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Gazetteer

of the

Province of Sind

B Volume II

A.No
7146

Hyderabad District

30430

Under the orders of the Government of Bombay

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HYDERABAD

DESCRIPTION

TABLES II-A, II-B AND III

CHAPTER I OF 'A' VOLUME

The Hyderabad District is situated on the left bank of the River Indus between $24^{\circ} 12'$ and $26^{\circ} 18'$ north latitude and $68^{\circ} 20'$ and $69^{\circ} 25'$ east longitude and covers an area of 4,417 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Nawabshah District, on the east by the Nawabshah and the Thar and Parkar Districts, on the south by the Rann of Cutch, and on the west by the River Indus and the Karachi District. The Indus between the two districts follows a very constant course, and there is practically no alluvion or diluvion as there is in Upper Sind.

The district is very uniform in character, being a vast alluvial plain, and is not diversified by hills or rivers. The southern talukas, Guni, Tando Bago and Badin, are close to the delta of the Indus, and being low lying are irrigated by flow and produce mostly rice crops. They form part of the Lar, one of the geographical divisions into which Sind is popularly divided. The country here is intersected with natural water-courses (dhoros) and depressions (dhands) which in some cases retain water throughout the year and yield a large growth of babul trees on their edges. The babul also flourishes on the boundaries of the fields and on the road sides. Near the river it forms extensive forests. Much of this part of the district, however, is still beyond the reach of canals and is overgrown with khobar (*Salicodora persica*). The roads are on the whole good, being dressed with kalar, though they become very sticky after rain and heavy dew. Fogs are prevalent in the cold weather. As the level of the land rises in the Hyderabad and Dero Mohbat Talukas, irrigation by flow gives place to lift, and rice to jvari and wheat. Further north in Hala Taluka cotton becomes the most important crop, though a good deal of hajri is also grown.

There are no hills worthy of notice in the district, except the low ridge on which the city of Hyderabad is built and which runs south for a distance of about fourteen miles from that point. The highest peak "Gaho" is about 250 feet above mean sea level, the surrounding ground level being about sixty feet. These hills locally known as Ganjo Takar yield abundant marine fossils and, though otherwise insignificant, are interesting from a geological point of view (see Geology, 'A' Volume).

The River Indus runs along the western boundary of the district for nearly a hundred miles of its length, and is bridged between Gidu Bandar near Hyderabad and Kotri. It has been fully described in the 'A' Volume. The main stream of the

river in the eighteenth century followed the present course of the Fulahi Canal, but it suddenly abandoned it and struck a new course to the west of Hyderabad City, which it has adhered to ever since. The Fulahi

Floods. now serves the purpose of a canal. There is no other river in the district. The district must always have been subject, like the rest of the Indus valley, to an annual inundation in a greater or less degree when the river overflowed its banks; but at no time could it have been liable to the destructive floods which have devastated the Karachi District when hill torrents added their waters to those of the river, and it is well beyond the reach of the lets from Bahawalpur and Upper Sind which used to sweep across the Upper Sind districts. The river is now effectually restrained by bunds, and floods occur only when the water rises to an exceptional height and breaches these, as in 1892, 1894 and 1897.

Climate. The climate of the district differs considerably in the north and the south. Hyderabad itself is visited by the sea breezes which blow with little intermission throughout the hot season, and though they have lost the coolness which distinguishes them in Karachi, they have also lost much of their moisture, so that the climate of Hyderabad is sometimes preferred to that of Karachi. The relief which this breeze affords, especially at night, is strikingly indicated by the quaint ventilators or wind sails which rise from the housetops in the city, a contrast to Upper Sind where the aim of all domestic architecture is to keep out, not to let in, the wind. At the same time Hyderabad is a hot station. Table III shows that in three years of the last twenty the thermometer has touched 119° in the shade, though for the last ten years it has not exceeded 110° . This was in the month of May and was probably consequent on an easterly wind. After the south-west monsoon has set in such high temperatures are very rarely recorded, and until the end of September 100° may be taken as the ordinary maximum of the day. The minimum, which represents the temperature of the hour before dawn, maintains a remarkably uniform level of about 80° until the end of September, when the winds become variable and it begins to fall. But the heat of the day does not abate until nearly the end of November. All through the hot season there is normally a strong wind from the south-west (the monsoon wind), which is often charged with dust. During January and February the wind comes mostly from the north, or north-west, and the thermometer seldom rises above 80° and sometimes does not get above 60° , while it may fall in the night to within a degree or two of freezing point. Humidity is very variable. It is highest on the whole in September and lowest when a north wind blows in April. At such times the air is uncomfortably dry.

Rainfall. The normal rainfall on an average taken for forty years is 7.66 inches, but within the last ten years there have been variations in Hyderabad itself from 19 to 1 inch. The rainfall is unevenly distributed in the district, the coast talukas getting very much more than the inland ones. The variations from year to

year are very great, and far greater than in Upper Sind. This is especially the case in the southern talukas, where the causes of ruin are often not seasonal, but abnormal phenomena. For instance in 1913 Badin had over 39 inches of rain, as opposed to 2 and 8 inches respectively in the two years preceding.

POPULATION

TABLES I, IV, V AND VI

CHAPTER IV OF 'A' VOLUME

According to the census of 1921 the population of the district was 575,450. Of the whole population of 1,037,144 *Census details.* according to census of 1911, 403,315 went in 1912 to form the new district of Nawabshah and 21,790 to the Thar and Parkar District on the transfer to it of the Digri Taluka at the same time. At the first regular census taken in 1872 the population of the district was ascertained to be 390,755; in 1881 the number had reached 405,531, in 1891 it stood at 496,799, and in 1901 it was 595,212 while in 1911 it was 612,039. The percentage of growth indicated by these figures is 3 for the period ending in 1881, 22, 19 and 20 for the next three decades while there is decrease of 6 per cent. for the last.

In 1911 the Mussalmans numbered 781,219 and the Hindus 245,941 or about 24 per cent. of the whole. This is a larger *Religions.* proportion than any other district has, excepting Sukkur and Thar and Parkar. The Hindus were very unequally distributed, being congregated in the towns and at the centres of trade. Among the Mussalmans the Arab element in which Saiyids, Kureshis, Sheikhhs, etc., would be included is strong, but it is more than probable that many persons have returned themselves as such in the census without any rightful claim to do so. The Baluchis, including the Talpurs, constitute nearly one-fifth of the Mussalman population, but are very few in Hyderabad and the adjoining talukas. The number of persons professing other religions is given in table V. The large number of Christians is explained by the presence of a British garrison in Hyderabad.

The numerical relation of the sexes disclosed by the census of 1921 is exhibited in the margin. The subject is discussed *Proportion of sexes.* in the 'A' Volume. In the city of Hyderabad

Proportion of females per 1,000 males in			
Total population	Home born population	Mussalman	Hindu
778	798	785	816

a large proportion of females has always been maintained, because it is the home of so many Amils and Banias employed elsewhere; the returns of the last census revealed 778 females per 1,000 males.

The area of the district at the time of the census of 1911 was 8,034 square miles, reduced in 1912 to 4,417 square miles. *Distribution.* The population therefore presented a density of 129 to the square mile, or if the city of Hyderabad be excluded, 119 to the square mile.

The proportion of the population concentrated in towns in 1911 was 11 per cent. In this respect no variation has occurred since 1891.

The last four censuses exhibit a steady and large increase of the population in the city and cantonment of Hyderabad. The decennial rate of increase since 1881 has been about 20 per cent; in 1901 the population exceeded that of 1872 by 61 per cent, and in 1911 by 76 per cent. The figures are presented in the marginal table. The population of the city excluding the cantonment was ascertained at the census of 1921 to be 73,951. This number contained in about four square miles indicates a density of 17,235 to the square mile.

The number of foreign-born persons found in the district on the occasion of a census varies. In 1881 the foreign-born population amounted to 5 per cent. of the whole; in 1891 it had risen to 7, and in 1901 it had reached 10 per cent., while in 1911 it had decreased to 7 per cent. The number and origin of aliens enumerated in the district in 1911 are recorded in the margin. The decrease is due to the fact that there had been a large influx from Thar and Parkar and Cutch in the famine of 1899, and the figures of the 1901 census were swollen accordingly. At the 1891 census, under normal conditions, 11,121 residents of Thar and Parkar and 14,775 Cutchis were found in the district. The bulk of the immigrants consists of landless labourers who have no skilled handicraft and are ready to turn their hand to any manual occupation that offers. Large numbers of Cutchis are to be found husking rice in the granaries in Badli, and others are to

Rajputana ..	19,721
Karachi ..	12,464
Thar and Parkar ..	15,376
Cutch ..	12,951
Larkana ..	7,446
Punjab ..	6,513
Khairpur ..	4,455
Palampur ..	3,001
Sikhar ..	2,518
Baluchistan ..	2,343
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh ..	2,127
Kathiawar ..	1,489
Total ..	80,212

be found working on the fields themselves. The normal influx is reabsorbed on the approach of the rains, though the artisans, relatively few and principally workers in wood and metal, have usually domiciled themselves in the towns with no intention of returning to their country. The dimensions of the immigration from Rajputana are normal, the district being able to absorb all the labour that flows into it. The Punjab sends traders, skilled labourers and cultivators; the Afghans are commercial travellers who every year bring fruit, woollen cloth and other wares for sale; the Baluchis in the district are mostly of the labouring class. With one exception the people of Hyderabad show little inclination for emigration elsewhere. At the census of 1911 Karachi District recorded 12,205 persons born in Hyderabad. Thar and Parkar 15,437 and Larkana 1,700. A few were scattered over the other districts of the Presidency, but not a single person was entered in Bombay City. The exception alluded to above is the Bhalbunds, or Sind Workis, who in the pursuit of business have extended their operations to the Mediterranean, Africa, the Far East and Japan and America, and in fact may be found at most of the ports of the world. They make repeated

journeys home to India and keep themselves in constant touch with what goes on there. The number of schoolboys, mostly Hindus, who proceed to England from Hyderabad to complete their education is yearly on the increase.

Two members of the family of the Mirs of Hyderabad who are in receipt of pensions from the British Government reside at the Mirs' Tando near Hyderabad. They are His Highness Mir Nur Muhammad Khan, the son of His Highness Mir Hussein Ali Khan, and His Highness Mir Abid Hussein Khan, the son of His Highness Mir Ahas Ali Khan. At Hyderabad, Tando Allahyar and other places in the district there are many relations and dependants of the late Mirs living in the enjoyment of political pensions.

A large number of Jagirdars of the four great Talpur families also reside in the district. The following is a list of them :—

Shahdadani.—Mir Ghulam Shah *walad* Mir Ghulam Hussain Khan, residing at Tando Ghulam Hussain in the Hyderabad Taluka and holding lands in Hyderabad, Tando Bago, Badin, Hala Talukas and also in the Larkana and Nawabshah Districts.

Shahwani.—Mir Muhammad Khan *walad* Mir Allah Bakhsh Khan, residing at Tando Muhammad Khan and holding land in the same taluka, also in the Karachi, Thar and Parkar and Larkana Districts.

Mir Bullo Khan *walad* Mir Muhammad Ali Khan, residing at Tando Muhammad in the Guni Taluka and holding lands in the Hyderabad, Guni and Tando Allahyar Talukas and also in the Karachi, Nawabshah and Thar and Parkar Districts.

Mir Hussein Bakhsh Khan *walad* Mir Ghulam Allah Khan, residing at Tando Muhammad Khan and holding lands in Hyderabad and Guni Talukas and also in the Karachi, Larkana and Thar and Parkar Districts.

Khanani.—Mir Sher Muhammad *walad* Mir Allahdad Khan, residing at Tando Jam in the Hyderabad Taluka and holding lands in Hyderabad and Hala Talukas.

Mir Aludo Khan *walad* Mir Ghulam Shah, residing at Tando Jam in the Hyderabad Taluka and holding lands in the Hala and Badin Talukas.

Mir Ali Bakhsh Khan *walad* Mir Muhammad Ali Khan, residing at Tando Jam in the Hyderabad Taluka and holding lands in the Hala and Badin Talukas.

Mir Muharak Khan *walad* Mir Ghulam Allah Khan, residing at Sorabadi in the Dero Mohbat Taluka and holding lands in that taluka.

Mir Ali Muhammad Khan *walad* Mir Ahmed Ali Khan, residing at Sorabadi in the Dero Mohbat Taluka and holding lands in the Karachi District.

Manikani.—Mir Muhammad Bakhsh Khan *walad* Mir Ghulam Ali Khan, residing at Tando Ghulam Ali in the Dero Mohbat Taluka and

holding lands in Dero Mohbat and Guni Talukas and also in the Karachi and Nawabshah Districts.

Mir Ghulam Muhammad *walad* Mir Muhammad, residing at Tando Bago and holding lands in the Dero, Mohbat and Tando Bago Talukas and in the Karachi District.

Mir Muhammad Hussein Khan *walad* Mir Ali Bakhsh Khan, residing at Mena in the Tando Bago Taluka and holding land in that taluka.

The only other Jagirdars of the district are Malik Dodo Khan *walad* Salar Khan Numria who holds Jagirs in the Guni and Hyderabad Talukas, and Jam Murad Ali Khan *walad* Mihir Ali, the Jam of Jokhins, who holds a Jagir in Hyderabad Taluka. Both are, however, residents of Karachi District, the former living at Thano Bula Khan and the latter at Malir.

An interesting though numerically small element of the population is found in the descendants of three Georgians whose fate brought them to Sind at the beginning of the last century. These were Mirza Khusró Beg, Mirza Muhammad Bakar and Mirza Fredun Beg. They were all natives of Tiflis, who lost their fathers in the war between Persia and Russia while they were children and fell into the hands of compassionate Persians. They were acquired and brought to Sind by envoys of the Mirs, with whom they found favour and rose to power. Khusró Beg was employed in the early negotiations with the British and Muhammad Bakar is mentioned by Dr. Burnes as a favourite at the court of Murad Ali. The former died at Tando Thoro in 1860 and was buried near the Mirs' tombs. His son entered the service of the British Government as an Assistant Collector and his grandson was in the same service. Mirza Fredun Beg, who was originally a Christian, his baptismal name being Sydney, married the daughter of Mirza Khusró Beg and had seven sons. Mirza Kalichbeg Fredunbeg, the well-known author of the history of Sind and other books, is one of them. The whole family has long been distinguished among the families of Sind for its literary and scholastic attainments.

There is only one family of Hasani Saiyids in this district, that to which the Pirs of Badin belong. They are Sunis descended from one Shahabudin Jhilani, who came to Tatta from Bagdad in 1699 and afterwards settled in Badin. The ruling Pir of this family is held in great reverence and a fair celebrated in his honour on the 12th of the Sindhi month Rabi-ul-akhir brings together 10,000 people. Some of the Nasarpur Saiyids are connected with this family.

The families of Husaini Saiyids settled in the district are six in number:—(1) Matiari or Matalwi, (2) Razvi, (3) Anjwi Shirazi, (4) Aghai, (5) Shamsi Shabzwari and (6) Bukhari. The Matiari family was founded by a military adventurer named Haidar Shah, who accompanied Taimur on his first expedition into India by the route through Multan in 1398. Offshoots of the family are now found at Bhit Shah, Ajan Shah, Bhanot, Khanot, Kheber and Uderolal in Hals Taluka and at Hajipur, Tikhur,

Bulri, Dhaadi and Saidpur in Guni Taluka. A fair is held at Bulri in honour of Shah Jarim, one of the members of the family, and another at Bhil Shah in honour of Shah Abdul Latif, the greatest poet of Sind. All the Matiari Saiyids are Sunis. The family of the Razvi Saiyids was established in Sind by Saiyid Amir Muhammad Maki, who came from Persia in 1260 and settled first at Bukkur. From there he shortly afterwards moved to Rohri. Branches of the family are found at Nasarpur and Tando Allahyar and also in Nawabshah District. The Razvi Saiyids, who were the first Saiyids to settle in Sind, are generally Shias, but a few are Sunis. The Anjwi Shirazi family is represented in the district by about a score of persons residing at Badin and claims descent from Saiyid Muhammad, who migrated from Persia in 1384 and settled at Tatta in the reign of Jam Salahuddin. Those of the family who reside at Badin are Sunis and are supported entirely by their followers (*murids*) amongst whom is reckoned the Pir of Badin. Aghai Saiyids are found only at Tando Agha Ismail Shah on the Fuleli near Hyderabad. The village is named after the first settler, who came from Persia in the early part of the nineteenth century. They are Shias and are held in great respect by the Talpurs of Hyderabad. The Shamsi Sahzwari Saiyids claim descent from Ismail, the elder son of Jafer Sadik, and if the claim is just are of the same stock as the Agha Khan, but it is not known when they first came to Sind. They are found only at Tando Muhammad Khan. They are Shias. The family of Bukhari Saiyids was established in Hyderabad by Makhdum Sher Shah about 1521, and now comprises three branches, the Jahaniapota, Wahnai and Mashukpota Saiyids. The Jahaniapotas who live in the Hyderabad cantonment and the Mashukpotas who live at Mahtabali Shah's village in Badin are Shias. The Wahnai Saiyids who live at Wahnai on the Fuleli in Tando Bago are Sunis.

There are many among these Saiyids who are accounted Pirs; but the greatest Pir in the district and in one sense perhaps the greatest in Sind is not a Saiyid but traces his descent from Abu Bakar, the first Imam. This is the Pir (Buzurg) of Luari, Ahmed Zaman, son of Muhammad Saiyid. His progenitor Haji Abdul Latif is said to have died in 1735 in the once flourishing village of Luari and there his descendants remained when the village passed from them. This Pir never leaves his house except to make the pilgrimage to Mecca.

AGRICULTURE

TABLES VII, VIII AND XIII

CHAPTER V OF 'A' VOLUME

The figures for the year 1910-11 in table VII are for the area of the district as it is at present constituted. The small increase in the figures for 1915-16 is due to the action of the River Indus. The "others" shown under "Not available for cultivation" consist of (1) uncultivable lands, comprising hilly and sandy lands and saline tracts, (2) lands set apart for special purposes, viz., for Government and Municipal buildings, parade grounds, etc., (3) lands set apart for public purposes, viz., for burial grounds, roads, railways, musafir-khanas and (4) land eroded by the river.

With the exception of the isolated patch of lime stone near Hyderabad the whole of the district is of alluvial formation, and the constituents of the soil present little variation. For a short distance from the foot of the hills the soil contains a large admixture of *detritus*, but elsewhere clay and sand are its principal ingredients, and one of the two factors by which the composition of the various soils is differentiated is the extent to which the clay or the sand predominates. The other criterion of the character of a soil is the absence or presence of natural salts. These occur in every taluka, but are found in greater quantities in the south. The whole district depends for its cultivation on the Indus and the several canals taking off it. The net cropped area has increased owing to constant improvements and the extensions of canals. The character and cultivation of each taluka is briefly as follows:—

The Hala Division consists of the Hyderabad, Hala and Tando Allahyar Talukas.

Hyderabad is mostly a flat taluka, its appearance being somewhat diversified by the "Ganjo Takar" range of hills. The portion bordering the Indus is covered with forest. The level portion of the taluka is traversed by the Fuleli, Imam wah Khukhar and other canals. The land is for the most part high, about 70 per cent. of the cultivation being on lift and the remainder on flow. The chief kharif crops are cotton and bajri. The area under rice and jvari is small. Wheat is the main rabi crop.

Hala.—The only outstanding feature is a belt of sand hills running roughly along the course of the North-Western Railway. The general level of the land is very high and 80 per cent. of the cultivation is on lift. It is irrigated by the Marakh, Ghara Mahmuda, the Sarfraz and other canals. The crops cultivated are the same as in Hyderabad Taluka.

Tando Allahyar is a uniformly high plateau and the land is therefore cultivated almost entirely by lift, 96 per cent. of the cultivation being by this method. The chief canals are the Ghala, Sangro and Sarfraz. There are large tracts of sandy uncultivable lands to the east of the taluka. The crops cultivated are the same as in Hyderabad and Hala.

The chief soils in the division are :—

1. *Dasar*.—Suitable for *juari*, *bajri*, cotton and *til*.
2. *Wariasi*.—Suitable for gourds and melons.
3. *Kalarathi*.—Suitable for rice.
4. *Khaburi*.—Suitable for all *kharif* and *rabi* crops.

The Tando Division consists of the Guni, Dero Mohbat, Tando Bago and Badin Talukas and all are irrigated by the Fuleli Canal and its branches.

Guni is a level plain, only relieved by the two small hills called Budhka Takar in the north. The northern portion of the taluka is more fertile than the southern and 80 per cent. of the cultivation is by flow. The main crop is rice. Other *kharif* crops are *bajri*, *til* and cotton. In *rabi*, wheat and barley are grown.

Dero Mohbat is generally on a higher level than the adjoining talukas of Guni and Tando Bago and unlike them presents an uneven surface, long rolling undulations of no very great height or depth succeeding each other through a large area from east to west. The area under flow and that under lift are practically the same. The same crops are grown as in Guni Taluka.

Tando Bago is a vast alluvial plain. It is generally low lying and well watered. Practically all the cultivation is on flow and the main crop is rice. The same crops are grown as in Guni Taluka.

Badin.—The whole taluka is nothing but a rice-growing swamp impregnated with natural salts. It is on a lower level than Tando Bago, and like it is well watered. The same crops are grown as in Guni Taluka.

The conditions of cultivation are the same in each taluka. In the south the soil is sandy like the adjacent tract of the Thar and Parkar District.

The chief soils in the Division are :—

1. *Paki*.—Suitable for any crop.
2. *Dasar*.—Suitable for *juari*, *bajri*, cotton and *til*.
3. *Wariasi*.—Suitable for gourds and melons.
4. *Kalarathi*.—Suitable for rice.
5. *Shor Kalar*.—Not suitable for cultivation.

The properties of these soils have been described in the 'A' Volume.

Rice is the main crop of the district and is grown wherever the level of the land permits it. The next staple crop is *bajri*. The area under cotton showed a considerable decrease in the year 1915-16 for reasons due to the war. The character of each crop and the methods of cultivation have been described in detail in the 'A' Volume.

A considerable area is under "gardens" the banks of the Fuleli Canal being studded with them. Both European and indigenous fruits and vegetables are grown. The wellknown local board garden at Hyderabad is described below in the article on Hyderabad.

IRRIGATION

TABLE X

CHAPTER VI OF 'A' VOLUME

The revenue limits of the district do not correspond with those into which Sind has been divided for irrigational purposes, and it is impossible to deal with the irrigation of the district as a whole. A full account of the canals which flow through the district has been given in Chapter VI of the 'A' Volume and figures in respect of them are given in table X below. Since the 'A' Volume was written the name of the Central Hyderabad Canals District has been changed to the Hyderabad Canals District. New head regulators for the Great Marakh and the Alibahar Kacheri Canals have been sanctioned and are being constructed. In the Fuleli Canals District the Gaja wah has been extended three miles, and other minor improvements have been carried out. No great project is, however, under consideration in view of the possibility of the construction of the Rohri-Hyderabad Canal.

ECONOMIC

TABLES XI AND XII

CHAPTER VII OF 'A' VOLUME.

Rents, wages, prices, credit and indebtedness have been discussed for the whole Province in Chapter VII of the 'A' Volume, and this district scarcely presents any special feature. There is indeed a remarkable uniformity in the rates of wages of the different districts as shown in table XII.

TRADE, INDUSTRIES AND COMMUNICATIONS

CHAPTER VIII OF 'A' VOLUME

The district is in the main an agricultural one and its main products are rice, cotton and millets. A certain amount of grain goes by country boat to Keti Bandar at the mouth of the Indus, where it is transhipped into sea-going boats. Transport by road is only as far as the nearest railway station. It is therefore impossible to give any detailed figures indicating the flow of the trade and its direction. There are no imports of any one commodity in particular, piece-goods and such commodities as are required in everyday life being the chief articles to enter the district.

There is no staple industry either in Hyderabad city or the district other than agriculture. A number of industries are established, but none is of very great consequence. Tanning, embroidery work, silk making, weaving, dyeing, the making of *Nals* (covers for camel saddles), lacquer work, pottery, ivory carving are the chief ones, but modern commercial principles cannot be said to be applied to them. The business activities of the Sind Workis, whose home, as has been already stated, is at Hyderabad, are for the most part in other countries, and in this respect they resemble the Sethis of Shikarpur and the pearl merchants of Tatta. The glazed pottery of Hala is of great repute, but the industry is now almost at a standstill.

There are about twenty factories in the district, more than half of which are at Hyderabad on the banks of the Fuleli. They are for cotton ginning, cotton pressing and rice husking.

The North-Western Railway, which has already been described in the 'A' Volume, runs through the district from Gidu Bander to Uderolal Stations. A branch line runs from Hyderabad south to Badin. This line had been temporarily closed during the war. The metre gauge line of the Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway ends at Hyderabad, the other stations in the district being Tando Thoro, Rahoki, Tando Jam, Khesano, Tando Allahyar and Bulghai.

The Fuleli Canal has practically a perennial flow of water, and is used as a highway for traffic. The following are its principal stages:—

		Miles
Hyderabad to Humri	.. ..	4
Do. Khuthar	.. ..	8
Do. Tando Muhammad Khan	.. ..	32
Do. Matli	.. ..	39
Do. Talhar	.. ..	58
Do. Tando Bago	.. ..	70
Do. Wahnai	.. ..	77

The road communications of the district are on the whole good. With the exception of part of the road from Hyderabad to Tando Muhammad Khan all are metalled, and hitherto they have adequately served the traffic that piles upon them.

In the high lying country they are however peculiarly dusty and it is consequently difficult to keep them in a good state of repair. There are two trunk roads in the district, the one from Hyderabad to Rohri and the other from Hyderabad to Umarkot. The former, taking a northerly direction, has the following stages: Hatri (6 miles), Matari (10 miles), Hala (19 miles), Saidabad (13 miles). Some five miles north of Saidabad the Nawabshah District is entered.

The other proceeds east, and has the following stages: Tando Jam (10½ miles) and Tando Allahyar (13½ miles). About 12 miles beyond Tando Allahyar the Thar and Parkar District is reached.

Another main road is from Hyderabad to the south, with the following stages: Sewri (12 miles), Tando Muhammad Khan (10 miles), Talhar (11 miles), Badin (16 miles), Kadhan (16 miles) and Rahimki Bazar in the Thar and Parkar District (18½ miles).

From each of the taluka head-quarter towns roads branch off in every direction to the surrounding villages.

There are numerous ferries crossing the river Indus to places in the Karachi District opposite. The receipts from them are divided between the local boards of the two districts. The local board also maintains ferries on the Fuleli Canal at places where it is not bridged.

REVENUE

TABLES XIV, XV, XXII-A TO XXVI-B

CHAPTER IX OF 'A' VOLUME

Table XV details the rates of assessment payable under the current settlement in each taluka of the district. The history of the various kinds of settlements that have been in force in the Province from time to time have been given in Chapter IX of the 'A' Volume. An irrigational settlement is in force in every taluka of this district, and in no case is there any departure from the normal character of such settlements.

