

Story of the Hyderabad State

Aspirants should have the knowledge of why Hyderabad was considered to be a 'Part-B' State by virtue of Constitution

This article is in continuation of the Mulki issue in the Telugu States. In this piece, we'll be discussing about the six 'Mulki rules' that were formulated in the gone era.

Mulki Farman

The Telangana area formerly was a part of the State of Hyderabad. The Hyderabad State comprised three linguistic areas — Telangana, Marathwada and Karnataka. In 1919, the last Nizam, Mir Osman Ali Khan issued a Farman promulgating what has come to be known as Mulki rules.

These rules were contained in Appendix 'N' to the Hyderabad Civil Service Regulations. In fact, the terms 'Mulki' and 'Mulki rules' were used in Rule 39 of the said regulation. Appendix 'N' provided who should be considered Mulki for purpose of appointment to any service in the former State of Hyderabad.

The Rule 39 provided: "No person will be appointed to any superior or inferior service without specific sanction of His Exalted Highness, if he is not a Mulki in terms of the rules laid down in Appendix 'N'. Any person, whose domicile is cancelled under para 9 of the Mulki rules, will be considered to have been dismissed from his post from the date of such cancellation." Appendix 'N' in all contains six rules. It is unnecessary to



One of the Mulki rules stated that a person shall be called a subject of the State by birth if his father was a Mulki at the time of his birth.

read them all fully here. It is, perhaps, enough for our purpose to read Rule 1 which defines the term 'Mulki'.

- A person shall be called a Mulki if:
- ▶ By birth he is a subject of Hyderabad State; or
 - ▶ By residence in the Hyderabad State he has been entitled to be a Mulki; or
 - ▶ His father having completed 15 years of service was in the Government service, at the time of his (child's) birth; or
 - ▶ She is a wife of a person who is a

Mulki.

Rule 2 states that a person shall be called a subject of the State by birth if his father was a Mulki at the time of his birth.

Rule 3, which is relevant, must be read in full: "A person shall be called a Mulki who has permanent residence in the Hyderabad State for at least 15 years and has abandoned the idea of returning to the place of his previous residence and has obtained a Certificate to that effect on a prescribed form attested by a Magistrate." Rules 4 and 5 relate to the effect of marriage on the question of Mulki. Rule

6 prescribes the authorities who are competent to issue Mulki certificates.

In November 1949, the Nizam by a firman confirmed the provisions relating to the Mulki rules for purposes of appointment to a post under Government. These rules had the force of law and remained effective till the Constitution of India came into force on January 26, 1950. On that date, by virtue of the Constitution, the Hyderabad State was declared as Part 'B' State. In so far as the Mulki rules for appointments on the basis of residence were concerned, it is common ground that they were continued as law in force.

TO BE CONTINUED...

THE TELANGANA AREA FORMERLY WAS A PART OF THE STATE OF HYDERABAD — WHICH COMPRISED THREE LINGUISTIC AREAS —

TELANGANA, MARATHWADA AND KARNATAKA

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Ace the calculations of profit and loss for SI exams

This article is in continuation to the last article on preparation for the Sub-Inspector of Police recruitment exam. Here are some practice questions, answers and explanations on the Profit and Loss topic.

1. The owner of a cell phone shop charges his customer 23% more than the cost price. If a customer paid Rs 7,011 for a cell phone, then what was the cost price of the cell phone?
A. Rs 5,845 B. Rs 6,750
C. Rs 5,900 D. None of the above
Ans: D

Explanation:
Selling Price = Rs 7011
123% of CP = SP
Therefore, CP = Rs 7,011 × 100/123 = Rs 5700

2. The cost price of 16 articles is the same as the selling price of 12 articles. Find the

- loss/profit percentages.
A. 30% B. 32.50% C. 100/3% D. 40%
Ans: C

Explanation:
The gain is 4 out of 12 articles.
Therefore, gain percentage = (4/12) × 100 = 100/3%.

3. Raju purchased an item for Rs 4,500 and sold it at the gain of 15%. From that amount he purchased another item and sold it at the loss of 10%. What is his overall gain/loss?
A. Gain of Rs 151.50
B. Gain of Rs 157.50
C. Loss of Rs 165
D. Neither gain nor loss
Ans: B

Explanation:
1st SP = Rs 4500

- 15% of 4500 = Rs 4500 + Rs 675 = Rs 5175
2nd CP = Rs 5175
2nd SP = Rs 5175 - 10% of 5175 = Rs 4657.50
Overall gain = Rs 4657.50 - 4500 = Rs 157.50.

4. A shopkeeper labelled the price of his articles so as to earn a profit of 30% on the cost price. He then sold the articles by offering a discount of 10% on the labelled price. What is the actual percent profit earned in the deal?
A. 18% B. 15%
C. 17% D. Cannot be determined
Ans: C

Explanation:
Let the CP of the article = Rs 100
Then labelled price = Rs 130
SP = Rs 130 - 10% of 130 = Rs 130 - 13 = Rs 117

- Gain = Rs 117 - Rs 100 = Rs 17
Therefore, gain/profit percent = 17%.
Note: If two percentage changes are there, then Net percentage change = A + B + AB/100
If it is profit percentage or increase value, take positive value and if it is loss percentage or decrease value, take negative value.
After simplification if the final result is positive, that is profit percentage, if the final result is negative, that is loss percentage.
Above question A = 30%, B = - 10%
Net percentage change = 30-10 + (30 × (-10))/100 = 17
Final result is positive, therefore it is profit.
=> Profit is 17%

5. Profit earned by an organisation is distributed among officers and clerks in the ratio of

- 5:3 respectively. If the number of officers is 45 and the number of clerks is 80 and the amount received by each officer is Rs 25,000. What was the total amount of profit earned?
A. Rs 22 lakhs B. Rs 18.25 lakhs
C. Rs 18 lakhs D. Rs 23.25 lakhs
Ans: C

Explanation:
The total amount distributed among 45 officers = Rs 45 × 25000 = Rs 11,25,000
Let the amount distributed to 80 clerks be 'x'
Then, 11,25,000/x = 5/3, therefore, x = Rs 6,75,000
Therefore, the total profit = Rs 11,25,000 + Rs 6,75,000 = Rs 18 lakhs.



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