

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 Alam tank, 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-*

*Maham*, while a secretary was appointed for each branch. The Municipal and Irrigation Departments remained separate, and had not shown much progress, but were amalgamated with the Public Works Department in 1884-85, the latter being separated from the Buildings and Roads branch in 1887. Subsequently the designation of the *Sadr-ul-Maham* was changed to that of *Muin-ul-Maham*, who became head of both branches of control and executive, and was made an assistant to the Minister. In 1894 owing to the increase in the volume of work the office of secretary in the Public Works Department was separated from that of Chief Engineer and business connected with railways and mines, municipalities and telephones was entrusted to the charge of the former. Since 1901, cases connected with railways and mines have been dealt with by the secretary in the Financial department.

**Present  
Organization**

Other changes have been made in the administration of the Department, which at present is organized as follows: At the head is an Assistant Minister, styled the *Muin-ul-Maham*. Under him is a secretary, who holds charge of the administrative section, divided into two branches known as the Irrigation and the General branches, the latter including buildings, roads, water-works, municipalities, and telephones. A Superintending Engineer holds executive and partial administrative charge of the Irrigation branch, and a Superintending Engineer is at the head of the General branch. These two officers, the secretary to the municipal committee, and the superintendents of the public gardens and telephone departments are all under the secretary.

**Buildings and  
Roads branch**

Work in the Districts is supervised by the District Engineers, who are in charge of the construction and repairs of civil buildings and roads. At present

## WORKS EXECUTED

1, 614 miles of roads are maintained by the department at an annual expenditure of about 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> lakhs, while others are in course of construction.

**Works executed** The more important works executed during the past few years include the African cavalry guard lines, commanding officers' quarters at Surapur, military lines at Naldrug, an armoury and general hospital at Golconda, bandsmen's lines at Chadarghat, the palace at Sururnagar, the Malakpet State stables, the *thagi* jail, police barracks, Government House and the Commissioner's court at Hanamkonda, revenue survey offices at Raichur, Gulbarga, and hanamkonda, Central jails at Aurangabad, Gulbarga, and Warangal, and jails at Nander and Medak, a clock-tower and medical storeroom at Hyderabad city, dispensaries at Nander, Wadi, Bhongir, Nalgonda, Nizamabad, *Makhtal*, Hingoli and Yadgir, the Race Stand, the Public Works office, and the Afzal Ganj hospital at Hyderabad city. The roads constructed have already been referred to. Important bridges have been made in Gulbarga District and over part of the Hussain Sagar tank.

### Drainage and Water

At Hyderabad city the *Murkinalla* drain has been diverted and improved, the Afzal Sagar and *Shah Ganj* drains have been constructed and a channel made from the public gardens to the Gosha Mahal *kunta*. Hyderabad (with Chadarghat), Aurangabad, and Nizamabad are the only towns at present provided with regular systems of water-supply, executed under the supervision and control of the Department. Those at Hyderabad and Aurangabad were constructed, and are maintained, at the cost of the State, while the Nizamabad supply was paid for by the Rani of Sirnapalli but is maintained from Local funds.

### Tele Phones

'A telephone Department was formed in 1884. It was organized by the Bombay Telephone Company

and worked by them for eight months, after which it was taken over by the State. The principal nobles of the State, wealthy private individuals and all important officials are subscribers to the system. The annual upkeep costs Rs. 15,000, and the fees collected from the non-official class of subscribers amount to Rs. 10,000. The total number of offices and dwelling-houses to which the wires are laid is 154, including 71 State instalments.

## Irrigation

The Irrigation and the General branches of the Public Works Department were separated in 1888, the former dealing with irrigation works only. In 1896, when it was found that the larger tanks required not only extensive repairs but restoration also, it was considered expedient to form a separate Irrigation Department under a Chief Engineer, whose services had been lent to the State by the Government of India. The Irrigation board was abolished and the posts of Superintending and Divisional Engineers were also dispensed with the Chief Engineer submitting his proposals &c., relating to irrigation works to Government through the Public Works Secretary. Under the Chief Engineer are seven Irrigation Engineers, one for each District, with an adequate subordinate staff and establishment who are responsible for the maintenance of all irrigation works in their respective Districts. The designation of Chief Engineer was again changed to that of Superintending Engineer towards the close of 1903.

The operations of the Irrigation department have been practically confined to the Telingana and Carnatic Districts. The Maratha Districts are now being surveyed to ascertain suitable sites for extensive storage works, so as to ensure a supply of water in all years, as well as to afford useful employment to labourers in those Districts.

The irrigation works completed during the three years 1901-3s were of three distinct classes : (a) original works, including reconstruction of abandoned works ; (b) restoration of recently

damages works; and (c) extensions and improvements. The amount spent on class (a) during the three years was 48.7 lakhs, on class (b) 60.4 lakhs, and on class (c) 89.5 lakhs, the aggregate being 199 lakhs. The increase of revenue thus exceeding 10 lakhs, or 5 per cent. on the capital outlay.

The total expenditure on public works rose from an average Expenditure of 18 lakhs in the decade 1881-90 to 23 lakhs in the next decade, and was  $31\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs in 1901-2 and 36.2 lakhs in 1903. Since 1895 the expenditure on each branch has been separately recorded. That of the General branch decreased from  $18\frac{3}{4}$  lakhs in 1895 to  $14\frac{1}{4}$  in 1901, while the cost of irrigation works rose from 7 lakhs to  $16\frac{3}{4}$  lakhs.

The total strength of the State army in 1901 was 24,012 men, State army. classed as regular (6,481) or irregular (17,531). The regular troops consist of three regiments of cavalry (915 strong), two regiments of Imperial Service cavalry (806), three batteries of artillery (360) and six regiments of Hyderabad infantry (4,400). Small detachments of the infantry regiments are stationed at Aurangabad, Gulbarga, Nizamabad, and Warangal to guard the jails at those places. Strong detachments from the cavalry regiments have latterly been posted at Amba (Mominabad) and Hingoli, since their vacation by the Hyderabad Contingent. The irregular troops consist of 2,679 horse and 14,852 foot. Of these, 3,152 infantry and 1,355 cavalry are stationed at various posts to guard the jails, while the cavalry also escort the British and Nizam's posts. A small Volunteer Corps, called 'His Highness the Nizam's Own Mounted Volunteers,' numbers 120. In 1903 the total strength of the army was 24,035, the regulars and irregulars being 6,535 and 17,500 respectively. The expenditure on the army averaged 68.8 lakhs

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 separate from that of the District police, there are three distinct police jurisdictions in the