunda .....	2.8	2.3	3.7	27.3	18.2	45.7
Total Eastern Division.....	3.4	4.8	5.1	26.4	16.4	43.9
Southern Division ...						
{ Gulbarga.....	3.7	2.5	4.7	33	14.8	41.9
{ Lingsugur .....	4.2	0.3	1.6	45	9.0	39.1
{ Raichur .....	3.5	2.1	2.8	36	11.7	43.4
{ Shorapur .....	3.9	2.5	3.4	41	11.6	37.5
Total Southern Division.....	3.8	1.8	2.9	39.2	11.8	40.5
Atraf-Balda ...	5.1	4.7	5.5	21.5	17.0	46.2
Hyderabad (City and Suburbs) .....	37.7	4.6	4.1	1.6	15.0	37.1
GRAND TOTAL H. H. the Nizam's District.....	8.6	3.4	3.9	28.8	13.4	41.9
Berar .....	2.9	0.9	2.0	50.1	10.3	33.8
Central Provinces.....	2.1	1.0	1.5	44.5	11.8	39.1
Bombay Presidency .....	3.04	1.71	2.29	50.01	11.22	41.73
Madras Presidency .....	2.7	0.8	2.2	44.9	11.5	36.9
N.-W. P. and Oudh .....	1.6	0.5	1.7	46.2	10.6	39.5

*tion by Classes.*

of each class to 100·00 of the population.

FEMALES.						TOTAL BOTH SEXES.					
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.
Professional.	Domestic.	Commercial.	Agricultural.	Industrial.	Non-productive.	Professional.	Domestic.	Commercial.	Agricultural.	Industrial.	Non-productive.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
0·0	78·3	0·0	0·0	0·2	21·5	1·3	40·2	2·7	20·9	4·6	31·3
0·0	85·2	0·0	0·1	0·4	14·3	1·7	43·6	1·4	20·8	5·1	27·4
0·0	79·1	0·0	0·0	0·1	20·8	2·0	41·4	1·1	29·7	4·6	31·4
0·0	80·9	0·0	0·0	0·2	18·9	1·7	41·7	1·4	20·4	4·8	30·0
0·0	72·7	0·0	0·3	0·0	27·0	1·2	37·8	1·8	12·0	9·2	38·0
0·0	79·8	0·0	0·3	0·8	19·1	1·6	41·1	2·1	18·2	8·3	28·7
0·9	73·9	0·0	0·5	0·0	26·5	2·4	38·1	3·5	13·3	8·0	34·7
0·0	71·4	0·0	0·3	1·3	27·0	1·2	37·4	0·9	20·2	6·2	34·1
0·0	74·2	0·0	0·4	0·5	24·2	1·6	38·6	2·1	15·9	7·9	33·9
0·0	85·0	0·0	0·4	0·3	14·3	2·1	44·1	1·5	19·1	4·4	28·8
0·0	82·9	0·0	0·1	0·4	16·3	1·6	42·4	1·5	21·6	4·8	28·1
0·0	87·1	0·0	0·3	0·2	12·4	1·6	44·9	1·3	20·3	4·8	27·1
0·0	85·0	0·0	0·3	0·4	14·0	1·8	43·8	1·4	20·3	4·7	28·1
0·0	75·4	0·0	0·6	0·0	24·0	1·2	38·6	2·2	13·9	9·0	35·1
0·0	70·9	0·0	1·0	0·0	28·1	2·5	40·5	3·6	12·8	6·5	34·1
0·0	77·6	0·0	1·4	0·0	21·0	1·4	39·9	1·9	14·2	9·1	33·4
0·0	74·6	0·0	1·00	0·0	24·4	1·7	39·7	2·9	13·6	8·2	34·2
0·0	78·1	0·0	0·1	0·3	21·0	1·9	40·3	1·9	16·8	7·6	31·5
0·0	76·8	0·0	0·4	1·6	21·2	2·1	38·6	0·8	23·1	5·3	30·1
0·1	69·7	0·0	2·1	2·9	25·2	1·8	35·9	1·4	19·3	7·3	34·3
0·0	79·7	0·0	0·0	1·6	18·7	1·9	41·1	1·7	20·6	6·6	28·1
0·0	76·1	0·0	0·7	0·6	21·6	1·9	38·9	1·5	19·9	6·7	31·1
0·0	72·3	0·0	0·9	0·1	26·7	2·6	38·5	2·8	11·2	8·5	36·4
0·2	85·0	0·0	0·8	1·2	13·3	18·9	44·8	2·1	0·9	8·1	25·2
0·0	78·3	0·0	0·5	0·6	20·6	4·3	40·8	2·0	14·0	7·0	31·3
0·1	0·2	0·1	37·5	7·7	54·4	1·5	0·6	1·0	43·8	9·0	44·1
0·2	0·4	0·2	41·7	11·6	55·9	1·2	0·7	0·8	38·1	11·7	47·5
0·10	0·47	0·88	24·08	7·68	67·59	1·61	1·12	1·23	32·36	9·51	54·14
0·3	0·7	0·6	26·1	9·3	63·0	1·5	0·7	1·4	35·5	10·9	50·9
0·3	0·3	0·1	21·4	9·4	68·5	1·0	0·4	9·9	33·8	10·0	53·9

46. It will be seen from the preceding statement that the percentages of the male and female occupations vary considerably from those of other surrounding provinces in many cases, especially in class II. and in class IV. The cause of this has already been explained at para. 41. In consequence of the females being mostly reckoned in class II., they necessarily show a small number in the agricultural percentage. Thus in the male callings one thing that strikes our attention is that while many males are shown as agriculturists excepting the non-productive class, in the females there is a marked preponderance above all other classes in the domestic section, where the proportion of *wives*, or females engaged in the management of their household, being no less than 78·3. This circumstance leads us to anticipate the proportionate rise in class II., in the total of both male and female occupations, as compared with the several provinces referred to in the statement before us. One more thing that is equally of great significance in the classification and percentages of the occupations of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions is that the male population commands a larger amount of Government service than is to be found in the other provinces compared, the percentage being a little more than 8. In the Dominions one of the marked features of occupations is that almost all the persons who have any importance are in the Government employ.

47. The city of Hyderabad is a great mart of industry, and in it perhaps we find more professions than elsewhere in His Highness' Dominions. As a proof of this it could be said that many occupations found in the census returns are obtainable in Hyderabad City and Suburbs. The following is a statement showing the numbers of various industrial persons in the City and Suburbs, compared with the number in the entire Dominions with their percentages:—

City industry.

Description of Industry.	Persons found in the City.	Persons in the entire Dominions.	Percentage of City to Dominions.
Workers in books.....	101	109	92·6
„ „ musical instruments.....	13	18	72·2
„ „ tackle for sports and game	1	10	10·0
„ „ signs, medals, and dies ...	17	19	89·5
„ „ clock .....	55	58	94·8
„ „ arms .....	166	686	24·2
„ „ carriages .....	64	133	48·1
„ „ harness .....	46	1,073	4·3
„ „ house-building .....	3,012	44,209	6·8
„ „ furniture .....	53	70	75·7
„ „ chemicals .....	18	342	5·2
„ „ wool and worsted .....	876	44,341	2·0
„ „ dress .....	5,504	1,33,272	4·1
„ „ hemp and fibrous materials	62	1,240	5·0
„ „ animal food .....	2,492	44,659	5·5
„ „ vegetable food .....	5,080	13,917	36·5
„ „ drinks and stimulants .....	2,268	79,753	2·8
„ „ grease, gut, bones, &c. ...	10	94	10·9
„ „ skin, feather, and quill.....	118	3,027	3·9
„ „ hair .....	6	9	66·6
„ „ wood .....	571	1,471	38·8
„ „ paper.....	64	474	13·5
„ „ stone and clay .....	573	11,213	5·1
„ „ water .....	651	5,469	11·9
„ „ tin and quick silver .....	161	509	31·6
„ „ lead and antimony .....	3	18	16·6

48. The principal languages spoken in the Nizam's territories are four in number, *viz.*,  
 Languages. Mahratti, Telegu, Kanarese, and Urdu.

The Mahratti-speaking populace amounts to 31,47,745, the Telegu-speaking to 42,66,469, the Kanarese-speaking to 12,38,519, and the Urdu-speaking to 9,98,241. The numerous dialects next in importance are the Banjari, the Gond, the Gujarati, the Kaikadi, the Koya, the Tamil, and the Marwadi, while the English language is mainly spoken at Hyderabad by 6,643 men. The above dialects are spoken by the following number of men:—

Dialect.	No. of men who speak it.	Where spoken most.
Banjari .....	58,268	Khammam.
Marwadi .....	40,064	Aurangabad.
Gond .....	38,224	Sarpur Tandur.
Tamil.....	16,338	Hyd. Suburbs.
Koya .....	12,639	Khammam.
Gujarati.....	5,987	Aurangabad.
Kaikadi.....	5,294	Khammam.

49. In every 100 men 31·97 speak Mahratti, 43·33 speak Telegu, 12·58 Kanarese, 10·14 Urdu, and 1·98 other miscellaneous dialects; thus:—

Percentage of languages.

Mahratti .....	31·97
Telegu .....	43·33
Kanarese .....	12·58
Urdu .....	10·14
Other dialects .....	1·98
Total.....	<u>100·00</u>

50. Of late years, education has attracted the serious attention of the Government which has provided schools and teachers in almost  
 Education.

all the districts of the State, and it appears from the census statistics on this head that people have been taking great interest in educating their children. Though there may be paucity of indigenous learned men and women in the Nizam's Dominions, it is a matter of gratification to see the progress made by education during the last five years of His Excellency Sir Salar Jung's regime. The last, though not the least, measure for the promotion of education is the college known by the name of

Hyderabad College. His Highness the Nizam's Hyderabad

College which has been lately instituted and in which students have been trained up by an efficient staff of professors to pass the various examinations in the University of Madras to which it is affiliated. The college, considering the dense ignorance that once prevailed in the State, is the greatest blessing the Government could have bestowed on the State, and it is to be hoped that it will have ample reason to boast that it has reared many of the great future officers within its own sacred limits. Taking the number of students it passes every year as our guide, it is reasonable to expect that the college will work efficiently in future for the good of the natives.

51. The number of males under instruction, and those not under instruction, but able to read and write, is 66,549 and 2,47,459 respectively.

State of education. This number shows that in every hundred males about 6·3 know how to read and write, and among every hundred females those able to read and write are 0·1. On the whole, only 3·2 persons in every 100 know reading and writing in His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions.

Distribution of population according to education.

52. The following table shows the distribution of population according to education:—



State of education.	Total No. of Hindus 88,93,181		Total No. of Moham- madans 9,25,929.		Total No. of Jains 854.		Total No. of Chris- tians 13,614.		Total No. of Par- sis 638.		Total No. of Sikhs 3,668.		Total No. of Jews 47.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under instruction, or not under instruction, but able to read and write.	2,62,517	1,889	44,323	1,229	757	2	5,307	1,740	264	94	443	...	7	2
Not under instruction and unable to read and write.	42,55,195	43,73,480	4,24,323	4,55,254	3,693	4,063	2,605	3,896	111	169	1,614	1,607	18	20

The following is the percentage of educated men among Hindus, Mohammadans, Jains, Christians, Parsis, Sikhs, and Jews:—

Hindus .....	2·9
Mohammadans .....	4·9
Jains .....	8·9
Christians .....	51·8
Parsis .....	56·1
Sikhs.....	12·9
Jews .....	19·1

The following are the percentages of persons knowing how to read and write on entire population in the several surrounding provinces:—

N.-W. P. and Oudh.....	30·9
Madras Presidency .....	7·0
Central Provinces .....	2·9
Bombay Presidency.....	8·2
Berar.....	3·2

53. There are in the whole of His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions 20,475 towns and villages which are arranged, according to their population in the following table, commencing from below 200 and rising to 50,000 and upwards of inhabitants:—

DIVISIONS.	With less than 200 inhabitants.	With from 200 to 500 inhabitants.	With from 500 to 1,000 inhabitants.	With from 1,000 to 2,000 inhabitants.	With from 2,000 to 3,000 inhabitants.	With from 3,000 to 5,000 inhabitants.	With from 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants.	With from 10,000 to 15,000 inhabitants.	With from 15,000 to 20,000 inhabitants.	With from 20,000 to 50,000 inhabitants.	With more than 50,000 inhabitants.	Total number of Villages and Towns.
Western Division .....	1,248	1,486	887	315	67	18	17	2	...	...	...	4,040
Northern Division ...	1,491	1,266	858	381	59	20	13	2	...	...	...	4,090
North-Western Division .....	1,472	1,560	795	221	48	23	9	3	2	1	...	4,134
Eastern Division .....	1,582	1,268	799	299	63	19	2	1	...	...	...	4,033
Southern Division.....	1,295	1,263	512	156	60	17	4	2	1	1	..	3,311
Atraf-Balda District...	349	263	173	68	9	2	...	1	...	...	...	865
Hyderabad City and Suburbs .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Total.....	7,437	7,106	4,024	1,440	306	99	45	11	3	2	2	20,475

54. The most important towns that have a population of 10,000 and upwards are given below with the number of their inhabitants:—

Names of towns with more than 10,000 inhabitants.