The figures of revenue given in table XXII-A are expanded under different heads in the six succeeding tables. The head 'other sources' includes opium and other sources of provincial revenue described 'A' Volume, and the revenue derived from fisheries, but not forest revenue, which is separately shown in table XIV. Its sources are shown in the article on forests in Chapter II of the 'A' Volume.

The right to fish in the Indus and in the canals and dhands within the district is sold by auction annually. In the case of canals and dhands filled by canals the right is sold by auction and the proceeds are credited to the Public Works Department.

In the case of the river and of dhands filled by the inundation the Revenue Department sells the right and receives the proceeds.

JUSTICE

TABLES XVI TO XXI

CHAPTER X OF 'A' VOLUME

The courts existing in the district for the administration of criminal and civil and civil justice with their respective jurisdictions are shown below :—

Name of Court	Jurisdiction
Court of the District Magistrate.	The entire district.
Do. Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Tando.	The Tando division.
Do. Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Hala.	The Hala division.
Do. City Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Hyderabad.	Hyderabad City and cantonment.
Do. Resident Magistrate, Hala.	1st class cases, of Hala, Syedabad, Sekhat and Mattari Police Station.
Do. Sub-Judge, Tando ..	All 1st class cases of Matti, and 2nd class cases of Tando Ghulam Hyder, and Karo Ganhar.
Do. Additional City Magistrate, Hyderabad.	1st class cases of Tando Jam and those transferred by City Magistrate.
Seven courts of Mukhtyars and Magistrates, one in each taluka.	Within taluka limits.
Seven courts of Head Munshis and Magistrates, one in each taluka.	Do.
Subordinate Civil Court, Hyderabad.	Hyderabad Taluka.
Subordinate Civil Court, Tando Muhammad Khan.	Guzi, Dero Mohhat, Badin and Tando Bago Talukas.
Branch Magistrates	Hyderabad, Mattari, Tando Muhammad Khan respectively.

The District and Sessions Court includes within its jurisdiction not only this district, but the Thar and Parkar and Nawabshah Districts. The District and Sessions Judge has usually two assistants.

The District Magistrate is by law a Magistrate of the First Class. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate, the City and additional city and Resident Magistrate are invariably First Class Magistrates. The Mukhtyars exercise either first or second class powers and the Head Munshis ordinarily exercise third class powers. Special Magistrates are periodically appointed, but their powers vary.

The talukas of Hala and Tando Allahyar are included in the jurisdiction of the Subordinate Civil Courts of Shahdadpur in Nawabshah District and Mirpurkhas in Thar and Parkar District respectively.

There are six registration offices, i.e., one at each taluka headquarters except Matti. The work of the Dero Mohhat Taluka is done by the Sub-Registrar at Tando Muhammad Khan.

There is a Central Prison at Hyderabad to the north of the city in the direction of the Fuleli Canal. There are sub-jails at all the taluka headquarters outside Hyderabad, and lock-ups at the Police Stations which are not at taluka headquarters.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL

TABLES XXVII-A AND B, AND XXVIII

CHAPTER XI OF 'A' VOLUME

The District Local Board is composed of 8 nominated and 24 elected members (1925-1926). The former include two

Local Boards. Assistant or Deputy Collectors, and the Executive Engineer, Fuleli Canals.

The composition of the Taluka Boards is exhibited below :—

Taluka Board	Nominated members	Elected by Mahomedan constituency	Elected by General constituency	Total
Hala	4	10	2	16
Hyderabad	4	9	3	16
Tando Allahyar	4	10	2	16
Dera Mohabat	4	10	2	16
Gunt	4	10	2	16
Badin	4	10	2	16
Tando Bago	4	10	2	16

The Boards now elect their own Presidents. The tables give details of the revenue and expenditure of the Boards. In addition to its normal expenditure the district board contributes to the following institutions amongst others from which the district derives some benefit :—

	Rs.
Lady Dufferin Hospital	5,000
Dayaram Jethmal Sind College	1,000
Sind Madrasah	1,500
Sind National College	2,000
Muslim Boarding House, Hyderabad	1,875
Nazarpur Municipal Vernacular School	600
Hyderabad Medical School	750
Hyderabad Civil Hospital, for maintenance of a European nurse	625
Louise Lawrence Institute	500

The progress and present position of Municipal Government in Sind have been sketched in Chapter XI of the 'A' Volume.

Municipalities. When Bombay Act VI of 1873 was extended to Sind in 1878, Hyderabad having more than 10,000 inhabitants became a "City Municipality," but of the other 22 towns in which Municipal Commissions had been established only 14 became "Town Municipalities," the rest having less than 2,000 inhabitants found no place under the new law. In 1883 the privilege of electing one-half of its councillors was conferred on Hyderabad. Between 1884 and 1887 seven of the small Municipalities were abolished.

The enactments of 1873 and 1884 were repealed by Bombay Act III of 1901 which amended and consolidated the whole law relating to the management of municipal affairs. The constitution granted to Hyderabad under this Act was that of a City Municipality. The council consisted of 24 members, of whom 16 were elected and 8 (3 being officials) were nominated by the Commissioner in Sind. Both the President and the Vice-President were non-officials. This was the arrangement until 1915 when owing to its incompetence the Municipality was suspended by the Government of Bombay and a committee of management consisting of 6 members nominated by the Commissioner in Sind was appointed to take control of the town. A Municipal Commissioner, a Government servant, was then appointed as the head of the Municipal executive. The Municipality has now its Chief Officers and consists of 5 nominated and 10 elected members.

The Hyderabad Municipal district embraces 16·5 square miles, of which about one-quarter is built over. A survey of the city under Bombay Act IV of 1868 was undertaken by Colonel Laughton in December 1874 and completed in July 1877. An enquiry into titles was simultaneously conducted. The cost of these measures amounting to Rs. 74,432 was defrayed by the Municipality. In consideration of this expenditure Government, while reserving the right to repossess itself at any time of land required for military or other public purposes, transferred to the Municipality all unoccupied building sites in the city and its environs. The survey was not extended to the suburbs of the city with the exception of the Fuleli and Gidri Bunder quarters. The areas surveyed comprised 2,567,191 square yards or five-sixths of a square mile, of which the details are shown in the marginal statement. The areas entered as *harris* were originally groves set apart by the Settlement Department in 1872 for the public recreation and convenience; the enquiry however disclosed the existence of certain private rights in these areas, which have since been transferred by Government to the municipality with a view to the expropriation of these rights and the restoration of the purpose which the land was intended to serve. A detailed map of the city on a scale of 400 feet to the inch was also prepared. The area under buildings has not kept pace since 1877 with the increase of the population, and although a considerable area has been built over in the direction of the prison and the Fuleli Canal, the city is faced with a serious housing problem, a solution of which has yet to be found.

The annual income of the Municipality is Rs. 9,56,742 and the expenditure Rs. 8,97,969. Nearly one-half of the revenue is derived from octroi duties and the rest from a wheel tax, a conservancy cess, a water rate, rents, the sale of land, market and slaughter house fees, miscellaneous items and contributions. Government make an annual grant equal to one-third of the municipal expenditure on education, and smaller

	Sq. yds.
Roads, tanks, hospital grounds, etc.	326,835
Private building sites	1,454,379
Government sites and buildings	271,340
Municipal sites and buildings	26,781
<i>Harris</i>	22,568
Unoccupied land	171,983
Total	2,567,191

contributions for general and educational purposes are received from the Local Board.

The water works are described in the account of Hyderabad in the last Chapter. The other important services maintained by the Municipality are conservancy, on which the annual expenditure is Rs. 47,000, education (Rs. 24,000), dispensaries (Rs. 18,000), roads (Rs. 41,500) and lighting (Rs. 17,300). The Municipality supports primary schools and a technical school.

The composition of the other Municipalities in the district as it stood in 1925-26 is exhibited in the following table:—

Municipality	Councillors					Population in 1911
	Nominated	Elected	Officials	Non-officials	Total	
Tando Muhammad Khan	4	18	2	18	20	3,905
Tando Allahyar	4	18	2	18	20	4,279
Hala	4	16	2	18	20	5,757
Nasarpur	2	12	1	14	15	4,165
Matiari	4	10	2	18	20	4,638

In all cases the councillors consist of elected and nominated members. The nominated members are appointed by the Commissioner in Sind. All the Corporations now elect their Presidents. The Mukhtyarkars of the several talukas in which the municipalities are situated are *ex-officio* councillors and are invariably elected to the office of Vice-President. The revenue of all these municipalities is chiefly derived from octroi duties; in Tando Muhammad Khan a house tax is levied and in Tando Allahyar and Nasarpur a conservancy cess has been imposed, but with these exceptions octroi is the sole form of taxation. The incidence of taxation varies from Re. 0-12-8 per head in Matiari to Rs. 2-2-2 in Nasarpur. All the municipalities receive from Government in aid of education annual grants equal to one-third of their expenditure in this direction, and all except Nasarpur receive a smaller contribution from Government towards the support of their dispensaries. Financial assistance for municipal dispensaries is also obtained from the Local Board. Miscellaneous sources of income comprise receipts from cattle pounds established in the municipalities, license fees for the sale of poison, rents, the proceeds of the sale of land, conservancy fees, school fees and fees from dispensaries, markets and slaughter-houses, and fines. The principal objects on which municipal funds are expended are general administration, lighting, conservancy, roads, schools and dispensaries. Each of the Municipalities maintains a primary school, and all except Nasarpur have established dispensaries at which treatment is always free, and medicines are charged only to patients who are assessed to income-tax. All make some contribution towards the cost of vaccination performed in their limits by the Local Fund Vaccination Department. The financial position of all the municipalities is sound, and no one of them is in debt.

The Hyderabad Cantonment which has existed since the conquest covers 2,650 acres and is now under the control of the Board consisting of elected and nominated members under the Cantonment Act II of 1924. Its income, about Rs. 33,000 a year, is derived from taxes from cultivation, houses, licenses, carts, cows, dogs, water, etc. The incidence per head is Rs. 4-6-10. The annual expenditure is about equal to the income. The principal heads are General Administration, Police, Medical, Mines Departments and Public Works. The Cantonment Board receives from the Municipality an annual grant of Rs. 7,500 against octroi duties levied on residents in the Cantonment.

EDUCATION

TABLES XXIX A, B, C AND D

CHAPTER XII OF 'A' VOLUME

Table XXIX B shows the number of educational institutions existing in the district during the twenty years ending 1915-16 and the number of boys and girls receiving instruction in them.

Those recognised by the Educational Department and assisted by Government are classed as Public; others as Private. The primary schools described as Public Indigenous are those which, though they do not teach according to prescribed standards and therefore do not receive grants-in-aid, submit to inspection and get a small annual subsidy on certain conditions.

The cost of education is met from Provincial revenues, local and municipal funds, fees, subscriptions and endowments. Under the present rules a grant-in-aid is made by Government from Provincial revenues as far as possible to all schools which conform to the prescribed conditions. The grant in each case is assessed by the Educational Inspector or by one of his assistants and is limited to one-half of the local assets or one-third of the total expenditure of the institution during the previous official year. The details of the expenditure will be found in Table XXIX-D.

The duty of providing primary education devolves in rural and non-municipal areas on the Local Boards and constitutes in municipal areas one of the statutory obligations of the Municipalities. The development of these institutions during the last twenty years is traced in Table XXIX-B. The extent to which the measures adopted by these public bodies are seconded by private enterprise is also exhibited. The Local Boards maintain 89 schools with nearly 4,000 pupils. Of these Muhammadans constitute 43 per cent., and 31 per cent. of the pupils are the children of cess-payers. Education in these schools is practically free; and in nearly 80 per cent. of the schools no fees are charged, whilst in the remainder a small fee ranging according to the standard which the pupil may have reached, from 6 pies to 4 annas a month, is charged. Even in these schools there is a free list comprising from one-third to one-half of the pupils.

The number of such schools in the district is 22 with 1,798 pupils.

The number of Municipal primary schools is 15, with 2,034 pupils. The tuition given in them is identical with that given in Local Board schools teaching up to the seventh vernacular standard. There is, however, one exception, i.e., an elementary Sanskrit school in Hyderabad, the pupils of which consist mostly of Brahman boys. A Municipal night school is in existence in Hyderabad, but schools of this description exhibit little vitality and constitute an inappreciable element in the educational system of the district.

All the Municipalities charge school fees, which usually range from 6 pies to 4 annas a month according to the standard, though on an average 30 per cent. of the pupils are taught free; in one school the highest fee is 6 annas a month. The number of Muhammadans receiving instruction in Municipal primary schools is about one-third of the whole.

The aided primary schools referred to in the table are with one exception branches of the Navalni Hiranand Academy or the Nava Vidyalaya High School to which they act as feeders. The exception is the Hopeful School, a charitable institution in Hyderabad erected and maintained exclusively for the benefit of poor boys, who there receive instruction free of charge. All these schools teach only up to the fourth vernacular standard. After completing this course a boy is transferred if he wishes to acquire an English education to an Anglo-Vernacular School or to one of the High Schools, though of course it is open to him to prosecute his studies in the vernacular up to the seventh standard in one of the municipal schools. The fees charged in these institutions excluding the Hopeful School range from 2 annas to Re. 1 a month according to the standard. The number of Muhammadans receiving instruction in aided primary schools amounts to only 7 per cent. of the total, though in the Hopeful School the proportion is nearly one-quarter. Though under private management, all these institutions are classed as public schools because they are inspected by and conform to the standards of the Educational Department. They receive a regular grant-in-aid from Government.

The Indigenous Schools consist principally of the Koran classes which have descended to the present time from the days of Talpur rule. The classes, which are commonly held in sheds adjoining the mosques, are attended by Muhammadan boys and girls, whom the mullah instructs in the reading of the Koran. In 1915-16 there were 64 such schools with 1,799 pupils.

The course of secondary education comprises seven standards, of which the first three, known as the Middle School course, lead the pupil to the High School course standards IV to VII in which English is the medium of instruction. The seventh standard of the Anglo-Vernacular course is the class in which students are prepared for the matriculation examination of the Bombay University and for the Departmental School Final Examination.

The Middle Schools were eight in number in 1915-16 with 348 boys, of whom 24 were free students. The most important of these are the Anglo-Vernacular school at Nasarpur and the branches of the Hiranand Academy and the Nava Vidyalaya school at Hyderabad.

There are four High Schools in Hyderabad, three for boys and one for girls. Only one is a Government institution. This school originated in an English class opened in 1855 in connection with a vernacular school. In 1858 it grew into a separate school and was constituted a High School in 1864, after the establishment of the Bombay University gave to that term its present significance.

The buildings in which the school is now accommodated are situated on the Jacob Road near the Civil Hospital and comprise the school house proper, containing 14 rooms, the Metharam Hall, the Head Master's quarters and three blocks of a boarding-house with accommodation for 40 pupils. The school building is of uncertain age: the Metharam Hall was added in 1895-96 at a cost of Rs. 15,975, of which the greater part (Rs. 15,000) was contributed. It was named in honour of Mr. Metharam Gidumal, who was the principal contributor. The teaching staff consists of a Head Master with 12 assistant masters. The number of boys on the roll in March 1916 was 275, 40 of whom were boarders.

This institution was opened in 1888 in a rented building by the late Navalrai Hiranand Mr. Hiranand Showkram Advani, B.A., under the name of Union Academy, which was changed to Hiranand Academy after his death in 1893, and to Navalrai Hiranand Academy on the death of his brother Navalrai. It was transferred in 1900 to the present buildings near the Post Office on a site measuring 16,272 square yards, which was granted by the Municipality on a nominal rent of one anna a year for 999 years. The total cost of the buildings was about Rs. 77,000 of which Government granted Rs. 3,291. The balance was made up from the Navalrai Hiranand Memorial Fund, the Jacob Memorial Fund and contributions. It contains 24 class and other rooms besides the Jacob Hall and another and is designed to accommodate 800 pupils. There are two separate boarding-houses in rented buildings. In 1916-17 the number of pupils on the rolls were 575, composed of 522 Hindus, 44 Muhammadans and 9 others. The number of boarders was 34.

This was started in January 1897 by Mr. Pribhdas Shewakram Advani in a rented building and was recognized as a high school in 1900. Subsequently the Municipality granted the site measuring 15,935 square yards near the Collector's kacheri at a nominal rent of one anna a year for 999 years. A large and imposing building was erected, but owing to faulty workmanship a large part of it shortly after collapsed and up to the present time (1916) it has not been completely restored. Government have made large contributions towards the building fund. In March 1916 the number of pupils on the rolls of the school was 501, of whom 461 were Hindus, 28 Muhammadans and the remainder of other religions. A small boarding-house is attached to the school.

The Church Mission Society opened a high school in Hyderabad in 1862 on a site near the Government high school. In recent years, however, the school has felt the competition of the other high schools of the town, and it now only teaches up to the third standard.

A Training College was constituted in 1887 at Hyderabad and is housed in a building provided by Government near the Government high school. Its cost of maintenance is defrayed from the provincial revenues. The object of the school is to train masters for the primary schools. An examination is held every

year, and the nature of the appointment obtained is determined by the year in which the student takes the examination. The full course is for three years. A student is bound to serve in his appointment for a period double that which he spent at the college. In 1915-16 there were 172 students, the number of Hindus and Muhammadans being approximately the same.

The Medical School which was started in 1881 is attached to the Civil Hospital, Hyderabad, and is accommodated in the Hospital building, having two class rooms, a laboratory and a library allotted to it. The Civil Surgeon is Superintendent and four Assistant Surgeons and two Sub-Assistant Surgeons are the teachers. The course is that of the Bombay University L.C.P.S. and lasts for four years, and at the end of each period of two years the students are examined at Bombay. Those who pass the final examination are eligible for appointment as fourth grade Sub-Assistant Surgeons. The number of students on the rolls in 1915-16 was 150. The school is maintained almost entirely out of Provincial revenues, but the local boards make small contributions to it.

This is a Government institution situated on the road from Hyderabad to Giddu Bandar, and is for the training of Tapadars, the lowest grade of officer serving in the Sind Revenue Department. The school is under the control of a Head Master, drawn from the ranks of the Mukhtarkars, and the course lasts for eighteen months. An examination is held then, and the successful students are eligible for appointment as tapadars. The students are nominated to the school by the Collectors and the Deputy Commissioner in Sind, and in 1915-16 there were 127 on the rolls. The school has been closed for one year.

This was opened at Hyderabad in 1891 for the purpose of providing teachers for girls' primary schools in Sind, and is maintained by Government. The students are admitted by the Educational Inspector, and a yearly examination is held, for success in which certificates are granted. According to the year in which they pass students are eligible for appointment on Rs. 16, 20 and 25. In 1915 there were 42 students on the rolls.

The one girls' high school alluded to above is at Hyderabad. It was Kundanmal Girls' originally started as a middle school in 1914 by High School. Mr. Kundanmal of Hyderabad, and was converted into a high school in 1916. The buildings are a handsome double storied pile at the bottom of the old postal incline and were erected at a cost of Rs. 78,000: land has also been obtained for a play-ground. The school is supported partly by subscriptions and partly by grants from Government and the Municipality. The number of pupils in 1916 was 193.

The C. E. Z. Mission conducts an Anglo-vernacular school for girls in Hyderabad. In 1915 there were 33 pupils, almost all of whom were Hindus. One teacher is maintained to visit the houses of those pupils who do not go out.

The following list shows the number of newspapers published in Hyderabad in 1912-13, with their approximate circulation and their annual subscription :—

Name	Annual subscription	Circulation
	Rs. & p.	
"Masir"	3 0 0	900
"Samban Dham Parmarik Patrika"	1 4 0	500
"(Jot)" Lux	0 8 0	300
"Sarewari" (Magazine)	1 0 0	425
"Sudhar Patrika"	0 12 0	250
"Tailin" (Magazine)	2 4 0	820
"Health" (Magazine)	1 0 0	850
"Hindu"	1 8 0	300
"Bhatla Mitr"	2 0 0	350
"Vindur Villas"	2 0 0	1,000
"Sint West"	10 0 0	750
"The Gunner" (Magazine)	2 0 0	260
"Bharat Wasi"	5 0 0	400

No newspaper is published any where else in the district. The number of newspapers is constantly changing, and none of those mentioned above has had a long history. Each newspaper appeals to a limited number of readers only, and there is no single one which exercises any general influence.

There were at the same time eight printing presses in Hyderabad.

There are two public libraries in Hyderabad. The Hyderabad General Library was established in 1872 for Europeans and Anglo-Indians and is housed in a building which was originally the travellers' bungalow. When that was superseded by a new one, the old building was handed over to the Municipality for the use of the library. The Municipality keeps it in repair and also aids the library with an annual grant of Rs. 120 and an annual allowance of Rs. 16 for kerosine oil. This and the amount derived from the subscriptions constitute the income of the library. The number of books is at present about 7,000 and embraces works on all subjects. A reading room is attached to the library.

The Native General Library, now called the Victoria General Library, which is situated on the old Postal Road, was opened in 1888 and has now a good collection of nearly 1,400 books on all subjects, including Sindhi, Persian and Sanskrit works. There is a reading room supplied with periodical literature. The library receives a municipal grant of Rs. 420 a year and an allowance of Rs. 50 for kerosine oil.

HEALTH

TABLES XXX A AND B, XXXI, XXXII AND XXXIII

CHAPTER XIII OF 'A' VOLUME

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

The Civil Hospital at Hyderabad is the only one in the district except the Women's Hospital described below. It must have been opened soon after the conquest of Sind, but the earliest mention of it traceable in existing records is in 1858. It shared a building with a Police Hospital and a charitable dispensary. In 1894 the present building was completed at a cost of Rs. 88,173 and accommodation was provided for 60 males and 12 females in seven wards. Since then an upper storey has been added to the building to provide further accommodation and there are now 104 beds. The Civil Surgeon in charge is assisted by a staff of one Assistant Surgeon and one Sub-Assistant Surgeon, a European nurse and two matrons, besides ward-boys, and menials. The number of patients treated in 1914 and 1915 was:—

			Indoor	Outdoor
1914	--	--	2,140	10,438
1915	--	--	1,941	8,607

This hospital was opened in 1887 at Hyderabad in connection with the Lady Dufferin Countess of Dufferin's Fund, Bombay Branch. The Female Hospital. building, which contains two wards, was erected at a cost of Rs. 26,419. A fully qualified Lady Doctor is maintained and also an Assistant Lady Doctor. The income of the hospital is derived from grants from public bodies and from the interests on money invested.

The Sir Cowasji Jehangir Lunatic Asylum is situated at Gidu Bandar near Hyderabad and was built in 1871, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney of Bombay having given Rs. 50,000 for the purpose. It is the Asylum for the whole of Sind and superseded one which was hitherto in use at Larkana. The cost of the building was Rs. 68,441, and Government paid the balance. It covers over 25 acres and comprises six yards for different classes of lunatics. There is accommodation for 180 males and 20 females. A hospital is attached with room for six. The Civil Surgeon of Hyderabad is the Superintendent and two Sub-Assistant Surgeons under him reside on the premises. The Asylum is visited once a month by official visitors.

There are ten dispensaries in the district maintained by municipal and local funds, with some assistance in most cases from Government. Except in the case of the Victoria Jubilee Dispensary at Hyderabad which has an Assistant Surgeon in charge, all are in charge of Sub-Assistant Surgeons, and attendance is free. There are several dispensaries in Hyderabad City kept by private practitioners.

There are three Veterinary Dispensaries in the district. One, in Hyderabad and bearing the name of Mr. Steele, a former Collector of the district, was opened in 1898, but was not provided with a building of its own until 1899, when the

present premises in the Hirabad quarter of the town were erected at a cost of Rs. 12,064. The other dispensaries are at Hala and Matli. The following figures for the year 1916-17 show the work of the dispensaries and their income and expenditure:—

Place			Indoor patients	Outdoor patients
Hyderabad	..	..	160	2,498
Hala	..	..	88	902
Matli	..	..	..	576
			Income	Expenditure
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Hyderabad	..	..	5,104	5,134 12 11
Hala	..	..	..	1,330 2 4
Matli	..	..	400	545 9 1

The dispensaries are under the control of the District Local Board, which is responsible for financing them. Government make an annual contribution towards their upkeep.

ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER XIV OF 'A' VOLUME

The Hyderabad District consists of seven talukas as shown below:—

Taluka	Head-quarters	Number of Taluqs	Number of Dats	Limits	Area in square miles	Population	Average annual land revenue
							Rs.
Hala	Hala	19	119	23° 27' and 26° 4' North Latitude. 65° 19' and 65° 42' East Longitude.	311	100,194	2,00,942
Tando Allahpur	Tando Allahpur	12	97	23° 5' and 25° 50' North Latitude. 65° 23' and 65° 5' East Longitude.	505	66,229	1,67,122
Hyderabad	Hyderabad	15	95	23° 10' and 25° 22' North Latitude. 65° 22' and 65° 45' East Longitude.	280	149,457	2,98,212
Guni	Tando Muhammad Khan	25	204	23° 55' and 25° 17' North Latitude. 65° 15' and 65° 50' East Longitude.	908	91,362	2,79,501
Dero Mohhat	Mach	14	116	23° 56' and 25° 19' North Latitude. 65° 22' and 65° 19' East Longitude.	498	49,012	1,73,370
Tando Bago	Tando Bago	17	129	24° 22' and 25° 2' North Latitude. 65° 40' and 65° 22' East Longitude.	630	67,678	2,29,801
Badin	Badin	24	171	23° 17' and 24° 55' North Latitude. 65° 42' and 65° 16' East Longitude.	792	92,685	2,38,505

Up to 1912 the district included the five talukas of Kandiaro, Naushahro, Moro, Sakrand and Nasrat which formed the Naushahro division, the Shahdadpur Taluka which was included in the Hala division and the Digri Taluka which was included in the Tando division. The charge had by that time become too heavy, and it was also necessary to provide a regular administration for the area hitherto in charge of the Colonization Officer, Jamrao Canal. Consequently the new district of Nawabshah was created, and all these talukas except Digri, which was transferred to Thar and Parkar, were transferred to it. The Hyderabad district, thus reduced, now consists of two divisions.

The first three talukas constitute the Hala division in charge of an Assistant or Deputy Collector who has his head-quarters at Hyderabad. He is a nominated member of the District Local Board.

The talukas of Guni, Dero Mohhat, Tando Bago and Badin form the Tando division and are under an Assistant or Deputy Collector, who passes the hot months of the year either at his official residence in Tando Muhammad Khan or at Hyderabad. He is a nominated member of the District Local Board. A proposal has been sanctioned to carve a new taluka out of the Badin and Guni Talukas owing to

their excessive size, to be known as Karjo Ganwahr Taluka with head-quarters at the village of that name. The scheme will be put into execution when funds are available.

A Deputy Collector when possible is attached to the two divisions in view of the heaviness of each charge.

