

Public

No. 1421

Date 11 Dec 1895



PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

ORDER, dated 11 Dec 1895, R. No. 1421

ORDERED that the Memorial received from the India Office be forwarded to the ^{Police} Commissioner of Madras for delivery to the writer with the intimation that no representations from individuals in India will be entertained by the Home Government unless they shall have been submitted through the Local Government.

x
C. Aroomooga Chetty
late 1st class Deputy Inspector
of Vaccination, Suddalore Range,
South Arcot District,
now at Adayar,
Madras

(True Extract.)

J. B.

For Chief Secretary.

9

To

The Commissioner of Police, Madras
with memorial

10/12/95
J. B. / J. B. / J. B.

PRINT No.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

Public

OF THE

No. 1419
9 Dec 5

BANGANAPALLE STATE,

FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1894-95.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

S.O. No. 1419 of 9 Dec 95

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MADRAS:

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1895.]

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

BANGANAPALLE STATE,

FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1894-95.

From C. M. MULLALLY, Esq., Collector and Political Agent of Kurnool, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Kurnool, 1st August 1895, C. No. 87, Political.

I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of Banganapalle State for the official year 1894-95.

2. *Administration.*—The strength of the establishment remained the same as in previous years, but there was some increase in the salaries of the clerks of the Sadr Court.

3. *Courts.*—The Nawab has the following Courts in his State:—

- (a) Sadr Court, exercising both Judicial and Revenue functions, presided over by the Nawab himself.
- (b) Adalat Court, with jurisdiction in cases valued up to Rs. 3,000, presided over by a munsif on a salary of Rs. 50 per mensem.
- (c) A Criminal Court, with power to award imprisonment for one year and fine up to Rs. 500, presided over by a magistrate on Rs. 55 per mensem.

The Nawab has not hitherto stated what laws or rules are in force in the several branches of the administration. It would be interesting to know how far the Courts are guided by British laws or whether the Nawab has adopted laws and regulations of his own. The mode of procedure, the fees levied, &c., would all be points of interest.

4. *Civil Justice.*—The following table shows the work done in the Nawab's Civil Court:—

Courts.	Number of suits pending at the beginning of		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during		Balance.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Sadr Court—Civil side ..	..	1	33	32	33	33	32	33	1	..
Adalat Court	17	20	191	234	208	254	188	238	20	16
Total ..	17	21	224	266	241	287	220	271	21	* 16

* These were filed at the end of the year.

5. Including 21 suits pending at the beginning of the year, the total number on the file of the Nawab's Civil Courts was 287 against 241 last year. The number disposed of was 271 against 220, the increase being in the Adalat Court where there were 50 cases more than in 1893-94; in the Sadr Court, the number was nearly the same, *i.e.*, 33 against 32. All were decided on merits. The average pendency of each case was four days in the Sadr Court and thirty days in the Adalat Court, against six and fifty days respectively last year. The value of the property sued for was in the Sadr Court Rs. 31,837 and in the Adalat Court Rs. 12,996, against Rs. 3,090 and Rs. 17,802 respectively in 1893-94.

6. *Criminal Justice.*—The following table shows the work done in both the Criminal Courts :—

Courts.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of		Received during		Total for disposal.		Disposed of during								Pending at the end of	
							Committed.		Convicted.		Dismissed.		Compromised.		Total.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Sadr Court—Criminal side ..	1	..	68	46	69	46	..	24	45	19	13	3	11	..	69	46
Magistrate's Court ..	3	5	212	231	215	236	9	85	88	110	69	36	44	2	210	233
Total ..	4	5	280	277	284	282	9	109	133	129	82	39	55	2	279	279
															5	*3

* The three cases shown in column 10 were admitted just towards the close of the year.

7. The number of cases received in both the Criminal Courts during the year was 277 against 280 in the previous year. The number disposed of inclusive of last year's balance (5) was 46 in the Sadr Court and 233 in the Magistrate's Court, against 69 and 210 respectively in 1893-94.

The average number of days for which each case disposed of was pending was five days in the Sadr Court and eight days in the Magistrate's Court, against six days in each last year. There was an increase of two days in the average pendency of the cases in the Magistrate's Court during the year.

