

**Report of
the Reforms Committee
1938. 1347 F.**

**APPENDIX No. I
Statistics**

[*Translation*]



**HYDERABAD-DECCAN
GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS
1938**

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS, AREA, POPULATION AND LAND REVENUE.

Subha	District	Taluq	Division	Area	No. of Taluqs including Sarf-i-Khas Taluqs	No. of villages	Population	Land Revenue for 45 F. (1984-85)
Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	752	10	1,953	1,40,783	2,85,978
		Kannad ..	..	687	..	..	97,746	2,69,105
		Vijapur ..	..	572	..	..	75,576	4,15,386
		Gangapur ..	..	546	..	..	71,452	4,26,227
		Khuldabad*	..	129	..	..	18,625	..
		Jalna ..	Jalna ..	744	..	..	1,34,501	3,29,546
		Bhokardan ..	..	959	..	..	1,46,248	2,32,874
		Ambad ..	..	900	..	..	1,21,329	5,44,480
		Patan ..	..	608	..	..	78,969	3,48,359
		Sillod*	..	249	..	..	44,241	..
	Bir	Mominabad..	Mominabad..	988	6	1,039	1,82,840	4,64,681
		Manjlegaoan	..	702	..	..	1,21,091	3,85,675
		Georai ..	..	564	..	..	87,958	8,28,269
		Bir ..	Bir ..	640	..	..	1,30,156	3,56,355
		Patuda*	..	503	..	..	42,604	1,41,801
	Parbhani	Ashti ..	..	740	..	..	69,046	2,18,763
		Parbhani ..	Parbhani ..	534	7	1,566	1,42,511	5,12,228
		Pathri ..	..	595	..	..	1,20,413	4,96,170
		Jintur ..	..	1,473	..	..	1,47,172	4,71,046
		Palam*	..	543	..	..	1,09,408	..
	Nander	Hingoli ..	Hingoli ..	725	..	..	1,16,616	2,78,566
		Basmath ..	..	667	..	..	1,23,374	4,25,763
		Kalamnuri ..	..	588	..	..	94,271	2,80,486
		Deglur ..	Deglur ..	696	6	1,394	1,33,205	4,76,493
		Qandahar ..	..	639	..	..	1,41,623	3,95,782
Gulbarga	Gulbarga	Biloli ..	..	508	..	..	90,244	3,81,783
		Nander ..	Nander ..	564	..	..	1,32,191	3,95,695
		Hadgaon ..	..	704	..	..	1,03,953	4,13,929
		Mudhol ..	..	660	..	..	1,20,865	4,98,608
		Seram ..	Gulbarga ..	440	8	1,126	80,257	1,67,569
		Gulbarga ..	..	807	..	..	2,20,957	5,50,584
		Kodangal ..	..	622	..	..	1,33,304	2,79,970
		Chincholi ..	..	823	..	..	83,451	2,29,413
		Shorapur*	Shorapur ..	527	..	..	1,00,677	2,56,711
		Shahpur ..	..	546	..	..	1,04,038	2,51,099
		Yadgir ..	..	507	..	..	1,30,951	3,38,782
		Andola*	..	709	..	..	81,167	3,87,749
		Shahpur*	..	..	..	..	..	1,272
	Raichur	Raichur ..	Raichur ..	696	8	1,748	1,40,033	3,86,303
		Alampur ..	..	232	..	..	30,148	1,90,870
		Manvi ..	..	676	..	..	90,605	4,35,702
		Deodrug ..	..	547	..	..	78,656	2,49,447
		Lingsugur ..	Lingsugur ..	773	..	..	85,748	2,21,249
		Gangawati ..	..	458	..	..	64,973	2,12,879
		Sindhur ..	..	672	..	..	75,061	3,33,957
		Kushtagi ..	..	715	..	..	96,486	2,11,661

*Denotes Sarf-i-Khas ilaqa.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS, AREA, POPULATION AND LAND REVENUE.

Subha	District	Taluq	Division	Area	No. of Taluqs including Sarf-i-Khas Taluqs	No. of villages	Population	Land Revenue for 45 F. (1934-35)
Warangal ..	Osmanabad..	Latur ..	Latur ..	340	5	813	1,18,447	2,28,585
		Kalam* ..	..	605	..	..	1,12,532	4,54,932
		Osmanabad* ..	Osmanabad ..	473	..	..	98,700	3,31,458
		Parenda* ..	..	734	..	..	95,162	2,79,319
		Tuljapur ..	..	600	..	..	1,28,364	3,72,511
	Bidar ..	Udgir ..	Udgir ..	674	5	1,422	1,14,347	3,17,895
		Ahmedpur ..	..	680	..	..	1,25,807	3,63,777
		Nilanga ..	..	651	..	..	1,00,254	2,79,221
		Bidar ..	..	627	..	..	1,16,581	2,25,444
		Janwada* ..	..	440	..	..	65,691	..
	Warangal ..	Warangal ..	Warangal ..	933	8	1,443	3,00,571	9,43,176
		Pakhal ..	..	720	..	..	74,633	2,24,176
		Mulag ..	..	1,096	..	..	89,329	1,64,141
		Mahbubabad ..	Mahbubabad ..	974	..	..	2,10,228	5,66,002
		Yellandu ..	..	792	..	..	84,591	1,31,805
		Paloncha ..	..	1,763	..	..	35,112	32,237
		Khammam..	Khammam..	700	..	..	1,65,746	6,72,875
		Madhra ..	..	966	..	..	1,42,510	5,01,411
	Karimnagar	Jagtial ..	Jagtial ..	860	7	1,217	2,92,553	4,80,941
		Sirsilla ..	..	686	..	..	1,88,221	5,87,289
		Huzurabad ..	Huzurabad ..	556	..	..	1,73,761	5,75,892
		Parkal ..	..	509	..	..	1,16,493	4,44,914
		Mahdeopur ..	..	1,106	..	..	83,510	1,76,579
		Karimnagar ..	Karimnagar ..	947	..	..	2,21,947	7,59,854
		Sultanabad ..	..	1,058	..	..	1,64,920	4,03,611
	Adilabad ..	Adilabad ..	Nirmal ..	940	10	2,068	86,674	1,50,446
		Kinwat ..	..	812	..	..	71,919	1,43,556
		Boath ..	..	575	..	..	64,756	80,980
		Nirmal ..	..	455	..	..	1,02,816	3,87,498
		Asifabad ..	Asifabad ..	803	..	..	70,263	62,355
		Sirpur ..	..	880	..	..	87,032	85,286
		Rajura ..	..	823	..	..	62,462	1,73,522
		Chinnur ..	Chinnur ..	882	..	..	84,609	1,78,256
		Lakshattipet ..	..	517	..	..	87,379	69,676
		Utnur ..	..	344	..	..	20,639	29,804
	Nizamabad..	Nizamabad ..	Nizamabad..	789	5	857	1,31,891	4,61,290
		Kamareddi ..	..	551	..	..	1,17,950	4,85,191
		Armur ..	Armur ..	989	..	..	1,70,556	5,76,752
		Bodhan ..	Borlam ..	579	..	..	1,08,200	2,63,708
		Banswada ..	..	..	..	..	..	4,02,922

*Denotes Sarf-i-Khas ilaqa.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS, AREA, POPULATION AND LAND REVENUE.

Subha	District	Taluq	Division	Area	No. of Taluqs including Sarf-i-Khas Taluqs	No. of villages	Population	Land Revenue for 45 F. (1984-85)
Medak ..	Medak ..	Medak ..	Medak ..	594	5	988	1,27,602	5,16,286
		Siddipet ..	..	1,171	..	..	2,47,885	5,49,523
		Yellareddi ..	..	857	..	..	94,628	2,55,583
		Kalabgur* ..	..	..	..	..	..	21,558
		Kalabgur ..	Kalabgur ..	881	..	..	1,22,206	2,82,442
		Andol ..	..	450	..	..	1,18,059	4,62,782
	Mahbubnagar	Andol* ..	..	..	..	..	..	24,658
		Mahbubnagar	Narayanpet.	676	6	1,373	1,68,488	2,50,553
		Makhtal ..	..	612	..	..	1,81,707	1,42,906
		Pargi ..	..	877	..	..	1,68,326	1,59,890
		M'nagar.* ..	..	..	..	..	..	16,711
		Nagarkarnul	Nagarkarnul	575	..	..	1,29,741	8,12,224
		Kilvukurthi ..	..	883	..	..	1,81,707	2,66,627
		Amrabad ..	..	1,080	..	..	1,27,980	96,697
	Nalgonda ..	Bhongir ..	Bhongir ..	1,266	7	1,236	2,29,487	3,86,496
		Jangaon ..	..	738	..	..	2,11,923	4,40,894
		Miryalguda	Miryalguda	795	..	..	1,15,112	3,29,529
		Davarkonda	..	971	..	..	1,28,078	8,01,071
		Huzurnagar	..	573	..	..	91,743	2,61,463
		Nalgonda ..	Nalgonda ..	986	..	..	1,89,807	5,46,742
	Baghat ..	Suriapet ..	..	720	..	..	1,67,814	4,06,542
		Baghat ..	..	415	..	..	81,068	..

* Denotes Sarf-i-Khas ilaqa.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (DOMINIONS)

	1911	1921	1931
Hyderabad City	5,00,623	4,04,187	4,66,894
Districts	1,28,74,058	1,20,67,588	1,39,69,254
	1,33,74,676	1,24,71,770	1,44,86,148

Classification of Population with reference to Religion, Age and Literacy.

Caste	Total persons	Males above 20 years	Females above 20 years	Literate males above 20 years	Literate females above 20 years
Hindus	1911.. 1,16,26,146 1921.. 1,06,56,458 1931.. 96,99,615	82,43,998 29,59,113 25,99,546	.. 28,53,580 24,02,222	2,02,099 1,62,237 2,28,878	.. 10,639 20,434
Muslims	1911.. 18,80,990 1921.. 12,98,277 1931.. 15,34,666	4,00,453 3,68,376 4,12,529	.. 3,48,276 3,78,837	57,160 58,800 97,062	.. 11,615 11,900
Christians	1911.. 54,296 1921.. 62,656 1931.. 1,51,882	17,024 17,939 41,368	.. 14,852 36,946	7,388 6,056 7,537	.. 2,847 3,888
Jains	1911.. 21,026 1921.. 18,584 1931.. 21,543	6,568 5,731 6,258	.. 4,943 5,162	3,274 2,457 2,015	.. 187 278
Sikhs	1911.. 4,726 1921.. 2,745 1931.. 5,178	1,671 941 1,885	.. 685 1,023	621 367 1,071	.. 40 188
Zorastrians	1911.. 1,529 1921.. 1,490 1931.. 1,784	600 510 625	.. 439 523	554 439 625	.. 259 477
Arya Samajists	1911.. 173 1921.. 545 1931.. 3,700	54 78 975	.. 82 996	30 49 142	.. 12 51
Brahmo Samajists	1911.. 86 1921.. 258 1931.. 182	14 65 77	.. 79 59	11 85 68	.. 15 29
Adi-Hindus 1931 only	24,73,230	6,84,899	6,06,239	7,616	891

CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION WITH

Hyderabad City.

Religion		TOTAL PERSONS		AGE ABOVE 20		LITERATES ABOVE 20	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1. Hindus	1911..	..	..	83,462	..	20,099	..
	1921..	1,09,003	1,02,586	66,640	61,995	18,330	2,288
	1931..	90,790	81,489	53,272	40,597	32,561	5,002
2. Muslims	1911..	..	..	68,353	..	22,555	..
	1921..	82,425	85,101	54,146	50,188	23,547	5,826
	1931..	1,03,095	89,248	61,979	52,593	36,061	6,877
3. Christians	1911..	..	..	6,513	..	5,415	..
	1921..	7,977	5,740	5,013	2,956	4,085	1,418
	1931..	9,217	6,906	5,268	3,463	4,580	2,265
4. Sikhs	1911..	..	..	468	..	200	..
	1921..	486	252	340	171	196	8
	1931..	690	312	446	155	243	41
5. Zoroastrains	1911..	..	..	331	..	318	..
	1921..	459	449	298	269	298	203
	1931..	548	544	377	373	369	331
6. Jains	1911..	..	..	222	..	..	..
	1921..	685	553	438	355	347	16
	1931..	194	118	126	83	100	19
7. Arya Samajists	1911..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1921..	266	273	76	79	49	12
	1931..	196	186	143	137	37	4
8. Brahmo Samajists	1911..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1921..	114	136	64	76	34	18
	1931..	44	33	32	17	32	4
9. Buddhists	1911..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1921..	7	8	4	3	3	..
	1931..	20	18	15	10	15	6
10. Jews	1911..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1921..	2	2	1	1	1	1
	1931..	11	16	8	10	7	7
11. Adi-Hindus	1931 only	41,120	38,719	28,066	27,872	2,832	234
12. Tribal	1931 only	1,698	1,682	1,048	1,089	160	37

REFERENCE TO LITERACY, RELIGION AND AGE.

Districts.

TOTAL PERSONS		AGE ABOVE 20		LITERATES ABOVE 20	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
..	..	81,60,581	..	1,82,000	..
52,97,590	52,47,274	28,92,478	27,91,585	1,48,907	7,851
48,57,618	46,69,718	25,46,274	23,61,625	1,96,817	15,482
..	..	8,32,100	..	84,605	..
12,15,852	5,48,154	8,14,230	2,98,088	34,758	6,289
6,88,840	6,53,988	3,50,550	3,25,744	61,001	5,028
..	..	10,511	..	1,918	..
25,162	9,108	12,926	11,896	1,971	984
70,227	65,082	36,100	33,483	29,557	1,568
..	..	1,208	..	421	..
1,053	954	601	514	171	82
2,374	1,802	1,439	868	828	92
..	..	269	..	286	..
299	283	212	170	141	56
389	293	248	150	256	146
..
9,167	8,179	5,298	4,588	2,110	121
11,262	9,869	6,132	5,079	1,915	254
..
2	4	2	8	..	..
1,700	1,618	832	859	105	47
..
2	6	1	3	1	2
54	51	45	42	81	25
..
..
6	8	1	6	1	..
..
..
..
12,11,581	11,81,860	6,06,838	5,78,867	4,784	657
5,58,091	2,78,902	1,31,092	1,17,097	1,095	119

CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION BY TOWNS.

Atraf-i-Balda.

1. Homnabad ..	6,550
2. Qila Shahpur ..	5,288

Warangal.

1. Warangal ..	62,119
2. Yellandlapad ..	19,872
3. Khammam ..	13,002
4. Hasanparthi ..	6,198
5. Mahboobabad ..	5,824
3. Paloncha ..	5,330
7. Mandarpalli ..	5,284

Karimnagar.

1. Jagtial ..	18,882
2. Karimnagar ..	10,903
3. Peddapalli ..	8,945
4. Vemalwada ..	7,645
5. Manthani ..	7,560
6. Koratla ..	6,996
7. Huzoorabad ..	6,251
8. Sircilla ..	5,752
9. Dharmapuri ..	5,537
10. Gambhiraopet ..	5,006

Adilabad.

1. Nirmal ..	12,585
2. Adilabad ..	8,096
3. Chinnur ..	7,751

Medak.

1. Siddipet ..	11,260
2. Medak ..	11,156
3. Sadaseopet ..	8,071
4. Sangareddipet ..	5,227
6. Jogipet ..	5,049

Nizamabad.

1. Nizamabad ..	18,809
2. Achampet ..	8,761
3. Armoor ..	7,279
4. Bodhan ..	7,045

Mahboobnagar.

1. Narayanpet ..	14,025
2. Mahboobnagar ..	13,800
3. Wanparthi ..	5,076

Nalgonda.

1. Bhongir ..	10,859
2. Nalgonda ..	9,711
3. Chirial Jangaon ..	5,182

Aurangabad.

1. Aurangabad ..	29,288
2. Jalna ..	22,408
3. Qadirabad ..	7,909
4. Vaijapur ..	6,487
5. Paithan ..	6,294

Nander.

1. Nander ..	26,992
2. Bhainsa ..	8,525
3. Kondalwadi ..	6,840
4. Mukher ..	6,614
5. Deglur ..	6,558
6. Mudhole ..	6,185

Bir.

1. Bir ..	14,840
2. Mominabad ..	10,974
3. Parli ..	7,759
4. Fatehabad ..	5,804
5. Manjeligaon ..	5,260
6. Georai ..	5,218
7. Paigaon ..	5,202

Parbhani

1. Parbhani ..	16,880
2. Hingoli ..	12,667
3. Basmat ..	11,207
4. Manwath ..	10,655
5. Sailu ..	7,967
6. Gangakhed ..	6,446
7. Purna ..	6,082
8. Partur ..	6,075
9. Jintur ..	5,825
10. Kalamnuri ..	5,285

Gulbarga.

1. Gulbarga ..	41,088
2. Yadgir ..	19,880
3. Aland ..	12,924
4. Shorapur ..	12,673
5. Kosgi ..	10,494

CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION BY TOWNS.—*contd.**Gulbarga.—contd.*

6. Kalyani	10,841
7. Shahabad	8,896
8. Tandur	8,462
9. Kodangal	6,228
10. Chitapur	5,865
11. Seram	5,280

Osmanabad.

1. Latur	30,760
2. Osmanabad	11,266
3. Tahir	8,541
4. Moram	6,879
5. Owsa	6,852
6. Tuljapur	6,057

Raichur.

1. Raichur	27,910
2. Gadwal	12,982
3. Kopbal	9,979
4. Gangawathi	6,722
5. Manvi	6,500
6. Deodrug	6,412
7. Rajuli	5,980
8. Sindhnur	5,558
9. Dacha	5,888

Bidar.

1. Bidar	15,198
2. Akeli	10,958
3. Udgir	8,808
4. Chitgopa	7,447
5. Bhalki	5,912
6. Kohir	5,549



सत्यमेव जयते

CLASSIFICATION OF TOWNS WITH REFERENCE

Town	District	POPULATION			Males 1931	Females 1931
		1911	1921	1931		
Hyderabad City .	(Including Sec'bad, Trimulgerry & Bolarum)	5,00,623	4,04,187	4,66,894	2,47,627	2,19,271
Warangal ..	Warangal ..	5,542	5,422	62,119	33,826	28,798
Gulbarga ..	Gulbarga ..	32,437	35,820	41,083	21,567	19,516
Aurangabad ..	Aurangabad ..	22,949	28,540	29,288	19,622	17,248
Latur ..	Osmanabad ..	7,574	16,233	30,760	16,609	14,151
Raichur ..	Raichur ..	25,034	26,374	27,910	14,026	13,884
Nander ..	Nander ..	17,625	21,470	26,992	14,332	12,660
Jalna ..	Aurangabad ..	18,993	16,912	22,408	11,764	10,644
Yellodlapad ..	Warangal ..	15,914	22,938	19,872	11,077	8,795
Yadgir ..	Gulbarga ..	10,945	11,992	19,380	9,520	9,860
Nizamabad ..	Nizamabad ..	17,353	15,672	18,809	9,550	9,259
Parbhani ..	Parbhani ..	9,081	14,755	16,830	9,035	7,795
Bidar ..	Bidar ..	12,484	12,484	15,198	7,767	7,431
Bir ..	Bir ..	16,010	13,547	14,840	7,577	7,268
Narayanpet ..	Mahbubnagar ..	12,449	12,944	14,025	6,959	7,066
Jagtial ..	Karimnagar ..	11,688	9,682	13,882	7,071	6,811
Mahboobnagar ..	Mahboobnagar ..	8,651	9,991	13,300	6,820	6,480
Khammam ..	Warangal ..	9,117	11,532	13,002	6,448	6,554
Gadwal (Samasthan).	Raichur ..	12,082	10,104	12,982	6,588	6,444
Aland (Paigah) ..	Gulbarga ..	12,051	11,431	12,924	6,648	5,282
Shorapur ..	Gulbarga ..	8,043	12,748	12,673	6,239	6,434
Hingoli ..	Parbhani ..	17,507	10,293	12,667	6,588	6,079
Nirmal ..	Adilabad ..	9,588	9,457	12,585	6,064	6,521
Osmanabad ..	Osmanabad ..	10,221	9,056	11,266	5,878	5,388
Siddipet ..	Medak ..	9,583	8,044	11,260	5,582	5,678
Basmath ..	Parbhani ..	10,599	10,137	11,207	5,660	5,547
Medak ..	Medak ..	9,125	10,432	11,156	5,543	5,613
Mominabad ..	Bir ..	11,073	9,280	10,974	5,611	5,368
Ekeli (Zahirabad).	Bidar (Paigah).	5,889	4,875	10,958	5,670	5,288
Karimnagar ..	Karimnagar ..	8,347	9,399	10,903	5,580	5,323
Bhongir ..	Nalgonda ..	7,342	5,845	10,859	5,411	5,448
Manwath ..	Parbhani ..	11,002	9,091	10,655	5,476	5,179
Kosgi (Jagir) ..	Gulbarga ..	9,683	7,203	10,494	5,237	5,257
Kalyani ..	Gulbarga ..	11,077	9,187	10,841	5,212	5,129
Kopbal ..	Raichur ..	7,558	9,187	9,979	5,157	4,822
Nalgonda ..	Nalgonda ..	7,532	7,814	9,711	4,927	4,784
Peddapalli(Jagir)	Karimnagar ..	7,260	5,340	8,945	4,600	4,345
Shahabad(Paigah)	Gulbarga ..	5,607	6,895	8,896	4,581	4,315
Achampet(N.F.T.)	Nizamabad ..	..	444	8,761	4,682	4,079
Tahir ..	Osmanabad ..	7,948	8,691	8,541	4,820	4,221
Bhainsa ..	Nanded ..	8,444	8,311	8,525	4,267	4,258

TO POPULATION AND RELIGION.

HINDUS		ADI-HINDUS		MUSLIMS		OTHERS	
Males 1981	Females 1981	Males 1981	Females 1981	Males 1981	Females 1981	Males 1981	Females 1981
90,790	81,489	41,120	38,719	1,08,095	89,248	12,618	9,810
18,926	16,273	5,812	5,524	8,008	6,457	585	589
9,465	8,044	1,715	1,718	10,228	9,564	159	207
8,872	7,148	1,494	1,718	8,567	7,587	540	245
9,662	7,710	1,972	1,876	4,649	4,844	327	221
8,251	8,249	1,772	2,073	8,565	8,291	438	271
7,065	6,278	1,930	1,726	4,546	8,994	791	662
6,289	5,741	858	848	8,992	8,455	625	599
5,792	4,374	3,103	2,703	1,619	1,286	563	429
3,892	3,898	1,690	1,571	3,844	4,811	94	80
5,797	5,578	1,003	1,090	2,605	2,441	145	150
4,650	3,916	492	510	8,798	3,297	95	72
2,733	2,540	485	446	4,241	4,159	308	286
4,407	4,234	278	275	2,655	2,528	287	226
4,419	4,586	276	265	2,260	2,212	526	881
4,995	4,809	742	689	1,211	1,187	128	126
5,100	4,992	711	619	483	488	526	881
3,819	3,975	863	829	1,604	1,549	162	218
4,503	4,497	457	425	1,442	1,387	186	140
2,672	2,478	246	260	3,452	3,302	273	241
3,663	3,856	193	153	2,343	2,400	40	25
3,770	3,299	665	755	2,007	1,881	138	144
3,933	4,268	505	598	1,570	1,605	56	50
3,175	2,798	740	720	1,813	1,716	150	154
4,595	4,627	..	..	987	1,051	..	..
3,572	3,442	130	145	1,906	1,910	52	50
2,812	2,874	746	782	1,402	1,516	583	491
3,820	3,624	330	357	1,370	1,283	91	99
2,416	2,303	591	566	2,508	2,257	155	162
2,869	2,681	684	714	1,814	1,671	223	197
3,464	3,564	684	603	1,293	1,261	30	31
4,875	4,189	..	..	945	893	156	147
3,680	3,747	740	727	811	778	6	8
1,951	1,902	325	349	2,920	2,867	16	12
2,978	2,750	210	228	1,878	1,755	96	89
2,010	1,919	652	668	2,070	2,041	195	156
3,018	2,922	496	459	982	865	23	24
2,467	2,205	646	691	1,417	1,385	51	31
3,161	2,934	522	473	557	316	442	357
3,340	3,254	554	581	422	481	4	5
2,047	1,997	477	502	1,733	1,749	10	10

CLASSIFICATION OF TOWNS WITH REFERENCE

Town	District	POPULATION			Males 1931	Females 1931
		1911	1921	1931		
Tandur (Jagir) ..	Gulbarga ..	6,504	7,436	8,462	4,265	4,197
Udgir ..	Bidar ..	7,213	7,178	8,808	4,306	4,002
Adilabad ..	Adilabad ..	7,560	7,271	8,096	4,097	3,999
Sadaseopet ..	Medak ..	8,625	7,146	8,071	4,106	3,965
Sailu ..	Parbhani ..	4,819	5,525	7,967	4,222	3,745
Qadirabad ..	Aurangabad ..	10,270	8,978	7,909	3,943	3,966
Parli ..	Bhir ..	7,478	8,474	7,759	3,937	3,822
Chinnur ..	Adilabad ..	6,989	5,705	7,751	3,887	3,864
Vemalwada(Jagir) ..	Karimnagar ..	8,075	5,986	7,645	3,757	3,888
Manthani ..	Karimnagar ..	7,759	6,781	7,560	3,791	3,769
Chitgopa (Paigah) ..	Bidar ..	4,427	8,640	7,447	3,688	3,759
Armoor ..	Nizamabad ..	7,580	7,121	7,279	3,582	3,697
Bodhen ..	Nizamabad ..	6,996	4,188	7,045	3,510	3,535
Koratla ..	Karimnagar ..	6,068	6,004	6,996	3,479	3,517
Moram ..	Osmanabad ..	6,150	6,098	6,879	3,555	3,824
Kondalwadi Paig. ..	Nander ..	7,018	7,173	6,840	3,356	3,484
Gangawati ..	Raichur ..	6,663	6,027	6,722	3,356	3,366
Mukher ..	Nander ..	6,584	5,072	6,614	3,391	3,223
Deglur ..	Nander ..	7,800	7,695	6,558	3,310	3,243
Homnabad ..	Atraf-i-Balda ..	6,798	5,132	6,550	3,230	3,820
Manvi ..	Raichur ..	6,679	6,250	6,500	3,250	3,250
Gangakhed(Jagir) ..	Parbhani ..	5,997	5,437	6,446	3,206	3,240
Vaijapur ..	Aurangabad ..	5,406	5,756	6,437	3,225	3,212
Deodrug ..	Raichur ..	6,837	6,652	6,412	3,107	3,305
Owsa ..	Osmanabad ..	5,446	5,754	6,352	3,186	3,166
Paithan ..	Aurangabad ..	6,989	5,330	6,294	3,098	3,196
Huzurabad ..	Karimnagar ..	..	4,534	6,251	3,317	2,934
(N.F.T.)						
Kodangal ..	Gulbarga ..	6,062	5,812	6,228	3,129	3,099
Hasanparthi ..	Warangal ..	..	4,780	6,198	3,199	2,999
(N.F.T.)						
Mudhole ..	Nander ..	6,876	5,451	6,185	2,997	3,198
Parthur (Jagir) ..	Parbhani ..	..	4,570	6,075	3,282	2,843
Purna (N.F.T.) ..	Parbhani ..	..	4,648	6,082	3,225	2,857
Tuljapur (N.F.T.) ..	Osmanabad ..	5,451	5,921	6,057	3,110	1,947
Rajuli ..	Raichur ..	..	5,238	5,980	3,107	2,873
(Samasthan)						
Bhalki ..	Bidar ..	6,268	4,081	5,912	3,025	2,887
Jintur (N.F.T.) ..	Parbhani ..	..	4,882	5,825	2,936	2,889
Mahboobabad ..	Warangal ..	..	3,499	5,824	3,044	2,780
(N.F.T.)						
Sircilla (N.F.T.) ..	Karimnagar ..	..	4,860	5,752	2,944	2,808
Sindhnur ..	Raichur ..	5,578	4,643	5,553	2,731	2,822
Kohir ..	Bidar ..	6,486	5,932	5,549	2,805	2,744
Dharmapuri Jagir ..	Karimnagar ..	..	5,082	5,537	2,751	2,786
(N.F.T.)						

TO POPULATION AND RELIGION.

HINDUS		ADI-HINDUS		MUSLIMS		OTHERS	
Males 1981	Females 1981	Males 1981	Females 1981	Males 1981	Females 1981	Males 1981	Females 1981
2,592	2,586	990	892	258	807	425	412
2,110	1,970	478	450	1,618	1,482	105	86
2,406	2,458	368	254	1,310	1,268	18	19
2,927	2,855	169	180	924	865	86	65
2,868	2,468	419	192	865	782	70	58
2,102	2,252	338	320	1,349	1,258	154	141
2,676	2,577	277	299	961	920	28	26
3,073	3,082	174	154	594	579	46	49
3,028	3,229	298	299	408	386	28	24
3,823	3,388	171	160	297	221	..	..
1,959	2,015	254	255	1,449	1,445	26	44
2,706	2,851	241	246	556	516	79	84
2,125	2,128	465	465	899	938	21	4
2,490	2,449	369	376	620	692	..	..
2,052	1,919	567	583	854	796	82	76
2,418	2,573	260	235	678	676	..	..
1,853	1,895	334	368	1,148	1,088	21	15
2,258	2,135	274	299	786	721	78	68
2,066	2,013	820	793	379	356	45	81
1,572	1,647	292	324	1,354	1,326	12	23
2,019	2,001	201	245	1,011	990	19	14
2,067	2,063	315	311	796	819	28	47
1,917	1,946	276	285	837	807	195	174
1,897	2,031	206	239	904	989	100	96
1,523	1,467	365	363	1,294	1,386	4	..
1,908	2,032	156	164	1,012	966	22	34
2,457	2,240	439	397	380	200	91	97
1,982	1,888	334	351	715	739	148	121
2,264	2,100	578	526	293	313	64	60
1,586	1,594	240	308	1,171	1,286	..	..
1,938	1,648	358	332	892	823	49	40
1,761	1,599	598	544	653	526	213	188
2,345	2,217	362	338	369	363	34	29
2,432	2,256	358	351	305	258	12	8
2,054	1,901	285	299	680	682	6	5
1,294	1,305	191	202	1,418	1,339	33	33
2,165	2,056	285	261	584	457	10	6
2,047	1,950	596	596	301	262	..	..
1,613	1,851	81	143	974	990	63	38
818	832	160	144	1,573	1,498	46	29
2,231	2,289	379	369	141	128	..	..

CLASSIFICATION OF TOWNS WITH REFERENCE

Town	District	POPULATION			Males 1981	Females 1981
		1911	1921	1981		
Chitapur (Paigah)	Gulbarga ..	9,855	5,879	5,865	2,968	2,402
Dacha(N.F.T.) Sn.	Raichur ..	..	4,165	5,838	2,771	2,562
Paloncha(N.F.T.)	Warangal ..	..	4,082	5,330	2,686	2,644
Fatehabad (N.F.T.)	Bhir ..	..	4,081	5,304	2,780	2,524
Qila Shahpur (N.F.T.)	Atraf-i-Balda .	..	3,962	5,288	2,705	2,588
Kalamnuri N.F.T.	Parbhani ..	..	4,419	5,285	2,620	2,665
Seram (N.F.T.) ..	Gulbarga ..	..	7,666	5,280	2,721	2,559
Manjlegaon ..	Bhir ..	5,640	4,668	5,260	2,747	2,518
Mandarpalli (N.F.T.)	Warangal ..	..	4,492	5,234	2,702	2,532
Sangareddipet ..	Medak ..	5,947	4,588	5,227	2,650	2,577
Georai (N.F.T.) ..	Bhir ..	..	3,440	5,218	2,607	2,611
Paigaon (N.F.T.)	Bhir ..	..	4,011	5,202	2,660	2,542
Chirial Jangaon.. (N.F.T.)	Nalgonda ..	..	3,822	5,182	2,587	2,545
Wanparthi (Samastan) ..	Mahbubnagar.	4,429	4,586	5,076	2,568	2,508
Jogipett ..	Medak ..	5,046	5,462	5,049	2,530	2,519
Gambiraopet (N.F.T.)	Karimnagar ..	..	4,453	5,006	2,466	2,540

Note.—

“N.F.T.” denotes “newly formed Towns after 1931.”

1.	Number of Towns with a Population	5,000-10,000	..	64
2.	Do do do	10,000-15,000	..	21
8.	Do do do	15,000-20,000	..	5
4.	Do do do	20,000, and above	..	8
Total				98
5.	Towns in Samasthans with a Population 5,000 and above	..	4	
6.	Do Paigahs do do	..	6	
7.	Do Jagirs do do	..	6	
8.	“Newly formed Towns after 1931.”	..	20	
Total				86

TO POPULATION AND RELIGION.

HINDUS		ADI-HINDUS		MUSLIMS		OTHERS	
Males 1981	Females 1981	Males 1981	Females 1981	Males 1981	Females 1981	Males 1981	Females 1981
1,745	1,802	185	162	985	847	98	91
1,995	1,859	428	395	828	297	25	11
695	612	337	333	78	60	1,581	1,639
1,542	1,372	293	274	659	602	286	276
1,805	1,716	583	571	73	88	244	208
1,118	1,085	280	286	1,114	1,178	118	116
1,449	1,398	236	233	956	866	79	62
1,782	1,589	184	203	727	681	64	40
1,164	1,091	449	416	2	8	1,087	1,022
1,129	1,267	291	310	1,216	994	14	6
1,779	1,795	201	233	591	547	36	36
1,910	1,754	458	468	264	297	28	23
1,468	1,446	658	648	451	440	..	..
1,618	1,674	311	272	560	480	79	82
1,980	2,029	126	122	411	360	13	8
820	890	699	721	947	929	..	..

9. The phenomenal increase of population in Warangal in 1981 is due to the amalgamation of Hanumakonda, Warangal Fort, and Urs Karimabad into one town.
10. The population of Aurangabad for 1911, 1921 and 1931 does not include the population of the Cantonment.
11. The total number of Towns with a population of 5,000 & above is 98.

CLASSIFICATION OF LITERACY WITH REFERENCE

Name of District		Total Population	Hindus	Muslims	Adi- Hindus	Other Religions
Atraf-i-Balda	1911 ..	5,20,159	4,55,208	59,842	..	..
	1921 ..	4,97,428	4,34,828	54,186	..	8,840
	1981 ..	4,99,661	3,88,919	50,412	98,366	3,154*
Warangal	1911 ..	9,05,414	7,23,884	50,079	..	..
	1921 ..	9,25,041	7,44,476	53,272	..	1,26,898
	1981 ..	11,17,693	7,05,102	67,820	1,75,687	28,952*
Karimnagar	1911 ..	11,31,637	10,74,654	46,528	..	..
	1921 ..	10,95,444	10,34,489	45,655	..	15,272
	1981 ..	12,41,405	9,33,527	55,802	2,27,274	18,622*
Adilabad	1911 ..	6,20,426	5,24,500	29,668	..	..
	1921 ..	6,55,536	5,29,593	35,218	..	90,466
	1981 ..	7,62,030	4,91,088	45,821	1,15,554	4,244*
Medak	1911 ..	6,87,187	6,15,552	65,084	..	..
	1921 ..	6,42,796	5,70,983	59,951	..	11,627
	1981 ..	7,88,665	5,08,690	71,518	1,38,599	19,662
Nizamabad	1911 ..	5,68,009	5,23,159	41,951	..	..
	1921 ..	4,99,765	4,51,507	36,852	..	11,179
	1981 ..	6,23,225	4,39,962	48,769	1,08,061	18,856*
Mahb'nagar.	1911 ..	7,47,178	6,72,750	59,521	..	..
	1921 ..	7,50,730	6,62,650	60,945	..	27,088
	1981 ..	9,71,616	6,37,927	84,604	1,97,784	2,705*
Nalgonda	1911 ..	10,44,881	9,41,694	58,872	..	..
	1921 ..	9,48,301	8,58,028	51,048	..	39,129
	1981 ..	11,83,409	7,80,449	62,283	2,08,980	23,689*
Aurangabad	1911 ..	8,69,787	7,34,252	1,11,449	..	..
	1921 ..	7,14,008	6,00,514	94,255	..	18,920
	1981 ..	9,44,793	6,41,214	12,444	1,40,886	15,889†
Bir	1911 ..	6,22,531	5,66,054	15,900	..	..
	1921 ..	4,67,616	4,16,761	41,264	..	9,580
	1981 ..	6,83,690	4,73,445	43,421	95,051	3,183†
Nander	1911 ..	7,04,549	6,27,652	72,189	..	..
	1921 ..	6,71,019	5,79,029	78,028	..	18,041
	1981 ..	7,22,081	4,79,445	81,155	1,41,820	2,678‡

TO AGE AND RELIGION (DISTRICTS)

HINDUS		MUSLIMS		ADI-HINDUS		OTHERS	
Males 20 years and above	Females 20 years and above	Males 20 years and above	Females 20 years and above	Males 20 years and above	Females 20 years and above	Males 20 years and above	Females 20 years and above
1,80,524	..	17,679	..	..	..	..	..
1,22,728	1,20,191	15,395	14,582	..	..	2,127	1,750
85,964	88,050	16,158	14,095	25,104	23,522	816*	718*
1,96,865	..	14,879	..	..	..	..	..
2,01,175	1,91,559	15,371	13,467	..	..	32,809	30,221
1,90,748	1,73,876	18,883	14,581	47,526	41,194	7,754*	7,801*
2,84,886	..	12,905	..	..	..	..	..
2,25,210	2,29,681	12,554	11,623	..	..	3,518	3,778
2,42,998	2,38,106	13,977	13,477	56,308	52,976	8,525*	8,133*
1,87,211	..	8,877	..	..	..	..	..
1,40,332	1,38,253	10,112	8,680	..	..	1,25,795	22,440
1,28,993	1,17,489	12,173	10,030	27,563	27,536	1,032*	1,163*
1,73,541	..	18,049	..	..	..	..	..
1,61,533	1,57,265	16,174	16,937	..	..	3,029	2,838
1,48,675	1,15,681	19,369	19,958	37,044	32,802	5,477*	5,271*
1,45,288	..	11,937	..	..	..	..	..
1,22,971	1,30,139	10,551	10,621	..	..	2,824	2,943
1,18,805	1,14,402	12,741	13,043	27,184	26,053	4,004*	3,820*
1,88,145	..	16,852	..	..	..	..	..
1,81,854	1,76,984	17,083	16,088	..	..	7,439	5,963
1,71,573	1,54,489	21,470	20,654	50,530	46,721	683*	596*
2,46,640	..	14,582	..	..	..	..	..
2,29,946	2,20,199	18,760	18,218	..	..	10,402	8,892
1,98,544	1,85,786	15,951	16,912	52,777	50,190	6,136*	5,466*
2,02,062	..	32,075	..	..	..	..	..
1,61,362	1,61,247	25,746	23,912	..	..	4,973	4,556
1,66,752	1,61,150	31,227	28,552	36,107	33,752	4,096†	3,701†
1,61,931	..	15,070	..	..	..	..	..
1,15,613	1,18,512	11,277	10,975	..	..	2,374	2,396
1,38,083	1,16,875	13,972	13,190	23,750	23,310	909†	863†
1,81,823	..	20,869	..	..	..	..	..
1,53,536	1,61,853	19,996	19,315	..	..	4,371	4,333
1,23,243	1,26,040	20,502	19,313	35,432	35,347	345§	641§

CLASSIFICATION OF LITERACY WITH REFERENCE

Name of District			Total Population	Hindus	Muslims	Adi-Hindus	Other Religions
Parbhani	1911	..	7,79,674	6,99,675	72,474	..	..
	1921	..	7,65,787	6,61,225	74,160	..	29,947
	1931	..	8,53,760	5,89,258	88,425	1,53,080	8,685†
Gulbarga	1911	..	11,50,983	97,405	1,69,325	..	..
	1921	..	10,95,753	8,74,472	1,70,623	..	50,558
	1931	..	12,25,008	7,85,929	1,95,586	1,94,810	7,593‡
Osmanabad	1911	..	6,35,977	5,72,433	59,448	..	..
	1921	..	6,15,216	5,46,812	62,323	..	5,865
	1931	..	6,91,068	4,64,455	80,308	1,31,904	2,744†
Raichur	1911	..	9,96,684	9,00,417	93,478	..	..
	1921	..	9,22,322	8,13,556	92,802	..	15,915
	1931	..	9,37,535	7,08,167	95,699	1,12,992	8,876*
Bidar	1911	..	8,89,527	7,61,731	1,24,790	..	..
	1921	..	8,00,751	6,65,996	1,18,224	..	16,400
	1931	..	8,73,615	5,54,768	1,36,309	1,63,143	4,854*

Note :—

* Denotes Christians only.

† „ Jains only.

‡ „ Jains and Christians.

§ „ Jains and Sikhs.

TO AGE AND RELIGION (DISTRICTS)—*contd.*

HINDUS		MUSLIMS		ADI-HINDUS		OTHERS	
Males 20 years and above	Females 20 years and above	Males 20 years and above	Females 20 years and above	Males 20 years and above	Females 20 years and above	Males 20 years and above	Females 20 years and above
2,01,402	..	21,149	..	..	..	..	..
1,88,198	1,82,519	19,712	19,617	..	..	9,258	5,197
1,54,648	1,87,964	24,236	21,206	35,892	35,506	985†	772†
2,75,619	..	47,787	..	..	..	..	..
2,57,585	2,55,508	50,727	45,605	..	..	15,946	10,612
2,22,800	2,08,488	50,762	48,801	49,659	51,161	2,118†	1,904†
1,64,945	..	17,200	..	..	..	..	..
1,56,824	1,42,990	17,454	15,881	..	..	1,618	1,241
1,26,176	1,11,259	20,881	18,286	34,218	31,651	757†	650†
2,48,156	..	27,184	..	..	..	..	..
2,81,540	2,26,889	26,097	25,775	..	..	4,596	4,021
1,90,719	1,86,129	25,294	24,560	27,805	28,089	1,128*	852*
2,21,998	..	35,056	..	..	..	..	..
1,87,571	1,88,846	32,221	31,892	..	..	4,650	4,880
1,48,558	1,80,841	32,954	29,286	39,886	38,107	1,208*	1,086*

Name of District	HINDUS				MUSLIMS	
	Males 20 years and above	Percent- age	Females 20 years and above	Percent- age	Males 20 years and above	Percent- age
Atraf-i-Balda						
1911	8,588	..	..	..	2,109	..
1921	8,898	..	821	..	8,227	..
1931	10,478	12.2	398	0.4	2,848	17.6
Warangal.						
1911	18,059	..	..	..	2,561	..
1921	12,941	..	1,205	..	2,745	..
1931	19,292	10.1	1,280	0.7	5,842	28.2
Karimnagar.						
1911	14,684	..	..	..	2,098	..
1921	11,257	..	1,448	..	1,662	..
1931	11,905	4.8	1,168	0.5	4,026	28.8
Adilabad.						
1911	4,998	..	..	..	1,078	..
1921	4,407	..	154	..	1,170	..
1931	9,009	7.8	667	0.6	2,836	28.8
Medak.						
1911	12,760	..	..	..	2,701	..
1921	12,460	..	423	..	2,885	..
1931	10,662	7.4	878	0.8	2,928	15.1
Nizamabad.						
1911	7,618	..	..	..	1,172	..
1921	6,714	..	228	..	1,246	..
1931	9,857	8.8	412	0.4	1,979	15.5
Mahbubnagar.						
1911	11,887	..	..	..	2,246	..
1921	11,969	..	478	..	2,058	..
1931	10,283	6.0	543	0.4	9,874	48.7
Nalgonda.						
1911	18,294	..	..	..	2,646	..
1921	18,965	..	487	..	3,292	..
1931	14,679	7.4	487	0.8	4,818	27.1
Aurangabad.						
1911	11,585	..	..	..	2,580	..
1921	8,283	..	777	..	3,264	..
1931	21,909	18.1	3,279	2.0	5,071	16.2
Bir						
1911	10,322	..	..	..	1,260	..
1921	5,885	..	299	..	1,050	..
1931	7,202	5.4	696	0.6	1,108	7.9
Nander						
1911	9,153	..	..	..	2,193	..
1921	6,952	..	226	..	1,818	..
1931	8,682	6.8	312	0.2	3,148	6.2
Parbhani.						
1911	12,281	..	..	..	2,021	..
1921	9,155	..	1,471	..	2,082	..
1931	15,760	10.7	1,020	0.7	8,641	15.0

ACY.

MUSLIMS		ADI-HINDUS				OTHERS			
Females 20 years and above	Percent- age	Males 20 years and above	Percent- age	Females 20 years and above	Percent- age	Males 20 years and above	Percent- age	Females 20 years and above	Percent- age
589 249	.. 1.8	.. 103	.. 0.4	.. 18	.. 0.07	827 119*	.. 14.9	124 49*	.. 7.0
479 522	.. 8.5	.. 897	.. 0.8	.. 95	.. 0.2	478 725*	.. 9.4	208 264*	.. 8.6
885 222	.. 1.6	.. 184	.. 0.8	.. 52	.. 0.1	114 125*	.. 8.6	49 109*	.. 8.5
228 186	.. 1.4	.. 123	.. 0.4	.. 12	.. 0.04	96 56*	.. 5.6	87 87*	.. 8.4
1,822 870	.. 1.9	.. 35	.. 0.09	.. 14	.. 0.04	686 339*	.. 6.8	184 162*	.. 8.1
469 164	.. 1.8	.. 52	.. 0.2	.. 16	.. 0.06	110 268*	.. 6.6	87 19*	.. 0.7
656 156	.. 0.8	.. 107	.. 0.2	.. 14	.. 0.02	269 148*	.. 23.8	160 59*	.. 11.8
896 286	.. 1.7	.. 297	.. 0.6	.. 31	.. 0.06	286 270*	.. 4.4	180 180*	.. 8.8
856 552	.. 1.9	.. 1,288	.. 8.2	.. 110	.. 0.8	778 781†	.. 19.1	85 212†	.. 5.7
44 54	.. 0.4	.. 87	.. 0.2	.. 19	.. 0.08	817 848†	.. 37.7	10 18†	.. 2.0
112 200	.. 1.0	.. 55	.. 0.2	.. 25	.. 0.07	116 349§	.. 41.3	18 52§	.. 8.1
188 882	.. 1.5	.. 480	.. 1.3	.. 60	.. 0.2	829 486†	.. 44.3	15 56†	.. 7.8

Name of District	HINDUS				MUSLIMS	
	Males 20 years and above	Percent- age	Females 20 years and above	Percent- age	Males 20 years and above	Percent- age
Gulbarga						
1911	17,808	..	..	..	8,485	..
1921	7,425	..	161	..	2,552	..
1931	16,058	7.2	2,768	1.8	5,684	11.2
Osmanabad						
1911	10,918	..	..	..	1,275	..
1921	8,766	..	96	..	1,706	..
1931	8,911	7.3	502	0.4	899	1.9
Raichur						
1911	11,851	..	..	..	2,919	..
1921	8,585	..	826	..	1,405	..
1931	14,476	7.5	1,260	0.6	6,227	24.7
Bidar						
1911	11,799	..	..	..	2,406	..
1921	6,795	..	801	..	1,941	..
1931	7,314	4.9	272	0.2	2,077	6.8

(1) In Aurangabad	Jains	=	5,313	Males above 20 years	=	1,639
	Christians	=	10,576	do	=	2,457
(2) In Nander	Jains	=	1,085	do	=	266
	Sikhs	=	1,585	do	=	371
(8) In Gulbarga	Jains	=	1,948	do	=	526
	Christians	=	5,645	do	=	1,592

NOTE.—

- * Denotes Christians only.
 „ Jains only.
 „ Jains and Christians.
 „ Jains and Sikhs.

ACY—(concl'd.).