PLACES OF INTEREST

CHAPTER XV OF 'A' VOLUME

Badin (24° 39' North Latitude and 68° 53' East Longitude), the head-quarters of Badin Taluka, had a population of 1,270 at the census of 1921. It contains a Mukhtiar's office, dispensary, Post Office, Police Lines, Primary Schools, district bungalow and Musafirkhana. It is the present terminus of the Hyderabad-Badin Railway. It possessed a Municipality formerly, but it was abolished in 1878. Badin was founded about 1750 A.D. by a Hindu named Sawalo and thirty years later was one of the towns destroyed by the Afghan General Madad Khan, who was lent to Abdul Nabi, the last of the Kalhoras, to help him against the Talpurs. Abdul Nabi appears to have held out hopes of great spoil, which he was quite unable to satisfy, and so Madad Khan took his own satisfaction, ravaging the whole country without mercy. The author of the Fatahnama says that every one, high or low, was beaten and plundered "even to the clothes on their persons, to the shoes on their feet and to the mats in their houses." Few of the places which experienced the fury of Madad Khan's horde ever recovered, and Badin has not done so. Among the ruins of the old town are parts of the walls of two mosques, one of which bears the date 632 and the other 987. These dates correspond to 1234 and 1579 A.D. The Shah Kadri fair held annually at Badin about the end of June is attended by 10,000 people and it is estimated that over Rs. 20,000 worth of silk, silverware and miscellaneous goods and camels change hands. Shahbadin Kadri, in whose honour the fair is held, is said to have come to Badin 250 years ago. The present occupant of the spiritual seat is Pir Pindino Shah Pir Bhawan Shah. He is a Hasani Saiyid.

Bhitshah, a small village in Hala Taluka about four miles east of Hala, is made holy to all Sindhis by the tomb of Shah Abdul Latif, the great poet and Sufi saint who taught and died there. It bears the date 1167 (1753 A.D.) which is near to the probable date of his death. It is built of burnt bricks on a stone foundation, with floor and decorations of glazed tiles. Near it are tombs of two Pirs, dated 1231 and 1228 A.H. An annual fair held here in the month of Safar, which lasts for three days, attracts about 5,000 persons. Fancy articles and sundry goods are sold.

Babri in the Gurni Taluka, 24 miles from Tando Muhammad Khan, is the scene of an annual fair which attracts about 10,000 people and where camels, silverware, silks, etc., are sold to the value of nearly a quarter of a lakh. The focus of attraction is the tomb of Shah Karim, a Saiyid of Matiari and a poet. He is said to have died in A.H. 1032 (1622 A.D.).

Hala (new), 25° 49' North Latitude and 68° 28' East Longitude, the head-quarter station of Hala Taluka and a Municipal town, had a population of 5,757 at the census of 1921. It contains an Assistant Collector's bungalow with a garden attached to it, Mukhtiar's office, Resident Magistrate's Court,

Primary School, combined Post and Telegraph Office, Dispensary, Musafirchana and Police Station. The nearest railway station is Tando Adam, 15 miles distant. Hala is noted for its glazed pottery and weaving of *susi* (trouser cloth) which gives employment to 500 looms. Both are described in Chapter VIII of the 'A' Volume. The war has entirely closed the European market for the former, whilst the local demand has also fallen off. The Hala pottery is being steadily displaced by that of Sakkur, Nasarpur and other places, which is cheaper and lighter though much inferior in quality.

This town is said to have been founded about a hundred years ago by Mukhdum Mir Muhammad under the name of Murtizabad when old Hala, which is situated about a mile and a half to the west of it, was threatened with destruction by the encroachment of the Indus. It contains two tombs and a Masjid held in much veneration. The tombs are not of great age, have no historical interest, and are architecturally commonplace. They are built in the familiar style, with stone foundation and superstructure of burnt bricks decorated with glazed tiles: but these last are very inferior to those of the tombs on the Makli Hills at Tatta. The glazing is coarse and easily scales off. The sanctity of the place depends principally on the tomb of Mir Makhdum Nuh, a saint who is said to have died at the age of 87 about the year 1592 A.D. His remains were twice removed, it is said to save them from the devouring river, which explains the late date of the present tomb, A.H. 1265 or A.D. 1790. Along inscription says that the builder of it was Pir Muhammad Zaman, the saviour and the deliverer of his followers, but it was finished off by Mir Fateh Ali Khan Talpur. The second tomb, dated five years later, is that of Makhdum Mir Muhammad, the saint, who is credited with the founding of new Hala. It was apparently built at the expense of Fateh Ali Khan Talpur. The mosque adjoining them was built twelve years after it, in A.H. 1222, by Mir Karam Ali Khan Talpur. A fair held here annually on the 27th of *Zulhid* attracts between two and three thousand people.

At Khudabad, a mile and a half to the west of new Hala, is the tomb of Mir Fateh Ali Khan, the man by whom the Kalhoras were finally expelled and the rule of the Talpurs established. The tomb is like those at Hala. The Mir died in 1802, but the tomb bears the date A.H. 1210, which corresponds to A.D. 1794: so he built it, according to the common custom, during his life-time. New Khudabad, as the Persian histories call it to distinguish it from old Khudabad near Dauli, was founded about 1188 A.H. (i.e., 1774 A.D.) in the reign of Muhammad Sarafraz Kalhora. The Mirs, or Talpurs, took up their residence there soon after Mir Bijar's return from Mecca, but in 1204 A.H. (i.e., 1789 A.D.) Mir Fateh Ali Khan moved from Khudabad to Hyderabad. Khudabad was still in 1814 according to Thornton a large town. Later its ruins covered an area of two square miles.

Hyderabad (situated in 25° 23' North Latitude, 68° 25' East Longitude) was before the British conquest the capital of Sind, being the city of the Shahdulpur family of Talpurs, to whom the other families looked up. Hyderabad

had no authority over Khairpur and Mirpur, but was *primus inter pares*. The day after the battle of Miani Sir Charles Napier took possession of it, and when he was appointed Governor of Sind he made it his headquarters for a short time, but soon removed to Karachi. Hyderabad has since been the head-quarters of a civil district. It is also the second military station in the Karachi Brigade, having normally two batteries of Royal Field Artillery, an ammunition column, two companies of British infantry and an Indian infantry regiment. The city contained a population of 81,838 at the census of 1921, which was classified as follows:—

Hindus	..	..	..	55,176
Mahomedans	..	..	..	25,284
Christians	..	..	..	1,036
Jains	..	..	..	19
Zoroastrians	..	..	..	53
Jews	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	270

There is little doubt that Hyderabad occupies the site of Nirun, the fort to which the Arab conqueror, Muhammad Kasim, marched after taking Debal, which opened its gates to him and in which he built a mosque on the site of the heathen temple of Budh. Elliot disputes this and is inclined to identify Hyderabad with Mansura, because Nirun was on the west of the Indus. He was evidently not aware that the Indus at that period flowed far to the east of its present channel. Nirun disappeared for a long time, but in the middle of the eighteenth century the Indus suddenly abandoned its course past the then flourishing town of Nasarpur and turning westward passed round the Ganja Takar hills, while the Fuleli, leaving the main stream a few miles above them, enclosed them on the eastern side and at once made the site one of the most eligible in all Sind for a large fortified town. Ghulam Shah Kalhora, on the lookout for a more central capital than Khudabad or Tatta, saw the advantage of the situation and founded the city of Hyderabad in the year 1768 A.D. Khudabad, his old capital near Dadu, was burnt and destroyed in 1781. An account of it will be found in the Gazetteer of Larkana District. Ghulam Shah died and was buried at Hyderabad.

In 1836 the following description of the town and fort of Hyderabad was written, and the old Gazetteer published in 1876 states that it was still applicable then

"The hill on which Hyderabad stands has the form of a parallelogram, with the same direction as that of the range. Between this elevation and the bank of the Fuleli there is a plain of nearly one mile average breadth; and between its western side and the Indus there is another plain, which has an extent of three miles and a half in breadth. The eastern plain, or that of the Fuleli, has a greater elevation than that which exists between the main river and the hill, so that on approaching the summit of the latter from the east the ascent is not so great as when the approach is made from the opposite side. Besides the hill of Hyderabad presents a single abrupt mural face on its eastern side of 25 feet perpendicular

height, the houses of the town being built close upon the margin, and only approachable at a few points, where the ascent has been made more easy by the side being reduced to an inclined plain. The west side of the hill presents two such perpendicular faces, the lower being separated from the more elevated by an intermediate plain of varied breadth (on an average a quarter of a mile), which forms a stage half-way between the low plain at the foot and the plateau which constitutes the summit of the hill. On this middle plain there are situated a few scattered huts, and its elevation above the low ground may be 25 feet, which may likewise be the difference of elevation between it and the superior platform. The latter has a uniform breadth of 600 yards and a length of two miles. At its southern extremity is situated the citadel of Hyderabad, which is separated from the town by a dry ditch 40 yards broad and forms the only artificial defence of this city. This, like the houses of the town, is built close to the margin of the perpendicular side of the hill, which is faced from its base upwards with the brick-work of the outer wall. This wall, reaching the level of the plateau, is carried to the height of 50 feet above it; and is supported on the inner face by a bank of earth or rubbish, which from the level of the surface of the plateau reaches to within a few feet of the embrasures. This gives the defence greater strength than a superficial examination of the rampart from the outside would lead the observer to attribute to it. On observing the inner face, the parapet is seen to form a very gently inclined plain, from within four feet of the top of the wall, until it reaches the general level of the surface. The ditch, which separates the citadel from the town, also insulates the southern extremity of the hill on which the citadel stands, and the communication is maintained by means of a bridge, which is situated in front of the principal entrance into the fort, and opposite the main street, or bazar, which stretches from this point to the northern extremity of the town in a straight line. The entrance is defended by a semicircular curtain; and in order to reach it, on whatever side the approach be made, you must traverse one-half of the breadth of the town, through streets of about ten yards wide. The buildings in the interior of the citadel present great confusion, much more so than is observed in the town itself. The structures are of all kinds placed without any apparent arrangement, and only admit of communication between one part of the fort and another by narrow crooked lanes. The bungalows in which the princes reside, the chambers set apart for public business, and in which they hold their *durbars*, the dwellings of their domestics, their mosques, stables and harems are all situate within this fort. There are no gardens, no maidan or open squares, for the purpose of exercise or for ventilating the intricate mass of dwellings which are heaped together in close disorder, and are all surrounded by a high wall, which is over-topped only by the large round tower, the most conspicuous building in the citadel, and by two or three of the bungalows in which the *Mirs* reside. Within this stronghold the princes of Sind live immured, and seldom go out, except for hunting, an amusement, however, they only indulge in once or twice a year. The space occupied by the town of Hyderabad has a very regular form and a result of several experiments made by our people to ascertain the area

gave the following dimensions :—Length from the bridge over the ditch of citadel to the north extremity of the town 1,161 yards ; mean breadth of the plateau occupied by the houses from east to west, 510 yards, giving a total area of 592,110 square yards. On this surface the buildings are densely accumulated, but the streets by which the communication is kept up are regularly arranged, and, though narrow, are tolerably clean. Besides the bazar before mentioned, which forms the main street, there are two others which run on either side parallel to it, and traverse the whole length of the town. These again are crossed at right angles by shorter streets which run east and west." Doctor Heddle, the writer of this description, added that no respectable persons then resided in the town itself, which was solely occupied by the banias and the more menial attendants on the court. Persons of respectability, who had no quarters within the fort, resided in some of the small hamlets situated mostly on the banks of the Fuleli, where also were the gardens belonging to the Mirs. To the Doctor's description of the fort the old Gazetteer made the following additions :—" It is in area about 36 acres and contains the large house generally known as Government House, standing opposite the gateway. It belongs to one of the ex-Mirs and has still a room called the painted chamber, in which is a native drawing representing the meeting of Ranjitsing, the ruler of the Punjab, with Lord Lake in 1803. Before the present cantonments at Hyderabad were built the greater portion of the British troops were quartered inside the fort. In 1857 nearly all the old houses in the fort were pulled down and the space left by them cleared for the erection of new arsenal buildings, which in shape are like a sixteen-sided figure. In 1862 the arsenal was finally removed from Karachi and established in Hyderabad. In the magazine compound in this fort are buried several officers who fell in the battle of Mianee and Dubba."

This account seems worth preserving, because most of the buildings mentioned in it are no more. In April 1906 the Explosion in the Fort arsenal was the cause of their utter destruction. The round tower and the painted chamber were alone left, though the latter was considerably damaged. The first intimation of the impending disaster was an explosion in the magazine on April 7th, attributed to the spontaneous combustion of a box of cordite, which blew down the end walls and cracked the roof of the magazine. A sergeant who was in charge dashed water on some other boxes which had caught fire, and the rest of the day was spent in removing about sixty tons of ammunition to the polygon building, which was in other part of the fort. As it seemed dangerous to proceed with this work the remaining ammunition was flooded and all seemed safe. But on the 15th idem another box of the cordite exploded in the polygon building and set it on fire. As it soon became apparent that to attempt to put out this fire would be a very perilous task, every one was cleared out of the fort and the inhabitants of the surrounding buildings were warned to vacate at once, which most of them did in haste. But the notice was too short. At 8-30 a terrific explosion shook the town, blew in the doors and windows of the Collector's kacheri and bungalow, the railway station, the Hiranand Academy and

many other buildings, and reduced the houses and shops in the immediate vicinity to heaps of wreckage. At the same time tons of bricks and stones were hurled in all directions, killing eight persons on the spot and wounding a large number. The ammunition that still remained in the fort was removed and thrown into the river as soon as this could be done, and so all further danger averted. It is computed that damage to the extent of a lakh and a quarter of rupees was done. The magazine has since been removed from the fort, and the fort itself has been handed over to the civil authorities.

As stated above, the British troops were at first quartered in the fort ;

Cantonment.

but from 1851 to 1856 extensive and substantial barracks were built to the north and west of the town. South of them, on a singularly bleak and stony hill, the bungalows of the officers rose by degrees and the Church of St. Thomas was built. Its foundation stone was laid by Mr. Frere (then Commissioner in Sind) in 1856, and it was completed and consecrated by the Bishop of Bombay in 1860. It is in the early English style of red brick and Hyderabad stone and is 118 feet in length by 58 in breadth, with a tower 76 feet high to the top of the belfry. It has seats for 475. It has a number of memorial windows, of which one, the east window, is dedicated to the memory of the officers and men who fell at the battles of Miani and Dubo, as stated in a brass plate in the sanctuary. Another commemorates the officers and men of the 28th regiment who died from the effects of the climate of 1848. Among other memorials are the colours of the second (now the 129th) Baluchis, raised at Hyderabad in 1846.

At the end of the cantonment, at the edge of the slope leading down

The kacheri.

to the town, stands the Collector's kacheri. The old building which was singularly unlovely in appearance was totally destroyed by fire in November 1906. The new building which was completed in 1912 is a most imposing pile and with the exception of the New Customs House and the Port Trust Office in Karachi, is the handsomest public office in the Province. It is double storeyed and is built of red brick with which is combined dressed Jungshahi stone. The 'jali' work of Jodhpur stone is most effective and the whole is set off with a fine stone parapet. Besides the revenue offices of the district, the Sessions Court and the offices of the District and Assistant Judge are accommodated, and on the first floor is a large durbar hall, access to which is obtained by two stone staircases from the main porch below. The cost of the building was Rs. 2,80,000.

The interior of the town on either side of the main bazar is full of narrow

Other buildings.

lanes which are made all the darker by the many storeyed houses on either side of them. The town has expanded in every possible direction in order to accommodate the increase of population. The main expansion has been in the direction of the prison and the Fuleli Canal. Of the public buildings the schools and hospitals have been described in preceding chapters. The Holmsted Hall just outside the fort may be regarded as the town hall of Hyderabad.

It was erected in 1905 to commemorate the services of Dr. Holmsted, who was Civil Surgeon from 1868 to 1884, and consists of a large hall with verandahs all round and a balcony at one end.

In 1914 the Municipality erected a new market at the end of the old town and at the beginning of the **Hirabad** quarter at a cost of Rs. 1,38,000. It is known as the **Navalrai** market after a distinguished citizen of the town, and besides the market proper it contains a large clock tower. Another Municipal market is one in **Mian Fakir jo pir**, built in 1908.

Two large **mussafirkhana**s are of recent date, one close to the railway station and known as the **Wasiomal** **mussafirkhana** and the other near the Civil Hospital and designed for the use of the hospital patients. It contains separate accommodation for **Hindus** and **Muhammedans**.

The **Anglican Church** has been described above. Neither the **Roman Catholic Church** nor the **Mission Church** is of particular interest. The old cemetery which is now closed contains the following three monuments which are kept in repair by Government as being of historical interest:—

1. To the memory of 6 sergeants, 3 corporals, 47 privates, 11 women and 31 children of the 86th regiment who died between 13th March and 31st August 1844.

2. To the memory of 8 sergeants, 13 corporals, 216 privates, 20 women and 34 children of the 78th Highlanders who died in January and February 1844.

3. To the memory of **Charles Curling**, Deputy Collector. The hat was erected by **Sir Charles Napier**.

A curious relic of the past is to be seen in an enclosure just outside the fort, a grave 40½ feet in length, which is said to contain the remains of **Asabi** or **Nau Gaz Pir** (the nine yard saint) who stood that height.

Gardens. **Hyderabad** has two public gardens, both maintained by the Municipality. The one which was originally a Local Fund garden called **Patton's garden**, but was transferred to the Municipality, is situated in the vicinity of the station. The other is one of the Government gardens which were started in all the large towns by or under **Sir Charles Napier**, primarily for the purpose of supplying the troops with fresh vegetables. It is situated on the **Gidu Bandar** road and occupies an area of about 200 acres. These gardens were managed by **Major Blenkins**, Assistant Commissary General whose report in the year 1847 states that the **Hyderabad garden** had recently been much neglected but contained a "fine black alluvial soil" and, with care, ought to produce anything. The accounts for the half of that year ending with August show a profit of Rs. 311. Afterwards under **Colonel Dunsterville** and other Collectors the garden was greatly improved and stocked with vines and peach, mango, apple, guava, orange, pummaloe, citron, lime, fig, mulberry and plantain trees. It is still flourishing.

Opposite the garden on the same road stands the circuit house, a fine double storeyed red-brick building which was erected in 1912 for the accommodation of the Governor of Bombay, the Commissioner in Sind, and other high officials when on tour. It is contained in a large garden.

The municipal water works were opened for the supply of the cantonment in 1878 and of the city in 1880. They were constructed at a cost of Rs. 4,70,000. The water is drawn from the Indus by a pair of steam pumps set up on the bank of the river at Gidu Bandar and discharged into two settling tanks each capable of containing 1,310,400 gallons, of which 1,117,000 gallons are available for use. The supply is drawn from each tank alternately after the contents have settled. The water flows from these tanks by gravitation through a closed masonry conduit to a reservoir situated near the west wall of the fort about four miles distant from the intake. From this reservoir, which can contain 806,700 gallons, the water is raised by a pair of steam pumps to a distributing reservoir in the fort, which has a capacity of 705,600 gallons and is at a higher level than the streets of the city and cantonment. This reservoir fortunately escaped destruction when the magazine exploded in 1906. The above was the capacity of the water works upto 1909, when a revised project was prepared and has now been carried through at a cost of nearly four lacs of rupees. The following additions and improvements have been carried out:—

- (1) Additional pumping engine at Gidu Bandar with a new engine house.
- (2) Construction of four additional earthen settling tanks at Gidu Bandar.
- (3) Widening of the conduit from Gidu Bandar.
- (4) Roofing of Shah Kadam tank.
- (5) Lining of the fort reservoir.
- (6) High service reservoir on the fort tower.
- (7) Construction of five new mains with branches.

The improvement in the supply has naturally been considerable and there are now 15,000 connections where fifteen years ago there were only 400. The rates charged are Rs. 96 per annum for a one-inch pipe and Rs. 54 for a three-quarter inch pipe and Rs. 24 for a half-inch pipe. Persons who only use the public connection pay a graduated rate according to their incomes. The cantonment is supplied by a reservoir of its own, which takes its supply from the fort reservoir.

Apart from the fort the only objects of historical interest in Hyderabad are the tombs of the Mirs. They are at the northern extremity of the ridge on which the town is built.

They form two groups of which Sir R. Burton remarks: "One glance tells you that those to the north are fine old works whilst the southern are modern and miserable imitations." The former were raised by the Kalhoras, the latter by the Talpurs who had ejected them from Sind.

Under Talpur rule it is not therefore surprising that the Kalhora tombs were allowed to go to ruin. The finest tomb of all, that of Ghulam Shah Kalhora, has suffered irreparably by the falling in of its great dome about 25 years ago. The following description of it as it was in 1877, by Sir Richard Burton, is worth quoting :—

" We will begin with the best of the series that dating from A.D. 1768 and covering the saintly founder of Hyderabad, Ghulam Shah Kalhora. Like the Makkai tomb this is girt by a mud fort, the work of the Talpurs. You enter and find a large enclosure covered with the detritus of ruined graves. A platform of white marble surrounded by balustrades of carved sandstone supports the quadrangular edifice, which has a raised facade to the east: it supports a central main dome, resting upon a polygonal drum, and there is a domelet at each corner. All the exterior was covered with the finest kasi or porcellained tiles; but nothing has been repaired for forty years and now perhaps it is too late: the casing bulges from the walls and in places strews the pavement. The dark interior is remarkable chiefly for the tomb of Jaypur marble, which the Rajput artists seem to handle like wax: the flutings of the open work are delicate in the extreme and the general effect is a lacery of stone. The walls bear many inscriptions, amongst which we read :—

Ghulam Shah-i-Din, Khusrav-i-Daran, *i.e.*, Ghulam (the slave), King of the faith and Chosen of the age. And we see on the archway among other verses :—

The king of the world, Ghulam Shah.

Before him the firmament kissed the earth.

The falling of the dome did much damage to the white marble tomb and smashed its perforated railing, and the bulging and falling of the tiles mentioned by Burton has continued. When His Excellency Lord Curzon came to Sind in 1903 he visited the tombs and made a memorandum on the spot that this tomb should be restored. A tomb adjoining this, not so fine but in much better preservation, is described in the old Gazetteer as that of Sarafraz Khan, the son and successor of Ghulam Shah, which is a mistake. It is that of Ghulam Nabi, a brother of Ghulam Shah, who was killed in battle against the Talpurs. Sarafraz, who had to flee from Sind after the murder of his Talpur ministers Baharam and Bijar, is not likely to have had an honourable burial at Hyderabad; but there is a mean tomb ascribed to him half a mile south in a hollow, which the Kalhora Fakirs keep in repair.

The other group of tombs belongs to the Talpurs and most of them have been built since the British conquest. From an architectural point of view they are conspicuously inferior to those of the Kalhoras. They are kept in repair by the family. The oldest of them is that attributed to Mir Karam Ali, one of the original " Char Yar," and said to have been built about 1812. Mir Karam Ali did not die till 1828, but it was customary for a man to build his own tomb. Another commemorates, whether or not it entombs, Murad Ali, another of the four friends, his sons Nur Muhammad and Nasir Khan and his grandson Shahdad Khan. The last two were concerned in Miani and were prisoners at the date assigned

for the building of this tomb, 1847 A.D., but it may have been erected over the grave of Murad Ali by the female members of the family who did not go into exile.

All the tombs are now protected under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act.

To the left of the road as Hyderabad is approached from Mir Jo Tando, an old fortification on a detached hill arrests attention. It is said to have been built by the Kalhoras and as a mere appendage to Hyderabad would be uninteresting; but it contains a gaudy shrine with a lattice work of blue tiles, which commands a degree of veneration out of proportion to anything that is known of Shah Makkai, the saint whose name it bears. Sir R. Burton says that he was a native of Mecca and came to Sind about 1260 A. D., but does not quote his authority, which may have been one of the fakir custodians of the shrine.

About three miles south of Hyderabad is a site of the Residency or "Entrenched Camp" where Major Outram and Captain Conway made the memorable stand against 8,000 Baluchis (see the 'A' Volume, page 128). Forty years ago when Sir R. Burton wrote it had already become "a dismal ruin with nothing standing but a shell of inner hall." On which he remarks: "The outer wall, which, loop-holed and banquetted, had driven off the host of Baluch swordsmen headed by Mir Shahdad, is level with the onion-growing ground and the whole compound has become a neglected grove of sombre babula. Surely it would be well, even at the expense of a few rupees, to keep up a place to which so many and such mighty memories cling." This neglect has to some extent been repaired by the erection of a pillar on the site bearing the following inscription:—

"This pillar marks the site of the British Residency which on the 15th February 1843 was defended by Major Outram with his escort consisting of the light company of the 22nd Regiment against the force of 8,000 Baluchis fighting for the Amirs of Sind."

Matiari (25° 36' North Latitude and 68° 29' East Longitude), a town in the Hala Taluka about 17 miles north of Hyderabad, derives its importance from being the seat of the Matiari Saiyids (see the article on 'population' above). This has no doubt helped to bring together its population of 4,638 souls, among whom Saiyids and Sheikhhs predominate. There are, however, a good many Memons also and the place has a considerable trade, which is furthered by the fairs annually held at the tombs of Pir Hashim Shah and Pir Rukun Shah, built in the years 1762 and 1765 A.D. respectively. There is also a Jama Masjid built in 1803. None of these buildings has any architectural merit. Matiari is a municipal town. The nearest railway station is Allahdino Sand on the Hyderabad-Rohri line.

Matli (25° 2' North Latitude and 68° 42' East Longitude), the headquarters of Deni Mohabat Taluka, had a population of 2,544 at the census of 1921. It is situated on the left bank of the Fuleli Canal, which has at this point a bridge leading to

Mathi Station on the Hyderabad-Badin Railway on the opposite bank. The Government buildings in the town are the Mukhtiatkar's office, Police Station, District Bungalow, school, Resident Magistrate's office, post office, and dhatarasala. Apart from being the taluka headquarters, it is a place of no importance.

Miani (often written Meeanee), the site of the battle of 1843 (see 'A' Volume, page 129), is about six miles north-east of Hyderabad. It owes its name probably to some temporary settlement of *Mianis* (fishermen) which was there at the time of the battle. In 1889 a big loop of the old Fuleli was excised, shortening the canal by two miles. This produces a confusing effect upon the topography, for the abandoned portion of the canal, which was the centre of the battlefield, is now silted up nearly to the level of the surrounding country, and the monument which stood on its west bank is half a mile to the east of the present Fuleli. The monument which has been described as a "mean and ugly obelisk" is enclosed in an iron railing and is inscribed with the names of the officers and the number of the rank and file who fell in the battle.

Nasarpur is an old town in the taluka of Tando Allahyar about three miles from Khessano Station on the Jodhpur Railway, and had a population of 4,165 at the census of 1921. The legend of Brahmanabad attributes the founding of it to those who were wise and saved their lives by listening to the voice of the Pir who warned that city of its impending destruction. There are other stories differing both as to date and founder. The only certainty is that Nasarpur is an ancient town which held a very prominent position in eastern Sind until the Indus suddenly deserted it about the middle of the eighteenth century. Mirza Shah Hussian Arghun chose it for the ceremony of his coronation. Like other towns that were great once, it is celebrated for its weavers. The weaving of *susi*, *khes* and *agath* employs 400 looms still. Glazed pottery is also made.

The town has revived a little in recent years and has a Municipality.

There are some tombs which are said to be nearly two centuries old, and bring together a crowd of Mussalmans to an annual fair.

