

2nd edn
Report on the administration
of the Estates under the
Courts of Wards in the
Madras Presidency

1901-02

1902

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE ESTATES

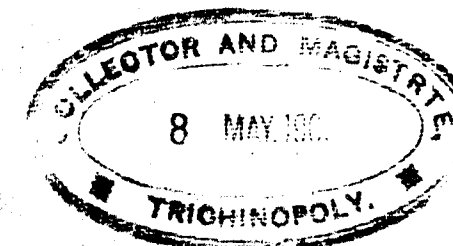
UNDER THE

COURT OF WARDS

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

FOR FASLI 1311 (1901-1902).



MADRAS:

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

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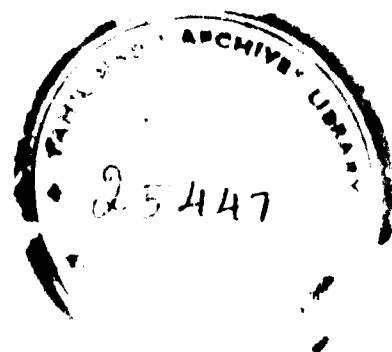
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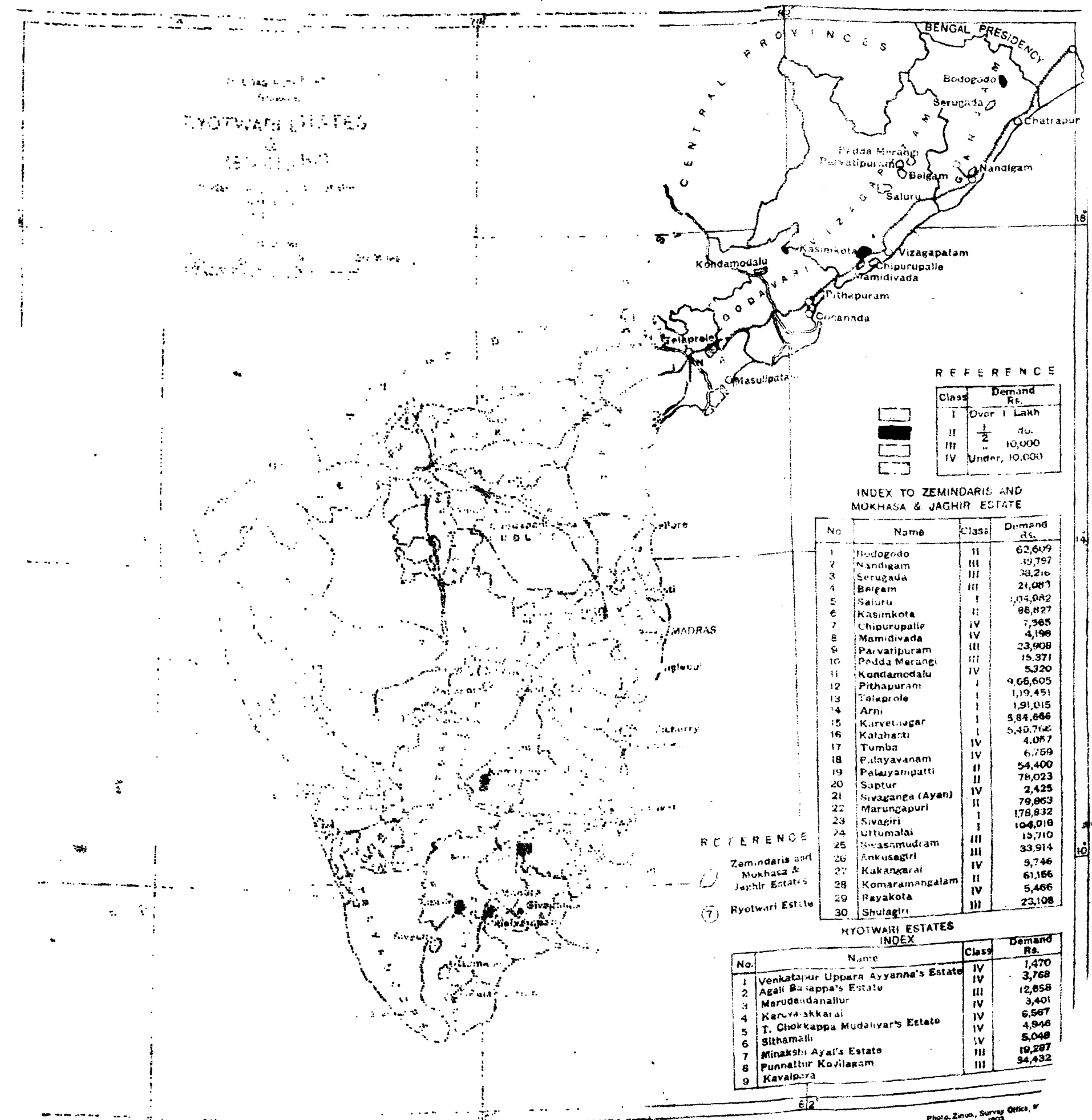
TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE	PARA.
Number of estates under management	1	1
Estates handed over	1	2
Statement A showing the condition of estates surrendered during fasli 1311 (1901-1902)	2	2
Statement B showing the estates surrendered in previous faslis, the accounts of which have not been finally closed	3	2
Statement showing the names, &c., of the estates under management ..	4	3
Season	4	4
Holdings	4	5
Cultivation	5	6
Demand of estates	6	7
Demand, collection and balance-Arrear Collections	6	8
Current collections	7	9
Financial condition of estates under management	8	10
Utilization of surplus balances and advances to tenants	9	11
Percentage of establishment charges, &c., to normal receipts	11	12
Public works	11	13
Debts due to estates	12	14
Debts due by estates	13	15
Education of wards	13	16
Suits	15	17
Religious and charitable institutions attached to estates	15	18
Encumbered estates	15	19
Condition of tenants	16	20
Miscellaneous remarks	19	21

APPENDICES.

	PAGE
A. No. I.—Statement showing the ages, &c., of the wards and the period during which the estates have been under management for fasli 1311 (1901-1902) ..	20
B. No. II-A.—Statement showing the number of villages and the proportion of cultivation to holdings in the estates under management for fasli 1311 (1901-1902)	21
C. No. II-B.—Statement showing the settled demand of the estates under management for fasli 1311 (1901-1902)	22
D. and D ₁ . No. III.—Statements showing the demand, collection and balance (arrears and current) of the estates under management for fasli 1311 (1901-1902)	24
E. No. IV.—Financial statement of receipts and charges of the several estates under management in fasli 1311 (1901-1902)	26
F. Enclosure No. 1 to Financial statement of receipts and charges of the several estates under management in fasli 1311 (1901-1902)	28
G. Enclosure No. 2 to Financial statement of receipts and charges of the several estates under management in fasli 1311 (1901-1902)	30
H. Enclosure A to Statement No. IV.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred on public works in the several estates under management during fasli 1311 (1901-1902)	32
I. No. V-A.—Statement showing the debts other than arrears of rent covered by bonds due to the estates under management for fasli 1311 (1901-1902) ..	33
J. No. V-B.—Statement of debts due by the estates under management for fasli 1311 (1901-1902)	34
K. No. VI.—Statement showing the demand, collection and balance, as also the financial condition, of the religious and charitable institutions attached to the estates under management in fasli 1311 (1901-1902)	36