MUSLIMS		ADI-HINDUS				OTHERS			
Females 20 years and above	Percent- age	Males 20 years and above	Percent- age	Females 20 years and above	Percent- age	Males 20 years and above	Percent- age	Females 20 years and above	Percent- age
819	1.5	165	0.8	41	0.08	245	18.0	42	4.0
670						382†		76†	
68	1.3	190	0.6	52	0.2	403	24.8	16	8.1
251						188†		20†	
78	2.4	1,125	4.1	35	0.1	220	36.8	107	5.1
592						410*		48*	
195	0.9	196	0.5	68	0.2	179	4.2	14	84.5
267						50*		374*	

Females above 20 Yrs. = 1,237 Literate Males above 20 = 372 Literate Females above 20 = 62
 " = 2,464 " = 409 " = 150
 " = 270 " = 87 " = 2
 " = 812 " = 312 " = 50
 " = 465 " = 252 " = 87
 " = 1,439 " = 180 " = 89

सत्यमेव जयते

CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION WITH REFERENCE

Occupation	STATE			
	Earners		Working Dependents	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
<i>Production of Raw Materials.</i>				
1. Pasture and agriculture	17,85,442	9,58,011	4,89,090	5,48,524
2. Fishing and hunting	52,020	21,170	16,128	10,168
<i>Exploitation of Minerals.</i>				
3. Metallic minerals	385	38	222	182
4. Non-metallic minerals	13,040	2,912	6,803	5,126
<i>Industry.</i>				
5. Textiles	99,427	43,852	29,466	21,318
6. Hides and skins, etc.	5,507	1,097	2,817	779
7. Wood	28,388	9,985	8,831	5,630
8. Metals	22,346	6,485	7,827	3,190
9. Ceramics	20,233	10,845	5,379	7,476
10. Chemical products & analogous	8,076	3,905	2,690	4,185
11. Food Industries	13,057	4,155	4,259	3,429
12. Industries of dress & toilet	1,25,804	48,006	51,674	36,186
13. Furniture industries	550	22	126	54
14. Building Industries	10,641	2,807	3,466	3,421
15. Construction of means of transport	2,085	38	586	37
16. Production & transmission of physical force.	214	..	29	3
17. Miscellaneous & undefined industries	22,721	9,532	6,903	5,773
<i>Transport.</i>				
18. Transport by water	5,410	624	2,987	981
19. Transport by road	95,793	33,642	38,963	27,568
20. Transport by rail	42,795	13,766	16,909	23,228
21. Post office, telegraph and telephone services.	2,590	15	891	34
<i>Trade.</i>				
22. Banks, establishment of credit, etc.	14,069	2,086	2,985	751
23. Brokerage commission and export	1,137	84	166	20
24. Trade in textiles	20,025	5,725	7,123	5,690
25. Do in skins and furs	3,893	1,567	1,717	1,488
26. Do in wood	4,541	1,303	1,496	1,464
27. Do in metals	1,438	509	449	428
28. Pottery, bricks and tiles, etc.	4,205	4,739	1,247	4,971
29. Trade in chemical products	736	34	103	26
30. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	76,798	45,451	21,049	21,795
31. Other trade in food stuffs	79,830	37,616	28,407	34,097
32. Trade in clothing & toilet	8,269	1,484	2,803	1,417
33. Furniture	2,436	711	677	1,094
34. Trade in building materials	2,614	122	890	386
35. „ means of transport	7,689	508	2,086	544
36. „ fuel	16,917	9,266	6,219	7,321
37. „ articles of luxury	8,444	4,669	3,382	6,386
38. „ other sorts	1,41,151	45,625	37,839	31,194

TO OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

STATE		HYDERABAD CITY					
Total Earners & Dependents		Earners		Working Dependents		Total Earners & Dependents	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
22,74,582	15,01,585	14,205	2,784	5,081	8,117	19,266	10,901
68,148	31,238	356	28	805	101	1,161	129
607	170	17	..	..	..	17	..
19,848	8,088	227	..	..	..	227	..
1,28,898	65,170	909	182	570	409	1,479	591
8,324	1,876	241	47	94	58	335	100
37,514	15,615	1,981	277	366	355	2,367	632
80,178	9,675	962	105	339	132	1,201	237
25,812	18,321	359	170	141	92	500	262
10,966	8,040	180	20	77	56	257	76
17,816	7,584	3,194	487	681	640	3,875	1,127
1,77,478	84,142	5,398	840	1,379	1,262	7,777	2,102
676	76	83	16	24	20	107	36
14,107	6,228	761	142	122	146	883	288
2,671	75	710	3	183	18	893	21
243	3	168	..	26	3	194	3
29,664	15,305	2,032	710	549	718	2,581	1,423
8,397	1,605	123	17	19	28	142	45
1,84,756	61,210	18,491	3,005	2,320	3,006	16,811	6,011
59,704	36,994	6,600	65	404	2,449	7,004	2,514
3,481	49	627	14	66	32	1,293	46
17,054	2,791	1,242	124	481	128	1,723	252
1,303	104	861	84	143	20	1,004	104
27,148	11,415	1,415	141	396	207	1,811	348
5,610	3,055	463	16	181	95	644	111
6,027	2,767	1,990	205	329	516	2,319	721
1,887	937	268	27	61	55	324	82
5,452	9,710	422	44	70	365	492	409
889	60	343	84	54	22	397	56
97,847	67,246	2,585	176	686	411	3,271	587
1,08,237	71,718	6,028	779	1,251	1,388	7,279	2,117
10,512	2,901	1,184	118	289	165	1,473	283
8,113	1,905	598	58	78	55	671	118
8,504	458	244	14	62	40	306	54
9,775	1,047	863	49	213	89	1,076	138
23,136	16,587	753	79	214	540	967	619
11,826	11,005	4,003	213	1,370	785	5,873	998
1,78,990	76,818	1,757	359	953	1,177	2,610	1,536

CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION WITH REFERENCE

Occupation	STATE			
	Earners		Working Dependents	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
<i>Public Force.</i>				
39. Army	20,518	353	4,235	602
40. Police	19,003	856	5,275	1,855
<i>Public Administration.</i>				
41. Public Administration	58,465	3,331	20,198	3,625
<i>Professional & Liberal Arts.</i>				
42. Religion	39,087	11,288	18,998	10,649
43. Law	4,372	88	1,135	15
44. Medicine	5,624	2,526	1,793	2,014
45. Instruction	6,794	2,064	2,200	1,437
46. Letters, arts, & science other than 41	9,434	3,320	4,144	1,929
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
47. Persons living on their income	12,012	3,341	3,185	3,205
48. Domestic service	2,14,425	1,12,347	65,016	82,791
49. Insufficiently described occupation	63,879	35,987	31,027	38,122
<i>Unproductive.</i>				
50. Inmates of Jails, Asylums and Alms Houses .. .. .	..	..	3,877	665
51. Beggars and vagrants	52,889	48,154	10,594	18,058
52. Procurers and prostitutes	1,214	4,796	685	4,599
53. Other unclassified non-productive industries	1,881	705	936	540

	Males	Females
Total earners in the State	82,62,208	15,61,674
Total working dependents	9,87,412	9,91,220
Total non-working dependents.	81,20,390	45,13,242

Total .. 78,70,010 70,66,138

Note.—"The difference between earner and working dependent is that the latter works but earner and so is the son who works in

TO OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.—(concl'd.)

STATE		HYDERABAD CITY					
Total Earners & Dependents		Earners		Working Dependents		Total Earners & Dependents	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
24,735	955	12,932	174	1,325	287	14,257	441
24,278	2,711	4,134	266	972	454	5,106	720
78,668	6,956	15,984	1,010	6,865	1,996	22,849	8,006
58,085	21,937	1,457	709	932	339	2,389	1,048
5,507	103	702	19	236	12	938	31
7,417	4,540	2,186	1,067	866	838	3,052	1,905
8,994	3,501	1,861	839	858	710	2,719	1,549
18,578	5,249	3,382	1,036	1,467	429	4,849	1,465
14,247	6,554	6,545	1,906	1,136	2,178	7,681	4,084
2,70,441	1,95,138	18,878	10,291	5,292	7,844	24,170	18,185
96,906	74,019	10,413	2,900	4,997	6,272	15,410	9,171
3,877	605	..	..	1,359	81	1,359	81
68,483	66,212	3,295	1,961	641	2,161	3,935	4,122
1,899	9,395	166	652	42	397	208	1,049
2,817	1,245	1,275	236	522	127	1,797	868

does not receive any wage, e.g., a woman who does housework is a working dependent but not an the field but does not earn separate wages."

CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION WITH REFERENCE TO

Occupation	ATRAF-I-BALDA			
	Earners		Working Dependents	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
<i>Production of Raw Materials.</i>				
1. Pasture and Agriculture	74,940	52,758	21,708	32,640
2. Fishing and Hunting	2,508	424	1,394	441
<i>Exploitation of Minerals.</i>				
8. Metallic Minerals .. ..	..	..	..	..
4. Non-metallic Minerals .. ..	..	..	..	..
<i>Industry.</i>				
5. Textiles	4,439	1,981	1,880	2,180
6. Hides and Skins, etc.	135	67	100	125
7. Wood	848	334	282	292
8. Metal	495	233	307	208
9. Ceramics	446	291	166	252
10. Chemical Products	89	33	33	18
11. Food Industries	613	330	233	298
12. Industries of Dress & Toilet	5,226	2,412	2,061	2,285
13. Furniture Industries	14	6	5	6
14. Building Industries	130	76	40	25
15. Construction of Means of Transport	131	31	73	16
16. Production & Transmission of Physical Force	6	..	..	..
17. Miscellaneous and Undefined Industries	651	419	548	564
<i>Transport.</i>				
18. Transport by Water	12	6	4	2
19. " " Road	770	593	224	178
20. " " Rail	273	291	64	126
21. Post Office, Telegraph & Telephone	40	..	19	..
<i>Trade.</i>				
22. Banks, Establt. of Credits, Exchange & Insurance	209	13	153	7
23. Brokerage Commission & Export	16	..	12	..
24. Trade in Textiles	1,227	418	866	385
25. " " Skins & Leather and Furs	606	885	389	582
26. Trade in Wood	250	367	165	290
27. " " Metals	55	31	33	20
28. " " Pottery, Bricks, Tiles, etc.	1,010	785	353	812
29. Trade in Chemical Products	14	..	6	..
30. Hotels, Cafes, Restaurants, etc.	716	668	470	688
31. Other Trade in Food Stuffs	5,844	2,285	2,398	2,055
32. Trade in Clothing & Toilets	423	210	260	237
33. " " Furniture	15	..	4	..
34. " " Building Materials	64	2	46	3
35. " " Means of Transport	778	5	396	18
36. " " Fuel	2,680	2,845	843	956
37. " " Articles of Luxury	406	1,381	253	1,642
38. " " Other Sorts	4,407	1,846	1,609	752

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.—(contd.)

ATRAF-I-BALDA		WARANGAL					
Total Earners & Dependents		Earners		Working Dependents		Total Earners & Dependents	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1,06,648	85,898	1,97,227	94,656	26,183	11,850	2,23,410	1,06,506
8,802	865	5,202	6,871	389	487	5,541	6,858
..	..	20	8	6	..	26	8
..	..	6,947	2,015	8,470	3,679	10,417	5,794
6,319	4,161	8,143	4,049	1,990	817	10,188	4,866
235	192	342	114	124	67	466	181
1,180	626	4,866	1,991	882	397	5,698	2,388
802	441	2,900	828	605	348	3,505	1,176
612	548	2,851	2,103	307	684	3,158	2,787
122	51	162	24	72	24	234	48
846	623	1,335	595	388	327	1,728	912
7,287	4,697	7,163	8,661	1,186	1,181	8,299	4,842
19	12	14	..	12	..	26	..
170	101	749	24	247	29	996	53
204	47	83	..	52	..	185	..
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,299	983	1,573	674	820	117	1,898	791
16	8	20	..	..	..	20	..
994	711	6,823	489	238	27	7,061	466
387	417	1,808	1,286	800	15	1,608	1,251
59	..	265	..	23	..	288	..
362	20	141	..	4	..	145	..
28	..	24	..	..	..	24	..
2,093	808	695	232	130	35	825	267
995	1,467	468	5	120	..	688	5
415	657	486	135	12	41	448	176
88	51	24	..	2	..	26	..
1,863	1,657	112	336	..	123	112	459
20	..	15	..	..	..	15	..
1,186	1,356	18,079	2,955	866	65	13,985	3,020
8,242	4,880	3,117	540	258	41	3,875	581
688	447	175	53	2	28	177	81
19	..	61	..	..	..	61	..
110	5	45	5	..	..	45	5
1,174	23	738	24	38	1	776	25
3,523	3,801	376	345	..	62	376	407
659	3,023	81	440	35	67	116	507
6,016	2,598	13,411	2,339	484	279	13,895	2,618

CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION WITH REFERENCE TO

Occupation	A TRAF-1-			
	Earners		Working Dependents	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
<i>Public Force.</i>				
39. Army	82	..	21	..
40. Police	1,641	..	119	..
<i>Public Administration.</i>				
41. Public Administration	1,206	26	430	79
<i>Profession & Liberal Arts.</i>				
42. Profession of Religion	492	146	245	106
43. „ „ Law	59	..	28	..
44. „ „ Medicine	275	230	145	305
45. „ „ Instruction	1,411	297	440	176
46. Profession of Letters, Arts & Science other than 41	191	115	100	196
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
47. Persons living on their own income	3,978	1,020	1,507	705
48. Domestic Service	6,635	2,579	3,790	1,495
49. Insufficiently defined Occupation	800	695	293	570
<i>Unproductive.</i>				
50. Inmates of Jails, Asylums and Alms Houses. .. .. .	..	..	19	..
51. Beggars and Vagrants	1,562	1,029	1,093	586
52. Procurers and Prostitutes	210	677	145	444
53. Other unclassified and non-productive industries	165	422	376	858

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.—(contd.)

BALDA		WARANGAL					
Total Earners & Dependents		Earners		Working Dependents		Total Earners & Dependents	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
108	..	162	51	70	..	282	51
1,641	119	674	54	66	8	740	57
1,686	105	8,152	..	141	..	8,298	..
787	252	2,931	1,669	862	150	3,298	1,819
87	..	80	6	10	..	90	6
420	585	680	186	45	27	725	218
1,851	478	537	276	56	10	598	286
291	811	207	212	48	19	250	281
5,485	1,725	257	211	3	39	260	250
10,425	4,074	11,029	5,539	508	944	11,587	6,488
1,098	1,265	412	4,892	..	215	412	5,107
..	19	..	..	176	86	176	86
2,615	1,615	4,826	5,958	212	919	4,588	6,812
355	1,121	60	185	58	376	118	561
541	775	111	..	..	..	111	..

CLASSIFICATION OF

Occupation	KARIMNAGAR			
	Earners		Working Dependents	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
<i>Production of Raw Material.</i>				
1. Pasture and agriculture	1,77,468	1,15,741	18,138	23,807
2. Fishing and hunting	9,818	8,201	1,755	781
<i>Exploitation of Minerals.</i>				
3. Metallic minerals .. ..	..	..	..	..
4. Non-metallic minerals .. ..	..	..	..	..
<i>Industry.</i>				
5. Textiles	26,530	9,627	6,804	1,202
6. Hides, skins, etc.	96	..	..	..
7. Wood	3,043	1,354	532	597
8. Metals	4,628	2,547	559	513
9. Ceramics	1,185	1,282	140	623
10. Chemical Products	169	221	50	..
11. Food industries	822	542	132	163
12. Industries of dress and toilet	22,486	11,227	2,056	4,110
13. Furniture industries	10	..	..	..
14. Building industries	498	46	47	..
15. Construction of means of transport	24	..	3	..
16. Production and transmission of physical force .. ..	..	..	..	..
17. Miscellaneous and undefined industries	7,027	2,994	1,738	1,083
<i>Transport.</i>				
18. Transport by water	246	..	35	..
19. Do road	7,626	1,534	1,014	397
20. Do rail	8,512	2,183	166	448
21. Post, telegraph and telephone	86	..	28	..
<i>Trade.</i>				
22. Banks, establishment of credit exchange and insurance	140	..	26	..
23. Brokerage, commission and export .. ..	..	..	..	..
24. Trade in textiles	1,265	316	26	12
25. Trade in skins, leather, furs, etc.	26	..	3	..
26. Do wood	30	58	..	32
27. Do metals	27	4	8	..
28. Do pottery, bricks and tiles	339	736	75	416
29. Trade in chemical products	18	..	..	..
30. Hotels, cafes and restaurants, etc.	13,105	7,736	1,887	1,532
31. Other trade in food stuffs	7,570	4,471	737	501
32. Trade in clothing and toilets	758	82	136	11
33. Do furniture	85	..	..	..
34. Do building materials	50	14	..	..
35. Do means of transport	143	18	10	8
36. Do fuel	34	246	10	76
37. Do articles of luxury	83	167	10	49
38. Do other sorts	7,182	1,916	1,039	312

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.—(contd.)

Total Earners & Dependents		ADILABAD					
		Earners		Working Dependents		Total Earners & Dependents	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1,95,601	1,39,548	84,657	55,819	18,971	16,057	1,08,628	71,876
11,068	8,932	6,153	1,562	2,965	884	9,118	2,446
..	..	75	..	80	61	105	61
..	..	1,260	855	889	499	1,649	854
38,834	10,829	4,723	2,039	843	487	5,566	2,526
96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,575	2,951	1,574	722	347	281	1,921	1,008
5,187	3,060	1,305	956	214	80	1,519	986
1,325	1,905	353	574	88	176	436	750
219	221	372	12	30	6	402	18
954	705	537	39	95	6	632	45
24,492	15,330	6,938	1,506	985	641	7,923	2,147
10	..	6	..	..	..	6	..
545	46	901	50	10	30	911	80
24	8	39	..	10	..	39	10
..
8,765	4,077	819	156	182	189	951	295
246	85	159	58	80	15	189	73
8,640	1,931	1,826	859	201	152	2,027	511
3,678	2,631	1,080	321	1,834	258	1,414	579
86	28	136	..	48	..	186	48
140	26	128	29	46	12	174	41
..	..	51	..	..	..	51	..
1,891	328	707	815	328	210	1,085	525
26	3	310	112	125	76	435	188
80	90	600	101	211	152	811	253
35	4	15	12	4	3	19	15
414	1,152	18	39	28	187	46	176
18	..	5	..	..	..	5	..
14,992	9,268	4,091	6,478	1,837	2,260	5,428	8,738
8,857	4,972	2,032	3,884	1,257	2,914	3,289	6,798
894	43	695	..	386	3	1,081	3
35	..	10	40	8	75	18	115
50	14	40	..	5	..	40	5
153	21	163	8	31	4	194	12
44	322	5,967	8,365	1,650	1,505	7,617	4,870
98	216	85	362	34	178	69	540
8,221	2,228	14,334	8,409	1,471	1,908	15,805	10,317

CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION WITH REFERENCE TO

Occupation	KARIMNAGAR			
	Earners		Working Dependents	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
<i>Public Force.</i>				
39. Army	10	..	5	..
40. Police	876	19	97	60
<i>Public Administration.</i>				
41. Public administration	2,376	159	31	224
<i>Profession and Liberal Arts.</i>				
42. Religion	1,625	1,142	255	525
43. Law	68	..	..	..
44. Medicine	207	106	34	1
45. Instruction	211	56	10	..
46. Letters, arts and sciences other than 41 ..	333	236	152	63
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
47. Persons living on their income	49	11	..	..
48. Domestic service	19,020	7,66	1,226	..
49. Insufficiently described occupation	365	703	409	919
<i>Unproductive.</i>				
50. Inmates of jails, asylums and alms houses ..	..	..	33	..
51. Beggars and Vagrants	5,260	2,524	587	753
52. Procurers and prostitutes	21	210	15	..
53. Other unclassified non-productive industries	67	43	6	27

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.—(contd.)

Total Earners & Dependents		ADILABAD					
		Earners		Working Dependents		Total Earners & Dependents	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
10	5	269	..	222	..	269	222
473	79	839	16	492	40	1,331	56
2,407	384	2,733	357	1,024	150	3,757	507
1,880	1,687	2,373	370	158	117	2,531	487
68	..	84	..	25	..	109	..
241	107	187	48	21	4	208	52
221	56	143	114	47	88	190	202
485	299	238	62	98	72	331	134
49	11	175	39	61	20	236	59
20,246	8,785	8,468	5,394	2,879	617	11,347	6,011
774	1,016	1,591	2,084	634	1,432	2,225	3,516
33	..	..	..	75	18	75	18
5,847	3,277	3,231	3,636	863	726	4,094	4,362
36	210	22	228	170	41	192	269
73	70	..	..	..	..	..	..

CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION WITH REFERENCE TO

Occupation	MEDAK			
	Earners		Working Dependents	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
MEDAK				
<i>Production of Raw Materials.</i>				
1. Pasture and Agriculture	92,189	38,602	21,537	28,417
2. Fishing and Hunting	4,168	8,196	252	508
<i>Exploitation of Minerals.</i>				
3. Metallic minerals .. ..	..	..	..	..
4. Non-metallic minerals .. ..	..	..	..	..
<i>Industry.</i>				
5. Textiles	4,895	3,466	1,159	408
6. Hides, skins, etc.	121	59	63	31
7. Wood	2,661	484	1,000	581
8. Metals	519	101	560	82
9. Ceramics	1,391	588	298	1,049
10. Chemical products	1,795	619	641	1,270
11. Food industries	1,278	270	496	488
12. Industries of dress and toilet	17,058	7,018	9,534	6,526
13. Furniture industries	75	..	26	28
14. Building industries	124	11	34	27
15. Construction of means of transport	61	..	9	..
16. Production and transmission of physical force	2	..	..	..
17. Miscellaneous and undefined industries	186	126	127	298
<i>Transport.</i>				
18. Transport by water .. ..	..	..	..	..
19. Do road	7,215	1,991	8,346	3,483
20. Do rail	3,409	224	1,588	286
21. Post, telegraph and telephone service	150	..	81	..
<i>Trade.</i>				
22. Banks, establishment of credit, exchange and insurance	515	51	4	..
23. Brokerage commission and export	8	..	..	..
24. Trade in textiles	298	49	45	16
25. Do skins, leather and furs	316	63	58	28
26. Do wood	65	27	27	16
27. Do metals	168	31	14	18
28. Do pottery, bricks and tiles	274	384	210	191
29. Do chemical products	15	..	..	..
30. Hotels, cafes and restaurants	10,671	5,838	4,408	909
31. Other trade in food stuffs	1,012	560	236	292
32. Trade in clothing and toilet articles	829	5	5	20
33. Trade in furniture	129	13	28	21
34. Do building materials	12	..	..	..
35. Do means of transport	346	14	1	28
36. Do fuel	264	30	31	64
37. Do articles of luxury	159	111	22	77
38. Do other sorts	15,016	8,532	5,904	2,101

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.—(contd.)

		NIZAMABAD					
Total Earners & Dependents		Earners		Working Dependents		Total Earners & Dependents	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1,18,726	67,019	76,998	46,798	24,419	31,095	1,01,417	77,898
4,820	3,704	7,572	532	1,850	160	9,422	692
..
6,054	3,869	4,166	3,319	1,579	1,427	5,745	4,846
184	90	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,661	1,015	1,004	434	707	579	1,711	1,018
1,079	183	298	27	109	90	407	117
1,689	1,637	1,916	581	582	501	2,498	1,082
2,436	1,889	138	19	18	60	154	79
1,774	758	488	200	211	208	699	408
26,592	18,544	7,218	1,407	3,257	1,199	10,475	2,606
101	28	17	..	..	..	17	..
158	28	1,226	123	485	572	1,711	695
61	9	27	..	19	..	27	19
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
318	424	1,222	630	212	418	1,484	1,048
..
15,561	4,474	4,777	1,018	1,250	675	6,027	1,688
4,997	510	1,363	1,110	628	252	1,991	1,862
150	31	28	..	14	..	28	14
519	51	49	..	20	..	49	20
8	..	12	..	..	..	12	..
848	65	345	126	210	77	555	208
374	91	127	..	40	..	127	40
92	43	35	79	22	44	57	128
182	49	49	51	18	20	67	71
484	575	30	372	14	486	44	858
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15,079	6,747	4,642	2,484	2,001	2,521	6,648	3,005
1,248	852	1,045	5,816	841	1,871	1,886	6,687
384	25	141	15	10	23	151	88
157	34	4	..	..	..	4	..
12	..	55	29	30	36	85	65
847	42	77	..	40	..	117	..
295	94	820	117	180	150	350	267
181	188	126	129	102	386	228	515
20,920	10,633	11,030	3,558	3,495	5,609	14,525	9,167

CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION WITH REFERENCE TO

Occupation	MEDAK			
	Earners		Working Dependents	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
<i>Public Force.</i>				
39. Army	1,041	..	62	..
40. Police	960	16	220	35
<i>Public Administration.</i>				
41. Public administration	1,524	..	245	67
<i>Profession and Liberal Arts.</i>				
42. Profession of religion	2,057	664	378	863
43. Do law	84	..	..	..
44. Do medicine	226	46	45	24
45. Do instruction	151	28	50	22
46. Letters, arts, and sciences other than 41 ..	216	..	..	193
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
47. Persons living on their own income ..	99	87	13	29
48. Domestic service	19,261	18,551	3,918	5,215
49. Insufficiently defined occupation ..	8,495	2,706	2,984	4,549
<i>Unproductive.</i>				
50. Inmates of jails, asylums and alms houses ..	..	..	77	15
51. Beggars and vagrants	2,340	9,358	433	450
52. Procurers and prostitutes	23	382	17	184
53. Other unclassified non-productive industries ..	..	..	..	..

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.—(contd.)

Total Earners & dependents		NIZAMABAD					
		Earners		Working Dependents		Total Earners & Dependents	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1,041	62	601	7	125	43	726	50
1,180	51	505	75	115	10	620	85
1,769	67	1,310	10	2,755	471	4,065	481
2,485	1,027	815	46	157	29	472	75
84	..	215	..	5	..	215	5
271	70	111	87	7	20	118	57
201	50	233	34	61	27	294	61
216	198	166	29	87	26	203	55
112	66	16	8	4	..	20	8
23,179	28,766	7,618	6,460	4,871	3,059	12,489	9,519
11,479	7,255	1,782	412	598	679	2,880	1,091
77	15	..	..	20	..	..	20
2,778	9,808	1,051	877	502	531	1,553	908
40	516	16	280	16	149	82	429
..

CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION WITH REFERENCE TO

Occupation	NALGONDA			
	Earners		Working Dependents	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
<i>Production of Raw Materials.</i>				
1. Pasture and agriculture	1,50,154	90,742	26,891	30,172
2. Fishing and hunting	1,950	448	482	720
<i>Exploitation of Minerals.</i>				
3. Metallic minerals .. ..	..	..	..	..
4. Non-metallic minerals .. ..	..	..	..	..
<i>Industry.</i>				
5. Textiles	8,812	7,363	2,505	2,438
6. Hides, skins, etc.	1,989	215	1,500	110
7. Wood	2,880	964	719	180
8. Metals	2,848	96	811	19
9. Ceramics	2,837	1,085	979	572
10. Chemical products, etc.	184	129	36	28
11. Food industries	1,161	290	992	144
12. Industries of dress and toilet	13,680	6,344	13,507	3,066
13. Furniture industries	58	..	23	..
14. Building Industries	1,124	204	265	103
15. Construction of means of transport	11	..	9	..
16. Production and transmission of physical force .. ..	..	..	..	..
17. Miscellaneous and undefined industries	2,610	901	672	177
<i>Transport.</i>				
18. Transport by water	3,025	162	1,945	70
19. Do road	4,021	646	1,324	368
20. Do rail	60	104	251	847
21. Post, telegraph and telephone	30	..	5	..
<i>Trade.</i>				
22. Banks, establishments of credits, exchange and insurance	450	60	150	..
23. Brokerage commission and export .. ..	..	..	..	..
24. Trade in textiles	1,612	826	415	431
25. Do skins, leather and furs	250	201	120	122
26. Do wood	27	8	9	12
27. Do metal	28	16	20	2
28. Do pottery, bricks and tiles	1,079	562	125	187
29. Trade in chemical products	55	..	2	..
30. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	12,720	9,842	3,890	4,976
31. Other trade in food stuffs	1,195	1,252	527	451
32. Trade in clothing and toilet	741	322	11	79
33. Do furniture	328	41	73	39
34. Do building materials	400	..	166	..
35. Do means of transport	1,207	140	325	57
36. Do fuel	328	165	156	132
37. Do articles of luxury	201	173	42	196
38. Do other sorts	10,051	2,104	2,823	1,135

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.—(contd.)

Total Earners & Dependents		MAHBUBNAGAR					
		Earners		Working Dependents		Total Earners & Dependents	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1,77,045	1,20,914	1,22,185	71,279	23,892	12,811	1,45,527	84,090
2,432	1,168	4,356	1,826	1,298	840	5,654	1,666
..
..
11,817	9,801	10,602	2,828	2,255	1,242	12,857	3,970
8,489	325	32	12	6	11	88	28
3,599	1,144	1,895	581	356	647	2,251	1,228
3,657	115	1,056	242	162	173	1,218	415
8,816	1,657	1,581	865	271	369	1,852	1,234
220	157	287	45	44	48	331	98
2,158	434	1,389	484	263	339	1,652	828
27,187	9,400	5,740	1,427	818	554	6,558	1,981
79	..	77	..	10	..	87	..
1,889	307	760	75	186	89	946	164
20	..	56	..	20	..	76	..
..	..	27	..	3	..	30	..
3,282	1,078	1,238	286	246	149	1,484	485
8,970	232	1,037	261	865	295	1,402	556
5,845	1,014	11,238	1,915	3,453	4,233	14,691	7,148
811	951	379	115	145	144	524	259
85	..	75	..	22	..	97	..
600	60	968	441	41	49	1,009	490
..	..	3	..	..	..	8	..
2,027	1,257	53	61	..	20	53	81
370	323	151	88	72	21	223	54
36	15	462	150	88	71	550	221
48	18	21	4	5	..	26	4
1,204	699	61	136	17	58	78	194
57	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
16,810	14,818	6,922	5,056	2,346	1,907	9,268	6,968
1,722	1,703	4,472	2,596	833	449	5,305	3,045
752	401	593	162	211	201	804	363
401	80	398	199	168	97	566	296
566	..	21	..	..	..	21	..
1,532	197	424	108	68	102	492	205
484	197	681	301	156	273	837	574
243	369	698	244	198	153	896	397
12,874	3,239	8,310	1,540	588	269	8,898	1,809

CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION WITH REFERENCE TO

Occupation	NALGONDA			
	Earners		Working Dependents	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
<i>Public Force.</i>				
39. Army	565	..	470	125
40. Police	1,079	..	929	75
<i>Public Administration.</i>				
41. Public administration	5	10	155	..
<i>Professions and Liberal Arts.</i>				
42. Profession of religion	3,682	1,641	1,291	606
43. Do law	63	..	..	..
44. Do medicine	66	143	16	144
45. Do instruction	78	39	13	3
46. Letters, arts and sciences other than (41),	280	100	80	57
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
47. Persons living on their income .	36	2	10	..
48. Domestic service	19,448	14,524	2,658	3,992
49. Insufficiently defined occupation	2,200	9,353	672	7,636
<i>Unproductive.</i>				
50. Inmates of jails, asylums and alms houses	..	..	212	..
51. Beggars and vagrants	5,371	2,105	532	186
52. Procurers and prostitutes	210	666	11	821
53. Other unclassified non-productive industries	..	..	..	..

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.—(contd.)

Total Earners & Dependents		MAHBUBNAGAR					
		Earners		Working Dependents		Total Earners & Dependents	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1,085	125	419	..	33	..	452	..
2,008	75	1,500	27	100	..	1,600	27
160	10	1,904	203	295	78	2,199	281
4,973	2,247	2,268	562	1,138	236	3,406	798
63	..	298	5	17	3	315	8
82	287	90	84	15	28	105	112
91	42	294	36	40	29	334	65
360	157	65	25	42	16	107	41
46	2	101	1	..	..	101	1
22,106	18,516	40,291	12,123	4,442	13,188	15,733	25,311
2,872	16,989	1,686	949	1,938	1,218	3,624	2,167
212	..	..	..	41	5	41	5
5,902	2,291	6,845	9,099	190	653	7,085	9,662
221	1,487	52	362	..	105	52	467
..

CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION WITH REFERENCE TO

Occupation	AURANGABAD			
	Earners		Working Dependents	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
<i>Production of Raw Materials.</i>				
1. Pasture and agriculture	98,704	39,325	34,654	39,426
2. Fishing and hunting	538	727	258	684
<i>Exploitation of Minerals.</i>				
3. Metallic minerals .. ..	..	..	..	..
4. Non-metallic minerals	125	18	39	19
<i>Industry.</i>				
5. Textiles	1,397	594	1,585	696
6. Hides, skins, etc.	360	292	136	90
7. Wood	1,121	297	347	295
8. Metals	637	158	226	73
9. Ceramics	591	1,051	446	365
10. Chemical products, etc.	336	64	92	12
11. Food industries	788	348	251	267
12. Industries of dress and toilet	3,564	1,518	3,575	1,599
13. Furniture industries	24	..	4	..
14. Building industries	348	432	41	825
15. Construction of means of transport	202	..	46	..
16. Production and transmission of physical force	5	..	..	..
17. Miscellaneous and undefined industries	1,038	462	509	161
<i>Transport.</i>				
18. Transport by water	166	27	42	56
19. Do road	7,293	5,139	4,717	575
20. Do rail	2,586	840	346	260
21. Post, telegraph and telephone	157	..	45	..
<i>Trade.</i>				
22. Banks, establishment of credit, exchange and insurance	1,452	252	504	87
23. Brokerage, commission and export	56	..	..	..
24. Trade in textiles	642	210	322	328
25. Do skin, leather and furs	172	64	96	84
26. Do wood	156	32	27	61
27. Do metals	121	72	62	76
28. Do pottery, bricks and tiles	54	168	7	249
29. Do chemical products	120	..	18	..
30. Hotels, cafes and restaurants	863	1,043	281	606
31. Other trades in food stuffs	4,784	2,541	2,291	3,539
32. Trade in clothing and toilet articles	586	122	140	128
33. Do furniture	102	64	40	138
34. Do building materials	152	50	56	64
35. Do means of transport	472	69	169	98
36. Do fuel	141	145	26	166
37. Do articles of luxury	89	66	29	81
38. Do articles of other sorts	5,738	954	4,929	2,623

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.—(contd.)

Total Earners & Dependents		BHIR					
		Earners		Working Dependents		Total Earners & Dependents	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1,33,358	78,751	97,754	40,182	48,182	47,425	1,45,936	87,607
796	1,411	1,080	144	554	213	1,634	857
..
164	37	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,982	1,290	1,166	368	687	785	1,853	1,153
496	382	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,468	592	562	181	86	166	948	347
863	231	691	149	680	155	1,371	304
1,087	1,415	469	124	262	137	731	261
428	76	679	330	386	367	1,065	697
1,039	615	115	75	70	48	185	123
7,139	3,117	2,314	604	1,299	934	3,613	1,538
28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
389	757	293	25	285	80	578	105
248	..	96	..	38	..	134	..
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,542	623	155	150	83	130	238	280
208	83	..	..	..	..	..	..
12,010	5,714	631	80	339	38	970	118
2,932	1,100	228	9	60	152	288	161
202	..	31	..	17	..	48	..
1,956	339	708	321	353	156	1,061	477
56	..	26	..	..	..	26	..
964	538	651	315	362	384	1,013	699
268	148	105	53	72	184	177	237
183	93	93	20	16	31	109	51
183	148	484	241	179	206	663	447
61	417	345	489	142	506	487	995
138	..	16	..	2	..	18	..
1,144	1,649	1,558	599	194	701	1,752	1,300
7,075	6,080	7,016	2,421	1,446	2,064	8,462	4,485
626	250	384	127	264	148	648	275
142	202	155	60	43	137	198	197
208	114	127	..	5	90	132	90
641	167	846	15	285	51	1,131	66
167	211	161	77	44	168	205	245
118	147	131	254	60	495	191	749
10,667	3,577	6,636	5,338	1,322	631	7,958	5,969

CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION WITH REFERENCE TO

Occupation	AURANGABAD			
	Earners		Working Dependents	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
<i>Public Force.</i>				
39. Army	3,324	66	1,108	89
40. Police	1,461	203	455	396
<i>Public Administration.</i>				
41. Public administration	6,024	889	2,987	109
<i>Profession and Liberal Arts.</i>				
42. Profession of religion	3,269	1,428	2,068	2,152
43. Do law	262	6	78	..
44. Do medicine	163	162	88	206
45. Do instruction	334	145	80	211
46. Letters, arts and sciences other than (41).	1,234	504	584	129
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
47. Persons living on their income	210	45	18	10
48. Domestic service	8,003	4,576	2,510	3,621
49. Insufficiently defined occupation	10,214	3,057	4,955	3,603
<i>Unproductive.</i>				
50. Inmates of jails, asylums and alms houses .. .. .	..	..	1,093	357
51. Beggars and vagrants	3,919	2,374	1,570	2,892
52. Procurers and prostitutes	156	118	17	228
53. Other unclassified non-productive industries .. .. .	..	..	..	..

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.—(contd.)

Total Earners & Dependents		BHIR					
		Earners		Working Dependents		Total Earners & Dependents	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
4,482	155	40	..	62	..	102	..
1,916	599	485	..	300	8	785	8
9,011	998	953	..	1,089	23	2,042	23
5,337	3,580	1,704	670	1,328	1,279	3,082	1,947
340	6	405	..	180	..	585	..
251	268	67	15	8	22	75	37
414	356	137	4	119	28	256	32
1,818	633	280	62	300	49	580	111
228	55	20	..	4	3	24	3
10,513	8,197	6,836	6,310	3,970	7,757	10,806	14,067
15,169	6,660	1,129	1,200	523	678	1,652	1,878
1,093	357	..	..	68	..	68	..
5,489	5,266	1,897	816	412	1,362	2,309	2,178
173	346	22	142	..	47	22	189
..

CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION WITH REFERENCE TO

Occupation	NANDED			
	Earners		Working Dependents	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
<i>Production of Raw Materials.</i>				
1. Pasture and agriculture	75,274	84,353	21,881	30,743
2. Fishing and hunting	951	788	199	1,321
<i>Exploitation of Minerals.</i>				
3. Metallic minerals. .. ..	..	..	..	..
4. Non-metallic minerals	78	5	31	16
<i>Industry.</i>				
5. Textiles	3,856	881	2,192	2,454
6. Hides & skins, etc... ..	157	59	24	36
7. Wood	1,781	756	550	248
8. Metals	1,465	426	238	622
9. Ceramics	1,579	542	324	915
10. Chemical products	988	333	237	722
11. Industries of dress and toilet	3,289	1,586	3,045	3,306
12. Food industry	322	140	114	127
13. Furniture industries	31	..	2	..
14. Building industries	84	75	24	625
15. Construction of means of transport	88	..	4	..
16. Production & transmission of physical force. .. ..	..	..	..	..
17. Miscellaneous & undefined industries	652	214	109	306
<i>Transport.</i>				
18. Transport by water .. ..	..	..	..	..
19. " " road	4,750	1,558	938	2,638
20. " " rail	289	198	268	252
21. Post, telegraph and telephone	164	..	28	..
<i>Trade.</i>				
22. Banks, establishment of credit, exchange and insurance	2,101	36	73	8
23. Brokerage commission and export	41	..	9	..
24. Trade in textiles	765	143	324	265
25. " skins & leather	189	48	21	39
26. " wood	174	47	41	48
27. " metals	62	16	13	18
28. " pottery & bricks	150	135	70	187
29. " chemical products	51	..	10	..
30. Hotels, cafes and restaurants	716	320	140	1,006
31. Other trade in food stuffs	3,465	2,352	2,219	3,032
32. Trade in clothing and toilet articles	150	35	101	26
33. Trade in furniture	182	44	71	168
34. " building materials	36	8	8	12
35. " means of transport	502	24	255	10
36. " fuel	606	151	230	288
37. " articles of luxury	203	36	94	199
38. " other sorts	35	..	12	..
<i>Public Force.</i>				
39. Army	199	40	98	70
40. Police	1,256	76	269	669

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.—(contd.)

Total Earners & Dependents		PARBHANI					
		Earners		Working Dependents		Total Earners & Dependents	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
97,155	65,096	96,226	56,968	81,175	18,601	1,27,401	75,564
1,150	2,109	1,158	158	1,412	1,207	2,570	1,860
..
109	21	18	..	20	6	38	6
6,048	3,885	2,630	899	948	1,864	3,578	2,268
181	95	549	..	184	..	783	..
2,281	1,004	1,423	168	567	40	1,990	208
1,708	1,048	789	58	286	28	1,075	81
1,903	1,457	1,950	481	379	208	2,329	689
1,225	1,055	1,557	1,028	239	884	1,846	1,912
6,834	4,842	2,985	1,272	2,012	1,004	4,947	2,276
436	267	58	69	21	51	74	120
88	..	12	..	..	..	12	..
108	700	238	80	38	44	276	74
92	..	70	..	22	..	92	..
..
761	520	555	682	188	214	743	846
..
5,688	4,196	5,181	8,168	2,848	1,947	7,479	10,110
557	440	3,156	1,548	1,422	691	4,578	2,289
192	..	3,011	1,527	1,844	658	4,355	2,185
2,174	39	1,436	37	45	5	1,481	42
50	..	12	..	..	..	12	..
1,089	408	1,892	841	845	802	2,787	648
210	87	27	..	28	26	55	26
215	95	6	14	..	89	6	88
75	84	50	4	22	10	72	14
220	222	21	186	4	395	25	581
61	..	18	..	2	..	20	..
856	1,326	608	222	166	502	769	724
5,684	5,884	3,225	836	720	698	8,945	1,584
161	61	129	18	11	22	140	40
253	212	64	29	15	58	79	87
44	20	28	..	5	..	83	..
757	84	177	4	20	8	197	12
836	439	845	899	299	206	1,144	605
297	235	86	39	8	119	44	158
47	..	8	..	8	..	11	..
297	110	122	..	26	..	148	..
1,523	745	400	39	200	..	600	39

CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION WITH REFERENCE TO

Occupation	NANDED			
	Earners		Working Dependents	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
<i>Public Administration.</i>				
41. Public administration	3,848	45	678	..
<i>Profession & Liberal Arts.</i>				
42. Profession of religion	1,559	208	1,098	1,836
43. " " law	227	25	58	..
44. " " medicine	280	30	169	126
45. " " instruction	264	20	117	15
46. Letters, arts and sciences other than (41) .	875	74	326	16
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
47. Persons living on their income	36	2	20	2
48. Domestic service	5,463	[4,697	5,854	6,555
49. Insufficiently defined occupation	6,061	2,073	4,421	3,989
<i>Unproductive.</i>				
50. Inmates of jails, asylums & alms houses .. ..	..	..	72	20
51. Beggars & vagrants	1,086	250	555	441
52. Procurers & prostitutes	61	21	13	380
53. Other unclassified non-productive industries

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OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.—(contd.)

Total Earners & Dependents		PARBHANI					
		Earners		Working Dependents		Total Earners & Dependents	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
4,526	45	1,965	16	872	129	2,887	145
2,642	1,544	1,618	485	554	867	1,172	852
285	23	544	..	96	..	640	..
199	156	565	84	164	4	729	88
881	85	211	4	181	8	892	7
701	90	204	..	100	..	804	..
56	4	26	1	18	8	44	4
10,817	11,252	6,149	2,104	3,956	4,911	10,105	7,015
10,482	6,042	1,740	605	802	112	2,042	717
72	20	..	..	153	18	153	18
1,641	691	1,838	2,056	458	206	1,291	2,262
74	351	12	101	47	82	59	183
..	..	6	..	..	..	6	..

सत्यमेव जयते

CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION WITH REFERENCE TO

Occupation	GULBARGA			
	Earners		Working Dependents	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
<i>Production of Raw Materials.</i>				
1. Pasture and agriculture	1,16,754	81,450	56,893	67,004
2. Fishing and hunting	845	449	676	88
<i>Exploitation of Minerals.</i>				
3. Metallic minerals.	267	32	178	69
4. Non-metallic minerals	3,782	501	2,631	839
<i>Industry.</i>				
5. Textiles	3,136	2,756	964	568
6. Hides and skins	325	..	84	..
7. Wood	551	316	318	104
8. Metals	1,246	179	890	83
9. Ceramics	1,089	250	296	180
10. Chemical products	329	701	85	216
11. Food industries	590	117	154	101
12. Industries of dress and toilets	5,726	1,650	1,299	803
13. Furniture Industries	24	..	4	..
14. Building Industries	1,229	376	586	132
15. Construction of means of transport	195	4	31	3
16. Production & transmission of physical force	0	..	..	..
17. Miscellaneous & undefined industries	1,401	287	612	256
<i>Transport.</i>				
18. Transport by water	895	..	426	180
19. " " road	4,717	264	5,828	1,152
20. " " rail	2,170	1,157	1,414	2,416
21. Post, telegraph and telephone service	2,014	1,150	1,336	2,406
<i>Trade.</i>				
22. Banks, establishment of credits exchange	1,444	140	235	199
23. Brokerage, commission and export	27	..	2	..
24. Trade in textiles	3,346	836	821	1,089
25. " skins & leather	262	..	84	..
26. " wood	57	16	6	40
27. " metals	27	..	3	..
28. " pottery, bricks and tiles	140	85	39	163
29. Trade in chemical products	30	..	5	..
30. Hotels, cafes and restaurants, etc.	2,192	459	1,144	2,073
31. Other trade in food stuffs	10,491	3,072	5,371	6,661
32. Trade in clothing and toilet articles	1,861	260	419	315
33. Trade in furniture	224	18	114	124
34. " building materials	844	..	362	91
35. " means of transport	298	12	101	48
36. " fuel	1,001	285	437	1,498
37. " articles of luxury	932	290	540	343
38. " other sorts	98	..	32	10

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.—(contd.)

		OSMANABAD					
Total Earners & Dependents		Earners		Working Dependents		Total Earners & Dependents	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1,78,647	1,48,454	98,265	84,472	39,909	43,354	1,38,174	77,826
1,521	537	409	82	187	213	686	293
445	101	..	..	..	..	..	..
6,413	1,840	206	..	3	29	214	29
4,100	3,324	3,519	1,052	1,504	1,179	5,023	2,281
409	..	264	78	115	62	379	140
869	424	1,396	467	1,008	357	1,404	824
2,186	262	537	146	406	185	948	281
1,385	430	425	263	298	821	723	584
414	917	838	158	403	140	786	293
744	218	46	81	18	63	64	94
7,025	1,453	3,417	1,337	1,044	2,242	4,461	3,579
28	..	57	..	5	..	62	..
1,815	508	497	180	487	162	984	292
226	7	81	..	20	..	101	..
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,012	543	324	174	414	178	788	352
821	160	85	51	22	269	107	820
10,545	1,416	3,440	887	1,023	1,431	4,463	2,318
3,584	3,578	9,545	1,746	3,487	8,217	18,082	8,963
3,850	3,556	121	..	400	..	121	400
1,679	339	808	255	684	16	1,442	271
29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,167	1,875	1,262	316	323	162	1,585	473
346	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	56	..	18	..	24	..	42
30	..	8	..	2	..	5	..
179	168	16	177	29	189	45	366
85	..	5	..	..	..	5	..
3,336	2,522	380	107	180	110	560	226
15,862	9,733	4,856	958	2,318	1,520	7,174	2,478
2,280	575	60	..	27	..	87	..
888	142	24	63	10	98	34	161
1,206	91	12	..	2	..	14	..
399	60	136	..	81	..	167	..
1,483	1,733	2,480	683	1,390	1,121	4,370	1,804
1,472	638	136	49	89	168	275	217
180	10	10,264	2,523	1,043	1,562	11,312	4,085

CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION WITH REFERENCE TO

Occupation	GULBARGA			
	Earners		Working Dependents	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
<i>Public Force.</i>				
39. Army	505	15	389	38
40. Police	2,200	60	300	82
<i>Public Administration.</i>				
41. Public administration	6,377	363	1,094	243
<i>Profession & Liberal Arts.</i>				
42. Profession of religion	5,825	663	2,697	639
43. " " law	382	21	206	..
44. " " medicine	230	187	77	158
45. " " instruction	291	27	26	33
46. Letters, arts & sciences other than (41)	1,284	259	485	474
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
47. Persons living on their income	277	50	144	200
48. Domestic Service	14,084	3,517	5,158	4,896
49. Insufficiently defined occupation	2,505	392	1,760	997
<i>Unproductive.</i>				
50. Inmates of jails, asylums and alms houses. .. ..	..	..	249	36
51. Beggars & vagrants	3,306	1,366	989	1,636
52. Procurers & prostitutes	131	394	111	377
53. Other unclassified non-productive industries.	122	..	17	33

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OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.—(contd.)