8. The following is an analysis of the offences referred to in columns 9 and 10 of the above statement :—

Particulars of offences.	Sadr Court.				Magistrate's Court.			
	Disposed of.		Pending.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
I. Offences against persons—								
Abortion ..	..	2	..	..	2	2	..	..
Disobedience to orders ..	2	3	..	..	6	3	..	..
Hurt ..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	..
Accidental death ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Criminal force ..	..	4	..	..	..	32	..	1
Wrongful restraint ..	6	4	..	..	3	3	..	..
Rape ..	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	..
House-breaking ..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
Attempt to commit rape ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Murder ..	4	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Attempt at murder ..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Grievous hurt ..	4	..	..	..	42	..	2	..
Assault ..	19	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Suicide ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. Offences against property—								
Cheating ..	1	1	..	..	6	9	..	1
Being member of unlawful assembly ..	1	..	..	..	16	31	2	..
Mischief ..	3	5	..	..	31	30	..	..
Theft ..	6	2	..	..	1	11	..	..
Fabricating false evidence ..	1	6	..	..	..	9	..	..
Criminal breach of trust ..	2	4	..	..	2	18	..	..
Criminal trespass ..	2	4	..	..	..	12	..	..
Criminal breach of contract ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Criminal breach of peace ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Adultery ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Bribery ..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Disorderly behaviour ..	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
False weights ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Particulars of offences	Sadr Court.				Magistrate's Court.			
	Disposed of.		Pending.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
III. Extortion ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Defamation ..	4	3	..	..	8	6	..	..
Offences relating to religion ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Gambling ..	..	..	..	..	..	45	1	..
Disputes as to right ..	..	..	..	..	80	1	..	..
Torture ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
False complaint ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Wrongful confinement ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	69	46	..	..	210	233	5	3

The total number of cases on the files of the Nawab's Criminal Courts during the year was 282 against 284 in 1893-94. An examination of the details of the offences committed shows a slight increase in crime. There were no cases of murder, culpable homicide or dacoity during the year. Cases of disobedience to orders, wrongful restraint, theft, bribery, and disputes as to right were on the decrease. There was an increase in other offences, *i.e.*, cheating, mischief, criminal breach of trust, criminal trespass, criminal breach of contract and defamation, as compared with last year.

9. *Revenue Courts—Miscellaneous Suits.*—In the Revenue Court of the Nawab, the number of cases instituted was 42 against 41 in the previous year. Thirty-six were disposed of and six discharged. These cases relate chiefly to land and boundary disputes.

10. *Police.*—There is no distinct Police department. The following is the staff entrusted with police duties :—

Amin ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Kotwals ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Daffadar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Peons ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
Unsalariated village taliaries ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70

All these are under the control of the magistrate. The detective staff, consisting of the amin and kotwals, is empowered to impose fine to the extent of Rs. 2 and to deal with petty cases connected with (1) the preservation of peace and order on occasions of fairs and festivals, (2) the suppression of drunkenness, and (3) the prevention of petty pilferings in crowds. All occurrences, including grave crime, are reported to the magistrate. Over groups of three, four or five villages, tanadars are appointed and they supervise the work of the taliaries, assist the amin and kotwals and are occasionally employed on revenue duties. Two hundred and thirty-one cases came up for disposal by the magistrate—221 on complaints and the rest on charge sheet.

11. *Jail.*—In the only jail in the State, there is accommodation both for male and female convicts and for under-trial prisoners. It is under the control of the magistrate. The officer in charge of the Nawab's hospital attends to the health of the prisoners. The rations are as follows :—Each adult in good health receives daily one seer of cholum and three pies in cash for curry stuff and each prisoner certified to be ill gets three annas batta per day.

12. The following table gives the particulars of admissions and releases during the year :—

Year.	Number in the jail in the beginning of the year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.	Released during the year.	Hanged.	Died.	Total.	Remaining.		Total.
								Nawab's subjects.	British subjects.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1893-94 ..	5	35	40	33	1	..	34	6	..	6
1894-95 ..	9	26	35	27	..	..	27	6	2	8

The cases of the three prisoners convicted under sections 307 and 201 of the Penal Code were disposed of in the village of Chanchalamala. As these prisoners were thence sent to the Banganapalle jail on the 1st April 1894, they were not included in the accounts up to the end of March; hence the difference in number in the jail in the beginning of the year in column 1. The two prisoners shown in column 9 are residents of Veldurti in Ramallakot taluk. They were arrested by the police in Yenkindla village of the State for the offence of cheating and punished. Of the total number in column 10, two have to undergo imprisonment—one for 12 years 2 months and 28 days and the other for 8 years and 4 months—for culpable homicide not amounting to murder, one for 5 months and 19 days for grievous hurt, two for 2 months for cheating, two for 13 years for attempt to commit murder and one for 2 years for giving false evidence.