Serial No.	Town.	District in which situated.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
1	Nander .....	Nander .....	14,091	6,996	7,095
2	Busmuth .....	Do. ....	11,022	5,686	5,336
3	Nirmal.....	Indur .....	10,577	4,910	5,667
4	Indur .....	Do. ....	10,264	5,053	5,211
5	Aurangabad .....	Aurangabad .....	30,219	15,546	14,673
6	Jalnapur .....	Do. ....	16,199	7,912	8,287
7	Pattan .....	Do. ....	10,874	6,074	4,800
8	Hingoli .....	Parbhau .....	14,804	7,923	7,181
9	Birh.....	Birh .....	17,398	8,639	8,759
10	Ambajogai .....	Do. ....	12,052	5,982	6,070
11	Naraïen Pait .....	Nagar Karnul.....	11,290	5,471	5,819
12	Gulbarga .....	Gulbarga.....	22,834	11,898	10,936
13	Kaliani .....	Do. ....	11,092	5,561	5,531
14	Raichur .....	Raichur .....	15,337	7,817	7,570
15	Gudwal .....	Do. ....	12,207	6,461	5,746
16	Bolarum .....	Atraf-Balda .....	13,207	6,789	6,418
17	City.....	Hyderabad .....	1,23,675	61,031	62,644
18	Suburbs including Secunderabad...	.....	2,31,287	1,20,498	1,10,789

55. There are altogether 7 cantonments in His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Dominions, two of them, Aurangabad and Jalna, are situated in the district of Aurangabad, Hingoli is in Parbhani, Lingsugur in the district of the same name, Bolarum and Secunderabad in Hyderabad Suburbs, and Mominabad or (Ambajogai) in the Birh district.

The following numbers represent the respective population of each cantonment:—

Aurangabad .....	9,721
Bolarum .....	13,207
Hingoli .....	11,064
Jalna.....	9,943
Lingsugur .....	4,377
Mominabad .....	4,537
Secunderabad .....	74,127

## SUPPLEMENT.

## CENSUS.—CITY HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

56. The City of Hyderabad, which is situated on the southern bank of the river Musi, covers an area of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  square miles, and the Suburbs, which include the Cantonment of Secunderabad and the Residency Bazaars, extend over an area of 19.53 square miles.

57. The Census of Secunderabad and the Residency Bazaars was taken through the Resident, and the results were tabulated by the Deputy Superintendent of Census operations in Berar, but as both these places form a portion of the Suburbs, the statistics of these two stations are included in the several statements treated of here.

58. For facilitating the operations of the Census Enumerators the City was divided into four sub-divisions which were respectively called Alhabad, Sultan Shabi, Mir Chowk, and Hussaini Plam.

59. The total population of the City, as ascertained by the present Census, is 1,23,675, of which 61,031 are males and 62,644 females, or in the proportion of 100 males to 102.64 females, the number of persons per square mile being 49460.00.

60. Of the 27,127 houses 20,150 were occupied at the time of the Census and 6,997 were unoccupied. The number of persons per occupied house was 6.14 and the number of houses per square mile 1085.80. In addition to the houses shown here there were mosques, temples, &c., which were not included.

61. The population in each of the Divisions is nearly equal, but the total number of females is however shown to be slightly in excess of the males. This in some degree may be attributed to the large

numbers of females retained in the Zenanas of the noblemen and other wealthy Mohammadan families residing in the City.

62. In the Suburbs the population is given at 2,31,287 of which 1,70,498 are males and 1,10,789 are females, or in the proportion of 100 males to 64·98 females, the number of persons per square mile being 118·43.

Population of the Suburbs.

63. Secunderabad, which, as stated in para. 57, is included in the Suburbs, and which is shown in the returns as a division, contains the largest population. It is twice that of any other Division excepting Hussaini Alum, which gives 42,688 souls to 74,127 in Secunderabad.

Population of Secunderabad.

64. The total number of houses in the Suburbs is 27,127 ; of these 20,150 are occupied and 6,977 unoccupied, the number of houses per square mile being 29·18 and the number of souls per occupied house 17·47.

Details of the Suburb census.

65. The proportion of the number of persons per square mile in the Suburbs compared with the City is very small, and this is accounted for by the fact that land in the Suburbs is more largely used for gardens and purposes of cultivation, whereas in the City there is no cultivation, though some small gardens exist attached to the houses of some of the noblemen. These are not only few but comparatively cover a very small area when contrasted with the gardens and cultivated land in the Suburbs.

Comparison of persons per square mile in City and Suburbs.

66. The number of houses in the Suburbs, though more than double that of City, still compared with the area may be considered small, inasmuch as while the number of houses per square mile in the City is 1085·80, the Suburbs show only 29·18 houses to the square mile.

Comparison of houses per square mile in City and Suburbs.

67. Of the entire population of the City 78,025 or 63·09 per cent. are Mohammadans and 45,543 or 36·82 per cent. are Hindus. Other religious are very poorly represented, for

Population by religion in the City.



only 61 are shown to be the followers of the Sikh religion, and the number of Christians recorded is 44. There are no Jains, and only 2 Parsis are shown to be residing in the City.

The Mohammadans are interspersed throughout the whole City, while the Sikhs and Christians are found only in one or two of the Sultan Shahi Divisions.

In the Suburbs, the number of Hindus is in excess of the Mohammadan population, the former number 144,972 or 62·68 per cent. of the total population, while the Mohammadans amount to 74,362 or 32·15 per cent. The Suburbs contain a much larger number of Christians, Parsis, and Sikhs than are to be found in the City, and a few Jews also have been returned. The number of Christians enumerated in the Suburbs is 11,226 or 4·87 per cent. of the total population. The Parsis number 377, Sikhs 303, and the Jews so few as 46 only.

In all the divisions of the Suburbs there is a sprinkling of Christians, but they are found chiefly in Secunderabad, Troop Bazaars, the Residency Bazaars, and Kachiguda.

In Secunderabad, which is a British Cantonment, the number of Christians is as high as 8,172, Troop Bazaars return 1,885, and in the Residency Bazaars and Kachiguda there are 810 and 363 respectively.

The Parsis are chiefly to be found in Secunderabad and the Residency Bazaars. The former returns 237 and the latter 83, while the remaining few are scattered in Troop Bazaars, Afzulgunj, and Kachiguda.

Secunderabad being a large Military Cantonment, containing a strong European force, enables Parsis to carry on a brisk trade in that Station, and to this may be attributed in a great measure their being found in larger number there than in any other portion of the City and Suburbs. Of the Parsis, who are shown to be residents of Troop Bazaars, &c., some hold appointments under His Highness the Nizam's Government, and others are engaged in trade, which is the principal characteristic feature of this enterprising community.

68. The following table shows the population by religion in the City and Suburbs, and the percentage of each religion on the total population:—

RELIGION.	CITY.				SUBURBS.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hindu .....	24,912	20,631	45,543	36·82	75,044	69,928	1,44,972	62·68
Mohammadan .....	36,059	41,975	78,025	63·09	38,322	36,940	74,362	32·15
Christian .....	25	19	44	0·04	6,706	4,520	11,226	4·87
Parsi .....	2	.....	2	0·00	217	160	377	0·16
Sikh .....	42	19	61	0·05	185	118	303	0·13
Jain .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	0·00
Jew .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	22	46	0·01
Total.....	61,031	62,644	1,23,675	100·00	1,20,498	1,10,789	2,31,287	.....

69. The several sects into which the Mohammadans are subdivided consist of Sunnis, Shiahs, Mohammadan sub-divisions. Mahdivis, and Wahabis. Both Sunnis and Shiahs are to be found throughout the City excepting in the Aliabad Circle, where not a single Shiah has been enumerated. There are no Wahabis and only 18 Mahdivis have been returned in the City.

70. The total number of Sunnis recorded in the City is 71,790 or 92·01 per cent. of the total Mohammadan sects in the Mohammadan population. The Shiahs compared with the Sunnis are very few and number only 6,217, being 7·97 per cent. on the total Mohammadan population.

The annexed table shows the Mohammadan sects in the City and the percentage of each on the total number of Mohammadans:—



Division.	SUNNIS.				SHIAHS.				MAHDIS.				WAHABIS.				
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage on the Total No. of Mohammadians.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage on the Total No. of Mohammadians.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage on the Total No. of Mohammadians.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage on the Total No. of Mohammadians.	
																	2
1																	
Aliabad .....	8,581	11,016	19,597	25.12	266	477	743	0.95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sultan Shahi .....	7,864	8,828	16,692	21.40	152	199	351	0.46	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mir Chowk .....	7,420	7,968	15,388	19.72	1,744	3,086	4,830	6.19	10	7	17	0.02	...	...	...	...	...
Hussaini Alum .....	9,901	10,212	20,113	25.77	111	182	293	0.37	...	...	...	0.02	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	33,766	38,024	71,790	92.01	2,273	3,944	6,217	7.97	11	7	18	0.02	...	...	...	...	...

71. Of the total Mohammadan population in the Suburbs, 69,157 or 93·00 per cent. are Sunnis and 1,606 or 216 per cent. are Shiahs. A large number of Mahdivis is found in the Suburbs where 3,565 or 44·74 per cent. are returned. There are very few Wahabis, and of the 21 recorded nearly the whole or 18 are enumerated in Secunderabad, 1 in the Residency Bazaars, and 2 in the Troop Bazaars.

The annexed table gives the Mohammadan sects in the Suburbs and the percentage of each on the total population :—

Division.	SUNNIS.				SHIAHS.				MAHDIVIS.				WAHABIS.											
	Males.		Females.		Total.		Percentage on total population.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Percentage on total population.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Percentage on total population.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
1																								
Aliabad .....	4,812	4,605	9,417	6.6	14	7	21	.009	66	75	141	.06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sultan Shai .....	5,556	4,583	10,139	4.3	28	70	98	.02	22	...	22	.009	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mir Chowk .....	7,146	7,243	14,389	6.2	299	471	770	.3	986	1,169	2,149	.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hussaini Alam .....	8,215	7,256	15,471	6.6	77	65	142	.06	291	373	664	.2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
British Cantonment and Railway Station .....	10,233	9,508	19,741	8.5	287	288	575	.2	273	317	589	...	11	8	19	.009	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	35,992	33,195	69,187	29.9	705	901	1,606	0.6	1,631	1,934	3,565	1.5	13	8	21	.009	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

72. Of the 44 Christians returned in the City, 27 are Roman Catholics, 3 Protestants, and 14 are Christians in the City. unspecified as to denomination.

Arranged according to nationalities, the 27 Roman Catholics above referred to represent 3 Eurasians, 1 other European or American, and 23 come under unspecified.

The 3 Protestants that have been recorded are Eurasians, and of the 14 unspecified 5 are natives, while the nationality of the remainder has not been returned.

73. The annexed table shows the several denominations of Christians in the Suburbs arranged according to nationality :—

SECTS.	Church of England.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Baptists.	Methodists.	Wesleyan.	Mission Church.	Greek.	Protestants.	Lutherans.	Unspecified.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
British born .....	1,998	462	309	1	1	81	...	...	4	...	8	2,864
Other British .....	552	161	41	...	...	14	...	...	15	...	20	803
Other European or Americans.....	31	63	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
Eurasians .....	760	512	59	1	51	...	...	1	85	1	41	1,511
Unspecified .....	348	425	2	5	6	3	...	...	3	...	288	1,080
Natives .....	400	3,797	19	...	1	2	8	...	45	...	599	4,871
Total.....	4,089	5,420	430	7	62	100	8	1	152	1	956	11,226

It will be seen that in the Suburbs, the Roman Catholics form the strongest Christian body. They number 5,420, and this figure is composed chiefly of natives who number as many as 3,797; next in number comes the Church of England which returns 4,089, and to this figure may fairly be added the Protestants, in which case the total rises to 4,241. The Presbyterians return 430 members, the Wesleyans 100, Methodists 62, Baptists 7, and the Mission Church 8. In addition to these 1 Lutheran has been recorded, and 1 member of the Greek Church. 956 have mentioned no sect in particular, and have consequently been included in the unspecified.

According to nationality, leaving aside the natives who form 43·39 per cent. of the Christian community, British-born are the more numerous. They make up 25·51 per cent. and the Eurasians number 1,511 or 130·46 per cent. Other British subjects amount to 803 or 7·18 per cent., and other European or American subjects 97 or ·86 per cent. of the total Christians.

The Christian element is the strongest in Secunderabad, and this may be attributed to the presence there of a large European force. Missionaries, too, have selected Secunderabad as a field for their labours, and the large number of Christians which are found among natives there may be said to be principally due to the energetic and successful work carried out by them.

74. The results obtained in connection with the civil condition of the City. Condition of the people of the City as shown in the recent Census are embodied in the table given below :—

DIVISIONS.	SINGLE.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.			UNSPECIFIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Aliabad .....	5,487	913	6,400	8,689	1,436	10,125	562	725	1,287	...	13,017	13,017
Sultan Shai ...	5,731	1,763	7,494	8,921	3,072	11,993	953	1,840	2,793	205	9,372	9,577
Mir Chowk ...	6,390	2,122	8,512	7,260	2,099	9,359	716	1,313	2,029	...	9,319	9,319
Hussaini Alum..	6,393	1,703	8,096	8,924	2,645	11,569	684	1,276	1,960	116	10,029	10,145
Total.....	24,001	6,501	30,502	33,794	9,252	43,046	2,915	5,154	8,069	321	41,737	42,058

At first sight the excess in males among single and married persons would seem to be extraordinarily high compared with the females under these two heads, and this may be attributed to the fact that both the wealthy Mohammadans and Hindus in this part of the country were greatly averse to supplying particulars of age, conjugal condition of females, &c., in their families, and enquiries under these heads were taken as insult.

As such objections were anticipated, and it was considered inadvisable to press for information on these points, clear and

explicit instructions were issued to Censns officials to refrain from pressing any enquiries regarding the female members of any family where any objections were raised, and to use no coercion in obtaining a reply.