OSMANABAD							
Total Earners & Dependents		Earners		Working Dependents		Total Earners & Dependents	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
594	58	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,500	142	382	5	141	18	523	28
7,471	606	2,101	6	918	50	3,019	56
8,522	1,302	2,518	68	2,592	211	5,110	279
588	21	294	..	76	..	370	..
307	345	72	54	47	22	119	76
317	60	52	69	64	36	118	105
1,769	733	260	18	140	30	400	48
421	250	27	2	26	6	53	8
19,242	8,413	5,627	2,575	7,627	7,104	18,354	9,679
4,265	1,889	3,833	1,351	2,584	2,208	5,917	3,559
249	36	..	..	53	..	53	..
4,295	3,002	2,409	1,484	623	1,623	3,032	3,112
242	1,271	28	96	7	151	85	247
139	33	..	4	..	..	..	4

सत्यमेव जयते

CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION WITH REFERENCE TO

Occupation	RAICHUR			
	Earners		Working Dependents	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
<i>Production of Raw Materials.</i>				
1. Pasture and agriculture	1,20,974	58,898	37,592	60,267
2. Fishing and hunting	2,456	1,064	900	1,002
<i>Exploitation of Minerals.</i>				
3. Metallic minerals	6	3	8	2
4. Non-metallic minerals	397	18	215	39
<i>Industry.</i>				
5. Textiles	6,748	1,404	1,425	1,885
6. Hides and skins, etc.	761	120	281	129
7. Wood	381	228	202	38
8. Metals	616	133	457	191
9. Ceramics	409	254	78	348
10. Chemical products	261	88	108	112
11. Food industries	205	76	114	126
12. Industries of dress & toilets	6,485	2,481	2,485	2,382
13. Furniture industries	38	..	6	..
14. Building industries	1,134	848	322	332
15. Construction of means of transport	116	..	21	..
16. Production & transmission of physical force. .. ..	..	..	..	..
17. Miscellaneous and undefined industries	671	562	223	598
<i>Transport.</i>				
18. Transport by water.. ..	142	42	79	86
19. " road	8,178	4,021	3,993	6,463
20. " rail	2,696	1,159	1,903	2,156
21. Post, telegraph & telephone service	255	1	44	2
<i>Trade.</i>				
22. Banks, establishment of credits, exchange and insurance	415	38	26	58
23. Brokerage, commission & export .. ..	..	..	..	..
24. Trade in textiles	2,985	963	1,494	1,565
25. " skins, leather & furs	163	54	121	132
26. " wood	57	18	16	17
27. " metals	26	..	8	..
28. " pottery, bricks and tiles	98	136	26	359
29. " chemical products	18	..	4	..
30. Hotels, cafes and restaurants, etc.	1,186	1,003	698	1,151
31. Other trade in food stuffs	8,977	2,290	3,500	5,567
32. Trade in clothing and toilet	26	..	14	..
33. " furniture	33	41	4	32
34. " building materials	18	..	2	..
35. " means of transport	292	..	49	..
36. " fuel	156	62	77	88
37. " articles of luxury	365	313	215	491
38. " other sorts	5,297	1,139	4,170	4,142
<i>Public Force.</i>				
39. Army	60	..	58	..
40. Police	511	..	300	..

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.—(contd.)

		BIDAR					
Total Earners & Dependents		Earners		Working Dependents		Total Earners & Dependents	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1,58,566	1,19,160	1,09,523	43,194	32,504	41,739	1,42,027	84,933
3,356	2,068	2,915	175	802	563	3,717	738
14	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
612	57	..	..	..	..	..	..
8,168	3,289	3,752	1,044	581	1,882	4,333	2,926
1,042	249	185	84	106	65	241	99
588	266	466	431	292	253	758	684
1,078	324	1,356	104	1,078	313	2,434	417
487	597	802	341	329	739	1,131	1,080
369	200	217	81	91	172	308	253
319	202	63	56	26	88	89	94
8,970	4,863	7,217	1,695	2,182	3,042	9,399	4,737
39	..	17	..	5	..	22	..
1,456	1,675	545	145	227	200	772	845
137	..	95	..	20	..	115	..
..
894	1,160	572	155	221	272	793	427
221	128	..	..	..	..	..	..
12,171	10,489	3,866	1,095	912	440	4,778	1,535
4,599	3,315	4,141	1,460	3,129	4,259	7,270	5,710
299	3	77	..	23	..	100	..
441	96	1,863	239	180	35	2,043	274
..
4,479	2,528	865	117	216	152	1,081	269
284	186	263	33	187	99	450	132
73	35	103	13	27	30	130	43
29	..	15	..	..	..	15	..
124	495	36	19	38	186	74	155
22	..	10	..	..	4	10	4
1,884	2,154	769	465	355	368	1,124	833
12,477	7,857	5,211	873	1,654	1,104	6,865	1,977
40	..	34	5	17	12	51	17
37	73	40	36	8	49	48	85
20	..	466	..	141	..	607	..
341	..	227	18	54	27	281	45
233	150	113	21	26	23	144	49
580	804	710	402	281	902	991	1,304
9,467	5,281	10,842	1,318	2,201	2,257	13,043	3,575
118	..	37	..	61	..	143	..
811	..	600	..	200	..	800	..

CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION WITH REFERENCE TO

Occupation	RAICHUR			
	Earners		Working Dependents	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
<i>Public Administration.</i>				
41. Public administration	4,047	26	805	
<i>Profession & Liberal Arts.</i>				
42. Profession of religion	1,781	171	1,189	1,259
43. „ law	321	6	15	..
44. „ medicine	224	77	18	52
45. „ instruction	505	56	35	24
46. Letters, arts & sciences other than (41) ..	636	68	111	112
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
47. Persons living on their income	82		68	4
48. Domestic Service	5,411	1,174	2,486	2,823
49. Insufficiently defined occupation	3,020	92	986	612
<i>Unproductive.</i>				
50. Inmates of jails, asylums and alms houses. ..		..	164	25
51. Beggars & vagrants	2,268	1,370	400	1,033
52. Procurers & prostitutes	24	124	..	275
53. Other unclassified non-productive industries	76

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OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.—(concl'd.)

		BIDAR					
Total Earners & Dependents		Earners		Working Dependents		Total Earners & Dependents	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
4,852	30	2,058	11	814	2	2,872	13
2,920	1,480	8,613	646	2,010	985	6,223	1,581
386	6	284	..	105	..	889	..
242	129	45	20	28	83	78	53
540	80	81	20	8	22	84	42
747	180	83	..	84	48	167	48
150	6	78	9	108	6	181	15
7,847	4,069	12,204	8,495	4,421	8,851	16,625	11,846
3,956	921	10,183	2,806	3,021	3,060	18,204	5,866
164	25	18	4	18	4
2,668	2,408	2,885	2,486	539	1,805	8,424	4,881
24	809	..	158	16	142	16	800
76	..	2	2	..

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**CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES (URBAN AND RURAL) AND THE
NUMBER OF MEMBERS COMPOSING THE SOCIETY.**

Name of Place	END OF 1330 F. (1921)			END OF 1346 F. (1937)		
	Rural Societies	Urban Societies	Total number of members (Urban and Rural)	Rural Societies	Urban Societies	Total number of members (Urban and Rural)
Hyderabad City ..	..	51	3,090	1	166	1,12,859
Mahbubnagar ..	3	..	94	117	24	3,296
Parbhani ..	124	2	2,942	213	11	4,775
Nalgonda ..	160	1	3,633	217	27	6,507
Raichur. ..	57	4	1,549	239	27	7,854
Bir ..	96	..	1,065	131	11	3,320
Bidar ..	16	1	522	121	12	3,002
Medak ..	196	3	3,972	238	23	8,199
Aurangabad ..	134	5	3,143	212	18	5,817
Warangal ..	174	19	3,877	211	41	6,264
Gulbarga ..	124	8	2,668	285	33	8,725
Atraf-i-Balda ..	5	..	183	26	2	608
Nander ..	..	..	..	97	12	1,875
Paigah Ilakas ..	..	..	..	71	10	1,936
Nizamabad ..	..	..	..	89	17	4,147
Karimnagar ..	..	..	..	145	40	3,214
Asifabad ..	..	..	..	84	11	1,693
Osmanabad ..	..	..	..	49	17	2,302
Total ..	1,089	94	26,738	2,564	502	85,893

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS.

Name of Institution	(1910-1919 F.)		(1920-1929 F.)		Name of Institution	(1936-1945 F.)	
	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars		Schools	Scholars
<i>Colleges.</i>					<i>Colleges.</i>		
English ..	1	44	1	187	English Colleges ..	1	320
Oriental ..	1	126	1	246	Osmania Colleges ..	8	1,739
					Osmania Colleges for Women ..	1	43
<i>Secondary Schools for Boys.</i>					<i>Secondary Schools for Boys.</i>		
English High Schools.	11	3,236	14	5,055	English High Schools.	18	8,274
High Schools ..	11	2,315	4	1,960	Osmania High Schools	25	14,899
English Middle Schools ..	33	5,880	48	10,633	Combined High Schools ..	5	5,190
Vernacular Middle Schools ..	25	2,927	43	9,083	Middle Schools ..	114	38,878
<i>Secondary Schools for Girls.</i>					<i>Secondary Schools for Girls.</i>		
English High Schools.	6	579	6	1,011	English High Schools.	5	1,797
English Middle Schools ..	5	400	9	1,181	Osmania High Schools .	2	642
					Combined High Schools .	1	665
					Middle Schools ..	18	3,724
<i>Primary Schools.</i>					<i>Primary Schools.</i>		
Primary Schools for Boys ..	838	43,204	8,169	1,55,116	Primary Schools for Boys ..	3,729	2,34,661
Primary Schools for Girls ..	79	5,103	666	29,512	Primary Schools for Girls ..	637	44,487
<i>Special Schools.</i>					<i>Special Schools.</i>		
Teachers Training Schools ..	1	352	3	337	Training Schools for men ..	4	196
Teachers Training Schools for Women.	1	140	4	331	Training Schools for women .	4	1,061
Commerce and Industry ..	6	672	6	672	Industrial Technical and orphanage Schools for men ..	11	1,190
Engineering ..	1	10	1	80	Industrial Technical and orphanage Schools for women .	1	140
Law ..	3	149	3	575	Government college for physical education ..	1	11
Islamic and Vedic Schools ..	10	467	7	597	Engineering Schools ..	1	55
Other Schools ..	..	..	1	7	Law Class ..	1	156
Total ..	1,032	66,104	8,986	2,16,583	Civil Service Class ..	1	7
					Diniyat Schools for Boys ..	15	1,110
					Sanskrit and Vedic Schools .	5	164
					Adult Schools	39	1,436
					Depressed Class Schools .	103	3,907
					Total ..	4,800	3,64,252

LIST OF ASSOCIATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS, ETC., EXISTING IN THE HYDERABAD CITY.

NAME AND ADDRESS.

1. Ahmadiya League, Mir Jumla Tank.
2. Agarwal Nava Yuvak Sabha, Charkaman.
3. Andhra Women's Association, Malakpet.
4. Andhra Central Association, Sultan Bazars.
5. Arya Samaj, Sultan Bazars.
6. Arya Kumar Sabha, Station Road, Nampalli.
7. Arya Samaj, Dhoolpet.
8. Arya Shanti Samaj, Kishen Gunj.
9. Arya Samaj, Shah Ali Bunda.
10. Arya Samaj, Khairatabad.
11. Arya Samaj, Gosha Mahal.
12. Arya Samaj, Karwan Sahuwan.
18. Arya Prem Mandali, Kachiguda.
14. Arya Veer Seva Samathi, Shah Ali Bunda.
15. Arya Shuddhi Sabha, Sultan Bazars.
16. Ahmadiya Young Men's Association, Afzal Gunj.
17. Adi-Hindu Social Service League, Near Chaderghat Bridge.
18. Anjuman-i-Tahaffuz Huqooq-ul-Uroob, Mughalpur.
19. Anjuman-i-Ittihadul-Muslimin, Chowk Aspan.
20. Anjuman-i-Afganan, Purani Haweli.
21. Anjuman-i-Taraqqi-e-Adab, Abid Road.
22. Arabs' Association, Mughalpur.
28. Anjuman-e-Tabligh-e-Islam, Begum Bazars.
24. Adi-Hindu Swatantra Yuvajana Prarthana Samaj, Easamiya Bazars.
25. Anjuman-e-Tanzeem-ul-Muslimin, Kachiguda.
26. Anjuman-e-Arakin Kandan-e-Wala-Jahi, Kachiguda.
27. Anjuman-e-Maashdaran, Sultanpur.
28. Anjuman-e-Miyar-e-Adab, Kachiguda.
29. Arya Vaishya Sangham, Feelkhana.
80. Anjuman-e-Sirajul Khawatin, Khairatabad.
81. Anjuman-e-Vukla, Hanuman Tekdi.
82. Anjuman-e-Maavan-e-Tulaba, Adikmet.
38. Aligarh Old Boys' Union, Hanuman Tekdi.
84. Anjuman-e-Khadim-ul-Muslimin, Bagh Mohiuddin Pasha.
35. Anjuman-e-Rifahul Muslimin, Feelkhana.
36. Anjuman-e-Anis-ul-Guraba, Nampalli.
87. Anath Vidyarthi Griha, Sultan Bazars.
88. Anjuman-e-Mahdivia, Mushirabad.
89. Anjuman-e-Mohammedia, Yakutpur.
40. Anjuman-e-Shamshia, Yakutpur.
41. Anjuman-e-Ansar-ul-Safa, Moghalpur.
42. Anjuman-e-Khuddam-ul-Muslimin, near Mir Alam Bund.
48. Anjuman-e-Murtazavi (Anjuman-e-Mustafavi) near Mir Alam Bund.
44. Anjuman-e-Majlis-e-Yadgar-e-Milad-un-Nabi, Sultanpur.
45. Anjuman-e-Muslim Naujawan, Moti Musjid.
46. Anjuman-e-Islamia, Shah Ali Bunda.
47. Anjuman-e-Ahyaul-Marif Nomania, Sultan Shahi.
48. Anjuman-e-Razviya, Mir Chowk.
49. Anjuman-e-Islah-ul-Muslimin, Risala Abdulla.

NAME AND ADDRESS.

50. Anjuman-e-Payam-ul-Haq, Chelapura.
51. Anjuman-e-Galba-e-Islam, Kagaziguda.
52. Adara-e-Tafziriyah, Saifabad.
53. Anjuman-e-Ilm-o-Amal, Narainguda.
54. Anjuman-e-Attiba-e-Unani, Opp. Salar Jung Buildings.
55. Anjuman-e-Mavidul Khawan, Qazipura.
56. Anjuman-e-Tibbi.
57. Anjuman-e-Ittihadul-Muslimin, Sultanpura.
58. Anjuman-e-Bahbudul Ahbab, Kotla Alijah.
59. Anjuman-e-Zardozan, Lad Bazars.
60. Barbers' Association, Begum Bazars.
61. Bhagat Udhar Samaj, Kabutarkhana Qadim.
62. Brahmo Samaj, Sultan Bazars.
63. Committee of Sahukars, Begum Bazars.
64. Co-operative Society, Gosha Mahal.
65. Committee Akhlaqia, Beroon Yakutpura.
66. Co-operative Society, Shah Gunj.
67. Credit Co-operative Building Society, Charkaman.
68. Economic Association, Naubat Pahad.
69. Gashti No. 58 Committee, Gulbagh, Sultan Bazars, House No. 901.
70. Hanuman Vyayamshala, Sultan Bazars.
71. Hyderabad Congress Committee, Gowliguda.
72. Harijan Sevak Sangh, Mushirabad.
73. Hyderabad Hindi Prachar Sabha, Sultan Bazars.
74. Hindu Young Men's Volunteer Corps, Hussaini Alam.
75. Hyderabad Social Reform Association, Gowliguda.
76. Hindi Sabha, Chudi Bazars.
77. Hyderabad Hereditary Ayurvedic Doctors' League, Sultan Bazars.
78. Hyderabad Ayurvedic Sangham, Mangalhat.
79. Hyderabad Taxi and Bus Owners' Association, Afzal Gunj.
80. Indian Christian Association, Sultan Bazars.
81. Journalists' Association, Afzal Gunj.
82. Jagirdars' Association, Begum Bazars.
83. Jubilee Union, Kachiguda.
84. Jiva Raksha Gyan Pracharak Mandali, Kattalmandi.
85. Jami-ul-Ilmiya Najaf Ashraf, Mir Chowk.
86. Karnatak Young Men's Association, Siddiambar Bazars.
87. Khaksar Association, Azampura, Malakpet.
88. Karam Yogi Seva Dal, Gowliguda.
89. Kanyakubja Nava Yuvak Sabha, Charmahal.
90. Khatri Maha Sabha, Hussaini Alam.
91. Kayasth Association, Kotla Ali Jah.
92. Karnatak Sangh, Station Road, Nampalli.
93. Law Reform Association, (Hindu Law Society) Station Road, Hyd.
94. Law Class Students' Union, Troop Bazars.
95. Marwari Mandal, Hashmathgunj, Sultan Bazars.
96. Municipal Voters' Association Sultan Bazars.
97. Majlis Ulma-e-Deccan, Qazipura.
98. Muslim Youth League, Mallapalli.
99. Marwari Mitra Mandal, Hashmathgunj, Sultan Bazars.
100. Mahila Nava Jivan Mandal, Sultan Bazars.
101. Mudiraj Sabha, Andaroon Lal Darwaza.
102. Madrasa-e-Nizamia Old Boys' Association, Sultanpura.

NAME AND ADDRESS.

103. Madhwa Sangh, Lingampalli.
104. Majlis Vukla, Abid Road.
105. Majlis Khuddam Madrasa-e-Uloom Shar-e-Madina, Nampalli.
106. Majlis Anwar-ul-Marif, Sultanpura.
107. Nizam Prantiya (Provincial) Maharashtra Sangh, Jambagh.
108. Nizam Subjects' League.
109. Nizam Rashtra Yadhava Mahajan Samaj, Easamiya Bazars.
110. Osmania Municipal Association, Nampalli.
111. Osmania Graduates' Association, Lingampally.
112. Overseas League, Saida Bagh.
113. Premchand Co-operative Society, Itbar Chowk.
114. Petrol Dealers' Union, Afzalgunj.
115. Parmatma Bhagat Samaj, Beron Daricha Bavahir.
116. Rajasthan Sudharak Sabha, Kasaratta.
117. Rajasthan Sevik Kshatriya Sabha, Shamshir Gunj.
118. Rahat-ul-Muslimin, Gulzar Houz.
119. Rational Physician's Corporation, Begum Bazars.
120. Standing Committee of the Andhra Conference, Troop Bazars.
121. Standing Committee of the Nizam State Marathi Sahitya Sammelan
(Nizam State Marathi Literary Conference) Sultan Bazars.
122. Standing Committee of the Hindu Subjects of Hyderabad State,
Sultan Bazars.
123. Standing Committee of the Hyderabad State People's Educational
Conference, Jambagh, (House No. 2217).
124. Sanathan Dharm Sabha, Begum Bazars.
125. Do Gowliguda.
126. Standing Committee of the Hyderabad People's Political Con-
ference, Gowliguda.
127. Sanathan Dharm Seva Samathi Dal, Begum Bazars.
128. Students' Improvement Society, Opp. High Court, Hyderabad.
129. Siraj-ul-Adab, Sabzimandi, Karwan.
130. Sahibzadas' Association, Moghulpura.
131. Shri Bal Gopal Gram Uddhar Mandal, Begum Bazars.
132. Servants of Hyderabad Society, Kunta Road.
133. Shri Ganesh Gopal Bhakta Samaj, Begum Bazars.
134. Shri Krishna Vilas Samaj, Sultan Bazars.
135. Temperance Society, Abid Road.
136. Theosophical Society, Sultan Bazars.
137. Tailors' Association, Hanuman Tekdi.
138. Vagvilas Mandal, Sultan Bazars.
139. Vivek Vardhani High School Old Boys' Association, Gowliguda.
140. Veer Shaiva Samaj, Lingampalli.
141. Vithaleshu Bhagat Samaj, Andrun Old Bridge.
142. Women's Association for Educational and Social Advancement.
Bashir Bagh.
143. Writers' Association, Khurramguda.
144. Young Men's Andhra Association, Sultan Bazars.
145. Young Men's Reddy Association, Hanuman Tekdi, Sultan Bazars.
146. Young Men's Improvement Society, Sultan Bazars.
147. Young Men's Christian Association, Khurramguda.
148. Young Men's Kayasth Association, Hussaini Alam.
149. Young Men's Hindu Association, Charkaman.
150. Young Muslims' Union, Andrun Fathe Darwaza.
151. Zamindar Association, Jam Bagh.

LIST OF POLITICAL AND SEMI-POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE DISTRICTS.

NAME AND PLACE

1. Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Dastakari-e-Khaddar, Aurangabad.
2. Balwant Mufat Wachnalaya, Aurangabad.
3. Azam Club, Aurangabad.
4. Vidyarthi Sangh, Pattan, Aurangabad.
5. Panch Committee, Vithoba Temple, Kannar, Aurangabad.
6. Panch Committee, Dat Mandir, Kannar, Aurangabad.
7. Panch Committee, Kannar, Aurangabad.
8. Maharashtra Mandal, Aurangabad.
9. Harijan Sevak Sangh, Bir.
10. Sri Jogi Shri Nuthan Vidyalaya, Mominabad, Bir.
11. The Hindu Dharam Mandal, Parbhani.
12. Library, Mahboob Gunj, Parbhani.
13. Prathmik Shikshanalaya, Parbhani.
14. Wachnalaya, Kulvakurti, Parbhani.
15. Anjuman Harijan, Gulbarga.
16. Satya Shodak, Gulbarga.
17. Lingayat Samaj, Udgir, Bidar.
18. Hipparga School, Osmanabad.
19. Hindu Wardhak Sangh, Latur, Osmanabad.
20. Panchayat Samyat Committee, Khammameth, Warangal.
21. Sabha Bharat Dharam Mandal, Vemalwada, Karimnagar.
22. District Andhra Association, Karimnagar.
23. Khaddar Factory, Metapalli, Karimnagar.
24. " " Tandore, Asifabad.
25. " " Kanyapalli, Asifabad.
26. Krishen Granthalaya Club, Medak.
27. Andhra Association, Badepalli, Mahbubnagar.
28. Andhra Jana Sangham, Mahbubnagar.
29. Harijan Seva Samiti Prachar, Nizamabad.
30. Andhra Sabha, Nalgonda.
31. Andhra Jana Sangham, Nalgonda.
32. Kupbal Tarun Sangh, Kuppal.
33. District Andhra Association (Atraf-i-Balda and Baghat) Hyderabad.
34. Arya Samaj, Hyderabad. [Branches of this organisation exist in several districts important being (1) Gulbarga, (2) Osmanabad, Moram and Latur, (3) Bir-Renapur, (4) Bidar-Udgir, Halikher, Nilanga, Kasar, Sirsi and Chitgopa.
35. Anjuman-e-Tabligh-e-Islam, Hyderabad. [Has its branches in districts (1) Nalgonda, (2) Warangal, (3) Karimnagar, (4) Aurangabad and (5) Bir.]

LIST SHOWING THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES AND ASSOCIATIONS INCORPORATED UNDER THE HYDERABAD COMPANIES ACT NO. IV OF 1320 FASLI.

Name and Classification of Companies and Situation of Registered Office.

BANKING, LOAN AND INSURANCE.

1. Saraswati Banking Co., Ltd., Gulbarga.
2. Nizamiah Bank Ltd., Raichur.
3. Deccan Karnatak Bank Ltd., Raichur.
4. The People Union Ltd., Hyderabad.
5. The Gulbarga Banking Co., Ltd., Gulbarga.
6. Sri Ram Banking Co., Ltd., Bhoom.
7. Sri Maha Laxmi Deccan Bank Ltd., Raichur.
8. The Modern Industrial Bank Ltd., Gulbarga.
9. The Osmania Aziz Bank Ltd., Raichur.
10. The Navajeevan Bank Ltd., Aurangabad.
11. Sri Sharda Bank Co., Ltd., Raichur.
12. The Bank of Hyderabad Ltd., Hyderabad.
13. Bilbhim Bond Bank Co., Ltd., Hyderabad.
14. Raichur Deccan Bank Ltd., Raichur.

INSURANCE.

15. The Hyderabad Pioneer Assurance Co., Ltd., Hyderabad.

TRANSIT AND TRANSPORT.

(a) Motor Traction.

16. The Hyderabad Motor and Oil Co., Ltd., Hyderabad.
17. Sri Ganesh Co., Ltd., Hyderabad.

TRADING AND MANUFACTURING.

(a) Printing and Stationery.

18. Sultan and Co., Ltd., Hyderabad.
19. The Payam Ltd., Hyderabad.

(b) Iron and Steel.

20. The Hyderabad Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Hyderabad.

(c) Engineering.

21. The Hyderabad Industrial Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad.

(d) Laundry.

22. The Jubilee Electrical Laundry, Hyderabad.

(e) Public Service.

23. Company Intezam Abrasani Ltd., Parbhani.

**Name and Classification of Companies and Situation of
Registered Office.**

(f) Clay, Stone and Cement.

- 24. The Shahabad Cement Co., Ltd., Shahabad.
- 25. The Taj Clay Works Ltd., Hyderabad.

(g) Glass.

- 26. The Kohinoor Glass Factory Ltd., Hyderabad.

(h) Agencies.

- 27. The Supplies Ltd., Hyderabad.
- 28. Dr. Chandulal and Co., Ltd., Mominabad.

(i) Tobacco.

- 29. The Hyderabad Tobacco Co., Ltd., Hyderabad.
- 80. The Vazir Sultan Tobacco Co., Ltd., Hyderabad.
- 81. The Deccan Tobacco Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Hyderabad.

(j) Gold and Silver-ware.

- 82. Swarankar Bros., Ltd., Gulbarga.

(k) Agriculture.

- 88. Sri Verdhak Maratha Co., Ltd., Aurangabad.
- 84. Osmania Agricultural and Cattle Breeding Co., Ltd., Aurangabad.

(l) Sugar.

- 85. The Nizam Sugar Factory Ltd., Hyderabad.

(m) Others.

- 86. Sri Dattatro Pan Co., Ltd., Hyderabad.

MILLS AND PRESSES.

(a) Cotton Mills.

- 87. The Osmanshahi Mills Ltd., Hyderabad.
- 88. The Dewan Bahadur Ramgopal Mills Ltd., Hyderabad.
- 89. The Azam Jahi Mills Ltd., Hyderabad.

(b) Silk Mills.

- 40. The Hyderabad Silk Mills Ltd., Hyderabad.

(c) Oil Mills.

- 41. The Prem Oil Mills Ltd., Parenda.

Name and Classification of Companies and Situation of Registered Office.

MINING AND QUARRYING

(a) Coal.

42. The Singareni Collieries Ltd., Singareni.

(b) Marble Quarries.

48. The Deccan Marble and Mining Co., Ltd., Hyderabad.

ESTATE, LAND AND BUILDING.

Building and Construction.

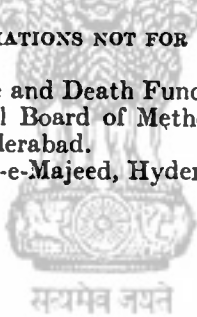
44. The Hyderabad Construction Co., Ltd., Hyderabad.

THEATRES AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

45. J. Motilal Theatres Ltd., Hyderabad.
46. The Deccan Talkies Ltd., Hyderabad.

ASSOCIATIONS NOT FOR PROFIT.

47. The Premier Marriage and Death Fund Co., Ltd., Hyderabad.
48. The Deccan Financial Board of Methodist Episcopal Church (in Southern Asia), Hyderabad.
49. Majlis Tahreek Quran-e-Majeed, Hyderabad.



**INDEX TO THE ACTS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,
HYDERABAD-DECCAN.**

(From 1804 F. to 80th Aban 1846 F.)

Serial No.	No. and year of Act	Short Title	Repeals and Amendments	Reference to Jareeda Part III, wherein it is published
1	2	3	4	5
1	I of 1804 F.	Regulations of the Legislative Council of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions.	Repealed by Act III of 1809 F.	Published in the Jareeda on 11th Amd. 1804 F., Page 267.
2	I of 1805 F.	An Act to amend Sec. 418 of the Civil Circular No. 2 of 1802 Hijri.	Repealed by Act III of 1823 F.	Published in the Jareeda of 21st Azur 1805 F., Page 88.
3	II „ ..	The Gambling Act ..	Amended by Act I of 1819 F., and II of 1838 F.	Published on the 8rd Isfandar 1805 F., Page 61.
4	III „ ..	An Act for the Destruction of Official Records.	..	Published on the 8th Farwardi 1805 F., Page 125.
5	IV „ ..	An Act amending Sub-section A, clause 4 of the rules relating to Civil Judges and Munsiffs of Western Division.	..	Do Page 128
6	V „ ..	An Act to amend the Regulations of the Legislative Council of H.E.H.'s Dominions.	Repealed by Act III of 1809 F.	Published on the 15th Farwardi 1805 F., Page 128.
7	I of 1807 F.	The Hyderabad Oaths Act.	Amended by Act XIII of 1809 F.	Published on the 7th Amd. 1807 F., Page 781
8	II „ ..	The Criminal Tribes Act ..	Repealed by Act VII of 1822 F.	Do Page 791.

Serial No.	No. and year of Act	Short Title	Repeals and Amendments	Reference to Jareeda Part III, wherein it is published
1	2	3	4	5
9	III of 1807 F.	The Succession Certificate Act.	..	Published on the 18th Aban 1807 F., Page 987.
10	IV „ ..	The Hyderabad Court Fees Act.	Corrected as per order published in the Jareeda of 21st Isfandar 1808 F., Part III, Page 561 & repealed by Act VI of 1824 F.	Published on the 3rd Dai 1808 F., Page 385.
11	V „ ..	The Hyderabad Court of Wards Act.	Amended by Act V of 1819 F.	Published on the 8rd Dai 1808 F., Page 407.
12	VI „ ..	An Act for the Regulation of Labour Contracts.	..	Do Page 487.
13	I of 1808 F.	An Act to amend the District Police Regulations.	..	Published on the 28th Isfandar 1808 F., Page 589.
14	II „ ..	An Act to amend the Stamp Act of 1298 F.	..	Do Page 595.
15	III „ ..	The General Clauses Act ..	Amended by Act VI of 1810 F. and Act IX of 1822 F. and XV of 1829 F.	Do Page 599.
16	IV „ ..	The Public Demands Recovery Act.	Amended by Act X of 1822 F.	Published on the 23rd Ar-dibehisht 1808 F., Page 697.
17	V „ ..	The Hyderabad Opium Act.	Repealed by Act IV of 1833 F.	Published on the 21st Me-hir 1808 F., Page 985.

Serial No.	No. and year of Act	Short Title	Repeals and Amendments	Reference to Jareeda Part III, wherein it is published
1	2	3	4	5
18	VI of 1808 F.	The Legal Practitioners' Act	Repealed by Act VI of 1818 F.	Published on the 9th Dai 1809 F. Page 185.
19	I of 1809 F.	The Hyderabad Army Act.	Amended by Act I of 1820 F., repealed by Act III of 1827 F.	Published on the 3rd Isfandar 1809 F., Page 219.
20	II „ ..	The Local Cess Act ..	Amended by Act II of 1817 F. and Act IV of 1819 F.	Published on the 11th Farwardi 1809 F., Page 391.
21	III „ ..	The Hyderabad Legislative Council Regulations.	Suspended by Act V of 1809 F. brought into force by Act VIII of 1809 F. and amended by Act I of 1815 Fasli.	Do Page 399.
22	IV „ ..	The Game Protection Act ..	Repealed by Act III of 1817 F.	Do Page 413.
23	V „ ..	An Act for suspending the Hyderabad Legislative Council Regulations.	Repealed by Act VIII of 1809 F.	Published on the 12th Amardad 1809 F., Page 473.
24	VI „ ..	The Post Office Act ..	Amended by Act I of 1811 F. and Act I of 1822 F., Act I of 1825 F. & I of 1837 F.	Published on the 19th Amardad 1809 F., Page 475.
25	VII „ ..	The Finger Impressions Act.	..	Do Page 499.
26	VIII „ ..	An Act to enforce the Hyderabad Legislative Council Regulations.	..	Published on the 23rd Shehrewar 1809 F., Page 519.

Serial No.	No. and year of Act	Short Title	Repeals and Amendments	Reference to Jareeda Part III, wherein it is published
1	2	3	4	5
27	IX of 1809 F.	The Land Acquisition Act ..	Amended by Act V of 1816 F. and Act VI of 1819 F.	Published on the 22nd Dai 1810 F., Page 115.
28	X	The Inventions and Designs Act.	..	Do Page 185.
29	XI	The Hyderabad Forest Act	Repealed by Act I of 1826 F.	Do Page 161.
30	XII	Counterfeiting of Coins and Stamps Act	Repealed by Act III of 1818 F.	Do Page 187.
31	XIII	An Act to amend the Oaths Act I of 1807 F.	..	Published on the 22nd Dai 1810 F., Page 199.
32	I of 1810 F.	The Census Act	Expired	Published on the 29th Dai 1810 F., Page 229.
33	II	An Act to amend the Game Protection Act.	Repealed by Act III of 1817 Fasli.	Published on the 12th Isfandar 1810 F., Page 249.
34	III ..	The Weights and Measures Act.	Repealed by Act of 1817 F.	Published on the 14th Ar-dibehisht 1810 F., Page 298.
35	IV	The Limitation Act	Repealed by Act II of 1822 F.	Published on the 14th Ar-dibehisht 1810 F., Page 301.
36	V	An Act to preserve copies of Printed Works.	..	Published on the 8th Shehrewar 1810 F., Page 381.

Serial No.	No. and year of Act	Short Title	Repeals and Amendments	Reference to Jareeda Part III, wherein it is published
1	2	3	4	5
37	VI of 1810 F.	An Act to amend the General Clauses Act.	Amended by Act IX of 1822 F.	Published on the 8th Shehrewar 1810 F., Page 875.
38	I of 1811 F.	An Act to amend the Post Office Act.	..	Published on the 28rd Aban 1811 F., Page 659.
39	I of 1812 F.	The Medical Practitioners' Act.	..	Published on the 17th Mehir 1812 F., Page 605.
40	I of 1818 F.	An Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.	Amended by Act I of 1834 F. & III of 1888 F.	Published on the 4th Ardi-behisht 1818 F. Page 151.
41	II ..	The Hyderabad Evidence Act.	Amended by Act VI of 1817 F.	Published on the 8th Khurdad 1818 F., Page 195.
42	III ..	The Hyderabad Penal Code.	Amended by Act III of 1819 F. & repealed by Act V of 1824 F.	Published on the 1st Amardad 1818 F., Page 327.
43	IV ..	The Hyderabad Criminal Procedure Code.	Amended by Act VI of 1822 F. & III of 1825 F., V of 1829 F., V of 30 F., III of 33 F., I of 35 & II of 36 F.	Published on the 8th Amardad 1818 F., Page 515.
44	I of 1814 F.	An Act conferring powers to Summon Witnesses.	..	Published on the 21st Amardad 1814 F., Page 45.
45	II ..	The Hyderabad Ferries Act.	..	Published on the 28th Amardad 1814 F., Page 74.

Serial No.	No. and year of Act	Short Title	Repeals and Amendments	Reference to Jareeda Part III, wherein it is published
1	2	3	4	5
46	III of 1814 F.	An Act of inquiring into Misconduct of Public Servants.	..	Published on the 4th Shehrewar 1814 F., Page 100.
47	IV „ ..	An Act for the Protection of Nazims and other Public Servants.	Amended by Act II of 1821 F.	Published on the 8th Mehir 1814 F., Page 147.
48	V „ ..	An Act to amend the Rules and Regulations of the High Court.	Repealed by Act III of 1837 F.	Published on the 6th Aban 1814 F., Page 209.
49	VI „ ..	An Act to amend the Stamp Act of 1298 F. and Act II of 1808 F.	..	Do Page 215
50	I of 1815 F.	An Act to amend the Hyderabad Legislative Council Regulations No. III of 1809 Fasli.	..	Published on the 30th Thir 1815 F., Page 165.
51	II „ ..	An Act to amend the Municipal Taxation Regulation.	..	Do Page 175.
52	I of 1816 F.	The Hyderabad Abkari Act.	Amended by Act III of 1818 F. and Act IV of 1834 F.	Published on the 28th Bahman 1816 F., Page 71.
53	II „ ..	The Extradition Act	Amended by Act IV of 1816 F.	Published on the 7th Ardi-behisht 1816 F., Page 109.
54	III „ ..	The Hyderabad Motor Vehicles Act.	Repealed by Act IV of 1829 F.	Published on the 31st Thir 1816 F., Page 133.

Serial No.	No. and year of Act	Short Title	Repeals and Amendments	Reference to Jareeda Part III, wherein it is published
1	2	3	4	5
55	IV of 1816 F.	An Act to amend the Extra-dition Act II of 1816 F.	..	Published on the 15th Azur 1817 F., Page 28.
56	V „ ..	An Act to amend the Land Acquisition Act IX of 1809 Fasli.	Amended by Act VI of 1819 F.	Do Page 27.
57	VI „ ..	The Hyderabad Contract Act.	..	Published on the 12th Bahman 1817 F., Page 89.
58	I of 1817 F.	The Hyderabad Weights and Measures Act.	..	Published on the 26th Bahman 1817 F., Page 148.
59	II „ ..	An Act to amend the Hyderabad Local Cess Act.	..	Published on the 22nd Farwardi 1817 F., Page 175.
60	III „ ..	The Games Protection Act...	Repealed by Act I of 1824 F.	Published on the 2nd Khurdad 1817 F., Page 201
61	IV „ ..	The Hyderabad Jails Act. ..	..	Published on the 1st Amar-dad 1817 F., Page 868.
62	V „ ..	The Guardian and Wards Act.	..	Published on the 10th Amardad 1817 F., Page 895.
68	VI „ ..	An Act to amend the Hyderabad Evidence Act II of 1818 F. and Civil Circular No. 2 of 1802 H.	Repealed by Act III of 1828 F.	Published on the 10th Amardad 1817 F., Page 429.

Serial No.	No. and year of Act	Short Title	Repeals and Amendments	Reference to Jareeda Part III, wherein it is published
1	2	3	4	5
64	VII of 1817 F.	The Hyderabad Specific Relief Act.	..	Published on the 18th Mehir 1817 F., Page 487.
65	VIII „ ..	The Land Revenue Act	Amended by Act III of 1824 F. and Act II of 1881 F.	Published on the 9th Aban 1817 F., Page 551.
66	IX „ ..	An Act to Prohibit the Sale of Silahdari Horses.	..	Published on the 26th Dai 1818 F., Page 1.
67	I of 1818 F.	An Act for the Protection of the Property of Flood-stricken Debtors.	..	Published on the 21st Farwardi 1818 F., Page 89.
68	II „ ..	An Act for the Protection of Houses from the Floods of the Moosi (by prohibiting their building within a fixed area).	..	Published on the 21st Farwardi 1818 F., Page 48.
69	III „	An Act to amend the Hyderabad Abkari Act I of 1816 Fasli.	..	Do Page 47.
70	IV „ ..	The Suits Valuation Act	..	Do Page 51.
71	V „ ..	The Hyderabad Negotiable Instrument Act.	Amended by Act XIV of 1829 F.	Published on the 15th Aban 1818 F., Page 225.
72	VI „ ..	The Hyderabad Legal Practitioners' Act.	Amended by Act VII of 1829 F., XIII of 1829 Fasli, II of 1888 F. and II of 1887 Fasli.	Published on the 6th Azur 1819 F., Page 1.

Serial No.	No. and year of Act	Short Title	Repeals and Amendments	Reference to Jareeda Part III, wherein it is published
1	2	3	4	5
73	I of 1819 F.	An Act to amend the Gambling Act.	..	Published on the 8rd Ardi-behisht 1819 F., Page 115.
74	II „ ..	The Hyderabad Petroleum Act.	..	Published on the 81st Ardi-behisht 1819 F., Page 119.
75	III „ ..	An Act to amend the Hyderabad Penal Code.	Repealed by Act V of 1824 F.	Do Page 129.
76	IV „ ..	An Act to amend the Local Cess Act.	..	Published on the 18th Thir 1819 F., Page 188.
77	V „ ..	An Act to amend the Court of Wards Act.	..	Published on the 19th Sheh-rewar 1819 F., Page 208.
78	VI „ ..	An Act to amend the Land Acquisition Act.	..	Published on the 26th Sheh-rewar 1819 F., Page 207.
79	VII „ ..	The Hyderabad Boiler and Machinery Inspection Act.	..	Published on the 26th Sheh-rewar 1819 F., Page 211.
80	VIII „ ..	The Hony. Mir Mohallas Act.	Amended by Act II of 1882 Fasli.	Published on the 80th Mehri 1819 F., Page 255.
81	I of 1820 F.	An Act to amend the Hyderabad Army Act.	Repealed by Act III of 1827 F.	Published on the 10th Dai 1820 F., Page 9.

Serial No.	No. and year of Act	Short Title	Repeals and Amendments	Reference to Jareeda Part III, wherein it is published
1	2	3	4	5
82	II of 1820 F.	The Hyderabad Census Act.	Expired	Published on the 22nd Bahman 1820 F., Page 115.
83	III „ ..	The Hyderabad Mines Act.	..	Published on the 18th Amerdad 1820 F., Page 215.
84	IV „ ..	The Hyderabad Companies Act.	Amended by Act I of 1889 F.	Published on the 18th Khurdad 1821 F., Page 17.
85	V „ ..	An Act relating to Suits against Government.	..	Published on the 18th Khurdad 1821 F., Page 166.
86	I of 1821 F.	An Act for the Protection of Railways and Other Public Buildings.	..	Published on the 8th Thir 1821 F., Page 211.
87	II „ ..	An Act to amend the Act for the protection of Nazims and other Public Servants.	..	Published on the 18th Mehir 1821 F., Page 252.
88	III „ ..	The Hyderabad Currency Act.	Amended by Act III of 1829 F.	Published on the 20th Mehir 1821 F., Page 257.
89	I of 1822 F.	An Act to amend the Post Office Act.	..	Published on the 25th Isfandar 1822 F., Page 141.
90	II „ ..	The Hyderabad Limitation Act.	..	Published on the 2nd Farwardi 1822 F., Page 149.

Serial No.	No. and year of Act	Short Title	Repeals and Amendments	Reference to Jareeda Part III wherein it is published
1	2	3	4	5
91	III of 1822 F.	The Hyderabad Treasure Trove Act.	..	Published on the 16th Farwardi 1822 F., Page 209.
92	IV „	The Hyderabad Poisons Act.	..	Published on the 80th Farwardi 1822 F., Page 228.
98	V „ ..	The Hyderabad Customs Act.	Amended by Act IV of 1840 F.	Published on the 6th Ardi-behisht 1822 F. Page 286.
94	VI „ ..	An Act to amend the Hyderabad Criminal Procedure Code	..	Published on the 17th Khurdad 1822 F., Page 845.
95	VII „ ..	The Hyderabad Criminal Act.	Amended by Act VI of 1829 F.	Published on the 24th Khurdad 1822 F., Page 858.
96	VIII „ ..	The Hyderabad Reformatory Schools Act.	..	Published on the 31st Khurdad 1822 F., Page 871.
97	IX „ ..	An Act to further amend the General Clauses Act.	..	Published on the 17th Aban 1822 F., Page 961.
98	X „ ..	An Act to amend the Public Demands Recovery Act.	..	Published on the 17th Aban 1822 F., Page 968.
99	I of 1828 F.	The Judicial Committee Act.	..	Published on the 24th Isfandar 1828 F., Page 197.

Serial No.	No. and year of Act	Short Title	Repeals and Amendments	Reference to Jareeda Part III, wherein it is published
1	2	3	4	5
100	II of 1828 F.	The Hyderabad Co-operative Credit Societies Act.	Amended by Act XI of 1829 F. and IV of 1839 F.	Published on the 16th Aban 1328 F., Page 489.
101	III „ „	The Code of Civil Procedure	Amended by Act II of 1825 F. V of 27 F. and II of 1840 Fasli.	Published on the 22nd Isfandar 1324 F., Page 359.
102	I of 1824 F.	An Act to repeal the Games Protection Act.	..	Published on the 27th Farwardi 1824 F., Page 887.
103	II „ „	The Civil Courts Act.	Amended by Act II of 1829 F.	Do Page 841.
104	III „ „	An Act to amend the Land Revenue Act.	..	Published on the 24th Ardibehisht 1324 F., Page 1045.
105	IV „ „	The Unclaimed Property Act.	Repealed by Act I of 1835 F.	Do Page 1052
106	V „ „	The Hyderabad Penal Code.	Amended by Acts I of 2. F. I of 29 F. XII of 29 F. IV of 1830 F.	Published on the 18th Thir 1324 F., Page 1127.
107	VI „ „	The Court Fees Act.	Amended by Act II of 1835.	17th Dai F., Page 15.
108	I of 1825 F.	An Act to amend the Post Office Act.	..	2nd Ardibehisht 1325 F., Page 287.
109	II „ „	An Act to amend the Hyderabad Civil Procedure Code.	..	2nd Ardibehisht 1325 F., Page 241.
110	III „ „	An Act to amend the Hyderabad Criminal Procedure Code.	..	8th Bahman 1326 F., Page 147

Serial No.	No. and year of Act	Short Title	Repeals and Amendments	Reference to Jareeda Part III, wherein it is published
1	2	3	4	5
111	I of 1826 F.	The Forest Act ..	..	Published on 25th Farwardi 1826 F., Page 841.
112	I of 1827 F.	An Act to amend the.. Hyderabad Penal Code.	..	Published on 11th Khurdad 1827 F., Page 161.
113	II ..	The Paper Currency Act. ..	..	Published on 16th Sher. 1827 F., Page 299.
114	III ..	The Army Act. ...	..	Published on 26th Ardt. 1828 F., Page 288.
115	IV ..	The Registration Act. ..	Amended by Act VIII of 1829 F. and VII of 1837 F.	Published on 19th Bahman 1828 F., Page 298.
116	V ..	An Act to amend the Hyderabad Civil Procedure Code.	..	Do Page 64.
117	I of 1829 F.	An Act to amend the Hyderabad Penal Code.	..	Do 19th Dai 29 F., Page 25.
118	II ..	An Act to amend the Civil Courts Act.	..	Do 4th Ardt. 29 F., Page 88.
119	III ..	An Act to amend the Hyderabad Currency Act.	..	Do 18th Ardt. 29 F., Page 85.
120	IV ..	The Hyderabad Motor Car Act.	Amended by Act I of 1831 F.	Do 15 Khurd. 29 F., Page 181.
121	V ..	An Act to amend the Hyderabad Criminal Procedure Code.	..	Do 18th Khurdad 29 F., Page 189.
122	VI ..	An Act to amend the Hyderabad Criminal Tribes Act.	..	Do 22nd Khurdad 29 F., Page 142.
123	VII ..	An Act to amend the Legal Practitioners' Act.	..	Do Page 143.

Serial No.	No. and year of Act	Short Title	Repeals and Amendments	Reference to Jareeda Part III, wherein it is published
1	2	3	4	5
124	VIII of 1329 F.	An Act to amend the Registration Act.	..	Published on 22nd Khur-dad 1329 F., Page 145.
125	IX	The Surrah Act.	.. Repealed by Act I of 1338 F.	Do Page 146.
126	X	The District Police Act.	..	25th Dai 30 F., Page 11.
127	XI	An Act to amend the Co-operative Credit Societies Act.	..	Do Page 27.
128	XII	An Act to amend the.. Hyderabad Penal Code.	..	Do Page 28.
129	XIII	An Act to amend the.. Legal Practitioners' Act	..	Do Page 31.
130	XIV	An Act to amend the.. Negotiable Instruments Acts.	..	Do Page 32.
131	XV ..	An Act to amend the.. General Clauses Act.	..	Do Page 33.
132	XVI	The Hyderabad Eunuchs .. Act.	..	20th Azur 30 F., Page 1.
133	I of 1330 F.	The Hyderabad Census .. Act.	..	27th Far. 30 F., Page 59.
134	II	The Hyderabad Securities .. Act.	..	17th Ardt. 30 F., Page 87.
135	III ..	The Coroners Act.	..	15th Amardad 30 F., Page 185.

Serial No.	No. and year of Act	Short Title	Repeals and Amendments	Reference to Jarceda Part III, wherein it is published
1	2	3	4	5
136	IV of 1330 F.	An Act to amend the .. Hyderabad Penal Code.	..	Published on 16th Mehir 30 F., Page 147.
137	V „ ..	An Act to amend the Hy- derabad Criminal Procedure Code.	..	16th Bahman 31 F., Page 3.
138	VI „ ..	Small Cause Court Act. ..	..	30th Bahman 31 F., Page 7.
139	I of 1331 F.	An Act to amend the Hyder- abad Motor Car Act.	..	26th Farwardi 31 F., Page 39.
140	II „ ..	An Act to amend the Hyder- abad Land Revenue Act.	..	18th Shehrewar 31 F., Page 123.
141	III „ ..	An Act to Protect the Fa- mine-stricken Pattadars.	..	Do Page 126.
142	IV „ ..	The Hyd. Stamp Act. ..	Amended by Act I of 1340 F.	5th Isfdr. 32 F., Page 15.
143	I of 1332 F.	An Act to Validate the Regis- tration of Documents by Jagir Officials.	..	7th Thir 33 F., Page 75.
144	II „ ..	An Act to amend the Hono- rary Mir Mohallas Act.	..	Do Page 77.
145	I of 1333 F.	The Hyderabad Unclaimed Property Act.	..	17th Aban 33 F., Page 97.