RYOTWARI ESTATES
 IN THE
 MADRAS PRESIDENCY

REFERENCE

Class	Demand Rs.
I	Over 1 Lakh
II	1/2 do.
III	10,000
IV	Under 10,000

INDEX TO ZEMINDARIS AND MOKHSA & JAGHIR ESTATE

No.	Name	Class	Demand Rs.
1	Bodogodo	II	62,609
2	Nandigam	III	39,757
3	Serugada	III	38,216
4	Belgam	III	21,083
5	Saluru	I	1,05,082
6	Kasimkota	I	88,827
7	Chipurupalle	IV	7,565
8	Mamdivada	IV	4,198
9	Parvathipuram	III	23,908
10	Podda Merangi	III	15,371
11	Kondamodulu	IV	5,320
12	Pithapuram	I	9,66,605
13	Telaprolu	I	1,19,451
14	Arni	I	1,91,015
15	Kurvetnagar	I	5,84,646
16	Kalahasti	I	5,45,712
17	Tumba	IV	4,057
18	Puliyavanam	IV	6,759
19	Palayampatti	II	54,400
20	Suptur	II	78,023
21	Sivaganga (Ayah)	IV	2,425
22	Marungapuri	II	79,863
23	Sivagiri	I	178,832
24	Uttumalai	I	104,018
25	Sivasamudram	III	15,710
26	Ankusaigiri	III	33,914
27	Kakankarai	IV	9,746
28	Komaramangalam	IV	61,166
29	Rayakota	IV	5,466
30	Shulagiri	III	23,108

REFERENCE
 Zemindaris and Mokhsa & Jaghir Estates
 (7) Ryotwari Estate

RYOTWARI ESTATES INDEX

No.	Name	Class	Demand Rs.
1	Venkatapur Uppara Ayyanna's Estate	IV	1,470
2	Agali Balappa's Estate	IV	3,768
3	Marudandanallur	III	12,658
4	Karuvakkalai	IV	3,401
5	T. Chokkappa Mudaliyar's Estate	IV	6,567
6	Sithamali	IV	4,946
7	Minakshi Ayai's Estate	IV	5,048
8	Punnathir Kovilagam	III	19,287
9	Kavalpara	III	34,432

- 5 -

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION
OF
ESTATES UNDER THE COURT OF WARDS
IN THE
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
FOR FASLI 1311 (1901-1902).

Number of estates under management.—Thirty-nine estates were under wardship at the beginning of fasli 1311, i.e., on the 1st July 1901. Two of these—*B. Chokkalingam Pillai's* estate in Trichinopoly and *Kakangarai* in Salem — were surrendered to their owners on the cessation of their minority, while two other estates, viz., *Uttumalai* in Tinnevely and *Arni* in North Arcot, were taken under wardship during the year. The number of estates under the Court's management was thus the same at the close of the year as at the beginning.

The estate of *Uttumalai* was taken under management owing to the present proprietrix's incapacity to manage her estate on account of her sex, and *Arni*, owing to the minority of its present owner.

As in previous years, figures regarding *Parthimedi* are given only in statements Nos. I and IV, the ward being an imbecile possessed of no immoveable property. *Kakangarai* remained under management throughout the year, having been handed over to the proprietor only on the last day of the fasli: the figures relating to it have accordingly been furnished in all the statements. The estate of *B. Chokkalingam Pillai* remained under management only during the first two months of the fasli; figures relating to it are accordingly shown in statements Nos. I, IV and VII.

2. *Estates handed over.*—The subjoined statement A shows the condition, at the time of restoration, of the estates surrendered during the year, as compared with their condition when they were taken up under the Court's control, and the subjoined statement B shows the estates surrendered in previous faslis, the accounts of which have not been finally closed.

A.
STATEMENT showing the condition of Estates surrendered during fasli 1311 (1901-1902).

District.	Estate.	Current demand.		Balance on hand.		Debts recovered during the period the estate was under management.	Debts paid off during the same period.		
		When the estate was taken up.	When the estate was restored.	When the estate came under management.	When the estate was restored.		Principal.	Interest.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Trichinopoly.	B. Chokkalingam Pillai's estate—Ayan.	Rs. 12,529	Rs. 16,513	Rs. 4,679	Rs. 23,172	Rs. 37,856	Rs. 7,017	Rs. 341	Rs. 7,358
	Trust ..	409	968	306	27	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	Kakangarai.	4,745	5,748	..	12,468	24,039	4,396	1,305	5,701

District.	Estate.	Amount expended on irrigation works.	Amount expended on other improvements.*	Period for which the estate was under management.	Educational qualifications of the ward.	
		11	12	13	When the estate was taken up.	When the estate was restored.
					14	15
Trichinopoly.	B. Chokkalingam Pillai's estate—Ayan ..	Rs. 1,702	Rs. 38,232	10 11 0	The ward was attending the 2nd Class (private tuition).	The ward was reading in the 5th form of the S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
	Trust ..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	Kakangarai ..	4,804	2,384	9 7 0	The ward was reading in the 1st form, Municipal High School, Tirupattur.	The ward made some progress in English and studied in the Matriculation class of the Salem College: he can speak English fairly well.

* Nature of other improvements—

	B. Chokkalingam Pillai's estate.	Kakangarai estate.
1. Land Improvement ..	Rs. 2,623	..
2. Buildings (original works and repairs) ..	3,984	1,232
3. Purchase of land ..	31,625	..
4. Survey ..	..	1,152
Total ..	38,232	2,384

STATEMENT showing the Estates surrendered in previous faslis, the accounts of which have not been finally closed.

District.	Serial number.	Estate.	Month and year in which the estate was handed over.	Closing balance.		Reasons necessitating the retention of the balance.
				In the district.	Total.	
				As per account current for the month of	Balance in the Court's office on 30th June 1902.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Vizagapatam ..	1	Chidilada ..	July 1898 ..	..	Rs. A. P. 3 8 0	Rs. A. P. 3 8 0
Gadivari ..	2	Kurupam ..	September 1898 ..	..	..	Orders have since been issued for handing over the amounts to the proprietors concerned.
Kistna ..	3	Tangellamudi ..	October 1900 ..	..	1,302 11 6	Reserved for meeting law charges.
North Arcot ..	4	Munagala ..	May 1900 ..	..	138 2 9	These amounts are reserved for meeting the privilege leave allowance of persons who earned such leave during service in connection with the estates but have not yet taken it.
Tanjore ..	5	Timmajammal's estate ..	March 1900 ..	..	15 10 10	
Madura ..	6	Edamaral ..	August 1900 ..	..	139 9 5	
	7	Mamburai ..	November 1900 ..	..	31 9 0	
Tinnevely ..	8	Ettyapparam (Ayan) ..	December 1899 ..	..	239 15 1	The district balance has since been handed over to the proprietor and orders have been issued for the refund of the balance with the Court.
		Do. (Devastanam) ..	..	June 1902 ..	1,018 15 1	
					919 2 8	

3. *Statement showing the names, etc., of the estates under management.*—Statement No. I appended to the report shows the names of the estates under management, the Government Orders under which they were taken up, the sex of the wards, the reason of their disability, the period during which the estates have been under the Court, the age of the wards and the dates on which such of them as are minors will attain their majority.