13. *Registration.*—One hundred and fourteen instruments, involving property valued at Rs. 27,547, were registered during the year, against 111 involving Rs. 17,552 in the previous year, showing a slight increase in the number of instruments, though the value of the property involved was greatly in excess.

14. The following table gives the particulars:—

Classes of instruments registered.	1893-94.		1894-95.		Decrease.		Increase.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Leases of land	36	Rs. 5,514	19	Rs. 3,107	17	Rs. 2,407	..	Rs. ..
Sale-deeds	11	1,337	32	3,046	..	..	21	1,709
Mortgage-deeds and bonds	48	8,649	46	6,480	2	2,169	..	..
Maktanamas	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Deeds of gift	9	1,982	13	8,702	..	..	4	6,720
Permanent pattas	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Agreements	3	70	3	6,212	..	..	..	6,142
Conveyances	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Total	111	17,552	114	27,547	22	4,576	25	14,571

15. *Season.*—The rains were timely and the season good; the crops yielded a fair outturn.

16. *Occupied and cultivated Areas.*—The total extent of land in the State is 108,440 acres, whereof 44,440 acres are arable. The area under occupation during the year under report was 74,480 against 74,080 acres in the previous year. The increase of 400 acres is due partly to the settlement of certain villages and partly to Circar waste lands having been newly taken up for cultivation.

17. The following statement gives particulars:—

	Government land.				Inam land.				Total.			
	Putties.		Acres.		Putties.		Acres.		Putties.		Acres.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Dry	1,080	1,091	43,200	43,640	730	730	29,200	29,200	1,810	1,821	72,400	72,840
Garden	16	14	640	560	9	8	360	320	25	22	1,000	880
Wet	5	6	200	240	12	13	480	520	17	19	680	760
Total	1,101	1,111	44,040	44,440	751	751	30,040	30,040	1,852	1,862	74,080	74,480

18. Out of the total extent of 44,440 acres of occupied State land, 22,720 acres are held by the Nawab and 21,720 by Sub-Jaghirdars. The total extent of inam lands, both in the Nawab's and Sub-Jaghir villages, is 30,040 acres, of which 29,160 were under cultivation during the year under report.

19. The following statement shows the total area under cultivation of the chief products of the State:—

Particulars of crops.	On Government land.		On Inam land.	
	ACRES.	PUTTIES.	ACRES.	PUTTIES.
Cholum	22,000	1,850	15,100	400
Korra	3,400	200	5,300	40
Paddy	220	320	400	270
Ragi	30	3	140	10
Bengal gram	1,800	120	190	25
Wheat	500	30	800	40
Oil-seeds	700	500	250	20
Red gram	200	20	100	12
Horse gram	300	100	30	10
Arikela	300	60	200	26
Maize	10	2	5	3
Gingelly	10	2	5	1
Black gram	10	1	10	2
Kusumalu	50	15	60	10
Garlic	20	10	30	20
MAUNDS.				
Cotton	12,600	80,500	3,200	2,400
Indigo	2,000	500	1,550	100
Saffron	234	2,000	188	150
Chillies	200	1,000	300	1,000
Onions	150	600	125	400
Tobacco	50	300	40	250
Bhang	50	200	35	100
Betel leaf, Plantain gardens, Coconut and Mango topes, &c.	166	..	1,102	..
Total	44,400	..	29,160	..

20. *Land Revenue.*—Including arrears, the land revenue demand on both Nawab's and Sub-Jaghirdars' lands for 1894-95 was Rs. 2,08,720 against Rs. 2,23,502 in the previous year. Of the arrears of Rs. 57,782 of last year, Rs. 31,271 have been remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 26,511. Owing to the settlement of some villages, to some lands having been brought under cultivation, and to enhancement of assessment in some villages, there was an increase of Rs. 8,117 in the total demand. The petty items consisting under this head include revenue fines. Particulars regarding the nature of this settlement are not given nor is there any information regarding the land tenure, mode of assessment, and method of cultivation. These are all matters of the greatest importance and information will be called for. It would, I think, be very beneficial both for the Nawab and for his subjects, if there were a scientific survey and demarcation of the whole State. The wishes of the Nawab on this matter will be ascertained and reported.