Sadaran-jo-thul (Sadaran's column) is a tower of mud and brickwork, situated two miles from Saidpur in Guni Taluka at the southern extremity of the Ganja Takar hills, and may be described here as a type of many. Sir R. Burton's description is the best available: "We pass the night on a plain close to the spot where the Fuleli falls into the Goomee river. This, to judge from the many miles covered with broken bricks and the ruined foundations of large buildings, was once the site of a flourishing city, doomed like many of its fellows to display 'the havoc of the East'. As usual in Sind, a domed tomb or two, converted into pigeon houses, are the only melancholy survivors of former magnificence.

"The locale, is not without interest. Sudderan's column—it does not remind you of Trajan's or Nelson's—is the resort of Hindu pilgrims who flock here every year in the dark half of the month Waisakh. At

that time many of the devotees shave their heads, and the whole body, male and female, first perform *pradakshina*, or circumambulation with the right side always presented to the object circumambulated, thrice round the column, in honour of it, and then each person casts seven clods or brickbats at the neighbouring tomb, accompanying the action with remarks the reverse of complimentary to the memory of the deceased.

"The pillar unconnected with some romance is a puzzle. It is a truncated cone of the mud used in Sindhi buildings, about 16 feet high and 71 in circumference at the base. It stands upon the mound of the same material, and the whole covers a natural platform of limestone rock. Easily climbing to the top of one of the wide clefts which rain has dug in the side of the tamalus, I found a shaft sunk perpendicularly down to the foundation. Below the base was another cut, into which I penetrated despite the fiends and dragons, the cobras and scorpions, with which my friends, the natives, peopled it. It was about 7 or 8 feet in length and led nowhere. These I afterwards heard were the work of Gbulam Ali Talpur, who, suspecting, as an Oriental always does, that treasure was to be found in, under or somewhere about the mysterious erection, took the most energetic steps to discover it and to no purpose. Sudderan's pillar cannot be ancient, unless at least it is indebted for preservation to the active hand of the devotee: the very dew would melt it away in the course of a century. Similar remains are not uncommon in this part of Sind; all of them pegs for tradition and possibly at some future time, material for archaeological discussion."

Burton tells the popular story of this particular tower, which is briefly that Sadaran, the son of Raja Ram, had the misfortune unwittingly to captivate the heart of his young step-mother. As he fled followed by the infuriated Raja and a band of armed men, the earth swallowed him up and a pillar grew up on the spot where he had disappeared. The penitent king died of a broken heart and was buried in the adjoining tomb, to be pelted and abused by many generations of pilgrims.

Subsequent excavations have been made by the Superintendent of the Archaeological Survey at this spot, and the following account of them is quoted from the progress report of the year 1915:—

"I experienced very great difficulty at the outset in obtaining the requisite number of coolies to excavate at this place. The difficulty was caused by the superstitious but popular belief shared by Hindus and Muhammadans alike that the mound was the resting place of a stupendously long cobra. Suffice it to say here that although the number of coolies I obtained on the first day was a small one, I was lucky enough to light upon the walls of the stupa. Once the trace of the walls was obtained, it was a comparatively easy matter to trace them all round. The walls, when thoroughly laid bare, were found to form four sides of an oblong, the larger being nearly 98 feet and the smaller 76 feet long. This was rather surprising because the plinths of all the stupas I have known are either round or square and never oblong. Traces of the moon stone were found in front of the north wall, showing that the stupa faced this direction. The maximum height of the present walls is nearly 10 feet and is preserved in the west wall. They are in too dilapidated a condition to enable us to restore fully their original elevation. In the

debris removed to clear the walls, many sculptured pieces were brought to light of almost identical types with those unearthed by Mr. Cousens at Mirpur Khas. Some of these are no doubt fragments of the decorative borders of the wall niches, no trace of which, however, has now remained. Others are closely similar to those found in the ornamental course near the bottom of the basement of the Mirpur Khas stupa. But the basement of the Tando Muhammad Khan stupa, which is well preserved, has no such strong course running anywhere on it. It is, therefore, somewhat difficult to determine where these bricks had originally been used."

Tando Allahyar (25° 27' North Latitude and 68° 46' East Longitude) is the head-quarters of the taluka of the same name.

Tando Allahyar. It is a municipal town and had a population of 5,975 at the census of 1921, the majority being Hindus. Besides the Mukhtarkar's office, the district bungalow and police lines are within the fort, and outside of it are the post and telegraph office, dispensary, school and musafirkhana. Tando Allahyar is a station on the Jodhpur Railway. This town, which is said to have been founded by Allahyar, a son of Fateh Ali Khan Talpur, in 1790, was a residence of a branch of the Talpur family and lying on the highway between Umarkot and Hyderabad, soon became an important place. Silk weavers and ivory workers and other artisans were attracted to it and it also developed a large trade, but this declined in time. It still has a name for coloured cloths, silk, and ivory work. A temple of Ramdev attracts about 4,000 people to an annual fair in the month of Bado (about September) at which a good deal of business is done in miscellaneous goods and fancy articles.

Tando Bago (24° 47' North Latitude and 69° 1' East Longitude) is the headquarters of Tando Bago Taluka and had a

Tando Bago. population of 1,860 at the census of 1921. It is twelve miles from Talhar, a railway station on the Hyderabad-Badin Line. It contains the Mukhtarkar's office, district bungalow, school, post office, dharamsala, police station and dispensary. It had a Municipality, which was abolished in 1878. The town is said to have been founded by Bago Khan Talpur about 180 years ago, and is still the residence of Mir Muhammad Khan *seated* Mir Wali Muhammad Khan, a lineal descendant of the founder. The population, which is very mixed, has increased by more than 50 per cent. in the last forty years.

This village, some three miles from Mulan in the Hyderabad Taluka and 15 miles from Hyderabad, was built by Fazul

Tando Fazul. Muhammad Khan Talpur when Mir Ghulam Ali Khan gave him a Jagir in that part of the country, and his descendants are still zamindars of the place. It has in its vicinity some striking ruins, the most remarkable being a *masi* or storeyed house of which one wall, almost intact, rises to a sheer height of 40 feet. These are the remains of the town of Hingorani, the former seat of a family of powerful Saiyids, which was among the places wrecked by the Afghan Sardar Madad Khan in or about 1775.

Tando Muhammad Khan (25° 8' North Latitude and 68° 35' East Longitude), the headquarters of the Guni Taluka,

Tando Muhammad Khan. is a municipal town and had a population of 3,995

at the census of 1921. It is situated on the right bank of the Fuleli Canal and has a railway station on the Badin branch of the North-Western Railway from Hyderabad. It contains an Assistant Collector's bungalow, with a fine garden, a Mukhtiar's office, Sub-Judge's Court, dispensary, municipal primary and Anglo-vernacular schools, police lines, musafir-khanna and a post and telegraph office. The town is said to have been founded about eight years after the commencement of Mir Fateh Ali Khan's rule by Mir Muhammad Khan Talpur Shakhwani, whose lineal descendant, Mir Muhammad Khan, still resides there. He is a Jagirdar of the four great Talpur families. The town was thus described by Lieutenant (Sir Henry) Pottinger, who saw it in 1809: "Muhammad Khan's Tanda is a large and flourishing fortified town, the residence of Mir Sultan Ali, a relation of the reigning Amirs. He holds several fine districts and his capital is the rendezvous of all the northern merchants, who bring horses yearly to the market of India. His revenues are now (1813) from four to five lakhs of rupees annually, and his territory is in so rapid a state of improvement that if he continues unharmed and unmolested by the intrigues of the other princes, he may soon except to double them." A fair is held annually at Tando Muhammad Khan in honour of one of the Matiari Saiyids, Nazer Muhammad Shah, who was credited with miraculous powers and died there in 1895.

Uderolal, a small village in Hala Taluka, about five miles from Uderolal Railway Station, appears to be the most sacred of the many shrines of the river god who under various names—Uderolal, Dulalilal, Amarlal, Zinda Pir, Darya Shah, etc.—is worshipped throughout Sind and the Punjab. According to the legend (see 'A' Volume, page 165) it was here that he left the world by disappearing into the ground. A dispute arose between his Mussalman and Hindu followers as to the manner in which he should be commemorated; so he reappeared and told them to do it in both ways. Accordingly the Sheikh built a domed tomb and the Hindus a small temple for the *jot* or sacred light. More recently disputes have arisen for possession of the keys of the enclosing fort. The Sheikh held them, first, then the Hindu *bans* in charge of the *jot* got possession of them by arrangement, and attempts to dislodge him by a suit in the civil court have failed. The revenues of the *jot* go to the Hindus and those of the tomb to the Mussalmans. They must be considerable, for the annual fair, which is held at Chetichand, brings together 50,000 people. The business done in camels, *sassi* cloth, provisions and goods of all sorts is estimated at two and half lakhs of rupees.

The tomb is built in the usual style of Mussalman tombs of burnt bricks on a stone foundation and floored with glazed tiles. The Mussalmans call it the tomb of Sheikh Tahir, but the inscription on it betrays its hybrid character. It runs: "This building was erected under the orders and superintendence of Bedarang, son of Shamdas Thakur, in 1044 Hijra (i.e., 1634 A.D.) in the month of Rabi-ul-sani." In the year 1835, a Hindu of Tando Adam, Seth Kahmal Bachumal, raised a subscription of, it is said, a lakh of rupees and spent this amount in repairing it.

TABLE I—AREA AND POPULATION.

Taluka.	Area in square miles.	Number of		Population in 1911.			
		Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Urban.
Badli	792	—	166	80,540	43,446	36,300	..
Gunt	997	1	182	87,475	49,286	38,086	3,223
Dera Mohabat	498	—	112	90,238	27,523	17,960	..
Tando Bago	600	—	124	65,033	35,386	27,144	..
Hydrabad	884	1	78	151,376	80,029	65,417	81,828
Hals	911	2	167	95,377	53,581	41,906	10,000
Tando Allahyar	593	2	87	64,211	29,661	24,367	10,140
Total	4,417	6	856	572,490	312,444	251,095	107,568

Taluka.	Population in 1911—total.	Number of occupied houses.	Number of persons per square mile.	Population in 1911.		
	Rural.			Total.	Males.	Females.
Badli	81,540	15,940	163	80,665	43,391	37,294
Gunt	87,552	16,785	89	91,266	50,564	40,802
Dera Mohabat	40,238	9,023	81	40,087	27,643	22,842
Tando Bago	65,033	12,180	95	67,878	37,582	30,295
Hydrabad	69,533	27,109	334	148,457	80,311	66,146
Hals	85,192	18,146	187	103,537	58,534	47,023
Tando Allahyar	44,071	11,423	91	66,409	36,263	30,144
Total	463,804	110,228	130	612,838	338,799	273,746

TABLE II—
Part A—By months

Month.	Inches					
	Normal annual.*	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.
January	0 29	..	..	..	..	..
February	0 09	..	..	0 34	..	..
March	0 19	..	..	..	0 40	..
April	0 16	..	0 33	..	..	..
May	0 12	..	..	0 10	..	..
June	0 49	2 2	..	..	..	..
July	2 62	0 44	3 72	2 27	..	..
August	3 04	0 63	0 52	..	..	3 41
September	0 22	..	0 17	..	..	..
October	..	..	..	..	..	..
November	0 10	..	..	..	..	..
December	0 3	..	..	..	..	0 82
Total	7 00	3 09	10 74	2 71	0 30	4 06

*Average for over 40 years.

Part B—By

Hyderabad	..	5 37	2 09	10 74	2 71	0 40	4 8
Mala	..	5 54	2 51	15 92	2 25	1 47	7 16
Tando Allahyar	..	5 66	2 82	10 80	5 29	0 13	6 80
Mir	..	7 17	2 68	10 90	2 8	0 42	4 28
Tando Bago	..	5 87	2 02	11 42	7 10	0 9	14 54
Badin	..	10 11	0 52	13 94	5 92	0 29	16 38
Dero Mahdud	..	5 04	4 87	12 85	2 2	0 35	11 22

RAINFALL at Hyderabad

1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
In. cms.	In. cms.	In. cms.	In. cms.	In. cms.	In. cms.	In. cms.	In. cms.
0. 30	.....	..	0. 18	0. 02	.....	.....	0. 32
..	.....	..	0. 10	0. 99	2. 8	1. 22	.....
..	.....	0. 75	0. 00	.....	0. 74	0. 47	.....
..	.....	..	..	0. 33	.....	.....	.....
0. 07.	0. 38	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
..	2. 47	..	..	.....	0. 58	2. 13	.....
0. 07.	0. 88	4. 54	0. 10	0. 25	2. 25	.....	10. 82
..	4. 93	..	..	.....	1. 86	2. 32	3. 47
..	2. 27	0. 6	..	0. 20	0. 24	.....	.....
..
..
0. 30	.....	..	..	0. 4	.....	.....	.....
1. 08	14. 09	5. 35	1. 48	2. 02	7. 74	6. 17	18. 62

Talukas.

1. 00	14. 00	4. 35	1. 48	2. 58	7. 74	6. 17	18. 62
1. 7	13. 2	4. 8	1. 8	1. 96	7. 11	9. 11	10. 72
1. 00	9. 92	6. 96	1. 55	2. 17	.....	7. 83	15. 8
4. 0	14. 25	1. 37	2. 88	1. 27	9. 48	8. 15	10. 77
1. 02	11. 1	4. 28	2. 66	2. 95	9. 48	14. 45	16. 1
4. 28	12. 47	4. 2	2. 28	4. 1	9. 88	13. 80	21. 32
7. 21	10. 2	8. 49	2. 41	2. 24	7. 12	13. 9	19. 10

TABLE II—
Part A—By months

Month.	Rain					
	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
	In. 100.	In. 100.	In. 100.	In. 100.	In. 100.	In. 100.
January	0.11	0.7	0.2	0.90	1.1	1.1
February	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.20	0.80
March	0.1	0.1	0.82	0.1	0.2	0.11
April	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
May	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
June	0.1	0.10	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1
July	0.71	0.6	0.1	0.70	1.11	1.10
August	0.61	1.02	0.1	0.04	0.1	0.1
September	0.17	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7
October	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.10
November	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
December	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	0.61	10.10	0.05	0.10	14.12	4.0

Part B—By

Hagerland	0.82	10.10	0.05	0.10	14.12	4.0
Hals	0.1	10.10	0.04	0.10	10.10	0.10
Tando Allahyar	0.14	11.00	0.10	0.10	22.10	0.10
Chini	0.10	10.10	0.10	0.1	10.0	0.10
Tando Bago	10.70	0.00	0.07	0.00	10.12	0.07
Bahia	10.7	14.00	0.1	0.1	10.1	0.10
Tando Mithan	7.10	10.00	1.00	0.10	22.10	4.10

RAINFALL.—*contd.*
at Hyderabad.

in.—inches.

1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.
.....	.....	.....	.....	0 12	0 10	.....	.....
0 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 23	.....	0 11
0 15	.....	.....	0 5	.....	.....	.....	.....
0 4	.....	0 25	.....	0 12	.....	.....	0 15
.....	.....	1 00	.....	.....	0 87	.....	.....
0 2	0 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
0 37	1 84	.....	.....	7 25	.....	2 82	0 22
.....	0 58	2 84	0 87	0 10	0 60	2 88	2 2
0 44	1 80	2 1	0 29	.....	.....	1 20	.....
.....	0 41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	0 25	0 3	.....	0 28	.....
1 4	14 10	9 3	1 06	7 84	1 70	12 76	2 88

Tabular.

1 4	14 10	9 3	1 06	7 84	1 70	12 76	2 88
2 29	12 00	10 27	0 84	1 80	1 52	9 18	3 10
0 27	9 42	14 28	1 11	4 63	2 14	10 29	3 11
3 84	14 45	14 12	2 87	9 88	2 39	9 82	3 48
0 54	10 20	16 48	1 2	13 44	2 28	8 24	1 72
2 86	21 23	18 8	1 1	12 81	1 42	9 0	1 86
1 17	12 78	11 29	2 00	10 38	2 35	8 97	1 55

TABLE III—TEMPERATURE.
(At Hyderabad.)

Years.	January.		May.		July.		November.	
	Maxi- mum.*	Mini- mum.	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.
1916	79°4	53°0	100°0	77°2	89°4	81°4	81°4	55°4
1917	77°1	53°2	100°9	76°8	100°1	82°8	81°7	55°2
1918	72°1	49°4	104°8	75°2	88°8	80°2	88°0	50°1
1919	73°8	50°2	109°2	76°4	88°8	81°2	87°2	50°1
1920	70°8	55°3	105°4	72°4	80°2	82°5	88°0	52°2
1921	77°8	50°3	107°4	78°8	89°5	82°4	88°7	50°2
1922	74°9	51°2	106°8	77°4	101°7	83°9	80°5	50°2

*Maximum means the mean maximum for the month and minimum mean minimum; and the highest and lowest temperatures recorded in the month respectively.

TABLE IV—POPULATION OF TOWNS (CENSUS).

Town.	Total.						Males.		
	1872.	1882.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1872.	1891.	1901.
Hale	4,096	3,807	5,058	4,963	5,553	5,757	2,230	2,122	2,416
Hyderabad	44,098	48,153	58,019	68,178	75,862	91,819	23,565	25,200	26,092
Matiari	4,929	5,054	5,415	5,008	5,187	5,518	2,868	2,566	2,805
Nawarpur	2,166	2,286	2,914	4,511	4,242	4,165	1,379	1,821	1,986
Tando Allahyar	5,814	4,170	4,398	4,224	3,297	5,975	2,649	2,201	2,388
Tando Mahmood Khan	5,412	3,281	4,128	4,655	5,078	5,223	1,887	1,755	2,275
Total	62,535	67,811	81,209	94,141	101,880	107,586	33,563	33,385	35,867

Town.	Males—total.			Females.					
	1891.	1911.	1921.	1872.	1891.	1901.	1907.	1911.	1921.
Hale	2,928	3,445	3,063	1,840	1,815	2,509	2,357	2,705	2,886
Hyderabad	37,278	41,882	46,387	10,503	22,950	27,411	32,309	34,070	35,487
Matiari	2,338	3,303	2,454	2,214	2,698	2,891	2,270	2,112	2,384
Nawarpur	2,294	2,126	2,004	1,328	1,585	1,905	2,219	2,189	2,077
Tando Allahyar	2,003	2,552	2,509	1,201	1,810	1,927	3,021	1,981	2,707
Tando Mahmood Khan	2,201	2,063	2,871	1,590	1,220	1,880	2,244	2,227	2,367
Total	50,239	58,369	60,100	18,572	32,213	38,483	44,212	46,557	47,203

TABLE V—RELIGION AND EDUCATION (CENSUS OF 1921).

Taluka.	Religion.					Education.	
	Hindu.	Musulman.	Jain.	Chris- tian.	Other.	Number of persons.	
						Able to read and write.	Able to read and write English.
Badrn	15,558	46,002	—	—	—	1,464	41
Darb Malihua ..	8,286	31,059	—	—	—	302	16
Gumt	16,067	71,072	—	4	1	1,546	44
Tando Baga ..	15,479	47,551	—	—	—	1,168	28
Tando Alshayer ..	14,314	29,894	—	2	—	2,136	402
Hydrabad ..	49,809	90,154	19	1,647	526	22,326	5,700
Baba	20,098	74,816	65	—	—	3,353	119
Total ..	169,311	311,776	82	1,651	527	31,000	6,071

TABLE VI—CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE (CENSUS OF 1921).

Caste, tribe or race numbering more than 10,000.	Name of Taluka.							District Total.
	Badrn.	Gumt.	Darb Malihua.	Tando Baga.	Hyder- abad.	Baba.	Tando Alshayer.	
Hindu—								
Brahm ..	1,833	400	929	2,991	2,267	1,787	1,079	15,191
Chama ..	3,189	4,258	2,918	2,300	29,894	14,382	8,909	72,941
Musulman—								
Bakshi ..	12,833	9,679	9,670	13,268	16,068	11,375	12,113	94,576
Memo ..	1,575	1,020	229	660	1,004	4,592	747	20,311
Sindhi ..	20,448	14,247	8,129	11,302	16,456	24,801	8,029	100,000

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TABLE VII.—DISTRIBUTION OF

Particulars.	1880-1881.	1890-1891.	1900-1901.	1910-1911.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Total area for which statistics are available.		3,742,362	5,288,027	2,822,204
Not available for cultivation.		1,244,300	1,542,502	522,728
A. Forest lands	Not recorded.	128,924	141,958	81,455
B. Others		1,115,376	1,400,544	441,273
Available for cultivation		2,498,062	3,745,525	2,299,476
A. Uncropped		2,219,679	1,901,303	918,841
B. Cropped	208,383	1,278,383	1,844,222	1,380,635
(1) Current fallows	529,232	1,246,843	1,216,884	879,170
(2) Not sown cropped during the year.	470,386	631,540	627,338	501,465
A. Irrigated—		825,423	827,228	542,125
By canals	Not recorded.	772,309	874,422	557,807
By wells and tanks		53,114	5,806	177
Direct from river			46,874	4,000
B. On rainfall		8,916	7,190	2,852
Cereals		803,219	810,201	749,830
Juar		77,705	100,037	128,148
Bajra		204,340	280,802	320,517
Kaddu		82,002	176,324	231,216
Wheat		24,403	40,287	65,007
Barley		1,806	5,206	4,190
Other cereals		8,424	723	718
Pulses		22,542	22,598	20,428
Gram		1,902	2,220	3,241
Green gram		1,858	3,094	2,038
Chickling vetch		7,582	15,700	12,765
Other pulses		1,800	844	200
Tobacco		2,048	3,503	4,200
Sugarcane		1,000	920	847
Oil seeds (not forest)		11,813	92,942	93,222
Sesamum		11,813	42,119	16,902
Rape seed		10,370	8,022	3,154
Jamba		60,447	68,223	23,176
Other oil seeds		1,883	1,580	1,980
Fibre		62,572	72,282	81,990
Cotton		32,540	72,897	60,814
Other fibre		30	425	276
Orchard and garden produce		3,790	26,224	13,622
Concentrate and spinn		1,497	1,008	802

LAND AND CROPS.

1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.
Area.	Area.	Area.	Area.	Area.	Area.	Area.
2,821,122	2,823,554	2,823,094	2,823,864	2,823,866	2,823,855	2,823,819
118,864	123,839	123,864	127,657	132,678	135,781	140,023
18,794	21,496	21,517	20,447	20,657	20,860	20,850
453,619	454,194	458,367	457,219	441,221	443,923	450,177
2,212,334	2,307,724	2,303,810	2,304,118	2,321,860	2,317,973	2,303,796
801,544	914,975	918,826	940,224	945,120	957,890	963,414
1,280,770	1,392,750	1,384,974	1,363,894	1,376,744	1,359,244	1,340,372
786,223	724,001	773,210	803,167	777,910	790,990	777,224
387,343	408,154	401,888	327,311	309,788	306,201	303,147
107,022	400,000	399,888	327,298	346,948	368,531	379,377
320,123	918,153	280,339	321,718	484,238	500,363	572,987
110	45	52	145	134	112	112
8,022	18,022	8,340	8,419	10,332	8,379	8,779
280	1,924	1,860	118	2,000	1,700	1,970
553,878	554,119	478,321	585,560	465,221	448,671	465,802
25,085	15,219	8,860	10,818	8,152	8,968	8,528
100,867	169,404	168,709	125,373	157,401	151,257	163,219
231,000	308,300	272,386	231,114	230,532	230,323	234,869
28,002	30,081	21,000	17,833	22,277	22,667	23,484
2,862	2,440	891	2,558	4,097	1,701	2,341
194	77	98	284	186	145	179
9,832	7,324	5,038	4,184	4,731	3,567	3,798
148	612	180	52	101	85	236
337	325	232	166	119	213	268
3,582	5,544	5,311	3,541	3,867	4,582	4,803
678	846	215	623	224	202	182
2,934	2,480	3,126	1,865	2,972	2,000	2,230
827	691	1,080	833	671	678	998
27,600	27,312	28,149	25,945	31,714	24,048	26,170
1,719	1,900	3,057	1,432	2,010	1,792	2,808
1,218	966	2,040	801	1,054	223	800
24,238	24,546	23,019	21,789	23,820	23,607	22,702
....
38,902	42,865	62,319	73,323	86,122	51,974	38,216
38,612	40,625	62,341	73,195	85,915	51,525	38,077
239	240	378	130	226	139	139
12,802	12,086	11,817	10,160	10,120	10,918	11,288
225	635	730	643	603	493	480

TABLE VII—DISTRIBUTION OF

Particulars.	1880-1891.	1890-1901.	1900-1901.	1910-1911.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Dyes (not forest)	3,388	6,610	6,182	2
Indigo	3,388	6,604	6,172	.....
Other dyes .. .. .	.....	6	10	2
Starches .. .. .	.....	20	32	20
Drugs and narcotics other than tobacco.	.....	17	1	.....
Miscellaneous .. .. .	.....	42	18,821	11,909
Total crop	479,138	869,175	939,614	572,903
Less area twice-cropped	2,355	12,806	28,036	9,008
Actual area cropped	476,783	856,369	911,578	563,895

LAND AND CROPS—*contd.*

1912-1913.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
0	0	2	0	5	2	5
....
0	0	2	0	5	1	5
22	24	27	0	2	....	....
....	4,000	4,500	4,500	2,120	112	....
21,407	20,003	26,577	24,107	22,612	25,000	26,248
820,063	878,321	911,081	936,322	967,271	974,180	989,610
13,120	11,100	9,900	9,110	7,022	5,015	4,102
907,342	906,124	901,600	927,411	950,718	968,720	991,148

TABLE VIII—DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

Cattle and other quadrupeds.	1880-1881.	1890-1891.	1900-1901.	1910-1911.	1915-1915.	1925-1921.
Cattle—	Not available.					
Plough cattle		230,912	179,223	99,929	108,098	98,211
Bulls for breeding purposes			2,962	1,210	1,309	1,422
Oxen and he-buffaloes for other purposes		2,462	4,692	1,407	2,673	1,393
Milch cattle		200,602	211,853	124,854	177,103	116,106
Young stock		Not recorded.	100,510	88,790	110,743	72,182
Total ..		432,976	499,980	314,223	399,227	319,634
Others—						
Horses or ponies		22,319	22,842	11,759	19,611	12,641
Sheep		182,992	40,570	24,559	37,464	26,996
Goats			301,116	157,898	136,225	116,504
Camels		Not recorded.	36,162	36,446	76,220	23,609
Mules		Do,	233	161	71	22
Donkeys		19,789	22,226	22,223	29,353	21,787
Total ..		223,099	448,966	230,948	238,253	130,572
Ploughs		194,570	79,394	60,882	48,181	44,500
Carts		1,203	1,127	1,056	1,106	1,402

TABLE IX—SOURCES OF WATER-SUPPLY DURING THE YEAR.