As was expected, but little information under these heads was forthcoming, and consequently such females, whose conjugal condition could not be obtained, were, as a matter of course, entered under head unspecified.

Another reason for the excess in males may be attributed to the very common custom among the lower orders in particular, who come to Hyderabad for employment, of leaving their wives in the districts or wherever their native place may be.

If, however, the females entered under head nuspecified were distributed under the two columns of females under single and married, the number of males and females in both cases would be nearly equal, and the apparent excess in the one and the deficiency in the other would disappear.

While under the above circumstances the accuracy of the figures representing the conjugal condition of the population is not thoroughly reliable, it is also impossible to ascertain from the available data whether the custom of the country, which permits men to have more wives than one, is followed or not—apparently it is—and the great excess in females under head widowed, compared with the widowed males, corroborates the supposition that polygamy, if not at present, was at one time followed, and hence the large number of females returned under head widowed.

75. The conjugal condition of the population in the Suburbs is given in the following table :—

Conjugal condition in the Suburbs.



DIVISIONS.	SINGLE.				MARRIED.				WIDOWED.			UNSPECIFIED.						
	Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.		Males.		Females.		Total.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1																		
Aliahad .....	7,311	1,998	9,309	8,840	3,476	12,316	887	2,363	3,250	...	7,962	7,962	...	7,962	7,962	7,962	7,962	
Sultan Shai .....	5,790	2,108	7,898	9,582	5,074	14,656	1,040	2,673	3,713	...	5,373	5,373	...	5,373	5,373	5,373	5,373	
Mir Chowk.....	6,875	3,088	9,913	8,979	4,845	13,824	757	2,168	2,925	...	6,763	6,763	...	6,763	6,763	6,763	6,763	
Hussaini Alum .....	9,058	3,970	13,028	12,636	7,332	19,968	1,271	3,100	4,371	19	5,282	5,301	19	5,282	5,301	5,301	5,301	
British Cantonments and Railway Sta- tions .....	23,867	14,259	38,126	21,507	20,124	41,631	2,079	8,882	10,961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total .....	52,901	25,373	78,274	61,544	40,851	1,02,395	6,034	19,183	25,220	19	25,379	25,308	19	25,379	25,308	25,308	25,308	



In the Suburbs, as in the City, the single and married males are in excess of the females, and the explanation on these points in connection with the City is equally applicable. The number of single persons returned in the Suburbs is 78,274, of whom 52,901 are males and 25,373 are females. The married persons are 1,02,395, of these 61,544 are males and 40,851 females.

Among the widowed, 25,220 persons are returned, of whom 6,034 are males and 19,186 are females. 25,398 persons are shown as unspecified, and of these only 19 are shown to be males and 25,379 females.

Of the total Hindu population in the City, 30,502 are single, viz., 24,001 males and 6,501 females. The number married amounts to 43,046, of whom 33,794 are males and 9,252 females, and the widowed being 2,915 males and 5,154 females. These figures, as explained in the preceding para., can hardly be considered to represent correctly the civil condition of the population, when so large a number of persons, viz., 321 males, 41,737 females have furnished no particulars as to their civil condition. These have consequently been entered under column unspecified.

In the Suburbs the number of persons recorded as single amount to 78,274, of whom 52,901 are males, and 25,373 females. The number who have entered the marriage state is somewhat higher, as this amounts to 1,02,395, viz., 61,544 males and 40,851 females, while the widowed consist of 6,034 males and 19,186 females. In the Suburbs the number of persons from whom it has not been possible to ascertain particulars in respect to civil condition, though high in itself, is somewhat less compared with the number in the City. The figures under head unspecified in the Suburbs consist of only 19 males and 25,379 females.

76. The following table shows the civil condition of the population of the City and Suburbs according to religion :—

Civil condition according to religion.

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CIVIL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION.

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	CITY.											
	HINDUS.				MOHAMMADANS.				CHRISTIANS.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage on total Hindu population.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage on total Mohamadan population.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage on total Christian population.
Single .....	8,307	3,259	11,566	25·39	15,672	3,238	18,910	24·23	15	4	19	43·18
Married .....	15,116	6,199	21,315	44·60	18,632	3,044	21,676	27·78	10	7	17	38·63
Widowed.....	1,385	3,587	4,972	10·91	1,529	1,563	3,092	3·96	...	2	2	4·54
Unspecified ...	104	7,586	7,690	16·88	217	34,130	34,347	44·02	...	6	6	13·63

SUBURBS.

HINDUS.				MOHAMMADANS.				CHRISTIANS.			
Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage on total Hindu population.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage on total Mohammedan population.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage on total Christian population.
30,500	16,762	47,322	32.64	17,481	6,341	23,822	32.03	4,702	2,194	6,896	61.42
40,396	31,057	71,453	49.28	19,092	7,953	27,045	36.36	1,814	1,702	3,516	31.32
4,088	14,615	18,703	12.40	1,730	3,999	5,729	7.70	190	549	739	6.53
.....	7,494	7,494	5.16	19	17,747	17,766	23.89	...	...	75	0.67

76. It will be seen from the above table that the difference in the percentage between single and married Hindus and Mohammadans is not excessive, while the percentage of the total number shown as unspecified is nearly treble, and this, as explained previously, is due to the people here being generally averse to giving particulars required in connection with the Census.

Remarks on the foregoing statement.

If the small percentage both of the Hindu and Mohammadan married females is accepted as correct it would certainly indicate that in neither of these religious persuasions is child-marriage followed to any great extent, but it has to be observed that of the total Hindu females in the City and Suburbs 1,701 have not given their age, and 3,194 Mohammadan females also have withheld this information. In addition to these so many as 16,986 Hindu and 92,007 Mohammadan females have neither furnished their ages nor the required particulars as regards civil condition, and while thus in the dark in connection with these points it is not possible to arrive at any accurate conclusions.

It is however probable that in the event of a Census being again taken, the difficulties that had to be contended against on the last occasion in obtaining the required particulars will not be so great in the next one, as the majority of the people will have found out for themselves that the information sought in connection with the Census is not obtained with inquisitive motives but simply for the Government to acquaint itself with the condition of its people.

77. The chief castes of Hyderabad are distributed under four different heads, viz., Hindus, Other Hindus, Original Tribes, and Mohammadan Tribes. Under the first heading there are two sub-divisions, viz., Brahmins and Rajputs. The second heading, Other Hindus, comprises 216 sub-divisions, the Aboriginal tribes 10, and the Mohammadan tribes consist of 4 only.

77. In the City the Brahmins amount to 6,064 or 1.33 per cent. of the total population, the Rajputs number 2,775 or 0.60 per cent., but the total number of persons comprising the several sub-divisions amount to 36,644 or 84.3 per cent. The Aborigines are comparatively few and number only 60.

Of the Mohammadan tribes returned in this statement, the Sheiks amount to 44,291 or 5.67 per cent.; of the total population, the Syeds number 18,007 or 3.56 per cent., the Moghals 3,380 or 0.43 per cent., and the Pathans 6,939 or 0.89 per cent.

In the statistics obtained at the recent Census no particulars are available as regards the several sub-divisions of Brahmins and Rajputs. All that is ascertainable is the total number of each class. If, however, the sub-divisions could have been shown the particulars relating to each would have been of some interest.

78. In the Suburbs the Brahmins amount to 8,068 or 5.56 per cent. on the total Hindu population, the Rajputs 6,115 or 4.21 per cent., Other Hindus amount to 1,29,790 or 89.52 per cent., and the Aboriginal tribes 987 or 0.68 per cent. Of the Mohammadan tribes, 48,059 or 64.62 per cent. are Sheiks and 10,583 or 14.23 per cent. are Syeds. The Moghals amount to 2,921 or 39.28 per cent., and the Pathans 7,618 or 10.24 per cent.

The number of persons, though Mohammadans, who had not mentioned the tribe to which they belong, amount to 10,589 and are shown in the statement under column unspecified.

79. The following table represents for the City and Suburbs the percentage of the aggregate number of each class of Hindus shown under various sub-divisions on the total Hindu population:—

CASTES.	CITY.				SUBURBS.			
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Percentage.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Percentage.
Brahmins .....	3,439	2,625	6,064	1.55	4,787	3,281	8,068	0.64
Rajputs.....	1,571	1,204	2,775	0.61	3,360	2,755	6,115	0.14
Other Hindus .....	19,854	16,790	36,644	8.04	66,380	63,410	1,29,790	0.03
Aboriginal Tribes .....	48	12	60	...	511	476	987	0.10

80. Similar percentage of the aggregate number of Mohammadan tribes on the total Mohammadan population in the City and Suburbs are given in the following statement:—

Percentages of Mohammadan castes.



CASTES.	CITY.				SUBURBS.			
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Percentage.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Percentage.
Sheik.....	20,915	23,376	44,291	5.68	24,889	23,160	48,059	64.62
Syed.....	7,655	10,352	18,007	2.31	5,386	5,197	10,583	14.23
Moghal.....	1,510	1,870	3,380	0.43	1,494	1,427	2,921	39.29
Pathan.....	3,831	3,108	6,939	0.89	3,976	3,642	7,618	10.24

“Other Hindus” are more numerous in the Suburbs than in the City.

81. The table given below shows the number of each caste under “Other Hindus” in the City and Suburbs and the percentage of each

Table of Other Hindus in the City and Suburbs.

on total Hindu population, when the members of each number 1,000 and upwards:—

	CITY.			Percentage on Total Hindu population.	SUBURBS.			Percentage on Total Hindu population.
	TOTAL OF EACH CASTE.				TOTAL OF EACH CASTE.			
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	
Bailijan.....	...	...	...	...	1,102	992	2,094	1.37
Baidar Kulam.....	...	...	...	...	806	827	1,633	1.12
Bhoi or Bhesta.....	1,189	210	1,399	3.30	995	757	1,752	1.26
Chambar.....	...	...	...	...	2,643	2,645	5,288	3.64
Durje.....	...	...	...	...	594	546	1,140	0.78
Dhangar.....	535	540	1,075	2.36	2,997	2,957	5,954	4.10
Golla.....	...	...	...	...	1,013	908	1,921	1.32
Kalal.....	...	...	...	...	820	779	1,599	1.10
Kamati.....	...	...	...	...	2,967	2,558	5,525	4.01
Kayaith.....	1,057	1,020	2,077	4.56	...	...	...	...
Koli.....	...	...	...	...	680	607	1,287	0.88
Kunbis.....	...	...	...	...	2,553	2,410	4,963	3.42
Loadhi.....	...	...	...	...	1,779	1,155	2,434	1.67
Mahars.....	3,494	3,649	7,143	15.68	12,351	13,169	25,520	17.66
Mang.....	...	...	...	...	1,692	1,889	3,581	2.47
Hajam.....	...	...	...	...	1,074	1,015	2,089	1.44
Mahratti.....	1,696	1,549	3,245	7.12	2,720	2,664	5,384	3.71
Marwadi.....	1,102	586	1,688	3.70	1,909	1,938	2,947	2.03
Muniwar.....	1,131	1,115	2,246	4.93	4,067	4,238	8,305	5.72
Mntralse.....	...	...	...	...	931	999	1,930	1.33
Pareet.....	...	...	...	...	711	648	1,359	2.93
Paria.....	...	...	...	...	2,548	2,435	4,983	3.43
Sonar.....	...	...	...	...	869	844	1,713	1.18
Sutar.....	...	...	...	...	817	732	1,549	1.06
Telinga.....	4,574	4,046	8,620	18.92	7,454	7,165	14,619	10.08
Wani or Banya.....	...	...	...	...	570	487	1,057	0.72



Of the several castes in the City and Suburbs enumerated under Other Hindus, the Mahars and Telingas are the more numerous. Of the former in the City there are 7,143 and in the Suburbs so many as 25,520. The Telingas are not found to be so numerous in the Suburbs as the Mahars, for here they amount only to 14,619, but they are shown in large numbers in the City where 8,620 souls have been enumerated.

Comparing the number of Telingas with those of other castes excepting Mahars, it seems probable that the poorer classes who gave Telinga as their caste either did not sufficiently understand the term caste or had no idea of the caste to which they belonged. Telinga is a term generally applied to the natives of Telingana, but Hindus of the caste in this part of the country generally call themselves Telingas. There is therefore reason to believe that at the time of the Census the lower and ignorant classes of Hindus gave in Telinga as their caste, and the enumerators without ascertaining details got over the difficulty by just inserting what was told them. The other castes under the head "Other Hindus" represent so few members that any analysis of them would hardly be of interest.

82. Fifteen languages are recorded as the mother-tongue of the population in the City, the most common being Urdu, Telugu, Mahratti, Arabic, Marwadi and Gujrati. Urdu, the language of the dominant race, as might be expected, is pre-eminently the most generally in use throughout the City. It is the mother-tongue of 83,169 or 67·25 per cent. of the total population. It is the language used by the upper classes and by all educated natives, and is the vernacular in which papers, journals, and general correspondence are written. Persian is the official language of the Government, but it differs slightly from that now spoken in Persia.

27,573 persons have given Telugu as their mother-tongue or 22·29 per cent. of the whole, the number returned as speaking Mahratti is 5,262 or 4·25 per cent., Arabic 3,797 or 3·07 per cent., Marwadi 1,792 or 1·44 per cent., and Gujrati 864 or 0·69 per cent.