21. The following comparative statement gives particulars:—

Items.	1893-94.			1894-95.			Decrease.		Increase.		
	Includ- ing arrears of 1892-93.	1893-94.	Total.	Includ- ing arrears of 1893-94.	1894-95.	Total.	Arrears.	1893-94.	Arrears.	1894-95.	
Ryotwari	Rs. 47,410	Rs. 1,58,541	Rs. 2,05,951	Rs. 26,003	Rs. 1,66,843	Rs. 1,92,846	Rs. 30,921	Rs. 5,660	Rs. 9,514	Rs. 13,962	
Jodi	2,000	10,096	12,096	401	10,061	10,462	1,827	205	228	170	
Miscellaneous	..	5,455	5,455	107	5,305	5,412	..	499	107	349	
Total	49,410	1,74,092	2,23,502	26,511	1,82,209	2,08,720	32,748	6,364	9,849	14,481	
Other heads—											
Abkari	..	14,994	14,994	1,666	15,354	17,020	..	187	1,666	547	
Mohtarfa	579	2,761	3,340	178	2,869	3,047	1,220	48	819	156	
Salt	..	3,000	3,000	..	3,000	3,000	..	..	..	..	
Stamps	..	3,200	3,200	..	3,500	3,500	..	..	..	300	
Tolls	..	2,600	2,600	..	2,200	2,200	..	400	..	..	
Registration fees	..	200	200	..	150	150	..	50	..	..	
Road cess	368	9,487	9,855	355	9,940	10,295	1,200	..	1,187	453	
School funds	81	1,630	1,711	61	2,450	2,511	400	..	380	820	
Nazardana	..	408	408	..	408	408	..	..	..	..	
Opium	147	1,453	1,600	..	1,560	1,560	147	..	..	107	
Other items	4,000	3,000	7,000	..	2,400	2,400	4,000	600	..	..	
Total	5,175	42,733	47,908	2,260	43,831	46,091	6,967	1,285	4,052	2,383	
Grand Total	54,585	2,16,825	2,71,410	28,771	2,26,040	2,54,811	39,715	7,649	13,901	16,864	

22. *Abkari*.—The renting system is in force. The right of manufacturing and vending arrack throughout the State, and toddy in the villages exclusively administered by the Nawab (as distinguished from Sub-Jaghirdars' villages), is farmed out to one individual. The right of selling toddy in the Sub-Jaghirdar villages is sold separately by the Sub-Jaghirdars concerned. Scattered stills for the manufacture of arrack are not allowed, the maximum number of stills being limited to five for the whole State. The renter licenses the shopkeepers. The number of shops for the retail of arrack and toddy during the year under report was 75. The selling prices of arrack ranged from As. 6 to 12 per bottle. The demand under this head amounted to Rs. 17,020 against Rs. 14,994 last year, the increase being under toddy rent.

23. *Mohtarfa*.—Inclusive of arrears, the demand under Mohtarfa (tax levied from merchants and weavers) was Rs. 3,017 against Rs. 3,340 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 1,211 was remitted; hence the decrease.

24. *Salt*.—The revenue shown under Salt is the amount of annual compensation of Rs. 3,000 paid to the Nawab by the British Government—*vide* G.O., dated 19th October 1881, No. 2019, Financial.

25. *Stamps*.—British postage stamps are used by the Nawab in his post office, but for other purposes he uses his own stamps, specimens of which will be asked for. The revenue under this head amounted to Rs. 3,500 against Rs. 3,200 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 300 is due to the large number of stamps sold during the year. These stamps were sold for filing suits and for writing sale-deeds, contracts, bonds, promissory notes, &c.

26. *Tolls*.—The demand was Rs. 2,200 against Rs. 2,600 last year. The decrease of Rs. 400 is due to less traffic than in 1893-94.

27. *Road Cess*.—The demand, including arrears, was Rs. 10,295 against Rs. 9,855 in the previous year. Out of the arrears of Rs. 1,555, a sum of Rs. 1,200 was remitted during the year under report. The explanation furnished in paragraph 20 *supra* with regard to increase in the land revenue demand to which the cess is proportionate accounts for the increase under this head also.

28. *School Funds*.—The demand was Rs. 2,511 against Rs. 1,711 last year. Of the arrears, a sum of Rs. 400 was remitted during the year. To meet charges for the new teachers appointed for the Telugu schools, the tax was raised to two pies in the rupee; hence the increase.

