

between 1881 and 1890, 69.4 lakhs during the next decade, and was 63.9 lakhs in 1901 and 63.7 lakhs in 1904.

Imperial Forces

The total strength of the British army stationed within the State in 1903 consisted of 2, 988 European and 5, 549 Native troops. Hyderabad is partly in the Secunderabad division, which was in 1903 directly under the Commander-in-Chief, and partly in the Poona division of the Southern Command. The military stations at present are Bolarum and Secunderabad in the former, and Aurangabad in the latter. The headquarters of the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles are at Secunderabad, and detachments of the Berar Volunteer Rifles and Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifles are also located within the State. The total strength of these in 1903 was 1, 278.

Police and Jails

Prior to the ministry of the late Sir Salar Jang, there was no organized police in the State, and the arrangements made in the different Divisions depended to a great extent on the revenue officials. In 1866, when Districts were first formed, a regular police force was also raised and placed under the revenue authorities, but the system did not work satisfactorily. In 1869 a special *Sadr-ul-Maham* or Police Minister was appointed with full powers over the police. A year later *Sadr Mohtamims* were appointed, one for each Division; but their appointments were abolished in 1884, and an Inspector General of District Police was appointed, the designation of *Sadar-ul-Maham* being changed to *Muin-ul-Maham* or Assistant Minister, Police department. The District police were placed tendent was made his executive deputy. Subsequently a detective branch was organized, under an officer deputed from the Berar force. Besides the city police, which is quite separae from taht of the District police, there are three distinct police jurisdictions in the

State: the *Sarf-i-khas*, the *Dirwani* or *Khals*, and the *paigah* and *jagir* police.

Present
Organization

The supervising staff consists of an Inspector-General 5, Assistants, 17 Mohtamims or Superintendents, 17 Assistant Superintendents, and 119 Amins or inspectors; while the subordinate force comprises foot and mounted police, numbering 11, 173 and 413 respectively. In addition to the regular force, the rural police are under the revenue officers or Talukdars, and have scarcely any connection with the District police. They include 12, 776 police *patels*, 2, 798 *kotvals*, and 17, 532 *ramosis* or watchmen, numbering altogether 33, 106.

The following table gives statistics of number and pay in 1901 and 1903

Particulars	1901		1903	
	Number	Pay	Number	Pay
<i>Diwani</i>		Rs.		Rs.
Supervising staff	142	2, 03, 460	139	2, 00, 580
Subordinate staff	40, 008	18, 95, 850	38, 293	19, 41, 1990
<i>Sarf-i-khas</i>				
Supervising staff	17	22, 260	20	26, 520
Subordinate staff	4, 684	1, 99, 155	6, 265	3, 05, 013
Total	44, 851	23, 20, 725	44, 717	24, 74, 103

The strength of the regular force is equivalent to one policeman to every 990 persons in the *Diwani* and to 609 in the *sarf - i - khas*, while there is one policeman to 7.1 and 4.3 square miles in those areas.

Recruits are medically examined as to their physical fitness, and their character is verified. The maximum age of recruits is 25, and their minimum height 5 feet 5 inches. The recruit on enlistment undergoes a

year's course of training at District head-quarters in law and procedure, drill, gymnastics, signalling etc., Educated natives are averse to police service, owing to the low scale of pay offered. The detective branch is under a selected officer, who has an assistant and a staff of *amins, jemadars, daffadars*, and constables working under him. This branch has done excellent service in arresting a large number of notorious dacoits and other criminals. A system of identification by means of finger-prints was introduced in 1898, and has been successful. The District police are armed with muzzle-loaders of an old and inferior type, but the officers are provided with swords and pistols. No special military police force is maintained in the State.

City Police

The city police is quite distinct from the District police and is under a Commissioner, known as the *Kotwal*, who exercises control within the municipal area. The total strength of this force is about 3,000, including 50 mounted men and nearly 100 Arabs; and the cost was 4.4 lakhs in 1901.