Taluka.	Number of wells for	
	Irrigation.	Other purposes.
Gumfi	62	120
Badiu	2	46
Dero Mohbat	4	140
Tando Bago	17	58
Hydrabad	163	396
Tando Alishyar	114	582
Hala	101	538
Total ..	462	1,750

TABLE X—

Particulars.	1880-1881.			1886.
	Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.
I.—Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.				
Capital outlay up to 1883-84.				
Rs.				
1. Allahabad Kachhi ... 23,917	8,411	16,423	3,008	9,323
2. Great Marabbi* 2,15,740	43,385	1,00,978	8,613	19,421
3. Baridra ... 1,21,090	20,137	27,602	9,073	37,814
4. Ferozi canal 10,84,002	203,603	4,32,301	1,10,564	322,784
5. Hassan Ali canal ... 3,00,373	....	....	....	....
II.—Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.				
1. Ghara Mahmudi* ... 49,708	34,933	36,445	71,233	
2. Kari Shumari* (Ghara) ... 20,034	44,243	12,613	42,664	
3. Nauri ... 23,910	43,724	14,904	32,080	
4. Other Canals, Hyderabad Canal District ... 18,248	46,167	7,740	28,427	
5. Other Canals, Ferozi Canal District ... 17,028	33,036	19,207	28,314	
6. Hajipur land ... ....	....	....	....	....
III.—Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.				
1. Hyderabad ... ..	....	....	....	....
2. Ferozi canal district ... ..	....	....	....	....

* The figures are for the whole canal irrigated.
 † The figures are for the whole canal. A very
 ‡ Includes figures for Mutchand canal irrigating

IRRIGATION WORKS.

1891.		1900-1901.			1900-1917.	
Receipts.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.	Receipts.
Rs.	Rs.	Acre.	Rs.	Rs.	Acre.	Rs.
18,903	3,311	9,903	19,479	5,113	16,130	21,910
95,837	11,604	51,888	1,71,398	43,371	27,619	1,82,327
40,992	22,325	21,792	88,956	19,219	90,154	62,111
8,17,759	2,32,812	406,711	7,67,581	2,33,184	284,618	7,67,581
....	....	....	....	....	18,130	28,867
1,24,022	48,307	60,184	1,23,304	32,921	77,571	1,79,113
79,795	22,491	22,368	60,725	14,132	34,618	68,813
63,376	21,364	28,217	60,471	19,007	32,329	72,948
50,130	22,360	2,174	4,948	7,100	8,921	29,788
46,619	21,259	29,886	79,373	24,757	21,079	53,518
....	....	....	....	33,300	....	50
....	....	....	40	18	....	....
....	....	....	1	10,817	102,827	9,50,299

Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar districts.

small portion, however, Faisal (Gujar), irrigates Karachi district also.

Karachi district also.

TABLE X—

Particulars	1910-11—contd.	1915-1916.		
	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.				
Capital outlay up to 1915-16.				
Rs.				
1. Ailichkar				
Kachhi .. 22,017	2,780	2,020	5,321	2,320
2. Gant Marakh*	2,15,740	24,308	15,623	26,108
3. Sarfraz .. 1,24,800	11,890	22,800	51,058	18,492
4. Fuli (contd.) .. 19,34,062	2,07,007	410,970	10,10,576	2,87,098
5. Hassan Ailichkar .. 0,03,574	22,801	17,942	47,618	18,807
II.—Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.				
1. Ghara Mahmudi*	22,590	20,300	99,997	22,745
2. Kari Shurahi* (Gharo) ..	12,449	21,573	62,236	12,310
3. Nasir ..	12,449	20,100	59,174	29,722
4. Other canals, Hyderabad Canal district ..	2,092	10	27	7,857
5. Other canals, Fuli Canal district† ..	28,030	20,973	64,802	22,647
6. Rajpur land ..	7,140	....	....	....
III.—Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.				
1. Hyderabad canal district ..	1,000	....	....	....
2. Fuli canal district ..	9,50,200	....	200	40,500

* The figures are for the whole canals irrigating

† The figures are for the whole canal. A very

: Includes figures for Malchand canal irrigating

IRRIGATION WORKS—*contd.*

1916-17.			1917-18.			1918-19.
Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.
Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.
2,175	6,171	2,153	2,372	6,756	9,167	1,222
17,670	25,520	25,808	10,999	18,857	19,837	2,245
31,900	75,178	11,300	31,057	70,088	9,428	30,493
444,321	10,39,973	2,20,182	295,780	8,29,428	2,37,480	301,146
20,003	54,672	16,230	19,565	47,638	11,240	17,292
55,214	1,19,927	36,367	54,244	1,02,422	27,542	42,192
25,164	71,322	14,086	23,769	71,923	12,511	24,802
21,598	77,315	23,675	22,464	67,568	18,662	28,972
29	246	736	29	582	2,221	41
22,466	81,182	17,280	20,455	72,544	55,818	22,422
....	70	39,112	....	51	22,564	....
....
....

Hyderabad and Thur and Parker districts.

small portion, however, Faisal (Gaj), irrigates Karachi district also.

Karachi district also.

TABLE X—

Particulars.	1918-19—small.		1919-20.	
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.	Receipts.
	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
I.—Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.				
Capital outlay up to 1915-16.				
Rs.				
1. Allahabad Kachheri ..	21,912	3,001	1,347	6,797
2. Great Malakli* 2,12,748	17,800	91,002	7,239	20,789
3. Sadrat ..	1,21,000	13,877	23,097	54,221
4. Faltai canal† 19,01,583	8,72,327	2,50,000	107,226	6,14,207
5. Haimi All canal ..	2,03,175	44,085	19,000	37,044
II.—Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.				
1. Ghose Malindi* ..	97,470	21,823	50,222	1,04,921
2. Kari Shimali* (Haid) ..	74,144	11,799	23,046	21,574
3. Nahr ..	72,445	18,827	27,974	69,234
4. Other canals, Hyderabad Canal District ..	491	1,613	79	375
5. Other canals, Faltai Canal District ..	49,829	27,309	29,522	37,175
6. Hajipur haat ..	58	22,584	..	132
III.—Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.				
1. Hyderabad districts ..	..	..	..	..
2. Faltai Canal District ..	..	..	..	..

* The figures are for the whole canals irrigating

† The figures are for the whole small. A very

† Includes figures for Malakli canal irrigating

IRRIGATION WORKS—*conclld.*

Expenditure.	1920-21.			1921-22.		
	Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
14,328	1,833	5,115	31,130	1,020	9,130	25,194
63,921	7,615	21,389	39,315	8,222	29,471	38,800
10,001	25,890	30,571	14,424	15,697	56,170	25,988
1,95,009	281,383	8,61,314	2,99,927	1,92,888	10,22,548	2,60,121
16,800	17,180	42,122	16,002	16,219	46,970	29,767
16,181	19,428	1,02,169	26,295	30,345	1,03,703	51,480
15,476	32,226	67,247	46,235	31,590	67,256	44,756
21,618	29,371	74,026	22,345	27,664	70,368	24,597
179	55	703	1,037	39	614	711
20,328	26,516	68,876	23,230	29,558	80,267	22,400
1,77,127	....	551	37,042	....	119	72,031
....
....

Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar Districts.

small portion, however, Faisal (Gujar), irrigates Karachi district also.

Karachi district also.

TABLE XI—TAKAVI ADVANCES, COLLECTIONS AND OUTSTANDING BALANCES.

Year.	Land Improvement Loans Act, 1881.			Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884.		
	Advances.	Collections.	Outstand- ing balances.	Advances.	Collections.	Outstand- ing balances.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885-1886	45,808	11,254	34,554	18,545	24,686	17,430
1886-1887	23,546	20,908	22,638	2,912	11,704	11,556
1887-1888	5,300	15,227	49,127	2,056	4,094	8,503
1888-1889	44,653	14,678	40,974	8,214	4,729	8,991
1889-1890	86,124	21,790	1,42,211	46,564	10,805	44,730
1890-1891	18,768	40,232	1,31,654	71,912	45,110	71,552
1891-1892	30,214	41,967	1,70,880	1,19,003	67,889	1,20,512
1892-1893	86,870	49,204	2,31,801	1,14,275	81,405	1,37,208
1893-1894	78,372	37,442	1,30,919	39,580	48,309	1,17,771
1894-1895	1,00,808	55,880	2,41,912	82,827	48,936	1,32,972
1895-1896	23,248	24,231	40,102	32,945	32,577	59,778
1896-1897	21,547	24,803	78,794	38,125	24,716	63,147
1897-1898	45,380	22,749	1,01,286	54,837	28,940	81,944
1898-1899	24,712	31,702	94,300	32,868	37,418	1,08,512
1899-1900	48,731	42,475	1,32,859	82,449	31,538	1,22,902
1900-1901	41,812	51,502	80,918	78,025	1,10,302	81,325
1901-1902	22,489	36,251	80,138	72,480	72,672	95,120
1902-1903	59,965	35,680	81,447	78,798	78,148	98,447
1903-1904	22,865	44,697	88,016	73,951	75,992	96,418
1904-1905	35,015	34,854	88,722	88,758	82,920	1,03,000
1905-1906	25,875	44,758	86,830	35,758	1,02,232	54,368
1906-1907	25,540	86,254	4,827	51,938	81,925	7,372
1907-1908	86,732	28,375	5,188	37,224	56,708	5,809
1908-1909	48,789	81,091	6,477	2,51,272	50,675	10,811
1909-1910	54,441	42,657	11,216	1,15,156	1,91,845	28,532
1910-1911	42,232	51,080	1,12,018	78,585	1,67,938	1,16,458
1911-1912	42,232	51,080	41,548	78,585	1,67,938	45,294

TABLE XII.—PRICES IN SEERS (80 TOLAS) PER RUPEE
AND WAGES.

(At Hyderabad.)

Year.	Wheat	Rice	Bajra	Juar	Gram	Salt	Mace	Gar- garden	AM Indian agri- cultu- ral in- crease	Wage or losses per month
							Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.
1880	12	10	12	15	14	12				
1881	8	8	11	11	8	12				
1882	10	9	14	15	11	12				
1883	12	12	20	20	14	12				
1884	10	8	10	11	10	12				
1885	8	8	17	17	8	12				
1886	12	13	14	15	14	12				
1887	12	11	16	18	14	12				
1888	12	8	10	10	12	12				
1889	11	8	12	12	12	12				
1890	12	8	12	14	11	12				
1891	12	8	12	14	11	12				
1892	12	8	12	14	11	12				
1893	12	8	12	14	11	12				
1894	12	8	12	14	11	12				
1895	12	8	12	14	11	12				
1896	12	8	12	14	11	12				
1897	12	8	12	14	11	12				
1898	8	8	10	10	8	12				
1899	8	8	12	12	10	12				
1900	8	8	12	12	10	12				
1901	8	8	12	12	10	12				
1902	10	7	12	12	10	12				
1903	9	7	10	10	10	12				
1904	8	6	12	12	11	12				
1905	8	6	11	10	10	12				
1906	8	6	10	11	8	12				
1907	8	7	10	11	10	12				
1908	8	8	12	11	8	12				
1909	8	8	12	11	8	12				
1910	8	8	12	11	8	12				
1911	8	8	12	11	8	12				
1912	8	8	12	11	8	12				
1913	8	8	12	11	8	12				
1914	8	8	12	11	8	12				
1915	8	8	12	11	8	12				
1916	8	8	12	11	8	12				
1917	8	8	12	11	8	12				
1918	8	8	12	11	8	12				
1919	8	8	12	11	8	12				
1920	8	8	12	11	8	12				
1921	8	8	12	11	8	12				
1922	8	8	12	11	8	12				

Note 1.—Prices during the last fortnight of March.

Note 2.—Wages, which differ from those contained in published statements, are taken from a report specially compiled by the District Deputy Collector, Hyderabad, and the Muzdarbar or Ryotwari. The average monthly earnings of a labourer must not be taken at 30 times the daily wage here shown. Allowance must be made for holidays, holidays and periods of illness.

TABLE XIII.—FAMINE.

No famine has affected the district during the past 26 years.

TABLE XIV—FOREST STATISTICS.

Particulars.	1880-1881.	1900-1901.	1900-1901.	1910-1911.	1910-1911.
	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.
1. Area—					
Reserved ..	219 25	219 544	203 207	191 302	119 158
Protected ..	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	219 25	219 544	203 207	191 302	119 158
2. Chief products—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Timber ..	86,190	1,11,104	56,775	58,408	14,417
(2) Firewood ..	...	...	...	57,438	64,570
(3) Grazing ..	65,592	67,002	13,068	9,877	11,902
(4) Balmi pods ..	7,670	10,491	9,918	10,850	12,003
(5) Lac ..	1,500	1,720	1,701	3,909	615
(6) Other products ..	12,705	11,115	7,100	7,234	8,203
3. Receipts ..	1,25,431	1,30,922	85,810	1,17,573	77,549
4. Expenditure ..	96,229	97,107	28,512	26,700	35,270
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
5. Area of plantation ..	24,678	9,239	18,496	2,881	5,900
6. Area closed to grazing ..	24,678	9,239	18,496	2,881	2,678

Particulars.	1914-1915.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.
	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.
1. Area—						
Reserved ..	191 300	125 277	188 612	227 648	141 599	143 618
Protected ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	191 300	125 277	188 612	227 648	141 599	143 618
2. Chief products—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Timber ..	25,979	14,830	32,605	19,586	23,090	18,508
(2) Firewood ..	67,820	97,602	78,786	61,322	61,322	1,12,566
(3) Grazing ..	7,401	8,147	9,221	7,441	8,203	4,236
(4) Balmi pods ..	8,077	8,065	13,467	12,149	16,388	17,884
(5) Lac ..	12,300	12,600	9,035	14,210	1,700	11,667
(6) Other products ..	1,197	7,435	4,195	5,732	5,857	10,372
3. Receipts ..	1,08,208	1,79,809	1,67,730	1,61,470	1,19,307	2,06,147
4. Expenditure ..	41,882	38,587	49,216	50,306	55,318	63,777
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
5. Area of plantation ..	9,238	10,384	9,467	5,064	30	30
6. Area closed to grazing ..	1,602	5,871	5,359	7,753	2,451	2,684

Note 1.—The figures for each year are given for the revenue districts in which was reported in that year.
 Note 2.—Receipts and expenditure on account of direction, working plans and forest contour survey are not accounted for in the statement.

TABLE XV

TABLE XV—PREVIOUS AND

Taluka.	Previous settlement.				
	Description.	Period.	Average area assessed.	Average yearly assessment.	Average rate per acre.
			Acre.	Rs.	Rs. a.
Hala ..	Irrigational ..	1895-99 to 1905-06 ..	55,684	1,30,572	2 11
Tando Allahyar ..	Do. ..	1897-98 to 1907-08 ..	54,532	1,19,633	2 6
Hydrabad ..	Do. ..	1895-96 to 1904-07 ..	50,566	1,58,014	3 2
Tando Bago ..	Do. ..	1896-99 to 1912-13 ..	81,993	1,89,470	2 7
Badin ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	107,334	2,65,213	2 9
Gunt ..	Do. ..	1895-96 to 1912-13 ..	70,429	1,95,828	2 12
Deero Nigral ..	Do. ..	1896-97 to 1912-13 ..	50,162	87,212	1 15

CURRENT SETTLEMENTS.

Current (Irrigational) Settlements showing rates per acre for the highest and lowest group.

Date of introduction.	No. of groups	Kharif.					Rabi.		
		Gardens.	Rice.	Other Row.	L.H.	L.H. added by Row.	L.H.	Wells.	Dist.
		Ra. a.	Ra. a.	Ra. a.	Ra. a.	Ra. a.	Ra. a.	Ra. a.	Ra. a.
1900-07	2	4 2	3 12	2 4	2 12	2 0	2 8	2 4	2 0
		4 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	2 12	2 4	2 0	2 12
1905-08	2	4 2	3 12	2 2	2 0	2 12	2 4	2 0	2 0
		2 12	2 4	2 10	2 0	2 4	2 0	2 4	2 4
1907-08	2	4 12	4 12	4 0	2 0	2 10	4 8	4 0	4 0
		4 4	4 4	2 8	2 12	2 0	2 12	2 4	2 4
1912-13	4	Mode of irrigation.	2 12	2 12	2 0	2 4	2 12	2 4	2 4
			2 0	2 0	1 4	1 8	2 0	1 0	1 8
Do.	4	Do.	4 0	2 12	2 0	..	2 12	2 4	2 4
			2 12	2 0	1 4	..	2 0	1 0	1 8
Do.	4	Do.	4 0	2 0	2 4	2 8	2 12	2 4	2 4
			2 12	2 4	1 0	1 12	2 0	1 8	1 8
Do.	4	Do.	4 0	2 0	2 4	2 8	2 12	2 4	2 0
			2 12	2 4	1 8	1 12	2 0	1 12	1 12

TABLE XV—PREVIOUS AND

Current (Jirgaadawal) settlement showing rates

Taluka.			Rains.		Rise.
	Subsided by III.	Not sided by III.	Kharif.	Rabi.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Hala	2 12	2 8	1 8	2 8	2 0
	2 8	2 4	1 8	2 8	
Tando Allahyar ..	2 8	2 8	1 4	2 4	
	2 12	2 12	1 0	2 0	
Hyderabad	1 8	1 8	2 0	3 0	2 0
	2 12	2 12	1 12	2 12	
Tando Bago	2 12	2 12	1 4	1 8	
	2 0	2 0	1 0	1 4	
Badin	2 12	2 12	1 4	1 8	
	2 0	2 0	1 0	1 4	
Gunt	2 12	2 12	1 4	1 8	
	2 0	2 0	1 0	1 4	
Dera Mehmal .. ..	..	..	1 4	1 8	
	..	..	1 4	1 8	

CURRENT SETTLEMENTS—*contd.*

per acre for the highest and lowest group.

Kharif.				Others.	Average area assumed.	Average yield assumed.	Average rate per acre.
Rabi.				Rabi crops (fourth).			
Wheat and barley.	Other crops.	Land sown but not ploughed.	Stubble crops.				
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acre.	Rs.	Rs. a.
2 0	2 8	1 8	0 0	{ 1 1 1 2 }	60,500	1,00,491	2 13
No kharif.				{ 0 12 0 0 }	61,327	1,11,018	2 4
2 0	2 8	1 8	0 0	{ 1 0 1 0 }	50,368	1,01,368	2 4
No kharif.				{ 0 10 0 4 }	46,200	2,42,164	2 13
Do.				{ 0 10 0 1 }	110,445	2,50,390	2 3
Do.				{ 1 0 0 8 }	70,004	2,31,064	2 14
Do.				{ 0 10 0 1 }	67,440	1,17,064	2 2

TABLE XVI—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Offences.	Persons convicted or bound over to			
	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
1. Offences against public tranquillity ..	38	30	20	47
2. Murder	18	20	20	35
3. Unlawful homicide	1	1	1	5
4. Rape	2	1	1	1
5. Hurt, criminal force and assault, including grievous hurt	100	102	111	121
6. Dacoity and robbery	24	30	40	30
7. Theft, including cattle theft	818	850	818	802
8. Other offences against the Indian Penal Code	302	308	414	301
9. Badlivelihood	142	218	80	130
10. Vagrancy	118	70	24	21
11. Salt Law	1	1	1	1
12. Excise	24	20	20	24
13. Forest	34	22	24	24
14. Stamps	1	1	1	1
15. Municipal	427	429	410	568
16. Other offences	829	1,100	820	912
Total	1,668	2,771	2,365	2,602

TABLE XVII—WORK OF THE CRIMINAL COURTS.

Class of Court.	Number of persons tried in			
	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
<i>Original.</i>				
Persons tried by—				
Subordinate Magistrates	6,996	7,830	8,007	7,331
District, Sub-Divisional and First Class Magistrates	154	103	101	122
Court of Session				
Total	7,150	7,933	8,108	7,453
<i>Appellate.</i>				
Number of appellants in District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates	104	86	125	148
Number of appellants to Court of Session	267	236	234	331
Total	371	322	359	479
<i>Revisional.</i>				
Number of applicants for revision by District Magistrate	12	7	11	11
Number of applicants for revision by Court of Session	28	22	16	23
Total	40	29	27	34
Grand Total	7,571	8,270	8,504	8,021

TABLE XVIII—CIVIL JUSTICE.

Year.	Original.								Appeal.	
	Number of suits brought in						Value of suits brought in		Total number of Appeals.	
	Subordinate Judges' Courts.			District Judges' Court.			Subordinate Judges' Courts.	District Judges' Court.	From Districts.	Miscellaneous.
	For money or movable property.	Title or other suits.	Total.	For money or movable property.	Title or other suits.	Total.				
1912	4,231	531	4,766	10	6	16	Rs. 19,35,337	Rs. 50,850	86	1
1914	4,754	611	5,365	1	7	8	19,24,109	3,797	64	13
1915	8,067	551	8,618	2	18	20	18,11,821	2,708	68	27
1916	2,092	512	2,605	3	7	10	10,57,580	15,824	10	11
1917	1,797	296	2,092	1	5	6	10,09,806	1,02,526	20	8
1918	1,445	255	1,699	--	5	5	9,52,215	80	61	27
1919	1,718	328	2,046	2	2	4	28,68,800	9,317	17	8
1920	1,691	279	1,970	--	1	1	9,09,334	22,720	20	11
1921	1,881	368	2,249	--	2	2	11,91,112	120	51	2
1922	1,762	312	2,114	3	7	10	11,69,568	55,245	51	15

TABLE XIX.—REGISTRATION.

Year.	Registration office.	Affecting immovable property.			Affecting movable property.		Total receipts.	
		Documents registered.	Value of property transferred.	Ordinary fees.	Documents registered.	Ordinary fees.	Ordinary fees.	Extra-ordinary fees and fines.
	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1896-97.	12	3,114	26,20,575	9,024	143	280	9,303	7,470
1907-08.	12	3,389	19,21,073	9,775	120	383	9,177	6,287
1908-09.	12	3,790	20,32,151	9,433	127	268	9,741	6,746
1909-1900.	12	4,047	20,24,690	9,825	120	277	9,328	7,087
1900-1901.	12	4,473	22,01,504	10,709	118	255	11,043	7,608
1901-1902.	12	3,126	18,11,219	7,780	112	216	8,056	5,296
1902.	12	3,720	17,65,414	8,403	117	200	8,733	6,142
1903.	12	3,286	19,03,972	8,703	150	249	9,012	5,892
1904.	12	3,400	24,23,399	9,329	112	263	9,892	6,911
1905.	12	3,559	22,07,983	14,275	112	389	14,667	1,990
1906.	12	3,270	21,10,688	13,211	127	423	13,730	2,658
1907.	12	3,724	24,58,759	16,021	119	477	17,479	2,442
1908.	12	3,902	22,13,457	17,416	118	410	18,018	2,332
1909.	12	4,458	22,84,573	17,276	152	449	17,868	2,300
1910.	12	4,390	25,31,559	17,073	143	423	18,252	2,728
1911.	12	3,725	42,57,023	21,189	180	718	22,057	2,866
1912.	7	3,643	46,60,255	18,118	86	342	18,544	1,708
1913.	7	3,906	59,46,841	20,660	79	414	21,171	2,265
1914.	7	3,482	37,56,782	16,716	67	261	16,970	1,072
1915.	7	3,113	35,59,500	13,899	22	248	14,258	1,773
1916.	7	2,606	42,37,391	19,423	60	378	16,916	2,658
1917.	7	2,632	39,06,558	11,410	50	296	12,147	1,701
1918.	7	3,090	40,66,333	18,158	42	291	15,417	2,024
1919.	7	3,713	54,60,401	19,746	38	169	20,069	2,705
1920.	7	3,010	62,55,249	20,692	32	164	20,864	2,719
1921.	7	3,749	69,23,498	21,988	33	182	22,167	2,836
1922.	7	3,508	56,36,308	20,812	40	129	21,173	2,751

Note.—From 1902 details are for the calendar year, and for the preceding years for the financial year. Figures for the months of January to March 1902 have been included both in 1901-02 and in 1902.

TABLE XX—DISTRIBUTION OF POLICE, 1922.

Police Stations.	Sergeants.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Total.	Extra guards.	
							Officers.	Men.
Bala	1	1	7	22	31	..	..
Bulshah	1	1	8	12	..	..
Ashtak (Oderahat)	1	1	8	12	..	..
Mastari	1	5	12	19	..	..
Tando Allahyar	1	7	20	28	..	..
Chachhar	1	3	8	12	..	..
Huafi	1	3	7	11	..	..
Hydrabad	1	2	12	31	372	418	..	..
Tando Jam	1	3	7	11	..	..
Tando Mahomed Khan	1	1	8	10	21	..	..
Karim Gohwar	1	8	18	27	..	..
Mahli	1	8	18	27	..	..
Tando Bago	1	7	17	25	..	..
Badin	1	7	17	25	..	..
Total	1	4	22	129	548	704	..	..

Summary for the District.

1. At 7 police Stations*	..	..	7	25	92	91	..	..
2. At 13 outposts ..	..	..	..	12	18	29	..	..
3. At district head-quarters ..	1	2	12	31	372	418	..	..
4. At taluka head-quarters ..	..	2	6	20	98	126	..	..
5. Total in the district.	Armed ..	..	..	35	228	273	..	..
	Guarded ..	1	4	25	11	241	..	..
	Mounted ..	..	..	10	103	143	..	..
Total	1	4	25	129	548	704	..	..
6. Sanctioned strength ..	1	4	25	129	548	704	..	..

*Excludes Police stations at district and taluka head quarters.

TABLE XXI

TABLE XXI—

Name and class of jail.	Accommodation for			1907		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Hyderabad central prison	802	11	900	872	637	901
Siid gao	200	—	200	310	270	225
Gum sub-jail	77	—	77	0	8	11
Hale sub-jail	77	—	77	11	17	24
Lock-ups and 3rd class sub-jails.	180	80	270	12	57	70
Total	1,336	91	1,717	1,015	699	1,231

Name and class of jail.	Daily					
	1906.	1907.	1908.	1911.	1912.	1912.
Hyderabad central prison	918	912	808	885	1,010	1,111
Siid gao	459	482	372	452	406	741
Gum sub-jail	—	—	—	—	Converted into 3rd	class
Hale sub-jail	—	—	—	—		
Lock-ups and 3rd class sub-jails.	140	119	119	92	111	91
Total	1,517	1,513	1,301	1,429	1,777	1,916

JAILS.