The *Parlakimedi* estate referred to in paragraph 1 *supra* being left out of account, there were at the end of the fasli thirty-eight wards under the care of the Court, of whom thirty-three were incapacitated by minority (two being females) and three by sex alone, while the estates of the remaining two (*Kalahasti* and *Karvetnagar*) were taken under wardship under Madras Act IV of 1899 owing to the financial embarrassment of the proprietors.

4. *Season.*—The season was on the whole favourable for agricultural operations.

In the eleven estates noted in the margin, however, the rainfall was insufficient, untimely or ill-distributed and affected either the extent of cultivation or the outturn of crops or both. In the estates of *Salur*, *Pedda Merangi*, *Belgam* and *Parvatipuram* (*Vizagapatam*) in which the season was very unfavourable, the paddy crop proved an almost total failure, and even the dry crops yielded but a poor outturn. In two villages in the *Pedda Merangi* estate scarcity of drinking water was felt for a short time. The wet crops in the upland portion of the *Telaprole* estate (*Kistna*) almost entirely failed. In parts of the *Kalahasti* and *Kachinad* taluks of the *Kalahasti* estate (*North Arcot* and *Chingleput* districts) the crops either failed, or were attacked by disease, or yielded a poor outturn. The *Palliput* taluk of the *Karvetnagar* estate was the most affected of the three taluks of that estate and during the early months of the fasli relief works were opened in portions of it. There was failure of crops under many of the rainfed tanks in the interior of the *Uttumalai* estate (*Tinnevely*). In the *Ankusagiri* (or *Berikai*) estate (*Salem*) the early sown gingelly and cumbu crops were a complete failure and the wet crops under most of the tanks yielded little or no outturn.

5. *Holdings.*—The reported aggregate area of the holdings of the ryotwari villages in all the estates (excluding routed villages) was * 829,184 acres. The extent of holdings in the estates which were under management in both years was 699,287 acres in fasli 1311 against 730,035 acres in the preceding fasli, showing a decrease of 30,798 acres which is the net result of a decrease of 43,737 acres in nine estates, counterbalanced by an increase of 12,939 acres in fifteen estates. Except in the undermentioned estates, the decrease or increase was trifling and does not call for special remarks:—

Decrease.					ACS.
Estates.					
Kasimkota (<i>Vizagapatam</i>)	...	...	...	...	18,219
Kalahasti (<i>North Arcot</i>)	...	...	...	...	24,428
Palaiyavanam (<i>Tanjore</i>)	...	...	...	...	188
T. Chokkappa Mudaliyar's Estate (<i>Tanjore</i>)	...	...	...	...	462
Increase.					ACS.
Estates.					
Sérugadā (<i>Ganjām</i>)	...	...	...	...	271
Nandigām (Do.)	...	...	...	...	1,488
Karvetnagar (<i>North Arcot</i>)	...	...	...	...	4,551
Rāyakōta (<i>Salem</i>)	...	...	...	...	75
Berikai (Do.)	...	...	...	...	3,603

The apparently large decrease in *Kasimkota* is nominal, being due to the fact that in fasli 1310 the entire survey area of the estate including porambokes and inams was wrongly shown under holdings, while in the return for the year under report the survey areas of the ryotwari holdings alone have been entered. In *Kalahasti*, the decrease is attributed to the inaccuracy of the figures of fasli 1310 which were adopted from those of fasli 1309, which in their turn were based on the old zamindari accounts. The figures reported for this estate for fasli 1311 are stated to be still only approximate and the Regulation Collector is taking steps to verify their accuracy, correct figures not being available in the absence of a scientific survey of the estate. In *Palaiyavanam*, the decrease is attributed to the elimination of wastes and porambokes which were included in the statements of previous faslis. The decrease in *T. Chokkappa Mudaliyar's* estate was due to the sale of a portion of the estate for the liquidation of debts.

In *Sérugadā* the increase was due to the transfer of a rented village to ryotwari and to the assignment of waste lands on patta; the increase in *Nandigām* was also mostly due to the last-mentioned cause. In *Karvetnagar* it was due partly to the transfer during the year of five rented villages to ryotwari and partly to the fact that last year's figure was understated by 2,178 acres. In *Rāyakōta*, it is attributed to the favourable character of the season, and in *Berikai* to a variety of causes, such as the rectification of an error committed in fasli 1303 in the conversion of *paimash* areas into acres and cents, which resulted in the extents being shown as nearly 16 per cent. less than they should have been, the introduction of survey areas in 26 villages, and the assignment of fresh lands on darkhast.

6. *Cultivation.*—The extent of actual cultivation reported in the year under review was 666,909 acres or 79.2 per cent. of the holdings against 581,568 acres or 78.9 per cent. in the previous year.

In the case of the *Bodogodo* and *Sérugadā* estates (*Ganjām*), *V. U. Ayyanna's* estate (*Bellary*) and *Palaiyampatti* (*Madura*), the entire area of the holdings has been returned as actually cultivated during the year under report. The Court has reason to doubt the accuracy of the area returned as cultivated in *Bodogodo* and has called for a report from the Collector in the matter. In *Palaiyampatti*, the practice has been to enter in the pattas issued to the tenants only the extent actually cultivated during the year; hence no portion of the holdings is shown as uncultivated.

In sixteen of the remaining estates the percentage of cultivation to holdings was 90 or more, in eleven others it was between 75 and 90, while in the undermentioned eight estates it was below 75:—

Estates.	Percentage.
Nandigām (<i>Ganjām</i>)	73.5
Kondamodalu (<i>Gōdāvari</i>)	49.0
Karvetnagar (<i>North Arcot</i>)	59.8
Palaiyavanam (<i>Tanjore</i>)	72.0
Sivaganga (<i>Ayan</i>) (<i>Madura</i>)	61.8
Uttumalai (<i>Tinnevely</i>)	63.1
Ankusagiri (or <i>Berikai</i>) (<i>Salem</i>)	74.2
Kavalpara (<i>Malabar</i>)	70.4

In *Nandigām*, the low percentage of cultivation to holdings has not been accounted for by the Collector, but it is apparently due to the unfavourable character of the season. As mentioned in the last report, the low percentage in *Kondamodalu* was due to the fact that agriculture is a secondary occupation with the tenants, whose chief industry is wood-cutting, on which the estate is also largely dependent for its revenue. In *Karvetnagar* (*North Arcot*) the portions of holdings left waste are not charged for: hence fallows exist on a large scale. A similar reason accounts for the low percentage in *Uttumalai* (*Tinnevely*). The Regulation Collector of the *Karvetnagar* estate has issued notices to the tenants that all lands in their holdings which are not relinquished in time and are left waste on account of their neglect will be charged in future, and the Court will await the results of his action. The extent left uncultivated in *Sivaganga* (*Madura*) is almost wholly made up of dry land of poor quality. In *Berikai* (*Salem*) the low percentage was due to the unfavourable character of the season. As has been stated in previous reports, the bulk of the extent left waste in *Kavalpara* (*Malabar*)

consisted of uncultivable areas and jungle land held by tenants on various special tenures. The low percentage in *Palaiyavanam* (Tanjore) has not been explained by the Collector who will now be requested to do so.

