

CIVIL JUSTICE

1890 to 1895 the department was supervised by the Excise Commissioner, after which it was again made over to the High Court. In 1897 an Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps was appointed, and the department was placed under his charge. In 1899 paid registrars were appointed in the Districts of Aurangabad, Bhir, Osmanabad, Atrah-i-balda, Raichur, and Gulbarga; but in the other Districts and *taluks* revenue and judicial officers were entrusted with the work, who receive a moiety or two thirds of the fees. The work in Hyderabad city is in charge of a city registrar.

In 1891 there were 18 registrars and 107 sub-registrars and the number of documents registered was 16, 956. The average number of documents registered in the decade ending 1900 was 18, 465. In 1901 there were 20 registrars' and 121 sub-registrars' offices, the number of documents registered being 15, 826. In 1903 there were 20 registrars' and 122 subregistrars' offices, and the number of documents registered was 12, 033.

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Classes of suits	Average for six years ending 1890	Average for ten years ending 1900	1901	1905
Suits for mone and movable property	12, 855	12, 787	11, 913	11, 076
Title and other suits	1, 535	2, 441	2, 280	2, 436

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

	Average for six years ending 1890	Average for ten years ending 1900	1901	1905
Number of Persons tried:				
(a) For offences against person and property	7, 373	6, 062	6, 276	6, 660
(b) For other offences against the indian Penal Code.	36, 043	31, 882	29, 599	16, 356
(c) For offences against special and local laws	742	4, 347	7, 632	6, 762

Finance Revenue The statistics of revenue and expenditure, shown in Tables V and VI and discussed in this article, do not extend to the *Sarf-i-khas* or Crown lands, or to the *Paigahs* and *jagirs*, which together make up a third of the whole area of the State. Subject to this limitation, the total revenue averaged 327 lakhs between 1881 and 1890, 383 lakhs between 1891 and 1900, and was 417 lakhs in 1901 and 469 lakhs in 1904. The chief source, as usual, is land revenue, which in 1904 yielded 243 lakhs, or 51 per cent. of the total. Customs ($56\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs), excise (58 lakhs), and railways (36 lakhs) are also items of considerable importance. The last of these, which entailed a net loss in the twenty years ending 1900, now yield a profit. The rise in revenue, in spite of unfavourable years, points clearly to the improvements which have been made in many branches of the administration.

Expenditure While the revenue has expanded, the expenses of the state have also increased largely, amounting to an average of 316 lakhs between 1881 and 1890, 402 lakhs in the next decade, 411 lakhs in 1901 and 450 lakhs in 1904. Charges in respect of collection include refunds of various classes; part of the salaries of District officers and their establishments, the

remainder being debited to law and justice; survey and settlement; the *inam* department; payments to village headmen and accountants; *dastband* or payments for the maintenance of irrigation tanks; and the cost of establishments for collection of customs and forest dues, excise and opium fees manufacture and vend of stamps, and registration. These charges amounted to 56 lakhs in 1904.

The item 'general administraton' includes the salaries of the Minister and the Assistant Ministers, the cost of establishments in all the head- quarter offices, and the pay and establishment charges of the four Subahdars. A considerable increase has been made in the allotments for law and justice (including jails), police, education, and medical charges. The expenditure on pensions includes a variety of charges, most of which are decreasing, though the head 'service pensions' is responsible for an increase, due to the improvement in the position of officials of the State. The miscellaneous charges include expenditure on famine relief, and have thus risen largely. The loan of two crores, already referred to together with interest at 4 percent, is being gradually paid off, partly from the State balances and partly by appropriation of a portion of the rent paid by the British Government for Berar.

Currency

The current coin of the State is known as the Hali sikka and the quantity in circulation has been reckoned at about 10 crores. The issue of the *Hali sikka* began in 1854, when the first Sir Salar Jang was Minister and has continued with occasional interruptins. Free coinage was allowed in the mint up to 1893, but after that date comparatively little silver was coined. The stock of rupees in circulation became some what depleted; and the rate of exchange between the State rupees and the British rupee, after fluctuating violently in 1901 and 1902,

percent has since remained fairly steady, the former exchanging at about 8 per cent. above its bullion value. In 1904 an improved coin of a new design was minted, known as the *Mahubia* rupee, representing on one side the famous Char Minar building, which stands in the centre of Hyderabad city; since this new rupee was issued, the supply has been regulated so as to prevent serious fluctuations of exchange value. The rate now stands at between 115 and 116 to 100 British rupees. The copper coins issued by the State were till recently oblong pieces of about 2 pies in value. Since 1905, however, copper coins of a better pattern have been issued from the Hyderabad mint representing the same value. Half-anna coins are also being made. The old coins are still in use, and will remain in circulation until a sufficient quantity of the new coins has been produced.

Land revenue settlement

The common system of land tenure throughout the State is *ryotrvari*. All the nine Districts of Marathwara and four of the Telingana Districts have been surveyed and settled according to this system; they are Aurangabad, Bhir, Nander, Parbhani, Gulbarga, Osmanabad, Raichur, Lingsugur, Bidar, Nizamabad (Indur), Medak, Mahbubnagar, and Warangal. Of the remaining four Districts, Karimnagar (Elgandal) and Nalgonda have been surveyed and partly assessed. Adilabad (Sirpur Tandur) and the Crown District of Atraf-i- balda have not yet been surveyed. In the earlier settlements the period of settlement was for thirty years, while those surveyed later were settled for fifteen years. Revision work has been commenced in some of the latter class, where the terms have expired or are about to expire.

Ryolrvari tenure

Under the *ryotrvari* system each field is considered a holding, which the ryot holds directly from the