Average number of prisoners in

1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
1,088	1,100	902	890	882	880	880	880	871
100	600	423	352	291	262	280	441	429
12	}		Converted into a 4 class sub-jail.					
12								
11	102	87	80	71	84	112	182	128
1,178	1,614	1,427	1,292	1,045	1,140	1,272	1,467	1,523

Average number of prisoners in

1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
1,216	1,216	1,232	827	871	1,179	1,154	1,248
778	801	737	780	772	809	822	802
class sub-jail.							
12	12	208	241	300	460	738	654
2,006	2,008	2,317	1,968	2,061	2,437	2,188	2,400

TABLE XXII-A —

Head of revenue realized.	1895-1896.	1896-1897.	1897-1898.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue*	19,80,036	17,05,027	16,37,570	21,70,928	16,48,088	17,33,200
Stamps*	1,71,736	1,74,183	1,75,021	1,66,301	1,07,830	2,02,306
Income tax*	29,747	30,741	31,748	32,252	1,03,250	60,238
Excise*	1,18,933	1,05,748	1,02,337	1,01,108	1,06,948	60,973
Local Fund†	4,08,088	3,97,576	3,39,818	3,71,697	5,35,067	5,46,380
Other sources‡	1,55,320	1,50,712	73,374	88,218	92,910	70,294
Total	29,28,720	24,24,232	23,70,419	30,17,418	24,86,794	25,85,000

Head of revenue realized.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue*	29,42,600	30,40,800	30,33,100	14,60,424	15,43,968	14,90,377
Stamps*	1,86,600	1,90,500	1,90,900	1,30,250	1,30,250	1,29,179
Income tax*	82,600	86,900	67,000	47,345	30,300	88,207
Excise*	1,34,000	6,05,900	7,23,800	2,12,034	1,18,309	1,36,148
Local Fund†	3,01,600	4,11,100	4,28,700	80,048	2,32,167	2,10,846
Other sources‡	12,38,300	18,30,000	90,00,700	28,22,725	97,00,200	60,59,735
Total	79,72,100	61,44,200	1,04,57,000	47,89,826	1,07,85,608	1,09,30,366

*The figures against these represent the collections at the treasuries of the districts, irrespective of XXVI and XXIV, which show

(Includes villages occ also and will

(Exclusive of

Note.—Part A gives figures for the financial year.

REVENUE DETAILS.

1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
20,60,000	13,72,500	18,71,450	20,90,000	50,12,300	47,08,900	23,91,200	22,70,700
1,81,772	1,07,075	4,28,550	1,81,270	1,85,700	1,11,300	1,81,000	1,78,500
1,07,810	1,13,148	74,300	41,000	85,000	57,000	60,000	67,400
91,902	1,15,748	1,00,704	1,27,972	1,20,400	1,77,000	1,72,000	1,52,900
4,91,000	3,86,419	3,53,100	3,88,372	7,30,700	6,60,000	4,24,000	8,80,400
60,000	1,04,000	1,40,000	1,55,722	23,11,300	24,27,000	60,00,000	14,30,500
28,78,200	21,89,230	27,00,450	30,01,770	1,05,95,000	1,07,91,000	68,22,500	75,03,300

1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
18,00,000	22,38,050	23,19,550	20,70,700	26,22,000	22,40,000	21,00,710
1,84,782	2,18,487	1,00,001	2,37,002	2,74,200	2,92,210	2,06,191
70,417	60,000	1,50,100	2,50,255	5,00,000	5,11,000	1,00,012
1,23,547	2,00,000	0,00,000	7,00,012	0,00,000	10,00,000	7,50,000
2,18,212	2,31,000	2,72,770	1,02,240	6,00,000	6,00,000	6,70,000
82,30,527	60,04,500	71,46,312	60,18,674	86,31,172	72,00,000	80,11,072
1,09,37,471	86,00,250	1,18,50,200	1,10,57,001	1,15,10,000	1,10,00,001	1,10,30,201

the district for which they were collected, and will not agree with the detailed tables XXIII, XXV, the province of the district.

not agree with table XXVII.

Small revenue.

In Part B, the details are for the revenue year.

TABLE XXV-B—REVENUE DETAILS BY TALUKAS FOR THE YEAR 1921-22.

Taluka.	Land Revenue.	Stamp.	Income Tax.	Excise.	Other sources.	Local Fund.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Qand	2,76,948	14,071	3,070	27,584	Revenue details not available.	27,172	—
Bafra	3,84,948	6,308	10,554	17,180		22,211	—
Dera Mohak	1,11,811	1,002	3,894	—		8,115	—
Hydrabad	2,16,381	1,66,225	2,84,907	8,73,500		15,011	—
Tando Bago	2,41,500	3,071	8,643	4,487		27,130	—
Tando Allahyar	1,18,255	1,798	8,832	16,111		8,285	—
Bala	2,02,144	7,618	1,792	23,908		14,713	—
Total	12,88,418	2,80,025	2,18,993	7,68,078		1,11,347	1,34,61,891

TABLE XXIII

TABLE XXIII—

Particulars	1895-1896.	1896-1897.	1897-1898.	1898-1899.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Net Land Revenue—				
(1) Arrears...	6,341	9,069	14,215	77,417
(2) Current...	18,82,121	20,31,760	22,87,145	17,01,311
(3) Total	18,88,462	20,40,829	22,76,560	20,38,728
2. Deductions—				
(1) Remissions	99,712	9,729	1,35,888	57,094
(2) Arrears irrecoverable written off	2,302	1,403	2,342	308
(3) Total	1,00,914	11,131	1,38,230	57,402
3. Net Demand—				
(1) Arrears	4,139	7,661	11,873	77,112
(2) Current...	17,88,469	20,02,000	21,48,557	18,64,257
(3) Total	17,92,608	20,09,661	21,60,430	19,81,369
4. Collections—				
(1) Arrears...	4,511	2,399	6,248	81,578
(2) Current...	17,74,453	19,96,172	20,76,805	18,14,447
(3) Total	17,78,964	19,98,571	20,83,053	18,76,025
5. Balance—				
(1) Arrears...	128	2,665	4,023	15,339
(2) Current...	6,256	11,828	74,792	99,816
(3) Total	6,384	14,493	78,815	1,15,155

LAND REVENUE.

1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,05,543	76,191	1,23,906	2,06,058	1,73,098
18,40,745	24,09,747	23,82,306	22,11,562	22,52,438
20,82,088	24,85,938	25,12,172	24,17,420	25,25,529
1,29,453	92,228	1,00,877	1,34,233	1,53,815
216	1,358	1,828	19,838	1,165
1,39,849	93,587	1,02,705	1,54,071	1,55,000
1,65,127	74,832	1,28,230	1,88,400	1,72,818
16,27,312	23,14,519	21,61,322	20,67,107	22,46,817
19,22,439	23,88,341	22,19,562	22,46,527	24,16,728
89,447	50,038	73,468	87,977	1,16,273
17,76,849	22,08,536	20,40,098	19,38,558	21,54,729
18,57,236	22,59,474	21,13,304	20,17,555	22,41,693
24,896	27,894	24,822	1,02,442	58,540
56,493	1,01,882	1,51,256	1,19,650	1,22,963
79,143	1,29,887	2,06,668	2,29,862	1,74,823

TABLE XXIII—

Particulars	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Net Total Revenue—				
(1) Arrears.. ..	1,78,622	2,10,020	98,112	1,24,497
(2) Current.. ..	23,00,100	27,04,660	17,97,451	12,47,000
(3) Total ..	24,78,722	29,14,680	18,95,563	14,71,507
2. Deductions—				
(1) Exemption ..	1,70,622	1,74,301	1,83,000	90,704
(2) Arrears irrecoverable written off ..	1,781	1,716	2,221	812
(3) Total ..	1,81,423	1,76,017	1,85,221	91,516
3. Net demand—				
(1) Arrears.. ..	1,76,842	2,08,314	95,755	13,328
(2) Current.. ..	21,29,410	25,90,334	16,04,451	11,56,300
(3) Total ..	23,06,252	27,98,648	17,00,206	12,69,628
4. Collection—				
(1) Arrears.. ..	1,27,082	1,44,306	53,522	72,082
(2) Current.. ..	19,79,014	23,26,112	14,23,529	10,88,070
(3) Total ..	20,06,096	23,70,418	14,77,051	11,60,152
5. Balance—				
(1) Arrears ..	46,780	94,308	43,702	75,439
(2) Current.. ..	1,80,502	94,741	1,40,923	96,223
(3) Total ..	2,27,282	1,89,049	1,84,625	1,71,662

LAND REVENUE—*contd.*

1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,76,799	2,27,121	2,79,154	1,24,944	84,119
11,87,791	14,01,000	14,17,180	11,37,904	16,21,314
19,44,554	16,28,121	16,96,334	12,72,848	17,12,513
1,294	8,009	5,979	4,379	41,329
89,444	31,887	41,551	21,907	4,391
79,715	37,898	44,494	26,440	26,340
1,75,446	2,31,112	1,76,181	1,15,410	80,305
13,88,323	11,69,343	13,75,821	14,79,023	13,84,909
13,73,818	15,90,457	13,51,633	12,46,436	16,27,231
80,527	1,27,500	99,614	42,589	24,008
12,30,709	12,81,903	12,49,275	14,09,831	13,19,599
13,46,686	14,11,363	14,59,847	14,52,240	13,53,616
79,989	93,812	79,587	46,333	20,398
1,48,212	88,942	35,216	29,173	19,926
2,27,171	1,79,154	1,14,803	84,196	49,323

TABLE XXIII—

Particulars.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Net Land Revenue—				
(1) Arrears..	29,032	29,616	1,12,723	64,921
(2) Current..	17,44,794	17,07,375	16,77,548	18,97,252
(3) Total	14,55,826	17,36,991	17,90,271	19,62,173
2. Deductions—				
(1) Remissions	2,82,215	27,697	37,179	75,943
(2) Arrears irrecoverable written off	10,043	6,231	2,139	2,096
(3) Total	2,92,258	33,928	39,318	78,039
3. Net demand—				
(1) Arrears..	85,964	91,578	1,10,567	67,023
(2) Current..	15,22,579	15,49,696	15,55,373	18,48,504
(3) Total	15,38,543	17,41,274	17,65,940	19,15,527
4. Collections—				
(1) Arrears..	19,799	22,582	62,284	21,290
(2) Current..	11,51,194	15,81,907	16,31,253	18,22,577
(3) Total	11,70,993	16,04,489	16,93,537	18,43,867
5. Balance—				
(1) Arrears..	41,228	27,810	45,198	29,741
(2) Current..	48,584	64,513	18,823	29,019
(3) Total	89,812	1,12,723	64,021	58,760

LAND REVENUE—*concd.*

1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
65,799	63,418	56,719	53,509	1,05,299
16,79,026	14,15,860	17,17,371	18,32,489	16,23,536
17,44,793	14,79,286	17,74,090	17,84,999	17,58,129
76,943	97,166	1,49,454	66,383	84,740
9,899	12,584	329	7,144	1,407
29,612	59,750	1,48,813	72,724	88,147
63,091	50,534	58,560	56,465	1,03,509
16,03,990	13,68,714	15,69,817	16,33,304	15,39,999
16,66,181	14,19,545	16,37,377	16,82,789	17,02,062
25,129	19,639	55,904	17,355	52,613
16,77,637	13,41,490	15,26,863	15,69,321	13,13,800
16,03,785	13,30,828	15,63,667	15,77,479	13,39,419
57,967	31,448	62,556	39,219	51,374
55,451	37,228	50,353	69,565	61,299
62,418	56,719	63,609	1,06,293	1,04,364

TABLE XXIV—

Various Articles	Receipts from	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. Imported liquors ..	1. License fees ..	1,990	2,223	2,280
	2. Salt and duty ..	2,29,875	2,10,142	2,84,920
B. Country spirit and other liquors.	3. Excise and license fees.	3,284	4,728	10,547
	Total ..	2,35,049	2,17,093	2,97,747
C. Opium and its preparations ..	1. Duty ..	78,582	78,318	80,508
	2. License fees ..	—	—	—
	3. Gain on sale proceeds ..	—	—	—
	Total ..	78,582	78,318	80,508
D. Drugs other than opium ..	1. Excise permits ..	—	—	—
	2. License fees ..	39,775	40,019	45,418
	Total ..	39,775	40,019	45,418
E. Miscellaneous ..	1. Abkari ..	2,310	2,076	2,004
	2. Opium ..	2,006	2,607	2,004
	Total ..	4,316	4,683	4,008
	Total, Gross Revenue ..	4,35,093	4,47,163	4,56,238

* Includes Tax

† For the whole

Note.—1907-08 financial year for 8 months and 1905-06 and

EXCISE.

1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,513	2,720	2,901	2,898	3,091	3,142
2,05,613	2,05,254	2,75,585	2,90,500	3,03,944	3,14,500
10,032	11,107	11,549	11,870	12,723	13,003
2,90,243	2,97,001	3,30,234	3,32,600	3,35,899	3,38,665
27,227	34,707	35,536	35,112	50,911	36,177
117,011	111,798	112,899	14,458	723,379	8,000
114,220	110,493	110,644	49,573	140,402	48,176
47,100	69,000	64,000	27,276	11,050	24,556
47,100	69,000	64,000	45,180	30,949	41,220
47,100	69,000	64,000	40,341	50,897	75,381
3,134	3,129	3,134	3,107	2	31
3,671	3,798	3,709	3,460	3,437	3,678
6,800	6,914	6,842	6,791	2,423	5,704
4,50,509*	4,22,135*	4,07,150*	4,52,826	4,15,279	4,58,004

and Farbar.

of Rs. 1.

1904-05 full financial years, the previous years being revenue years.

TABLE XXIV—

Kauled articles		Receipts from	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. Imported liquors ..	1. License fees ..		2,321	2,165	2,303
	2. Still-head duty ..		2,42,738	2,46,323	2,52,271
B. Country spirit and fermented liquors ..	3. Distillery and license fees ..		15,152	13,665	10,192
	Total ..		2,59,910	2,62,153	2,64,766
C. Opium and its preparations ..	1. Duty ..		32,875	31,780	31,832
	2. License fees ..		—	19,004	22,298
	3. Rate on sale permits ..		13,418	18,802	10,138
	Total ..		46,293	70,586	64,268
D. Drugs other than opium ..	1. Fine on permits ..		47,928	46,944	50,422
	2. License fees ..		36,571	32,173	49,437
	Total ..		84,499	79,117	99,859
E. Miscellaneous ..	1. Akbari ..		—	2,989	94
	2. Opium ..		2,067	802	15
	Total ..		2,067	3,791	109
Total, Gross Revenue ..			4,99,669	5,17,651	5,35,711

EXCISE—*contd.*

1907-08.	1909-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,170	3,792	4,430	5,160	5,447	5,006
4,08,289	5,32,802	5,89,214	4,72,807	4,74,220	5,44,123
19,968	19,053	17,229	29,410	34,512	48,851
4,19,384	4,98,713	4,97,213	4,82,017	5,38,532	5,92,564
89,279	92,943	94,478	94,179	98,506	99,650
18,965	19,393	19,700	18,923	18,447	18,309
19,711	14,102	19,388	29,678	21,657	50,337
65,952	67,496	72,828	75,779	78,996	99,699
77,113	67,566	75,709	78,512	1,07,479	81,384
64,871	50,839	58,349	63,416	65,489	43,642
1,22,884	1,17,888	1,30,554	1,43,729	1,72,923	1,41,053
3	....	....	....	3	....
22	21	23	11	104	12
25	31	22	11	109	12
6,12,112	5,97,891	6,12,186	6,94,703	7,82,717	6,38,787

Taxed articles	Receipts from	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. Imported liquors ..	1. License fees ..	5,784	6,045	7,276
	2. Salt and duty ..	2,46,418	2,09,412	2,21,221
B. Country spirit and fermented liquors.	1. Distillery and license fees.	59,252	58,903	61,226
	Total ..	4,16,844	2,88,360	2,92,447
C. Opium and its preparations ..	1. Duty ..	24,070	22,820	22,479
	2. License fees ..	13,819	16,704	18,617
	3. Gain on sale proceeds.	41,827	40,080	44,768
	Total ..	79,717	89,619	96,277
D. Drugs other than opium ..	1. Fees on permits ..	16,878	65,717	61,117
	2. License fees ..	58,150	52,324	57,166
	Total ..	1,25,028	1,28,041	1,35,596
E. Miscellaneous ..	1. Akhar ..	5,207	12,187	4,758
	2. Opium ..	21	16	10
	Total ..	5,228	12,175	4,768
Total, Gross Revenue ..		6,51,302	6,14,155	6,68,102

EXCISE—*continued*

1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7,178	7,729	8,002	20,101	17,840	19,213
20,381	2,19,015	2,56,831	2,98,291	4,20,074	2,31,117
81,079	1,04,996	1,16,404	1,02,127	7,17,280	1,36,007
3,27,564	4,28,338	4,81,207	5,88,911	6,55,804	4,24,076
20,790	21,118	21,118	21,118	21,118	21,118
16,710	14,880	19,127	26,558	48,427	43,021
19,072	16,944	14,112	10,729	14,202	18,207
80,302	85,220	95,538	1,09,844	95,279	1,00,819
23,264	17,772	67,100	21,201	80,222	90,010
26,777	27,808	69,014	75,139	86,024	72,222
59,941	46,611	1,27,280	1,12,796	1,24,248	1,43,882
8,331	9,700	208	37	628	223
4,351	5,728	298	37	628	223
5,28,408	3,30,000	7,02,214	8,40,008	8,80,754	7,13,880

TABLE XXV—

Sale proceeds.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Judicial stamps	1,08,867	1,18,278	1,18,214	1,29,510	1,41,040	1,72,704
2. Non-judicial stamps	68,515	65,122	81,344	64,555	64,124	74,052
(1) Foreign bill and postal stamps.	..	..	2	..	6	..
(2) Adhesive revenue stamps.	7,481	7,892	7,162	7,566	8,724	7,229
(3) Bills of exchange or bonds.	802	811	719	771	614	854
(4) Impressed stamps and labels.	59,917	56,594	55,252	56,934	54,719	63,304
(5) Stamp transfer and one and one impressed stamps.	63	35	12	44	28	..
Total ..	1,78,162	1,82,022	1,99,381	1,93,703	2,05,194	2,46,756

Sale proceeds.	1900-01.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Judicial stamps	1,16,805	1,19,737	1,12,080	1,07,538	88,603	78,801
2. Non-judicial stamps	67,814	70,490	81,602	1,00,829	70,745	82,372
(1) Foreign bill and postal stamps.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Adhesive revenue stamps.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3) Bills of exchange or bonds.	804	805	978	1,234	1,417	718
(4) Impressed stamps and labels.	66,905	69,900	80,240	96,763	69,240	81,219
(5) Stamp transfer and one and one impressed stamps.	125	..	370	518	88	102
Total ..	1,86,219	1,90,152	1,94,961	2,07,556	1,59,348	1,29,382

STAMPS.

1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,19,259	1,35,173	1,24,909	1,18,257	1,17,999	1,19,831	1,09,022	1,14,128
52,719	69,563	54,178	62,102	66,615	61,730	65,615	61,002
..	1	1	..	9	..	..	..
8,966	8,522	7,068	7,140	4,527	..	..	..
725	829	777	804	916	667	729	598
45,833	55,412	50,311	54,357	61,727	60,808	61,726	65,296
..
1,71,969	1,94,096	1,87,078	1,80,358	1,84,871	1,81,134	1,74,867	1,78,225

1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,02,662	1,27,282	1,02,000	1,23,076	1,38,843	1,36,867	1,44,527
62,739	68,662	75,996	1,06,615	1,34,246	1,35,896	1,32,817
..
..
1,068	1,143	808	877	998	1,199	1,603
61,632	66,929	74,178	1,00,738	1,35,269	1,34,719	1,50,961
..	..	..	..	..	67	149
1,44,752	1,69,148	1,63,502	1,69,562	1,67,395	1,66,325	1,69,771

TABLE XXVI-A—INCOME-TAX.

Year.	Part I—Salaries.		Part II—Companies.		Part III—Securities.	
	Assesses.	Net collections.	Assesses.	Net collections.	Assesses.	Net collections.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1896-96	142	2,277	..	..	..	..
1896-97	119	2,082	..	..	..	..
1897-98	97	1,700	..	..	..	..
1898-99	116	1,849	..	..	..	..
1899-1899	82	1,721	..	..	..	..
1900-01	86	1,638	..	..	..	..
1901-02	71	1,264	..	..	..	..
1902-03	82	1,514	..	..	..	..
1903-04	89	837	..	..	..	..
1904-05	28	602	..	..	..	..
1905-06	33	679	..	..	..	..
1906-07	33	727	..	..	..	..
1907-08	19	742	..	..	..	..
1908-09	31	1,241	..	..	..	..
1909-10	32	1,279	..	..	..	..
1910-11	38	1,311	..	..	..	..
1911-12	46	1,734	..	..	..	..
1912-13	49	1,599	..	..	..	..
1913-14	21	1,365	..	..	..	..
1914-15	27	1,311	..	..	..	..
1915-16	46	1,387	..	..	..	..
1916-17*	41	1,758	..	..	..	..
1917-18*	53	2,918	2	811	..	..
1918-19	79	2,334	2	1,009	..	..
1919-20	119	7,570	1	328	..	..
1920-21	57	1,531	1	873	..	..
1921-22	86	1,451	1	789	..	..

Note.—These figures are exclusive of collections on salary, pensions, etc., and interest on securities directly received for the district by the Accountant-General in Bombay.

*These years exclude figures for Tando Dagu taluqa which are not available.

TABLE XXVI-A—INCOME-TAX—*contd.*

Year.	Part IV—Other sources		Total.	
	Assessable.	Net collections.	Assessable	Net collections.
		Rs.		Rs.
1886-88	3,328	71,708	3,672	75,036
1886-87	3,654	73,238	3,773	76,719
1887-88	3,911	74,852	3,731	78,583
1888-89	3,710	72,289	3,668	75,957
1889-1890	3,913	79,478	4,089	83,391
1890-91	3,990	85,880	4,010	89,890
1891-92	3,872	87,582	3,945	91,527
1892-93	3,021	85,401	4,185	89,422
1893-94	1,592	88,017	4,820	89,609
1894-95	1,401	86,988	1,459	88,447
1895-96	1,410	89,479	1,442	90,921
1896-97	1,405	92,135	1,436	93,571
1897-98	1,407	91,986	1,428	93,394
1898-99	1,382	90,824	1,383	92,207
1899-10	1,342	96,474	1,379	97,853
1900-11	1,384	95,459	1,422	96,841
1901-12	1,362	95,069	1,398	96,437
1902-13	963	92,240	1,022	93,203
1903-14	867	98,471	988	99,459
1904-15	881	98,340	898	99,238
1905-16	612	90,189	1,102	91,201
1906-17*	1,408	94,458	1,340	95,798
1907-18*	1,814	1,13,829	1,668	1,15,497
1908-19	1,613	2,10,396	1,868	2,12,264
1909-20	1,251	2,03,190	1,771	2,04,941
1910-21	943	2,47,894	1,023	2,48,923
1911-22	938	2,18,850	943	2,20,907

*See—These figures are estimates of collections on salary, pensions, etc., and interest on securities directly recovered for the district by the Assistant General in Bombay.

*These years exclude figures for Yando Bago taluka, which are not available.

Includes super tax and excess profits duty.

TABLE XXVI-B—INCOME-TAX: CLASSIFICATION OF INCOMES UNDER PART IV.

Year.	Incomes of Rs. 500— 1,000.		Incomes of Rs. 1,000 —1,500.		Incomes of Rs. 1,500— 2,000.	
	Assessed.	Not collected.	Assessed.	Not collected.	Assessed.	Not collected.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1935-36 ..			Details not available.			
1936-37 ..						
1937-38 ..	2,430	28,329	703	10,024	210	9,402
1938-39 ..	2,532	23,129	717	15,546	251	9,199
1939-1940 ..	2,628	30,014	749	17,262	284	10,002
1940-41 ..	2,553	29,088	762	17,413	297	11,138
1941-42 ..	2,417	27,479	784	17,023	310	11,786
1942-43 ..	2,552	28,068	791	17,988	309	14,142
1943-44 ..	..	..	890	19,619	377	14,274
1944-45 ..	..	..	839	19,302	300	11,423
1945-46 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1946-47 ..	..	..	Details not available.			
1947-48 ..	..	..		
1948-49 ..	..	..	713	16,312	319	12,013
1949-50 ..	..	..	711	16,690	321	12,173
1950-51 ..	..	..	726	16,456	310	12,617
1951-52 ..	..	..	780	17,978	327	12,260
1952-53 ..	..	..	525	11,883	216	8,288
1953-54 ..	..	..	479	10,718	196	7,813
1954-55 ..	..	..	330	7,319	141	5,619
1955-56 ..	..	..	800	13,456	321	8,833
1956-57 ..	..	..	702	9,433	306	8,847
1957-58*	..	..	452	10,212	304	12,332
1958-59*	..	..	586	15,787	499	15,544
1959-60 ..	..	..	419	5,322	23	1,357
1960-61 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1961-62 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*These years exclude figures for Yandu Bago taluka which are not available.

TABLE XXVI-B—INCOME-TAX: CLASSIFICATION OF INCOMES UNDER PART IV—*contd.*

Year.	Incomes exceeding Rs. 2,000.		Total.	
	Assesses.	Net collections.	Assesses.	Net collections.
1950-51		Rs.		Rs.
1950-52	Details not available.		2,328	74,756
1957-58			2,826	74,228
1958-59	741	90,772	3,044	74,824
1959-1960	240	20,491	3,740	75,790
1960-61	330	22,077	3,815	76,478
1961-62	320	20,694	3,393	65,680
1962-63	348	26,496	2,972	67,296
1963-64	428	31,628	4,021	61,401
1964-65	425	28,744	1,587	64,017
1965-66	313	26,077	4,431	55,858
1966-67			1,416	23,423
1967-68	Details not available.		1,425	62,123
1968-69			1,467	62,528
1969-70	328	32,407	1,343	60,623
1970-71	310	28,241	1,343	56,472
1971-72	328	30,177	1,264	56,400
1972-73	337	22,672	1,465	62,008
1973-74	242	22,090	962	46,210
1974-75	349	20,542	997	28,471
1975-76	172	16,399	691	26,348
1976-77	231	27,890	1,110	50,199
1977-78*	499	14,546	1,499	34,458
1978-79*	667	69,445	1,614	1,13,029†
1979-80	637	1,79,506	1,613	2,10,899†
1980-81	1,009	9,01,837	1,231	2,09,106†
1981-82	994	2,62,840	963	2,62,894†
1982-83	896	2,18,650	896	2,18,650†

*These years exclude figures for Tundo Bago taluka which are not available.
 †Includes super tax and excess profits duty.

TABLE XXVII-A—DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD

Particulars.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
<i>I.—Receipts.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial rates	1,31,575	1,24,902	1,11,475	1,29,444
Education	2,290	3,444	5,093	2,908
Medical	8,800	308	125	155
Scientific and other minor departments.	8,578	9,940	6,327	5,780
Civil works	19,140	21,549	9,899	12,815
Contributions	66,540	63,961	92,234	79,892
Founds	8,925	6,752	4,121	3,394
Miscellaneous	2,622	2,008	1,579	1,400
Total ..	2,37,263	2,39,980	2,29,663	2,45,600
<i>II.—Expenditure.</i>				
Administration	3,499	6,667	7,235	7,173
Education	81,656	81,889	95,820	91,724
Medical	22,267	18,902	31,654	22,301
Scientific and other minor departments.	22,663	26,399	25,895	24,294
Civil works	1,10,613	91,296	1,11,795	1,12,279
Contributions .. ..	....	1,793	1,774	14,154
Miscellaneous	7,122	975	1,930	848
Total ..	2,48,619	2,29,681	2,64,096	2,69,970

Note.—The figures for the years 1896-96 to 1897-98 include those of the talukas transferred to the

(RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE).