7. *Demand of the Estates.*—Statement No. II-B appended to the report shows the gross demand of all the estates under the Court's management, the remissions granted and the net demand. The gross demand of the year amounted to Rs. 35,92,101, of which Rs. 34,660 were remitted, leaving a net demand of Rs. 35,57,441. The following abstract compares the figures under these heads as regards the estates which were under management in faslis 1310 and 1311:—

Fasli.	Gross demand.	Remissions.	Net demand.
1310	Rs. 31,28,816	Rs. 47,945	Rs. 30,80,871
1311	32,36,476	19,057	32,17,419

An explanation of marked variations under the net demand in individual estates is given in column 11 of statement No. II-B.

8. *Demand, Collection and Balance.*—Statement No. III appended to the report shows the demand, collection and balance of the estates under management during the year under report. The arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 22,97,060, of which Rs. 7,40,253 were collected and Rs. 1,12,222 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 14,44,585 at the end of the fasli. Deducting subsequent collections and remissions (Rs. 85,362) and items since found to be irrecoverable (Rs. 26,851), the net recoverable balance, as reported by Collectors, was Rs. 13,32,372 or 58.0 per cent. against 57.0 per cent. in the preceding year's report.

In the nine estates noted in the margin, the outstanding balance on the date of the report was nil. In five other estates it was below 10 per cent., while in five others it ranged between 10 and 25 per cent. In twelve estates it was between 25 and 50 per cent., and it exceeded 50 per cent. in the estates named below:—

Chipurupalle.	Minakshi Ayal's estate.
Mamdivada.	Sivaganga (Ayan).
V. U. Ayyanna's estate.	Sivasamudram.
Agali Basappa's estate.	Rayakota.
Tumba.	

Estates.	Arrear demand for fasli 1311.	Amount outstanding on the date of the Collectors' reports for fasli 1311.	Amount outstanding on the date of the Collectors' reports for fasli 1310.	Percentage of column 3 to column 2.
1	2	3	4	5
Belgam (Vizagapatam)	Rs. 20,585	Rs. 17,283	Not furnished.	84.1
Parvatipuram (do.)	26,967	23,952	Do.	88.8
Pithapuram (Giddavari)	4,85,579	3,02,067	2,81,449	62.2
Kondamodulu (do.)	16,228	11,636	11,786	71.7
Kalahasti (North Arcot)	8,00,473	6,31,390	6,00,815	73.4
Marudandanallur (Tanjore)	2,848	1,429	215	50.2
Uttumalai (Tinnevely)	1,35,821	1,11,811	Not furnished.	82.3
Punnattur (Malabar)	39,136	24,701	25,495	63.1

The outstanding balances in *Belgam* and *Parvatipuram* are reported to include Rs. 15,186 and Rs. 20,540, respectively, since found at the jamabandi to be irrecoverable. In *Pithapuram* the writing off of a sum of Rs. 44,553 has been sanctioned since the close of the year, and the reduction of arrears continues to receive the Collector's special attention; another large sum, viz., Rs. 57,494, is due from two renters and the question of suing them for its recovery is under consideration. The major portion of the remaining balance is believed to be irrecoverable. In *Kondamodulu* the Collector has recommended the writing off of a sum of Rs. 4,601 as irrecoverable; the balance can be recovered only gradually from the sale-proceeds of estate timber to be felled by the tenants. Of the arrears outstanding in *Kalahasti* a sum of about Rs. 1,80,690 is covered by attachments, pending suits or decrees under

execution, while as much as Rs. 3,79,500 is considered to be irrecoverable. The Collector of Tanjore reports that he is instructing the Divisional-Officer to pay personal attention to the recovery of the balance in *Marudandanallur*. Of the large balance in *Uttumalai*, a sum of about Rs. 62,000 is considered to be irrecoverable; and the Regulation Collector's attention has been called to the necessity for the prompt realisation of the remainder. The collection of arrears in *Punnattur* was better in the fasli under report than in the previous fasli, but still leaves much to be desired. The outstanding arrears are reported to consist chiefly of items involved in civil suits or in disputes as to *janmam* title and of amounts unlikely to be recovered; the question of reducing the arrears is, however, receiving the Collector's attention.

Among the estates in which the proportion borne by the outstanding balance on the date of Collectors' reports to the arrear demand at the commencement of the fasli was 50 per cent. or less, the following deserve notice:—

Estates.	Arrear demand for fasli 1311.	Arrears to be recovered as they stood on the date of the Collectors' reports for fasli 1311.	Arrears to be recovered as they stood on the date of the Collectors' reports for fasli 1310.	Proportion of column 3 to column 2.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Nandigam (Ganjam)	23,721	11,881	17,612	50.0
Salaru (Vizagapatam)	65,295	20,902	39,521	32.0
Kasimkota (Vizagapatam)	33,261	9,244	7,780	27.8
Talaprole (Kistna)	26,438	10,301	16,155	39.8
Karvetnagar (North Arcot)	2,89,335	1,09,018	6,214	37.6
Palaiyampatti (Madura)	21,740	7,696	7,975	35.4
Komaramangalam (Salem)	17,246	6,923	6,481	40.0

It will be seen that in the following estates, viz., *Nandigam*, *Salaru*, *Talaprole*, and *Palaiyampatti*, there was some improvement as compared with the state of things in the previous year. In *Nandigam* a very large portion of the arrears is supposed to be irrecoverable and the Collector has deputed a Divisional-Officer to investigate the matter. The administration of the estate has been inefficient under the present Manager and orders have been issued since the close of the fasli for his replacement by a more competent officer. Nearly two-thirds of the balance in *Salaru* are either irrecoverable or represent erroneous entries in the demand. Two-fifths of the arrears in *Kasimkota* have been ascertained to be irrecoverable and a portion of the remainder is unlikely to be recovered. More than 60 per cent. of the balance in *Talaprole* is either covered by bonds, the outstanding instalments whereof have not yet fallen due, or, is unlikely to be recovered. Of the balance in *Karvetnagar*, a large sum of Rs. 41,370 represents amounts adjustable from the *mcas* and salaries of village officers and allowances to *dasabandamdars*, &c.; another large sum, viz., Rs. 42,459, is covered either by processes under Madras Act VIII of 1865 or by suits for the enforcement of acceptance of pattas. A large portion (Rs. 4,953) of the balance in *Palaiyampatti* is covered by decrees, for the execution of which steps are being taken. In *Komaramangalam* the recovery of more than one-half of the arrears is stated to be "under correspondence," presumably between the Collector and the Manager; the recovery of the remainder is awaiting the settlement of disputes, execution of decrees, or the disposal or institution of suits.

9. *Current collections.*—The total current demand of the year amounted to Rupees 35,80,756, of which Rs. 24,22,426 were collected and Rs. 49 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 11,58,281 at the end of the fasli. Deducting subsequent collections and remissions amounting to Rs. 3,95,332, as also a sum of Rs. 1,432 since found to be irrecoverable, the net recoverable balance on the date of the Collectors' reports was Rs. 7,61,517 or 21.3 per cent. against 20.7 per cent., the corresponding percentage for the preceding year.