83. For the sake of convenience the following table is attached showing the several languages which are recorded as the mother-tongue

Languages and the percentages of men who speak them.

of the population in the City, the total number of persons who speak each language, and the percentage they bear to the total population :—

LANGUAGES.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL POPULATION.		
				Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
Arabic .....	2,630	1,167	3,797	2·13	0·94	3·07
Beluchi .....	6	4	10	.....	.....	.....
Cashmerian .....	3	...	3	.....	.....	.....
English .....	23	17	40	0·02	0·01	0·03
Gujrati .....	369	495	864	0·29	0·40	0·69
Kanarese .....	312	253	565	0·25	0·20	0·45
Mahratti .....	2,835	2,127	5,262	2·29	1·96	4·25
Marwadi .....	1,167	625	1,792	.....	.....	1·44
Persian .....	108	99	207	0·09	0·08	0·17
Punjabi .....	29	9	38	0·02	.....	0·03
Pushtu .....	267	61	328	0·21	0·05	0·26
Tamil .....	6	3	9	.....	.....	.....
Telugu .....	14,340	13,233	27,573	11·59	10·70	22·29
Turkish .....	11	7	18	.....	.....	0·01
Urdu .....	38,925	44,244	83,169	31·48	35·77	67·25
Total.....	61,031	62,044	1,23,675	49·34	50·66	100·00

84. To avoid any misapprehension it may be explained here that the number of persons born in any one country does not correspond with the number of those speaking the vernacular of the said country. General observations. This at first sight might perhaps be looked upon as an inaccuracy, but in reality it is not so. For instance, it is possible that either a Mohammadan or a European family or persons of any other nationality might have had occasion to reside for a time in foreign countries, and the children born during their residence there cannot be expected to adopt the language of their birth-place as their mother-tongue. Though born in a foreign country they would naturally speak their own mother-tongue, and if residing in their own native country at the time of the Census will of course give the name of their foreign land as their birth-place, but would certainly give their mother-tongue as the language they speak and not the language of their birth-place. It therefore cannot be expected that the number of persons born in any one country should correspond with the number speaking the language of that country.

85. In the Suburbs Telugu is the prevalent language, and is the mother-tongue of 99,980 persons or 43·23 per cent. of the whole. The next highest percentage is of the Urdu-speaking people, who amount to 90,886 or 39·28 per cent. Persons who have given Tamil as their mother-tongue number 14,283 or 6·17 per cent. The number of persons who speak Mahratti amount to 12,459 or 5·39 per cent. Persons whose mother-tongue is English amount to 5,519 or 2·38 per cent., Marwadi 3,982 or 1·72 per cent., and Gujrati 1,212 or 0·52 per cent. Persons speaking other languages are comparatively few, but for facility of reference, the several languages spoken in the Suburbs, the total number of persons speaking each language, and the percentage of each on the total population is shown in the following table:—

LANGUAGES.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL POPULATION.		
				Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
Arabic.....	742	262	1,004	0·32	0·11	0·43
Bengali.....	21	18	39	.....	.....	0·01
Beluchi.....	17	9	26	.....	.....	0·01
Chinese.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
English.....	3,911	1,608	5,519	1·69	0·69	2·38
French.....	9	9	18	.....	.....	.....
German.....	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....
Gujrati.....	708	504	1,212	0·30	0·22	0·52
Irish.....	5	1	6	.....	.....	.....
Italian.....	17	29	46	.....	.....	0·02
Kaikadi.....	2	5	7	.....	.....	.....
Kanarese.....	539	468	1,007	0·23	0·20	0·43
Komati.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Mahratti.....	6,540	5,919	12,459	2·82	2·55	5·38
Marwadi.....	2,533	1,449	3,982	1·09	0·63	1·72
Persiau.....	73	56	129	0·03	0·02	0·05
Portugucse.....	40	40	80	.....	.....	.....
Punjabi.....	103	51	154	.....	.....	.....
Pushtu.....	259	96	355	.....	.....	.....
Scottish.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Tamil.....	7,219	7,064	14,283	.....	.....	.....
Telugu.....	50,146	49,834	99,980	.....	.....	.....
Turkish.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Urdu.....	47,565	43,321	90,886	.....	.....	.....
Uriya.....	29	35	64	.....	.....	.....
Welsh.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Unspecified.....	8	9	17	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,20,498	1,10,789	2,31,287	.....	.....	.....

The European element is chiefly found in Secunderabad, Troop Bazaars, and the Residency Bazaars. Secunderabad contains comparatively very few Urdu-speaking persons, and nearly two-

thirds of the people who have given Telugu and Tamil as their mother-tongue are resident of that place.

The Tamil-speaking persons are chiefly from Madras and its vicinity, the Telugu element comes from the Telingana Districts of His Highness the Nizam's Dominions, and for the most part belong to the Dravidian race, the aboriginal stock prior to the Aryan invasion, and from parts of the Madras Presidency where the Telugu language is prevalent. The Urdu-speaking people consists chiefly of children of the soil and immigrants from the North-West Provinces and Oudh, and doubtless a few from other provinces. Persons who have given Mahratti and Kanarese as their mother-tongue are chiefly descendants of the Aryan stock, and are from the Mahrattwari and Carnatic Districts of the Hyderabad Dominions and the adjoining districts of the Bombay Presidency where these languages are chiefly spoken.

The other languages spoken in the Suburbs so closely resemble the names of the countries of which they form the vernacular that it is unnecessary to enter into details here as regards whence the immigrants speaking the several languages come.

86. Out of a total population of 1,23,675 in the City, 59,279 or 7·93 per cent. were born within His Highness the Nizam's Dominions.

Population by birth-place.

Birth-places of people enumerated in the City.

87. The following abstract shows the birth-places of the people enumerated at the recent Census:—

LANGUAGES.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL POPULATION.		
				Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
<b>INSIDE ASIA.</b>						
<i>Inside the Indian Empire.</i>						
Within the province .....	1,12,011	52,732	59,279	90·56	42·63	47·93
In other provinces .....	8,463	5,747	2,716	6·84	4·64	2·20
<i>Outside the Indian Empire.</i>						
In other countries.....	3,130	2,503	627	2·54	2·02	0·52
<b>OUTSIDE ASIA.</b>						
Africa .....	69	47	22	0·05	0·04	0·01
America .....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Europe .....	1	1	.....	0·01	.....	.....
Total.....	1,23,675	61,031	62,644	100·00	49·33	50·65



As might be expected, the population of the City of Hyderabad is composed chiefly of the children of the soil. The immigrants amount only to 9,185 or 7.42 per cent. of the whole. Of these 2,079 or 1.68 per cent. come from the North-West Provinces, 1,874 or 1.51 per cent. from the Madras Presidency, 1,430 or 1.15 per cent. from the Punjab, and 1,571 or 1.27 per cent. from Rajputana. Aliens coming from other countries are chiefly from Arabia and Afghanistan. These amount to 2,663 and 292 respectively. Of recent years a check has been placed on the influx of Arabs into Hyderabad. No Arab landing at Bombay from his native country is permitted to proceed to Hyderabad excepting under a pass granted by the Bombay Government. This pass is issued after ascertaining the wishes of this Government, and in cases only where the immigrant is connected with Hyderabad by marriage or has been born in the country. Further immigration of Arabs is therefore virtually prohibited.

88. Hyderabad has long been reputed to be the rendezvous of a monstrous Arab population, and at one time, especially prior to the administration of Sir Salar Jung, the large force of Arab mercenaries resident in the country attempted to overawe the Government, and tried to show they were masters of the State. Means were subsequently used to diminish their numbers and influence within bounds, so that their presence is no longer a source of danger to the State. Still the number of persons above shown, viz., 2,663 as immigrants from Arabia, would perhaps lead to the impression that the real number of Arabs in the City has been purposely withheld in this report. This however is not the case, as the number above stated refers solely to those born in Arabia. The more numerous body styled Arabs, which is found in Hyderabad, is composed of the descendants of immigrants from Arabia, but who have been born in this country and have become indigenous to the soil. These of course are not included in the figure quoted above.

89. The Rohillas also, who are chiefly immigrants from Northern India and Afghanistan, are not now so numerous as they were at one time. These mercenaries were employed by Government at one time, in large numbers, by local Jamadars and Native Chiefs,

Arab immigration.

Rohilla immigration.

and in short by any one who could afford to pay them. Not unfrequently they formed bands among themselves and looted and ravaged the country, until their outrages had to be suppressed by the Hyderabad Contingent troops, against which force they had become so formidable as on several occasions to offer battle on equal terms. The reckless habits and swashbuckler manners made the Rohillas sought after as mercenaries, and their swords were always at the command of those who paid them most. After the accession to power of H. E. Sir Salar Jung the number of the Rohillas in the Government service was very considerably reduced, and the plunderers who had long laid waste the districts were for the most part deported, while many of them were after trial transported to the Andamans.

90. Population of the Suburbs distributed according to birth-place stands thus:—

LANGUAGES.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL POPULATION.		
				Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
<b>INSIDE ASIA.</b>						
<i>Inside the Indian Empire.</i>						
Within the province.....	1,92,617	97,052	95,565	83·28	41·96	41·32
In other provinces .....	34,666	19,904	14,762	14·98	8·60	6·38
<i>Outside the Indian Empire.</i>						
In other countries.....	902	727	175	·3	·2	·1
<b>OUTSIDE ASIA.</b>						
Africa .....	134	123	11			
America .....	5	2	3			
Australasia .....	2	1	1			
Europe .....	2,960	2,688	272	1·27	1·16	·11
At Sea.....	1	1	...			
Total.....	2,31,287	1,20,498	1,10,789	65·15	33·94	31·21

In the Suburbs as in the City the main population consists of natives of the soil. The latter, it will be observed, amount to 1,92,617 souls, or 83·27 per cent. of the whole.

The largest number of immigrants comes from the Madras Presidency, viz., 21,517 or 9·30 per cent. This high percentage is chiefly due to the presence of the Madras Troops in Secunderabad, and it is not unreasonable to suppose also that private employment and service under His Highness the Nizam's Government also have tempted a great many Madrasees to settle down at Hyderabad.

The next highest percentage is of the immigrants from the North-Western Provinces. They number 3,393 or 1·38 per cent. on the total population. Many of these, it may be said, have been attracted by employment under His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk's Government, while others have been induced to immigrate to Hyderabad for purposes of trade.

Representatives from the Bombay Presidency number 2,107 or 0·91 per cent., and consist chiefly of the trading classes. Of recent years labourers too are found to immigrate in large numbers in connection with Railway and other works.

Immigrants from Rajputana consist chiefly of Marwadi merchants and traders and their employès. These amount to 3,483 or 1·50 per cent. on the total population.

Persons born in the Central Provinces are not quite as many as from the other provinces. They number 2,104 or 0·91 and are chiefly residents of Secunderabad, where, it is believed, they are principally engaged in trade.

Asiatic countries "outside the Indian Empire" are but poorly represented in the Suburbs, and the figures returned under these divisions are inconsiderable and not of sufficient importance as to enable any useful inference to be drawn from them.

In countries "outside Asia" the largest number is shown to have been born in Europe, viz., 2,960. Of these 2,073 are born in England, 416 in Ireland, 375 in Scotland, 39 in France, and 34 in Italy. Of the remainder 5 are from Germany, 1 from Russia, and 1 from Switzerland, while 7 have specified no particular country, but have simply mentioned Europe. Nearly three-fourths of the Europeans that have been enumerated are found in Secunderabad, and are no doubt connected in one way or another with the European and Native Troops garrisoning that station.



91. The statistics obtained in the recent Census show a great want of education amongst the masses of the people. In the City, out of a population of 1,23,675 no less than 1,09,661 or 88·66 per cent. are returned as neither under instruction nor able to read and write. The educated, that is to say, those who can read and write, number only 11,612 or 9·39 per cent. ; of these 11,446 are males, while the females only amount to 166. Neither does the prospect appear very promising as regards the rising generation, as only 2,402 persons or 1·94 per cent. are under instruction, of whom the females number only 41.

The following table is intended to show the state of the male and female education among the various nationalities in the City :—

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STATE OF MALE AND FEMALE EDUCATION.

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RELIGIONS.	Total Males.	UNDER INSTRUCTION.		ABLE TO READ AND WRITE.		Total Females.
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindus .....	24,912	517	2·07	4,481	17·98	20,631
Mohammadans .....	36,050	1,837	5·09	6,948	19·27	41,975
Jains .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Christians .....	25	6	24·00	12	48·00	19
Parsis .....	2	.....	.....	2	100·00	.....
Sikhs .....	42	1	2·38	3	7·14	19
Jews .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	61,031	2,361	3·86	11,446	18·75	62,644

UNDER INSTRUCTION.		ABLE TO READ AND WRITE.		Both Sexes.	UNDER INSTRUCTION.		ABLE TO READ AND WRITE.	
Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
18	0.08	63	0.30	45,543	535	1.17	4,544	9.98
21	0.05	99	0.23	78,025	1,858	2.33	7,047	9.03
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	10.52	4	21.05	44	8	18.18	16	36.36
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	100.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	61	1	1.64	3	4.91
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	0.06	166	3.26	1,23,675	2,402	1.94	11,612	9.39

From the above it will be observed that the males amongst Mohammadans in respect to education are in advance of the Hindu males, for of the 36,050 Mohammadan males in the City 1,837 or 5·09 per cent. are under instruction, and 6,948 or 19·27 per cent. are able to read and write, while of the Hindus only 517 or 2·07 per cent. are learning and 4,481 or 17·98 per cent. are educated.

The other religious divisions, such as Christians, Sikhs, number so few within the City that no inference can be drawn as to their condition.

Both among Hindus and Mohammadans, female education is almost totally neglected. This however is nothing new for India. Of the 20,631 Hindu females only 18 or 0·08 are under instruction, 63 or 0·30 per cent. able to read and write, and of the Mohammadan female population amounting to 41,97,521 or 0·05 per cent. are learning and 99 or 0·23 per cent. educated.