Serial No.	No. and year of Act	Short Title	Repeals and Amendments	Reference to Jareeda Part III, wherein it is published
1	2	3	4	5
146	II of 1888 F.	An Act to amend the Hyd. Legal Practitioners' Act.	..	17th Aban 83 F., Page 102.
147	III „ ..	An Act to amend the Hyd. Criminal Procedure Code.	..	Do Page 103.
148	IV „ ..	The Hyd. Opium & Intoxicating Drugs Act.	..	24th Isfdr. 84 F., Page 19.
149	V „ ..	The Hyd. Post Office Savings Bank Act.	..	8rd Isfdr. 84 F., Page 9.
150	I of 1884 F.	An Act to amend the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.	..	19th Bahman 84 F., Page 7.
151	II „ ..	The Hyd. Copy Right Act.	..	8th Farwardi 84 F., Page 29.
152	III „ ..	The Hyd. Railway Act.	..	21st Farwardi 85 F., Page 69.
158	IV „ ..	An Act to amend the Abkari Act.	..	Do Page 101.
154	I of 1885 F.	An Act to amend the Criminal Procedure Code.	..	24th Mehri 85 F., Page 179.
155	II „ ..	An Act to amend the Court Fees Act.	..	1st Aban 85 F., Page 181.

Serial No.	No. and year of Act	Short Title	Repeals and Amendments	Reference to Jareeda Part III, wherein it is published
1	2	3	4	5
156	I of 1886 F.	The Hyd. Transfer of Property Act.	..	29th Ardsht. 37 F., Page 88.
157	II „ ..	An Act to amend the Civil Procedure Code.	..	26th Khurd. 37 F., Page 103.
158	I of 1887 F.	An Act to amend the Post Office Act.	..	27th Amerdad 37 F., Page 107.
159	II „ ..	An Act to amend the Legal Practitioners' Act.	..	21st Mehiri 37 F., Page 181.
160	III „ ..	The High Court Act.	..	5th Aban 37 F., Page 133.
161	IV „ ..	The Hyd. Factories Act.	..	10th Azur 38 F., Page 1.
162	V „ ..	The Cattle Trespass Act.	..	15th Dai 38 F., Page 26
163	VI „ ..	The Cotton Cultivation and Transport Act.	Amended by Act III of 1889 F.	19th Isfdr. 38 F., Page 58.
164	VII „ ..	An Act to amend the Registration Act.	..	26th Isfdr. 38 F., Page 60.
165	VIII „ ..	The Ancient Monuments Act.	..	10th Farwardi 38 F., Page 61.
166	I of 88 F.	The Surrah, Glanders and Farcy Act.	..	25th Aban 38 F., Page 111.
167	II „ ..	An Act to amend the Gambling Act.	..	Do Page 115.
168	III „ ..	An Act to amend the Cruelty to Animals Act.	..	16th Azur 39 F., Page 1.
169	I of 89 F.	An Act to amend the Companies Act.	..	21st Thir 39 F., Page 27.

Serial No.	No. and year of Act	Short Title	Repeals and Amendments	Reference to Jarceda Part III, wherein it is published
1	2	3	4	5
170	II of 1339 F.	The Hyd. Agricultural.. Markets Act.	..	26th Mehir 39 F., Page 71.
171	III „ ..	An Act to amend the Cotton Cultivation & Transport Act.	..	3rd Aban 39 F., Page 77.
172	IV „ ..	An Act to amend the Co-operative Credit Societies Act.	..	28th Dai 40 F., Page 13.
173	I of 1340 F.	An Act to amend the Hyd. Stamp Act.	..	3rd Mehir 40 F., Page 41.
174	II „ ..	An Act to amend the Civil.. Procedure Code.	..	2nd Amardad 40 F., Page 33.
175	III „ ..	The Hyderabad Census Act.	..	23rd Isfdr. 40 F., Page 23.
176	IV „ ..	An Act to amend the Hyd. Customs Act.	..	12th Thir 40 F., Page 31.
177	V „ ..	An Act to amend the Hyd. Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code.	..	3rd Bahman 41 F., Page 19.
178	VI „ ..	An Act to amend the Hyd. Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code.	..	24th Bahman 41 F., Page 49.
179	VII „ ..	An Act to amend the Criminal Procedure Code.	..	4th Dai 41 F., Page 22.
180	I of 41 F...	The Hyd. Boilers & Machinery Act.	..	1st Amardad 41 F., Page 129.
181	II do ..	An Act to amend the Civil Courts Act.	..	Do
182	III „ ..	An Act to amend the Transfer of Property Act.	..	Do Page 145.

Serial No.	No. and year of Act	Short Title	Repeals and Amendments	Reference to Jareeda Part III, wherein it is published
1	2	3	4	5
183	IV of 1341 F.	An Act to amend the Guardians & Wards Act.	..	8th Amard. 1341 F., Page 149.
184	V „ ..	An Act to amend the Hyd. Factories Act.	..	16th Bahman 42 F., Page 38.
185	I of 42 F. „	Banker's Books Evidence Act.	..	20th Bahman 1342 F., Page 239.
186	II „ ..	An Act to amend the Hyd. Criminal Tribes Act.	..	6th Aban 42 F., Page 203.
187	III „ ..	An Act to amend the Army Act.	..	Do Page 199.
188	IV „ ..	An Act to amend the Post Office Act.	..	Do Page 201.
189	V „ ..	An Act to amend Weights and Measures Act.	..	Do Page 197.
190	VI „ ..	An Act to amend Criminal Procedure Code.	..	Do Page 195.
191	VII of 42 F. „	An Act to amend Code of Civil Procedure.	..	6th Aban 42 F., Page 185.
192	VIII „ ..	An Act to amend Customs Act.	..	Do Page 196.
193	IX „ ..	An Act to amend Mines Act.	..	Do Page 193.
194	X „ ..	An Act to amend Motor Car Act.	..	20th Aban 42 F., Page 243.
195	XI „ ..	An Act to amend Small Cause Courts Act.	..	Do Page 245.
196	XII „ ..	The Hyd. Municipal Act. ...	...	18th Azur 43 F., Page 1.

Serial No.	No. and year of Act	Short Title	Repeals and Amendments	Reference to Jareeda Part III, wherein it is published
1	2	3	4	5
197	XIII of 1842 F.	The Hyd. Water Works Act.	..	2nd Dai 42 F., Page 151.
198	I of 43 F...	An Act to amend the Hyd. Abkari Act.	..	10th Sher. 43 F., Page 228.
199	II „ ..	An Act to amend the Hyd. Local Cess Act. ..	..	Do Page 229.
200	III „ ..	An Act to amend the Opium & Intoxicating Drugs Act.	..	Do Page 230.
201	IV of 43 F. ..	An Act to amend the Un-claimed Property Act.	..	10th Sher. 43 F Page 231.
202	V „ ..	An Act to amend the Criminal Procedure Code.	..	Do Page 232.
203	VI „ ..	An Act to amend the Legal Practitioners' Act.	..	17th Sher. 43 F., Page 233.
204	VII „ ..	An Act to amend the Hyd. Eunuchs' Act.	..	24th do Page 235.
205	VIII „ ..	An Act to amend the Hyd. Criminal Procedure Code.	..	do Page 237.
206	IX „ ..	The Children's Protection Act.	..	7th Mehir 43 F., Page 239.
207	X „ ..	An Act to amend the Criminal Procedure Code Section 248.	..	28th Thir 44 F., Page 157.
208	XI „ ..	An Act to amend the Land Revenue Act, Sec. 37.	..	Do Page 159.
209	XII „ ..	An Act to amend the Criminal Procedure Code, Sec. 268.	..	18th Amard. 44 F., Page 161.
210	XIII „ ..	The Fire Works Act ..	..	25th Amard. 1844 F., Page 163.

Serial No.	No. and year of Act	Short Title	Repeals and Amendments	Reference to Jareeda Part III, wherein it is published
1	2	3	4	5
211	I of 44 F.	An Act to amend the Criminal Tribes Act.	..	15th Sher. 44 F., Page 175.
212	II „ ..	An Act to amend the Civil Courts Act.	..	Do Page 177.
218	III „ ..	An Act to amend the High Court Act	..	19th Mehir 44F., Page 288.
214	IV „ ..	An Act to amend the Criminal Procedure Code, Secs. 20 and 24.	..	Do Page 267.
215	V „ ..	The Hindu Gains of Learning Act.	Amended by Act V of 44 F.	1st Azur 45 F., Page 1.
216	VI „ ..	An Act to amend the Cattle Trespass Act.	..	6th Dai 45 F., Page 47.
217	VII „ ..	An Act to amend the Criminal Procedure Code Sec. 468	..	Do Page 49.
218	I of 45 F.	An Act to amend the Forest Act.	..	22nd Farwardi 45 F., Page 108.
219	II „ ..	An Act to amend the Co-operative Credit Societies Act.	..	Do Page 109.
220	III „ ..	An Act to amend the Municipal Act.	..	Do Page 111.
221	IV „ ..	An Act to amend the Land Revenue Act.	..	81st Amardad 45 F., Page 185.
222	V „ ..	An Act to amend the Criminal Procedure Code, Sec. 9.	..	21st Sher. 45 F., Page 178.
228	VI „ ..	The Parsee Succession Act.	..	Do Page 179.
224	VII „ ..	An Act to amend the Criminal Procedure Code, Sec. 886.	..	Do Page 179.

Seri- al No.	No. and year of Act	Short Title	Repeals and Amendments	Reference to Jareeda Part III, wherein it is published
1	2	3	4	5
225	VIII of 1345 F.	An Act to amend the .. Currency Act.	..	21st Sher. 45 F., Page 181.
226	IX „ ..	An Act to amend the Mines Act.	..	Do Page 183.
227	X „ ..	An Act to amend the Un- .. claimed Property Act.	..	2nd Aban 45 F., Page 199.
228	I of 1346 F.	The Record of Rights in .. Land Act.	..	19th Dai 46 F., Page 3.
229	II „ ..	An Act to amend the Hyder- abad Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code.	..	Do
230	III „ ..	An Act to amend the .. Registration Act.	..	Do Page 13.
231	IV of 1346 F.	An Act to amend the Stamp Act.	..	19th Dai 46 F., Page 15.
232	V „ ..	An Act to amend the Com- panies Act.	..	Do Page 17.
233	VI „ ..	An Act to amend the Civil.. Procedure Code.	..	Do Page 23.
234	VII „ ..	An Act to amend the .. Municipal Act.	..	Do Page 25.
235	VIII „ ..	An Act to amend the Legal Practitioners' Act.	..	Do Page 19.
236	IX „ ..	An Act to amend the Hyder- abad Penal Code (Sec. 307 A).	..	Do Page 21.
237	I of 1347 F.	The Hindu Widow's Re- .. marriage Act.	..	17th Bahman 47 F., Page 163.
238	II „ ..	An Act to amend the Hyder- abad High Court Act. (Section 13 sub-section 18).	..	31st Ardebehi- sht 47 F.



सत्यमेव जयते

TABLE
WITH NOMINATED
Composition of the Hyderabad Legislative Council

Serial No.	Name of Interest	Number of persons	The tentative figures agreed to	Probable No. of seats at 1 seat for every 8 lakhs of people
1	2	3	4	5
1	Agriculturists (a) Pattadars. (b) Tenants.	89,75,029	12 (8+4)	18
2	Mashdars	Exact figures not available.	1	1
3	Jagirdars	do	2	2
4	Graduates	do	1	1
5	University .. .. .	..	1	1
6	Teaching	12,495	1	1
7	Lawyers	5,610	2	2
8	Medical Practitioners (mostly Govt. servants)	11,957	2	2
9	Commerce	7,92,751	1	3
10	Industries	7,15,107	2	2
11	Banking	20,852	2	2
12	Organised Labour	Not available.	1	1
13	Urban (Dt. Municipalities & City Municipality).	..	2	2
14	District Boards .. .. .	..	1	1
15	Harijans	24,71,180	1	1
16	Women .. .. .	..	1	1
	Total Elected .. .. .	..	38	36
	Total Nominated .. .. .	..	37	40
	I. Non-official.			
	(a) Arts & Crafts .. .. .	..	1	2
	(b) Backward Classes .. .. .	..	1	2
	(c) Minor Unrepresented classes .. .. .	..	3	4
	(d) Others .. .. .	..	6	6
	(e) Ilaqas .. .. .	..	8	8
	II. Officials .. .. .	..	18	18
	Total (Elected & Nominated) .. .. .	..	70	76
	<i>Ex-officio</i> (including the President and Members of the Executive Council) .. .. .	..	7	7
	Total strength of the House .. .. .	..	77	83

MAJORITY.

on the basis of proportional representation.

Probable No. of seats at 1 seat for every 2½ lakhs of people	Probable No. of seats at 1 seat for every 2 lakhs of people	Probable No. of seats at 1 seat for every 1½ lakhs of people	Probable No. of seats at 1 seat for every 1 lakh of people	Remarks
6	7	8	9	10
16	20	26	40	The seats to Pattedars and Tenants should be apportioned according to their numbers.
1	1	1	1	
2	2	2	2	Now getting 2.
1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	Mostly Govt. servants.
2	2	2	2	Now getting 2.
2	2	2	2	Oriental ... 1. Occidental.. 1.
3	4	5	8	The tentative figures do this interest injustice in allotting only 1 seat.
2	2	4	7	Joint stock 1.
2	2	2	2	Indigenous 1.
1	1	1	1	May be given 2 seats.
2	2	2	2	City Municipality gets exclusively 1 seat.
1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	Harijans & Women are given 1 seat each as a special case and not for their numbers as they come under other heads.
39	45	53	78	
48	49	57	..	
3	4	5	..	
3	4	5	..	
5	7	8	..	
6	8	10	..	
8	8	9*	..	* Two seats for Samasthans.
18	18	20	..	
82	94	110	..	
7	7	7	..	
89	101	117	..	

TABLE
WITH ELECTED
Composition of the Hyderabad Legislative Council

Serial No.	Name of Interest	Number of persons	The tentative figures agreed to	Probable No. of seats at 1 seat for every 3 lakhs of people
1	2	3	4	5
1	Agriculturists	39,75,029	12	13
	(a) Pattadars. .. .. .	..	(8+4)	
	(b) Tenants. .. .. .	..	
2	Mashdars	Exact figures not available.	1	1
3	Jagirdars	do	2	2
4	Graduates	do	1	1
5	University .. .. .	..	1	1
6	Teaching	12,495	1	1
7	Lawyers	5,610	2	2
8	Medical Practitioners (Mostly Govt. servants) .. .. .	..	
9	Commerce	7,92,751	1	3
10	Industries	7,15,107	2	2
11	Banking	20,852	2	2
12	Organised Labour	Not available.	1	1
13	Urban (Dt. Municipalities & City Municipality).	..	2	2
14	District Boards .. .. .	..	1	1
15	Harijans	24,71,130	1	1
16	Women	1	1	1
	Total Elected .. .. .	..	33	36
	Total Nominated .. .. .	..	37	35
	I. Non-official.			
	(a) Arts & Crafts .. .. .	..	1	1
	(b) Backward Classes .. .. .	..	1	1
	(c) Minor Unrepresented classes .. .. .	..	3	3
	(d) Others .. .. .	..	6	4
	(e) Illaqas .. .. .	..	8	8
	II. Officials .. .. .	..	18	18
	Total Nominated & (Elected) .. .. .	..	70	71
	<i>Ex-officio</i> (including the President and members of the Executive Council)	7	7	7
	Total strength of the House .. .. .	..	77	78

II.

MAJORITY.

on the basis of proportional representation.

Probable No. of seats at 1 seat for every 2½ lakhs of people	Probable No. of seats at 1 seat for every 2 lakhs of people	Probable No. of seats at 1 seat for every 1½ lakhs of people	Probable No. of seats at 1 seat for every 1 lakh of people	Remarks
6	7	8	9	10
16	20	26	40	The seats to Pattedars and Tenants should be apportioned according to their numbers.
1	1	1	1	
2	2	2	2	Now getting 2.
1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	Mostly Govt. servants.
1	1	1	1	Now getting 2.
2	2	2	2	
3	4	5	8	The tentative figures do this interest injustice in allotting only 1 seat.
2	2	4	7	
2	2	2	2	Joint stock 1.
1	1	1	1	Indigenous 1.
2	2		2	May be given 2 seats.
1	1	1	1	} Harijans & Women are given 1 seat each as a special case and not for their numbers as they come under other heads.
1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	
89	45	53	78	
36	40	40	40	
1	2	2	2	
1	2	2	2	
4	4	4	4	
4	4	6	6	
8	8	8	8	
18	18	18	18	
75	85	93	118	
7	7	7	7	
82	92	110	120	

TABLE III.

Legislatures in some of the Indian States showing the number of Elected Members per given Area and Population.

Serial No.	Name of State	Number of elected representatives	Area in Sq. miles	How much area in Sq. miles represented by 1 member	Population	How many people represented by 1 elected member	Revenue in lakhs of Rupees
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Baroda ..	14/27	8,164	583	24,48,007	1,74,500	249
2	Bhopal ..	8/24	6,902	863	7,29,955	91,200	62
3	Bikaner ..	20/45	2,331	1,166	9,86,218	46,800	121
4	Cochin ..	38/57	1,480	39	12,05,016	31,700	84
5	Gwalior ..	..	26,357	..	35,23,070	..	241
6	Hyderabad ..	..	82,698	..	1,44,36,148	..	878
7	Indore ..	15/30	9,518	635	18,25,089	88,300	136
8	Kashmir ..	33/75	84,550	2,572	36,46,243	11,500	250
9	Mysore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Assembly ..	262/262	29,326	112	65,57,302	21,000	877
	Council ..	22/50	..	1,333	..	2,98,000	
10	Pudukottai ..	35/50	1,179	34	4,00,694	11,500	21
11	Sangli ..	20/40	1,186	57	2,58,442	12,900	19
12	Travancore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Assembly ..	48/72	7,625	159	50,95,973	1,06,000	248
	Council ..	22/37	..	347	..	2,58,200	..

N.B.—The denominators in column 3 indicate the total strength of several Legislatures.

REPORT
of
THE REFORMS COMMITTEE
1938. 1347 F.



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GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS
1938

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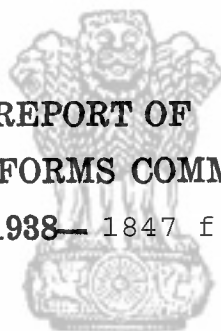
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**REPORT OF
THE REFORMS COMMITTEE**

1938—1847 f.



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RESOLUTION.

His Exalted Highness Government is pleased to release for public information the Report of the Special Committee appointed under the Chairmanship of Dewan hadur Aravamudu Iyengar.

The Members of the Committee were Mr. G. M. H.C.S., Prof Qadir Hussain Mr. Akbar Ali and Mr. Kasinath Rao Vaidya, and the Secretary was Mr. S. Yousuf Ali, H.C.S. The Committee had to sittings and spent 285½ hours in discussion of the various matters coming within its purview. In the course of its deliberations it was able to examine the several representations received from different associations and individuals for which an extended period of time was specially allowed.

As was remarked by the President of the Executive Council in his speech on the 22nd September, 1937, and also emphasised in the letter of appointment addressed to the Chairman, the terms of reference of the Committee were kept deliberately wide so that it may be unhampered in a comprehensive study of the problem entrusted to it for enquiry. Government is satisfied to note that this width of scope has been fully availed of as the Committee's report does not confine itself only to the question of reform of the Legislative Council but also deals with other spheres where the main interests in the State may usefully be brought into more effective association with the Government and the needs and desires of the people be more fully ascertainable.

His Exalted Highness' Government desires to express its appreciation of the work of the Committee as a whole and of the public spirit shown by all its members individually in having bestowed their fullest attention to the work of the Committee and not claiming, despite the fact that each of them had either officially or professionally sufficient work of his own, any remuneration for the heavy burden of this additional duty. That the report itself has been so ably drafted reflects not a little credit on the Secretary while Government's thanks are also due

to the staff for the unstinting assistance given by them to the Secretary.

Government's decisions in regard to the several matters raised in the Committee's report are being separately communicated.

Volumes II and III of the Appendices, dealing with the Proceedings of the Iyengar Committee and the representations received from different individuals or organisations respectively, are not being published as the Report itself is the outcome of the one and a Summary of the other is given at the end of the Report.

By Order
of

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT,

(Sd.) ALI YAVAR JUNG,
Secretary, Constitutional Affairs.

17th July, 1939.



CONFIDENTIAL.

**REFORMS COMMITTEE,
H.E.H. THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT,
*Hyderabad-Decca***

D.O. No. 447.

*Dated 25th Mehir 1347 F.
31st August, 1938.*

MY DEAR NAWAB,

With reference to your D.O. letter No. 1524 of yesterday's date, I have the pleasure

Appendix No. I. Statistics, pages 107.

Appendix No. II. Proceedings of the Committee, pages 293.

Appendix No. III. Representations received from the public, preceded by statements containing a summary of the Representations so received, pages 495.

of submitting the Report of the Reforms Committee appointed by His Exalted Highness under the Chairmanship of Dewan Bahadur Aravamudu Iyengar, together

with the marginally-noted appendices. Regret as I do the unavoidable absence of the Chairman who ought to have had the pleasure of addressing you on this occasion, I feel bound to carry out his telegraphic instructions "to submit the report in time." I can hardly be so presumptuous as to say anything in regard to the work done by the Committee whose "indefatigable labours" have already been referred to by H.E. the President in his recent speech to the Legislative Council, but I am afraid I shall be lacking in the discharge of a duty if I fail to submit to the kind notice of Government the untiring energy and devotion with which the members of my staff have co-operated with me during my tenure of office as Secretary to the Committee.

I am,

Yours sincerely,

S. YOUSUF ALI.

NAWAB ALI YAVAR JUNG BAHADUR,
Secretary to Government,
Constitutional Affairs,
Hyderabad.



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REPORT OF THE REFORMS COMMITTEE

List of Members

Chairman

DEWAN BAHADUR S. ARAVAMUDU AIYANGAR, M.B.E.,
B.A., B.L.

Members

MR. GHULAM MAHMOOD QUREISHI, H.C.S.

PROF. QADIR HUSAIN KHAN, M.A., BAR.-AT-LAW.

MR. KASHINATH RAO VAIDYA, M.A., LL.B.

MR. MIR AKBAR ALI KHAN, B.A., LL.B. (Hons.) (Lon.),
BAR.-AT-LAW.

Secretary.

MR. S. YOUSUF ALI.



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*Speech to the Legislative Council by the President
H.E.H. the Nizam's Executive Council*

GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:

This is the first occasion when I have the honour to address you as your President and, following as I do a great servant of the State in the person of Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad who for so many years worthily upheld the traditions of the great office which I have the honour now to hold, it is not unnatural that I should feel conscious of the great responsibility which has now been placed on my shoulders. I hope, however, that in so far as it relates to you, I shall through your co-operation find the strength to fulfil it worthily. I hope also that there will be many future occasions on which I shall be able to participate in your deliberations.

I consider your task, namely, legislation, to be a most important one. Good laws are the foundations of good Government and, in so far as it falls to your share of business as an organ of the constitution of the State to examine or frame legislation, I am sure that you will always, in the light of your knowledge of the different needs of the people of the State, bear in mind the principles which go to the making of stable, equitable and progressive laws. Absence of laws from any particular sphere of life of an organised society is a great defect which needs constant rectification, particularly as it lays on the executive an excessive burden of discretion and responsibility. The increasing complexities of modern life and the problems that they create cause a degree of strain on administrators and legislators unknown to previous generations and the task of the law-maker, just as that of the administrator, is becoming day by day more difficult and complex. A system of organised administration, based on an identity of interests between the Ruler and the ruled, has given to the State a variety of legislation derived from the laws of its different communities, from its own calculation of the needs of its people and from other laws, in force in British India, which have with judicious care been adapted to the requirements and

circumstances of the State. Progress in different directions, however, constantly creates fresh fields for legislation and I am confident that in covering those fields, while you will not fail to take advantage of the experience of other countries, you will at the same time not allow the sense of blind imitation to mar your own insight into the particular requirements of our people to whom such legislation will be applied.

Another and an equally important task is yours, namely, to assist the Government in adapting existing legislation to the needs of an ever-growing and progressive society such as ours. Change is the essence of life and a society which is static must be held to be dead. And if laws are to have constant relation to the realities of the life of the people—they are bad laws which have no longer such relation—they must undergo periodic though careful revision. Your functions also include the examination of draft Bills prepared and sent to you by the Government for opinion. It will now be my increasing endeavour as far as possible to avoid forms of legislation which do not bear the impress of your opinion and, whenever such forms are found in cases of urgency to be necessary, to define the occasions or confine their application to a definite period within which your opinion in regard to them should be sought. While recognising, however, that legislatures all over the world have to undergo considerable and patient drudgery in the critical examination of laws that are placed before them, I would urge upon you the necessity for simplifying procedure in such a way as to avoid unnecessary delay. Remember that the longest Bill in the history of the British Parliament, I refer to the Government of India Bill as it then was, consisting of over 600 clauses, was fully discussed clause by clause, criticised, explained and amended, passed through three successive readings in the House of Commons and the House of Lords, with amendments introduced practically in each reading in each House, and received the signification of His Majesty's Assent within 7 months of its first introduction in the House of Commons. Remember also that each of the two Houses of Parliament is about 30 times as large as your present Council and that the Bill contained perhaps the most complicated piece of legislation which it has ever fallen to the lot of any single legislature to enact.

I must congratulate you here on some of your achievements in the last session, particularly in so far as social legislation is concerned, for example, your Bill dealing with the remarriage of Hindu widows. Social legislation of a kind affecting the religious laws of a particular community is difficult for any Government to introduce and the difficulty can only be solved if a community desirous of such legislation initiates it by agreement among itself and then suggests its adoption to Government. Whenever such legislation is introduced, it would be a wise and fair convention if other communities not affected by it were to refrain from voting on its issue. I must, further, express my satisfaction at the interest you have taken in subjects like Compulsory Primary Education. Government are in the fullest sympathy with the principles underlying the Bills which you requested leave to introduce in this House and if that leave is being withheld it is because, firstly, it was felt that the financial implications of compulsion had not been fully dealt with in the Bills proposed and, secondly, because Government have themselves been contemplating the introduction of a measure on the subject. My Hon'ble colleague, the Education Member, has assured me that his Bill will be ready in due course and I hope it will not be long before it is placed before you for opinion. Among legislation which will similarly be placed before you will be the draft of a Press Regulation which, I hope, will embody a considerable measure of advance on the present position.

The remarks I have so far made are only introductory to the main object of my visit to you today. I have the honour to be the bearer of a Message from our August Sovereign to you and I am sure that the present occasion will, on account of that Message, long be remembered in the annals of this House. (I request you to pay to it the respect that is its due and to receive the Message standing).

His Exalted Highness has commanded me to convey to you the following:—

"To my beloved people my earnest prayers to Providence for their happiness and welfare!"

"I had in my Firman, dated the 14th Jamadi-ul-Awwal 1338 Hijri, directed the then President of my Council to collect data which would enable me to devise

a scheme of reform and expansion of the Legislature consistent with the educational and moral progress of my people. I have since then given constant and anxious thought to the problem of increasing the association between my people and my Government by the creation of a body or bodies representing the main interests in my State from which my Government could derive adequate and constant knowledge of the needs and desires of my people. Upon seeking the views of my Executive Council in this regard, I have received encouragement by the opinion tendered by them and have resolved that preparatory steps may be taken in this direction before the close of my Jubilee Year. I have entrusted the task of formulating proposals on the subject to the Constitutional Affairs Committee of my Council but I and my Ministers feel that in formulating proposals that Committee would be considerably assisted, in a matter which so closely concerns the public, if it has before it also the views of an independent and experienced body, consisting of officials and non-officials alike. I have communicated my detailed instructions regarding the composition and the terms of reference of this Committee to my President of the Executive Council who is also your President and the bearer of this, my Message to you today. It is my wish that the work entrusted to the Committee should be completed within the shortest possible time and that the results should be submitted to my Government within a period not exceeding six months. I am confident that the Committee will realise the responsibility of the task entrusted to it and will discharge it in a manner worthy of its importance. 'I can only endeavour, but it is with God to dispose.' "

The Committee thus appointed by His Exalted Highness consists of the following members:—

- (1) Dewan Bahadur Aravamudu Aiyangar whom His Exalted Highness has been pleased to nominate as Chairman and who will have a casting vote.
- (2) Mr. Ghulam Mahmood Qureishi, H.C.S.,
- (3) Professor Qadir Husain Khan,
- (4) Mr. Kashinath Rao Vaidya,

(5) Mr. Mir Akbar Ali Khan.

Mr. Syed Yusuf Ali, H.C.S., is being specially detailed to act as Secretary to the Committee.

As you will see, there are three non-officials on the Committee, including the Chairman himself, and only two officials. The terms of reference of the Committee have been defined as follows:—"Keeping in view the conditions in and the requirements and circumstances of the State, to investigate and report on all suitable alternatives for the more effective association of the different interests in the State with the Government whereby the latter may be placed in continuous possession of their needs and desires." These terms have been kept wide deliberately so that the Committee might be unhampered in a comprehensive study of the problem. Its report will be confidential and, while Government cannot obviously bind themselves in advance to accepting its recommendations, they can give the fullest assurance that they will be given the most careful and sympathetic consideration.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, we are meeting at a time of unprecedented changes all over the world. Dictatorships on the one hand and liberal systems on the other are engaged in a conflict of ideologies the outcome of which remains yet to be seen. Economic distress, too, has had its share in upheavals which have rent the world asunder. The sky is also heavy with the clouds of war and conflict. Yet, while we have not isolated ourselves from the rest of the world at a time when the barriers of space and the difficulties of communication are breaking, we have been fortunate in being spared the troubles and the distress, both political and economic, which have in recent years been the lot of less favoured nations. I claim that the reason for it lies in the unbroken peace and prosperity which we the subjects of this State have enjoyed under His Exalted Highness. This contrast with the conflicts and distress in other parts only teaches us that in covering the stages of progress we should jealously guard the great heritage which we here enjoy in common. The achievement itself would not have been possible but for the existence of an absolute identity of interests between the Ruler and the ruled and the inspiration of one State and one Sovereign which has been at the root of the accord existing between the different sections of the people of this State. It is the same identity

of interests and the supreme desire to maintain, indeed, to enhance it, that has resulted in the gracious Message which I have conveyed to you today and I am sure that all sections in this Council, in this great City and throughout the Dominions, will welcome with gratitude the lead given by His Exalted Highness in the direction of creating methods of consultation between his Government and the public. Let me take on behalf of all of us assembled here the following reply to the Message which I have had the honour to convey to you:—

“ The Legislative Council has heard with profound respect and satisfaction the gracious Message of the Sovereign conveyed through the President. It wishes respectfully to express its gratitude to the Sovereign for this signal act of statesmanship which will throughout be remembered as marking the Jubilee Year of a most benevolent rule. The Council begs respectfully to assure the Sovereign of its whole-hearted co-operation in the task undertaken by him and hopes that the method of work laid down and its results will open a new era of progress and prosperity in the State. It is confident that in submitting this reply it is interpreting the sincere wishes and feelings of all sections of the subjects of the State.”

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CONFIDENTIAL

No. 836-C. C.

**H.E.H. THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT,
CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS
SECRETARIAT,**

22nd September, 1937.

MY DEAR DEWAN BAHADUR,

I have it in Command to inform you that His Exalted Highness has been graciously pleased to nominate you as Chairman of a Special Committee, consisting of the marginally noted members, appointed by His Exalted Highness, in pursuance of his gracious Message conveyed today to the Legislative Council by His Excellency the President. His Excellency's speech itself is enclosed for your information and contains the terms of reference of the Special Committee. According to those terms, it will be the task of the Committee, "keeping in view the conditions in and the requirements and circumstances of the State, to investigate and report on all suitable alternatives for the more effective association of the different interests in the State with the Government, whereby the latter may be placed in continuous possession of their needs and desires." As has been remarked in His Excellency's speech, these terms have been kept wide deliberately so that your Committee might be unhampered in a comprehensive study of the problem.

Reference to the relevant parts of the speech will also show you that as Chairman you will be entitled to a casting vote whenever a matter is, in the judgment of the Committee, so posed as to require counting of the votes for and against.

The Secretary to the Committee will be Mr. Syed Yusuf Ali, H.C.S., who will be specially detailed for full-time work in this connection during the six months within which, as stated in His Exalted Highness' Message, the Committee will be required to report the results of its labours to His Excellency the President.

It may be well to emphasise here that though Government reserve to themselves the right to publish the report and such publication is not altogether unintended, the proceedings and report must be regarded for the present as confidential and I am desired by His Excellency to request you, and through you all members of the Committee, so to dispose of the business of the Committee as to ensure the requirements of secrecy in regard both to your discussions and to your proposals. It is needless to add that His Exalted Highness' Government have sufficient confidence in the integrity of the Committee and its Secretariat to leave measures for the purpose entirely to the discretion of the Committee and its Secretariat. I am desired similarly to make it clear that, while His Exalted Highness' Government cannot obviously bind themselves in advance to accepting any of the recommendations made by your Committee, they desire to give an assurance that those recommendations will be given the fullest and most sympathetic consideration.

Your method of work will no doubt be decided by discussion among yourselves and with the Secretary to whom a communication is at the same time being addressed. As it is likely, however, that in discussing procedure the question may arise of issuing questionnaires or recording the evidence of persons outside the Committee, I am desired to state that, after a full consideration of the advantages and disadvantages of such a course, His Exalted Highness' Government have come to the conclusion that it might, quite apart from frustrating the requirements of any enquiry of a confidential nature, arouse unnecessary controversies in the public as well as in the press which, while affecting the independence of your own judgment, would disturb the calm atmosphere essential for wise decisions in a matter of such importance. I am desired, therefore, to state that, since the object of the appointment of the Committee was to associate, in a matter interesting the public and the administration so vitally, certain selected members of the public known to

be in possession of public views, with certain selected officials, known to have experience of the administration, so that they might jointly arrive at independent conclusions helpful to Government in formulating their final proposals, it will not be open to the Committee to call for or record any evidence whether from the public or from officials. It is possible, however, that a particular question may arise in the course of the discussions which, to the majority of the Committee, may appear to require the co-option of experts on that question while it is under discussion. If this need arises leave may be obtained of His Excellency to follow such procedure by an indication of the name of the person so to be co-opted and the purpose for which the co-option is desired.

As you will see from my letter to the Secretary, instructions have been issued to different departments and institutions for the provision of such facilities as the Secretary may, in the discharge of his duties, require from time to time. In addition, information has also been given to the Secretary regarding the staff placed at his disposal.

I am to add in conclusion that you have the best wishes of His Exalted Highness' Government for a successful termination of your labours. In conveying these to you, I am desirous to refer the Committee and its Secretariat to the confidence expressed by His Exalted Highness that you will realise the responsibility of the task entrusted to you and will discharge it in a manner worthy of its importance.

A copy of the present communication is being sent to all the members as well as to the Secretary while a copy of the communication addressed to the Secretary is being similarly sent to you and all the members of the Committee.

Yours sincerely,

ALI YAVAR JUNG.

DEWAN BAHADUR ARAVAMUDU AIYANGAR.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 841-C. C.

**H.E.H. THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT,
CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS**

SECRETARIAT,

22nd September, 1937.

MY DEAR YOUSUF ALI,

I have it in Command to inform you that His Exalted Highness has been graciously pleased to appoint you to act as Secretary to a special Committee, brought into existence in pursuance of His Exalted Highness' gracious Message conveyed by His Excellency the President in his speech before the Legislative Council today. For your information, I am enclosing herewith a copy of the letter I have been desired to communicate to the Chairman of the Committee, Dewan Bahadur Aravamudu Aiyangar. Similar copies have been sent to all the members of the Committee while a copy of the present communication to you is also being sent for information both of the Chairman and of the members.

* * * * *

In order to provide further facilities to you in the discharge of your duties as Secretary to the Committee, letters have been addressed to the Chief Justice, the Secretary, Revenue Department, the Secretary, Legislative Department, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University, the Superintendent, State Library, the Principal of the Nizam College and the Secretary, Co-operative Union, for giving you such material or books as you or members of the Committee through you may desire for purposes of the report. The Secretaries to Government referred to above will, in supplying the necessary material or data, naturally be subject to the general rule regarding confi-

dential documents, but if in a particular case you consider that access to such documents is absolutely necessary for your work you will be empowered to collate material therefrom after obtaining permission from the Hon'ble Member concerned. I may add that you may include this Department also in the above list and I shall be only too glad to provide such facilities as it may reasonably be within my power to do.

As it falls usually to the Secretary to draft the report, it is pertinent to mention in this letter to you that the report to be submitted to Government must be drafted in the official language.

Yours sincerely,
ALI YAVAR JUNG.

SYED YOUSUF ALI, Esq., H.C.S.,
Deputy Secretary,
Public Works Department,
Hyderabad.





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LIST OF APPENDICES SUBMITTED WITH THE REPORT

APPENDIX I

Statistical Appendix (English) containing 96 pages.

APPENDIX II

Proceedings of the Committee in English containing 293 pages.

APPENDIX III

Memoranda and Memorials received from the Public with a statement of their summary.

(a) Memoranda and Memorials (Urdu and English) containing 495 pages.

(b) Statement containing the summary of Memoranda and Memorials 17 pages.



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2. Chart showing the strength and composition of the Legislature in some of the Indian States with area, population, revenue and literacy.
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7. Chart showing the powers and functions of the Legislature in some of the Indian States (the Budget).
8. Chart showing the powers and functions of the Hyderabad Legislative Council as proposed by the Reforms Committee.
9. Chart showing particulars regarding Central Advisory Bodies and Standing Committees in some of the Indian States.
10. Chart giving particulars regarding the Panchayats in some of the Indian States.
11. Map showing the division of the Municipal area into wards and other particulars regarding the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation.
12. Chart showing the "institutional agencies" for associating "the people with the Government," the present position, and the Committee's proposals regarding such institutions.



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सत्यमेव जयते

INTRODUCTION

The problem entrusted to the Committee is expressed as follows:—

The problem
of enquiry
and its
aspects

“ Keeping in view the conditions in and the requirements and circumstances of the State, to investigate and report on all suitable alternatives for the more effective association of the different interests in the State with the Government whereby the latter may be placed in continuous possession of their needs and desires.”

The problem, thus stated, consists of two parts. One calls for the suggestion of “ suitable alternatives for the more effective association of the different interests in the State with the Government.” The other invites the Committee to “ keep in view the conditions in and the requirements and the circumstances of the State.” As an elucidation of the latter should necessarily form the preliminary background to any recommendations that may be made under the former, Part I of the Report deals with “ the conditions in and the requirements and circumstances of the State,” and Part II with the recommendations the Committee has to make. The Report closes with a summary of the several proposals received from the public.



सत्यमेव जयते



सत्यमेव जयते

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS, AREA, POPULATION AND LAND REVENUE.

Subha	District	Taluq	Division	Area	No. of Taluqs including Sarf-i-Khas Taluqs	No. of villages	Population	Land Revenue for 45 F. (1984-85)
Medak ..	Medak ..	Medak ..	Medak ..	594	5	938	1,27,602	5,16,286
		Siddipet ..	..	1,171	..	..	2,47,385	5,49,523
		Yellareddi ..	..	357	..	..	94,628	2,55,583
		Kalabgur* ..	..	..	..	..	..	21,553
		Kalabgur ..	Kalabgur ..	381	..	..	1,22,206	2,82,442
		Andol ..	..	450	..	..	1,18,059	4,62,782
		Andol* ..	..	..	..	..	..	24,658
		Mahbubnagar	Mahbubnagar	676	6	1,373	1,68,488	2,50,553
		Makhtal ..	..	612	..	..	1,81,707	1,42,906
		Pargi ..	..	877	..	..	1,68,326	1,59,890
	Nalgonda ..	M'nagar.* ..	..	..	..	..	..	16,711
		Nagarkarnul	Nagarkarnul	575	..	..	1,29,741	3,12,224
		Kulvakurthi ..	..	883	..	..	1,81,707	2,66,627
		Amrabad ..	..	1,080	..	..	1,27,930	96,697
		Bhongir ..	Bhongir ..	1,266	7	1,236	2,29,437	3,86,496
		Jangaon ..	..	738	..	..	2,11,923	4,40,894
		Miryalguda	Miryalguda ..	795	..	..	1,15,112	3,29,529
		Devarkonda ..	..	971	..	..	1,28,073	3,01,071
		Huzurnagar	..	573	..	..	91,743	2,61,463
		Nalgonda ..	Nalgonda ..	986	..	..	1,89,807	5,46,742
		Suriapet ..	..	720	..	..	1,67,314	4,06,542
	Baghat ..	Baghat ..	..	415	..	..	81,068	..

* Denotes Sarf-i-Khas ilaqa.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (DOMINIONS)

	1911	1921	1931
Hyderabad City	5,00,623	4,04,187	4,66,894
Districts	1,28,74,053	1,20,87,583	1,39,69,254
	1,33,74,676	1,24,71,770	1,44,36,148

Classification of Population with reference to Religion, Age and Literacy.

Caste	Total persons	Males above 20 years	Females above 20 years	Literate males above 20 years	Literate females above 20 years
Hindus	1911.. 1,16,26,146	82,43,993	..	2,02,099	..
	1921.. 1,06,56,453	29,59,113	28,53,580	1,62,237	10,639
	1931.. 96,99,615	25,99,546	24,02,222	2,28,878	20,434
Muslims	1911.. 13,80,990	4,00,453	..	57,160	..
	1921.. 12,98,277	3,68,376	3,48,276	58,300	11,615
	1931.. 15,34,666	4,12,529	3,78,337	97,062	11,900
Christians	1911.. 54,296	17,024	..	7,333	..
	1921.. 62,656	17,939	14,852	6,056	2,347
	1931.. 1,51,382	41,368	36,946	7,537	3,833
Jains	1911.. 21,026	6,568	..	3,274	..
	1921.. 18,584	5,731	4,943	2,457	137
	1931.. 21,543	6,258	5,162	2,015	273
Sikhs	1911.. 4,726	1,671	..	621	..
	1921.. 2,745	941	685	367	40
	1931.. 5,178	1,885	1,023	1,071	133
Zorastrians	1911.. 1,529	600	..	554	..
	1921.. 1,490	510	439	439	259
	1931.. 1,784	625	523	625	477
Arya Samajists	1911.. 173	54	..	30	..
	1921.. 545	78	82	49	12
	1931.. 3,700	975	996	142	51
Brahmo Samajists	1911.. 86	14	..	11	..
	1921.. 258	65	79	35	15
	1931.. 182	77	59	63	29
Adi-Hindus 1931 only	24,73,230	6,34,899	6,06,239	7,616	891

CONSTITUTION

“The early form of Government in this State was a pure autocracy and was carried on through a Dewan.”

Early form of Government:
Firman-e-

Mubarak dated 11-2-1329 F. (16-11-1919)

During the ministership of the late Nawab Salar Jung II, a Council of State was appointed by the late Highness. But experience soon showed that “the laying of the entire responsibility of administration on the shoulders of the Madar-ul-Moham was too great a burden for a single person to bear.” So “the Assistant Ministers were required to share certain important responsibilities with the Prime Minister,” and the Council of State was replaced by an advisory committee, with the Prime Minister as president, and the Assistant Ministers and the Peshkar as members. This body came to be known as the Cabinet Council. All important proposals which concerned the welfare of the State and its subjects, as also differences of opinion between the Prime Minister and the Assistant Ministers over any question were considered by this body, before they were submitted to the Ruler for his decision.

Council of State:
Firman-e-

Mubarak dated 5th Rajab 1310 H., 21-4-1302 F. (24-1-1893)

Cabinet Council:
Firman-e-

Mubarak dated 13th Rajab 1310 H., 29-4-1302 F. (2-2-1893)

Along with this Cabinet Council, the late Highness instituted a Legislative Council composed of the following:—

Legislative Council

1. Chief Justice of the High Court.
2. A Puisne Judge of the High Court.
3. Inspector-General of Revenue.
4. Director of Public Instruction.
5. Inspector-General of Police.
6. Financial Secretary.

Consequent upon the resignation of the Prime Minister, Nawab Salar Jung II, the administration was conducted personally by the late Highness for over a year. During this period the two bodies referred to above continued to function as before. The regulations framed for their guidance made it clear that “His Highness reserved the power to modify or reject the decisions of the Councils as he pleased” and “that nothing in the said regulations should in any manner prejudice the royal prerogatives,

and that such prerogatives would be used by His Highness at any time and in any manner as he pleased."

On the assumption of sovereignty, His Exalted Highness found it necessary to perform the duties of the Prime Minister himself for nearly five years, and had occasion to discover various defects and weaknesses which prevailed in the system of administration.

Firman-e-Mubarik
dated
22nd Safar
1338 H.
11-2-1329
(16-11-1910)

In regard to the Cabinet Council, it was observed that "in spite of occasional attempts made to rejuvenate it, it has ceased to play its appointed part in the machinery of government. Its collapse has been ascribed to its character merely as a deliberative body, without power to enforce its decisions and without responsibility for the consequences of their practical application. Its virtual disappearance as an institution of the State may be looked upon as suggestive of the lack of those conditions of success which ought properly to constitute the foundation of every political structure intended for the prosecution of great objects, and for the realization of large results, connected with the advancement of public welfare." His Exalted Highness felt that the "change of time, complexities of modern life, new political perceptions in the East and internal and external interests of my Dominions have put such a severe strain upon personal and direct control as to call for some immediate measure of appreciable relief."

Executive Council

In view of these considerations, His Exalted Highness was pleased to state "I have felt the need for relief from the greater portion of the duties of the Prime Minister which I have discharged for the past five years. I have decided upon the abolition of the Cabinet Council, and upon a large measure of devolution of the labours and responsibilities of Government, subject to my control and authority. I have it in purpose to employ on a large scale institutional rather than personal agencies for the better administration of my State."

This was how the Cabinet Council came to be abolished, and the Executive Council formed.

Judiciary

As regards the reorganization of the judiciary, the following Firman-e-Mubarik dated 29th Shaban 1339 H. (8-5-1921) was issued.

REFERENCE TO LITERACY, RELIGION AND AGE.

Districts.

TOTAL PERSONS		AGE ABOVE 20		LITERATES ABOVE 20	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
..	..	81,60,581	..	1,82,000	..
52,97,590	52,47,274	28,92,478	27,91,585	1,48,907	7,851
48,57,618	46,69,718	25,46,274	28,61,625	1,96,817	15,482
..	..	8,82,100	..	84,605	..
12,15,852	5,48,154	8,14,280	2,98,088	84,758	6,289
6,88,840	6,53,983	3,50,550	8,25,744	61,001	5,028
..	..	10,511	..	1,918	..
25,162	9,103	12,926	11,896	1,971	984
70,227	65,032	86,100	88,483	29,557	1,568
..	..	1,208	..	421	..
1,058	954	601	514	171	82
2,874	1,802	1,489	868	828	92
..	..	269	..	286	..
299	283	212	170	141	56
389	293	248	150	256	146
..
9,167	8,179	5,293	4,588	2,110	121
11,262	9,869	6,182	5,079	1,915	254
..
2	4	2	8	..	..
1,700	1,618	882	859	105	47
..
2	6	1	3	1	2
54	51	45	42	81	25
..
..
6	8	1	6	1	..
..
..
..
12,11,581	11,81,860	6,06,883	5,78,867	4,784	657
5,58,081	2,78,902	1,31,092	1,17,097	1,095	119

the people directly in his own person, and his connection with them, therefore is more natural and abiding than that of any passing elected representatives.* He is both the supreme head of the State and the embodiment of his 'people's sovereignty.' Hence it is that in such a polity, the head of the State not merely retains the power to confirm or veto any piece of legislation, but also enjoys a special prerogative to make and un-make his executive or change the machinery of government through which he meets the growing needs of his people.† Such a sovereignty forms the basis on which our Constitution rests, and has to be preserved.‡

The task before us therefore is to suggest, in the interests of efficient administration, such measures as may promote a more effective association of the different interests with the administration. But before we enter upon this task, it seems necessary to take a general survey of conditions prevailing in the country.

Administrative Divisions

Area and
Population
of the State

The Dominions of Hyderabad and Berar cover 1,00,459 sq. miles, and contain a population of 1,78,88,986.

* "The governing idea is this:—The Head of the State represents the people *directly* and *primarily* in his person, whether, as in the case of the Mikado or of a Hindu Sovereign, as the symbol of the Shinto, the *Dharma* or the law, in hereditary succession and transmission, . . . or, as in the case of the President of the United States, as the elected representative of the people's sovereignty, standing in an even more direct and vital relationship to the people than the members of the Representative Assemblies and Legislatures." (Report on the Constitutional Developments in Mysore, 1923, p. 5).