29. *Opium*.—Exclusive of last year's balance, 6,569 tolas of opium were imported into the State from Madras and Koilkuntla. The consumption amounted to 5,812 tolas, leaving a balance of 1,040 tolas at the end of the year. The monopoly fetched Rs. 3,576 against Rs. 3,575 in 1893-94.

30. *Other Items*.—The variations under "Other items" do not call for any remarks. Rs. 4,000 payable by the Sub-Jaghirdar Syed Murtuza Alikhan is included under this head.

31. The following statement gives particulars of the demand, collection and balance under all sources of revenue:—

Items.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Remarks.
Land Revenue ..	Rs. 2,08,720	Rs. 1,69,627	Rs. 39,093	This amount consists of Rs. 13,345 Nawab's revenue and Rs. 25,748 Sub-Jaghirdars'.
Abkari ..	17,020	13,220	3,800	Will be collected shortly.
Mohtarfa ..	3,047	2,760	287	Since collected.
Salt ..	3,000	3,000	..	
Stamps ..	3,500	3,500	..	
Tolls ..	2,200	2,200	..	
Registration fees ..	150	150	..	
Road cess ..	10,295	9,445	850	Will be collected shortly.
School funds ..	2,511	2,391	120	Since collected.
Opium ..	408	400	8	
Nazardana ..	1,560	1,500	60	
Other items ..	2,400	2,400	..	
Total ..	2,54,811	2,10,593	44,218	

It is satisfactory to note that a large portion of the uncollected balance of Rs. 57,782 shown in the last year's report has been remitted and reduced to Rupees 39,093, of which the Nawab's own revenue amounts to Rs. 13,345. Rs. 5,000 of this is water-cess which will be collected shortly, and the rest will be collected by the end of the current official year.

As regards the uncollected balance of Rs. 25,748, being the Sub-Jaghirdars' share of the revenue, the Nawab says that he is not personally responsible, but that he has sent strict yadasts to all the Sub-Jaghirdars requesting them to expedite the collection of outstanding arrears and show *nil* balance in the current year's accounts. The exact reason for this very large balance is not quite apparent. It may be partly due to the somewhat strained relations existing between the Nawab and the Sub-Jaghirdars. Further information on this point will be asked for.

32. *Charges*.—The total charges amounted to Rs. 22,270 against Rs. 22,820 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 2,650 under Magistrate's Court, Medical, Police, Construction and Repairs of roads and Repairs of public buildings, and an increase of Rs. 2,100 under Sadr Court, Educational and Repairs of irrigation works, as shown below:—

Description.	Minor head, 1893-94.	Minor head, 1894-95.	Major head, 1894-95.
<i>I.—Cost of Establishment maintained by the Nawab.</i>			
1. Sadr Court ..	Rs. 3,100	Rs. 4,400	Rs.
2. Munsif's Court ..	1,500	1,500	
3. Revenue Court ..	1,400	1,400	
4. Magistrate's Court ..	1,700	1,650	
5. Police ..	2,400	2,300	
6. Postal ..	420	420	
7. Education ..	1,500	2,000	
8. Medical ..	3,300	3,100	
<i>II.—Public Works.</i>			
1. Repairs of irrigation works ..	500	800	
2. Construction and repairs of roads ..	600	4,300	
3. Repairs of public buildings ..	1,000	400	
Grand total ..	..	..	16,770
			5,500
			22,270

The increase of Rs. 1,300 under Sadr Court is due to the increase of salaries of the clerks, and Rs. 500 under Education to the organization of Telugu schools, their repairs and value of books purchased. The increase under Repairs of irrigation works is explained in paragraph 33 *infra*. The decrease of Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 under Magistrate's Court and Police respectively is due to less expenditure under these heads, and that of Rs. 200 under Medical to the non-purchase of new medicines.

33. *Public Works*.—The year's expenditure was as follows:—

Irrigation ..	Rs. 800
Communications ..	4,300
Civil buildings ..	400

Under Irrigation, Rs. 800 were spent against Rs. 500 in the last year. The increase is due to the opening of new channels for the benefit of wet fields.

As regards communications, only Rs. 4,300 were spent against Rs. 6,000 in 1893-94. This cannot but be regarded as unsatisfactory. For easy reference, I give below the actual expenditure on communications during the last ten years:—

1885-86 ..	Rs. 7,300
1886-87 ..	9,700
1887-88 ..	10,100
1888-89 ..	9,685
1889-90 ..	9,600
1890-91 ..	6,500
1891-92 ..	9,100
1892-93 ..	9,000
1893-94 ..	6,000
1894-95 ..	4,300

These figures clearly show that the expenditure during the year under report was far less than that in previous years. The communications are in a most backward state and require the early and special attention of the Nawab. The budget allotment of Rs. 5,000 was quite insufficient and even this small sum was not fully utilized.