It will thus be seen that there is one educated to 10·65 of the total population, one under instruction to 51·48, and according to sex 1 educated to every 10·80 and 1 under instruction to every 52·38 males, and 1 educated to every 745·03, and 1 learning to every 3016·46 females.

92. As may be expected education is more general in the Suburbs, on account of the European and Eurasian residents there; it would therefore be scarcely fair to compare their returns with those of the City.

State of education in the Suburbs.

In the Suburbs, the uneducated number 19,9,423 or 86·21 per cent. of the total population, the number under instruction is 6,428 or 2·78 per cent., and those able to read and write amount to 25,436 or 11·00 per cent. Classified according to religion the population stands thus:—

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STATE OF EDUCATION.

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RELIGIONS.	Total Males.	UNDER INSTRUCTION.		ABLE TO READ AND WRITE.		Total Females.
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindus .....	75,044	2,566	3·41	12,798	17·05	69,928
Mohammadans .....	38,322	2,289	5·97	6,785	17·70	36,040
Jains .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Christians .....	6,706	784	11·69	3,867	57·66	4,520
Parsis .....	217	42	19·35	122	56·22	160
Sikhs .....	185	1	0·54	33	28·64	118
Jews .....	24	.....	.....	6	25·00	22
Total.....	1,20,498	5,682	4·71	23,611	19·59	1,10,789



UNDER INSTRUCTION.		ABLE TO READ AND WRITE.		Both sexes.	UNDER INSTRUCTION.		ABLE TO READ AND WRITE.	
Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
127	0.18	410	0.58	1,44,972	2,693	1.85	13,208	9.38
185	0.51	389	1.07	74,862	2,474	3.32	7,174	9.64
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
426	9.42	971	21.48	11,226	1,210	10.77	4,838	43.09
6	3.75	55	34.37	377	48	12.73	177	46.95
.....	.....	.....	.....	303	1	0.33	33	10.89
2	9.09	.....	.....	46	2	4.34	6	13.04
746	0.67	1,825	1.64	2,31,237	6,428	2.78	25,436	11.00

In the Suburbs, too, the Hindus are behind the Mohamadans as regards education, for of the total Hindu population 13,208 or 9·38 per cent. are educated, 2,693 or 1·85 per cent. are under instruction, while of the Mohammadans who number 74,362, 7,174 or 9·64 per cent. are educated, and 2,474 or 3·32 per cent. under instruction. Of the Christians 1,210 or 10·77 per cent. are learning and 4,838 or 43·09 per cent. educated. The Parsis return 177 or 46·95 per cent. educated and 48 or 12·73 per cent. learning, and the Sikhs 33 or 10·89 per cent. learned and 1 or 0·33 per cent. under instruction.

The number of Jews is so unimportant that no deduction can be drawn as to their condition.

Of the female population of the Suburbs, 1,825 or 1·64 per cent. are educated and 746 or 0·67 per cent. under instruction. The percentage of the number of educated among Mohammadans is higher than among Hindus—0·51 and 0·18, but the percentage of the number under instruction is higher among the Hindus than the Mohammadans, as the former return 6·58 and the latter 1·07. The figures under these two heads among Christians and Parsis are very satisfactory, when the number of Native-Christians is taken into account and tend to prove that education is appreciated by these classes: The total number of Christian females in the Suburbs is 4,520, of whom 971 or 21·48 per cent. are educated and 426 or 9·42 per cent. are under instruction. Of the Parsi females who number 160, 6 or 3·75 per cent. are under instruction and 55 or 34·37 per cent. educated.

In the Suburbs there is thus 1 educated person to every 9·09 of the population and 1 to every 35·98 under instruction. According to sex one male in every 9·78 is educated, and 1 in every 40·70 is under instruction, while the proportion among females is one in every 126·73 and 310·03 respectively.

93. Till recent years education was at a very low ebb in Hyderabad, but great efforts are now being made to remedy this defect. Former modes of education Among the wealthy and well-to-do families private tuition was always the rule, and such of the middle and lower classes as had a desire to learn attended the indigenous schools which were

few in number. All that the scholars acquired by this means consisted of the reading of the Koran and the rudiments of the Persian or Hindustani language, which they considered ample for all requirements.

Such a state of things happily does not now exist. The reforms introduced by H. E. Sir Salar Jung in this respect have opened a wide field for the display and use of talent and ability. The advent of educated and intelligent persons from other provinces in India has also acted as an incentive and has created a great desire for learning among all classes.

94. Under the present liberal and enlightened Government numerous schools and colleges have been established both in the City and Suburbs. The present zeal for education. presided over in many cases by University graduates, where not only Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani are taught, but instruction in English is also imparted up to a high standard. In addition to the Government schools, other institutions for the instruction of European and Eurasian children exist both at Secunderabad and Chadarghat, maintained by subscriptions supplemented by grants-in-aid from Government. Missionaries, too, have not been backward in the diffusion of education, and the schools established through their exertions have also done much good in this respect among the lower classes particularly.

95. A Medical and a Civil Engineering College have also been established at Hyderabad, and during the period they have been in existence these institutions have prepared many students for the Government service. The State in some cases allows each student a small monthly allowance for his support during his course of study, and those who pass successfully out of the Medical College are generally employed in the districts at the more important stations, while the students from the Engineering College are absorbed into the Public Works Department. Both these institutions are under European supervision.

96. In the whole City the number of persons of unsound mind returned is 28 or .02 per cent. of the population, half of whom are Hindus and half Mohammadans.

Insanity in the City.

## CITY.—Persons of unsound mind :—

	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Percentage to Total Population.
Hindus .....	14	12	2	·03
Mohammadans .....	14	10	4	·02
Total.....	28	22	6	·02

Of the total number of Hindu insanes 12 are males and 2 females, and of Mohammadans 10 males and 4 females.

There is one insane person in every 4,417 of the population, one insane in every 2,774 males, and one in every 10,440 females.

97. In Suburbs the total number of persons of unsound mind recorded is 49 or ·02 per cent. of the population. Of the 22 Hindus returned, 16 are males and 6 females, and of the 25 Mohammadans 22 are males and 3 females, the remaining 2 are Christians,—1 male and 1 female.

	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Percentage on total Population.
Hindus .....	22	16	6	·01
Mohammadans .....	25	22	3	·02
Christians .....	2	1	1	·00
Total.....	49	39	10	·02

There is therefore one insane in every 4,720 of the population, 1 insane in every 4,930 males, and 1 in every 23,128 females.

Contrasted with the total population, the number of insanes recorded both in the City and Suburbs seems to be very small, as it is probable that the term unsound mind was not

sufficiently understood by the Enumerators generally, and it would appear that imbeciles and idiots were not included in the schedules, lunatics only returned under the head of "Persons of unsound mind."

98. The following statement shows the number of insanes in the City and Suburbs classed according to age and the proportion they bear to the population :—

Table of insanes by age.

	TOTAL BOTH SEXES.		UNDER 5 YEARS.		UNDER 10 YEARS.		15	20	30	40	50	60	OVER 60.	Percentage on total population.								
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.									
City .....	28	22	6	1	...	1	1	...	3	...	4	...	7	2	2	3	2	...	2	...	02	
Suburbs .....	49	39	10	1	...	2	1	2	1	3	2	5	...	5	3	10	2	7	1	4	...	02
Total.....	77	61	16	2	...	3	2	2	1	6	2	9	...	12	5	12	5	9	1	6	...	02

From the above statement it will be seen that both in the City and Suburbs there are more insanes among males than among females, and the largest number is found to be in the City under ages ranging from 30 to 60 years.

No special institution exists either in the City or the Suburbs for the treatment of persons of unsound mind, and as no registers are kept of these unfortunates, the accuracy of the figures recorded by the Census Enumerators cannot be tested.

Insanity may be attributed in Hyderabad, as elsewhere, both to physical and moral causes, and in the absence of any particular enquiry, no special cause can be shown to exist here for the spread of it, apart from those already generally known.

99. The total number of blind persons enumerated in the City amounts to 74 or 05 per cent. of the total population, 33 of whom are

Blindness in the City.



Hindus and 41 Mohammadans. Of the Hindus 21 are males and 12 females, and of the Mohammadans 23 males and 18 females.

	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Percentage on total Population.
Hindus .....	33	21	12	·07
Mohammadans .....	41	23	18	·05
Total.....	74	44	30	·05

There is thus 1 blind in the City to every 1,671 of the total population.

As regards sex 1 male is shown in every 1,387 of that sex to be suffering from this infirmity, and 1 in every 3,032 amongst the females; or ·07 and ·03 per cent. among males and females respectively.

100. In the Suburbs the number of blind recorded is 212 or 133 more than in the City; of these Blindness in the Suburbs. 81 or ·09 per cent. are Mohammadans, *i.e.*, 56 males and 25 females, while the blind amongst Hindus number 128 or ·08 per cent. of whom 68 are males and 60 females; the remainder returned as blind is composed of Christians, *viz.*, 1 male and 2 females.

	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Percentage on total Population.
Hindus .....	128	68	60	·08
Mohammadans .....	81	56	25	·09
Christians .....	3	1	2	·02
Total.....	212	125	87	·09

In the Suburbs there is one blind person to every 1,091 population, and as to sex there is to be found one blind in every 1,364 males and one in every 1,273 females.

101. The following statement shows the number of blind returned in the City and Suburbs according to age, and the proportion they

Table of blind persons by age. bear to total population:—

	TOTAL BOTH SEXES.		UNDER 5 YEARS.		UNDER 10 YEARS.		15	20	30	40	50	60	OVER 60.	Percentage on total population.								
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.									
City .....	74	44	30	1	1	1	...	7	2	3	2	6	1	10	9	8	5	5	4	3	6	.05
Suburbs.....	212	125	87	2	3	10	4	14	2	3	9	9	7	20	8	19	10	13	8	35	36	.09
Total.....	286	169	117	3	4	11	4	21	4	6	11	15	8	30	17	27	15	18	12	38	42	.09

Taking the blind by age the highest figure returned in the City is between the ages of forty and fifty, and in the Suburbs over 60 years.

The number of blind too as in the case of persons of unsound mind seems to be small compared with the total population, and indeed this appears to be the case as regards the other infirmities also. In connection with infirmities the accuracy of the figures recorded by Enumerators is open to question. It is not at all uncommon to meet with gangs of six or a dozen blind persons being led about the bazaars for the purpose of imploring charity, and makes one think that numbers of this unfortunate class have escaped the notice of the Enumerators, who probably devoted most of their attention to the inhabitants of houses, thus omitting many of the blind paupers who dwell anywhere and everywhere in the bazaars, wherever they can find a shelter from the weather. But so far as the entries in the schedules of cases which had come under the observation of the Enumerators are concerned, no mistake could have possibly occurred, as none of them could have been so wanting in intelligence as to overlook cases of blindness.

The omission to return the correct number of blind would also seem to have occurred in instances where schedules had to be



made over to heads of families for the purpose of being filled up, as in these blind persons are rarely to be found inserted. There is no doubt there has been an unwillingness on the part of the people here generally to furnish information not only in cases of blindness, but as regards all the other infirmities.

Blindness may be assigned to various causes; in some cases it may be attributed to the effects of small-pox, while in others to bad treatment or rather neglect of diseases of the eye. A system of vaccination has long since been introduced by His Highness' Government, and is in force in Hyderabad for years back; doubtless this has diminished the number of cases of blindness where small-pox is said to be the cause.

At the age of forty years most cases of blindness may be attributed to disease, but of those which occur after the next decade not a few may possibly be assigned to the effects of old age and the hard life led by the sufferers.

102. The following table shows the number of deaf-mutes returned in the City among Mohammadans and Hindus according to sex, the total being forty-seven:—

Deaf-mutes in the City.

	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Percentage on total Population.
Hindus .....	30	20	10	·06
Mohammadans .....	17	11	6	·02
Total.....	47	31	16	·03

Deaf-mutes are found in the City to be more numerous among Hindus than in Mohammadans.

In the City the percentage of deaf-mutes amongst Mohammadans is ·02 per cent. and amongst Hindus ·06. There is one deaf-mute to every 2,627 of the population, and amongst males one in every 1,968, and one in every 3,915 females.

103. The Suburbs return a much larger number of deaf-mutes than the City, for while there are 47 or ·03 per cent. in the City the

Deaf-mutes in the Suburbs.

number recorded in the Suburbs is 116 or 0·05 per cent. ; of these 72 are Hindus, 38 Mohammadans, 5 Christians, and 1 Parsi.

	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Percentage on total Population.
Hindus .....	72	45	27	·04
Mohammadans .....	38	27	11	·05
Christians .....	5	3	2	·04
Parsis.....	1	1	...	.....
Total.....	116	76	40	·05

It will be seen that in the Suburbs as in the City a large number of deaf-mutes are to be found among the Hindu community. Secunderabad alone returns 22 amongst this class.

There is thus in the Suburbs one deaf-mute to every 1,993 of the population; and as to sex one in every 1,585 males and one in every 2,769 females.

104. The following table shows the number of deaf-mutes enumerated in the City and Suburbs according to age and the proportion they bear to total population :—

	TOTAL BOTH SEXES.		UNDER 5 YEARS.		UNDER 10 YEARS.		15	20	30	40	50	60	OVER 60.	Percentage on total Population.								
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.									
City .....	47	31	16	...	...	3	1	7	...	...	10	7	9	3	3	1	...	...	3	·03		
Suburbs.....	116	76	40	...	1	11	5	7	2	7	2	12	7	12	5	9	8	8	5	10	5	·05
Total.....	163	107	56	...	1	14	6	14	2	7	2	22	7	19	14	12	11	9	5	10	8	·04

In the City there are no deaf-mutes among Hindus under the age of 5 years, while 6 are returned among Mohammadans. The highest figure among Hindus is found in age between 20 and 23, and in Mohammadans 11 are shown between the ages of 30 and 40.