The whole of the current demand was collected in *Chipurupalle*, *V. U. Ayyanna's* estate, *Agali Basappa's* estate, *Minakshi Ayal's* estate, *Sivaganga (Ayan)*, *Rayakota* and *Kakangarai*. In twelve estates the net balance was below 5 per cent. of the current

demand, in *seven* estates it ranged between 5 and 10 per cent., in *five* others it varied from 10 to 20 per cent., while in *four* estates it was between 20 and 30 per cent. In the undermentioned *four* estates it exceeded 30 per cent. :—

Estate.	Demand.	Amount outstanding.	Percentage.
Kalahasti	Rs. 5,40,766	Rs. 2,17,916	40.3
Karvetnagar	5,81,666	2,69,128	46.0
Palaiyavanam	6,750	3,503	51.8
Uttumalai	1,04,016	35,132	33.7

The large arrears in *Kalahasti* and *Karvetnagar* are accounted for by a variety of causes, the more important of which are the difficulty of settling the revenue demand, the inefficiency of the village establishments, the unfavourable character of the season in parts of the estates, and, in *Karvetnagar*, the peculiar manner in which the amount of the three kists payable is fixed with reference to prices, which are recorded from time to time at about ten stations in each of the three taluks of the estate. The absence of any *kistbandi* in *Palaiyavanam* retards the collection of the current demand within the fasli, as no processes can be taken out until the commencement of the next fasli: nearly one-half of the balance therefore remained uncollected. In *Uttumalai*, the heavy arrears are accounted for to a certain extent by the delay in settling the demand in respect of dry holdings, but the Manager is no doubt to blame for want of promptitude in collections and his conduct is being separately dealt with.

10. *Financial condition of the estates under management.*—The aggregate cash receipts of all the estates under management during the year amounted to Rs. 43,16,310. Adding to this Rs. 6,31,627, the cash balance at the beginning of the year (including the amount at the credit of estates surrendered during the year), the total cash assets of the fasli amounted to Rs. 49,50,937, of which Rs. 41,14,500 (including a sum of Rupees 4,11,472 invested in Government promissory notes and Rs. 6,12,425 devoted to the repayment of debts) were expended during the year. The cash balance at the close of the fasli was thus Rs. 8,36,437. Adding to this the Government securities of the nominal value of Rs. 48,62,000 held on behalf of certain estates and the estimated value of grain on hand at the close of the year, viz., Rs. 1,10,486, the total balance to the credit of the estates on the 30th June 1902 was Rs. 58,08,923 showing an increase of Rs. 4,93,243 as compared with the opening balance of the year.

Excluding the unusual items noted below, the receipts and charges of the year amounted to Rs. 35,73,453 and Rs. 30,90,603, respectively, against Rs. 31,80,441 and Rs. 24,85,885, the corresponding figures of the preceding year :—

Total receipts	Rs. 43,16,310
Deduct—	Rs.
Debts recovered	1,20,905
Sale-proceeds of property	5,83,952
Amounts borrowed	32,000
Total deductions	7,42,857
Net receipts	Rs. 35,73,453
Total charges	Rs. 41,14,500
Deduct—	Rs.
Debts paid	6,12,425
Amount invested in Government securities	4,11,472
Total deductions	10,23,897
Net charges	Rs. 30,90,603

11. *Utilization of surplus balances.*—The *Parlakimedi* estate referred to in paragraph I *supra* being left out of account, the estates under management, which on the 30th June 1902 had surplus balances exceeding Rs. 10,000 (*vide* column 13 of statement No. IV appended to the report), are shown below :—

Estate.	Amount.
	Rs.
Bodogodo (Ganjám)	1,07,419
Sérugadá (do.)	32,300
* Nandigám (do.)	21,705
* Sálúru (Vizagapatam)	26,343
Pedda Mérangi (do.)	1,62,582
Kasimkóla (do.)	1,73,437
* Belgam (do.)	12,331
Pithápuram (Górávari)	15,26,186
Telaprole (Kistna)	7,54,761
V. U. Ayyanna's estate (Bellary)	17,307
Agali Basappa's estate (do.)	47,595
* Kálahasti (North Arcot)	57,739
* Karvetnagar (do.)	16,152
Arni (do.)	43,217
* Palaiyavanam (Tanjore)	10,633
Karuvallakkarai (do.)	13,038
Sithamalli (do.)	85,880
Marudandanallur (do.)	15,005
* T. Chokkappa Mudaliyar's estate (Tanjore)	38,759
Marungápur (Trichinopoly)	1,37,005
* Sáptúr (Madura)	28,697
* Palaiyampátti (do.)	28,002
Sivagiri (Tinnevely)	3,73,938
* Uttumalai (do.)	38,813
Kákaragarai (Salem)	13,612
Ankusagiri (or Berikai) (Salem)	13,214
Konáramangalam (do.)	50,816
Kavulpara (Malabar)	1,04,670

The estates marked with an asterisk are involved in debt, and the surplus balances shown against them are only nominal, being required either for repayment of debts or for meeting the charges of the current administration. In the case of the other estates, the Court, in its Proceedings, No. 58, Press, dated 22nd October 1901, gave detailed instructions as to the various modes in which the surplus funds of estates might be utilized for their improvement, and the following is a summary of what has been done in pursuance of these instructions.

In *Bodogodo*, the second of the two irrigation projects mentioned in the last report has been investigated and an estimate is under preparation. The construction of a wall round the palace at a cost of Rs. 10,050 was sanctioned towards the close of the fasli, and the Collector's proposal to build a granary at a cost of about Rs. 2,000 has been approved. The improvement of irrigation works, the formation of a road from *Bodogodo* to *Surada* which is badly wanted, and the purchase of fresh land are also under consideration. The Court has approved the Collector's programme for utilizing the surplus balance in *Sérugadá* in the reconstruction of the palace, the building of granaries and the improvement of irrigation works. The major portion of the surplus balance in *Pedda Mérangi* has, subsequent to the close of the fasli, been utilized in the discharge of a debt of Rs. 90,000 due to the Maharaja of Jeypore and in advancing a loan of Rs. 21,000 to another estate under the Court's wardship. The improvement of irrigation works is receiving due attention, and a proposal is under consideration to construct a road to the agency villages of the estate. In *Kasimkóla* the Government Public Works Department, which holds charge of the major irrigation works of the estate, proposes to spend Rs. 36,900 during the current official year, and a proposal to construct a large tank likely to bring in an additional revenue of Rs. 1,000 is under consideration. The Collector is in correspondence with the officials of the *Vizianagram* zamindari in regard to the exchange of a village yielding a revenue of Rs. 2,300, which is cut off from the rest of the estate and is surrounded by the *Vizianagram* zamindari, for some or all of five villages of the latter zamindari, with an aggregate income of over Rs. 12,000, which are wedged into the *Kasimkóla* estate and the