The following works are, in my opinion, most necessary :—

- (1) Road from Banganapalle to Owk (portion within the State).
- (2) Road from Banganapalle to Koilkuntla (portion within the State).
- (3) A road dam across the river between Banganapalle and Kondapet.
- (4) A small bridge across the Vagu between Banganapalle and the feeder road to Paniem.

I have already suggested to the Nawab in my letters, Nos. 73, dated 24th October 1894, and 22, dated 4th March 1895, the advisability of putting the first two works in hand, and he has acknowledged their necessity and promises to make provision for them in the next year's budget. It appears to me advisable that a complete estimate for carrying out these works should at once be drawn up and a definite portion of it worked out every year.

Item (3) is necessary because Banganapalle town is divided into two portions by a river and one of them is called Kondapet.

Item (4) is necessary because it is on the main road to Paniem Railway Station.

The Nawab says that the whole of the budget allotment of Rs. 9,000 will be completely utilized this year as desired by Government but pleads inability to spend more owing to the financial condition of the State. This, however, is scarcely consistent with the very large provision under household expenditure. Moreover, the debt of three lakhs due to Government has now been entirely liquidated, thus relieving the State of an annual payment of Rs. 30,000. This sum might well be now utilized for developing the resources and improving the communications of the State.

34. *Vital Statistics.*—The registered births during the year were 518 and deaths 553, against 513 and 551 respectively in the previous year, showing a slight increase of five births and two deaths.

35. *Vaccination.*—Seven hundred and eighty-six children were successfully vaccinated against 546 in the last year, showing an increase of 240. Animal vaccination was adopted.

36. *Hospital.*—The following statement gives particulars :—

Year.	Number in the beginning of the year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.	Number cured, relieved and discharged.	Died during the year.	Balance on the last day of the year.
1893-94	64	12,250	12,314	12,167	26	121
1894-95	121	11,392	11,513	11,401	20	92

37. The hospital establishment underwent no changes. The charges for the Institution amounted to Rs. 3,100 against Rs. 3,300. The stock of medicine was sufficient and no need was felt for new supply; hence the decrease of Rs. 200. The number of patients admitted was 11,392 against 12,250, and the daily attendance was 73 against 74 in the last year. The diseases treated were of various kinds. Fifty-two cases of labour were attended by the midwife against 47 in 1893. The Institution is apparently very popular and well managed by the medical officer, Haji Khaja Hussain Sahib.

38. *Sanitation.*—Arrangements have been made to keep the town free from straw and rubbish and the sweepings are deposited at a distance from the town which is kept clean by a batch of eight sweepers and a sanitary peon. Channels have been constructed for draining the town. The drainage water from each house flows into these channels by means of smaller ones constructed in each house.

39. *Education.*—No improvement is noticeable in this respect. The Nawab expresses his regret for the backward state of education, which he ascribes to people not availing themselves of the facilities afforded for receiving education as they do not appreciate its advantages. The instruction imparted in the several petty schools

in the State having been found to be unsatisfactory, they were reorganised and established on a sounder basis in important centres. Further arrangements calculated to promote the cause of education are said to be under contemplation.

Some of the schools in the State having been amalgamated in the organization above alluded to, their number has come to 15 against 30, but the number of boys has risen to 595, or 15 more than in 1893-94, when it was 580. The elementary school in the kasba consists of three classes—one for Arabic, one for Persian, and one for Hindustani—with a strength of 71, 69 and 24 boys respectively. In the annual examination, 60 pupils passed in the first class, 60 in the second, and 14 in the third.

40. The following statement shows the number of schools and the students therein :—

Schools.	Number of schools.		Number of students.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.		
English	1	1	6	6	..	..
Persian and Arabic	1	1	153	164	11	..
Telugu	28	13	421	425	4	..
Total ..	30	15	580	595	15	..

Of the three sons of the Nawab, the eldest is aged 21, the second is 15 (already married!), and the third is 8 years old. They have hitherto made no progress nor is there any prospect of their making any under existing circumstances. As decided by Government in the case of Muhammad Davud Khan Bahadur's sons (*vide* G.O., No. 187-P), dated 19th March 1895, it would be as well to send the Nawab's sons also to Aligarh where they could be brought under good influences and subjected to systematic training; they would also be benefited by associating and competing with other lads of suitable rank.