† "In such a polity, the Head of the State, whether a hereditary Ruler or an elected President, exercises, as representing the people's sovereignty, a double prerogative, viz., (1) in the sphere of legislation, the prerogative of ratification (including the veto) and (2) in the sphere of executive government the prerogative of creating and uncreating the organ of Government, the Ministry. And both these prerogatives are exercised much more fully, really and substantively than by the constitutional head of a limited monarchy under 'responsible' Government." (Report on the Constitutional Developments in Mysore, 1923, p. 4).

‡ "We are to preserve the original unity intact, that sovereignty which is the symbol of the *Dharma* or Law." (Ibid.).

The territory of Berar under an agreement recently modified is bracketted with the Central Provinces for purposes of administration. Excluding this area, the State occupies 82,698 sq. miles with a population of 1,44,36,148. Of this, Secunderabad, Bolarum and Aurangabad Cantonments cover 2,253 sq. miles with a population of 1,28,383. 58.5 per cent. of the total area consists of the *Diwani* or *Khalsa* lands, and the rest is composed of *Sarf-i-Khas*, *Paigahs*, *Samasthans*, *Jagirs*, and *Inam* lands. The State contains about 22,500 villages of which over 6,000 lie in non-*Diwani* portions of the country. In the non-*Diwani* area there are several *Jagirs* which enjoy extensive judicial and administrative powers. Such *Jagirs* with an annual income of over Rs. 6,000 occupy 12,000-sq. miles altogether with a total population of over 23 lacs.

Berar and its
Administration

Sarf-i-Khas,
Paigahs,
Samasthans
and *Jagirs*,
etc.

Of the 18 Taluqs of the *Sarf-i-Khas*, 7 are entirely under the control of a *Sarf-i-Khas* Taluqdar. 7 others are administered exclusively by the officers of the *Diwani*; and their revenue, after meeting the cost of administration, is transferred to the *Sarf-i-Khas*. The remaining 4 of the *Sarf-i-Khas* Taluqs are managed by the officers of the *Diwani* in consultation with the Secretariat of the *Sarf-i-Khas*.

Administration
of the
Sarf-i-Khas

The accompanying map gives the area of each class of territory together with its income and population; while Appendix I, pages 24 to 59 gives the strength of the population in each division according to the crafts and professions followed by the people.

Area, Popula-
tion, etc., of
the *Diwani*
Ilaqa

Education

In the year 1330 F. (1920-21) the expenditure of the Department of Education was less than 14 lacs; in 1344 F. (1934-35) it reached a crore of rupees. The increase has been still higher during the years which have followed. In 1330 F. (1920-21) there were 1,036 institutions with 66,484 pupils. In 1340 F. (1930-31) the figures were 4,336 and 2,90,192 respectively. By the year 1345 F. (1935-1936) the strength rose to 4,800 and 3,64,252. The actual figures for 1346 F. (1936-37) are not available, but it is assured that there has been a further increase

Increase in
Expenditure

in number.*

Rise in the
number of
Graduates.

In 1330 F. (1920-21) the number of graduates available in the Dominions was estimated at about 200.† This number included holders of Oriental titles considered equivalent to B.A. It is possible that this was an under-estimation, as it might be that a few of the graduates failed to respond to the notification at the time calling for a registration of their names. Still the number could not have been a large one.

As against this, the number of graduates available at this moment, even excluding the Oriental title-holders, is fairly large. The Osmania University has since its inception produced 1,100 in its Faculties of Arts and Sciences alone, and between 1911 and 1938 the Nizam College has turned out more than 500. The annual average for the two institutions for the past five years is 90 and 35 respectively. In addition to these, the degree-holders in Medicine, Engineering, and Agriculture are to be taken into account, as also those who have proceeded abroad either with Government scholarship or loan or on their own account and obtained degrees from foreign Universities.

In 1330 F. (1920-21) there were hardly more than 1,000 in the Dominions who had passed the Matriculation or any equivalent Oriental titles examination. Now on an average more than 1,100 come out successful every year at the Hyderabad School-leaving Certificate and the Osmania Matriculation Examinations.

Percentage of
Literacy.

It should be admitted that the average percentage of literacy in the Dominions is rather low. But now that Government have decided to follow a policy of free and compulsory education and arrangements are being increasingly made to impart primary education through the medium of one's mother-tongue, it may confidently be anticipated that the percentage of literacy in the country will rise rapidly hereafter.

* Appendix No. 1, page 61 gives a statement which illustrate the rise in the number of schools and pupils.

† Rai Balmukund's Report, page 53.

A comparative statement of literacy for some of the Indian States taken out of the last Census Report of 1931, is given in the margin, and it is hoped that during the years which have since elapsed the average percentage for Hyderabad has been on the increase from year to year.

	Males. Age 5 and over. Per cent.	Females. Age 5 and over. Per cent.
Cochin ..	46.0	22.0
Travancore ..	40.8	16.8
Baroda ..	33.1	7.9
Mysore ..	17.4	3.3
Hyderabad ..	8.5	1.2
Kashmir ..	7.0	0.6

The Osmania University has marked the beginning of a renaissance. As a result, literary, scientific and debating societies have come into being; various magazines and journals have been started; and books in every branch of learning are being produced. Alongside of this intellectual awakening, there has been an increasing regard shown for physical culture as evidenced by the activity of the Department of Physical Education, the Scout and Girl Guide organisations and the educational excursions conducted by the different institutions, and also the popularity of athletic sports and games all over the country.

The Literary
and Scientific
Activities

There is a general awakening throughout the Dominions manifesting itself in the convening of conferences, the formation of societies and journalistic activities. So far, nearly 250 associations* with various aims and objects, and joint-stock companies have been formed, and if an increase in the number of co-operative societies† can also be taken to indicate a people's urge for corporate endeavour, it may be stated that the people here have begun to show an increasing tendency to work together for common objects.

General
Awakening of
Civic
Consciousness

Societies and
Associations

The new awakening has had its influence on the womenfolk as well, who are now trying to drop their old exclusiveness and conservatism and betake themselves in a spirit of social service to suitable paths of public activity. Those who are conversant with the condition of female education in Hyderabad fifteen years

Awakening
among
Women

* Appendix I pp. 62-68.

† Appendix I p. 60.

ago and of their social life at the time, will not fail to notice the great change wrought among them by this awakening. Quite a large number of women's clubs and associations are in existence today in the city and districts, affording opportunities to them of educational and social service. There are even branches in the districts, of the All-India Women's Association for Educational and Social Advancement. What is more, the patronage and guidance which Her Highness the Princess of Berar and Princess Niloufer are so graciously extending to the movement have given to it a prestige all its own.

Standard of
Education

The question that presents itself at this stage and which is pertinent to our enquiry is this: What standard of education, particularly political, is indispensable to warrant the association of the people with the administration or to prove their capacity for it. This is however a matter on which different views may be held. It may be mentioned that when the Minto-Morley Reforms were being considered it was thought that it was not proper to display any undue haste in sowing the seeds of democracy on a soil where autocracy had flourished luxuriantly for centuries.* Mr. Montagu while reviewing the British Indian administration at the time had observed that the Government in India had failed to cultivate the co-operation of the people.† But he was faced at the same time with the incongruity that existed between the very high aspirations of a mere handful of Indian leaders and the very low level of the educational condition of the masses.‡ Further, when he went on to reflect over those

* "We must remember that our own people at home have been educated for centuries in the idea of constitutional government, and have only advanced by slow steps to the popular representation of today. Here everything is different. From time immemorial it has been the rule of dictators, and we must be careful not to thrust modern political machinery upon a people who are generally totally unprepared for it."

† "Cultivation of the co-operation of the people is the chief one that we have missed."

‡ "But the difficulty is, as I have so often said, that owing to the thinness with which we have spread education, they have run generations away from the rest of India, and, whatever might be done in theory, in practice this would be only another indigenous autocracy."

conditions, conventions, customs and habits of representative government, without whose fulfilment no democratic institutions could prosper, he felt really diffident to take any long step forward.*

There is however a school of thought which lays emphasis on the fact that every true education, particularly political is the offshoot of only democratic or independent institutions, and that any insistence on a high standard of education as preliminary to any association of the people with the administration is neither justifiable on its own merit nor supportable by the facts of experience. Such a view was held by the late Sir Ali Imam. The intellectual reaction which a study of local conditions had produced in his mind, is set forth in a footnote below.†

* "What we want, as I have said before, is a growth of those conventions and customs and habits of representative government without the acquisition of which democracy cannot stand, without the cultivation of which representative institutions are an expression of something which does not exist."

† "It has been said by persons whose opinions are undoubtedly entitled to weight, that owing to backwardness in their educational equipment, Indians generally are not fit for representative institutions, and the same argument might perhaps be levelled against the people of Hyderabad with greater force. Now although the education of the citizens of a State is indispensable to the efficient working of its representative institutions, the extent to which a merely elementary instruction fits them to work such institutions has been, in my opinion, overestimated. "Knowledge is one only among the factors which go to the making of a good citizen. Public spirit and honesty are even more needful." It has been well said that 'attainment in learning and science do little to make men wise in politics.' This incapacity need not therefore frighten us. One important factor of fitness to work representative institutions is, to be associated with them in practice. No nation is unfit for free institutions. If a man waits for absolute perfection, the world would come to an end before free institutions are established. The world must be taken as it is. It cannot be said that the Hyderabad people are so ignorant as not to know their wants, or that they are so poor that they have no proprietary or possessory interests, for the perfection of which they are solicitous. After all, the test of civic capacity in individuals or classes is in the power of voting for the best men and supporting useful measures; and any one closely acquainted with the natural shrewdness of the classes which are proposed to be enfranchised, would readily admit that they

The two attitudes referred to above may seem to embody extreme views. Without, however, favouring either side for the sake of any academic discussion, we feel inclined to believe that the growing awakening among the people of Hyderabad, and their steady educational advancement, call for and even warrant the association of the people with the administration.

will acquit themselves at least as well as what are called the educated classes. Moreover it must not be forgotten that free institutions have the faculty of reacting on the adverse conditions in which the start has to be made. The backwardness of education may embarrass the experiment at the outset, but it certainly ought not to stop it, because popular government is sure to promote the spread of education.

If it were necessary to cite instances of European and American countries where popular institutions were created in spite of the backwardness—in some cases worse than that of Hyderabad—of its people in education and public spirit, the example of Canada may be cited, at the time when Lord Durham recommended Parliamentary Government for Canada. In his report he stated that “it is impossible to exaggerate the want of education among the inhabitants. No means of instruction have ever been provided for them, and they are almost and universally destitute of the qualifications of even reading and writing.” In Japan practically the same conditions existed at the time when constitutional government was established. The conditions in England itself prior to the introduction of the Reform Bill of 1832 are an interesting study in respect of, and an effective reply to, objections of this nature. In their report on the Constitutional Reforms in India the authors have elaborately pointed out and emphasised similar difficulties attending the reforms contemplated in British India, and to some extent the same difficulties can be pointed out in these Dominions against granting like reforms. But, as observed by the authors themselves, ‘the particular numeral representing the proportion of the population asking for free institutions is a matter of no concern whatever. The extent of the demand or the depth of feeling underlying it cannot be judged by the crowds at political meetings, or the multiplication of newspapers.’ At the same time it would be folly not to reckon with the suggested difficulties, and they must lead us to adjust the form of the institution familiar elsewhere to the special conditions of life in Hyderabad. It is therefore unnecessary to justify at any length the gracious intention of His Exalted Highness to establish in Hyderabad representative institutions on modern lines, which by associating the people with the everyday work of the administration would increase their chances of influencing, where they cannot actually control it, and thus knit more closely the ties that bind the people of these Dominions to the *Musnad* and the person of His Exalted Highness and to the Dynasty of the Asaf Jahs.”

GENERAL

During the last 25 years, in addition to the ordinary annual expenditure, the Public Works Department has spent 27.49 crores over major projects, trunk roads and large bridges. The Railway has been brought under the direct management of the State. In recent years, over 700 miles of rail-road has been laid and a proposal to lay a further line of 120 miles is about to materialise.

Construction
of Roads:
Railway
Lines

The Railway Bus Service is extending rapidly over the length and breadth of the Dominions. Schemes for the supply of water, and of electricity, and telephone service are working a change in the life of the districts. Radio is being introduced in urban and rural areas. The State telephone lines are being joined to the main trunk lines. An Aero Club has been formed and the City of Hyderabad is connected with the All-India Postal Air Service; and arrangements for the establishment of a network of air lines are nearing completion. The work of agricultural demonstrations, industrial exhibitions, marketing of the country's produce and rural reconstruction is moving apace in all parts of the country.

Bus Service,
Telephone,
Radio and
Electricity

The several organisations set up to promote this many-sided activity, may not in a technical sense be styled educational institutions, but from a practical standpoint, they have been of great educative value to the masses, and have contributed in no small measure to the general awakening in the country. Hence, even granting that Lord Durham whom Sir Ali Imam had cited in his support was filled with undue optimism while submitting his report on constitutional reforms for Canada, and granting also that Sir Ali Imam himself had not had the opportunity to study local conditions in detail when he made his proposals for the expansion of the Hyderabad Legislative Council about two decades ago, it is not easy to say, that the people here have not as yet acquired the capacity to associate themselves with the administration.

It is obvious that the departments of administration which have thus contributed to the educational advancement and general awakening of the country would not have proved so useful but for the large funds Govern-

Increase in
Departments

ment have been able to place at their disposal.* While their creation unmistakably should demonstrate that Government has been alive to the ever-increasing needs of the people, their very existence for the discharge of various functions and services should call for a like provision of institutional agencies in the country such as would bring the people into "more effective association" with the administration.

World outside

Modern science has so narrowed down the world and so closely knit its different parts together, that unless a country is prepared to court material and moral bankruptcy, it cannot afford to remain unaffected by world forces. For its own safety and progress, it will have to accommodate all progressive and healthy forces around so as to strengthen its peculiar constitutional and moral foundations, and prepare the people to march abreast of the times.

A thinker has likened the life of a nation to a strong current which while absorbing the past and the present in itself, moves boldly forward into the future. He thinks that a nation which tenaciously adheres to the past cannot live; and should it ever attempt to stem the current, it will only make it swell and grow fiercer. If this is

State Finances

* The estimate of Revenue Receipts for this year (1937-38) has been put down at 9,13,66,000 and the Expenditure from these revenues has been estimated at 8,96,00,000. Thus the surplus at the end of the year is expected to amount to 17,66,000. The expenditure provided from past surpluses is 60,09,000 and the amount estimated to be spent by various departments from their savings of the previous years is about 8,39,000. Thus the total amount provided for service expenditure is 9,64,48,000.

The amount provided in the Budget this year for capital expenditure is 1,55,77,000 and against this, the amount estimated on account of Capital Outlay recovered is 5,10,000.

The amount provided under Investments is 12,83,000. This head will record a credit of 67,000 on account of 4 per cent. Municipal and Port Trust Debentures maturing for payment.

Excluding Paper Currency Reserve, the Reserves will amount to 11,50,00,000 at the end of the year. This represents the amount invested in Government of India and Municipal Paper and Securities of other reliable Companies.

Under Debt Heads, the incomings are expected to be 1,61,49,000 and the outgoings 1,17,67,000. Thus the net incomings under this head are anticipated to amount to 43,82,000.

true, every well-wisher of the State who sees what is passing on around him and feels the forces that are shaping a new world altogether, will reach the conclusion that for the greater internal and external security of the State, the different interests therein must be allowed to associate themselves with its administration. But he will necessarily have to bear in mind that such association will produce good results only when it is inspired by the traditions, and the basic principles of the constitution of the country.



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CHAPTER I

MEANS OF ASSOCIATION

- i. Public Services
- ii. Liberty of Association, Speech and Writing

When the question arises of "the association of the different interests in the country with the administration" and of the ways and means whereby the needs and desires of the people are to be ascertained, the role the Public Services have to fill demands the foremost attention, because, on the one hand, they run the administration under the constitution and the laws of the State, and, on the other, serve as a channel through which the needs and desires of the people are made known to Government, and consequently they form an effective medium of association for the different interests in the country with its administration. Public Services

Some of the memoranda received from the public dwell on this subject. They suggest that the public services here should be essentially *mulki* in composition, and should be efficient, that the character of the public servants should be clean and above board, and that they should be sympathetic and courteous in their dealings with the public. Some Opinions

In books dealing with the religion and ethics of the East, while stress is laid on loyalty which should be shown to a Ruler, it is also emphasised that the leader of a nation is verily a servant of the people, and that he bears on his shoulders the heavy burden of a divine trust or responsibility. This idea is implicit in the term *public services* also. Therefore, to designate 'service' as 'rule,' or 'duty' as 'authority,' or to let 'authority' degenerate into 'oppression,' or again, to use an official position to subserve private or personal interests or "to help each other in sin and transgression" is clearly to betray this trust. And where public servants fall short of this standard, they rouse the forces of disorder and disaffection, and compromise the good name of the State. Eastern conception of Public Service

Criterion of Public Service

Role of Public Services

It is sometimes suggested that a free intercourse between the officials and the public interferes with the effective discharge of public duties, when indeed it should be otherwise. If any officer feels, however, that it does, it is obvious that either he does not trust himself or he is incapable of distinguishing between his duty and his personal loyalties. No public servant should, in the discharge of his responsibilities, be influenced by personal friendships or heed the consequences of his right actions whether they affect his own personal interests or the interests of those dear and near to him.

In respect of the composition and character of the public services, it may be observed that public servants drawn from amongst the people themselves form a healthy medium of association between them and the administration, because they have an inherent and lasting attachment towards their ruler and country, and they possess easy and natural means of acquainting themselves with the needs and desires of their own people. It may be added however that the greater the efficiency of public servants, and the higher the tone they give to the administration, the more effective will be the association that they establish between the Government and the different interests in the country.

World changes and Public Services

The march of events after the great European War has been amazingly rapid, and a variety of new forces are at work around us. These forces have not merely introduced great changes in the economic and political order of the world, but have also powerfully altered the psychology of individuals and nations everywhere, and a bureaucracy which fails to appraise the new changes is liable to bring the administration into discredit. In order, therefore, that the good of the people may be effected in keeping with the march of time, and their willing co-operation secured, it is imperative that at every stage in the hierarchy of public services, proper selections should be made and preferment given wholly on the strength of character and ability. Consequently every form of nepotism and canvassing will need to be severely discountenanced and such standard of justice and fair play scrupulously maintained as would distinguish a right-minded judicial officer. And for this, a proper agency will have to be constituted which would

Selection of public Servants

Appointment of a Committee

ensure these conditions. We do not wish to proceed with this subject further, as Government themselves have chosen to take it up separately.

Besides the Public Services, there are two other means of ascertaining the needs and aspirations of the people—the public press and the public platform, through which the mind of the people is revealed. Psychologically the two agencies serve as safety-valves of public life, the closure of which often develops the canker of discontent in the body-politic.

It is needless to point out that where the motive for an action is sincere, one should rather welcome genuine criticism, for either it helps a person to correct himself in the light of the criticism, or the criticism itself will have to be withdrawn when the critic realizes that it was mistaken or uncalled for. But, where action is tainted or influenced by personal considerations, one is naturally averse to face criticism, and may therefore feel inclined to suppress it.

There is this however to be noted. The action of a person may be sincere and above board, and yet, at times, something is foisted on him by interested cliques. Sometimes he is damned with faint praise. Sometimes serious charges, purely concocted, are levelled at him so ingeniously mixed up with a few real or imaginary minor virtues that one may take the story to be true and the indictment impartial. Sometimes the weaknesses are painted in glaring colours, and the merits are entirely thrown into the background or suppressed, and wilful conclusions are deduced. Such is the mischief which is often allowed free play and needs to be guarded against, in the interests of a healthy public life.

The Indian press is still to grow into a healthy maturity. The past generation of Indian political leaders was not pleased with it* even as the present.

* "Where now do we find in literature or journalism the inspiration of patriotic impulse brushing aside all that is mean or contemptible or spiteful, leading national life upwards and onwards towards the fulfilment of a nobler destiny? We see none of it. It is all words from start to finish, or ill-will and hatred robed in the garb of patriotism."

SIR SURENDRANATH BANERJEA.

This year, several Indian States have had to impose certain restrictions on the press. In the British Indian provinces also, various newspapers have been prosecuted. Even the Congress Ministries have had to set their face against the communal press. A local daily reviews present-day journalism in India in the following terms:—

“Leaving aside the journals conducted in other languages and by other nations, there are issued in Urdu alone more or less 800 newspapers of which 57 are dailies and 432 weeklies. . . . But of these 57 dailies and 432 weeklies, few there are which represent any political organization or any school of thought. Most of them form the private property of individuals, or are conducted under their patronage. We do not object to individual or corporate patronage in journalism, provided such patronage is exercised in pursuance of any principle or creed. Every organization has a right to propagate its views through its own organs. But we regret that in certain cases even organizations do not follow any definite principle or creed, but are merely intended to further some individual's personal influence or power in society. So, even the newspapers issued in the name of organizations very often reflect the personal views of their leaders and change their policy with the change in leadership. Indeed, political or national creeds have now become saleable articles whose prices vary with the varying demands of time.”

All this may be true. But it should not be supposed that every criticism is unwholesome and should be discountenanced. The point is that the two sides of every question should always be kept in view. It is apparent that mistakes are possible only by those who discharge responsible duties, and it is but natural that they may not like their shortcomings to be brought to light. In such circumstances public opinion helps to forewarn them in respect of the future, and should on that account be welcomed as a useful agency.

To establish equilibrium between opposite tendencies and maintain stable conditions in the life of a society, certain checks are naturally placed on ‘absolute’ freedom of speech and writing. Of these a few are always found in every country in the form of penal regulations;

Suitable
restrictions on
Freedom of
Association,
Speech and
Writing

and a few are imposed in abnormal situations. Several memoranda we have received have expressed the wish that full liberty of association, speech and writing may be granted here. Within legitimate bounds, support may be given to this idea. There is however no data before us to ascertain why the ordinary law has been considered inadequate to meet the necessary requirements. It is certainly not proper to offer any opinion in this matter without carefully examining all relevant material, and moreover there seems to be no need for going into the subject, as His Excellency the President, while addressing the Legislative Council, has assured that "among legislation which will similarly be placed before you, will be the draft of a Press regulation which will embody a considerable measure of advance on the present position." We expect that the 'legislation' contemplated will also include proposals which may relate to the other items of the demand as well.



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CHAPTER II

LEGISLATURE

Among the several institutions through which the “needs and desires” of a people may be ascertained and “effective association of the different interests in the country established with Government,” the legislature occupies a very important place; and we should therefore think it appropriate to begin with it. But before we do this, it seems desirable to trace the growth and evolution of the Legislatures in British India and also refer to the structural peculiarities of the legislatures in some of the Indian States, by way of supplying the necessary background to what we may propose in the light of our own conditions.

SECTION I

The Growth of Legislature in British India

Charter of the
East India
Company

The original charter granted to the East India Company, continued to be renewed till the year 1765, giving it the necessary authority to make such rules and regulations as did not contravene the laws of England in force at the time and as were necessary for the good administration of the territories under its control.

Change in the
position of the
Company
since 1765

The position of the Company up to 1765 was that of a mere trading corporation. But during this year, the Emperor Shah Alam conferred on the Company the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, in virtue of which it assumed control of their revenue. It had by now undergone several changes in status in consequence of the increasing interference shown by the British Government in its administration of the different possessions. Under a charter granted by George I in 1726, Bengal, Madras and Bombay were enjoying the power of making their own laws. But an Act was passed by the British Parliament in 1833 with a view to introduce unity and uniformity in legislation. Under this Act only the Governor-General in Council was given the power to legislate; and his Council which till then consisted of

Act of 1833
and
Legislation

three members was enlarged by the addition of a member for purposes of legislation. Besides, the Governor-General was empowered to appoint a Law Commission to draft legislative enactments. To this Commission of which Lord Macaulay was a member are due some of the substantive and adjective laws of the land.

In the year 1853 the Council was enlarged further,				Act of 1853 and Enlargement of the Council for Legislation
1. Viceroy	1	and consisted of the members noted in the margin. Under this Act the proceedings of the Council were issued for public information; and the public was allowed to attend its sittings.
2. Commander in Chief	..	..	1
3. Ordinary Members of the Executive Council	..	..	4
4. Chief Justice of Bengal	..	..	1
5. Judge of the Supreme Court	..	..	1
6. Members nominated by Local Governments	..	..	4
Total			12	

After the events of 1857, it was realised that in a vast country like India where different customs and traditions and needs existed in different parts, a single legislature would not suffice. It was also realised that the non-official element which could represent the wishes of the people had not been included in the Council. So, the Indian Council's Act was passed in 1861, under which not less than six and not more than eight members were added for purposes of legislation, half of whom being non-officials. Alongside of this, Bombay and Madras were again entrusted with legislative powers, and following the principle applied to the Governor-General's Council, the two Provincial Councils were enlarged by the addition of the Advocate-General and of not less than six and not more than eight other members. Also the Governor-General was empowered to create new provinces with legislatures of their own. In this way every province came to have a separate legislature with a non-official element therein.

The above Councils continued to function till the Act of 1892, when the following reforms were effected:—

(1) The strength of the non-official element was increased as shown under:—

Governor-General's Council	..	10 to 16
Bombay and Madras	..	8 to 20
Bengal	..	20 maximum
United Provinces	..	15 „

(2) The proportion in which the seats were distributed between the different communities was fixed not on the basis of their numerical strength but on the basis of their political importance. The Government reserved the power to confirm or to veto each election; but in practice all elections were invariably confirmed.

(3) The Central or the Provincial Legislative Council, as the case might be, was given the privilege of expressing its opinion on the annual budget; and, excepting certain items of administration, it was also given the right of interpellation.

In the year 1909, in the light of the views expressed by responsible Indian leaders the following reforms were effected:—

Reforms of
1909 and
extension
of the
powers of the
Legislative
Councils

- (i) The power to veto the election of any member was withdrawn by Government.
- (ii) The privilege of direct election was allowed to the Muslim community.
- (iii) A majority of seats were assigned to non-officials nominated and elected, in all the Provincial Legislatures; and the number was also materially raised in the Central Legislature as shown below:—

Name of Council	Official members including members of Executive Council	NON-OFFICIALS		Total
		Elected	Nominated	
Imperial Legislative Council ..	36	27	5	32
Madras Legislative Council ..	20	21	5	26
Bombay Legislative Council ..	18	21	7	28
Bengal Legislative Council ..	19	28	4	32
United Provinces of Agra & Oudh Legislative Council ..	20	21	6	27
Eastern Bengal and Assam Legislative Council ..	17	18	5	23
Punjab Legislative Council ..	10	8	6	14
Bihar & Orissa Legislative Council ..	18	21	4	25
Assam Legislative Council ..	9	11	4	15
Central Provinces Legislative Council	10	7	7	14

- (iv) The powers of the Legislatures were enlarged, the rights of detailed discussion of the budget, of moving resolutions, and of demanding a division were granted, and, barring certain matters, the privilege of inviting the vote of the House on questions of public importance was also allowed.

It should be observed that the resolutions adopted by the Councils were merely recommendatory in character and were not binding on the Executive. The Governor-General or the Governor, as the case might be, presided over the Councils concerned.

The reforms of 1919 inaugurated a new phase of British administration in India. From a representative government, it has been developing ever since, into responsible government. Dyarchy was a special feature of the reforms of 1919, but the Act of 1935 has introduced autonomy in the Provinces; and the Federal part of the Act is yet to be brought into force.

The Reforms
of 1919 and
their Objective

Having briefly surveyed above the history of the legislatures in British India, we attach herewith a chart which will afford an idea of the structural peculiarities of the legislatures in some of the leading Indian States.

SECTION II

Hyderabad and Legislation

We now proceed to trace the various attempts made in our own State to evolve a Legislature.

The need for framing rules for the conduct of the administration was felt for the first time by the late Nawab Sir Salar Jung in 1278 F. (1868-69). Soon after the adoption in British India of the Indian Penal Code, the Nawab Sahib appointed a Committee to draft rules and regulations for the State, but this Committee could only translate a few parts of the Indian Criminal Procedure Code.

Need felt for
framing rules
and
regulations
for State
Administra-
tion

In 1284 F. (1874-75) the Nawab Sahib created a Department to draft rules and regulations for the guidance of the judiciary, and later he appointed a Committee composed of the members of the High Court and a few other Government officials for the same pur-

Appointment
of Law
Committee

pose. The circulars issued by this Committee laid the foundations of the judicial administration in the State.

In 1290 F. (1880-81) an attempt was made to enlist the services of Indians who had received their education in England, and as this did not bear fruit, a Committee was appointed in 1293 F. (1883-84) with the Chief Justice as the Chairman. This Committee drafted the Law of Limitation issued by the Council of State under the title of "Mahbubia Law," and also the well-known Circular No. 2 (Diwani) which was in force till the Act No. III of 1323 F. (1913-14) was passed.

In 1300 F. (1890-91) another Committee called the Law Commission was appointed composed of the Chief Justice and two other members of the Bench. The function of this Committee was not merely to draft new regulations and bills, but its President was required to tour the Dominions and report, in consultation with other members, on the rules relating to the working of the Judicial, Police and other departments. As owing to pressure of work, however, the Chief Justice was not in a position to go on tour, the High Court and the lower courts were requested to suggest to the Law Commission, within a period of two months, such amendments or alterations in the existing circulars or regulations, as they considered necessary. The arrangement resulted in the Secretary to the Commission preparing the marginally noted drafts; but before these could be considered, the Law Commission was abolished and in its place a Legislative Council was created.

1. Amendment of the Law of Limitation.
2. Law relating to Wills and Inheritance.
3. Hyderabad Penal Code.
4. Rules relating to Civil Cases.
5. Hyderabad Criminal Procedure Code.
6. Rules relating to Extradition of Criminals.
7. Rules relating to Court fees.

This Council was inaugurated under a Firman-e-Mubarik dated 18-4-1302 F. (20-2-1893) and although it contained no non-official element, and was composed entirely of the officers of the Judicial Department, its method of work was clearly specified. This body was empowered to call for public opinion on any matter under consideration. Part II of the Qanooncha-Mubarik of the 19th Isfandar 1302 F. (22-1-1893) lays down the procedure it was required to follow:—

"Rules for each department of State should be framed on the following plan. The head of each depart-

Appointment
of a Law
Commission

Creation of
Legislative
Council

Rules of
Procedure

ment will frame rules for his department and forward them to the Judicial Secretary to the Minister. It will be the duty of the Judicial Secretary to consider them carefully and publish them in the Government Gazette with notice to all officers of the State and to the general public to express their opinions in writing and to send them to his office before the date fixed for laying these rules before the Legislative Council. Further, it is the duty of the Judicial Secretary to form a *resume* of the opinions received and to direct his Assistant in the Legislative Department to lay these papers, with a copy of the rules before the Legislative Council, which after carefully considering them, will fix a date for final decision and promulgate the same with alterations, if any, decided on. For the above purpose a Council, called the Legislative Council, will consist of the following members and hold its sittings twice a month:—

1. The Chief Justice
2. A Puisne Judge of the High Court
3. The Inspector-General of Revenue
4. The Director of Public Instruction
5. The Inspector-General of Police
6. The Financial Secretary "

In the words of the Firman "the proceedings of this Council, with the Minister's endorsement if any,..... to be sent to my Secretary to obtain my sanction. After my sanction the rules will be published in the Government Gazette."

This Council could not do much because the procedure of work that had been suggested for it needed the sanction of His Highness and because, before the necessary Arzdasht could be submitted in respect of this, a Firman dated 16th Isfandar 1303 F. (19-1-1894) was issued altering the composition of the Council and sanctioning the necessary rules and regulations. The Prime Minister became the President of the Council, and the Moinul-Moham (Assistant Minister) concerning whose department any rules might be under consideration by the Council was, for the time being, required to act as its Vice-President. The representation of officials, non-

officials, and elected and nominated members was fixed in the following proportion:—

Change in
Composition
of Council
and Inclusion
of Non-officials

(a) Ex-officio Members	3
(i) Chief Justice of the High Court	1
(ii) Judicial Secretary	1
(iii) Legal Adviser	1
(b) Government Nominated Members	6
(c) Elected Non-officials	4
(i) Jagirdars	2
(ii) Vakils	2
(d) Non-official Nominated Members (to safeguard the interests of other classes of the people)	2
	<hr/> 15 <hr/>

This Council passed an Act for the Destruction of Records, an Act to amend the Regulations of the Legislative Council, and an Act amending the Rules relating to the Civil Judges and Munsiffs of the Western Division. In addition to these the same Council considered several drafts of which the Civil Procedure Code, the Evidence Act, and the Contract Act deserve special mention.

Increase in
strength of
Council in
1309 F.
(1899-1900)

In 1309 F. (1899-1900) two more nominated members were added to the Council, and of the two non-officials whom the Prime Minister was empowered to nominate, one was assigned separately to the *Paigahs*.

In 1315 F. (1905-1906) two extraordinary members were added under Act I, and it was ordered that the "Prime Minister may appoint two extraordinary members from among the retiring non-official members or from those who may have specialized knowledge of the subject of any Bill under consideration."

In 1321 F. (1911-12) three non-official members were added for a period of six years as an experimental measure, including one from the Hyderabad Municipality and two from the Local Boards of the four Subas in rotation.

Representa-
tives of
Sarf-i-Khas,
1322 F.
(1912-1913)

The experimental period of six years had just expired when "the question of the extension of the Legislative Council cropped up, and that of the retention of the extra members had no chance of arising at all." There, how-

ever, was issued a Firman-e-Mubarik dated 10th Shaban 1331 H. (15-7-1913) to the effect that a representative from the *Sarf-i-Khas* should also be included in the Council. Soon after this, in Safar 1338 H. (1919) came the order for the appointment of the Executive Council "for the good government of the State," and in the following Jamadi-ul-Awwal (1919) through another Firman-e-Mubarik His Exalted Highness was graciously pleased to state in respect of the Legislative Council

Firman
re-expansion
of Legislative
Council

"This Council was one of the outstanding features of the Reforms introduced by my revered father. Since its establishment, some minor changes have been effected, but they are not sufficient to meet the requirements of present times, nor do they give promise of the fulfilment of those duties and functions which I consider necessary for the prosperity and advancement of my beloved subjects.....
.....The next important move in the direction of reforms I have in contemplation, is a thorough and complete investigation of the conditions most favourable to the enlargement of the Legislative Council and the expansion of its usefulness as an integral part of the government machinery. I therefore direct the *Sadr-i-Azam* Sir Ali Imam, to take immediate steps to collect all necessary materials on which a liberal scheme for the attainment of the above mentioned objects may be based. It is my desire that, with due regard to the social and educational advance made by my people, particular attention should be paid to the following points in conducting the investigation:—

- (a) Substantial introduction of the elective element.
- (b) Direct voting.
- (c) Representation of all important classes and interests.
- (d) Effective protection of minorities.
- (e) Conditions of franchise.
- (f) The official element.
- (g) Powers and functions.

The Sadr-i-Azam is authorized to appoint special officers and constitute committees on whose reports a comprehensive scheme with definite proposals shall be drawn up for presentation to my Executive Council for opinion, prior to its submission to me for consideration and order."

Report of the
late
Rai Balmukund
1331 F.
(1921-22)

In pursuance of the above Firman-e-Mubarik, the late Rai Balmukund was appointed on 22nd Farwardi 1329 F. (24-2-1920) to collect material relating to the question of the extension of the Legislative Council. The Rai Sahib submitted a detailed report on the 1st Azur 1331 F. (6-9-1921).

Appointment
of Committee
of Executive
Council to
consider the
Report
1333 F.
(1923-24)

After a careful consideration of this report and the material submitted along with it, the President of the Executive Council, Nawab Moidul-Mulk Sir Ali Imam, wrote a comprehensive note throwing light on the different aspects of the question, and proposed the establishment of a bicameral legislature. But before his proposal could be considered, he retired from service.

After this, it appears that "an Arzdasht dated 21st Rajab 1342 H. (27-2-1924) was submitted praying for the appointment of a committee to consider the question of the extension of the Legislative Council, and a Firman-e-Mubarik dated 24th Rajab 1342 H. (1-3-1924) was issued appointing a committee with the instruction that its report should be placed before His Exalted Highness along with the opinion of the Executive Council thereon." This committee

1. Nawab Tilawat Jung Bahadur.
2. Nawab Nizamat Jung Bahadur.
3. Nawab Hydar Nawaz Jung Bahadur.
4. Raja Bahadur Krishnamachari.

which consisted of the members noted in the margin submitted its report which was not unanimous.

Subsequent to this, the Legislative Secretary submitted Guzarish No. 7 dated 14th Dai 1334 F. (18-11-1924) stating that "in obedience to the order given to me in person at a meeting of the Executive Council, a note is submitted herewith explaining the several matters concerning the expansion of the Legislative Council, as need final consideration."

On the 10th Ardibehisht 1334 F. (14-3-1925) the Executive Council by a majority resolved that the Council

"agrees with the opinion of the Committee as amended in his note attached to it by Nawab Nizamat Jung Bahadur, and that a draft Arzdasht be placed before the Council."

The Arzdasht having gone up, the Legislative Secretary through his Guzarish No. 29 dated 11th Mehir 1334 (17-8-1925) submitted that "the Firman-e-Mubarik dated 12th Moharrum 1344 H. (3-8-1925) had ordered that the report of the Special Committee be carefully considered by the Executive Council and an amended draft be submitted," and said "I submit herewith the draft prepared in accordance with the recommendations of the Special Committee, together with a comparative statement of the present and proposed regulations. The decision of the Executive Council in the matter will be submitted to His Exalted Highness."

This was circulated among the members of the Executive Council; and at its meeting held on 25th Sherawar 1336 F. (1-8-1927) it was resolved that "the draft regulations of the Legislative Council submitted by the Legislative Department be referred to a Sub-Committee consisting of

A sub-Committee of the Executive Council formed 1336 F. (1926-27)

1. Lt.-Col. Chenevix Trench.
2. Nawab Nizamat Jung Bahadur.
3. Nawab Aqeel Jung Bahadur.
4. Nawab Sir Amin Jung Bahadur.
5. Nawab Hydar Nawaz Jung Bahadur.

with the request that it should after the necessary modifications be placed before the Executive Council with all possible expedition."

The question could not be proceeded with for a time in view of the pre-occupations of the members of the Executive Council at the Round Table Conferences and their other engagements; but at a meeting held on 18th Bahman 1343 F. (21-12-1933) the Council resolved that "the Secretary of the Executive Council and the Secretary of the Legislative Department should place before the Council a note showing at what stage the question of the expansion of the Legislative Council stood." On the submission of this note the Council decided on 26th Khurdad 1344 F. (1-5-1935) that "the Secretary of the Executive Council should, in consultation with the Legal Adviser, submit a memorandum detailing all the matters

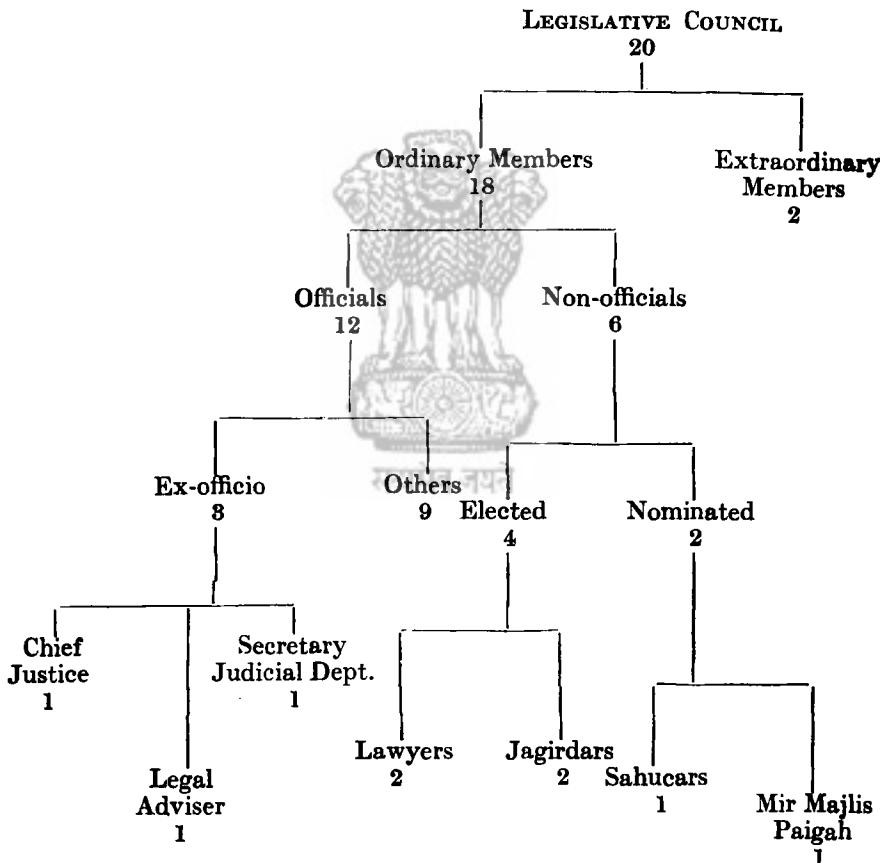
Joint Note of the Secretary, Executive Council and the Legislative Secretary 1341 F. (1931-32)

that needed final consideration." After this on 15th Sherawar 1344 F. (22-7-1935) it was decided that the question be referred to the Political Secretariat for the consideration of the External Relations Committee.

On the recommendation of the External Relations Committee, the matter was entrusted to this Committee in terms mentioned on page 2 of the Introduction.

The present
Legislative
Council;
proposals
relating to
its composition

The present Legislative Council was established under Act No. III of 1309 F. (1899) but changes have been introduced in its composition in accordance with the Act VIII of 1309 F. (1899) and Act I of 1315 F. (1905) referred to above; and the present structure is as follows:—



The President of the Executive Council is ex-officio President of the Legislative Council.

A list of the various bills passed by the Legislative Council since its inception up to 1346 F. is given in Appendix No. I.

SECTION III.

- (i) Previous proposals and methods of election.
- (ii) Different interests, methods of their representation, and proposed structure.

The proposals submitted on previous occasions by the late Rai Balmukund, the late Nawab Mohidul Mulk (Sir Ali Imam), the Executive Council and Mr. Kashi-nath Rao Vaidya (who is a non-official member of this Committee also) are given in a statement appended herewith.

Both the proposals of the time of Sir Ali Imam Nos. 3 and 4, recommend a bicameral legislature. Whether a legislature should be bicameral or unicameral depends on circumstances. In a federal constitution, the nature of the problems to be considered and the large volume of work to be turned out demand a bicameral legislature; and where it is a popular government, it is expected that the upper house should serve as a check on any impatient democratic tendencies of the lower house. Sometimes the extent of the country, its population and its historic and social traditions warrant a bicameral legislature; and if anything is left out in any proposals emanating from the lower house or is defective, it may be restored or rectified in the upper house.

In a bicameral legislature, parallel consideration in two houses very often results in overlapping and delay. Besides, where acute differences of opinion arise between the two houses, the resultant deadlock interferes with the smooth working of the governmental machinery. Not only this, a bicameral system casts society into a stereotyped mould and often retards the evolution of a common national outlook.

In 1923 the Reforms Committee of Mysore, in preferring a unicameral system, referred to certain factors in Mysore which justified their choice. They felt that the population was not markedly heterogeneous; the social life was comparatively simple, and society itself was not strikingly stratified; and they had no problem of big jagirdars or zamindars in that State.

Hyderabad
and
Bicameral
Legislature

The position of Hyderabad is however vastly different from any other Indian State. Even without including Berar, the Diwani *Ilaga* consists of 58.50 per cent. of the total area and the rest 41.50 per cent. consists of *Sarf-i-Khas*, *Paigahs*, *Samasthans*, *Jagirs*, and *Inams*. The historic and social traditions of the different groups and sections of the population also are divergent; and society itself is clearly stratified. So it is not surprising that seventeen years ago a bicameral legislature should have been suggested for Hyderabad. Indeed Hyderabad is the only Indian State where a bicameral legislature might appropriately and with full force be demanded.

Tendencies
of the time
and the
Nobility

Conditions, however, have changed considerably since then. The aristocracy and the jagirdars have begun to understand the tendencies of the times. Their outlook is being changed and they are gradually realizing the importance of representative institutions. Their representatives who are returned to the Legislative Council and the Municipal Corporation take an appreciable interest in matters which come up before the two bodies on whose deliberations, they realize, rests the peace and prosperity of the country. They moreover find here opportunities to work with the leaders of other classes of society and, what is of special significance to the aristocracy, to train themselves for places of trust and responsibility in the State administration. They probably know how zamindars have fared in the last general elections in British India, how the position of the Permanent Settlement in Bengal is being shaken, what the Kisan Sabhas and Sangatans are doing in Bihar and the United Provinces and whither now the centre of political gravity is gradually shifting?

Changes in
British
India, etc.

Separate
House for
Aristocracy
not
desirable

Having regard to all these considerations, the formation of a separate house for the nobility will not only be injurious to national interests, but will also prove harmful to the nobility themselves. Their primary need is that they should study carefully the changing conditions and circumstances and adapt themselves to them. It is only in this way that they can, while maintaining their dignity, serve the interests of the State, even as it has hitherto been their special distinction. The Observa-

tions, given in the footnote below,* which the Governor of Bihar had to make last January while speaking of the zamindars, may well be borne in mind by our nobility in the State.

One of the two proposals (No. 2) of the late Rai Balmukund, that, wherein he suggests the establishment of a larger single house, provides for the reservation of communal seats, even as was suggested for a bicameral legislature. Says he in paragraphs 140 and 141 of his report:—

“The Muslim community is comparatively smaller than the Hindu; but there is no denying that it is a very

* “Most of the people will realize that if the landholders of the province adapt themselves *to the changed conditions*..... and I for one feel sure that they will be able and willing to do so.....they can still play a great part in the administration of this country..... When the first Reform Bill was passed and when further extensions of franchise were made, landed magnates in Great Britain, no doubt, felt that their power and influence had been destroyed. But were their gloomy anticipations realized? I think not, for the landed gentry in England still play a prominent part in the administration of their own country, and, indeed of the British Empire.

I feel that the same will happen here and that in the years to come the landholders.....will play a very prominent part in the uplift and progress of their motherland. Their influence in politics will be for the good of India.

There are some who seem to think that unless radical and drastic changes are made in the immediate future no progress can be made. The landholders in this and other provinces will be able to curb those who prefer revolution to evolution, and ensure that this great country of India will progress steadily and surely.

I am glad to learn that you have taken measures to *improve the condition of your tenants*, and that...you will inform them of the practical steps which you propose to take to that end. I note in particular that you hope to be able to take steps to *improve the irrigation of your estate*. I feel sure that if you *personally look into all these matters and do not leave the administration of your estate merely to your subordinates and servants*, you will be able to find an equitable solution of the problems that have arisen, and that you and other landholders will continue to have the most friendly relations with your tenants.

If such *friendly relations exist* we may be confident of an era of peace and prosperity for the province.”

important community. The two communities together form the majority of the population of this State and practically compose the entire society. Till now no special electorate on a communal basis has been formed in connection with the Legislative Council. The question before the Government of India and the Secretary of State at the time of the last reforms was whether special electorates for particular communities should be maintained. Be it stated, that the system of separate electorates was in force even before the new reforms. Paras. 228 to 230 of the Joint Report very lucidly deal with this aspect of the question, and reveal a deep insight into its pros and cons; and may therefore be profitably quoted in extenso."

Joint Report—
(Montagu-
Chelmsford);
and
Communal
Representa-
tion

228. "Some persons hold that for a people, such as they deem those of India to be, so divided by race, religion and caste as to be unable to consider the interests of any but their own section, a system of communal and class representation is not merely inevitable, but is actually the best. They maintain that it evokes and applies the principle of democracy over the widest range over which it is actually alive at all, by appealing to the instincts which are strongest; and that we must hope to develop the finer, which are also at present the weaker, instincts by using the forces that really count. According to this theory communal representation is an inevitable, and even a healthy, stage in the development of a non-political people. We find indeed that those who take this view are prepared to apply their principles on a scale previously unknown, and to devise elaborate systems of class or religious electorates into which all possible interests will be deftly fitted. But when we consider what responsible government implies, and how it was developed in the world, we cannot take this view. We find it in its earliest beginnings resting on an effective sense of the common interests, a bond compounded of community of race, religion and language. In the earlier form which it assumed in Europe it appeared only when the territorial principle had vanquished the tribal principle and blood and religion had ceased to assert a rival claim with the State to a citizen's allegiance; and throughout its development in the Western countries, even in cases where special reasons to the contrary were present, it has rested consistently on the

same root principle. The solitary examples that we can discover of the opposing principle are those of Austria, a few of the smaller German States, and Cyprus. It is hardly necessary to explain why we dismiss these as irrelevant or unconvincing. We conclude unhesitatingly that the history of self-government among the nations who developed it, and spread it through the world, is decisively against the admission by the State of any divided allegiance; against the State's arranging its members in any way which encourages them to think of themselves primarily as citizens of any smaller unit than itself.

