

for education and medical are both spent through the General Departmental Secretary on the establishments of the Educational Department, the normal school and the secretariat and the travelling expenses of the inspectors of schools, house rent, scholarships, prizes and repairs to buildings, and in the medical department for allowances to establishments and vaccinators. Under 'miscellaneous' are included the pay of the police, the patels salaries, health officers' allowance, the upkeep of public gardens, the planting of roadside trees, &c.

Municipal Government The City and Suburbs

Municipal administration was first introduced in Hyderabad in 1869, when the city proper was divided into four, and the suburbs into five divisions for municipal purposes, the whole management being placed under a municipal superintendent. In 1881 the suburban area was handed over to a separate officer, both the officers being thence forward designated secretaries to the two municipalities of Hyderabad city and Chadarghat. In 1903 the two municipalities were amalgamated and placed under a special officer, styled the secretary to the committee. The members of the committee, who are called Municipal Commissioners, number twenty-seven. The president and some of the members are officials, the remainder being selected from the vakils of the High Court, bankers, representatives of the *Sarf-i-khas* and *paigah* departments and other persons not in State service.

Other Municipalities

Sanitation and conservancy were also provided for in the Divisional, District and *taluk* head-quarters; but regular arrangements and the appointment of committees were effected only after the establishment of local boards and the levy of the one anna cess, from which municipal expenditure is met, as well as that of the District and local boards. The

members of the local boards are also members of the municipal committees at the Divisional and District head-quarters. Excluding the city, there were 21 municipalities in the State in 1901. In 14 of these the population ranged from 10,000 to 37,000, and in the remaining 7 from 4,800 to nearly 10,000. They comprise the Divisional and District head-quarter towns and a few of the *taluk* head-quarters.

Taxation

The incidence of taxation per head of population in the city and Chadarghat municipalities in 1901 was R. 0-8-2 and R. 0-7-8 respectively, the chief items of receipt being hackney carriage licences, bazars, slaughter-houses, rents and house tax.

The latter is levied at the rate of 3 percent on the annual rent. A water tax has been levied in the city since 1897 and in Chadarghat since 1896. Among the results of municipal administration may be mentioned the widening of narrow streets and lanes, the construction of sewers and drains, and the supply of pure filtered water to the city from the Mir Alamtank, and to Chadarghat from the Husain Sagar tank.

Public works

The Public Works department was first organized in 1868, when a Chief Engineer, with a staff of assistants, was appointed, and a code was compiled for their guidance. The Chief Engineer exercised a general control over the department and audited entire expenditure. The State was divided into fourteen districts, each under a district engineer. In 1869 a departmental Minister was appointed to work under the Minister, the Chief Engineer being secretary in the department. In 1875 the Department was reorganized into two distinct branches, administrative and executive, the immediate head of the former being the Minister and that of the latter the Departmental Minister, styled the *Sadr-ul-*