1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.
Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
1,23,668	1,27,000	1,47,029	1,48,375	1,41,147
7,240	8,874	6,659	5,801	5,648
453	308	4,122	776	511
5,940	5,901	7,438	8,031	10,825
9,206	13,364	21,173	9,059	8,727
62,794	70,775	81,300	94,897	78,188
2,988	1,680	801	2,799	4,094
1,403	990	1,336	1,401	800
2,52,481	2,39,102	2,71,378	2,60,864	2,43,800
7,516	7,683	8,248	8,409	8,322
78,819	79,386	77,377	78,079	80,534
21,313	21,335	21,774	23,267	22,563
20,952	19,509	19,256	20,839	19,762
91,811	76,126	1,21,097	1,00,096	1,28,861
21,227	4,382	11,655	11,165	12,159
1,674	1,251	9,093	795	12,945
2,40,319	2,30,681	2,89,878	2,51,665	2,87,421

Sawalohah and Thur and Farukh districts and will therefore not tally with table XXVII-B.

SIND GAZETTEER
TABLE XXVII-A—DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD

Particulars	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.
<i>I.—Receipts.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial taxes	1,122,308	1,552,884	1,566,178	1,301,701
Education	4,777	5,177	5,020	5,178
Medical	162	604	674	1,000
Scientific and other minor departments ..	7,379	8,358	12,880	11,801
Civil works	19,264	12,510	13,467	23,731
Contributions	84,599	10,490	1,20,389	1,51,743
Funds	2,200	1,834	1,680	—232
Miscellaneous	779	615	61	494
Total ..	2,81,969	2,85,001	2,95,654	2,22,066
<i>II.—Expenditure.</i>				
Administration	7,865	7,713	7,979	9,358
Education	85,823	61,580	80,106	1,00,568
Medical	21,803	19,649	20,727	22,820
Scientific and other minor departments ..	19,388	21,107	20,334	20,854
Civil works	89,471	79,509	83,718	1,37,633
Contributions	11,370	8,304	3,405	4,977
Miscellaneous	1,056	660	2,182	1,454
Funds	—	—	—	—
Total ..	2,24,575	2,29,816	2,53,301	2,59,022

(RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE)—*contd.*

1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,05,000	1,10,441	1,40,790	1,49,383	1,80,474
8,109	8,878	88,006	88,718	93,461
944	781	2,743	1,087	1,699
15,394	9,297	7,045	8,688	8,148
14,000	11,305	25,403	27,805	29,355
1,35,021	1,62,843	4,38,447	47,068	44,501
—730	—705	—1,010	—3,070	—1,778
1,878	428	24	506	317
2,71,400	3,09,589	5,27,689	5,37,559	5,55,447
7,909	8,679	7,735	8,679	10,662
1,04,405	1,13,135	1,21,188	1,35,590	1,41,532
24,236	26,197	24,312	28,876	23,927
22,887	11,908	17,400	19,032	18,329
1,61,286	1,40,119	1,28,719	1,31,346	1,52,397
4,182	9,868	200	.....	.....
5,244	1,271	3,650	1,375	1,304
.....
3,29,842	3,34,104	3,50,394	3,75,699	3,84,397

TABLE XXVII-A—DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD

Particulars.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
<i>I.—Receipts.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial rates	1,14,277	1,08,845	1,20,818	1,07,822
Education	31,129	45,844	21,522	61,360
Medical	981	761	948	98
Scientific and other minor departments.	8,579	6,470	8,925	6,132
Civil works	9,103	8,221	7,267	24,389
Contributions	23,829	23,289	28,202	—
Funds	—2,947	—1,525	821	—
Miscellaneous	28,862	29,475	49,652	1,424
Total ..	2,22,107	2,13,946	2,08,242	2,21,425
<i>II.—Expenditure.</i>				
Administration	6,727	764	1,249	1,552
Education	10,564	10,228	80,239	57,822
Medical	28,874	20,816	22,178	22,957
Scientific and other minor departments.	17,126	15,196	12,999	18,184
Civil works	82,799	1,21,237	1,38,422	1,17,844
Contributions	1,498	506	—	—
Miscellaneous	2,252	1,584	2,067	1,580
Funds	—	—	—	—
Total ..	1,59,922	2,28,255	2,56,069	2,12,937

(RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE)—*contd.*

1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,85,305	1,51,648	1,52,791	1,08,353	1,07,119
40,174	86,777	67,394	66,827	1,01,280
197	1,615	4,262	1,010	1,242
7,221	7,819	7,722	8,700	7,046
24,172	25,448	60,801	72,762	60,167
....
330	4,278	12	3,394	10,623
1,328	208	24	4	220
2,47,570	2,68,166	2,93,579	2,63,717	2,67,267
844	1,307	12,000	58,222	88,477
62,122	80,407	92,272	1,22,102	1,24,100
28,094	28,227	67,186	40,518	40,432
15,680	10,626	16,300	18,501	19,794
1,22,746	1,23,912	1,06,802	1,41,821	1,28,156
....
9,955	4,700	2,491	1,111	1,855
....	....	....	2,010	7,528
2,38,279	2,53,314	2,68,518	2,22,488	2,38,010

TABLE XXVII-B—REVENUE AND

Name of board.			1895-1896.	1896-1897.	1897-1898.	1898-1899.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Revenue.</i>						
District Local Board ..			1,75,725	1,71,399	1,80,123	1,68,218
Taluka Local Board, Hala ..			8,254	7,370	5,349	8,724
Do.	do.	T & S. D. O. Alibaypur.	7,066	3,475	5,973	6,897
Do.	do.	Hyd & S. chad ..	8,748	3,793	8,566	7,349
Do.	do.	Gum ..	8,372	8,789	5,849	7,971
Do.	do.	Dero Mahthal ..	4,728	3,761	3,158	4,118
Do.	do.	T & S. D. O. Bago ..	8,533	8,182	8,803	8,518
Do.	do.	Radia ..	8,707	11,003	7,988	10,233
Total ..			2,21,804	2,23,899	1,88,498	2,06,879
<i>Expenditure.</i>						
District Local Board ..			1,71,283	1,58,583	1,68,862	1,72,686
Taluka Local Board, Hala ..			8,809	3,824	7,754	10,740
Do.	do.	T & S. D. O. Alibaypur.	4,800	3,213	5,098	4,761
Do.	do.	Hyd & S. chad ..	5,702	6,642	5,564	6,085
Do.	do.	Gum ..	4,829	11,300	6,767	7,831
Do.	do.	Dero Mahthal ..	3,949	3,884	3,215	4,287
Do.	do.	T & S. D. O. Bago ..	3,722	3,185	5,617	10,782
Do.	do.	Radia ..	11,889	14,876	8,043	10,827
Total ..			2,14,801	2,05,378	2,11,398	2,28,686

EXPENDITURE OF EACH LOCAL BOARD.

1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,78,408	1,89,280	1,88,440	1,94,307	1,99,518
4,041	5,927	6,325	6,842	4,180
1,331	3,521	4,027	4,415	4,511
5,534	4,773	5,373	5,777	5,217
4,374	8,038	7,085	7,008	8,331
5,209	5,425	4,301	8,940	6,473
5,227	3,280	7,884	8,861	4,377
6,750	7,002	9,109	8,222	5,730
3,07,138	3,08,896	3,14,710	3,25,511	3,21,870
1,85,803	1,83,013	1,84,342	1,79,388	2,12,808
4,070	4,137	5,565	8,022	6,080
6,702	8,548	5,469	4,502	3,690
5,171	6,563	5,571	2,810	5,288
4,431	4,753	7,438	6,747	6,328
3,194	5,595	5,463	4,988	7,050
3,056	5,131	7,704	7,271	8,941
6,282	7,311	7,405	7,721	8,500
5,17,664	5,35,092	5,39,848	5,21,541	5,57,947

TABLE XXVII-B—REVENUE AND

Name of board.		1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Revenue.</i>					
District Local Board ..		1,79,017	2,89,145	2,53,357	2,07,360
Tahsil Local Board, Hale ..		7,493	8,117	8,003	10,891
Do. Do. Tando	Alshyar.	1,603	8,580	4,350	4,855
Do. Do. Hyderabad		6,183	7,459	10,631	10,286
Do. Do. Gujrat ..		9,144	6,171	6,144	11,533
Do. Do. Dera	Mohlot.	8,120	4,994	5,087	5,444
Do. Do. Tando	Bago ..	9,067	1,637	2,446	7,887
Do. Do. Badli ..		8,823	8,788	2,234	8,550
Total ..		2,22,664	2,09,601	2,92,804	2,38,093
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
District Local Board ..		1,85,601	7,89,495	2,14,055	2,07,202
Tahsil Local Board, Hale ..		8,500	8,732	8,001	8,800
Do. Do. Tando	Alshyar.	4,864	7,490	4,097	2,400
Do. Do. Hyderabad		5,100	7,147	7,250	11,777
Do. Do. Gujrat ..		7,028	7,119	6,453	8,877
Do. Do. Dera	Mohlot.	7,718	2,151	2,258	8,108
Do. Do. Tando	Bago ..	4,309	4,910	4,796	7,472
Do. Do. Badli ..		7,328	6,487	4,495	8,322
Total ..		2,08,821	2,29,618	2,32,301	2,59,922

EXPENDITURE OF EACH LOCAL BOARD—*contd.*

1900-1901.	1901-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,04,182	2,27,018	2,43,708	2,60,214	2,53,434
12,328	10,879	13,338	14,421	13,986
6,767	9,301	8,862	9,207	7,765
15,351	14,386	22,202	19,868	17,320
13,822	12,485	11,979	10,468	8,315
5,194	5,358	6,102	7,346	8,844
9,599	10,430	19,878	17,434	11,408
7,352	15,010	18,439	43,767	17,190
2,72,400	3,06,389	3,37,344	3,35,229	3,26,447
2,44,011	2,45,186	2,32,773	2,38,010	2,72,454
14,710	12,112	12,378	13,983	13,741
7,899	9,158	8,423	7,793	8,898
19,258	13,720	16,400	20,634	7,348
17,510	12,101	8,124	13,572	9,323
6,693	8,158	2,571	10,533	7,419
10,101	9,678	16,167	8,912	3,864
8,720	8,043	17,221	15,132	13,145
3,29,043	2,18,101	3,10,194	3,15,008	3,48,847

TABLE XXVII-B—REVENUE AND

Name of board.		1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.
Revenue.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District Local Board ..		1,23,011	1,32,345	1,67,394	1,77,696
Taluka Local Board, Hale ..		10,431	12,072	10,540	9,055
Do.	Do. T a n d o	7,495	9,408	4,760	5,577
Do.	Do. Hy d e r	11,556	12,554	21,957	14,854
Do.	Do. Guj r ..	14,408	11,312	9,400	16,419
Do.	Do. D e v	2,960	8,784	9,154	15,575
Do.	Do. T a n d o	10,182	12,436	11,029	12,075
Do.	Do. B a d i n ..	12,411	12,193	17,012	18,645
Total ..		2,32,197	2,18,846	2,34,245	2,71,481
Expenditure.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District Local Board ..		1,21,886	1,32,942	1,55,219	1,71,389
Taluka Local Board, Hale ..		10,080	12,358	10,828	9,558
Do.	Do. T a n d o	7,078	8,941	6,822	5,417
Do.	Do. Hy d e r	10,287	14,738	14,568	15,941
Do.	Do. Guj r ..	12,923	9,358	13,230	12,494
Do.	Do. D e v	9,289	7,638	5,308	11,277
Do.	Do. T a n d o	8,836	9,243	13,186	12,994
Do.	Do. B a d i n ..	10,094	12,139	17,575	16,338
Total ..		1,89,922	2,29,553	2,56,939	2,18,237

EXPENDITURE OF EACH LOCAL BOARD—*concd.*

1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,88,302	1,84,877	2,22,563	2,00,747	2,00,606
10,228	10,940	8,207	12,387	12,617
5,229	4,584	5,068	7,509	8,242
17,550	11,291	11,077	10,870	17,316
10,352	11,301	10,306	9,625	18,412
8,400	4,953	2,806	4,200	7,400
10,314	10,584	8,779	9,742	12,614
14,723	18,327	14,053	16,509	22,568
2,47,576	2,68,106	2,83,279	2,81,717	2,87,901
1,86,733	1,91,091	1,91,918	2,78,504	2,64,331
10,071	9,251	9,624	12,440	11,741
5,223	2,503	7,000	7,800	4,073
21,904	19,878	18,812	18,943	15,449
9,588	13,713	11,412	18,602	18,323
6,382	4,100	9,021	7,794	6,556
11,796	5,747	12,007	14,801	15,728
8,411	14,062	8,403	12,804	7,851
2,59,270	2,53,234	2,68,539	2,82,488	2,85,019

TABLE XXVIII—

Year in which constituted.	Name of municipality.	1895-1896.	1896-1897.	1897-1898.	1898-1899.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1899	Hala	Receipts 6,913	6,129	6,032	5,291
		Expenditure 6,822	6,598	7,174	5,780
1893	Hydrabad*	Receipts 2,04,227	2,24,568	2,62,804	3,09,521
		Expenditure 1,98,470	2,20,725	2,60,402	3,20,879
1898	Mattari	Receipts 8,829	7,352	6,747	6,378
		Expenditure 7,946	6,446	5,602	7,361
1890	Nasarpur	Receipts 2,818	2,753	2,692	2,740
		Expenditure 2,591	2,397	2,280	2,308
1894	Tando Allahyar	Receipts 10,283	9,626	9,082	11,479
		Expenditure 11,515	9,490	10,878	11,989
1896	Tando Muhammad Khan	Receipts 8,121	8,544	9,222	9,372
		Expenditure 8,007	8,322	8,790	8,199

Year in which constituted.	Name of municipality.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1898	Hala	Receipts 6,862	9,721	9,821	8,897
		Expenditure 7,354	7,811	7,843	8,611
1893	Hydrabad*	Receipts 2,30,822	2,24,468	2,50,091	4,41,002
		Expenditure 2,01,264	1,89,921	2,70,155	2,85,280
1898	Mattari	Receipts 9,969	8,930	10,511	11,632
		Expenditure 8,903	8,742	9,931	10,948
1890	Nasarpur	Receipts 6,044	5,868	6,565	6,418
		Expenditure 5,815	5,103	6,913	7,064
1894	Tando Allahyar	Receipts 15,770	16,181	16,757	18,673
		Expenditure 15,715	16,117	16,996	18,459
1896	Tando Muhammad Khan	Receipts 13,616	14,698	11,728	20,125
		Expenditure 12,461	12,397	12,682	12,071

*This municipality shows an excess of expenditure in

MUNICIPALITIES.

1909-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9,421	7,012	7,196	7,146	7,247
8,491	8,082	7,275	6,978	6,819
4,17,177	2,16,843	2,25,303	2,26,844	2,73,022
4,17,224	2,16,896	2,24,963	2,43,314	2,29,113
371	7,446	8,744	8,983	8,850
6,576	8,242	8,346	8,430	10,256
4,167	4,696	5,278	5,786	7,992
4,299	4,470	4,897	5,322	6,470
11,222	12,361	13,074	13,704	15,186
11,606	11,867	13,483	13,000	15,423
9,600	10,329	11,019	10,009	12,523
9,004	10,855	10,126	10,202	11,483

1909-1900.	1900-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9,945	10,561	10,553	11,242	11,464
11,347	10,790	10,612	9,901	13,865
3,29,980	4,19,272	4,52,650	3,61,828	4,11,391
2,38,208	3,26,460	3,40,858	4,58,906	4,53,843
13,639	11,619	12,433	12,963	13,386
12,185	12,114	11,577	12,256	14,810
6,669	6,187	6,278	7,366	7,413
8,353	7,274	6,613	7,174	8,543
13,901	14,572	15,300	16,154	16,082
19,459	13,458	12,690	13,315	14,901
14,987	15,296	16,179	13,353	15,343
12,746	20,314	18,216	14,266	12,703

—man year due to the repayment of loans, deposits, etc.

Year in which constituted.	Name of municipality.	1912-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1859	Hala { Receipts ..	11,500	12,324	13,321	15,529
	{ Expenditure ..	12,048	10,812	10,992	11,519
1853	Hydrabad* { Receipts ..	4,43,048	3,18,210	3,97,089	3,24,303
	{ Expenditure ..	4,19,910	4,16,423	3,28,987	3,46,234
1866	Mattari { Receipts ..	12,000	10,314	13,019	10,290
	{ Expenditure ..	17,307	11,390	10,500	10,373
1860	Nasarpur { Receipts ..	7,839	7,356	6,790	5,850
	{ Expenditure ..	8,325	10,189	7,324	8,312
1856	Tando Allahyar { Receipts ..	15,239	15,734	13,884	20,610
	{ Expenditure ..	23,163	14,376	14,518	15,690
1856	Tando Mubham- mad Khan { Receipts ..	13,800	12,721	15,408	15,500
	{ Expenditure ..	13,107	16,721	16,524	14,456

* This municipality shows an excess of expenditure in

MUNICIPALITIES—*contd.*

1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14,896	20,024	22,400	23,657	18,886
15,410	14,702	21,287	19,715	21,576
5,82,804	8,16,316	8,92,324	8,73,334	7,91,672
5,00,977	4,66,384	5,04,303	7,07,411	6,23,812
12,578	12,419	21,867	18,365	10,145
10,368	10,718	18,632	17,867	13,410
8,184	8,223	8,801	9,012	15,825
6,825	11,067	9,000	8,582	15,330
25,159	21,550	18,550	30,519	24,401
18,493	21,870	46,904	35,238	22,798
14,097	18,461	17,810	18,625	27,444
14,915	15,170	20,100	20,474	22,394

critical years due to the repayment of loans, deposits, etc.

TABLE XXIX-A—EDUCATION: PROPORTION OF LITERATES
(CENSUS OF 1921).

Name of taluka.	Principal religions.	Population.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.
Badli ..	Hindu ..	10,548	5,794	5,754
	Musliman ..	60,005	30,686	29,318
	All religions ..	81,540	45,440	36,100
Gudi ..	Hindu ..	16,087	8,996	7,091
	Musliman ..	71,403	36,400	35,003
	All religions ..	87,475	45,396	42,079
Jera Mahant ..	Hindu ..	8,246	4,808	3,438
	Musliman ..	31,955	17,722	14,233
	All religions ..	40,201	22,530	17,671
Yasdi Baga ..	Hindu ..	15,479	8,769	6,710
	Musliman ..	47,354	27,100	20,254
	All religions ..	62,833	35,869	26,964
Hyderabad ..	Hindu ..	29,880	17,746	12,134
	Musliman ..	86,154	47,169	38,985
	All religions ..	1,151,376	65,915	62,417
Hale ..	Hindu ..	20,608	11,493	9,115
	Musliman ..	174,318	92,022	82,296
	All religions ..	95,577	53,515	42,062
Tando Allahyar ..	Hindu ..	14,314	7,722	6,592
	Musliman ..	39,594	22,100	17,494
	All religions ..	54,211	29,822	24,389
Total ..	Hindu ..	7,85,211	40,104	38,010
	Musliman ..	4,11,378	2,21,167	1,90,211
	All religions ..	12,76,577	62,271	57,221

TABLE XXIX-A—EDUCATION: PROPORTION OF LITERATES
(CENSUS OF 1921)—*contd.*

Name of taluka.	Principal religious	Literates			Percentage of literates to total population		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Bello	Hindu ..	722	722	12	5	6	0.2
	Muslims ..	722	661	61	1	2	0.1
	All religions ..	1,444	1,383	73	6	8	0.3
Havel	Hindu ..	901	877	24	6	11	0.2
	Muslims ..	522	466	56	1	1	0.2
	All religions ..	1,546	1,428	117	7	12	0.4
Dera Mahal	Hindu ..	470	454	16	6	10	0.6
	Muslims ..	469	399	70	1	2	0.2
	All religions ..	955	862	93	7	12	1
Tanda Bago	Hindu ..	576	540	36	4	6	1
	Muslims ..	580	533	47	1	2	0.3
	All religions ..	1,156	1,073	83	5	8	0.6
Hyderabad	Hindu ..	18,319	12,188	6,131	20	22	18
	Muslims ..	2,865	2,322	543	4	5	1
	All religions ..	22,226	14,620	6,074	24	27	19
Hals	Hindu ..	1,808	1,725	83	9	12	1
	Muslims ..	1,593	1,249	344	2	2	1
	All religions ..	3,401	2,974	427	11	14	2
Tanda Alibayat	Hindu ..	1,407	1,347	60	10	18	1
	Muslims ..	767	690	77	2	2	1
	All religions ..	2,174	2,037	137	12	20	2
Total	Hindu ..	24,341	17,977	6,364	25	29	20
	Muslims ..	7,520	6,566	954	5	6	2
	All religions ..	33,068	24,543	7,525	30	35	22

TABLE XXIX-B—EDUCATION: NUMBER

Class of Institutions.				1924-25.	1926-27.	1927-28.
<i>A.—Institutions.</i>						
Public.	1. High schools	Institutions	Male	886	Not available	911
		Pupils	Female	.....	.....	.....
	2. Middle schools (English).	Institutions	Male	4	6	5
		Pupils	Female	221	102	362
	3. Primary schools—					
	(a) Government	Institutions	Male	.....	.....	.....
		Pupils	Female	.....	.....	.....
	(b) Local board	Institutions	Male	103	92	81
		Pupils	Female	4,372	4,330	4,135
	(c) Municipal	Institutions	Male	27	31	30
		Pupils	Female	1,363	974	1,307
	(d) Aided	Institutions	Male	6	5	8
		Pupils	Female	615	.....	544
	(e) Unaided	Institutions	Male	.....	.....	.....
		Pupils	Female	.....	.....	.....
	(f) Indigenes	Institutions	Male	246	304	250
		Pupils	Female	6,000	5,382	5,960
	Total primary schools	Institutions	Male	376	379	372
		Pupils	Female	12,899	11,107	12,336
Private.	4. Training schools	Institutions	Male	2	2	2
		Pupils	Female	43	16	12
	5. Technical and other special schools.	Institutions	Male	2	2	2
		Pupils	Female	87	97	111
	Total private	Institutions	Male	200	302	306
		Pupils	Female	14,146	11,507	12,390
	Total			16,308	12,556	13,552
	(1) Advanced	Institutions	Male	.....	.....	.....
		Pupils	Female	.....	.....	.....
	(2) Elementary	Institutions	Male	121	144	182
		Pupils	Female	1,066	2,654	2,391
	Total private	Institutions	Male	121	144	182
		Pupils	Female	1,066	2,654	2,391
	Total			1,476	3,854	2,591
	Grand total	Institutions	Male	519	527	588
		Pupils	Female	15,212	14,021	15,727
	Total			17,784	15,304	16,444
<i>B.—Percentage of Pupils.</i>						
1.	Percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age.			20.6	19.1	22.6
2.	Percentage of female scholars to female population of school-going age.			3.3	3.0	4.2
3.	Number of Mohammedan pupils			10,623	14,014	11,002
4.	Percentage of Mohammedan pupils to Mohammedans of school-going age.			9.7	12.1	10.2

*Girls attending boys' schools are

HYDERABAD OF INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS.

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1899-00.	1900-1901.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.
2	2	2	2	2	2	2
858	890	1,228	Not available	1,348	1,218	1,418
478	612	594	277	7	408	238
91	97	99	98	124	125	52
4,379	4,867	4,650	5,002	5,050	6,120	5,217
3,102	1,937	1,837	1,898	1,898	2,377	1,927
328	249	267	276	242	341	278
7	10	11	12	20	20	20
803	575	1,038	84	1,152	1,230	1,181
496	297	611	662	652	1,058	1,177
232	231	238	210	201	158	145
3,884	8,265	8,380	1,023	8,735	8,445	1,347
1,128	609	736	387	556	1,692	289
230	307	358	342	321	325	310
13,186	13,944	13,891	11,277	12,758	12,892	14,128
1,956	1,655	1,655	403	1,722	2,378	1,612
2	2	2	2	2	2	2
65	61	81	84	84	121	124
12	11	14	1	10	7	8
132	149	152	122	172	185	180
384	373	372	381	380	341	329
14,786	15,681	15,718	11,740	15,746	16,502	16,228
1,565	1,668	1,670	499	1,738	2,326	1,822
16,743	17,309	17,386	12,149	17,480	17,109	18,051
233	201	179	189	200	206	157
2,317	1,812	1,498	1,610	1,850	2,141	2,058
467	621	607	342	422	473	563
255	201	179	189	200	206	157
2,317	1,812	1,498	1,610	1,850	2,141	2,058
467	621	607	342	422	473	563
2,971	2,486	2,065	1,802	2,302	2,814	2,638
810	574	531	555	559	547	496
17,297	17,476	17,214	13,250	17,628	17,274	18,291
2,422	2,298	2,287	751	2,156	2,809	2,403
18,718	19,767	19,491	14,001	19,782	19,973	20,700
23'6	23'6	23'1	15'3	20'4	20'9	22'8
5'2	5'4	5'4	2'2	4'6	4'3	7'8
10,881	11,120	10,923	8,388	10,246	7,471	10,283
10'1	10'2	9'7	8'4	8'1	8'6	9'2

Calculated under male pupils.

TABLE XXIX-B—EDUCATION: NUMBER OF

Class of institutions.				1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	
A.—Institutions.							
Public.	1. High schools	Institutions	Male	4	5	5	
		Pupils	Female	1,360	1,357	1,000	
	2. Middle schools (English)	Institutions	Male	5	5	7	
		Pupils	Female	254	298	214	
				147	141	107	
	3. Primary schools—						
	(a) Government	Institutions	Male	2	2	2	
		Pupils	Female	167	178	166	
				23	82	80	
	(b) Local board	Institutions	Male	60	62	62	
		Pupils	Female	2,242	2,407	2,339	
	(c) Municipal	Institutions	Male	19	39	30	
		Pupils	Female	1,000	1,064	1,225	
				582	447	454	
	(d) Aided	Institutions	Male	21	21	22	
		Pupils	Female	1,251	1,352	1,267	
				1,078	1,081	1,090	
	(e) Unaided	Institutions	Male	—	2	1	
		Pupils	Female	—	51	32	
				—	81	—	
	(f) Indigenous	Institutions	Male	51	51	70	
		Pupils	Female	1,300	1,222	1,434	
				431	300	328	
	Total primary schools	Institutions	Male	130	158	177	
		Pupils	Female	6,272	7,384	7,181	
				1,813	2,052	2,041	
	4. Training schools	Institutions	Male	4	4	4	
		Pupils	Female	230	220	271	
				7	12	13	
	5. Technical and other special schools	Institutions	Male	4	6	4	
		Pupils	Female	67	64	112	
				4	1	—	
	Total public	Institutions	Male	174	179	198	
		Pupils	Female	9,088	9,357	9,479	
				4,971	5,500	5,182	
	Total				11,057	11,787	11,662
Private.	(1) Advanced	Institutions	Male	—	—	—	
		Pupils	Female	—	—	—	
	(2) Elementary	Institutions	Male	109	127	113	
		Pupils	Female	1,342	1,362	1,702	
				234	280	177	
	Total private	Institutions	Male	102	127	113	
		Pupils	Female	2,348	2,362	2,702	
				234	280	177	
	Total				1,577	1,831	1,878
	Grand total	Institutions	Male	277	306	311	
		Pupils	Female	10,429	11,179	11,181	
				5,205	5,779	5,359	
	Total				12,634	13,395	13,341
B.—Percentage of Pupils.							
1. Percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age.				—	—	—	
2. Percentage of female scholars to female population of school-going age.				4.431	4.888	4.754	
3. Number of Mahomedan pupils				—	—	—	
4. Percentage of Mahomedan pupils to Mahomedans of school-going age.				—	—	—	

* Girls attending boys' schools etc.

INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS—*contd.*

1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
2	2	2	2	2
1,898	1,812	1,490	1,827	1,379
10	16	11	10	21
422	364	432	467	525
187	150	228	143	370
2	2	2	2	2
172	182	185	180	173
80	95	104	112	68
72	74	74	78	84
2,007	2,328	3,377	5,442	5,610
20	20	30	20	22
1,970	1,970	2,068	2,061	2,012
449	429	621	395	581
22	22	21	22	26
1,410	1,519	1,619	1,327	1,228
1,171	1,162	1,270	1,313	1,387
1	1	1	1	2
55	55	111	100	105
80	61	74	66	77
1,248	1,629	2,084	1,777	1,627
510	540	402	415	514
186	179	195	191	211
8,162	9,224	9,299	9,127	9,028
2,059	2,028	2,274	2,264	2,328
4	4	4	4	4
285	279	287	231	228
18	15	17	39	24
4	4	5	4	5
85	80	96	102	102
2	2	2	2	11
201	200	215	215	224
10,665	10,579	11,984	11,424	11,573
2,257	2,093	2,922	2,405	2,865
12,922	12,872	14,966	13,829	14,438
92	98	100	98	132
1,342	1,324	1,398	1,400	1,582
181	226	173	200	587
93	98	100	98	135
1,342	1,324	1,398	1,400	1,634
181	226	173	200	587
1,523	1,559	1,611	1,606	2,001
294	298	324	310	386
12,067	11,992	13,390	12,824	12,407
2,438	2,320	2,797	2,603	2,772
14,445	14,292	16,097	15,429	15,179
5,718	5,449	6,504	6,204	6,686
10,727	10,727	10,727	10,727	10,727

included under male pupils.

TABLE XXIX-B—EDUCATION : NUMBER OF

Class of Institutions				1911-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.
A.—Institutions.						
Public.	1. High schools	Institutions	Male	3	3	4
		Pupils	Female	1,363	1,238	1,402
	2. Middle schools (English).	Institutions	Male	13	21	19
		Pupils	Female	345	348	398
	3. Primary schools—	Institutions	Male	2	2	2
		Pupils	Female	172	168	150
	(a) Government	Institutions	Male	140	112	92
	(b) Local board.	Institutions	Male	84	89	88
		Pupils	Female	2,587	2,958	3,320
	(c) Municipal	Institutions	Male	22	22	24
		Pupils	Female	1,825	2,086	1,954
	(d) Aided	Institutions	Male	24	22	22
		Pupils	Female	1,558	1,725	1,380
	(e) Unaided	Institutions	Male	1,238	1,301	1,281
		Pupils	Female	2	4	4
	(f) Indigenous	Institutions	Male	277	435	386
		Pupils	Female	82	70	68
	Total primary schools	Institutions	Male	1,948	1,571	1,312
		Pupils	Female	501	438	415
4. Training schools	Institutions	Male	2	2	2	
	Pupils	Female	301	276	340	
5. Technical and other special schools.	Institutions	Male	20	42	42	
	Pupils	Female	2	4	2	
Total public	Institutions	Male	107	141	259	
	Pupils	Female	18	45	60	
	Institutions	Male	230	230	248	
	Pupils	Female	11,002	11,080	12,187	
	Institutions	Male	2,224	2,310	2,603	
	Total		14,187	14,501	14,940	
Private.	(1) Advanced	Institutions	Male	2	2	3
		Pupils	Female	15	32	12
	(2) Elementary	Institutions	Male	130	118	105
		Pupils	Female	1,584	1,248	998
	Total private	Institutions	Male	243	257	224
		Pupils	Female	158	124	108
		Institutions	Male	1,599	1,290	1,010
		Pupils	Female	243	304	224
		Total		1,842	1,600	1,234
		Grand total	Institutions	Male	277	304	325
Pupils	Female		18,281	18,272	18,167	
	Total		2,088	2,979	2,687	
	Total		16,129	16,151	16,184	
B.—Percentage of Pupils.						
1.	Percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age.			24.8	24.8	27
2.	Percentage of female scholars to female population of school-going age.			8.3	6.3	4
3.	Number of Mohammedan pupils			7,075	8,514	....
4.	Percentage of Mohammedan pupils to Mohammedans in school-going age.			10.5	9.7	....

* Girls attending boys' schools are

INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS—*concl'd.*

1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
2	2	2	2	2
1,272	1,346	1,309	1,248	1,240
212	272	235	309	281
30	0	0	0	0
611	441	440	417	400
21	37	33	42	44
2	2	2	2	2
122	173	164	164	215
07	01	00	112	129
92	96	110	144	174
9,408	2,357	2,877	5,121	4,317
12	44	32	174	117
23	23	22	31	21
1,811	1,840	1,900	1,940	2,328
314	280	423	314	514
21	22	21	20	24
1,248	1,806	1,672	2,225	2,026
1,117	1,004	1,460	1,437	1,244
2	2	2	2	2
317	310	340	317	310
....	72	5	....	....
100	173	229	282	379
2,302	5,470	4,218	4,342	3,300
422	1,228	1,341	1,087	1,208
372	223	234	455	322
10,257	10,094	12,645	14,567	12,340
2,472	3,187	3,560	4,304	5,727
2	2	2	2	2
172	180	208	225	202
27	31	34	61	48
2	2	2	2	2
242	267	311	334	359
28	64	87	38	51
204	344	406	477	554
12,367	13,108	14,751	16,501	14,571
2,805	3,445	4,092	4,844	4,363
10,200	10,553	10,700	21,141	18,402
....	..	....	62	11
....	....	....	250	307
....	....	....	....	21
113	122	51	28	102
1,002	1,200	645	416	2,294
292	443	157	79	562
112	122	51	41	112
1,002	1,200	645	777	2,511
292	443	157	79	523
1,487	1,622	762	856	9,024
407	466	467	518	487
15,040	14,317	16,396	17,278	16,862
5,100	5,888	4,146	4,723	4,884
16,747	16,203	19,342	22,601	21,266
26	29	21	36	34
9	10	11	12	12
		Not available. Do.		

included under male pupils.

TABLE XXIX-C—EDUCATION: PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS THEREIN IN 1921-22.

Class of Institution.	Under the management of Government or Local Boards.				Under private management.				Total.	
	Managed by Government.		Managed by District or Municipal Boards.		Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Funds.		Unaided.			
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
High schools ..	3	283	..	..	4	1,210	..	..	7	1,493
Middle schools (English) ..	..	..	3	23	8	388	1	30	12	441
Primary schools ..	2	344	133	8,373	146	8,763	..	..	221	10,000
Training schools ..	2	281	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	281
Technical and other special schools ..	1	33	1	93	2	13	8	102	12	201
Total ..	6	668	137	7,667	201	10,411	4	132	254	10,302

TABLE XXIX-D—EDUCATION: EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Class of Institution.	Total expenditure in 1921-22 Rs.						Grand Total.
	Provincial Funds.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Govt.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and all other sources.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High schools ..	54,821	..	400	24,881	11,467	..	71,468
Middle schools (English) ..	8,107	822	390	4,396	6,168	354	20,202
Primary schools ..	1,00,121	31,054	40,362	27,321	30,939	35,669	8,05,466
Training schools ..	75,027	54,274	..	..	..	..	99,311
Technical and other special schools ..	14,136	3,300	375	4,997	2,891	536	25,924
Total ..	2,25,031	49,480	42,127	57,173	51,256	36,659	3,82,086
Scholarships ..	10,328	1,822	333	14	1,238	..	13,885
Miscellaneous ..	24,825	20,290	12,000	885	4,957	..	62,957
Grand Total ..	3,00,184	71,653	55,879	57,889	57,531	36,659	6,09,895

TABLE XXX-A—VITAL STATISTICS FOR
TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS.

Year.	Population under population.	Births		Deaths		Deaths from
		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Plague.
1898	8,51,208	18,214	18'30	11,438	17'40	—
1899		18,552	18'60	14,080	15'92	—
1900		18,031	18'30	9,758	11'94	—
1901		19,010	21'51	11,217	14'8	222
1902		17,004	22'38	27,063	20'82	86
1903	8,86,175	14,885	15'00	18,394	18'51	27
1904		20,555	20'29	22,612	23'12	1,547
1905		17,408	17'61	20,394	20'33	521
1906		18,255	19'47	13,794	12'94	499
1907		18,202	19'04	13,709	12'88	8
1908		18,141	18'63	21,312	21'69	10
1909		14,885	14'86	19,202	19'46	10
1910		16,325	18'72	17,284	17'43	20
1911		14,478	16'02	15,768	16'95	9
1912		16,722	18'89	18,464	18'68	19
1913		16,800	18'55	14,828	14'41	24
1914		17,106	18'54	20,258	18'82	7
1915		10,710	17'55	8,111	12'27	—
1916		11,245	18'56	8,860	14'20	—
1917		10,710	17'54	10,624	17'42	—
1918	8,71,110	19,125	16'56	12,001	21'12	34
1919		8,866	14'48	15,674	23'64	1,270
1920		8,199	15'41	40,288	40'66	2,218
1921		10,207	16'70	14,157	23'16	17
1922		11,010	18'00	10,276	16'88	8
1923	8,87,310	11,613	20'49	8,700	15'23	—
1924		10,384	18'63	6,526	11'54	8

The plague appeared in 1907. The figures for the year previous to 1900 have been included in *fecer*.

TABLE XXX-A—VITAL STATISTICS FOR
TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS—*contd.*

Year.	Deaths from— <i>contd.</i>						
	Children.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	Respiratory diseases.	All other causes.
1896	—	223	14,154	129	304	—	828
1897	—	74	11,987	114	238	—	1,376
1898	—	3	7,791	129	946	—	1,198
1899	—	1	8,079	223	712	—	1,829
1900	—	3,301	139	17,962	419	276	2,227
1901	—	—	415	15,790	273	304	1,467
1902	—	1,079	62	17,118	301	394	2,392
1903	—	58	123	16,512	113	328	2,433
1904	—	—	122	15,640	602	239	1,573
1905	—	—	130	12,810	443	304	904
1906	—	137	130	18,297	946	302	1,942
1907	—	—	1	17,109	175	278	701
1908	—	421	68	14,509	585	301	898
1909	—	422	85	13,435	427	308	547
1910	—	445	479	13,122	533	384	646
1911	—	—	279	12,351	228	325	500
1912	—	5,379	947	14,618	887	292	823
1913	—	198	—	6,581	168	505	515
1914	—	12	302	8,822	107	392	861
1915	—	3	1,107	7,804	151	674	950
1916	—	235	2	10,210	116	158	756
1917	—	15	—	12,121	574	186	852
1918	—	1	4	43,886	222	158	2,013
1919	—	3	179	11,890	117	160	1,145
1920	—	—	238	7,999	84	122	1,909
1921	—	14	—	6,126	89	123	1,472
1922	—	6	4,679	—	123	311	511

The plague appeared in 1897. The figures for the year previous to 1890 have been included in foot.

TABLE XXX-B—VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1922.

Taluka and Town.	Popu- lation under super- vision.	Births.		Deaths.		Deaths per 1,000 from
		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Plague.
Taluka.						
Hale	85,132	1,733	20.25	748	8.78	..
Tanque Alahygar	54,211	1,129	21.00	681	12.74	..
Hydrabad	88,190	1,100	12.48	621	7.04	..
Gunt	87,475	1,145	13.09	622	7.10	..
Tanque Mohbat	50,129	919	18.33	371	7.42	..
Tanque Bago	63,923	764	11.95	592	9.26	..
Badli	94,340	968	10.26	592	6.27	..
Town.						
Hydrabad	78,898	8,197	10.40	1,789	22.68	10
Hale	5,757	197	34.23	65	11.29	..
Mafazil	8,898	129	14.50	65	7.43	..
Total	5,97,340	10,864	18.19	8,629	14.45	10

Taluka and Town.	Deaths per 1,000 from.					
	Cholera.	Small pox.	Fever.	Dysentery.	Influenza.	All other causes.
Taluka.						
Hale	8.00	02	18	23
Tanque Alahygar	10.50	04	1.01	06
Hydrabad	8.34	28	25	51
Gunt	9.75	11	24	28
Tanque Mohbat	9.25	..	02	22
Tanque Bago	9.14	11	1.22	29
Badli	9.02	01	21	13
Town.						
Hydrabad	5.07	1.70	0.07	5.8
Hale	10.42	..	03	03
Mafazil	2.37	22	2.9	7.78
Total	8.25	22	1.64	1.12

TABLE XXXI—HOSPITALS AND

Serial No.	Name.	Class.	Whom opened.	Expenditure.	Average daily attendance.
	<i>Hospitals.</i>			Rs.	
1.	Hyderabad civil hospital	I	Not known	43,823	In-door .. 89 Out-door .. 94
2.	Lady Dufferin female hospital	V	1857	5,810	In-door .. 17 Out-door .. 95
	<i>Dispensaries.</i>				
3.	Yusufi Jubilee, Hyderabad	III	1886	9,957	In-door Out-door .. 101
4.	Empress, Olda Bazar	III	1857	1,540	In-door Out-door .. 58
5.	Tando Allahyar ..	III	1853	2,522	In-door .. 1 Out-door .. 57
6.	Yusufi Muhammad Khan	III	Not known	2,169	In-door Out-door .. 62
7.	Bala ..	III	1852	2,564	In-door Out-door .. 8
8.	Dutton, Tando Bago	III	1878	2,160	In-door Out-door .. 41
9.	India ..	III	1880	2,586	In-door Out-door .. 55
10.	Bahari ..	III	1885	2,203	In-door .. 1 Out-door .. 45
11.	Wahchand Asmool, Faisal	III	1882	2,013	In-door Out-door .. 119
12.	S. W. Railway, Multa	VI	1894	823	In-door Out-door .. 17
13.	T. B. Dispensary, Hyderabad, Wazir Kaira	III	1882	3,691	In-door Out-door .. 90

I.—State, public.

III.—Local and municipal funds dispensaries.

DISPENSARIES (IN EXISTENCE DURING 1922).

Number of patients treated during the year

1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
1,037	794	1,005	708	1,110	1,111	1,184
11,007	6,420	6,701	4,520	6,795	8,494	8,879
..	Not available	....	....	172	262	239
..	..	..	..	6,014	7,568	8,574
..
16,713	13,170	16,896	13,329	22,035	23,314	21,366
..
4,179	4,143	5,754	3,524	3,627	2,472	4,305
24	27	12	23	27	20	19
2,622	2,698	3,991	2,000	4,170	4,014	4,386
63	62	42	20	27	69	81
4,421	4,047	4,441	6,355	8,422	7,217	6,004
4	22	27	29	18	19	21
2,890	2,898	4,160	3,962	4,931	5,971	5,294
35	17	31	22	65	27	41
1,894	2,095	2,822	2,198	2,424	3,000	2,506
47	36	43	38	27	24	29
2,880	2,469	2,820	2,862	2,143	4,091	3,272
20	8	6	8	2	....	2
2,862	1,007	1,672	1,090	2,422	2,038	2,800
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	4,369
..
..
..
..
..

V.—Private, unaided.

VI.—Railway dispensary.

TABLE XXXI—HOSPITALS AND

Serial No.	Name.	Number of patients.			
		1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
<i>Hospitals.</i>					
1	Hydrabad Civil Hospital ..	1,250	1,344	1,828	1,965
		6,887	7,004	8,419	8,594
2	Lady Duffield Female Hospital	802	417	519	6,093
		7,223	8,449	6,072	27,009
<i>Dispensaries.</i>					
3	Victoria Jubilee, Hydrabad	....	....	....	....
		20,027	21,059	21,064	21,060
4	Rajwade, Ghat Bander ..	....	....	....	....
		8,829	4,407	4,506	7,402
5	Tanki Alahygar ..	18	34	40	30
		5,079	4,075	6,019	11,239
6	Tanki Muhammad Khan ..	67	62	58	....
		8,107	6,929	8,707	8,514
7	Baba ..	27	37	27	30
		2,779	4,105	2,128	2,107
8	Badrin, Tanki Sagar ..	34	34	37	....
		2,802	4,406	4,150	5,207
9	Badrin ..	29	30	32	....
		2,336	2,002	2,393	2,742
10	Mittar ..	4	1	11	34
		2,644	2,791	2,045	2,817
11	Tuckchand Anwar, Fuli	....	....	....	....
		10,311	9,204	10,541	12,215
12	X. W. Railway, Math	....	....	....	....
		....	500	1,311	1,101
13	T. A. Dispensary, Hydrabad West Kacha	....	....	....	....
	

DISPENSARIES (IN EXISTENCE DURING 1922)—*contd.*

treated during the year

1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
1,757	1,500	1,718	1,909	2,049	2,253
8,037	8,872	9,531	9,090	7,838	7,022
8,612	8,281	8,180	8,424	8,272	8,820
98,926	99,900	10,382	10,401	98,079	90,089
....
24,180	26,347	24,787	29,213	25,070	23,654
....
4,801	3,189	4,729	4,885	4,327	4,384
38	35	34	53	40	34
11,279	9,353	8,868	8,279	8,319	8,092
....
8,000	8,281	7,883	8,094	8,200	8,287
31	38	39	40	58	184
8,340	8,080	8,518	7,137	7,284	7,700
....
4,121	3,285	3,724	4,039	4,437	3,408
....
2,380	3,579	3,775	4,135	4,258	4,239
22	20	32	22	25	32
2,500	2,444	2,679	4,219	3,421	4,647
....
14,734	14,228	17,792	19,886	17,362	18,892
....
1,101	1,182	1,195	1,212	1,166	1,179
....
....

TABLE XXXI.—HOSPITALS AND

Serial No.	Name.	Number of patients			
		1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
	<i>Hospitals.</i>				
1	Hydrabad civil hospital ..	1,904 0,882	2,140 10,429	1,941 8,607	2,019 12,114
2	Lady Duffield female hospital ..	8,472 22,227	7,437 32,819	6,234 32,547	661 10,872
	<i>Dispensaries.</i>				
3	Victoria Jubilee, Hydrabad ..	..... 24,650	..... 24,162	..... 24,205	..... 22,210
4	Empress, Giddu Bazar ..	..... 4,022	..... 2,568	..... 4,023	..... 4,561
5	Tando Allahyar ..	20 5,024	20 8,579	40 6,641	20 7,828
6	Tando Muhammad Khan ..	..... 7,379	..... 8,319	..... 2,399	74 7,992
7	Bala ..	227 8,823	158 8,312	192 9,643	222 10,907
8	Romana, Tando Bago ..	..... 4,087	..... 5,144	..... 5,009	..... 6,456
9	Radia ..	..... 4,222	..... 4,229	..... 4,218	..........
10	Matiari ..	16 2,725	22 5,462	27 4,559	27 5,422
11	Thakchand Awanmal, Faisal ..	..... 18,126	..... 19,659	..... 17,277	..... 19,029
12	S. W. Railway, Malih ..	..... 2,010	..... 2,792	..... 2,492	..... 7,236
13	T. S. Dispensary, Hydrabad West Kacha ..	..........	..........	..........	..........

DISPENSARIES (IN EXISTENCE DURING 1922)—*concl'd.*

treated during the year.

1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
8,793	2,047	1,803	1,903	2,003	2,171
8,991	6,731	5,722	6,240	7,047	9,201
340	473	603	126	839	673
10,829	10,664	11,327	11,223	11,104	10,901
.....
26,129	26,734	19,134	15,705	17,303	17,001
.....
3,031	3,098	3,048	3,174	3,268	3,347
30	34	41	47	59	40
10,113	6,090	6,047	6,879	7,032	6,665
70	84	31	62	30	51
6,330	6,001	6,042	6,307	6,374	6,076
209	110	129	100	72	66
9,780	6,115	7,237	6,434	6,412	6,239
67	97	70	60	67	52
6,678	6,211	5,921	6,228	6,050	5,779
			36	30	39
Net available	.....	.....	4,069	3,645	4,118
34	22	27	30	26	24
5,102	4,426	5,091	5,237	5,442	5,474
.....
29,081	17,398	15,179	15,718	18,096	17,984
.....
5,090	2,308	3,428	2,778	3,401	4,479
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	676

TABLE XXXII—

Particulars.		1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
Successful vaccination ..	Urban ..	2,342	1,524	1,212
	Rural ..	20,064	18,121	16,142
	District ..	22,406	19,705	17,354
Successful re-vaccination ..	Urban ..	899	423	165
	Rural ..	1,258	1,408	1,197
	District ..	1,957	1,831	1,362
Number of successful vaccination per 1,000 of the population of the respective area.	Urban ..	27.74	21.22	27.66
	Rural ..	25.68	22.53	20.59
	District ..	27.67	24.01	21.49

Particulars.		1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
Successful vaccination ..	Urban ..	1,429	2,114	1,051
	Rural ..	19,797	21,684	13,881
	District ..	20,166	23,778	14,932
Successful re-vaccination ..	Urban ..	41	748	4
	Rural ..	423	215	104
	District ..	464	1,023	108
Number of successful vaccination per 1,000 of the population of the respective area.	Urban ..	21.19	41.23	16.21
	Rural ..	29.64	21.96	17.57
	District ..	29.67	23.08	17.23

Particulars.		1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
Successful vaccination ..	Urban ..	1,212	1,236	2,643
	Rural ..	8,349	11,828	14,239
	District ..	9,761	13,064	16,882
Successful re-vaccination ..	Urban ..	94	22	23
	Rural ..	401	149	199
	District ..	495	171	222
Number of successful vaccination per 1,000 of the population of the respective area.	Urban ..	16.41	16.56	27.16
	Rural ..	16.14	20.86	26.87
	District ..	17.17	20.22	26.91

VACCINATION.

1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.
1,544	754	1,430	340	902	803
16,437	18,479	18,183	19,201	16,947	17,662
18,981	19,252	17,193	18,431	17,002	18,370
204	38	103	22	15	24
1,090	899	811	1,015	649	523
1,234	859	934	1,037	694	527
32° 46'	14° 38'	29° 08'	8° 17'	13° 36'	12° 14'
21° 05'	23° 23'	20° 48'	20° 00'	19° 13'	19° 59'
21° 53'	22° 75'	20° 08'	20° 10'	18° 77'	19° 44'

1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
1,244	1,347	1,191	1,109	1,551	1,498
15,294	15,768	14,234	15,091	16,902	17,882
18,508	18,913	15,825	16,900	19,355	19,980
1	34	3	22	23	39
127	37	232	98	91	204
128	81	236	80	113	254
17° 35'	16° 40'	17° 21'	16° 50'	20° 71'	20° 12'
18° 73'	17° 21'	16° 73'	17° 13'	18° 42'	18° 32'
18° 55'	17° 19'	18° 54'	17° 07'	18° 06'	18° 21'

1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
1,128	933	1,872	1,786	1,591	2,001
11,890	10,556	7,294	9,166	8,112	8,271
13,048	11,491	9,976	10,272	9,704	10,222
25	3	4	185	64	7
100	91	56	123	266	148
183	96	85	218	209	155
19° 58'	12° 55'	24° 77'	25° 85'	21° 26'	24° 46'
22° 48'	19° 06'	15° 54'	11° 79'	15° 64'	17° 02'
21° 42'	19° 30'	18° 54'	25° 17'	19° 21'	18° 16'

TABLE XXXIII.—LOSS FROM AND DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS AND VENOMOUS SNAKES

Year.	Loss from				Destruction of			
	Wild animals.		Snakes.		Tigers.	Leopards and panthers.	Wolves.	Snakes.
	Human beings.	Cattle.	Human beings.	Cattle.				
1899 ..	..	194	165	14	..	..	5	1,768
1897 ..	..	607	102	6	..	..	45	2,307
1898 ..	..	1,124	219	11	..	..	12	961
1899 ..	2	1,882	104	4	..	..	38	2,207
1900 ..	..	2,229	81	254	..	..	28	2,160
1901 ..	..	2,069	119	44	..	..	38	1,267
1902 ..	2	2,109	123	82	..	..	11	613
1903 ..	..	1,286	112	78	..	..	18	1,835
1904 ..	..	1,256	104	44	..	..	19	1,244
1905 ..	..	1,827	86	38	..	..	9	1,724
1906 ..	..	..	104	..	..	..	12	1,465
1907 ..	..	..	127	..	..	..	12	1,549
1908 ..	7	..	103	..	..	..	12	2,700
1909 ..	5	..	125	..	..	..	41	4,122
1910 ..	8	..	100	..	..	..	11	4,209
1911 ..	2	225	102	29	..	..	29	2,899
1912 ..	..	228	67	80	..	..	22	1,172
1913 ..	1	273	50	24	..	..	23	2,519
1914 ..	..	1,140	111	49	..	..	4	1,270
1915 ..	1	216	84	36	..	..	..	2,199
1916 ..	1	Not available.	53	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.
1917 ..	1	..	65	..	..	..	..	..
1918 ..	..	170	61	..	..	..	..	558
1919 ..	2	122	41	..	..	..	..	297
1920 ..	1	212	25	..	..	..	..	440
1921 ..	2	378	42	..	..	..	..	724
1922 ..	4	123	45	3	..	..	..	27

TABLE XXXIV

TABLE XXXIV—

Classification.	Number of Societies.	Number of Members.	Loans due by		Share Capital paid up.
			Individuals.	Banks and Societies.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Banks—					
1916...	..	..	..	..	..
1921...	..	..	..	..	..
1922...	1	37	..	..	6,000
2. Agricultural Societies—					
Credit 1916...	..	..	..	..	..
Non-credit 1916...	..	..	..	..	..
Credit 1921...	26	554	85,145	..	19,321
Non-credit 1921...	..	..	..	..	..
Credit 1922...	116	2,501	2,14,509	..	75,508
Non-credit 1922...	..	..	..	..	..
3. Non-Agricultural Societies—					
Credit 1916...	..	..	..	..	..
Non-credit 1916...	..	..	..	..	..
Credit 1921...	2	268	19,884	..	15,117
Non-credit 1921...	2	39	8,423	..	..
Credit 1922...	2	265	27,442	..	19,802
Non-credit 1922...	1	33	2,247	..	..

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

Assets and deposits held at the end of the year from					Reserve Fund.	Working Capital.	Profit and Loss for the year.
Members.	Non-members.	Sanitation.	Provincial or Central Banks.	Government.			
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....
.....
15,000	.....	..	.....	..	..	19,200	-18
.....
.....
3,794	1,600	..	43,818	6,450	947	77,557	3,640
.....
3,313	1,124	..	1,28,865	8,357	1,387	2,49,503	7,000
.....
.....
.....
5,148	2,018	..	1,11,1	322	21,507	828
1,194	2,800	750	72	4,816	204
11,404	9,588	401	41,283	1,471
918	700	324	1,092	198

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