229. Indian lovers of their country would be the first to admit that India generally has not yet acquired the citizen spirit, and if we are really to lead her to self-government we must do all that we possibly can to call it forth in her people. Division by creeds and classes means the creation of political camps organised against each other, and teaches men to think as partisans and not as citizens; and it is difficult to see how the change from this system to national representation is ever to occur. The British Government is often accused of dividing men in order to govern them. But if it unnecessarily divides them at the very moment when it professes to start them on the road to governing themselves it will find it difficult to meet the charge of being hypocritical or short-sighted.

230. There is another important point. A minority which is given special representation owing to its weak and backward state is positively encouraged to settle down into a feeling of satisfied security; it is under no inducement to educate and qualify itself to make good the ground which it has lost, compared with the stronger majority. On the other hand, the latter will be tempted to feel that they have done all they need do for their weaker fellow-countrymen, and that they are free to use their power for their own purposes. The give-and-take which is the essence of political life is lacking. There is no inducement to the one side to forbear, or to the other to exert itself. The communal system stereotypes existing relations."

The Joint Report goes on to discuss the special position the Indian Musalmans occupy in the country.

231. "We regard any system of communal electorates, therefore, as a very serious hindrance to the development of the self-government principle. The evils of any extension of the system are plain. Already communal representation has been actually proposed for the benefit of a majority community in Madras. At the same time we must face the hard facts. The Muhammadans were given special representation with separate electorates in 1909. The Hindus' acquiescence is embodied in the present agreement between the political leaders of the two communities. The Muhammadans regard these as settled facts, and any attempt to go back on them would rouse a storm of bitter protest and put a severe strain on the loyalty of a community which has behaved with conspicuous loyalty during a period of very great difficulty, and which we know to be feeling no small anxiety for its own welfare under a system of popular government. The Muhammadans regard separate representation and communal electorates as their only adequate safeguard. But apart from a pledge which we must honour until we are released from it, we are bound to see that the community secures proper representation in the new councils. How can we say to them that we regard the decision of 1909 as mistaken, that its retention is incompatible with progress towards responsible government, that its reversal will eventually be to their benefit; and that for these reasons we have decided to go back on it? Much as we regret the necessity, we are convinced that so far as the Muhammadans at all events are concerned the present system must be maintained until conditions alter, even at the price of slower progress towards the realization of a common citizenship. But we can see no reason to set up communal representation for Muhammadans in any province where they form a majority of the voters."

"It will appear from the above extracts," continues Rai Balmukund, "that the views of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India were wholly opposed to the idea of communal representation and that it was only in view of the special circumstances of the Musalmans, that they were obliged to allow separate representation to them. It was in this way that provision for special electorates was made for the Musalmans in the different provinces, as well as, in the Imperial Legislative Council.

There can be no doubt that of the several reasons which necessitated the formation of separate electorates, one was this, that there existed already such electorates in British India. Here it is not so. The relations which subsist between the Hindus and Musalmans are such that no special electorates on a communal basis are necessary. But there is however, no doubt that the Musalmans here will desire that they should be given an adequate weightage in representation."

"It is apparent that the matters that come up before the Legislative Councils have little communal significance. They are concerned with administrative and such other important matters as concern the entire body of the people and involve the progress and prosperity equally of every section. So all wranglings over the proportion of representation between the different classes should be attributed to mere short-sightedness. It is a matter of thankfulness to God that great cordiality exists in these Dominions between the two communities and it can hardly be feared that it will ever diminish. In these circumstances, it should matter little whether the Hindus are given a few seats over and above their proportion in the population, or the Musalmans. And it is obvious that where the Hindus form a majority, any weightage that might be given to any section could only be to the Musalmans. When in British India, the Hindus themselves, as has been pointed out already, have willingly allowed to the Musalmans more seats than warranted by their numerical strength, it follows that the Hindus of our Dominions will in this respect not lag behind their brethren in British India. We can never lose sight of the fact that the Hindus and Musalmans of our State are its two eyes; and that every one will have to recognize that from the very position the Musalmans occupy here, their contribution to the political and moral strength of the State has never been less than that of the Hindus."

"At this stage, it will not be out of place, if it is shown how the Hindus and Musalmans in British India have jointly solved this difficult and complicated problem. It is a fact of history that for a long time, there was a difference of opinion as to whether the Musalmans in each Province should have their representation in proportion to their numerical strength or whether they

should have any weightage; but when the educated representatives of the two communities had an opportunity to work together in the Legislative Council, they came to a settlement, and their great organizations (the Congress and the Muslim League) by mutual consent fixed a proportion for Musalmans in the different provinces, with the result that the grievances of the Musalmans were entirely removed and the two communities began to work whole-heartedly together in all political and other national activities."

"Below is given a statement showing the proportion of Musalmans in the different provinces of British India to the total population, the percentage of seats allotted to the Musalmans as the result of the Hindu-Muslim agreement, and the percentage they should have secured on the strength of their numbers.

Province	Percentage of Musalmans in total population	Percentage of representation allowed under the Congress-League agreement	Percentage of Column 3 on Col. 2
1	2	3	4
Bengal	52.6	40.0	76
Bihar & Orissa	10.5	25.0	238
Bombay	20.4	38.3	163
Central Provinces	4.3	15.0	349
Madras	6.5	15.0	231
Punjab	54.8	50.0	91
United Provinces	14.0	30.0	214

"It will be apparent from this that excepting the two provinces where the Musalmans were in numerical majority, they were given weightage in every other province, in view of their importance."

The above extracts clearly point to the considerations underlying the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms. Subsequent to those reforms, various commissions, conferences and committees have given their thought to this question and also the Congress, the Muslim League and the Hindu Maha Sabha have been seriously engaged in finding a solution, but so far no satisfactory settlement has been effected. The signs and portents of the time are indeed very disconcerting.

The proposals that have been put forward by the public cover all possible shades of opinion.*

Differences
in the
demands
made by
the Public

(1) Some are of opinion that the elective system is a great evil, and safety lies in avoiding it. Instead, it is suggested that an Advisory Committee composed of official and nominated non-official members may be appointed to help each Sadar-ul-Moham or Minister and that in this way, not only the country will be saved from the pitfalls of the elective system of representation but also the co-operation of the people will be adequately secured.

(2) Some are of opinion that the country should be divided into territorial electorates, that such electorates should be formed on as broad a franchise as possible, that each community should have seats allotted to them in proportion to their numerical strength, that the electorates should be joint or mixed, that the Executive should be responsible to the Legislature, and that the legislature should have the right to elect at least a majority of members to the Executive Council, if it were not feasible at the present moment to elect the entire ministry. Those who make such proposals are of opinion that the provision of safeguards for any section will be injurious to the national interests and should be avoided.

(3) Between these two extremes, there are the views expressed by the Lingayats, the Adi-Hindus and other communal minorities who are not content with mere weightage in their representation but consider also that where the majority is too overwhelming, a joint electorate will be a source of danger to their very existence, and consequently they look upon every flamboyant

* For details see Part III of the Report and the tables given at the beginning of Appendix No. III.

proposal put forward by the majority community, as but a 'sublime artifice,' to keep the minorities in subjection.

From the above views studied alongside of the conditions obtaining in other Indian States, it will be seen that electorates everywhere in India are formed on communal as well as territorial lines; and in fact the proposals that have been received from the public even here practically recommend a like arrangement.

Differences
of Language,
Race and
Religion, and
the
Body-Politic

In India the differences of language, race and religion have assumed the character of disruptive forces, although they should not have been allowed to play that role. Welsh and English are two different languages, but between Wales and England there has been for centuries quite an enviable political unity in existence. In Russia, the fact that a number of languages are spoken does not materially affect the solidarity of the body-politic. Similarly in Switzerland, several languages are in use, but no other country is able to afford a better example of political cohesion among its peoples. As against this, France and Belgium enjoy practically a linguistic unity but politically they live apart. Likewise Sweden and Norway are of the same race but would not discard their separate political individualities. Germany and Austria ethnologically and linguistically are not separate races, but their political union would not have been possible had not external influences come to the aid of Herr Hitler.

The same is true of religion. It is a matter of individual conscience and morality. Whatever its complexion, it does not teach ill-will against one another. It is intended to enjoin love and justice and tolerance based on truth. If under any new orientation, religion is synonymous with culture, it will be difficult to suggest that there is any culture or for the matter of that, any language which has not received the impact of another or will remain unaffected in future. If religion, language, and race are really the factors which constitute unity, it should be a matter for serious thought why people of the same family should often be found divided against themselves.

Co-operation

Having regard to these considerations, the only conclusion that may be drawn is this that in no society can religion or race or language by itself serve as a

necessary factor of unity, and that the factor that should really count is the desire for unity. When such a desire is weakened, no unity can be established in spite of everything else.

The question why India, the home for centuries of unity is now filled with internecine trouble has engaged the serious consideration of every earnest mind. One view is that the children of the soil have forgotten the truth that they are the "limbs of each other" and have lost sight of the common soul that dwells in them, and that so long as they do not change their attitude towards life, and view its problems from the human standpoint, their troubles will continue to multiply.

Students of political economy are however of opinion that at the bottom of every political difference, economic forces are at work, and that the common people have not the ability to create harmony between them. It is therefore held that if economic reconstruction is effected alongside of the spread of education, neither ignorance and poverty will prevail nor will mischief and trouble have free play in the country.

In political circles it is generally held that *under Indian conditions*, territorial constituencies are responsible for communal tension everywhere. Dr. Brajendar Nath Seal and his learned colleagues of the Mysore Reforms Committee in incidentally endorsing such a view hold the opinion that for the sake of minimising communal tension, it might be worth-while to emphasise the importance of "Facultative Representation."*

Drawbacks
of territorial
and communal
constituencies

* "But the greatest advantage of such a composition of the Legislature is that it is bound to work for the softening of differences—even communal differences such as we have in India. And this will tend to counteract the operation of those disruptive forces which the recognition of hereditary distinctions and inequalities, or of ethnic or religious cleavages, as such, in the constitution of a law-making body, might help to crystallize or even to accentuate. For the minorities have functions and interests which will not necessarily depend on their numbers, and so far as rigid communal barriers in the matter of vocations and functions are breaking down, and a free interchange and inter-flow (or what is called a sliding scale) are being established in society at large, the representation of interests and functions on a non-communal and non-ethnic basis will be an influence for unification and concord."

Looking into these considerations in a realistic manner, we have set the question to ourselves why the worn-out method of territorial representation should not be set aside, and facilities for co-operation and for the evolution of a sound economic order should not be sought through a system of representation by interests; and why an attempt should not be made to turn the mind of our country away from those paths which have become the haunts of disturbing elements all over the country.

We regret that one of our colleagues, Mr. Vaidya, does not share this view.* He advocates the adoption of the territorial system of representation, and out of regard for what he considers "national interests" is opposed to reservations or safeguards on communal lines and he does not agree that, as against this system of representation, the principle of representation by interests should be adopted. His argument may be stated as follows:—

(1) The system of representation by interests strikes at the root of representative government and denies one the exercise of that precious privilege whereby every good citizen consents in the larger interests of the country, to forego every attachment that he may have for any particular class or creed or profession.

(2) A Legislature elected on the basis of interests will prove to be no better than a mere debating society; and its usefulness will diminish as the number rises of the interests it represents.

* At the meeting of the Committee held on the 12th Mehir 1347 F. (18-8-1938) Mr. Vaidya presented to the Chairman at about 6-30 in the evening, a note in English expressing his views against the system of Functional Representation recommended by the Committee. The note has not been included in the report but, as agreed to by him, only his points of difference, have been brought out.

A few days after this (at about 3 p.m.), on the 18th Mehir 1347 F. (24-8-1938), Mr. Akbar Ali Khan presented to the Committee a note in Urdu which as desired by him is reproduced below in its English rendering.

"I regret that the note of dissent which my friend Mr. Kashinath Rao Vaidya has chosen to submit has obliged me to make the following observations:—

The deliberations of our Committee have all along, rested on the idea of functional representation and not on that of territorial representation. Mr. Vaidya took throughout a very keen

(3) The system of representation by interests will accentuate the separatist tendencies already in existence and may possibly stimulate class legislation.

(4) The adoption of the functional system will reduce the possibility of returning to the Legislature persons endowed with vision and broad-mindedness and also the talent to hold the scales evenly between divergent views and interests.

(5) The system of representation by interests will result in over-representation for tiny minorities, and its very complexity will practically thwart its successful working.

(6) The adoption of the system will create unwieldy constituencies and involve the candidates in heavy expense. Besides, the voting will be indirect.

and active part in our proceedings giving us the impression that he was not opposed to the system of representation by interests. But when the Committee had finished its work and all the details had been threshed out and settled, Mr. Vaidya pressed his views which, on a previous occasion, he had expressed only in passing. This has caused us no small concern, as otherwise our report would have been unanimous.

When at first I agreed to the system of representation by interests, I knew that I was throwing the interests of an important minority into serious jeopardy, because, however much functional representation may be non-communal in character, there is always the fear that the majority community will take rather an undue advantage of it. But trusting that the moral weight of our common culture and our common nationality will ultimately prevail, and prevent all those unpleasant forces which have vitiated the political atmosphere of British India from raising their heads here, I was even prepared to face the risks inherent in the functional system without insisting on any reservation of seats or safeguards for the minority community.

Now that Mr. Vaidya insists that representation should be territorial, I should like to make it clear that, should that be the case, it would become imperative for me to press the claims for safeguards of the most important minority in the State.

I submit that it will be the height of folly to disregard or forget the history and traditions of a country when its constitution is in the making. A minority which has made an indelible impress of tolerance and justice on the history of the Deccan, and which has laid the foundation of a common nationality and a common culture for its people will never be prepared to sacrifice its influence and power under any constitution merely because it happens to be in the minority. It was in view of this

(7) The system of territorial election is in vogue almost everywhere, barring a few solitary exceptions; and constituted as we are, the system of government which obtains in countries where territorial electorates do not exist, can hardly serve as an example for us to copy. It is not proper to suggest that territorial representation will promote communal rancour or bitterness, as the one has no logical connection with the other. On the other hand, such rancour is the result of the electors' mentality. And indeed, there is nothing sacrosanct about the system of functional representation which can keep communal rancour at a distance. Further, even under the system of territorial elections, there is the possibility of reserving seats for special interests.

Committee's
Observations
on
Mr. Vaidya's
views

Mr. Vaidya, probably for the sake of brevity, has given just the bare result of his thinking, and we have not been allowed any inkling into its process whereby he reaches his conclusions. We shall therefore rest content with but a running comment on what he has suggested:—

(1) If it is the view of Mr. Vaidya that the system of representation by interests destroys altogether the territorial sense or parochial consciousness among the electors, we are afraid, he takes up an untenable position. The geographical sense is always there whether the system is that of territorial or functional representation. The only difference is this: that under

historic consideration that the late Rai Balmukund Sahib, a worthy son of the soil, had recommended in his report a 50 per cent. representation for Muslims on the Legislature.

This allotment may not be regarded as unjustifiable on the ground that the interests of the different classes and communities in Hyderabad are identical, and every member of a class or community can fulfil his duty to the State with the same integrity and sense of responsibility as any other. But, as at the present day, mutual confidence is unfortunately on the wane, it is imperative that equal representation should be granted to the two communities so that the necessary confidence may thereby be restored.

I do not think it necessary to urge further reasons in support of this view, but shall express here my considered opinion that, while affording equal representation to the two communities, the other minorities, the Christians, Parsis and others, should be given a position such as may enable them, whenever necessary, to serve as a check on either community.

the system of territorial representation, the country is divided into numerous territorial constituencies. As against this, under the system of representation by interests, the whole country is very often constituted into a composite geographical unit. Indeed, in special circumstances, certain large interests have got to be distributed over several territorial units. It is therefore a matter of fundamental concern which of the two systems, is more natural or which is more artificial, and also, which of the two has the inherent power to create a country-wide outlook or a common State consciousness.

(2) It has not been made clear at all by Mr. Vaidya how functional representation is diametrically opposed to the principle of representative government. And if one's association with a specific economic interest could induce one to connive at the sacrifice of the general interests of the country, it may be asked what is there in one's attachment to a particular territorial unit which precludes the possibility of disregarding the interests of the entire country in preference to the interests of one's own parochial constituency.

There was also this initial understanding among the members of the Committee that the Legislature should be unicameral, as that would conduce to concentration of energy at a single place. This is not a disagreeable proposition, if the functional method of representation is to be adopted. But, if representation is to be territorial, I should recommend the establishment of a bicameral legislature so that the weaknesses incidental to elections under such a system may be neutralized.

Historically and by tradition, the nobility—the heads of Samasthans and the Jagirdars—occupy a very important place in our society. This class is entirely free from communal bias, and is sincerely devoted to the King and the country. It is the hereditary flag-bearer of our common nationality, and a third of the territory of our Dominions is under its direct influence. Keeping these realities in view, I have to recommend very strongly that in both the houses, it should have a representation which should secure to it two-thirds of the seats in the Upper and one-third in the Lower House.

I am fully convinced that with these safeguards provided therein, any constitution that may be established here will, through Divine grace, assure to all classes and communities, under the beneficent aegis of our august master, every peace and happiness."

(3) It has been stated that functional representation would involve the candidates in heavy expense. This fear may easily be allayed by stating that the two largest interests in the country, viz., of land-holders and cultivators, are to be divided into convenient geographical units. As for other interests, financial considerations possess no importance whatsoever. Moreover, if the voting under the system of functional representation can be said to be indirect, it may with equal force be advanced that under the system of territorial representation the voting is not real or effective.

(4) It is suggested that the representatives of interests will not possess breadth of vision or that sense of perspective which enables one to introduce harmony between rival claims. As against this, may it not be said that representatives of mere territorial units, with attachment to no particular interest, may, more often than not, be mere laymen or professional leaders usually devoid of that direct knowledge and country-wide outlook so indispensable to enable one to promote lasting harmony between the different interests in the country? Moreover, it is certainly possible, without resorting to the system of territorial representation, to secure in the Legislature, persons who can exercise a steadying influence and promote the necessary adjustment between conflicting interests.

(5) It has also been stated that the system of representation by interests will result in over-representation for small minorities and create complications. It is not possible to understand why so much insistence should be laid on mere numbers as the basis of representation, or what harm would ensue if specific economic interests form the basis. The number of persons who compose a particular interest and the importance of that interest to the country are always taken into consideration to secure its effective representation on the Legislature. Besides, it goes without saying that a class or community which enjoys a numerical majority will inevitably return a majority of representatives to the legislature under any system, even the system of representation by interests.

It is therefore hardly graceful of the majority to grudge any incidental weightage to any minority. There is no place in India where under the territorial system

of representation effective safeguards have not been conceded to minorities. Indeed even outside India safeguards for minorities are being provided in the constitutions of several countries.

(6) It has also been contended that functional representation will intensify the tendency already existing of dividing the people into groups and classes. The fact is that from the standpoint of interests, the constituencies will be so wide that the question of divisions would scarcely arise. In fact, the division by interests will not be so pernicious or disruptive as the division of a people on the basis of language, religion or race. The system, in so far as it will develop a country-wide outlook, or a common State consciousness, has everything in its favour. The fear that it would stimulate class legislation is groundless, as that would not be possible, unless any particular class when legislating in its own favour succeeds in turning out the representatives of all other classes, or its numerical strength is so overwhelming as to render ineffective the combined forces of other classes or interests aided by the official bloc. Under functional representation, there will be, speaking comparatively, little possibility of any such result.

(7) Mr. Vaidya has suggested that under a system of territorial representation it should be possible to provide separately for specific interests. In other words, he admits that even under the system he advocates, it will not be possible to secure just or equitable representation for all interests. As against this, under the functional system, representation for each interest is automatically secured. It is really difficult therefore to understand why instead of adopting the principle recommended, recourse should be had to a dual or mixed system inevitably involving complications.

(8) If it could be urged that the territorial system should be adopted here simply for the reason that it is followed everywhere else in India, may it not be urged with equal force that the necessary concomitants of safeguards considered so essential elsewhere, should also be provided for even here; and should any attempt be made by the majority to look upon such safeguards as inimical to the interests of nationalism, will this not be regarded by minorities as but a 'sublime artifice' to deny them their rights of honourable existence? We

may emphasize that the functional system of representation will, if it does nothing else, at least direct the energy of the people to evolve a healthy and useful economic order in the country.

Whatever view may be held in respect of the other systems, there is a recognized school of thought which maintains that on its own merits, the territorial system of election does not present an attractive ideal or programme before the country, nor by any means can it be called a scientific system of representation.

Representa-
tion of
specific
economic
and
industrial
interests

With the advance of civilization, economic interests are multiplying so rapidly and are growing so complex, that it is not possible to expect any person to possess a close and expert knowledge of all the different interests of any particular territorial unit or constituency, and to represent them adequately. If, for instance, the representation of the Subah of Aurangabad is assigned to any particular person, it will be difficult to believe that he will be able to take a comprehensive and expert view of all the economic, industrial and other interests of such a vast area. On the other hand, it is possible to expect of a banker or money-lender elected to represent the banking interest of the whole of the Dominions that he should be conversant with the details of his own interest and of the needs, susceptibilities and desires of his class, and that as a result he will prove to be their true representative.* The need for expert knowledge apart, it will be difficult to deny that a member who has a direct personal concern in the furtherance of the interest he represents, will naturally be in a position to represent it more effectively than any other.

Corporative
State:
Representa-
tion for
productive
classes on the
basis of
equality

This is the trend of modern progressive thought on which rests the theory of the Corporative State, postulating the need for promoting harmony, on the basis of equality, between the different productive classes in a

* "Rely no longer upon politicians, who do not understand anything of your profession, and whose qualities you cannot even know, but form of your own branch an association, and put at its head the most eminent man in your business. Then the representation of all classes is ensured, and the leaders elected from your own circles will, by constant intercourse with each other, better understand the general interest of the nation, and you,—a simple man—would sooner believe one whom you know than a stranger who proclaims one idea today and just the opposite tomorrow."

country; and there seems to be no reason why the proposed experiment* should not be given a fair trial, when unfortunately various disruptive agencies have become the necessary auxiliaries to the system of territorial representation all over India, and which luckily for us have not so far been set up in our State.

The apprehension is sometimes expressed that the system of representation for economic, industrial and other interests will affect a representative's outlook, as he might insist on the fulfilment of the interests of his own class at the expense of the general interests of the entire country, and feel no sentimental attachment for any part of the country such as a representative of a territorial unit may ordinarily do. As against this, it might be urged with full force that the system of territorial representation feeds the feeling of parochialism more than the feeling of nationalism, and that very often it weakens one's sense of loyalty to the State and its united culture. If the question of representation is one merely of attachment, it may easily be asserted that the ties of neighbourhood can seldom be so strong as the bonds of common interests.

Organizatio.
of Economic
and Political
Life through
Societies for
different
Interests

The Chairman of the Committee wishes to point out that he does not believe there is anything in the system of territorial representation which should necessarily

* "It is impossible for any one person to represent any other person; hence all so-called representative institutions that have existed in the past are misrepresentative institutions. But although a man cannot represent his neighbours, he can represent a group of purposes which his neighbours have in common. Thus X can represent the common interests of A, B and C, who are all football players, as football players; Y can represent the common interests of A, D and E, who are builders, as builders; and Z can represent the interests of A, F and G, who are all Presbyterians, as Presbyterians; but neither X nor Y nor Z, whether taken separately or together, can be said adequately to represent all the interests of A, or in other words A himself. It follows that any kind of representation which really represents must be functional representation, and that the only bodies which are really democratic, in the sense that they express the will of those who elect them, are those which are related to the various functions which individuals perform. A democratic society will, therefore, be one which is a co-ordinated network of the functional representative bodies, each of which represents a particular set of wills or purposes which its members have in common."

tend to promote communal rancour.* But without concerning himself with the pros and cons of territorial or functional representation, he desires to make it clear that the considerations, which have weighed with him to incline in favour of representation by interests, are that it will dispense with communal representation, separate electorates and other safeguards, and that under this system no single section will be able to secure a predominant majority for itself, and that if the experiment failed, it should by no means be difficult to resort to another system.

The opinion of the Committee in short is this that functional representation will place the social order on new foundations. It will widen the outlook of the representatives of different interests, as they will look upon these interests, spread out as they are over the whole country, as something indivisible and be able to take a country-wide view of everything concerning the welfare of the State. Besides, these interests being of natural and direct concern to them, they will be in closer touch with their electorates than those returned under a territorial system. Moreover, their representation will be natural and effective, in as much as it will be pursued without being distracted by divided aims. Even Parliamentary countries have begun to realize that a strong body of experts is far more efficient than a legislature of laymen. If this is not inadmissible, the Legislature proposed by us will by no means be a Legislature of laymen or of professional politicians, but it will be an organization operating for harmony between the different classes and interests in the country. And we need hardly emphasize that the scheme is not merely sound in principle, but under our existing conditions is the only solution to the problem of our people and our country.

Traditions of
the State;
and other
circumstances

Hence it is that taking all factors into consideration, (Mr. Vaidya still adhering to his view) the Committee is of opinion that, as far as circumstances permit, the

* The official members of the Committee do not disagree with this view; but they wish to make it clear that under conditions, existing in India, and particularly in the present atmosphere here, candidates will, very often for the furtherance of their own ends, try to convert territorial constituencies into political arenas of communal rivalry.

political and economic life of the people should be consolidated through organizations devoted to the different interests in the country, and their needs ascertained from their own representatives in a manner such as may promote a "more effective association of the people with the administration." As we have already observed, the theory of the Corporative State takes cognizance only of productive activities; but we cannot accept this principle in all its bearing as we cannot overlook our traditions and customs and our history. We have to follow a line of action in keeping with the conditions of our life.

Holding the views we have just explained, we see no need to examining the several schemes put forward in the past in regard to the composition of the Legislature. We shall therefore proceed to suggest the various Interests which deserve to be recognized, and point out which of these lend themselves easily to elective representation and which may not, and what might therefore be done to provide for the latter, the representation they deserve.

So far, the legal profession has been represented on the Legislative Council by means of election. In no scheme suggested in the past, was it given any place except in the one recommended by a former Executive Council. The reason for this probably was that this profession could not on principle fit into the frame-work of those schemes. But we are of opinion that it should be given representation. There already exist here associations of practising Vakils, and they should have, under the rules to be framed, no difficulty whatsoever to elect their representatives. The members of this class are to be found here in sufficient numbers; and since we are against the inclusion of any member of the judiciary in the legislature, the need for representation on it of this class becomes all the more necessary. We shall however be justified in suggesting that the Vakils who hold permanent appointments as Government Advocates should not be entitled to stand for election.

Liberal
Professions
Legal

Associations of Medical Practitioners following the Western, Unani, and Ayurvedic systems are also in existence here, and they have demanded representation. We think that they should be allowed to return their nominees to the legislature.

Medicine

Education

Education is included among the liberal professions. The connection of teachers with the general educational interests of the country is so intimate that they need to be accorded definite representation; and it should not be difficult to organize an electorate for them.

**University
and
Graduates**

To secure representation for the Educational Interest, the Senate and Faculties of the Osmania University should be given the right of representation. An electorate should also be formed of graduates of the Indian and other Universities residing in the Dominions. Such an electorate should afford no difficulty in formation, as there exists already an organized association of the graduates of the Osmania University whose outlook is not communal. And it may be expected that for purposes of election, this association will enroll as members graduates of other Universities as well.

Engineering

The Engineering profession is being provided on Municipalities and Local Boards. The Legislative Council may, on special occasions, co-opt expert Engineers.

Women

Dealing with female education in India, the Auxiliary Committee of the Simon Commission makes the following observation:—

“The social position of the Indian Women needs to be strengthened; for in every country, as power passes more and more from the hands of the few into the hands of the many, more and more is the steadying influence of women needed as the guardian of family life, not only inside but outside the family circle. In all matters of educational and social reform, the counsel and active work of women are essential both in administration and in public affairs.”

The above observation holds good of Hyderabad as it does of India.

The Hyderabad Women's Conference at its session held in 1937 under the distinguished Presidentship of Princess Niloufer Farhat Begum Sahiba had adopted the following resolution:—

“Envisaging greater Hyderabad in the light of promised reforms, we, the Women of these Dominions,

solemnly adhere to our former claim to a full recognition of our civic rights,

and

demand that on the Legislative, Municipal and all other Councils, Bodies and Committees whereunto the Citizen shall reach in virtue of election, nomination or appointment, the Women of this Realm be accorded definite representation, commensurate with the progressive interests for which they stand."

We have already referred to the activities of women in Hyderabad. They have been granted franchise in the City Municipal Corporation and are taking an increasing interest in social and educational activities. In these circumstances, we welcome the demand contained in the above resolution, and think that the women here should be given representation not merely on the Legislature but, as far as circumstances permit, on other bodies as well.

In respect of the representation of this class, we hold that it should be effected only through its own organization. The present Women's Association is affiliated to the All-India Women's Association for Educational and Social Advancement. Its branches are working in our Districts; and it is free from those weaknesses which generally beset public bodies in India. The membership fee of this Association is Rs. 3, and for those who seek admission through other organizations it is Re. 1 per year. Thus every facility has been given for the admission of women to this Association, which for that reason may well form the central electorate for them.

A demand has been made on behalf of Harijans that seats should be reserved and separate electorates formed for them. We cannot endorse the principle which generally underlies communal representation. But in the social, educational and economic interests of the Harijans, we nevertheless consider it necessary that they should be granted representation in the Legislature. An association of Harijans is already in existence; and under the rules of election to be framed, this body may constitute into an electorate for them.

Harijans and
other
Depressed
Classes

In addition to the Harijans, there are other depressed classes, but they are not sufficiently advanced to organize

themselves and elect their own representatives. Till this is possible, it will be necessary for the Government to nominate representatives for them.

Labour

In the Dominions of Hyderabad we have a very large population of agricultural and non-agricultural labourers; but excluding the Railway Workers' Union, they have no organization of their own. The Railway Union has asked for representation; but the members of this Union mostly live outside the State jurisdiction and are all employees of the State. Their Union will therefore not be entitled to any representation. We therefore think that until the general labouring classes organize themselves into associations of their own, Government will have to secure their representation only by means of nomination.

Municipalities

The importance of Municipal representation on the Legislature needs no emphasis. On the one hand, it will bring under review the work of Municipalities, and on the other will help the Legislature to consider practical measures for their efficient administration. The Municipalities of Hyderabad and the Districts may therefore be granted representation, but it may be stipulated that only non-officials can stand for election and not the officials.

Industry

So far as organized large scale industries are concerned, their proprietors and directors may form themselves into an electorate. But for cottage and rural industries there is no other way but to fall back upon nomination.

Commerce

The Chamber of Commerce here has asked for representation. The head office of this organization is situated in Secunderabad and its transference into the jurisdiction of this State will not be difficult. In addition to this, there exists also a Trade Association. If this body cannot be amalgamated with the Chamber of Commerce, it should be possible for it to work with the Chamber jointly for purposes of election. The two together may, therefore, subject to rules, be granted the right of representation.

Sahucars and Bankers

The Sahucars Association has asked for representation but, unlike the Chamber of Commerce, it has not explained its aims and objects and furnished other

necessary particulars. In the interests of banking, we are of opinion that co-operative credit societies and joint-stock companies engaged in banking should be constituted together into an electorate. Alongside of this, another electorate for indigenous banking should also be formed.

Agriculture forms a country-wide interest, and Agriculture
37,76,076 persons including agricultural labourers are interested in it. As we have already submitted, there could be no possible representation for labourers except through nomination. This class will also benefit by the nominations provided for the Harijans and other depressed classes whose interests are allied to theirs.

Excluding the labourers, the agricultural class consists of two sections—one is that of *Pattedars*, *Shikmi-dars*, *Ijaradars*, and *Kauldars* of Jagir *Ilaqas*; the other of *Kashtkars* or *Asamikasht* who pay to *Pattedars* in cash or kind. Land-holders and Agri-culturists

In certain cases, the interest of *Pattedars* is more analogous to that of *Inamdars* and Jagirdars than of the cultivator, and they derive indirect benefit from the representation afforded to the former. But a large number of *Pattedars* are themselves cultivators. Hence, it would be desirable if two-thirds of the agricultural seats are assigned to *Pattedars* or proprietors and one-third to pure cultivators.

From the figures collected by the late Rai Balmukund in 1330 F. (1921) it is noticed that there were 76,240 *Pattedars*, *Ijaradars* and *Kauldars* who paid an annual quit-rent of over Rs. 150 each. It is possible that owing to fragmentation of holdings, this number may have gone down, but under the functional representation we have recommended, mere numbers do not determine the importance of an interest. With all that, it is hoped, their number will be sufficiently large.

The income of a *Pattedar* paying a quit-rent of Rs. 150 is estimated at Rs. 525 in Telingana, and Rs. 675 in Marathwadi; and it should be reasonable to expect that a person with this income would soon develop the capacity rightly to exercise his vote. We therefore think that the payment of a quit-rent of Rs. 150 should be a fair minimum to entitle him to franchise. But in the

case of a cultivator or *Asamikasht* a minimum of Rs. 50 should suffice. This payment of Rs. 150 or Rs. 50 may be for a single plot of land or collectively for all the plots held together by a single person.

As has been made clear already, territorial elections do not form the basis of representation under our scheme. But agricultural conditions in the different parts of the country are so diversified that to a certain extent the territorial conception needs to be followed in order that no side of this Interest might go without representation. This should necessarily increase the strength of the representatives of the agricultural interest, and counter-balance the position the other interests may hold in the Legislature.

This will not be 'Territorial Representation' in the ordinary sense of the term, but a geographical division of the Interest concerned for purposes of representation. We think it desirable that such territorial divisions may be fixed for this interest, and the method of election may be so devised as to secure one hundred representatives in the primary elections who in their turn should elect from amongst themselves the necessary number of representatives for the Legislature. We are aware that secondary elections are not generally regarded with favour, but the condition of the agricultural population is such and the practical difficulties of election are so real, that this method seems to be the only one that is feasible at the present moment. Later on, when this Interest is properly organized and associations devoted to it are formed, it should not be difficult to adopt a better method of representation.

Samasthans

We now turn to those classes who have permanent attachment with the State and the Royal House. Of these, the class which enjoys an ancient and glorious heritage is that of the heads of *Samasthans*. They may elect their representatives under the supervision of the Revenue Department.

Jagirdars

The other class is that of Jagirdars whose importance to the State needs no emphasis. Their loyalty to the Ruler and his Government, on which rests their stability, has always remained unshaken. Their forebears have rendered yeoman service both on the field of battle

and in the sphere of civil administration, and distinguished members of this class have from time to time discharged the high responsibilities of Dewanship of the State. The area of the country which is directly under their control is about 12,000 sq. miles with a population of nearly 24 lacs. We have elsewhere in this Report referred to the new awakening among them. They have already formed themselves into an association and they should be given the right of representation which they may exercise under the supervision of the Revenue Department.

The Zamindars and Inamdars come next in importance to the Jagirdars, and they number nearly 6,000. Bearing the circumstances of this class in mind, it seems desirable that a list of the '*Sahib Muntakhab*s' may be kept at the office of the District Taluqdar, and the primary election for them be so arranged that one hundred persons are chosen to meet at the office of the Revenue Secretary to elect their representatives to the Legislature. In this way every sixty members of this class may be able to return one nominee. But it may be stipulated that the candidature of any person should be announced only after the electoral college is formed, so that the members of that electorate may be free to exercise their vote without any previous binding in favour of any particular candidate. This will eliminate the possibility of any extraneous influences working in the final elections.

Zamindars
and
Inamdars

Of the remaining Interests, the *Sarf-i-Khas* will be represented on the Legislature by members nominated by the Ilaqa itself. In addition to the *Sarf-i-Khas*, the *Paigahs* and the Estates of the *Peshkar* and Nawab Salar Jung already enjoy representation on the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation. They should be given representation on the Legislative Council also, and if the Amirs of these Estates do not see their way to attend the meetings of the Legislature in person, it should be made a condition that they should depute or nominate some members of their own family as their representatives, and not any officials of their Estates.

Sarf-i-Khas
and Other
Ilaqas

The importance of the different Interests and the number of seats to be assigned to each have formed the subject of special and prolonged consideration, and

Importance
of Interests ;
and number
composing
them

before deciding upon a definite plan we have had to prepare several alternative schemes in respect of the composition of the Legislature, a few of which may be found in the minutes of our proceedings.

Proportional
representation;
Single
Transferable
Vote

The Chairman of the Committee gave very close attention to the question why we should not submit our recommendations on the principle of proportional representation for the different Interests and also assure ourselves that every Interest has been treated with the utmost fairness by coupling it with the principle of the Single Transferable Vote. From what different angles the Chairman approached this question may be seen from the Statements which are given in Appendix I, pp. 92-95.

Difficulties in
adopting the
above system

Apart from the fact that the nature of our enquiry does not call for recommendations merely on the basis of numbers, we realise that it is by no means easy to adopt the system suggested above as may be evident from a perusal of the statements prepared by the Chairman himself.

To our knowledge, wherever the system of proportional representation is in vogue, constituencies have been formed on territorial lines. In fact the method has been adopted, to avoid the defects of territorial representation; and so, it is problematic whether the method is necessary and will work well when applied to functional elections. Besides, the method of proportional representation involves the formation of multi-member constituencies and will prove too complicated and difficult under our conditions. It may also very likely excite the communal spirit in sections composing each Interest. Moreover, the method of the Single Transferable Vote argues the provision of plurality of seats for every Interest, which will not be possible here without rendering the Legislature unwieldy.

Associations
and framing
of election
rules

Taking everything into consideration the Committee, *including the Chairman*, is of opinion that it will not be desirable to insist on the adoption of the above system. But the Committee is in entire agreement with the Chairman that however simple the method of representation through associations of Interests may seem to be, it

is not altogether free from practical difficulties. It is therefore necessary that specific and detailed rules should be framed with great care and circumspection, and the franchise should be made sufficiently wide so as not to allow of the formation of parties or cliques, or deprive any section of the privilege of franchise. It is hardly necessary to add that these rules will cover the usual disabilities relating to voters and candidates for election.

An important section of Legislature consists of the nominated element. *Every* proposal that we have received recommends, in view of our special conditions, that our Legislature should contain a nominated element also. The learned framers of the report on the Constitutional Reforms in Mysore, while dealing with the theoretical and practical aspects of nomination express:—

Government
Nominations

“Whenever the Legislature in one or both of the Houses, contains a nominated element, not only the Cabinet Ministers are members *ex-officio* but also a certain proportion of officials are nominated. The theory is that where the ministers are the mouthpiece of the Legislature (or of the majority in the legislature) and are elected or removable, the administration of the departments is effectively under Parliamentary control, and the conformity of administration to legislature is automatically secured: the permanent officials have therefore no place in such a legislature. . . . Where however the ministers are irremovable by the legislature, the administration, especially its limbs and instruments, are jealously kept out, and conformity of administration to legislature is secured by an elaborate machinery of checks and sanctions. . . . But in the . . . State, there is not only unity between the Head and the people—there is also unity between the Executive and the Legislative under the one Head, with assured conformity of administration to legislation; and this is secured by the limbs and instruments of the administration (forming the executive) being given an organic place and function in the legislature. This is not only logical in theory, it is also advantageous in practice in such a polity—it smooths the wheels of the machinery both of legislation and administration—and it makes for efficiency and power.”

Principle of
Nominations

The following are briefly the advantages of nomination:—

1. It provides representation for such interests as, under circumstances peculiar to them, may not lend themselves to elective representation.

2. It restores the necessary balance between the different Interests, if as a result of elections it has been disturbed in any manner.

3. It makes available the services of such non-officials of character, ability and experience as may not have the means or the inclination to contest elections.

4. It places at the disposal of the Legislature the administrative experience etc., of officials.

In view of these advantages, we are of opinion that the members of the Executive Council should be *ex-officio* members of the Legislature, and that a suitable number of officials and non-officials should also be nominated by Government; and that if the President of the Executive Council should also be the *ex-officio* President of the Legislature, the arrangement will work for that harmonious relationship "between the Executive and the Legislative" which lies at the basis of our Constitution.

We attach herewith a Statement showing the composition of the present and of the proposed Legislature.

SECTION IV

Functions and Powers

Functions and
Powers of
Legislatures
in Indian
States

The functions and powers of the Legislatures in some of the Indian States are set forth for the sake of convenience in three separate charts. From a perusal of them, it will be seen that these functions and powers are of three kinds. The first concerns legislation and connected subjects; the second, the budget; and the third, interpellations, motions and resolutions.

We may deal with them *seriatim*.

Legislation

The procedure followed in some of the Indian States in regard to legislation is this. Certain matters are kept

entirely out of the purview of the legislature, and are marked 'exceptions.' As regards other matters, it is obligatory in certain States to obtain the previous permission of Government for the introduction of legislation in every case. In other States, such permission is necessary only in specific matters.

Leaving aside the view that 'residual functions and powers' should always vest in Government, we think it desirable that while giving a list of the subjects which should be absolutely outside* the purview of the Legislature, the subjects which come within its purview should be specifically enumerated in detail. This will fully clarify the position. The Government of India Act 1935 gives three lists of legislative subjects. The first specifies the subjects for legislation by the Central Legislature; the second, the subjects in respect of which bills may be moved in the Provincial Legislatures; and the third, those which fall within the purview of the Central, as well as the Provincial Legislatures.

Detailed
enumeration
of Legislative
Subjects

A similar classification may also be made here to suit our conditions. Accordingly, one list is prepared of matters which are expressly excluded from the purview of the legislature; another of matters in respect of which the initiative rests only with Government; a third, in respect of which the members of the Legislature should have the power to introduce bills without any previous permission of the Government; and the last, of those concerning which previous permission of the Government should be necessary. This, however, does not mean that Government should have no power to introduce legislation dealing with any of the subjects contained in the last two lists. We give below the lists we have prepared on these lines.

Subjects
outside the
purview of
of the
Legislature

* The Chairman and Mr. Vaidya are of opinion that when legislative subjects are specifically enumerated, it follows that those not included among them are vested in the Government. There will then be no need to state what particular subjects are outside the purview of the legislature, as anything not included in the legislative lists should necessarily be outside its purview. The other members, however, think that even when the legislative subjects are specified and enumerated, certain matters should be expressly excluded from the purview of the legislature; and Mr. Akbar Ali Khan interprets this to mean that, in respect of subjects so excluded, even Government should not have the power to introduce any legislation without the sanction of the Ruler.

MATTERS EXPRESSLY EXCLUDED FROM THE PURVIEW OF THE LEGISLATURE

1. The Ruler and the Royal family.
2. The relations of His Exalted Highness with the Crown or any other State or Prince.
3. Treaties, agreements and conventions between the Ruler and the Crown or any other State.
4. His Exalted Highness' military and other armed forces.
5. Extradition of criminals.
6. European British subjects.
7. European vagrants.
8. State charities.
9. Currency, coinage and legal tender.
10. The Ecclesiastical Department and religious endowments.
11. The unrestricted power of the Ruler in regard to existing or future grants.
12. Provisions of the Legislative Council Act.
13. Such other matters as may from time to time be excluded by the Ruler from the purview of the Legislature.

LEGISLATIVE LISTS

LIST I

Matters on which legislation could only be introduced by Government

1. Local self-government in State cantonment areas, the regulation of house accommodation in such areas and within the Dominions, the delimitation of such areas.

2. Posts and Telegraphs, including telephones, wireless, broadcasting, and other like forms of communication.

3. Post Office Savings Bank.

4. Public Services.

5. Agencies and institutions for the following purposes, that is to say, for research, for professional or technical training or for the promotion of special studies.

6. The Osmania University subject to the provisions of the Royal Charter.

7. The geological, botanical and zoological surveys of the Dominions; and meteorological organisations including the Observatory.

8. Ancient and historical monuments; archæological sites and remains.

9. Census of the Dominions.

10. Admission into, and emigration and expulsion from the Dominions including the regulation of the movements in the Dominions of persons who are not His Exalted Highness the Nizam's subjects domiciled in the Dominions.

11. Quarantine and hospitals connected with quarantine.

12. Import and export across Customs frontiers as defined by the Government.

13. Railways; the regulation of railways in respect of safety, maximum and minimum rates and fares; station and service terminal charges, interchange of traffic and the responsibility of railway administration as carriers of goods and passengers.

14. Aircraft and air navigation; the provision of aerodromes; regulation and organisation of air traffic and of aerodromes.

15. Lighthouses, including beacons and other provision for the safety of aircraft.

16. Carriage of passengers and goods by air.

17. Copyright, inventions, designs, trademarks and merchandise marks.

18. Arms, firearms; ammunition.

19. Explosives.

20. Petroleum and other liquids and substances declared by Government to be dangerously inflammable, so far as regards possession, storage and transport.

21. Corporations, that is to say, the incorporation, regulation and winding up of trading corporations, including banking, insurance and financial corporations.

22. Regulation of labour and safety in mines and oilfields.

23. Regulation of mines and oilfields and mineral development.

24. The law of insurance and the regulation of the conduct of insurance business; Government insurance.

25. Banking, that is to say, the conduct of banking business by corporations.

26. Offences against laws with respect to any of the matters in this list.

27. Inquiries and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this list.

28. State lotteries.

29. Naturalisation.

30. Establishment of standards of weight.

31. Taxes other than local taxes.
32. Procedure in Atiyat Courts.
33. Public Order (but not including the use of His Exalted Highness' military or air forces in aid of the civil power); the administration of justice; constitution and organisation of all courts, and fees taken therein; preventive detention for reasons connected with the maintenance of public order; persons subject to such detention.
34. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this list.
35. Cheques, bills of exchange; promissory note and other like instruments.
36. Police, including railway and village police.
37. Removal of prisoners and accused persons from the Dominions to another State or Province and *Vice versa* subject to existing treaty rights.
38. Any other matter in regard to which the Government may consider it necessary or expedient to initiate legislation.

LIST II

Matters on which bills could be introduced without previous permission of Government

1. Jurisdiction and powers of all courts with respect to any of the matters in this list.
2. Procedure in Rent and Revenue Courts.
3. Public Works, lands and buildings.
4. Compulsory acquisition of land.
5. Libraries, museums and other similar institutions controlled or financed by the Government.
6. Public Health and Sanitation; hospitals and dispensaries; registration of births and deaths.
7. Pilgrimages to places within the Dominions.
8. Burials and burial grounds and burning ghats.
9. Education.
10. Communications, that is to say, roads, bridges, ferries and other means of communication excepting posts and telegraphs, telephones, wireless, broadcasting and other like forms of communication.
11. Municipal tramways; ropeways; inland waterways and traffic thereon; and vehicles.
12. Water, that is to say, water supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments, water storage and water power.
13. Agriculture, including agricultural education and research, protection against pests and prevention of plant diseases; improvement of stock and prevention of animal diseases; veterinary training and practice; pounds and the prevention of cattle trespass.
14. Fisheries.
15. Gas and gas-works.

16. Trade and commerce within the Dominions; markets and fairs; money-lending and money-lenders.

17. Inns and innkeepers.

18. Adulteration of food-stuffs and other foods; weights and measures.

19. Relief of the poor, unemployment.

20. Charities and charitable institutions; charitable endowments.

21. Theatres, dramatic performances and cinemas, but not including the sanction of cinematograph films for exhibition.

22. The incorporation, regulation, and winding up of unincorporated trading, literary, scientific religious and other societies and associations; co-operative societies.

23. Betting and gambling.

24. Offences against laws in respect of any of the matters in this list.

25. Inquiries and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this list.

26. Cesses on the entry of goods into a local area for consumption, use or sale thereon.

27. Dues on passengers and goods carried on inland water-ways.

28. Tolls.

29. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this list, but not including court fees.

30. Marriage and divorce; infants and minors; adoption.

31. Wills, intestacy and succession, save as regards agricultural lands.

32. Transfer of property other than agricultural land.

33. Registration of deeds and documents.

34. Trusts and Trustees.

35. Contracts, including partnership, agency, contracts of carriage, and other special forms of contract but not including contracts relating to agricultural land.
36. Arbitration.
37. Bankruptcy and insolvency; administrators-general and official trustees.
38. Actionable wrongs.
39. Legal, medical and other professions.
40. Evidence and oaths; recognition of laws, public acts and records and judicial proceedings.
41. Lunacy and mental deficiency, including places for the reception or treatment of lunatics and mental deficients.
42. Prevention of cruelty to animals.
43. Vagrants and backward tribes.
44. Civil Procedure, including the law of limitation.