41. *Post Office.*—There is one post office under the control of the Nawab. The following comparative statement shows the work done in the Nawab's post office :—

Year.	Paid letters.	Registered letters.	Insured letters, &c.	Banghies.	Money orders.	Postage collected.	Remarks.
1893-94	10,704	317	36	15	251	78	The value of 33 insured letters, &c., was Rs. 10,500 and that of 278 money orders Rs. 15,680 in 1894-95.
1894-95	12,372	379	33	31	278	90	

In November 1894, the Postmaster-General received a petition asking for the opening of an Imperial post office at Banganapalle and forwarded it to me saying that there would be no objection to the opening of an Imperial post office, if the permission of Government and the Nawab were received. I accordingly asked the Nawab but he objects to any change in existing arrangements. Our postal relations with the State are altogether of a peculiar nature and differ from those existing in Pudukkottai and Sandur. The post office in Banganapalle has been recognised and included in the list of post offices in India—*vide* G.Os., Nos. 681 and 181, Political, dated 22nd October 1888 and 12th April 1889—and the Imperial postage stamps are used. The whole of the revenue is enjoyed by the Imperial Postal department, but the State pays all cost in order to have the establishment under its control. It is this control that is objected to by the petitioners.

In Pudukkottai, the entire management of post offices rests with the Postmaster-General, subject to the condition that all correspondence of the State *within the State* be delivered free of charge.

In Sandur, the post is entirely under the control of the Postmaster-General and I am of opinion that it would be beneficial if a similar course were adopted in Banganapalle.

42. *Debt*.—The last instalment of Rs. 20,137 payable by the Nawab was credited in the Government Treasury on the 1st April 1895 in full liquidation of his debt to Government: *vide* G.Os., Nos. 257, 258, dated 22nd April 1895, Political.

43. *Sub-Jaghirs*.—The most important feature in the administration of the year was the resumption by the Nawab of the jaghir held by Fathi Hussain Begam, on the alleged ground of her misconduct and hostile attitude towards him, by virtue of the power conferred on him by a clause in the will of Mansuru Dowlah the Great, the founder of the State, and by the sanad granted to him by the British Government. In lieu of the jaghir, the Nawab granted a monthly ready-money allowance of Rs. 500: *vide* G.O., No. 394, Political, dated 21st June 1895.

44. *Minerals*.—The diamond-mining industry has now altogether ceased. The Nawab says that granite and slate are excavated by the people unobstructed and no accounts of these are kept.

45. *General Remarks*.—The matters requiring the most urgent attention of the Nawab are the proper education and training of his sons and the improvement of communications.

ENCLOSURES.

Political Relations.

B-I.—Native State.

Name of State.	Tribute in money or men.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit duty or not.	Principal articles of production including manufacture and mines.
Banganapalle	None ..	35,506	Rs. 2,10,593	None ..	None ..	"Jonna" (<i>Holcus sorghum</i>), Sajja (<i>Holcus spicatus</i>), Korra (<i>Pennisetum Indicum</i>), Arika (<i>Eupatorium frumentaceum</i>), indigo, oranges, country cloth, lacquered work, mangoes and a small diamond mine.

OF THE BANGANAPALLE STATE.

B-II.—Native Chiefs and principal members of their families.

Name of Individual and State and Family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has sanad authorising adoption or not.	Primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.
Saiyid Fathi Ali Khan Bahadur, c.s.i., Nawab of Banganapalle, nephew and son-in-law of the late Nawab Ghulam Ali Khan Bahadur.	Nawab of Banganapalle.	Musulman, Shiah sect, and Saiyid.	47	Private tutor	In administering his State.	Is a Musalman ..	..	Yes.
Saiyid Murtaza Ali Khan, brother of the present Nawab.	Under the control of the Nawab.	Do.	42	Do.	In administering his Jaghir.	...	..	..
Saiyid Ghulam Ali Khan, first son of the present Nawab.	Do.	Do.	21	Do.	Reading ..	...	..	..
Saiyid Asad Ali Khan, second son of the present Nawab.	Do.	Do.	15	Do.	Do.	...	..	..
Saiyid Hussain Ali Khan, third son of the present Nawab.	Do.	Do.	8	Do.	Do.	...	..	..