Railway Police

The railway police is a distinct corps and has no connexion with the District police. In 1871 through traffic was established between Bombay and Madras, necessitating the employment of 117 officers and men. This force has been gradually increased as new lines were opened, and in 1903 consisted of 520 men and officers under a Superintendent, the proportion being one man to every 1.6 miles of railway. A small body of specially selected men are employed as detectives, who travel in all passenger trains, and have been instrumental in bringing professional thieves to justice. There are eight lock-ups in charge of the railway police, but prisoners are sent to the Secunderabad jail to serve their term.

JAILS

The following table gives the results of cases dealt with by the *Diwani*, *Sarf-i-khas*, and railway police :-

	Average of years ending 1901			
	<i>Diwani</i>	<i>Sarf-i-khas</i>	Railway	Total
Number of cases reported	7, 806	971	247	9, 024
Number of cases decided in criminal courts	3, 767	441	157	4, 365
Number of cases ending in acquittal	1, 746	178	9	1, 933
Number of areas ending in conviction	2, 021	263	148	2, 432

Jails

The administration of jails are incharge of the Inspector General of Police, who is also the Inspector-General of Prisons. Each of the outlying Central jails are incharge of a Superintendent, controlled by the First Talukdar in his capacity of *Nazim-i-Mahabis* or Inspector of jails. The Third talukdars or head-quarters tahsildars supervise District jails. The Central jail at Hyderabad is also incharge of a Superintendent, who is directly subordinate to the Inspector-General of Prisons. Central jails are maintained at Hyderabad, Aurangabad, Gulbarga, Warangal, and Nizamabad, and District jails at the head-quarters of other Districts. Lock-ups or subsidiary jails are located in some of the taluk offices. The average jail mortality in 1891 was 28.9; but in 1901 it rose to 65.3 per 1,000, owing to the effects of famine on the population and also to cholera, the mortality for the same years at the Central jail at Hyderabad city being only 17.7 and 13.9 respectively. Tents, rugs, and carpets of all descriptions, belts and shoes, table linen and towels, furniture, *tatpattis*, cotton tweeds, checks and shirtings, and police clothing and dress for office peons are made in the jails. Printing work and bookbinding are also done, and the *Jarida* or State Gazette, as well as a large quantity of vernacular litho-printing, is turned out by the

Hyderabad Central jail press. The total expenditure in 1901 was 5.2 lakhs, but the jails were then unusually full owing to the bad season. More detailed statistics of the jails in the State are given in Table VII (p.87) at the end of this article.

History Education

Indigenous schools of the ordinary Indian type are found in many places. Reading writing, and elementary arithmetic are taught, and the teacher is generally paid in kind, his income varying according to the size and importance of the village. The first English public school at Hyderabad city was opened in 1834 by a clergyman of the Church of England, followed shortly after by a Roman Catholic school. An Arabic and Persian school was also founded in the city about the same time by the first *Amir-i-kabir*, a liberal patron on learning, and himself a mathematician of no mean order. State education commenced in 1854, when a school called the *Dar-ul-ulum* was founded in the city of Hyderabad. In 1859 orders were issued directing that two schools, one Persian and the other vernacular, should be opened in each taluk, and one at the head quarters of each District. Committees were appointed to supervise these schools, consisting, in the case of taluk schools, of two *patels* and two *patwaris*, with the tahsildar as president, and for District schools of a *patel*, a *patwari*, the tahsildar, and the police inspector, with the Third Talukdar as president. The last-named officer was ex-officio educational inspector of the District, and, as such, had to examine all schools during his tours. Education was thus entirely in the hands of the revenue authorities, and did not receive due attention. In 1868 education was transferred to the Assistant Minister of what was then called the Miscellaneous department, and all candidates for masterships were required to go through a training at the Dar-ul-ulum and obtain certificates. Two years later the control of public instruction was handed over to the late Mr. Wilkinson, then Principal of the Engineering College; but this change had no effect outside the city of Hyderabad. Here, however, it led to the splitting up of the Dar-il-