सत्यमेव जयते

LIST III

Matters in regard to which previous permission of Government is necessary for introducing legislation

1. Criminal law and criminal procedure.
2. Wills, intestacy, and succession in regard to agricultural land.
3. Transfer of property in regard to agricultural land.
4. Contracts, including partnership, agency, contracts of carriage, and other special forms of contract in regard to agricultural land.
5. Newspapers, books and printing presses.
6. Poisons and dangerous drugs.
7. Boilers.
8. Factories.
9. Welfare of labour; conditions of labour; provident funds; employers' liability and workmen's compensation; health insurance, including invalidity pensions; old age pensions.
10. Unemployment insurance.
11. Trade unions; industrial and labour disputes.
12. The prevention of the extension from and to the Dominions of infections or contagious diseases or pests affecting men, animals or plants.
13. Electricity.
14. Navigation on inland water-ways as regards mechanically propelled vessels; and the rule of the road on such water-ways; carriage of passengers and goods on inland water-ways.
15. The sanctioning of cinematograph films for exhibition.

16. The punishment of persons who refuse to give evidence or produce documents before committees of the legislature.

17. Election to the legislature.

18. Prisons, reformatories, Borstal institutions and other institutions of a like nature, and persons detained therein; arrangements with other administration for the use of prisons and other institutions.

19. Local government, that is to say, the constitution and powers of municipal corporations, improvement trusts, district boards, mining settlement authorities and other local authorities for the purpose of local self-government or village administration.

20. Intoxicating liquors and narcotic drugs, that is to say, the production, transport, purchase and sale within the Dominions, of intoxicating liquors, opium and other narcotic drugs.

21. Land, that is to say, rights in or over land, land tenures, including the relation of landlord and tenant, and the collection of rents; transfer, alienation and devolution of agricultural land; land improvement and agricultural loans; colonization; Courts of Wards; encumbered and attached estates; treasure trove.

22. Forests.

23. Protection of wild birds and wild animals.

24. Production, supply and distribution of goods; development of industries.

25. Rates of stamp duties, cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes and other like instruments.

26. Rates of court fees.

27. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this list but not including court fees.

28. Inquiries and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this list.

29. Repeal of any existing law.

30. Local taxation.

Interpellations, Resolutions and Motions

While discussing in the House of Commons the question of granting the right of interpellation to the Indian Legislatures, Lord Curzon remarked that that was "desirable, in the first place, in the interests of Government which at the present moment is without the means of making known its policy, or of answering criticisms, or animadversions, or silencing calumny," and also "in the interests of the public who in the absence of official information were apt to be misled, to form erroneous apprehensions, and to entertain unjust ideas." It is possible that such a right may be abused, and converted into a weapon of malice and animosity; but as Lord Morley observed, "Isolated incidents of administration or personal questions may be and often are at the same time matters of public and general importance."

Interpellations

Dealing with the grant of the right of moving resolutions the Government of India had expressed: "We think that Members should have opportunities for placing their views on public questions before the Government, and we are impressed with the benefit which both the Government and the educated public would derive from the well-ordered discussion of administrative subjects in the Legislative Council, either on a reference from the Head of the Government, or at the instance of a private Member. Such discussions would give the Government an opportunity of making their views on a question known, and of explaining the reasons which had led them to adopt a particular line of action."

Resolutions

Agreeing with the above views, Lord Morley felt confident "that these increased facilities, judiciously used, will be pronounced of the greatest advantage not only by the Councils and those of whom they represent, but also by Government who will gain additional opportunities both of becoming acquainted with the drift of public opinion, and of explaining their own actions."

These rights indeed are of great importance, as they help the ventilation of public opinion on the one hand,

and allow the necessary light to be thrown on the policy and intentions of the administration on the other. It is hardly necessary to suggest that so long as these rights are not conceded, no effective 'association of the people with the administration' will be possible. We are therefore of opinion that within the limits we have set below, all these rights should be allowed to the Legislature.

Interpellation

The Committee is of opinion that the right of interpellation should be granted to the Legislature except in regard to

(1) matters which are outside the purview of the Legislature,

and

(2) matters *sub judice*.

Questions should be framed in respectful and temperate language, and should be in the form of a request merely calling for information, and should not ask for any opinion or solution regarding hypothetical or legal questions, and should not pertain to the religion or the religious practice of any community or class. A notice of three weeks should be given for each question, and no member should be entitled to give notice of more than five questions during a session. Supplementary questions should be allowed, and questions remaining unanswered may be renewed in the following session.

The President should have the right to disallow any question if considered by him to be prejudicial to the public interest or to amend any question in such a manner as to render it admissible.

Resolutions

Excepting matters in respect of which interpellations may not be allowed, the right of moving resolutions with the permission of the President should be allowed; but the President should have the power to disallow any resolution, if it be considered by him to be not consistent with or prejudicial to the public interest. No member should have the right to submit more than three resolutions and priority of discussion should be determined by balloting. Resolutions not disposed of in any session

Conditions
governing
the right

President's
powers

may be taken up in the next session. Resolutions passed by the Council should be forwarded to Government for consideration, but they should be recommendatory in character and not binding on Government.

Motions

Except in regard to matters about which questions are prohibited, motions should be allowed with the consent of the President, but the President should have the power to disallow motions at any stage of the discussion.

Adjournment Motions

Except in regard to matters about which questions are prohibited, adjournment motions should be allowed with the consent of the President for the purpose of discussing definite matters of urgent public importance.

Petitions

Petitions relating to bills under consideration should be admitted but they should not relate to expenditure of public moneys or charges thereon. The Legislature should not, however, be entitled to consider any petitions relating to local bodies once such bodies are constituted.

Budget

Full consideration has been given to the question as to what powers should be given to the Legislature in respect of the budget. The official members maintain that, in the first instance, it should be left to Government to decide as a matter of policy whether the budget should be introduced in the Legislature or not. If, however, the Government should consider it advisable that with a view to ascertaining public opinion the budget should be placed before the Legislature, they would recommend that there should be only a general discussion in regard to the sources of revenue and distribution of expenditure, and no voting upon any item of expenditure.

Introduction
of Budget to
be left to
Government's
discretion or
made
obligatory?

Official
Members'
opinion

The official members also point out that powers in regard to financial matters were given to the British Indian legislatures at a very late stage in their development, and that in view of the type of constitution proposed for our Legislature, as well as keeping the history and traditions of the State in view, they cannot recom-

mend full power to the legislature to vote on grants (particularly, when voting would pertain only to reduction or rejection of grants and not to any increase thereof). They apprehend that in the absence of detailed and expert knowledge, the exercise of such powers by members of the Legislature might adversely affect the work of nation-building departments, and hinder rather than help their progress. They think ample scope has already been provided for the expression of views on financial and administrative questions, through interpellations, motions, and resolutions etc., and Government would as a matter of course take notice of such views in adjusting their financial policy.

If, however, Government decides in favour of the policy of introducing the budget in the Council, then the budget should be presented in the form of a general statement sufficiently detailed and giving a clear exposition of the whole financial position, and if in the light of the general discussions that would follow Government should decide to revise the budget, the Finance Member may make a statement regarding the estimates so revised, but no discussion should be allowed thereon.

The non-official members do not agree with the view that the introduction of the budget should be left to the discretion of the Government. They hold that it should be obligatory on the Government to place the budget before the Council.

Whether right
of general
discussion
on the budget
or voting on
grants should
be given to
Legislature

There is difference of opinion however, among the non-official members as to whether the Legislature should have only the right to discuss in a general way the revenues and expenditure of the State or whether it should also be invested with the power of *voting* on 'demands for grants.'

One of the non-official members, Mr. Akbar Ali Khan, is in agreement with the views held by the official members, but the other non-official member and the Chairman are of opinion that when the resolutions of the Legislature are not binding on Government and there are ample safeguards in respect of the budget itself, the Legislature should not be deprived of the right of voting specific grants.

They also think that motions regarding appropriations of revenue and reduction of grants or any item in any grant should be allowed. But they should be only 'recommendatory in character,' and the President should have the power to disallow such motions if, in his opinion, they are not consistent with the public interest. The Government should have the power in cases of emergency to authorise such expenditure as may in its opinion be necessary either in its own interests or for the carrying on of any department. Mr. Vaidya insists that information regarding such expenditure should be furnished to all members of the Legislature at the earliest possible convenience, but agrees with the Chairman that the procedure to be followed in the case of additional and supplementary demands should be the same as observed in that of 'original demands.'

Appropriation
of Revenue;
Rejection and
Reduction of
grants

Emergent
Expenditure

Additional
and Sup-
plementary
Demands

The Committee however recommends unanimously that the undermentioned items of expenditure should not be discussed or voted upon:—

Items of
Expenditure
outside the
purview of
the
Legislature

- (1) Expenditure regarding matters excluded from the purview of the Legislature.
- (2) Pensions and Gratuities.
- (3) Sinking Fund charges and Interest on Public Debts.
- (4) Expenditure made obligatory under any law for the time being in force.
- (5) Salaries and Allowances.
- (6) Expenditure classified by Government as 'political.'

We attach herewith a chart detailing the several functions and powers which we have recommended for the Legislature.

We have already expressed our views on the different functions and powers which should be entrusted to the Legislature, and have also in general terms suggested the limits within which they may be exercised. The rules and regulations governing them will no doubt have to be framed in detail later on. But there are certain important matters concerning the Legislature and its work which need immediate consideration here.

Other
important
particulars
regarding
the
Legislature

**Life of
Legislature**

One of them is: What should be the normal life fixed for the Legislature? There is a view which recommends three years. In support of this, it is urged that the representatives of the different Interests will come in at short intervals and infuse fresh energy into the work of the legislature. The arrangement will at the same time increase and keep alive the political consciousness of the people. As against this view, it is held that the new members will take time to gather experience, and if their term of office is only three years, they may not have the time to put their experience to any great use. Moreover, they will not enjoy the necessary sense of security to devote adequate time to a proper consideration of the several proposals that may be placed before the legislature. Taking all aspects into consideration, we are of opinion that five years may be fixed as the life of every Legislative Council. Government may, however, reserve the right to dissolve the Council or to extend its life whenever it is deemed necessary. In the former eventuality, the next Council should be formed within six months from the date of dissolution.

**Language of
the
Legislature**

The proceedings of the Legislature should all be conducted in Urdu. But the President should be given the power to allow any member to express himself in Telugu, Marathi, Canarese or English if he feels satisfied that the member in question is not sufficiently acquainted with the Urdu language.

**The Bills to
have
recommenda-
tory value;
Power of
Veto**

Every Bill passed by the Legislature should have but a recommendatory value; and it should not be binding on the Government. The President *in* Council should have full power to veto it, but it should, under no circumstance, be enacted into law without the assent of the Ruler.

**Enforcement
of Rejected
Bills**

Any Bill, rejected by the Legislature, should become law on certification by the President *in* Council to the effect that its enactment is necessary in the public interest and for carrying on the administration.

Ordinances

In extraordinary circumstances, the President *in* Council will have the power to promulgate an ordinance. Such ordinance should have the effect of law for six months unless in the meantime, it is renewed or superseded by an enactment of the Legislature.

The form of the Oath administered to the members of the Legislature is different in different Indian States. In some, only one form is prescribed, requiring an oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Ruler and his heirs and successors. In some, two forms are followed; one is administered to the subjects of the State concerned, and the other to those whose services have been borrowed from the Government of India. A third form is also followed containing an oath or affirmation of allegiance both to the Ruler and the King Emperor. We reproduce below all the three forms with the necessary additions thereto to suit our purposes:—

I. “I having been elected
nominated
a member of this Council do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to *His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berars*, his heirs and successors, and that I will faithfully discharge the duty upon which I am about to enter.”

II. “I having been nominated a member of this Council do solemnly affirm that, saving the faith and allegiance I owe to His Majesty the King Emperor, I will be faithful and bear true allegiance in my capacity as member of this Council to *His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berars*, his heirs and successors, and that I will faithfully discharge the duty upon which I am about to enter.”

III. “I having been elected
nominated a member of this Council do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will be faithful and loyal to *His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berars*, and to His Majesty the King Emperor of India, and to their heirs and successors, and that I will faithfully discharge the duty upon which I am about to enter.”

The Committee is divided as to which form should be prescribed for our Legislature. One view is that Form No. I which is prescribed in Mysore should serve our purpose. The other view is that as in Indore, Forms I and II may be adopted. Form III which is followed in Travancore and Cochin does not call for consideration in our State. But it may be made clear that if Forms I and II are adopted here with the necessary alterations, the

position of the members of the Legislature will be on all fours with that of the members of British Indian Legislatures. (*Vide* Forms No. I and III Schedule IV of the Government of India Act 1935).



CHAPTER III

SECTION I

Central Advisory Bodies

We have so far dealt with the composition, functions and powers of the Legislature, and made our recommendations about them. But we hold that representation on the Legislature alone will not secure effective association of the people with the administration. In order therefore that the connection between the people and the Ruler which under our Constitution subsists as a living reality, might be further strengthened and consolidated, it is necessary that other basic requirements should also be fulfilled. And that is possible when further statutory bodies are created which will, in an advisory capacity, help the Government. An indispensable condition of success of such bodies is that, by their nature and composition, they should, as far as possible, be popular and non-bureaucratic.

Importance of associating non-official experts and representatives of interests with Administration

It may not be necessary to point out that at this stage of our social evolution, the running of the administrative machinery has become so much a matter of complicated technique that our primary need is an administration which will derive its strength from the high tone of its own character and possess a deep insight into the different sides of our social life. The growing needs of the times and the changing conditions of our society, all indicate that we must allow our knowledge of eugenics, economics, statistics, criminology, technology and of the applied arts and sciences to influence and shape the conduct of our administration.

We are therefore of opinion that the administration will in future stand in need of the advice and co-operation of statutory committees composed of experts and representatives of the Interests concerned. These committees will also be a means of popularising the administration, but they need not necessarily be composed of members of the Legislature.

Advisory
Standing
Committees
in
Progressive
Indian States

In the Indian States of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin there exist Advisory Boards and Committees dealing separately with finance, accounts, education, local self-government, public health, commerce and industries, railways, electricity and public works. We attach herewith a chart which will afford an idea of the functions they have to discharge.

The
composition
and
functions of
such Boards
and
Committees

We are definitely of opinion that such boards and committees should be attached to the central administration on a statutory basis, whereby the necessary co-operation between the officials of the State and the non-official experts and representatives of different interests may be promoted without affecting in any manner the initiative and discretion of the Executive.

Conditions
governing
the work of
these
Committees

As is the practice in other progressive Indian States, such boards and committees should function in an advisory capacity. They should have no concern with the details of administration and the proceedings of their meetings should be treated as confidential.

Composition
and
functions

The Government will no doubt appoint the officials it deems desirable on the several committees to work with the non-official experts and representatives of the different interests in the country. But we may indicate here the committees that will need to be formed and their composition and functions.

Board of Public Health and Sanitation

Board of
Public
Health and
Sanitation

The Board should consist of the following:—

- (1) Member of the Executive Council in charge of Public Health (*President*).
- (2) Four officials nominated by Government.
(The Director or Secretary of the Department concerned should be the Secretary to the Board).
- (3) Four Nominated non-officials one of whom should be a woman.

The Board should discuss and record for the consideration of Government its opinion on

- (i) questions of policy,
- (ii) all new schemes involving expenditure,

- (iii) all annual reports regarding the working of the departments concerned,
- (iv) all important measures or matters submitted by Government for expression of opinion.

*Note:—*The Board should be appointed for three years.

Agricultural Development Board

Official Members:—

- (a) 1. Member of the Executive Council in charge of Agriculture (*President*).
- 2. Director, Department of Agriculture (*Secretary*).
- 3. Director, Department of Commerce and Industries or any official appointed by Government for reorganizing cottage industries etc.
- 4. Registrar, Co-operative Societies,
- 5. Director, Veterinary Department,
- 6. Director-General of Revenue

Agricultural
Development
Board

- (b) Five Nominated non-officials.

The functions of the Board should be the same as those suggested for the Board of Public Health and Sanitation.

Industrial Development Board

The Board should consist of 11 members as follows:—

Industrial
Development
Board

- (a) The Finance Member or the Member in charge of the Department of Commerce and Industries (*President*).
- (b) Five officials to represent
 - (i) Roads and Telephones,
 - (ii) Railways,
 - (iii) Mines,
 - (iv) Electricity,
 - (v) Commerce and Industries
 (Any of the official members may be appointed as Secretary)

and
- (c) Five non-officials.

The functions of the Board should be the same as those suggested for the Board of Public Health and Sanitation.

Board of Education

Board of
Education

- (a) Member for Education (*President*),
- (b) Educational Secretary to Government,
- (c) Director of Public Instruction (One of the above two should be the Secretary),
- (d) Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Osmania University and
- (e) Three Nominated non-officials.

The functions of the Board should be the same as those suggested for the Board of Public Health and Sanitation.

We recommend the establishment on similar lines of the following committees under the Board of Education for

- (1) Elementary Education.
- (2) Secondary Education.
- (3) Adult Education.
- (4) Technical and Industrial Education.
- (5) Physical Education.
- (6) Women's Education.
- (7) Education of the Backward Classes.

The Finance Committee

Finance
Committee

In addition to the above boards and committees, the formation of a Finance Committee seems to be necessary, particularly in view of the fact that we have been divided in our opinion in respect of the powers to be exercised by the Legislature in regard to the Budget.

The proposed Finance Committee will be composed of

- (a) The Finance Member (*President*),
- (b) The Financial Secretary (*Secretary*),
- (c) One Nominated Official,
- (d) Two Nominated non-officials.

The Committee may consider and record its opinion on

- (i) The Budget.
- (ii) Measures of taxation.
- (iii) Proposals for improving the State finances.
- (iv) Proposals for retrenchment.

In addition to the foregoing subjects, the following may also be placed before the Committee for opinion.

- (a) Reports of Special Committees appointed to consider any of the above subjects.
- (b) Bills proposed to be introduced in the Legislature relating to the above subjects.
- (c) Any question of policy on which the Finance Member requires the opinion of the Committee.

There is no doubt that our proposed Legislature will generally secure the services of properly qualified representatives of Interests. Still, having regard to the general level of education in the country and to our own experience of public life, it is difficult to say that better men than those found in the Legislature will not be available for the different Advisory Boards and Committees proposed. For, it is a matter of common knowledge that people of character and ability sometimes do not care to contest for seats in the Legislature. There are also people who have no taste for addressing large gatherings, but who are capable of making themselves very useful on small committees. We have, therefore, kept the constitution of the proposed Boards and Committees sufficiently elastic, so that Government may secure the co-operation of the best persons available, without being tied down to any restriction on their choice which may affect the efficiency of these bodies. This does not, however, mean that members of the Legislature should not be appointed on these Boards and Committees.

We should also make it clear that we have for the present suggested the means whereby the co-operation of the people may be secured in so far as the nation-building departments are concerned. But we may observe that where the Ruler and the ruled have a unity of purpose,

the possibilities of such co-operation are by no means limited, and that the Government may profit by other committees of a similar nature and also accord to them a statutory position.

Committees
for the
management
of
Endowments:
and
appointment
of a
Commission
to enquire into
the ad-
ministration
of the Ec-
clesiastical
Department

Our attention has been drawn to the administration of the Ecclesiastical Department of the State and it is suggested that a Committee composed of the representatives of the two great communities should be formed to assist this department with its advice. In this connection, Mr. Vaidya insists that the Legislature should be given the power of asking questions and moving resolutions concerning the administration of this department, and should also have control over its budget.

We have already excluded ecclesiastical matters from the purview of the Legislature, as is done everywhere else in India; for we apprehend that if these matters are brought within the purview of the Legislature or if a joint committee in connection with the Ecclesiastical Department is formed, no happy results will follow. At the same time, it is impossible for us not to bring to the notice of the Government the views held generally by the public concerning this department. It is to be admitted that the present administration of the department is more efficient and impartial than before, but even as the latest Government review of its work shows, there are still some matters which call for attention. It is alleged that certain orders and circulars exist which are calculated to hurt the feelings of a certain section of the people, and that the department interferes in matters which should not concern it at all. There is also the complaint, that obstacles are placed in the way of freedom of worship and the enjoyment of other civic rights, and that the management of endowments and charities is not satisfactory.

Taking everything into consideration, we are of opinion that two Advisory Committees may be formed—one for the Muslim endowments composed of Muslim members and the other for the Hindu endowments composed of Hindu members—so that the department, which unfortunately has become the target of criticism, may not be deprived of the benefits resulting from the association of the people with its administration. We also recommend that a commission be appointed to ascertain

what the complaints against the department are and whether there is any basis for them; and what preventive or reformatory measures are necessary in the light of the enquiry?

SECTION II

District Conferences

The Committee has also considered the question whether in addition to the proposed Central Advisory Boards, other institutional agencies should be constituted by means of which the association of the people with the administration might be further strengthened. In this connection, the Chairman and Mr. Vaidya have emphasized that a representative Assembly on the Mysore model should be created. In support of their view, they urge that the assemblage at the capital of representatives of every class and interest from all over the Dominions with the privilege to place before the representatives of the Government their needs and aspirations, will produce happy psychological results, and will be reassuring, particularly to those who under the proposed constitution of the Legislative Council will have no franchise whatever. They also hold that the establishment of such an Assembly will fulfil eminently the basic aim of Government, underlying the institution of our enquiry.

Why a Representative Assembly on the Mysore model be established?

In order, however, that such an Assembly may not clash with the Legislature, they suggest that the Assembly should not be entrusted with functions and powers as might lead to such apprehension, and this result may be secured by allowing its members merely the privilege of

- (1) discussion of the general principles of the bills introduced,
- (2) asking of questions in respect of matters of general public importance and
- (3) expression of their needs and desires.

As against this view it has been urged that such an Assembly, even as the history of the Representative Assembly of Mysore has shown, will not for long remain content without any real powers; and that if any powers were conceded to it, it is bound to collide frequently with the Legislative Council; and its establishment without

any powers allowed to it can hardly be justifiable merely on sentimental grounds. No such Assembly exists anywhere else in India outside Mysore, and only two individuals from amongst a host of those whose representations have been received, have made such a suggestion.

In the absence, therefore, of any strong and special reasons, it does not seem desirable to create 'hyper-excitation in the body-politic' or add any ineffective limbs to it.

It is also held that such an Assembly cannot be expected to throw any real or useful light on the principles or the implications of any bill or even to understand it at all. The Mysore Assembly was originally formed at a time when the State had no legislature of its own, and it was merely intended to be a body of petitioners submitting their collective needs and desires; and it was allowed to exist even after the formation of the Legislative Council merely because the Council was given no power beyond that of legislation. Now when the question before us is to extend the powers of the Legislature in the State and of ascertaining through it the needs and wishes of the people, it will be a fruitless venture to have another constitutional organ composed of members not adequately equipped to tackle the complicated problems of Government. The Mysore Reforms Committee of 1923 had to go very anxiously into the question of removing the inevitable misunderstandings and conflicts that would arise between the Assembly and the Legislative Council. When that is the lesson of experience, it will hardly be a sensible procedure to bring into being an Assembly where there is none, and then, to devise means to remove the friction that is bound to arise between such a body and the Legislative Council.

Representative
Assembly in-
advisable:
District
Conferences
proposed

Taking everything into consideration, the Committee is unanimously of opinion that instead of establishing an Assembly at the centre, an annual Conference presided over by the Subedar of the area concerned, may be held at a convenient place in each district on such dates between the 15th Ardibehisht and 15th Khurdad as the Subedar may notify, so that the inhabitants of that district may seek free admission to that Conference and submit representations in regard to their local requirements.

Detailed rules relating to the proposed conferences may be framed later on. We may however make a few general observations here. Any representations to be made at the Conference should be sent to the Subedar two clear months before the date announced for the Conference, and the Assistant to the Subedar acting as Secretary to the Conference, should summarise and tabulate these representations, and also, under the personal supervision of the Subedar, prepare the statements to be made by the latter at the meetings of the Conference in reply to the representations submitted. Any person desiring to say anything by way of further explaining the subject-matter of any representation submitted by him should be entitled to speak, with the permission of the Subedar, and, in case the representation is from a group of persons, the spokesman should be selected by the persons comprising the group. The Subedar should be entitled to ask any question of a person or group of persons submitting a representation. The Conference should be in session for two days, and be attended by the district officers of all administrative departments.

Object of this
Conference
and Rules
and other
matters

The Subedar should, at the end of the Conference, submit a copy of its proceedings together with his report thereon to Government for consideration and necessary action, and in his opening speech at the next Conference explain to the people the action which Government was pleased to take in respect of the matters to which its attention had been invited in his report.

We may also observe that the occasion may profitably be made use of for holding exhibitions and demonstrations and also for expressing appreciation of humanitarian and other services rendered by individuals. We suggest that persons attending the Conference should be entertained and looked after at Government expense and that suitable arrangements should be made to make their stay comfortable.

We feel certain that the advantages resulting from such Conferences will be far-reaching in character. The people will receive a political training; they will get to know the aims and intentions of Government as well as the difficulties of the administration; their outlook will expand. They will have, stimulated in them, the desire

Advantages
of holding the
Conferences

for social service and philanthropic work. Further, these conferences will indirectly keep the villagers and other officials always on the move, and enable them to place before Government their views and wishes. Government in its turn will come to know of the work and the weaknesses of the local agencies of administration, and the Legislature also will have at its disposal the necessary material on which it may base its legislation.



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CHAPTER IV

Local Self-Government

SECTION I

General

We have already briefly dealt with the advantages of district conferences, their functions and mode of procedure. These conferences as we have pointed out before, will serve as links between the central and local agencies of administration. Our proposals in respect of the former have already been submitted and we now propose to state our recommendations concerning the latter.

Local self-governing bodies

We are dealing with these bodies in the closing stages of our report, not because they are by any means of lesser importance, but merely owing to the fact that the various representations we have received from the public have one and all given their main attention to the Legislature. It is these local bodies that form the true basis of self-government; without them, a Legislature will merely be an elaborate structure resting on no solid foundations. They are so closely connected with the happiness and welfare of the population on whose labour rests the prosperity of the country. These institutions neutralize the defects of overcentralization, relieve financial stringency by opening out new sources of taxation, and give the people that training in the management of their local affairs which stands them in good stead in the higher spheres of public life, and prepares them effectively to associate themselves with the administration.

Importance and advantages of these bodies

The population* for which local institutions have to

* A map showing the distribution of population of the Dominions is already given against page

be created is distributed thus in villages and towns:—

Villages whose population is below 500				=12,601
"	"	"	is between 500 & 1,000	= 5,439
"	"	"	" 1,000 & 5,000	= 3,657
Towns	"	"	" 5,000 & 10,000	= 94
"	"	"	" 10,000 & 15,000	= 21
"	"	"	" 15,000 & 20,000	= 5
"	"	"	over 20,000	= 7

The past and present of the Local self-governing bodies

Before dealing with the present needs of these villages and towns, we may see what has been done so far to establish local self-governing bodies in the Dominions.

In the year 1289 F. (1879-1880), a scheme of Local Fund administration was adopted in order to utilize the one-anna cess for local needs. Under this scheme, local boards were formed in the districts and the taluqs of the State. A Central Board was also formed at the capital composed of representatives of the Revenue, Medical and Educational Departments. In 1313 F. (1903-1904), this central organization was abolished, but the district and taluq boards continued to function under the supervision of the Revenue, Medical and Educational Departments. These bodies administered not merely the one-anna cess but other local cesses as well which were levied to meet the expenditure on rural sanitation.

In 1309 F. (1899-1900) Government passed the Local Cess Act which was intended to place the management of the local cess on a sound basis, and also to create local bodies for urban areas to administer the local cesses under the Act. But adequate interest was not evinced in executing its provisions, and, except in a few cases, urban boards were not brought into existence nor was the management of local taxes taken away from the district and taluq boards. There is, however, this to be noticed that during the last seven or eight years, the accounts of rural boards have been separated from those of municipalities, and the question of the formation of municipal committees, and the framing of bye-laws for their administration has engaged attention. The present position is that, in addition to the district and taluq

boards, municipalities have been formed in seven towns, having a population of more than 20,000, composed of an equal number of official and nominated non-official members.

It is thus clear that the present state of affairs is not all that could be desired, and we are of opinion that village Panchayats, village courts and major and minor municipalities should be constituted and the existing municipalities and rural boards reconstructed on fresh lines. As the villages form the recognised units of our corporate social life, we begin our recommendations in respect of the bodies which are to be constituted in villages.

Constitution of Panchayats, Village Courts, and Reorganization of Municipal Committees and Rural Boards

SECTION II

Panchayats and Village Courts

The Panchayat is an ancient institution in India and writers have thrown a halo of romance around it. In the days of the Hindu and Muslim rule the village *Panch* appeared before the tax-collectors as the spokesmen of the dumb village population. They kept a watch over the village servants; settled local disputes in accordance with local customs and traditions, and the natural instincts of justice and equity; sustained and guided social activities and afforded to the villages a self-sufficient existence unconcerned with the world outside. With the advent of the British, the old order underwent a change. Their centralizing policy brought the village officers under the control of the revenue and police agencies of the provincial governments. The rule of law replaced the rule of tradition and custom; courts were opened and their decrees enforced and a new class of professionals, the pleaders, came on the scene. In the face of these new developments, the old village organization could not long survive. So, when it decayed or disappeared the judicial courts situated far away from the villages became difficult of approach, and even the officers of Government grew more and more inaccessible, and the local bully began to domineer village life.

The ancient Panchayats of India

In the early stages of British administration, several experiments were tried in various provinces to establish institutional agencies suited to local conditions. Acts were passed giving judicial powers to village Panchayats

Attention of the British Government drawn to Local Bodies

in Madras (1819), Bengal (1870), Bombay (1892). Sanitation and other civic matters were also entrusted to them. But financial and other difficulties long stood in the way of giving these Panchayats further powers and functions. It was only in 1909, when the report of the Decentralization Commission was submitted, that Lord Morley came to realize that, in any scheme of self-government, the Indian village should be made the starting-point.*

Panchayats in different provinces and their functions

The conditions governing the Panchayats are different in different provinces of British India. In some, the Panchayats deal with single villages; in others with groups of villages. In some provinces, they are merely concerned with sanitation and other civic matters, and in some, they also exercise civil and criminal powers. Some Panchayats work under the supervision of higher local bodies and some under the partial supervision of other local bodies and of the Collector of the district. Some Panchayats are composed of elected members; some of members chosen by Government, and some, of both elected and nominated members. In some provinces, special officers are appointed to supervise and guide the Panchayats and to audit their accounts; and in some, this is done by the local boards and the Revenue officers. In some places the record of work is good and in others unsatisfactory, and the number of Panchayats therefore rises or falls according to changing conditions.

Panchayats in Indian States

Even in the Indian States where the Panchayat system is in vogue, there is considerable variation in their structure, powers, functions and financial resources, and the extent of supervision and control; and this is as it should be, in view of the variations in local conditions.†

In dealing with the subject of Panchayats, we have to decide in the first place what type of Panchayats may be proposed for our State. Are we

* "The village in India has been the fundamental, indestructible unit of the social system, surviving the downfall of dynasty after dynasty. I desire your Excellency-in-Council to consider the best way of carrying on a policy which would make the village a starting point in public life."

† We attach herewith a chart which will afford an idea of Panchayats in some of the Indian States.

to assign a group of villages to each Panchayat, or allow a Panchayat to every village with a certain minimum of population? In the Punjab and the United Provinces, a Panchayat has jurisdiction over an area extending over 15 square miles or having a population of 10,000. In Bombay and Madras, both the types exist. In Mysore, every village of a certain standing has a Panchayat of its own; and in Cochin an area of 12 square miles or a population of 12,000 forms a Panchayat unit.

The most generally accepted view is that there should be a separate Panchayat for every village. A few years ago the Government of Bombay appointed a special officer to inquire into the working of local self-governing institutions, and he was of opinion "that there is a certain unity in the village, a local patriotism, which can be enlisted for the general good; that people are interested in the affairs of their own village and capable of managing its concerns at a state of advancement which does not qualify them for the administration of a wider area, and that the inhabitants of an individual village intimately acquainted with its needs and on the spot are able adequately to supervise and control its works and institutions when they might be unable or unwilling to deal with those of a group."

A Panchayat
for a Village
is more
desirable

We subscribe to the above view and think that the arrangement it suggests will give self-confidence to the villagers, strengthen their local sentiment and save them from any entanglements with neighbouring villages. We are of opinion that the population of a village that should warrant the formation of a Panchayat may be from 1,000 to 5,000 including outlying *mazras*, but this condition may be amended later on if circumstances demand.

The method of election to the Panchayat is an important question. As we have pointed out already, it varies from province to province. The inhabitants of our villages are generally illiterate, conservative and superstitious, and are so stratified by the caste system that they are alien to any sense of equality among themselves. It is rather premature, therefore, to expect that they will wisely exercise the power to vote, if given to them. Besides, there is the apprehension that open elections may tend to create party factions and disturb the even tenor

Proposed
Method of
election

of village life. Taking all these into consideration, we think a method of selection should be devised which would avoid internal strife and squabble and secure at the same time satisfactory co-operation between the people of the village and the Government.

We therefore propose that, on receipt of an application from a village for the constitution of a Panchayat, the Tahsildar should prepare, in an open meeting of the elders of the village, a panel of double the number of persons needed for the Panchayat, and the District Collector after consulting the Sub-divisional Officer concerned and such other persons as he likes, should select from the panel and appoint, the number required for the Panchayat.

Other general
matters

In regard to other matters connected with the Panchayats, we are of opinion that:

1. Each Panchayat should function for three years, unless it is suspended or abolished under No. 2 *infra*.

2. A Panchayat should consist of not less than five and not more than eleven members; and in every case the Taluqdar should have the power to fix the number with due regard to population and other considerations. The Collector should have the power to suspend or dissolve a Panchayat or to remove any member thereof in cases of misbehaviour, disgraceful conduct, gross neglect of duty or misappropriation of funds; and that such suspension, dissolution or removal should be preceded by a proper enquiry into the matter.

3. The Sarpunch should be the executive head of the Panchayat and should also be responsible for the maintenance of all records and registers.

4. The Sarpunch should be elected every year by the members constituting the Panchayat and the outgoing Sarpunch should be re-eligible.

If the Sarpunch is not elected by a clear two-thirds majority, the Collector should have the power to nominate one.

Functions

Functions of
Panchayats

The functions of the Panchayats are usually of two kinds—judicial and administrative. Where the Pan-

chayats are intended to settle disputes, stress is laid on the judicial side of their functions; and where the basic idea is that they should serve mainly as village municipalities, the administrative side is emphasized, and judicial powers are either not entrusted to Panchayats or, when so entrusted, are not generally of much consequence.

In the United Provinces, the primary function of the Panchayat is to investigate into local disputes. In the Central Provinces, the 'Municipal' Panchayats are not given any judicial powers; but the village Panchayats are given when they make a request for a grant of such powers. In the Presidency of Bombay, they are merely given the power to investigate into breaches of sanitary bye-laws; whereas in North-East India select Panchayats or some of their members are entrusted with judicial powers.

Working of
Panchayats
in British
India and
Indian States

In certain Indian States, the functions of the Panchayats are divided into 'optional' and 'compulsory.' The idea probably is that so far as compulsory functions are concerned, there should be some uniformity among them all, but that optional functions, may be entrusted to them if warranted by their ability and circumstances. This is a commonsense view, and when we come to propose the functions of Panchayats and other local bodies, we shall have a general clause to implement the idea.

In some of the Provinces of British India, the judicial work of the Panchayats has been regarded satisfactory and they are growing in popularity. In Bihar 118 judicial Panchayats were in existence in 1933-34 and they disposed of 2,400 criminal and 6,062 civil cases. In the Central Provinces the number for the same year was 6,162 and 10,203 respectively. Alongside of these encouraging figures there are several things which, interesting as they seem to be, make one, nevertheless, pause and reflect. An American lady (not Miss Mayo) has drawn a graphic picture of a Panchayat court which makes one feel that a decree is granted by that court to a male person if he is a bully or to a female if only she can shed tears in profusion.

Separate
Benches
for the
discharge of
judicial
functions

We think that considerations of distance and time and money often deprive many a villager of the chance of seeking justice and redress; and this reacts on the *morale* of society. Even where this consideration does

not exist, the result of prolonged litigation through an elaborate system of appeals, is as an Indian saying goes, simply this: "He who wins, loses: and he who loses, goes to the wall." Hence it is that we hold that in villages where the local atmosphere helps the dispensation of simple and natural justice, arrangements should be made whereby local disputes may be decided without allowing people, given to legal subtleties, any opportunity of interference whatsoever. But under existing conditions, it may not be desirable to entrust such a function to ordinary Panchayats; and we recommend that Government should appoint judicial benches composed of nominated members at centres where suitable persons are available.

Each Bench should consist of three persons, and it should hear only civil cases. We do not wish to go into the details concerning the nature of the cases to be heard by these benches or of the Government control over them. The department concerned may, in the light of the chart attached herewith, frame the necessary rules and regulations governing these matters.

Administra-
tive
functions of
Panchayats

Reverting to the subject of the Panchayats, we propose that they should be entrusted with the following administrative functions:—

- (1) Water-supply for domestic purposes.
- (2) Construction, maintenance and repairs of roads and bridges within the limits of the village.

NOTE:—If the roads and bridges within the limits of the village are vested in any other public authority, the consent of that authority should be necessary for undertaking any work in regard to such roads and bridges.

- (3) Sanitation and conservancy.
Prevention and abatement of nuisance, construction, maintenance and repairs of drains.
- (4) Maintenance and regulation of the use of public buildings vesting in or under the control of the Panchayat, grazing lands, tanks and wells.
- (5) Lighting.
- (6) Control of fairs, bazars and cart-stands.

- (7) Provision and maintenance of burials and burning ghats.
- (8) Planting and preservation of trees.
- (9) Any other matter likely to promote the health, safety, comfort, convenience and social or economic well-being of the inhabitants of the village.

Control

The question of the administrative control of Panchayat is rather a ticklish one. There are two schools of thought in British India. One school maintains that to fulfil the need of developing the capacity of the people for self-government and to give them a progressive political training, the control of Panchayats should be entrusted to the local bodies immediately above them. The other school would like to let practical experience decide the issue. In view of this difference in attitude, the control of Panchayats in British India is left to diverse agencies; and where the two standpoints have worked for a compromise, a system of 'dyarchy' has been the result.

Appointment
of Special
Panchayat
Officers

We in Hyderabad are not faced with this issue, because we have yet to evolve suitable bodies higher than the Panchayats themselves. We have therefore necessarily to recommend at this stage that the control of the Panchayats should be entrusted to the Taluqdars and the Divisional Officers concerned. The officers of the Public Health and Co-operative Departments may also be given the opportunity of local inspection. But this alone will not be enough, as it will rather be too much to hope that the Taluqdar and his assistants or any local bodies will, while attending to their own duties, be in a position to take adequate practical interest in the supervision of Panchayats.

The Government of Bombay complains that in 1934, a certain District Board was found to have audited the accounts of but one Panchayat, although under the rules it should have audited the accounts of twenty-eight. In another Province, some members were found to have appropriated to themselves the funds of the Panchayats, and when they anticipated awkward situations, they quietly

placed in the files promissory notes for the sums so appropriated. In a certain district the Sarpunch or the executive head of the Panchayat found it the only way out to burn away all the office records.

To avoid such situations and to make the Panchayats really useful and popular, special Panchayat Officers should be appointed. Those who are conversant with our rural conditions hold the opinion that our villagers possess the requisite talents and only need some stimulating influence to bring them into play. The Panchayat Officers may supply this need and at the same time keep the authorities concerned, well posted with the state of affairs in general, and also in accordance with their instructions give necessary help to the Panchayats.

We may here point out that the success that has attended the local self-governing institutions in the Punjab, Bihar, and Bengal is primarily due to the existence there of such special officers. In the year 1931 the Government of the Punjab had to retrench the posts of their paid Panchayat Officers, but very soon the conditions which followed in consequence, necessitated their re-appointment. In Bengal, it is admitted that there is every need for a link between the village population and the Government, and this is supplied by the Panchayat Officers. These officers audit the accounts, supervise elections, and guide the Panchayats in matters which come up for decision before them.

In Bengal, young and energetic members of the Provincial Civil Service are appointed as Panchayat Officers. In the Punjab, suitable persons from the Co-operative and Educational Departments are trained for this work; and invariably 30 to 40 Panchayats are placed under the jurisdiction of a single Panchayat Officer. We are strongly of opinion that similar arrangements should be made in our State. We are laying so much emphasis on this aspect of the question for the reason that the appointment of Panchayat Officers is a primary need of the hour.

Finances

The Panchayats will serve no purpose unless they have independent financial resources of their own. Where they enjoy judicial powers, fines and fees form part of their income. In Bengal, the Panchayats do not

charge any fee for the settlement of criminal cases. But the view is held that when justice is brought to the very door of the villagers, there seems to be no reason why a court fee should not be levied. We are not, however, immediately concerned with this question, as we have not recommended the grant of judicial powers to Panchayats. It is possible, nevertheless, to suggest that the savings, if any, of the judicial benches may be assigned to the Panchayats of the area. But at this stage, it is not possible to anticipate where such benches will be established and what their income will be.

Another source of revenue for these Panchayats, may be the financial aid which the local boards may give them; but the resources of these very boards are not generally such as would permit them to afford any substantial aid to the Panchayats. Our proposal is that the Panchayats should not have any connection with the local boards. If this suggestion is adopted, it is likely that the local boards may not choose to give any financial aid to the Panchayats. But it would be short-sightedness if such an attitude is taken up by them, as it is to be remembered that the consequences of neglecting public health, for instance, in any part of the country are far-reaching, and, unless all parts are kept in good sanitary condition, even a tiny spot that is affected may become a source of trouble to the rest of the country.

In British India, and certain Indian States, the villagers themselves set apart a day or so, every week particularly during their off-seasons for social work within their own villages. We too may count on such a possibility. But for the present, we suggest the following sources of income for the Panchayats:—

- (1) A third of the Local Cess realised from a Panchayat village should be given to its Panchayat.

NOTE:—It is estimated that a village with a population of 1,000 should yield from this source about Rs. 180 one-third of which or Rs. 60 will go to the Panchayat.

- (2) Income from fairs, bazars, marriages, festivals, cart-stands, interest on arrears of land revenue etc.

- (3) Voluntary taxes such as house-tax, pilgrim-tax, profession-tax, and tax on burials and burning ghats etc.
- (4) Government aid (from funds especially earmarked by Government for this purpose) equal to the amount collected by the Panchayats through voluntary taxation.

But before we close this section on villages, we think it necessary to record the views which have been communicated to us relating to the conduct of village officers.

Some opinions
regarding
Village
Officers

It is said that "the wishes and needs of the poor villagers are not brought to the notice of responsible officers. This is not due to any absence of representative institutions; the trouble really lies with the system of village administration. The Patels and Patwaris indeed are not only the 'rulers' or 'executive heads' of the villages, but they are also their leading zamindars or land-holders. So their position as against that of the villagers is not only that of rulers or officers but also of rival land-holders. Besides, they are the money-lenders of these villages and do their business overtly or otherwise. The result is that the economic resources of the villagers are controlled entirely by them. They thus become the real instruments of ruin for the peasantry and great obstacles to their progress and prosperity. If, at any time, these dumb people are moved to seek redress, they speedily find out that they cannot contend against the Patels and Patwaris in their own waters; and this fact always holds them back from approaching the higher quarters for justice. They know that a Tahsildar can be transferred, that a Taluqdar can be suspended or dismissed or retired, that a Subedar can be transferred from one division to another, that a Secretary to Government can be shifted from one department to another, that Members of the Council themselves can change portfolios and that even the Sadr-i-Azam vacates his seat. But they know this that the Patel or Patwari can never be deprived of his power or his privilege to oppress. They feel that just as a king is succeeded as king by his son, so also the son of a Patel or Patwari succeeds to the cruel dignity of his father as a matter of heritage. They thus have to live on and die under their eternal grip. And so they bear their yoke and their oppression without open grumbling. If the

Government wishes to improve the situation and place itself in possession of the real needs and wishes of the villagers, it is imperative that the present system governing the appointment of Patels and Patwaris should be abolished and the village administration run by a removable executive."

Much can be said for and against the various issues raised in the above extract. We, however, rest content with the observation that if the proposed conferences and Panchayats were established, they will powerfully react on the conduct of village officers. A good Panchayat Officer and a good Sarpunch can effect a powerful change in the life of the villagers. It is also likely that the Panchayats may in course of time concern themselves with such matters as agricultural indebtedness, education, rural uplift and many other useful activities.

SECTION III

District and Taluq Boards

We have dealt with the foregoing bodies in some detail for the reason that they are not found here to function on modern and efficient lines, and that before we could make our proposals, we had, necessarily, to see how such bodies worked elsewhere, and how their structure and functions varied, with the objects Governments had in view. We do not however propose to go into such details in respect of the other local bodies we are to deal with presently, partly because they are of a class which show some uniformity everywhere in their structure, functions and powers, and partly because our report seems to be growing in volume beyond the limits we had originally set for it.

As we have pointed out elsewhere in our report, there already exist in the State, local boards at the headquarters of each district and taluq. The Taluqdar is the Chairman of the District Board and the Assistant Talukdar and the Tahsildar are the chairmen of the boards at the Division and Tahsil headquarters respectively. The District Board consists of fourteen members and the Taluq Board of eight, ex-officio and non-official members being equal. The non-official members of the District Board are nominated by the Revenue Department and of the Taluq Board by the Subedar of the Division concerned. The local cess

levied is one anna per rupee of land revenue, of which two pies are reserved for public health, three for education and seven for *Rifa-i-Am* or general amelioration of the people of the local areas concerned: and separate budgets are prepared for each object. The amount allotted for education is controlled by the Educational Department; that for public health by the Medical Department; and that for *Rifa-i-Am* by the Revenue Department.

Proposal to
abolish the
Taluq Boards

Increasing concern has been shown during the last eight years by the Revenue Department to improve the constitution of these bodies and to acquaint them with newer methods of work. The department, we understand, has proposed that the Taluq Boards should be dispensed with, and we think we should welcome this suggestion. The existence of the two bodies, the District and the Taluq Boards, side by side, minimizes the chances of extensive activity on their part, and adds to administrative and financial difficulties as well. This is an inference which does not call for any particular exposition. The question, however, which has engaged careful consideration everywhere is: Which of the two bodies, the District or the Taluq Board, is to be dispensed with?

Abolition of
District
Boards not
desirable in
public interest

The abolition of the District Boards will remove the only agencies which can give cohesion to all the district activities. The Taluq Boards by themselves do not possess the financial resources which a District Board can command for constructive and useful activities in the district. Besides, a bigger organization than the Taluq Board is necessary to take preventive measures against epidemics and follow a programme of general amelioration, which is not possible unless the whole of the district is treated as an administrative unit. No Taluq Board, however earnest it be, can do much useful work unless its efforts are co-ordinated from a common centre.

Administra-
tive considera-
tions

The work connected with education, public works and sanitation is always such as to need the help of a well-paid establishment, and the Taluq Boards can hardly bear the expense if they have to make their own arrangements. In British India, the District Boards used to entertain well-paid staffs who were allowed to assist the Taluq Boards also. This duality could not work well, and we think that, in the interests of efficient organization and working, the Taluq Boards should be abolished.

The financial considerations which have weighed elsewhere also lend support to our view. In 1928-29, the total expenditure of the Taluq Boards in the Presidency of Madras was Rs. 1,65,36,928 and the cost of management was Rs. 11,16,013 which is 6.6 per cent. of the total expenditure. The expenditure incurred by the District Boards in the same year was Rs. 3,52,03,827 while the cost of management was Rs. 8,95,783, which is only 2.56 per cent. of the total expenditure. This shows that the percentage of expenditure on mere management incurred by the Taluq Boards was two and a half times as much as the percentage in the case of District Boards.

Financial considerations

In addition to this, it was found in 1934 that 90 out of the 208 Taluq Boards had recurring deficits; that 39 had just enough money to pay establishments and contingencies, with the result that the various institutions under them were not able to carry on their work satisfactorily.

Having regard to these considerations we are in entire agreement with the views of the Revenue Department that the Taluq Boards should be abolished.

With regard to the elections to District Boards, we hold the same opinion we have expressed in connection with the Legislature, namely, that they should be organized not on territorial lines, but entirely on the basis of interests; and we consider this as not merely a correct, natural and reliable form of representation, but under Indian conditions, it will, other helpful forces co-operating, tend to promote the economic reconstruction of the social order. It may however be added that if, as a result of elections under this system, it should be found that any particular area has gone without any representation, Government can restore the deficiency by means of nomination, even as is done under the territorial system in respect of certain interests.

Representative element in District Boards, and method of representation

A view is held that the Panchayats and Municipalities may be given the privilege of electing members to the District Boards. But, this will be favouring an indirect form of election, and besides, the functions of the three bodies are somewhat dissimilar in character. We therefore think that elections to District Boards should be

secured through organized associations of the different 'interests' in the districts.