acquisition of which in order to round off the estate is desirable. Should this proposal be matured, the payment to the Vizianagram zamindari of the capitalized value of the additional income, which the *Kasimbôla* estate will receive in consequence of the exchange, will absorb a considerable portion of the surplus balance of the latter estate. The survey of the *Pithapuram* estate by the Madras Survey Department has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,27,000. The execution of important improvements in this estate has been retarded for want of a competent engineer, but the Court trusts that the new engineer who has recently been appointed will before long complete the investigation of the irrigation sources of the estate and formulate a definite programme of the various works to be undertaken. Since the close of the fasli an application has been received for the grant of a loan of 6½ lakhs of rupees on the mortgage of a neighbouring estate, and is under the Court's consideration. As observed in the last report, the Collector of Kistna considers that in view of the difficulties arising from the situation of the *Telaprole* villages, it is not possible to incur any large outlay on the irrigation works of the estate. The execution of repairs to existing irrigation works and the construction and repair of the estate buildings, roads and wells are, however, receiving the Collector's attention. The only improvement which it has been found possible to suggest in the case of *V. U. Ayyanna's* estate, a small ryotwari property, was the repair of a ruined well, and this has been sanctioned. It has not, so far, been possible to do anything in regard to the utilization of the surplus balance of the *Arni* estate which came under the Court's management only towards the close of the fasli. The investigation mentioned in the last report regarding the irrigation capabilities of the *Marungâpuri* estate was mostly confined to a single project, the carrying out of which, however, has been delayed in view of the doubtful rights possessed by the estate in the water of the *Pâlâr* river. The Collector has recently recommended the entertainment of a tank restoration party for a general investigation of the irrigation sources of the estate. The appointment of an Assistant Engineer for the *Sivagiri* estate has been sanctioned with the object of expediting the improvement of its irrigation works. The surplus funds in *Ankusagiri* (or *Berikai*) and *Komâramangalam* have been reserved to meet the cost of surveying the estates; the survey of the former estate is in progress and the Collector's report regarding the survey of the other is under reference to the Superintendent of Survey.

The improvement of agricultural conditions in Wards' estates received the Court's special attention during the period under report. In its Proceedings, No. 12, dated 17th January 1902, the Court indicated in a general way the policy which it proposed to adopt for the improvement of home-farms in the estates under its superintendence and called upon the Collectors concerned to report in detail as to the existence, present condition, and possibility of improving the home-farms in the several estates; and, in certain cases where it was understood that no such farms were maintained, to report on the advisability of inaugurating such institutions. As a further step in the direction of general agricultural improvement and development, the Court has instituted enquiries by means of a questionnaire addressed to Collectors and Managers in charge of estates on the subjects of manure and the housing of live-stock, and has made suggestions in the matter of offering prizes for competition among the tenants of well-to-do estates. The Collectors' replies on the various matters referred to are either under the Court's consideration, or are awaited.

Since the close of the fasli the Court has appointed an agricultural assistant, namely, M.R.Ry. P. V. Subbiah Avargal, late of Cawnpore Agricultural Farm, for the purpose of supervising agricultural operations in the estates under its management and of advising it generally in regard to the introduction of improved methods of farming, stock-rearing, &c., in them. The opening of a veterinary dispensary in the *Pithapuram* estate has been recommended and is about to be sanctioned. It is also proposed to open similar dispensaries in some other well-to-do estates. The opening of model estate farms in *Pithapuram* and a few other estates is also under consideration.

Advances in money and grain to the aggregate value of Rs. 3,562 were granted during the year under report to tenants in the undermentioned estates for cultivation and other expenses:—*Sérugaddâ*, *Kondamodalu*, *Kâlahasti*, *Karuvallakkarai*, *Marudandanallur*, *Mînâkshi Ayal's* estate, *Sivagiri* and *Shulagiri*. The Collector of Ganjam reports that in *Bodogodo* there were no applications, and in *Nandigâm* no necessity for the grant of advances to tenants. The Collector of Kistna states that in the deltaic villages

of the *Telaprole* estate the tenants are in prosperous circumstances and do not stand in need of advances, while in the upland villages the tenants' inability to offer any security precludes the grant of advances. No advances were made in *Palaiyampatti* (Madura) owing to the difficulty anticipated in recovering them. The Collector of Malabar states that advances are not generally granted to tenants in his district. The question of granting advances to the tenants of the *Ankusagiri* (*Berikai*) and *Komâramangalam* estates is under the consideration of the Collector of Salem.

Proposals for the purchase of land out of the surplus funds belonging to the following estates were considered during the year, though no actual purchase was effected:—*Telaprole*, *V. U. Ayyanna's* estate, *Agali Basappa's* estate, *Karuvallakkarai*, *Marudandanallur*, *Sithamalli*, *Sivagiri* and *Kâkangarai*.

12. *Percentage of Establishment Charges and Government commission to normal receipts.*—Column 15 of statement No. IV appended to the report shows the percentage of establishment charges and Government commission to the ordinary receipts, leaving out of account abnormal items of income, such as debts recovered, sale-proceeds of property, amounts borrowed, and refunds of advances.

Taking all the estates together, the percentage was 12.6 against 12.4 in the preceding year. An explanation is furnished below in regard to the undermentioned estates in which the percentage exceeded 15:—

Estates.	Percentage.	
	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1310.
Kondamodalu	19.7	15.1
Tumba	21.9	19.2
Kârvétnagar	21.8	20.1
Karuvallakkarai	27.3	16.2
Marudandanallur	17.4	12.4
Palaiyampatti	17.0	22.6
Sivasamudram	21.0	25.6
Râyakôta	15.7	17.4
Kâkangarai	16.6	14.2
Berikai	19.8	19.6
Punnattûr	17.9	15.8

No reductions are feasible in *Kondamodalu*, *Tumba* and *Râyakôta* estates which are small properties. The high ratio in *Kârvétnagar* is attributed to short collections during the year. In *Karuvallakkarai* and *Marudandanallur*, the high percentages were due to a fall in the normal receipts owing to the non-adjustment within the year of the sale-proceeds of grain from deposits to the proper head of account. There has been a marked decrease of percentage in *Palaiyampatti* and *Sivasamudram* as compared with last year's figures. The decrease in *Palaiyampatti* is due to the fact that a large quantity of grain collected in fasli 1310 was sold during the fasli under review. The percentage shown against *Sivasamudram* has been calculated with reference to the receipts and charges of the villages situated in British territory alone; if the normal receipts of the villages in the Mysore State and the establishment charges incurred for the management thereof are also taken into account, the percentage will be reduced to 16.0, which figure will undergo a still further reduction if the two villages attached to the religious institutions are made over to the estate by the Mysore Darbar. The increase in *Kâkangarai* was due mainly to a decrease in the receipts under interest on debts and to the increased expenditure on "travelling allowance" necessitated by the ward's marriage. As mentioned in the last report the high percentage in *Berikai* was due to the entertainment of temporary establishments in connection with the survey of the estate and the enquiry to be made into alienations of the nature of inam. The rise in the percentage in *Punnattûr* is mainly due to the entertainment of a temporary staff of additional surveyors.