In the Suburbs the larger number of deaf-mutes is found to occur after 20 years of age among Hindus, and amongst Mohammadans between fifth and tenth year, and strange to say again between the ages of thirty and forty.

Deaf-mutism is understood to be the result of various causes. The offspring of marriages of consanguinity is often, it is said, found to be afflicted with this infirmity. Moral and physical causes also may, to a great extent, be attributed to the spread of this infirmity.

105. Compared with the number of persons afflicted with the other infirmities which are treated of here the number of lepers in the City is small. Only 20 or  $\cdot 01$  per cent. on total population have been returned, of whom 11 or  $\cdot 02$  per cent. are Hindus, 8 males and 3 females, and 9 Mohammadans or  $\cdot 01$  per cent., 4 of whom are males and 5 females.

	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Percentage on total Population.
Hindus .....	11	8	3	$\cdot 009$
Mohammadans .....	9	4	5	$\cdot 007$
Total.....	20	12	8	$\cdot 061$

106. In the Suburbs the total number of lepers is higher than in the City. The number enumerated in the Suburbs is 32 or  $\cdot 02$  per cent. on the population. Of these 32 or  $\cdot 02$  per cent. are Hindus, 19 males and 13 females, the Mohammadans number 20 or  $\cdot 01$  per cent., 14 males and 6 females, and the remaining one is a Christian.

Lepers in the Suburbs.

	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Percentage on total Population.
Hindus .....	32	19	13	·013
Mohammadans .....	20	14	6	·007
Christians .....	1	1	...	.....
Total.....	53	34	19	·022

There is thus in the City 1 leper to every 6,183 of the population, 1 to every 13,741 females. In the Suburbs there is 1 leper to every 4,363 of the population, and 1 to every 12,173 females.

In the enumeration of lepers also, the figures returned cannot, I think, be considered thoroughly trustworthy, for in addition to the reasons assigned in para. 10 it is possible that Enumerators generally included in the schedules such persons only in whom they saw the disease had fully developed itself, omitting others who, though in the first stage of the complaint, show no visible symptoms of it on their persons.

107. The following statement shows the number of lepers returned in the City and Suburbs according to age and percentage on the total population:—

	TOTAL BOTH SEXES.			UNDER 5 YEARS.		UNDER 10 YEARS.		15	20	30	40	50	60	OVER 60.	Percentage on total Population.							
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.		Females.						
City .....	20	12	8	...	..	...	...	...	4	...	3	1	3	1	1	1	3	...	2	·01		
Suburbs .....	53	34	19	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	1	4	1	6	4	11	1	4	5	6	5	·02
Total.....	73	46	27	...	1	...	1	2	...	5	1	7	2	9	5	12	2	5	8	6	7	·02

From the above it will be seen that in the City there are no persons afflicted with leprosy under the age of 15, while in the Suburbs the disease will be found to have shown itself in a person of younger years, as 1 is returned to be suffering from it in age below 5 years.

Leprosy is a loathsome disease, and its propagation and spread are attributed by medical authorities to numerous causes. Some assign it to unwholesome food, impure water, want of cleanliness, &c. Others consider it to be due to the action of certain organisms which find their way into the blood, bad food, &c., only favouring its development to a great extent. Medical researches have possibly discovered other causes also, but there is no doubt that the propagation of the disease is generally caused by the transmission of the hereditary taint by intermarriage of lepers and in some cases by infection.

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APPENDICES.

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## COMPARATIVE

DISTRICTS.	RELATIVE DISTRIBUTION PER CENT. OF EACH RELIGION					
	Hindus.		Mohammadans.		Jains.	
	(a) District.	(b) Religion.	(a) District.	(b) Religion.	(a) District.	(b) Religion.
Bidar .....	88·0	7·9	11·5	9·8	·1	10·7
Nander .....	91·4	7·8	8·9	6·7	·1	12·1
Naldrug .....	91·4	5·5	8·6	5·0	·3	23·1
Total Western Division.	90·2	21·2	9·4	21·5	·2	45·9
Elgandal .....	96·1	10·3	3·9	4·0	.....	.....
Indur .....	92·9	5·8	6·9	4·2	.....	·1
Medak .....	90·0	2·9	10·0	3·3	.....	.....
Sirpur Tandur .....	96·6	2·3	3·9	0·9	.....	.....
Total Northern Division.	93·9	21·3	6·2	12·4	.....	·1
Aurangabad .....	88·8	7·2	10·7	8·5	·2	22·7
Parbhani .....	91·1	6·2	7·8	4·9	·2	14·7
Birh .....	92·2	5·8	7·8	4·5	·1	10·1
Total N.-W. Division.	90·7	19·2	8·8	17·9	·2	47·5
Khammam.....	95·4	7·2	4·5	3·4	.....	.....
Nagar Karnnl .....	91·3	6·2	8·3	4·9	.....	.....
Nalgunda .....	95·1	5·3	4·8	2·5	.....	.....
Total Eastern Division.	93·9	18·7	5·9	10·8	.....	.....
Gulbarga .....	86·4	4·5	13·4	6·9	·03	1·8
Lingsugur .....	91·7	3·4	7·6	2·9	·08	3·3
Baichur .....	91·4	3·3	8·6	2·9	·01	·6
Shorapur .....	88·6	2·8	11·2	3·6	·02	·7
Total Southern Division	89·5	14·0	10·2	16·3	·003	6·4
Atraf-Balda .....	88·4	3·4	11·3	4·6	.....	·1
Hyderabad City and Suburbs .....	53·8	2·2	42·9	16·5	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL...		100·0		100·0	.....	100·0



## TABLE OF RELIGIONS.

CN TOTAL POPULATION (a) OF DISTRICT (b) PROFESSING THE RELIGION.							
Sikhs.		Christians.		Parsis.		Jews.	
(a) District.	(b) Religion.	(a) District.	(b) Religion.	(a) District.	(b) Religion.	(a) District.	(b) Religion.
·02	4·0	.....	.....	.....	1·0	.....	.....
·1	30·0	.....	.....	.....	·6	.....	.....
.....	.....	·009	·3	.....	1·0	.....	.....
·04	34·4	·009	·3	.....	2·6	.....	.....
·02	6·2	.....	·10	.....	.....	.....	.....
·05	8·6	.....	.....	·003	3·0	.....	.....
·02	2·0	.....	·06	.....	.....	.....	.....
·005	·3	.....	·05	.....	.....	.....	.....
·024	17·1	.....	·12	·0007	3·0	.....	.....
·04	9·4	·09	5·0	·01	20·4	.....	.....
·01	2·2	·02	1·1	.....	·5	.....	.....
·02	3·1	·01	·4	·003	3·0	.....	.....
·02	14·7	·04	6·5	·004	23·9	.....	.....
·02	3·8	·003	·1	.....	.....	.....	.....
·02	3·8	·002	·08	.....	.....	.....	.....
·02	.....	·006	·2	.....	.....	.....	.....
·02	7·6	·004	·38	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	·1	·06	2·1	·009	6·6	.....	2·1
·006	·6	·02	·5	.....	.....	.....	.....
·01	1·6	·06	1·5	·002	2·0	.....	.....
.....	·1	·06	1·3	·002	1·7	.....	.....
·004	2·4	·05	5·4	·004	10·3	.....	2·1
·1	13·9	·1	4·3	.....	1·0	.....	.....
·1	9·9	3·1	83·0	·1	59·2	·01	97·9
	100·0		100·0		100·0		100·0

## COMPARATIVE

## PART

*Showing the Distribution by Condition of Persons*

[The entries under each age-period should be read

RELIGION AND CONDITION.		DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 PERSONS							
		0—9		10—		15—		20—	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Hindus .....	{ Single .....	9,723	8,617	8,146	2,733	5,413	628	2,668	292
	{ Married .....	267	1,345	1,779	6,975	4,415	8,873	7,063	8,923
	{ Widowed.....	10	38	75	292	172	499	269	785
Mohammadans .....	{ Single .....	9,726	9,402	9,076	5,838	7,583	1,713	5,012	635
	{ Married .....	265	566	885	3,988	2,318	7,874	4,773	8,601
	{ Widowed.....	9	32	39	174	99	413	215	764
Jains .....	{ Single .....	9,546	8,167	7,767	2,500	4,306	525	2,268	543
	{ Married .....	432	1,752	2,063	7,159	5,405	9,074	7,365	8,760
	{ Widowed.....	22	81	170	341	289	401	367	697
Christians .....	{ Single .....	9,906	9,851	9,597	8,901	9,012	4,234	8,230	1,751
	{ Married .....	94	136	403	1,084	969	5,594	1,671	7,776
	{ Widowed.....	...	13	...	15	19	172	99	473
Parsis.....	{ Single .....	10,000	10,000	9,362	7,916	8,214	2,812	3,429	800
	{ Married .....	...	...	698	2,084	1,786	6,875	6,571	9,200
	{ Widowed.....	...	...	...	...	...	313	...	...
Sikhs .....	{ Single .....	9,433	8,633	7,379	5,143	6,429	1,406	4,526	1,111
	{ Married .....	567	1,328	2,621	4,571	3,571	7,969	5,263	8,282
	{ Widowed.....	...	39	...	286	...	625	211	607

## TABLE.

A.

*at each Age-period with reference to Marriage.*

vertically for each sex and religion].

OF EACH CONDITION BY AGE.

25—		30—		40—		50—		60 & upwards.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1,079	188	504	164	309	127	259	103	231	78
8,532	8,572	8,932	7,418	8,764	5,254	8,226	3,250	7,360	1,383
389	1,240	564	2,418	927	4,619	1,515	6,647	2,409	8,539
2,449	428	1,096	312	618	215	453	169	409	232
7,182	8,359	8,362	7,381	8,554	5,298	8,208	3,269	7,458	1,578
369	1,213	542	2,307	828	4,457	1,339	6,562	2,133	8,190
1,467	402	1,344	482	559	43	298	153	149	29
7,878	8,618	7,935	7,819	8,212	6,357	6,556	2,950	4,701	765
655	980	721	1,699	1,229	3,600	3,145	6,897	5,150	9,206
7,186	1,094	4,493	764	1,347	470	764	598	583	644
2,681	8,349	5,204	7,755	7,730	5,256	7,835	3,461	6,583	1,631
133	557	303	1,481	923	4,274	1,401	5,941	2,834	7,725
1,765	909	1,216	556	834	555	322	.....	.....	909
8,235	9,091	8,378	8,889	8,750	7,222	7,742	7,500	8,571	3,637
.....	.....	406	555	416	2,223	1,936	2,500	1,429	5,454
2,902	202	1,541	131	1,036	.....	1,151	.....	1,215	.....
6,735	9,292	7,911	8,235	8,153	5,800	7,122	3,285	6,822	2,500
303	506	548	1,634	811	4,200	1,727	6,715	1,963	7,500

## COMPARATIVE

PART

*Showing the Distribution by Age*

[The entries opposite each item in the first column

RELIGION AND CONDITION.		DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000							
		0-9		10--		15--		20--	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Hindus .....	{ Single .....	5,727	8,475	2,283	1,019	963	181	489	102
	{ Married .....	137	705	434	1,385	683	1,363	1,127	1,639
	{ Widowed .....	55	55	201	158	290	209	471	402
Mohammadans .....	{ Single .....	4,603	7,304	2,217	1,738	1,227	386	857	186
	{ Married .....	132	319	226	861	392	1,286	850	1,824
	{ Widowed .....	50	44	102	89	175	161	409	385
Jains .....	{ Single .....	5,259	7,955	1,953	987	909	182	641	237
	{ Married .....	167	676	366	1,112	804	1,298	1,466	1,497
	{ Widowed .....	48	81	169	139	241	150	409	313
Christians .....	{ Single .....	2,762	5,940	1,231	2,175	884	919	1,865	373
	{ Married .....	59	101	119	325	218	1,491	865	2,037
	{ Widowed .....	...	29	...	15	39	146	473	393
Parsis .....	{ Single .....	3,910	6,000	2,565	2,111	1,474	1,000	769	223
	{ Married .....	...	...	146	373	243	1,612	1,122	1,717
	{ Widowed .....	...	...	...	...	...	556	...	...
Sikhs .....	{ Single .....	4,305	7,391	1,458	1,806	980	301	1,172	368
	{ Married .....	208	640	417	905	439	961	1,098	1,544
	{ Widowed .....	...	54	...	163	...	217	444	326

## TABLE.

## B.

*of Persons of each Condition.*

[should be read horizontally across the page].