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDER—No. 738, Political, dated 2nd November 1895.

The administration report of the Banganapalle State for 1894-95 was punctually submitted, but in manuscript instead of in print as directed in G.O., No. 162, Public, dated 6th March 1895.

2. *Season and Cultivation.*—The season was favourable and the harvest fair. The area under cultivation increased slightly in consequence of the settlement of certain villages and of waste land having been brought under cultivation. The same causes together with the enhancement of assessment in some villages led to a rise of Rs. 8,117 in the current demand under land revenue. Old arrears to the extent of Rs. 31,271 were remitted. The collections amounted to 81 per cent. of the total demand against 74 per cent. in the previous year. The Political Agent has, it is observed, instituted inquiries regarding the uncollected balance, which continued to be high, the nature of the settlement and other matters connected with the administration of land revenue. The result of these inquiries should be reported. The survey and demarcation of the whole State would doubtless be useful.

3. *Courts.*—Although the number of civil cases filed in the Adalat court was more than 25 per cent. higher than in the previous year, the arrears were reduced. The Sadr court kept pace with its work, and in both courts there was a marked decline in the average pendency of cases. On the criminal side of the Sadr court the number of cases for investigation decreased by one-third, but all these were disposed of and there was a decline in the average pendency. In the Magistrates' court the file was heavier, but the arrears were reduced and there was a rise in the average pendency of cases.

The information as to the laws in force in the State and the rules governing the procedure of the courts, alluded to in paragraph 3 of the report, might usefully be obtained. The Political Agent will, in future, endeavour to furnish some statistics of the punishments awarded in the criminal courts together with particulars of the fines imposed and collected.

There was a slight increase in crime, chiefly owing to an advance in the number of cases under *Mischief* and *Criminal Breach of Trust*, but *Disputes as to Right* showed a decrease of almost 50 per cent. No explanation of these variations has been afforded. The number of cases in the Revenue court was almost the same as in 1893-94 and the work was, as usual, kept current.

4. *Financial.*—Much of the information as regards the variations in the actuals of the year under review and that preceding it has been recorded in the order * reviewing the budget estimates of the State for 1895-96. The actuals of 1894-95, as given in the report, do not, however, in all cases agree with the figures in the corresponding column of the budget estimate. The figures against *Opium* and *Nazar-dana* in paragraph 31 of the report appear to have been transposed. These differences and the repetition of information might be avoided by the submission of the budget estimate and the administration report in one communication. The latter is, under existing orders, due with Government on the 10th

August and the former on the 10th April. The Political Agent should be able to arrange for the preparation of the administration report by the 10th May in each year. He will in future submit it and the budget estimates together by the above date. The present form of the latter should be retained and the "remarks column" should contain explanations of all variations between the figures in the various money columns.

5. The necessity for a larger outlay on Public Works has only recently † been † G.O., No. 275, Political, dated 24th Apl. 1895. once more urged upon the Nawab. This matter need not therefore be now dwelt on at any length. The figures in paragraph 33 of the report, however, clearly show that this important branch of the administration has not received adequate attention in recent years.

6. *Vital Statistics.*—The information on this subject is meagre. It is not known whether there is any system for the registration of vital statistics but the figures in paragraph 34 of the report lead to the conclusion that there is not. The last census report shows that the population of the State increased by upwards of 15 per cent. in the decade 1881-91, whereas, according to the Political Agent's figures, the deaths were 7 per cent. in excess of the births in 1893-94 and 1894-95. The Political Agent will draw the attention of the Nawab to the matter.

7. *Medical.*—There was a slight decrease in the number of patients admitted to the hospital, but here again the report lacks information.

Further information is also required on the subject of sanitation. The system at present obtaining appears to be of a very primitive description and to be worked by a very scanty staff.

8. *Education.*—The petty schools were reorganized during the year and further arrangements calculated to improve the state of education are reported to be under contemplation. The Political Agent considers, however, that no improvement has taken place in this department.

There is no objection to the Political Agent suggesting to the Nawab the advisability of sending his sons to the Aligarh college. Some such step appears to be called for.

9. The Government is unable to understand the Nawab's disinclination to the entire transfer of the control of the post office in the State to the Postmaster-General. The change could not but prove beneficial and the Political Agent will again bring the matter to the Nawab's notice.

(True Extract.)

K. S. S. S.

Chief Secretary.

The Political Agent, Banganapalle
Public Department (paragraph 4)