13. *Public Works.*—Enclosure A to statement No. IV shows the amount sanctioned for, and expended on, public works in the several estates under management. The total

allotment was Rs. 4,64,065, of which Rs. 2,74,571, or 59.2 per cent. were spent against Rs. 1,70,424, or 45.8 per cent. in the preceding year. The expenditure is classified below :—

	Fasli 1311.	Fasli 1310.
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation works	1,86,649	87,991
Buildings	43,154	44,530
Communications	10,045	14,907
	2,39,848	1,47,428
Establishment	34,723	22,996
Total	2,74,571	1,70,424

The outlay on public works was 6.6 per cent. of the total charges of the year against 4.9 per cent. in the preceding year. If the debts repaid and the amounts invested in Government promissory notes be excluded from consideration, the percentage will amount to 8.9 against 6.9 in the preceding fasli. Cases in which the proportion of expenditure to allotment was below the average are noticed below :—

Estate.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Percentage.
	RS.	RS.	
Bodogodo	13,595	1,901	13.9
Sérugadā	6,048	2,269	37.5
Pithāpuram	1,02,784	75,994	73.9
Kārvétnagar	64,030	28,758	44.9

In *Bodogodo* and *Sérugadā*, there was short expenditure in the case not only of works in charge of the estate agency but also of those in charge of the Government Public Works Department. The Collector has removed the incompetent maistry in *Bodogodo*, and has taken notice of the conduct of the Manager of *Sérugadā*, through whose neglect the sanctioned works were not carried out during the fasli, and the Executive Engineer has been addressed in regard to the short outlay on works in charge of the Public Works Department. In *Pithāpuram* as well as *Kārvétnagar* the short outlay was due to the inefficiency of the estate public works staff: new engineers have since been appointed to both these estates and it is to be hoped that better results will be attained in future.

14. *Debts due to the estates.*—Statement No. V-A appended to the report shows the debts due to the several estates under management during the year. The total debts outstanding at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 7,54,218. Including loans newly granted (Rs. 48,215) and those newly brought to account (Rs. 19,127), as also interest accruing during the year (Rs. 34,308), the total sum due was Rs. 8,55,868, of which Rs. 1,30,503 were collected and Rs. 59,174 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,66,191 distributed among twenty-eight estates. The outstanding debts were large in the following estates :—

Estate.	Amount.
	RS.
Sérugadā (Ganjām)	1,86,929
Pithāpuram (Gōdāvari)	69,688
Telaprola (Kistna)	21,847
Komāramangalam (Saloru)	2,51,960
Punnattūr (Malabar)	23,494

Almost the whole of the amount shown against *Sérugadā* is due from the Zamindar of Biridi whose bond does not fall due until 1906. The major portion (Rs. 67,291) of the debt outstanding in *Pithāpuram* is unlikely to be recovered, and the question of taking steps for its realization has, under legal advice, been held over for the ward's decision on his attaining majority. In *Telaprola* a sum of Rs. 1,634 has been collected since the close of the year, while in regard to a further sum Rs. 18,410 the instalments prescribed in the bonds or decrees by which the amount is secured did not fall due during the year. The bulk of the debts due to *Komāramangalam* is

secured by mortgages, and as the debtors are apparently unable to meet their liabilities, the Collector is taking steps to have the mortgaged property brought to sale. Almost the whole debt in *Punnattūr* is due from the female branch to the *stānoms* belonging to the Valiya and Elaiya Rajas, and the necessary adjustments will be made as funds become available.

15. *Debts due by the estates.*—Statement No. V-B shows the debts due by the several estates under management. The total amount due at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 1,07,50,876. Adding thereto debts newly contracted (Rs. 32,000), debts newly brought to account (Rs. 11,66,823) and the interest which accrued during the year (Rs. 6,56,829), the total amounted to Rs. 1,26,06,528, of which Rs. 6,93,349 were repaid, and Rs. 14,521 disallowed upon investigation, leaving at the end of the year a balance of Rs. 1,18,98,658 due by nineteen estates. Nearly two-thirds (Rs. 4,39,247) of the debts repaid during the year relate to the estates of *Belgam* and *Pārvatīpuram* which were taken under management shortly before the commencement of the fasli under report. The provisions of section 29 of Regulation V of 1804, as amended by Act IV of 1899, were applied in the case of these estates with a view to facilitate the ascertainment of their liabilities. The liabilities so ascertained amounted to Rs. 2,77,212 in the case of *Belgam* and Rs. 2,49,104 in the case of *Pārvatīpuram*. As there was no other means of liquidating the liabilities, * five villages in each of the estates were sold by auction and the sale-proceeds, supplemented in the case of *Pārvatīpuram* by a loan of Rs. 21,000 from the funds of the *Pedda Mērangī* estate, have been utilized in the liquidation of the major portion of the debts. The debts outstanding were large in the undermentioned estates :—

Estate.	Amount.
	RS.
Sālūru (Vizagapatam)	1,35,300
Pedda Mērangī (Vizagapatam)	90,500
Kālahasti (North Arcot)	36,43,949
Kārvétnagar (North Arcot)	65,50,503
Arni (North Arcot)	94,600
Palaiyavanam (Tanjore)	1,96,919
Sāptūr (Madura)	58,998
Palaiyampatti (Madura)	1,10,913
Ūttumalai (Tinnevely)	7,04,590
Punnattūr (Malabar)	55,988

Of the debt due by *Sālūru* by far the major portion, viz., Rs. 1,35,000, is not repayable until 1905. The *Pedda Mērangī* debt has since been paid off. The investigation of the liabilities of *Kālahasti*, *Kārvétnagar* and *Ūttumalai* estates is referred to in paragraph 19 *infra*. The debts outstanding in *Arni* could not be discharged within the year as the estate came under management only two months before its close: the Collector is now engaged in repaying them. The debts of the *Palaiyavanam* ward are covered by usufructuary mortgages, one of which has been redeemed since the close of the year on repayment of the loan of Rs. 7,500. The attempts made to sell one of the villages of the *Sāptūr* estate in order to repay the debts due by it proved unsuccessful: the estate has been handed over to the ward since the close of the year. The liabilities of the *Palaiyampatti* ward will be discharged as funds accrue. Of the debts in *Punnattūr*, a sum of Rs. 32,728 is due to private individuals, while the remainder represents items bearing no interest and due from the female branch to the *stānoms* belonging to the Valiya and Elaiya Rajas.

16. *Education of the wards.*—At the beginning of the fasli, thirteen wards from the twelve estates named in the margin were under the care of the Court's European tutor and assistant tutor, Messrs. C. Morrison and C. H. Payne, at Newington, Madras. During the year the *Komāramangalam* ward was also placed under their charge. The *Sāptūr* and *Pedda Mērangī*

* In *Belgam*, four villages were sold during the fasli year under report and one subsequent to its close.

wards left Newington during the year in order to receive on their estates practical instruction in revenue law and in the details of estate management. The progress made by the *Bodogodo*, *Telaprole*, *Marungapur*, *Siragiri*, *Kavalpara*, *Komaramangalam* and *Pithapuram* wards is reported to have been satisfactory; the last-named ward has, since the close of the fasli year, appeared for and passed the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University held in December 1902. The progress made by the *Sérugudi* and *Sivaganga* wards was not so marked, though both are said to be diligent. The *Súhuru* ward's progress was also slow, but was satisfactory considering the ward's abilities. The progress made by the *Kasinkóta* ward was fair, considering the delicate state of his health. The two *Pedda Mérañgi* wards were fairly diligent, but, owing to past neglect, they made but slow progress.

One of the sons of the late Prince of Arcot continued to be a day-pupil at Newington throughout the year.

During the period under report, the following subjects were added to the curriculum of studies followed at Newington, viz., Practical surveying and plotting, Agriculture, theoretical as well as practical, Elementary Botany, Physical Science and Object Lessons. The wards receive such instruction in these subjects as is suited to their age and abilities.