## PERSONS OF EACH CONDITION BY AGE.

25—		30—		40—		50—		60 & upwards.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
233	61	173	81	72	42	35	23	25	16
1,598	1,485	2,655	1,931	1,754	939	949	375	663	148
799	588	1,842	1,723	2,038	2,259	1,916	2,099	2,388	2,507
487	116	363	131	142	64	59	33	45	42
1,491	1,643	2,892	2,253	2,051	1,145	1,123	400	843	209
800	568	1,961	1,674	2,075	2,306	1,921	2,196	2,516	2,577
397	179	579	338	183	24	55	46	24	12
1,499	1,514	2,411	2,154	1,895	1,294	851	340	541	115
699	452	1,229	1,228	1,590	1,924	2,290	2,086	3,325	3,627
1,813	213	1,189	190	177	82	43	52	26	56
1,547	1,996	3,149	2,376	2,322	1,128	1,048	371	673	175
718	422	1,713	1,441	2,590	2,911	1,753	2,023	2,709	2,620
385	222	577	222	256	222	64	...	.....	111
1,366	1,492	3,024	2,388	2,050	970	1,171	1,119	878	299
.....	...	2,142	1,112	1,429	2,232	4,286	2,777	2,143	3,333
764	67	614	67	313	.....	...	...	176	.....
1,427	1,732	2,537	2,373	1,987	1,092	433	433	801	320
778	272	1,778	1,359	2,000	2,283	2,667	2,554	2,333	2,772

## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF CASTE.

*Showing the relative Strength and Distribution of the main Sub-divisions of each Race in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions.*

Class, Group, and Sub-division.	Percentage of Sub-division on Total Population of each Class.	TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS.			
		Marattwari.	Telingana.	Karnatic.	City Hyderabad.
A. HINDUS (36,47,863) ... ..	.....	402	436	141	21
CLASS I. Brahmins (2.9 p. c.)...	.....	454	349	112	55
CLASS II. Rajputs (6.0 p. c.) ... ..	.....	422	245	154	179
CLASS III. Writers (0.16 p. c.) ...					
Kayasth ... ..	23.07	118	111	43	728
Khatri ... ..	76.01	332	306	258	104
Parbhu ... ..	0.9	559	.....	236	205
CLASS IV. Traders (5.9 p. c.) ...					
Bhatia ... ..	0.1	1,000	.....	.....	.....
Lingayet ... ..	18.3	346	222	428	4
Marwari ... ..	7.9	835	34	20	111
Wani ... ..	73.7	613	52	332	3

Class, Group, and Sub-division.	Percentage of Sub-division on Total Population of each Class.	TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS.			
		Maratwari.	Telingana.	Karnatic.	City Hyderabad.
CLASS V. Artisans (11·3 p. c.).					
Beldar .....	0·6	519	139	342	...
Burud .....	1·4	203	674	107	16
Chambhar .....	45·6	91	888	8	13
Chittari .....	0·08	69	713	67	151
Durji or Meri.....	3·1	295	570	96	39
Dhor .....	1·5	883	19	96	2
Gaondi .....	3·0	348	467	79	6
Ghisadi .....	0·1	835	9	151	5
Jeengur .....	0·5	479	222	293	6
Kasar .....	2·1	553	361	80	6
Kasi or Stonecutter ...	0·1	8	992	...	...
Khati or Lohar .....	5·7	305	566	122	7
Kumbhar .....	9·3	335	539	118	8
Mochi .....	0·2	32	487	289	242
Odeor Maimar .....	0·1	411	344	44	201
Ootari .....	0·09	898	53	46	3
Pathrot .....	0·05	870	17	113	...
Patvaikari .....	0·07	292	431	270	9
Sonar .....	9·1	366	498	110	26
Sutar .....	10·1	401	428	154	17
Tambatkar .....	0·09	673	165	151	11
Tarkasi .....	0·005	1,000	.....	...	...
Teli .....	6·9	603	226	165	6



## HYDERABAD UNDER SIR SALAR JUNG.

Class, Group, and Sub-division.	Percentage of Sub-division on Total Population of each Class.	TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS.			
		Maratwari.	Tolingana.	Karnatic.	City Hyderabad.
Class VI. Agriculturists (31.3 p. c.)					
Aher ...	0.1	701	129	66	104
Bari ...	0.02	966	15	13	6
Bhandari ...	0.01	775	225	.....	.....
Brahmanjai ..	0.03	991	.....	9	.....
Elma ...	2.3	370	575	54	1
Gondelhi ...	0.1	877	9	111	3
Kachi ...	0.02	8	11	3	978
Kalal ...	8.6	48	891	53	8
Kapulu ...	2.4	.....	992	.....	8
Kanadi ...	1.5	632	71	289	8
Koli ...	7.8	396	196	400	8
Kunbi ...	61.3	662	243	91	4
Lodhi ...	0.1	99	166	9	723
Mali ...	3.1	914	50	34	2
Naidu ...	0.1	12	.....	681	307
Reddy ...	0.2	67	334	582	17
Telंगा ...	12.1	8	854	67	71

Class, Group, and Sub-division.	Percentage of Sub-division on total Population of each Class.	TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS.			
		Maratwari.	Telingana.	Karnatic.	City Hyderabad.
<b>CLASS VII. Shepherds (8·6 p. c.)</b>					
Dhangar ...	58·1	432	239	314	15
Gaoli ...	25·6	27	922	40	11
Gurao ...	8·2	532	283	184	1
Wanjari ...	13·1	900	996	4	...
<b>CLASS VIII. Fishers (1·7 p. c.)</b>					
Bhoi ...	...	144	778	44	34
<b>CLASS XI. Personal Servants (4·1 p. c.)</b>					
Hujjam or Mahali	27·3	395	452	126	27
Mutrasi ...	28·4	6	973	2	19
Pareet ...	44·3	181	689	121	9
<b>CLASS X. Minor Professions (0·12 p. c.)</b>					
Baburupi ...	1·8	141	778	...	31
Bhat ...	63·2	132	767	85	16
Bhand ...	0·1	1,000	...	...	...
Budbudki ...	8·5	421	219	360	...
Domari ...	15·7	290	459	251	...
Garpugari ...	0·07	1,000	...	...	...
Kanchain ...	10·8	16	354	545	85

Class, Group, and Sub-division.	Percentage of Sub-division on Total Population of each Class.	TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS.			
		Maratwari.	Telingana.	Karnatic.	City Hyderabad.
<b>CLASS XI. Devotees, &amp;c. (0·3 p. c.)</b>					
Bairagi ...	18·6	880	69	18	13
Gossain ...	78·7	852	81	31	36
Josi ...	2·6	710	60	190	40
Sadhv ...	0·02	.....	.....	.....	1,000
<b>CLASS XII. Depressed Castes (13·0 p. c.)</b>					
Mahar ...	71·8	448	417	98	39
Mang ...	28·1	555	168	264	13
Mehtar ...	0·04	448	151	200	201
<b>CLASS XIII. Labourers and Miscellaneous (2·4 p. c.)</b>					
Bered ...	62·5	15	6	979	.....
Hamali ...	0·05	.....	.....	.....	1,000
Pardesi ...	9·2	946	23	9	22
Parbhya ...	0·7	362	441	80	167
Rathor ...	0·2	278	25	162	535
Wadari ...	27·8	150	563	277	10

Class, Group, and Sub-division.	Percentage of Sub-division on Total Population of each Class.	TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS.			
		Maratwari.	Telingana.	Karnatic.	City Hyderabad.
B.—Aboriginal Castes (2,45,318).					
Andh ...	3· 2	994	6	.....	.....
Banjara ...	2· 5	539	248	165	48
Balsantosh ...	0· 1	.....	970	30	.....
Bhil ...	3· 5	975	25	.....	.....
Bynadu ...	0· 5	.....	1,000	.....	.....
Chenchula ...	0· 9	.....	998	2	.....
Dasri ...	2· 1	41	788	153	18
Erikalawad ...	4· 0	.....	965	26	9
Gond ...	16· 1	27	971	1	1
Gosanghi ...	0·02	.....	1,000	.....	.....
Kaikadi ...	2· 9	551	130	301	18
Katipapulu ...	0·05	.....	1,000	.....	.....
Kolam ...	0· 5	.....	1,000	.....	.....
Kolati ...	0· 7	492	28	332	148
Korku ...	0 05	... ..	246	8	746
Koya ...	18· 5	25	975	.....	.....
Kunchevala ...	0· 1	205	.....	795	.....
Lambani ...	34· 7	237	649	114	.....
Ma ndulavaru.	0·03	.....	821	179	.....
Mushtavad ...	5· 9	.....	822	178	.....
Pardhi ...	0· 8	520	105	369	6
Pardhan ...	1· 0	.....	1,000	.....	.....
Pichikuntla ...	1· 3	.....	966	84	.....
Pnsala ...	0· 2	.....	1,000	.....	.....
Ramosi ...	0·02	102	.....	510	388
Yanadolu ...	0·07	.....	1,000	.....	.....

Class, Group, and Sub-division.	Percentage of Sub-division on Total Population of each Class.	TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS.			
		Maratawari.	Telingana.	Karnatic.	City Hyderabad.
C.—Mohammadans (9,25,929).					
Shaikh ...	52· 3	357	295	158	190
Syed ...	9· 7	270	252	160	318
Mogul ...	1· 6	287	174	130	409
Pathan ...	6· 6	474	211	77	137

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COMPARATIVE TABLE OF BIRTH PLACES.

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COMPARATIVE TABLE

[Read vertically this Table shows the distribution of 10,000 diagonally from the upper left corner, it shows the relative

BIRTH-PLACE.	Bidar.	Nander.	Nakdrug.	Elgandal.	Indur.	Medak.	Sarpur Tander.	Aurangabad.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bidar.....	9,531	61	127	3	34	11	6	2
Nander.....	76	9,485	16	...	77	2	9	9
Nakdrug.....	54	10	9,046	...	1	...	3	6
Elgandal.....	...	1	3	9,781	41	82	48	...
Indur.....	36	142	5	49	9,701	73	237	1
Medak.....	8	1	9	27	44	9,686	4	1
Sarpur Tander.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	9,048	...
Aurangabad.....	23	9	24	1	4	4	7	9,181
Parbhani.....	10	169	3	...	6	1	18	106
Birh.....	41	35	197	...	25	...	3	175
Khammam.....	...	...	...	81	4	24	3	...
Nagar Karnul.....	1	1	1	3	3	20	1	...
Nalgunda.....	...	1	...	21	15	14	...	...
Gnlbarga.....	104	5	51	...	4	...	4	3
Lingsugur.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raichar.....	5	...	1	...	3	...	...	...
Shorapnr.....	5	1	...	...	...	...	11	3
Atrafa Balda.....	...	...	9	5	4	47	...	...
Hyderabad.....	7	7	7	20	7	21	10	49
Berar.....	3	4	...	...	1	...	10	77
Bengal Presidency.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Bombay Presidency.....	70	25	478	2	7	6	151	305
British Burmah.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India.....	...	1	3	...	1	...	1	9
Central Provinces.....	1	1	...	...	1	...	422	14
Madras Presidency.....	...	1	1	7	1	4	1	5
N. W. P. Ondh.....	4	5	1	...	2	1	...	16
The Punjab.....	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	1
Rajpootana.....	9	15	22	...	1	...	...	20
Afghanistan.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Arabia.....	1	8	...	...	2	3	2	3
China.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tartary.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Asia.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
United Kingdom.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rest of Europe.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Not returned.....	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	9



## OF BIRTH-PLACES.

*population of each district according to Birth-place. Read strength of the Indigenous population of each district.]*

Parbhaai.	Birh.	Khammam.	Nagar Kar. nul.	Nalgunda.	Gulbarga.	Lingsugur.	Baichur.	Shorapur.	Atraf- Balda.	Hyderabad.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
40	59	...	3	...	169	1	1	14	8	57
255	15	...	4	...	11	.....	1	25	7	19
12	20	...	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	17	1	8
...	...	22	4	11	1	.....	1	5	40	28
17	3	2	.....	1	4	.....	1	16	7	53
...	...	7	1	3	1	.....	3	3	63	60
...	...	...	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
136	106	...	1	...	15	9	2	5	49	84
9,186	46	...	.....	...	11	3	1	2	13	9
87	9,372	...	1	...	8	.....	1	2	19	21
...	...	9,740	4	90	1	.....	5	27	10	13
...	5	4	9,612	12	22	2	11	34	47	56
1	...	66	70	9,780	.....	.....	5	.....	62	24
5	2	...	11	1	9,538	16	20	152	4	43
3	...	...	1	...	.....	8,963	206	86	1	2
11	...	1	16	...	29	231	9,127	125	2	13
...	...	...	15	...	24	44	76	9,177	.....	12
68	...	1	168	43	1	.....	.....	.....	9,254	36
41	16	6	9	11	21	91	56	11	320	7,698
...	9	...	.....	...	3	4	.....	1	14	2
47	1	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
...	241	...	2	...	73	463	143	231	8	66
3	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
4	1	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
2	3	...	.....	...	4	.....	1	.....	3	64
11	1	148	15	47	10	206	280	5	.....	659
1	6	1	1	...	3	22	.....	1	29	151
27	1	...	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	58
...	22	...	.....	...	3	3	57	.....	2	142
1	...	...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	17
...	1	2	7	...	7	2	1	6	.....	86
...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	1	.....	7	3
...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
...	...	...	.....	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	80
...	...	...	.....	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
39	...	...	52	...	7	.....	.....	55	.....	404