Official and
Nominated
element, and
proposed
Constitution

The importance of the official element on the District Boards is admitted on all hands and its presence will be needed until the people acquire sufficient experience and the District Boards are placed on a sound financial footing.

Bearing all these considerations in mind, we recommend the following composition for the District Boards:—

Ex-officio Members	..	5
Nominated	..	5
<i>Elected Members to represent</i>		
I. Agricultural Interest	.. ..	6
(a) Jagirdars	..	1
(b) Inamdars and Mashdars		1
(c) Peasant-proprietors	..	2
(d) Tenants	..	2
II. Arts and Handicrafts	.. ..	1
III. Industry and Trade	.. ..	1
IV. Women	.. ..	1
V. Medical Profession	.. ..	1
VI. Legal Profession	.. ..	1
VII. Banking and Co-operative Credit	..	1
VIII. Education	.. ..	1
IX. Labour and Depressed Classes	..	1
		<hr/> 24 <hr/>

Term of
District
Board;
President and
Vice-President

At present the term of each District Board is three years. We think that this arrangement may continue. As far as possible, the Taluqdar should preside over its meetings and in his unavoidable absence, a non-official member nominated by Government on the recommendation of the Taluqdar, should take the chair. As it may not always be possible to secure a graduate to represent educational interests on the Board, we suggest that the privilege of electing a representative of the educational

interest may be given to an organization the minimum qualification for whose membership is Matriculation.

In general terms the functions of the District Boards **Functions** should be:—

- (1) Communications .. (Other than those within the province of the
- (2) Public Works .. P.W.D.)
- (3) Public Health and Sanitation.
- (4) Education.

For the sake of convenience the above functions are stated in greater detail in the following list which may however be amended or altered according to the needs and exigencies of the future:—

- (1) (a) Construction, repair and maintenance of public roads and other means of communication which are not under the control of any other local body or of Government;
- (b) planting and preservation of trees on the sides of roads and on other public grounds in its control;
- (c) establishment, management and maintenance of markets, travellers' bungalows, musafir khanas, rest-houses and other public institutions, and the construction and repair of all buildings connected with these institutions;
- (d) construction and repair of public wells, tanks, supply of water from them and from other sources, and preservation from pollution, of water for drinking and cooking purposes;
- (e) promotion of vaccination and the appointment and control of vaccinators;
- (f) measures necessary for the public health, sanitation and other local services, and control of sanitation during jattras, fairs and festivals;
- (g) management of such public ferries as may be entrusted to its charge;
- (h) maintenance of any building or other property vested in it.

(2) Any District Board may, at its discretion—

- (a) provide for the registration of births and deaths within the district, subject to such conditions as the Government may impose in this behalf;
- (b) encourage and develop co-operative societies in the district;
- (c) promote development of economic condition with special reference to agriculture and industries and commerce;
- (d) encourage local arts and industries and grant loans for this purpose subject to the rules made by the Government in this behalf;
- (e) institute, hold and manage fairs, cattle and agricultural shows and industrial exhibitions;
- (f) take measures for improvement of cattle;
- (g) pay travelling allowances to members of the District Board or any Committee thereof subject to the rules prescribed in this behalf;
- (h) organise and maintain, in time of famine or scarcity relief and local relief works and shops or stalls for the sale of necessities of life;
- (i) provide accommodation for any class of servants employed by the District Board and grant loans to such servants for construction of houses subject to the rules and conditions prescribed by the Government in this behalf;
- (j) contribute towards any public fund raised for the relief of human suffering within or without the area under the authority of the District Board;
- (k) by a resolution passed at a meeting and supported by one-half of the whole number of members of the Board, and with the previous sanction of the Government, arrange for any public reception, ceremony or entertainment; and

- (1) undertake any other matter not hereinbefore specifically named which is likely to promote the public health, safety, comfort and convenience of the people.

CONTROL

One of the objects of establishing such institutions is to educate the people in the art of local self-government. But this does not mean that any lapses on their part should go unnoticed or remain unrectified or that the forces tending to affect adversely the interests of administration should not be kept in check. Besides, the functions entrusted to these bodies are not confined in their operation and effect to any limited area: they concern many sides of national activity. And so it becomes necessary to view them all from a country-wide standpoint also. And this duty should rest with that co-ordinating agency commonly known as Government. In England, recourse is had to law courts in cases where local authorities exceed their legitimate powers, and the Central Government is able to exercise some power of supervision and control especially in regard to semi-national services for which it makes a contribution. On the Continent of Europe Governments exercise administrative, as well as legislative control in a very effective manner.

Need for
Control

There is no doubt that Lord Ripon strove to see that meddlesome interference was not allowed in the administration of local bodies. But effective governmental control was not appreciably relaxed until Dyarchy was introduced in the Provinces and the department of local self-government was transferred to Ministers responsible to the Legislature.

Governmental
control of
District
Boards in
British India

The present position is that governmental control is exercised partly through legislation and partly through the provincial executive having the power to frame rules under the Act. And then it is obligatory on these bodies that they should obtain the sanction of Government for any taxes that they levy, or for any loans they may raise. Before granting such sanction Government satisfies itself that the loan will be spent on a work of public

utility and that it will be spent economically and in accordance with the rules framed for the purposes. Government also exercises a considerable amount of control in the matter of appointment of important officers and lays down rules in respect of other employees. In extraordinary circumstances, Government retains the power to suspend or dissolve these bodies. It will thus be seen that the control exercised over these bodies is legislative as well as financial and administrative.

Bearing all this in mind, we recommend that, while exercising the necessary control in the directions referred to above, Government should, in the interest of co-operation and of political education of the people, allow considerable latitude to the local boards in the exercise of their discretion, and that since Government and the people are one, the control exercised by Government should be of the nature of sympathetic guidance.

Latitude to
be allowed to
Local Boards
consistent with
Governmental
control

Finances

We suggest the following sources of revenue for the District Boards.

- (1) Local Cess.
- (2) Profession-tax.
- (3) Pilgrim-tax.
- (4) Amusement Tax.
- (5) Tolls (Motor cars should be exempted as the Central Government is levying the tax).
- (6) Grants from Government and contributions from private individuals or local bodies.
- (7) Income from
 - (a) remunerative enterprises,
 - (b) the property of the board,
 - (c) license fees and fines,
 - (d) local cess on the excise revenue,

The apportionment of local cess between the different departments has already been touched upon and it is not necessary that we should express any views in detail in respect of them, because the matter may be left for mutual adjustment between the boards and the departments concerned. We may, however, recommend that the revenue accruing from the several sources specified above, should be placed entirely at the disposal of the boards, and that a cess should also be levied on the Abkari revenue as is done in the Presidency of Madras.

The distribu-
tion of Local
Cess; and
Cess on the
Abkari
Revenue

SECTION IV

Municipal and Town Committees and the City Municipal Corporation

We have recommended already the establishment of a Panchayat for every village whose population is between 1,000 and 5,000. We now proceed to make our proposals in respect of those larger centres in which signs of urban life are noticeable. The Revenue Department has already established Municipal Committees, with a non-official majority, at Aurangabad, Jalna, Nanded, Gulburga, Raichur, Latur and Warangal, where the population is over 20,000. But these bodies do not, however, seem to satisfy the demands of modern life, and we think that they should now not merely have an elective element but should also have their functions enlarged and their strength increased.

Present
position

In the Dominions, there are altogether 85 places where the population varies from 5,000 to 15,000. In addition to these, there are, excluding the City of Hyderabad, 12 towns with a population of over 15,000. We are of opinion that Town Committees should be constituted for the former category and Municipal Committees for the latter. There are certain district headquarters whose population is below 15,000, but in view of their position, it seems desirable that Municipal Committees should also be formed in them. There are a few towns like Hingoli, Khammam, Narayanpett and Siddipett which are neither district headquarters nor have the requisite population; but we think that the local conditions there, are such that it should not be difficult to have Municipal Committees established in those places. We think, however, that the final decision in regard to such centres should rest with Government,

We have given careful consideration to the question whether elections to the Municipalities may not be arranged on the basis of wards or divisions by localities. In support of this view, it may be urged that the municipal needs of any town do not warrant the election of members on the basis of functional representation, because, there, the ties of neighbourhood are stronger than the bonds of interest. As against this view, it may be argued that there would be no harm if the representatives of wards are also the representatives of interests. Such members will not only have a special experience of their own business or profession but will also have the necessary local knowledge to represent the general interests of the wards themselves. At present special interests are represented by means of nomination, and in the proposed scheme all important interests will be placed on a better organized and a more fully representative basis. The idea that the division of a Municipality into wards facilitates effective supervision should not be taken too seriously so far as the mofussil Municipal Committees are concerned; as they are not so extensive in area as to necessitate any division into wards. Without entering therefore into any further discussion of this subject, we propose the following composition for Municipal and Town Committee:—

I. *Municipal Committees*

Industry and Trade	सहमेव जयते ..	1	Elected
Women	.. ..	1
Liberal Professions	.. ..	1
Banking and Money-lending	.. ..	1
Organized labour	.. ..	1
Depressed Classes	.. ..	1
Owners of lands and buildings within the municipal area	.. ..	2
Non-officials	2	Nominated
Officials representing Educational, Medical and Public Works Departments	.. ..	3
		3	

II. *Town Committees*

Officials including the Chairman	..	..	5
Nominated non-officials	..	..	2

Elected :—

Owners of lands and buildings within the municipal limits	..	..	..	1
Industry, Trade and Commerce	..	..	..	1
Labour and Depressed Classes	..	..	..	1
				<hr/>
				10
				<hr/>

We have made provision for the representation of Women on the Municipalities, because the vital interests of a municipal area in regard to public health especially domestic hygiene and child welfare etc., may well be represented by them. We are of opinion that it should not be difficult to have suitable representatives of women now that a Women's Association for Educational and Social Advancement has been established here, with its branches working in the districts, through which the necessary representation may be secured.

The president of a Municipality or Town Committee at the district headquarters should be the Collector, and at every other place the seniormost Revenue Officer. The appointment of a non-official president cannot be thought of until the people have gained sufficient experience and the financial resources of each Municipality are satisfactorily built up. It may, however, be added that in the absence of the official president the District Collector may, with the permission of the Government, appoint a non-official to preside over a Municipal Committee. The term of office for these bodies should be three years, and their functions may broadly be the following:—

General
Functions

- (1) Construction and maintenance of roads, streets and wells.
- (2) Preservation of public health, (vaccination, sanitation, drainage, water-supply and measures against epidemics).
- (3) Elementary education. (The importance of elementary education requires that the technical and administrative control should vest in the Educational Department).

- (4) Other matters likely to promote the health, safety, comfort, and convenience of the people.

These functions may be further specified as follows:—

Municipalities

- (a) Lighting public streets, places and buildings;
- (b) Watering public streets, and places;
- (c) Cleansing public streets, places and sewers, and all spaces not being private property, which are open to the enjoyment of the public, whether such spaces are vested in the municipal council or not; removing noxious vegetation; and abating all public nuisances;
- (d) extinguishing fires, and protecting life and property when fires occur;
- (e) regulating or abating offensive and dangerous trades or practices;
- (f) removing obstructions and projections in public streets or places, and in spaces not being private property which are open to the enjoyment of the public, whether such spaces are vested in the municipal council or belong to the Government;
- (g) securing or removing dangerous buildings or places and reclaiming unhealthy localities;
- (h) acquiring and maintaining, changing and regulating places for the disposal of the dead;
- (i) constructing, altering and maintaining public streets, culverts, municipal boundary marks, markets, slaughter houses, latrines, privies, urinals, drains, sewers, drainage works, sewerage works, baths, washing places, drinking fountains, tanks, wells, dams and the like;
- (j) obtaining a supply or an additional supply of water, proper and sufficient for preventing danger to the health of the inhabi-

tants from the insufficiency or unwholesomeness of the existing supply, when such supply or additional supply can be obtained at a reasonable cost;

- (k) naming streets and numbering houses;
- (l) registering births and deaths;
- (m) public vaccination;
- (n) suitable accommodation for any calves, cows, or buffaloes required within the municipality for the supply of animal lymph;
- (o) establishing and maintaining public hospitals and dispensaries, and providing public medical relief;
- (p) arranging for the destruction or the detention and preservation of such dogs within the municipality as may be dealt with under the law in force;
- (q) providing facilities for anti-rabic treatment and meeting the expenses of indigent persons undergoing rabic treatment within or outside the municipal limits;
- (r) housing and maintaining destitute orphans and destitute cripples;
- (s) printing such annual reports on the municipal administration of the municipality as the Government by general or special orders requires the municipal council to submit;
- (t) providing special medical aid and accommodation for the sick in time of dangerous disease; and taking such measures as may be required to prevent the outbreak, or suppress and prevent the recurrence, of the disease;
- (u) giving relief and establishing and maintaining relief works in time of famine or scarcity to or for destitute persons within the limits of the municipality.

The functions of Town Committees may be:—

Town
Committees

- (a) lighting public streets, places and buildings;
- (b) cleansing public streets, places and sewers, and all spaces not being private property which are open to the enjoyment of the public, whether such spaces are vested in the municipal council or not; removing noxious vegetation; and abating all public nuisances;
- (c) disposing of night soil and rubbish;
- (d) extinguishing fires, and protecting life and property when fires occur;
- (e) regulating or abating offensive or dangerous trades or practices;
- (f) removing obstructions and projections in public streets or places, and in spaces not being private property, which are open to the enjoyment of the public, whether such spaces are vested in the municipal council or belong to the Government;
- (g) securing or removing dangerous buildings or places;
- (h) acquiring and maintaining, changing and regulating places for the disposal of the dead;
- (i) constructing, altering, maintaining and improving public streets, culverts, municipal boundary marks, markets, slaughter-houses, latrines, privies, urinals, drains, sewers, and providing public facilities for drinking water;
- (j) providing a supply of water, proper and sufficient to prevent danger to the health of the inhabitants and their domestic cattle;
- (k) naming streets and numbering houses;
- (l) registering births and deaths;
- (m) public vaccination;
- (n) establishing and maintaining dispensaries, and providing public medical relief;

- (o) taking such measures as may be required to prevent the outbreak, spread or recurrence of dangerous diseases;
- (p) any measure likely to promote the health, safety, comfort, convenience, interest or welfare of the public not specified above when directed by the Government.

CONTROL

In view of the general conditions prevailing here, the progress of Municipalities and Town Committees is not possible without the sympathetic supervision and control of the Government. Some measure of internal control is provided in the constitution itself of these bodies, but external control should ordinarily be exercised in respect of:—

Government
Control;
Ordinary and
Extra-
ordinary

- (1) Inspection and audit, and calling for information, papers and reports.
- (2) The fixing of municipal limits and of taxes.
- (3) Sanction of budget and loans.
- (4) Sanction of works outside the prescribed financial limits.
- (5) Sanction of certain appointments.

The extraordinary powers of the Government will be the suspension and dissolution of Municipalities and Town Committees.

FINANCES

The following sources of revenue may be suggested for these bodies:—

Sources of
Revenue

- (1) Property-tax, *i.e.*, tax on lands and buildings.
- (2) Taxes on professions and trades.
- (3) Taxes on vehicles and animals.
- (4) Rates and fees for services rendered and licenses issued.
- (5) Such other special and purely local taxes as Government may approve.
- (6) Grants-in-aid from Government.

Establishment
of Committee
in
Non-Diwani
Ilagas

It may be pointed out that for some time until the municipal resources are sufficiently developed, it will be absolutely necessary for Government to make lumpsum contributions from the general revenues to these Committees, and also percentage contributions in cases of special services. Besides, the object of Municipal Reform will not be achieved until and unless similar Committees are established in non-Diwani Ilagas as well; and the question as to who should constitute the official and non-official elements of such bodies, Government will have to settle in consultation with the Ilagas concerned.

Hyderabad Municipal Corporation

Present
Composition

We proceed now to describe briefly the present state of the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation. This body is working under the Act No. XII of 1342 F. () and is composed of the President and 36 members inclusive of the Vice-President. The President is appointed by Government, and the Vice-President is elected by ballot from among the members themselves. The following is the present composition:—

Appointed	.. ..	10
<i>Sarf-i-Khas</i>	.. ..	1
<i>Paigah</i> Nawab Lutfud-Dowla		1
„ Nawab Moin-ud-Dowla		1
„ Nawab Sultanul-Mulk		1
Estate of Nawab Salar Jung		1
„ Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad	.. ..	1
Jagirdars	.. ..	2
Graduates	.. ..	1
Sahucars and Merchants	.. ..	1
Elected	.. ..	13
Nominated	.. ..	13
Officials and non-officials	.. ..	10
Depressed Classes	.. ..	1
Parsis	.. ..	1
Christians	.. ..	1

36

The term of membership is three years, on the expiry of which the members retire at 12 Noon on the 1st Azur.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the division of the city into its present wards is not satisfactory from any recognized point of view.* But we think that as the Corporation is in existence, all suggestions for its reform must come from within, and that it is not good policy to impose it from without. Besides, we are entirely opposed to the very system of territorial representation. For that reason also, the question of the city's division into wards does not appeal to us. Our views concerning the system of representation that should be followed for the Legislative Council, the District Boards and the Municipal and Town Committees have already been clearly stated, and need no repetition here.

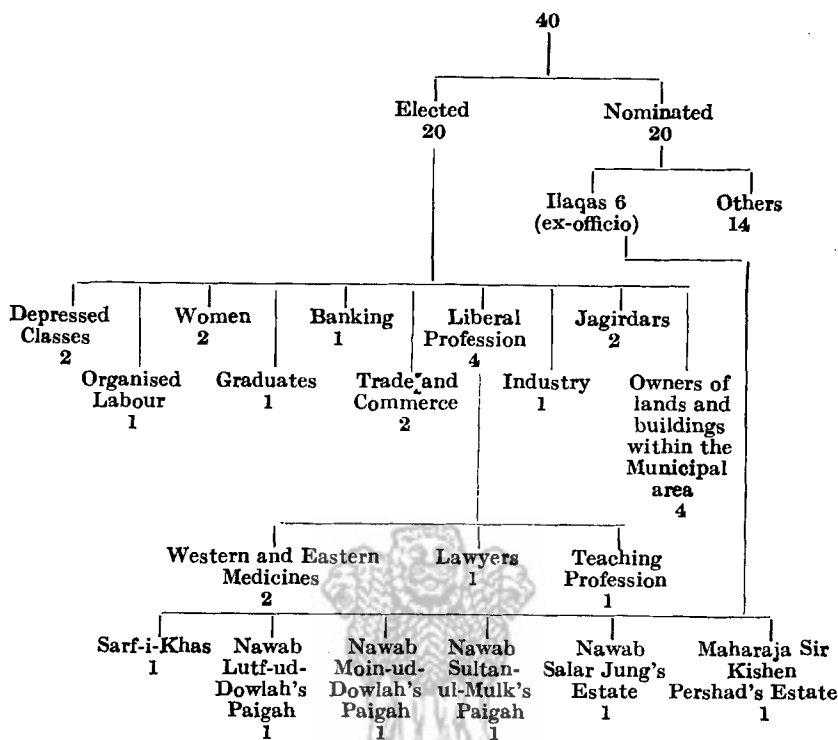
Proposed
method of
election and
amendment of
the relevant
Sections of
the Act

It might perhaps be urged with some force that the territorial system of representation for the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation will afford facilities for the supervision of different wards. This may be true; but it does not follow that this can be achieved only through territorial elections. In the first place, the Act itself does not lay down that the candidate who stands for any particular ward should be a resident of that ward, and, even if such a condition should exist, it would not be difficult for representatives coming through the functional system to be assigned, on their election, specified areas for purposes of supervision. And then there is the possibility always of Government nominating a few to cover any deficiency arising in consequence. It will therefore be clear that the system of election by interests, if followed here, should present no practical difficulties of a serious nature; and when the usefulness of the system has already been pointed out, there is no reason why it should not be adopted in this case also. We are therefore of opinion that those sections of the Act which relate to election by wards should be so amended as to allow the

* The attached map shows the division of the Corporation's jurisdiction into several wards and gives the necessary particulars in respect of them.

Proposed
Composition

Corporation to be constituted in the following manner:—



Non-official
President

We feel hesitant to suggest any further changes for the reason that it is only four years now since the present Act has been in operation. But we think that after some further trial, Government may consider whether a non-official President should not be appointed for the Corporation. We hope that such a progressive step will soon be taken; and if any amendments to the Act are called for on any account, it is up to the Corporation itself to draw attention to them.

We should have liked to read the Government review on the Corporation's work of the last three years, but we understand that no such review has yet been made. The general impression seems to be, and it is endorsed by several memoranda also, that the experiment has not been an unqualified success.

The
experiment
and its
future

One of our members, Mr. Akbar Ali Khan, happens to be the Vice-President of the Corporation. The Chairman of the Committee and its Secretary and another member, Mr. G. M. Qureishy, are also its members, and

have some experience of its working. So an expression of opinion from us may not seem desirable. We may, however, observe that if the people are really imbued with the spirit of service and possess an impersonal and non-communal outlook, there seems to be no reason why they should not be able to improve the condition of the metropolis. Knowledge of civic affairs will come as time passes and without allowing the necessary time to gather experience, it will not be right to say that the experiment has been a failure.

In the end, we have to submit that until the municipal executive is made strong and is allowed the necessary facilities to carry out comprehensive programmes, no municipal administration can achieve much; and so far as the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation is concerned, it is very necessary that the right public spirit should be created among the *Mir Mohallas* and their committees, so that the Municipal Commissioner may enjoy their active co-operation. If these committees are representative of the important interests in the city and they work together with sincerity, there would lie open before them many avenues of true service.

**Mir Mohallas
and their
Committees**



CHAPTER V

MISCELLANEOUS

The Committee has also considered the question why provision should not be made for the inclusion of some non-official element in the Executive Council. Mr. Vaidya had at the very outset expressed the opinion that the idea of responsible Government came within the terms of our enquiry. But the subject was not proceeded with as the Chairman had given a ruling to the contrary. At the close of our proceedings, Mr. Vaidya reverted to the subject, and contended that we could at least suggest the inclusion in the Executive Council of one member elected by the Legislature. The official members of the Committee drew the attention of the Chairman to the view they held that even this suggestion of Mr. Vaidya could not come within the scope of the terms of reference, as it meant to propose a form of Dyarchy or a partial transference of responsibility, which the Committee was not within its rights to consider.

It may be pointed out that the Muddiman Committee of 1924 had shown in detail how Dyarchy even in its limited form, had not been a successful experiment. The Simon Commission also held the same view. The advocates of nationalism regard Dyarchy as an old weapon of Imperialism forged to create internal dissensions, as under this system, they say, all the important departments—like those of Finance, Law, Justice and Police—are retained by Government, and only the minor ones are transferred to popular Ministers; and the transference is made only as a matter of make-believe to show that a considerable portion of authority is entrusted to responsible ministers, although they are but tools in the hands of Government and can by themselves do little good to the people.

The fact is that such an arrangement neither creates any sense of responsibility in the ministers themselves, nor does it assure the Legislature that they are in any way responsible to it. Besides, there could exist little genuine team-spirit between the members in charge of the

reserved and those holding transferred portfolios—the team-spirit so essential to the success of the Executive. Under that system the Legislature is apt to devote its time and energy mostly to criticising the working of the reserved departments, and either fails to appreciate the importance of transferred subjects or chooses to remain silent over them. Further, it is a matter for serious thought whether the unity of the Executive should be impaired by the inclusion of a non-official elected member.

The idea is entertained that under the new reforms introduced in the Cochin State, the Ruler appoints an elected member of the Legislature to the Executive Council. This is not correct, as there is no Executive Council in Cochin.

From Section IV* of the Government of Cochin Act of 1938, it will be evident that formerly there used to be only a Diwan through whom the Ruler exercised his executive authority. Under the new arrangement, in addition to the Diwan, the Ruler appoints in his own discretion an elected member of the Legislative Council as a minister to be in charge of certain departments. This fact does not lend support to the view that an elected member of the legislature should be selected for a place on the *Executive Council*.

Bearing all this in view, the question was considered whether we should recommend the appointment to the Executive Council of an elected member of the Legislature. The Chairman and the rest of the Committee, with the exception of Mr. Vaidya, were of opinion that such a measure will, from the practical standpoint explained above, hardly produce good results, and that the member so appointed will occupy an invidious position *vis-a-vis* the Government on the one hand and the legislature on the other.

The question was also raised why a non-official not necessarily an elected member of the legislature, taking an active part in public life, should not be appointed to the Executive Council. In regard to this also, the official

* Subject to the provisions of this Act, the executive authority of the Cochin State is exercised by His Highness through the Diwan in relation to reserved subjects, and through the Minister appointed under this Act in relation to transferred subjects....."

members of the Committee adhered to their original opinion that any such question was outside the terms of reference. But the Chairman expressed that in view of the elasticity which the term "effective association" possessed, such a recommendation was permissible. He, however, agreed with the official members and Mr. Akbar Ali Khan, that it is not desirable to make such a recommendation.

Conclusion

We are conscious of the earnest wish His Excellency the President has recently expressed that our report would be unanimous; and we venture to submit that it is so in the larger sense of the term. The few differences that exist between us are only in regard to minor details. This is but natural, and should only go to prove that every one of us has done his best to give a free expression to the views he holds.

We have all along kept in mind the assurance of His Excellency that the terms of reference have been "kept wide deliberately" so that we might be "unhampered in a comprehensive study of the problem." As far as circumstances could permit, we have endeavoured to justify this assurance: and now that we are bringing our labours to a close, we feel that our task will remain incomplete, unless we tender our sincerest homage to His Exalted Highness and our gratitude to his Government for the confidence reposed in us. We shall feel honoured should His Exalted Highness deign to consider that we have realized "the responsibility of the task" entrusted to us, and discharged it "in a manner worthy of its importance."

"We but strive: it is for Him to fulfil."

S. ARVAMUDU AIYANGAR,

Chairman.

GULAM MAHMOOD QUREISHY.

QADIR HUSAIN.

K. S. VAIDYA.

MIR AKBAR ALI KHAN.

S. YOUSUF ALI,

Secretary.

31st August, 1938
25th Mehir, 1347 F.

CHAPTER VI

Summary of Recommendations

1. The Committee is of opinion that consistently with the sovereign rights of the Ruler, it is essential for the internal and external security of the State that the people should have an effective association with the Government. **Sovereignty**

2. In order that such association of the people might be secured and their needs and desires properly ascertained, it is necessary that the public services should be manned by persons who have a lasting attachment to the State. An independent and impartial agency should be established to raise the standard of efficiency and the *morale* of the public services. **Public Services**

3. Freedom of association, speech, and writing should be conceded within legitimate bounds. **Civic Rights**

4. As desired by His Exalted Highness, 'institutional rather than personal agencies' should operate to ensure the co-operation of the people.

5. As institutional agencies should be truly representative of the people, the Committee is of opinion that elective representation should be effected not on any communal or territorial basis, but, as circumstances allow, on the basis of economic and other interests through organizations representing such interests. **Representation of Economic Interests**

6. As the present Legislative Council cannot adequately meet the needs of time, it should be so reconstituted that, with a non-official majority, it should provide for effective representation of the different interests in the State. **Legislative Council**

The Legislature should be composed of 77 members including the President, and should enjoy powers of legislation, interpellation and discussion, with regard to all subjects except those expressly specified in the Report.

It should have, in the opinion of the majority of the members of the Committee, only the right of discussion in respect of the Budget. But the minority is of opinion

that the Legislature should be given the right to pass or reject or reduce any demand for grant. The Committee recommends that the life of each Legislative Council should be five years.

Central
Advisory
Boards and
Committees

7. The Committee recommends that with a view to effecting a closer association of the people with the administration, the following Central Advisory Boards and Committees, composed of an equal number of officials and non-officials should be established:-

- I. Finance Standing Committee.
- II. Board of Public Health.
- III. Board of Agricultural Development.
- IV. Board of Industrial Development.
- V. Board of Education with Sub-Committees formed on the above lines to deal with
 - (a) Primary Education,
 - (b) Secondary Education,
 - (c) Adult Education,
 - (d) Technical and Industrial Education,
 - (e) Physical Education,
 - (f) Female Education,
 - (g) Education of the Depressed Classes.
- VI. Committee for the management of Muslim Endowments.
- VII. Committee for the management of Hindu Endowments.

NOTE:—(Boards and Committees recommended above should be appointed for a period of three years).

Commission to
investigate
Religious
grievances

Government should also appoint a Commission to investigate the religious grievances of the people, and to suggest remedial measures that may seem necessary in the light of its investigation.

District
Conferences

8. Besides the Central Advisory Bodies mentioned above, the Committee recommends that public conferences, under the presidentship of the Subedar concerned, should be held annually in every district at a suitable place to enable the people to express their needs.

Local Self-Government Institutions

9. The Committee recommends that Panchayats should be constituted in all villages having a population of 1,000 to 5,000 persons, with Panchayat officers appointed by Government to supervise their work; and that the Panchayats should be given financial assistance. The strength of each Panchayat may, according to population and local conditions, vary from five to eleven members. The life of each Panchayat should be three years, but its president should be appointed annually.

Panchayats

NOTE:—There are 3,657 villages having a population ranging between 1,000 and 5,000.

10. Judicial benches should be constituted by Government at suitable places for the convenience of the public.

Judicial Benches

11. The Committee agrees with the proposal of the Revenue Department that, having regard to financial, administrative and other considerations, the Taluq Boards should be abolished and that District Boards should be reconstituted consisting each of 24 members and having an elected majority. To supplement the income of these Boards, a local cess should be charged to the Abkari revenue and the possibility of financial aid by Government should be fully considered.

District Boards

12. The Committee recommends that for every town with a population of 5,000 to 15,000 a Town Committee should be appointed composed of 10 members including the President, and, in addition to district headquarters, every town with a population of 15,000 and above should have a Municipal Committee of 14 members with an elected majority. Every year, a non-official Vice-President should be appointed by Government to preside over its meetings in the absence of its President. In the interests of good and efficient management, Government should exercise adequate control and also afford it financial aid.

Municipal and Urban Committees

13. The Committee considers it necessary that Municipal and Town Committees should be established in all *non-Khalsa Ilaqas* in the same manner as recommended for the *Diwani Ilaqas*.

14. In regard to the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation, the Committee recommends that the system of election by wards should be abandoned and that elections

Hyderabad Municipal Corporation

hereafter should be conducted on the basis of interests represented by organised associations.

The strength of the Corporation should be fixed at 40 instead of 36, and that Government may consider the appointment of a non-official President.



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PART III

Summary of Representations received from the Public.



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PART III

Summary of Representations received from the Public

In this Part, references are given to the number of memorials or memoranda and against them are mentioned briefly the recommendations contained therein. The aim underlying this is to furnish to Government a rough idea of the views held by the public.

All the memorials and memoranda are given in Appendix III of the Report, and cover 495 typed pages. Some of them are in English and the rest in Urdu. But as the Proceedings were taken down in English for the convenience of the Committee, the abstracts of the memorials and memoranda were at first prepared in English but were rendered into Urdu to be included in the Report originally written in that language.

There has thus been no little labour and trouble involved in sifting all the material and preparing a summary of it. Still an attempt has been made to do justice to each representation. The Committee had not had the opportunity to apply to these memoranda and memorials the recognised principles of scrutiny. Yet they have a value of their own, inasmuch as, they indicate broadly the different phases of the awakening that has taken its rise among the people.

The contents of these memorials and memoranda are, however, given in greater detail in the summaries which are given in the form of charts at the beginning of Appendix III.

Proposals and Recommendations

1. Twenty-two representations advocate "no reforms" on the grounds that:—

(a) People in general are quite contented: it is only a handful of agitators from outside with little or no stake in the country who have been clamouring for reforms, with a view to securing their own ends at the expense of the poor. (b) The masses are utterly ignorant and as such they are sure to be exploited by selfish

persons, if reforms of the British Indian type are allowed to be introduced in the Dominions. (c) Democracy has proved a failure elsewhere and democratic institutions constitute a perennial source of discord and dissension. (d) The results of the two elections to the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation prove in no small measure the utter futility of the system, and furnish a grave warning against its adoption on a comprehensive scale.

These representations suggest that to associate the people with the Government it would suffice if the members of the Executive Council administer the departments under their control in view of the advice tendered by consultative bodies consisting of an equal number of officials and non-officials; while to ascertain the wishes and grievances of the people they recommend that His Excellency the President and the Taluqdars should hold Darbars periodically and allow the people directly to represent their needs and desires.

23. (a) Creation of Income-Tax Department, (b) establishment of a poor house, etc.

24. (a) Stoppage of influx of non-mulkis into the Dominions, (b) creation of a consultative board consisting of an equal number of officials and non-officials to advise every member of the Executive Council in regard to the administration of the departments under their control.

25. Appointment of a Committee to get back the lost rights and territories of the Nizam.

26. Expresses dislike for any kind of reforms except through the Heads of various departments.

27. (a) Abolition of the hereditary patelship, (b) introduction of a suitable course of training for Deshmukhs and Despandes.

28. Supports the view that, as the people are not either adequately educated or politically conscious, it would not be advisable to introduce any reforms. If, however, it is considered inevitable, it recommends that political importance and not numerical strength should be the basis of consideration and adjustment. It further advocates (a) unicameral legislature merely as a law-making body, (b) separate electorates, (c) strong representation for Ulema, (d) revival of the post of

Sadrus Sudur, (e) declaration of Hanafite Islam as the religion of the Ruler and the State, (f) creation of local bodies in districts and taluqs on the joint basis of election and nomination.

29. This representation constitutes a passionate plea against the introduction of reforms of the British Indian type which foster and accentuate communalism and divide the people into hostile camps. It maintains that, as the democratic system of Government has been tried and discarded by many countries in the world, it will be futile to introduce it in the State unless it be to please the British rulers or to satisfy a handful of hypocrites who pose as the well-wishers of the people without having an iota of sympathy for them. It holds Government servants solely responsible for all the defects which have crept into the administration of the State, and recommends the creation of a *select committee for appointments* to put right the present state of affairs.

30. Proposes creation of advisory boards consisting of nominated representatives of the different sections of the people with a view to assist the members of the Executive Council in the administration of the departments under their control. It warns against the imitation of the British Indian methods in Hyderabad and accuses the non-mulki adventurers for spreading the venom of communalism and undermining the strength and solidarity of the State.

31. Proposes establishment of representative advisory boards and expresses apprehension that reforms of the British Indian type will not suit the genius of the people, but lead to friction and discord.

32. This representation is emphatically of opinion that (a) in view of the political and educational backwardness of the people, it would be a great mistake to think of introducing any reforms of a parliamentary character in Hyderabad, (b) to ensure effective association of the people with the Government, it is absolutely necessary to abolish the present practice of allowing patels and patwaris to succeed to their respective offices by virtue of heredity, (c) Taluqdars and the President of the Executive Council should hold periodical conferences and Durbars respectively, (d) consultative boards should be constituted to advise the members of the Exe-

cutive Council in regard to the administration of the departments under their control.

33. Conveys a resolution to the effect that the Anjuman is in entire agreement with the proposals which were being submitted by the Anjuman-e-Ittihadul Muslimin.

34. Conveys the resolution adopted by the executive committee of the Anjuman and expresses entire agreement with the views submitted by the Central Anjuman at Hyderabad.

35. Expresses entire agreement with the views submitted by the Anjuman-e-Ittihadul Muslimin, Hyderabad.

36. Requests that a representative of their interest may be added to the 'Aiyangar Committee, (the Legislative Council).'

37. A separate electorate and special representation for Ayurvedic and Unani medicine.

38. Do do

39. Desires "due representation of labour in any scheme of constitutional reforms."

40. Do do

41. (a) Representation of 18 per cent. of seats in the legislature for the Depressed Classes and nomination of candidates by their recognised associations, (b) guarantee of employment for the Depressed Classes, and their representation "in the various organs of Government," (c) compulsory formation of unions in every industry with a view to secure adequate representation of labour, (d) creation of Municipalities, District Boards and Panchayats on the system obtaining in British India, together with the appointment of a Panchayat Officer in every district, to guide, supervise and control the Panchayats, (e) formation of statutory bodies like the Railway Board, Central Educational Council, Finance Standing Committee, Public Service Commission and Industrial and Commercial Advisory Board, (f) statutory confirmation of the fundamental rights of citizenship by the legislature.

42. Separate representation for the Adi-Hindus.

Note:—The letter forwarding the resolution of the Adi-Hindu Maha Saba did not bear any signature and was therefore returned to the Secretary.

43. Special consideration for the Sikh subjects of the Dominions in any scheme of reforms and also radical changes in the management of the Gurudwara at Nanded.

44. (a) "Safeguards for the minority communities and separate representation.....for the Sikh community," (b) Association of "elected representatives with nominated Government members" for purposes of management of the Nanded Gurudwara.

45. Separate representation for the Sikh community.

46. Do do

47. (a) Bicameral legislature with reservation of seats in the lower house to represent the banking interests, (b) single-member constituencies, (c) territorial electorates, (d) election of three-fourths of the executive councillors by the legislature, (e) extension of franchise to 10 per cent. of the total population, (f) creation of Panchayats with Civil and Criminal powers.

48. Reservation of seats for the Lingayat community.

49. Nomination by Government for the Jain community in case of their failure to secure representation through open elections.

50. (a) "Special statutory safeguards for the community and also separate electorates," (b) bicameral legislature—the upper house to consist of an equal number of elected and nominated elements, (c) responsibility of the "Cabinet" to both houses, (d) inclusion of the Railway budget in the State budget, (e) discontinuance of the practice of employing non-mulkis "be they Europeans or non-Europeans," (f) abolition of the Railway Board and its replacement by a board within the State, (g) adequate share for the community in the State services, (h) extension of franchise to 50 per

cent. of the total adult population and also to British Administered Areas, (i) guarantee of civil liberties.

51. "Adequate representation of Indian Christiansin view of the great pioneer service rendered by the community in the general enlightenment of the State in the direction of fighting illiteracy" and promoting works of public utility.

52. (a) Reservation of seats in the legislature, (b) earmarking of a "certain proportion of appointments.....in all the branches of State service."

53. (a) Adequate provision for representation of women on the "legislative, municipal and all other councils and committees," (b) full recognition of citizenship.

54. (a) Adequate representation for Zamindars, (b) responsibility of the executive both to the Ruler and the legislature, (c) bicameral legislature with joint electorates and reservation of seats for special interests.

55. Demands "that a Ministry of Health..... should be adopted as a minimum basis and that the proposed Ministry should be assisted by the recommendations of an advisory board of Health consisting of elected non-official representatives from amongst the medical practitioners of the State."

56. (a) Bicameral legislature with an upper house of 30 and a lower house of 125 members—36 to be nominated and 89 to be elected on the basis of direct voting, (b) election of two members—one from each house—to the Executive Council, (c) "plural constituencies," with reservation of seats for Harijans and women, (d) nomination for Christians, (including Europeans and Anglo-Indians), Parsis, Sikhs and Backward classes, (e) election of the Deputy President.

57. (a) Bicameral legislature with Standing Committees to advise the members of the Executive Council—excepting the Political Member—on matters of policy relating to the departments under their control, (b) joint electorates without reservation of seats except in cases of Jagirdars, Anglo-Indians, Europeans, Depressed classes, Jungle tribes, Commerce, Banking, Labour and University Interests, (c) election of the

President and the Deputy President, (d) extension of franchise up to 10 per cent. of the total population, with plural voting, (e) full powers to sanction and reduce demands for grants, to ask questions and move resolutions, except in regard to matters concerning the Ruler, the treaties entered into by him, and the Army.

58. (a) Bicameral legislature with franchise between 10 and 25 per cent. of the total population, (b) election on territorial basis, (c) reservation of seats for Harijans and Labour organizations and statutory provisions to safeguard minorities consisting of less than 5 per cent. of the population, (d) liberalisation of local bodies, (e) creation of Panchayats, (f) declaration of fundamental rights of citizenship.

59. Expresses the view that the idea of responsible government in an Indian State is constitutionally untenable, and that reforms in British India have tended to create and foster communalism: and, still, if it be inevitable to follow that example, Hyderabad, with a view to protect vested interests, should have two houses of legislature of which the lower should consist of 120 and the upper of 40 members.

60. Recommends the Mysore model, i.e., an unicameral legislature supplemented by a representative assembly, with some alterations.

61. Do do

62. Unicameral legislature of 100 members on the basis of direct voting and joint electorates without reservation of seats, with powers (except in cases specified in the memorandum) to ask questions, move resolutions, and to discuss and vote on demands for grants. It favours the declaration of responsible government under the aegis of the Asaf Jahi Dynasty as the ultimate goal of reforms; and recommends franchise only for the literates.

63. (a) Unicameral legislature to be constituted "on economic and social principles" with reservation of seats for the Adi-Hindus and Christians, (b) creation of standing committees, (c) election by legislature of two or three members to be in charge of education, public health and local self-government departments, (d) declaration of fundamental rights of citizenship.

64. (a) Unicameral legislature on the basis of direct voting, multi-member constituencies and joint electorates, with reservation of seats for Hindus, Muslims and Harijans, and also for special interests, (b) creation of statutory bodies and a Public Service Commission, (c) reorganization of District and Taluq Boards and creation of Panchayats with minor powers, (d) declaration of fundamental rights of citizenship.

65. (a) Bicameral legislature with an upper house of 65—consisting of 33 elected by territorial constituencies, 16 elected by the lower house, and 16 nominated by Government—and a lower house of 200 members—consisting of 130 members elected by general constituencies, 37 representing special constituencies and 33 nominated by Government—with powers—except in regard to matters specified in the memorandum—to ask questions, move resolutions and to discuss and vote on demands for grants, (b) election by the lower house of half the members of the Executive Council, (c) responsibility of the executive both to the legislature and the Ruler, (d) formation of a Standing Finance Committee and also of the following “Advisory Committees” each consisting of an equal number of officials and non-officials:—

- (i) “Railway and Communication Board,
- (ii) Central Educational Council,
- (iii) Industries and Commerce Committee,
- (iv) Economic Council and
- (v) Public Service Commission.”

(e) creation of (1) District Boards each consisting of 12 to 16 members with an elected Vice-President and two-thirds majority of the elective element, (2) Municipal Councils (for Towns with a population of 2,000 and above) consisting of an equal number of elected and nominated members, (3) Panchayats (for villages with a population of 1,000 and above) with an equal number of elected and nominated members, (f) declaration of the fundamental rights of citizenship.

66. (a) Unicameral legislature with joint electorates and reservation of seats on the population basis, (b) division of the State on the linguistic basis, (c) creation of Panchayats and reorganization of district and

taluk boards, (d) cancellation of orders and circulars affecting the fundamental rights of citizenship.

67. (a) Unicameral legislature on the basis of direct voting and joint electorates, (b) nomination for the minorities, (c) election by the legislature of two members to be in charge of the nation-building departments. It further suggests that the election of no candidate professing any religion should be held to be valid unless one-third of the total number of votes obtained by him have been polled by voters who are not his co-religionists.

68. Bicameral legislature with an upper house consisting of 17 members representing *Jagirs* and other *Ilaqas* and 13 nominated (officials, and non-officials), and a lower house consisting of 70 members out of whom 38 (officials and non-officials) are to be nominated by Government, and 32 to be elected indirectly on the basis of equal representation for Hindus and Muslims.

69. Expresses the following views (a) "A partial responsible government may be introduced for the presentthe legislature will have full control over the budget," (b) Interest constituencies will not be suitable for the State as representatives of such constituencies "are by the very nature of their selection bound to press the interests of their constituencies at the expense of the national interests while the representative of a territorial constituency has to represent electors of all groups and interests in that area and he considers that his constituency is a miniature of the whole country, and so his outlook will be much more national," (c) "A married woman will be considered to have the qualifications of her husband." (d) "All statutes passed by the legislature must receive the assent of the Ruler before becoming laws: In case of non-approval they will be returned to legislature and if passed by three-fourths majority will become law," (e) "The Judges of the High Court will be appointed by legislature by a majority vote.....all other appointments to be made by the Prime Minister with the approval of the legislature," (f) "The legislature may delegate all or some of its powers to a Public Service Commission appointed by it," (g) The constitution must guarantee fundamental rights of civil, religious, and cultural liberty to all its citizens.

70. Forwards a resolution of "a public meeting of the citizens of Poona" which observes "that H.E.H.'s Government, at any rate would not consider the demand for full self-government as extravagant."

71. (a) Responsibility of the executive to the legislature and election by the latter of one-third of the members of the Executive Council, (b) an unicameral legislature of 125 members "with a clear elected majority" through direct voting and joint electorates, (c) separate representation for Harijans, Christians, Parsis and Sikhs. As regards the Muslims, it states that "in the joint electorates they are not at all likely to be less represented in the legislature in proportion to the population," (d) adult franchise after 10 years, (e) declaration of fundamental rights of citizenship.

72. (a) Responsibility of the executive to the legislature, (b) unicameral legislature, (c) multi-member constituencies and joint electorates with reservation of seats in proportion to the population of each community, (d) extension of franchise from 10 to 25 per cent. of the total population.

73.

Do

do

74. (a) Responsibility of the executive to the legislature, (b) unicameral legislature of 150 members with the proportion of rural to urban as 3:1, with direct voting and joint electorates, (c) compulsory education, (d) statutory recognition of the fundamental rights of citizenship.

75. (a) Responsibility of the executive to the legislature, (b) separate electorates for the backward classes, vakils, labourers and women, (c) adult franchise after 5 years, (d) reduction of the land revenue by one-third, (e) declaration of the fundamental rights of citizenship.

76. (a) Responsibility of the executive to the legislature, (b) enlargement of the Executive Council with members elected by the legislature on salaries to be determined by that body, (c) bicameral legislature with indirect election for the upper house, (d) creation of District and Taluq Boards, Public Service Commission, Financial Standing Committee, Non-official Board of

Education, and (e) declaration of the fundamental rights of citizenship.

77. (a) Progressive realisation of responsible government, (b) transfer of nation-building departments to the control of members elected by the majority party of the legislature, (c) expansion of the legislative council on non-communal basis without reservation of seats, and on numerical basis if reservation of seats is considered necessary, (d) re-distribution of the Subhas on the linguistic basis, (e) creation of local bodies, and (f) declaration of the rights of citizenship.

78. (a) Formation of the cabinet by the party constituting the majority in the legislature, (b) unicameral Legislature, . . . Joint electorates and allotment of seats on the population basis, (c) division of the State on the linguistic basis, (d) creation of local bodies and Panchayats with judicial powers, and (e) declaration of the fundamental rights of citizenship.

79. (a) Formation of the cabinet by the majority party, (b) unicameral legislature with direct voting, joint electorates and allocation of seats on the basis of population, (c) creation of statutory bodies, District Boards, Taluq Boards, and Panchayats, and (d) guarantee of civil liberties.

80. (a) Progressive realisation of responsible government, (b) expansion of the legislative council on non-communal basis without reservation of seats, and on numerical basis if reservation of seats is considered necessary, (c) creation of local bodies, (d) re-distribution of Subhas on the linguistic basis, and (e) declaration of the fundamental rights of citizenship.

81. (a) Responsibility of the executive to the legislature, (b) creation of local self-government institutions on an elective basis, and (c) declaration of the fundamental rights of citizenship.

82. (a) Responsibility of the executive to the legislature, (b) unicameral legislature with a clear majority of elected members and without any reservation of seats, except for special interests and the Harijans. As regards the protection of the minorities, "unless a minority bears a proportion of 20 to 25 per cent. to the total population as provided for by the League of Nations and that unless

it differs from the rest of the people by race, religion and language, it cannot claim special protection, and that the Muslims at any rate have no case for special treatment as a minority, and that it would be simply indefensible to give them a weightage," (c) enfranchisement of 15 per cent. of the total population with no disabilities on account of sex, (d) introduction of compulsory education, and (e) declaration of the fundamental rights of citizenship.

83. (a) Responsibility of the executive to the legislature, (b) election of the President and three-fourths of the members of the Executive Council by the legislature, (c) unicameral legislature of 200 members on the basis of joint electorates without reservation of seats, (d) recruitment of two-thirds of the High Court Judges from the Bar, (e) appointment of a Central Committee in the Ecclesiastical Department to look after the affairs of the Hindus, (f) provision of facilities for learning Sanskrit, (g) establishment of Military training schools to give training to all, irrespective of caste and creed, (h) guarantee of fundamental rights of citizenship.

84. (a) Progressive realisation of responsible government in 15 years, (b) bicameral legislature with an upper house of 15 nominated and 60 indirectly elected representatives, and a lower house of 144 with 96 non-Muslim-directly-elected representatives, (c) creation of Statutory Boards, District Municipalities, District and Taluq Boards and Panchayats, and (d) guarantee of civil liberties.

85. (a) Suggests "far-reaching reforms" and offers proposals similar to those contained in representation No. 84 (above), and recommends (b) the creation of a "Law Commission to draft Government and private bills," and (c) a Public Service Commission "to be entrusted with the work of selection, examination and graduation and appointment of government officials and servants."