*Statement showing the Number of Cultivators, their Sons,  
Maktas in H. H. the*

NAME OF DISTRICT.	NO. OF CULTIVATORS AND THEIR					
	Khalsa.			Jagirs and Maktas.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bidar .....	1,26,006	5,121	1,31,127	27,067	130	27,197
Nander .....	1,19,336	1,979	1,21,315	27,531	180	27,711
Naldrag .....	89,707	2,874	92,581	8,965	1,092	10,057
Elgandal .....	72,161	19,917	92,078	24,767	6,908	31,675
Indur .....	63,260	2,167	64,427	28,855	59	28,914
Medak .....	26,072	12,403	38,475	7,615	3,587	11,202
Sarpur Tandur .....	33,502	295	33,797	5,509	3	5,512
Aurangabad .....	99,377	20,154	1,19,531	35,856	7,339	43,195
Farbhani .....	99,519	1,643	1,01,162	19,438	497	19,935
Birh .....	78,757	4,519	83,276	24,053	1,813	25,866
Khammam .....	76,067	24,592	1,00,659	8,521	2,602	11,123
Nagar Karnul .....	40,201	22,573	62,774	19,993	11,378	31,371
Nalgunda .....	47,343	29,872	77,215	11,886	6,428	18,314
Gulbarga .....	47,013	1,520	48,533	23,945	878	24,823
Lingsugur .....	25,072	13,198	38,270	46,686	17,744	64,430
Raichur .....	37,166	13,236	50,402	14,043	5,711	19,754
Shorapur .....	37,465	461	37,926	17,662	59	17,721
Atraf-Balda .....	21,223	8,504	29,727	14,528	7,211	21,739
Hyderabad ... { City .....	17	21	38	.....	.....	.....
Hyderabad ... { Suburbs .....	748	506	1,254	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL ...	11,39,012	1,85,618	13,24,630	8,66,920	73,619	4,40,539

*Servants, and Agricultural Labourers in Khalsa, Jagirs and Nizam's Dominions.*

Sons.			Cultivators' servants in Khalsa, Jagirs and Maktas.			Agricultural labourers in Khalsa Jagirs and Maktas.		
Total.								
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1,53,073	5,251	1,58,324	877	...	877	167	22	189
1,46,867	2,159	1,49,026	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
93,672	3,966	1,02,638	231	.....	231	167	.....	167
93,928	26,825	1,23,753	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
91,115	2,226	93,341	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33,687	15,903	49,680	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39,011	298	39,309	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,35,233	27,493	1,62,726	.....	.....	.....	94	1,101	1,195
1,18,957	2,140	1,21,097	55	.....	55	.....	5	5
1,02,810	6,332	1,09,142	.....	.....	.....	329	.....	329
84,588	27,194	1,11,782	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
69,194	33,951	94,115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
59,229	36,370	95,529	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
70,958	2,398	73,356	382	.....	382	.....	32	32
71,758	30,912	1,02,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51,209	18,917	70,156	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55,127	529	55,647	37	.....	37	20	.....	20
35,751	15,775	51,526	.....	.....	.....	45	185	230
17	21	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
748	506	1,254	45	.....	45	132	77	209
15,05,932	2,59,237	17,65,169	1,627	.....	1,627	954	1,422	2,376

## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE

PART A,

The accompanying two tables show the State of Instruction in the Nizam-ul-Mulk's

District and Division.	Average distribution according									
	Total.				Hindns.			Mohammadans.		
	Pupil.	Liter- ate.	Illiter- ate.	No. of males to one able to read and write.	Pupil.	Liter- ate.	Illiter- ate.	Pupil.	Liter- ate.	Illiter- ate.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bidar .....	1.2	3.8	95.0	20.2	1.1	3.6	95.3	1.5	4.4	94.1
Nander .....	0.7	3.3	96.0	25.5	0.6	3.2	96.2	0.7	2.8	96.5
Naldrug .....	1.3	4.0	94.7	18.7	1.2	4.1	94.7	1.3	3.1	95.6
Total Western Division.	1.1	3.7	95.2	21.5	0.9	3.7	95.4	1.2	3.4	95.4
Elgandal .....	1.3	4.1	94.6	18.5	1.3	4.0	94.7	1.8	5.3	92.9
Indur .....	1.0	3.8	95.2	20.8	1.0	3.8	95.2	1.0	3.5	95.5
Medak .....	2.3	6.1	91.6	11.8	2.1	6.2	91.7	4.0	5.4	90.6
Sarpur Tandur .....	0.4	2.1	97.5	39.1	0.3	2.1	97.6	0.9	3.9	95.2
Total Northern Division.	1.2	4.1	94.7	22.5	1.2	4.0	94.8	1.9	4.6	93.5
Aurangabad .....	1.1	4.7	94.2	17.1	1.0	4.5	94.5	1.7	5.2	93.1
Parbhani .....	0.8	3.1	96.1	25.6	0.7	3.0	96.3	2.1	4.6	93.3
Birh .....	0.9	3.9	95.2	20.6	0.9	3.8	95.3	1.4	5.0	93.6
Total N.-W. Division.	0.9	3.9	95.2	21.1	0.9	3.7	95.4	1.8	4.9	93.3
Khammam .....	1.1	4.5	94.4	17.6	1.1	4.5	94.4	1.5	4.6	93.9
Nagar Karnul .....	1.4	6.1	92.5	13.3	1.4	6.2	92.4	1.5	4.8	93.7
Nalgunda .....	0.9	4.7	94.4	17.7	0.9	4.6	94.5	2.0	5.7	92.3
Total Eastern Division	1.1	5.1	93.8	16.2	1.2	5.1	93.7	1.6	5.1	93.3
Gulbarga .....	1.7	6.1	92.2	12.7	1.5	5.8	92.7	2.8	7.6	89.6
Lingsugur .....	1.5	6.0	92.5	13.2	1.3	6.0	92.7	3.8	7.1	89.1
Raichur .....	1.8	4.0	94.2	17.4	1.6	4.0	94.4	3.2	4.6	92.2
Shorapur .....	1.5	3.7	94.8	18.4	1.4	3.9	94.7	1.6	3.0	95.4
Total Southern Division.	1.6	4.9	93.5	15.4	1.5	4.9	93.6	2.8	5.6	91.6
Atraf-Palda .....	1.6	6.7	91.7	11.9	1.5	6.6	91.9	2.4	7.0	90.6
Hyderabad .....	4.4	19.3	76.3	4.2	3.1	17.3	79.6	5.5	18.5	76.0
Total H. II. the Nizam's Dominions .....	1.8	6.8	91.4	16.1	1.4	6.5	92.1	2.5	7.0	90.5

## STATE OF INSTRUCTION.

## MALES.

male and female population of the various castes of H. H. the Dominions.

to instruction of 100 males.

Jains.			Christians.			Parsees.			Sikhs.		
Pupil.	Liter-ate.	Illiter-ate.	Pupil.	Liter-ate.	Illiter-ate.	Pupil.	Liter-ate.	Illiter-ate.	Pupil.	Liter-ate.	Illiter-ate.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
4·3	18·4	77·3	*	*	*	*	*	*	0·0	2·8	97·2
1·1	4·0	94·9	*	*	*	*	*	*	1·3	18·0	80·7
2·0	7·0	91·0	0·0	27·6	72·4	*	*	*	*	*	*
2·4	9·8	87·8	0·0	27·6	72·4	*	*	*	0·7	10·4	88·9
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0·0	56·7	43·3
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4·8	42·4	52·8
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0·0	0·0	100·0
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1·7	33·0	65·3
4·1	23·4	72·5	12·1	40·4	47·5	15·4	43·6	41·0	1·0	18·7	80·3
2·7	11·2	86·1	6·0	32·1	61·9	*	*	*	13·4	19·2	67·4
7·1	19·4	73·5	0·0	23·3	76·7	*	*	*	14·1	17·6	68·3
4·6	18·1	77·3	6·1	31·9	62·0	15·4	43·6	41·0	9·5	18·5	72·0
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0·0	0·0	100·0
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0·0	0·0	100·0
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0·0	0·0	100·0
3·6	14·3	82·1	3·4	54·2	42·4	7·0	65·5	27·5	*	*	*
1·4	4·9	93·7	16·2	54·0	29·8	*	*	*	*	*	*
8·3	20·8	70·9	14·8	52·6	32·6	*	*	*	14·7	23·5	61·8
0·0	8·7	91·3	0·0	1·0	99·0	*	*	*	*	*	*
3·3	12·2	84·5	8·6	40·5	50·9	7·0	65·5	27·5	14·7	23·8	61·8
*	*	*	16·0	48·0	36·0	*	*	*	3·8	8·3	87·9
*	*	*	11·7	57·7	30·6	14·6	56·7	28·7	0·9	15·9	83·2
3·4	13·4	83·2	8·8	41·1	50·1	12·3	55·3	32·4	4·6	15·6	79·8

\* Either not found in the district or found less than 25 in it.

District and Division.	Average Distribution according									
	Total.				Hindus.			Mohammadans.		
	Pupil.	Liter-ate.	Illiter-ate.	No. of males to one able to read and write.	Pupil.	Liter-ate.	Illiter-ate.	Pupil.	Liter-ate.	Illiter-ate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bidar .....	0 00	0 00	100 00	278 24	0 00	0 00	100 00	0 00	0 00	100 00
Nander .....	0 00	0 00	100 00	307 97	0 00	0 00	100 00	0 00	0 00	100 00
Naldrug .....	0 00	0 00	100 00	375 45	0 00	0 00	100 00	0 00	0 00	100 00
Total Western Division	0 00	0 00	100 00	320 55	0 00	0 00	100 00	0 00	0 00	100 00
Elgandal .....	0 01	0 05	99 94	17 22	0 01	0 04	99 95	0 04	0 01	99 95
Indur .....	0 00	0 00	100 00	11 73	0 00	0 01	99 99	0 00	0 00	100 00
Medak .....	0 01	0 06	99 93	13 21	0 01	0 06	99 93	0 01	0 13	99 86
Sarpur Tandur .....	0 00	0 91	99 99	58 89	0 00	0 01	99 99	0 00	0 09	99 91
Total Northern Division	0 01	0 03	99 96	25 26	0 01	0 03	99 96	0 01	0 06	99 93
Aurangabad.....	0 02	0 04	99 94	11 21	0 00	0 01	99 99	0 09	0 08	99 83
Parbhani .....	0 00	0 01	99 99	38 39	0 00	0 00	100 00	0 09	0 09	99 82
Birh .....	0 00	0 01	99 99	62 19	0 00	0 00	100 00	0 07	0 06	99 87
Total N.-W. Division.	0 01	0 02	99 97	37 26	0 00	0 01	99 99	0 08	0 07	99 85
Khammam .....	0 00	0 03	99 97	26 06	0 00	0 03	99 97	0 00	0 05	99 95
Nagar Karnul .....	0 01	0 08	99 91	10 00	0 01	0 09	99 90	0 03	0 05	99 92
Nalgunda .....	0 01	0 04	99 95	17 68	0 01	0 04	99 95	0 04	0 13	99 83
Total Eastern Division	0 01	0 05	99 94	17 91	0 01	0 05	99 94	0 03	0 07	99 90
Gulbarga .....	0 06	0 10	99 84	6 26	0 01	0 03	99 96	0 31	0 37	99 32
Lingsugur .....	0 00	0 00	100 00	102 47	0 00	0 00	100 00	0 03	0 01	99 96
Raichur .....	0 02	0 05	99 93	12 82	0 01	0 03	99 96	0 03	0 03	99 94
Shorapur .....	0 00	0 10	100 00	129 28	0 00	0 00	100 00	0 00	0 00	100 00
Total Southern Division	0 02	0 04	99 94	62 70	0 01	0 03	99 96	0 12	0 13	99 75
Atraf-Balda .....	0 04	0 12	99 84	5 89	0 01	0 07	99 92	0 11	0 16	99 73
Hyderabad .....	0 50	1 10	98 40	62	0 16	0 52	99 32	0 29	0 62	99 09
Total H. H. the Nizam's Dominions	0 03	0 19	99 72	67 16	0 03	0 11	99 86	0 10	0 16	99 74



FEMALES.

to instruction of 100 males.

Jains.			Christians.			Parsees.			Sikhs.		
Pupil.	Liter-ate.	Illiter-ate.	Pupil.	Liter-ate.	Illiter-ate.	Pupil.	Liter-ate.	Illiter-ate.	Pupil.	Liter-ate.	Illiter-ate.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
0·00	0·00	100·00	*	*	*	*	*	*	0·00	0·00	100·00
0·00	0·00	100·00	*	*	*	*	*	*	0·00	0·00	100·00
0·00	0·00	100·00	*	*	*	*	*	*	0·00	0·00	100·00
0·00	0·00	100·00	*	*	*	*	*	*	0·00	0·00	100·00
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0·00	0·00	100·00
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0·00	0·00	100·00
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0·00	0·00	100·00
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0·00	0·00	100·00
0·00	0·00	100·00	10·62	15·94	73·44	7·69	36·54	55·77	0·00	0·00	100·00
0·00	0·00	100·00	6·66	20·00	73·34	*	*	*	0·00	0·00	100·00
0·00	0·00	100·00	0·00	7·41	92·59	*	*	*	0·00	0·00	100·00
0·00	0·00	100·00	5·76	14·45	79·79	7·69	36·54	55·77	0·00	0·00	100·00
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	00·0	0·00	100·00
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0·00	0·00	100·00
0·00	0·00	100·00	5·78	40·50	53·72	*	*	*	*	*	*
0·00	0·00	100·00	3·85	15·38	80·77	*	*	*	*	*	*
0·00	0·00	100·00	13·46	30·77	55·77	*	*	*	*	*	*
0·00	0·00	100·00	0·00	2·13	97·17	*	*	*	*	*	*
0·00	0·00	100·00	5·78	22·19	72·03	*	*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	13·31	30·58	56·11	*	*	*	0·00	0·00	100·00
*	*	*	9·43	21·48	69·09	3·75	34·37	61·88	0·00	0·00	100·00
0·00	2·00	100·00	8·57	22·17	69·26	5·72	35·54	58·83	0·00	0·00	100·00

\* Either not found in the district or found less than 25 in it.









DS  
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'Alī, Cirāgh  
Hyderabad (Deccan) under  
Sir Salar Jung



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