The physical development of the wards continues to receive special attention, and the Court receives periodical reports on their physical condition. Gymnastics, bicycling, riding, tennis and cricket form part of their daily curriculum, and during the year the senior wards also went through a course of musketry drill at Newington and firing exercises at the San Thomé ranges. The usual visit was paid to Ootacamund during the summer of 1902, but work was regularly carried on during the two months spent on the hills.

The attention of the Court having been drawn to the necessity for preserving among the wards a due respect for and observance of their family religious usages, arrangements were made in the case of those wards, whose relatives expressed a desire to that effect, for imparting instruction in the Hindu religion and philosophy and also for superintending the conduct of daily worship and the performance of religious ceremonies by them.

The *Palaiyampatti* and *Berikai* wards were under the care of M.R.Ry. B. Gangaiya Garu at Bangalore. The *Palaiyampatti* ward is reported to have acquitted himself well at the school examination and to have been selected for the Lower Secondary Examination of 1902; he is, however, stated to be wanting in diligence. The Divisional-Officer, Hósúr, who inspected the *Berikai* ward, has made a favourable report of his progress. The Court has made the necessary arrangements for imparting religious instruction to these wards and also receives periodical reports both as regards their education and manners and their physical development and condition. The progress made by the *Sivasamudram* minor who prosecuted his studies in the Triplicane Hindu High School, Madras, was not satisfactory. The Honorary Guardian ascribes this to the standard of education in the schools at Madras being comparatively higher than in the schools in Mysore, but in view of the special efforts which he and the ward's tutor are now making, he anticipates an improvement in the current year. The present financial condition of the estate, saddled as it is with the maintenance of the religious and charitable institutions, does not admit of the ward's removal to Newington, but the question will be considered as soon as the Court's request to be placed in possession of the endowment villages now under the Mysore Darbar's control is acceded to. The *Arni* minor continued to attend the Madras Christian College and appeared for the Matriculation Examination of the University held in December 1902: he has, however, not been successful in the examination. The *Shulagiri* ward, who joined the 1st Madras Lancers as a probationary Jemadar towards the close of the preceding year, remained with the Regiment and a very favourable report of him has been received from the Officer Commanding.

In the absence of local facilities for education or for other reasons, the *Kondamodolu* minor, the *Palaiyavanam* minor and the two elder *Punnattúr* minors were removed during the fasli to Polavaram, Tanjore and Calicut respectively. These wards as also the *Nandigam* minor, who was under private tuition, are reported to be

making fairly satisfactory progress. Of the remaining wards, nine were reading at various schools in upper secondary, eight in lower secondary and six in primary classes. The progress of the minors whose names are noted in the margin does not appear to have been satisfactory. A private tutor has since been appointed to the Bellary wards. The *Chipurupalle* ward is physically feeble and frequently ill and this accounts for his unsatisfactory progress. In the case of the wards of *Párvatipuram* and *T. Chokkappa Mudaliyar's* estates, the Collectors concerned have drawn the attention of the guardians to the backward state of their education. In the case of the *Tumbu* ward, the unsatisfactory progress is attributed to undesirable home influences. The *Kákangarai* ward was reading in the Matriculation class till the close of December 1901 and thereafter learnt village accounts, the Rent Recovery Act and the details of estate management.

The two female wards of the *Mamdivadu* estate, who are being educated under a private tutor, made fair progress during the year: they were selected to appear for the Primary Examination of 1902. A sister of the *Kavalpara* minor, who is said to be intelligent, is reading in the 3rd standard. Two of the three female relatives of the *Punnattúr* wards received instruction in Music, while the third was learning Malayalam. Since the close of the fasli, the Court has sanctioned the grant of a special allowance for the proper education of the wife of the *Arni* minor. The *Shulagiri* ward's wife received instruction up to April 1902 in English, Telugu and Needlework from two teachers of the National Indian Association.

17. *Suits*.—The suit filed by the Raja of Venkatagiri against the *Pithapuram* minor for the recovery of a debt due by the late Tangellamúdi Rani and the appeal preferred on behalf of the minor against the decision of the Cocanada Sub-Court, decreeing possession of certain lands to a widow of the late Raja on the strength of a ninety-nine years' lease, as also the suit filed on behalf of the Raja of *Kárvétnagar* for the declaration of his right to the estate palace which was purchased in Court auction by Sowear Krishna Doss Balamukundoss and the suit instituted by the same sowear for the recovery of the debt due on the mortgage of the *Naráyanavanam* taluk are still pending. The appeal filed in the High Court on behalf of the Raja of *Kálahasti* in the matter of the maintenance claimed by the widow of the late Raja also remains undisposed of. The appeal preferred by the *Telaprole* estate against the decision of the Sub-Judge of Masulipatam in the matter of the resumption by the Zamindar of the *Mirzapuram* of the *Hanumanthunigudem* mokhasa village was decided by the High Court in favour of the estate. One Serimuttu Tevar, who claimed to be the next reversioner to the *Úttunalai* estate and whose suit in the Sub-Court of Tinnevely for a declaration that certain encumbrances created by the Zamindarni were not binding on him or on the estate had been dismissed, preferred an appeal to the High Court, but the appeal was rejected. A suit of a like nature in the Sub-Court of Tinnevely, and an appeal in the High Court, filed by Muthia Rajagopala Tevan, a brother of the Zamindarni and the natural father of her deceased adopted son, the late Zamindar, failed; Muthia Rajagopala Tevan obtained leave to prefer an appeal to the Privy Council, but the proceedings terminated owing to his failure to deposit the required security for the respondent's costs.

18. *Religious and charitable institutions attached to estates*.—A statement (No. VI) showing the demand, collection and balance and the financial condition of the several religious and charitable institutions attached to the estates under management is appended to the report.

19. *Encumbered Estates*.—Two of the claims against the *Kálahasti* estate and some of the more intricate claims against the *Kárvétnagar* estate, on which further references had to be made to the Regulation Collector, had not been finally disposed of by the Court at the close of the year under review. Out of 95 and 254 claims relating to the *Kálahasti* and *Kárvétnagar* estates, respectively, and reported to the Decree Collector, all, save 24 and 76, had been disposed of by that officer before the close of the year under review. In some of the pending cases in which there were disputes between the estates and the claimants, references have been made by the Decree Collector to the District Court of North Arcot, and the results have so far been generally favourable to the estates.

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The feasibility of raising loans to discharge the liabilities of the two estates engaged the Court's attention during practically the whole of the year, and the conclusions arrived at have been laid before Government. Pending the final settlement of this matter, it has not been possible either to carry out a survey of the estates, or to undertake on any large scale the repair and development of the irrigation sources which were much neglected before the assumption of management by the Court. The Public Works establishments in the estates were, however, reorganized during the fasli, and special attention was devoted to the determination of the extent to which the existing irrigation works required repair and of the increase of revenue that might be expected to accrue from them when restored to order, and also to the investigation of fresh projects for the expansion of the revenue of the estates. Enquiries were also set on foot in order to ascertain how far an extension of cultivation could be brought about by the following means:—(1) the disposal of cultivable waste lands not in the occupation of tenants, (2) the reduction of assessments, wherever found to be high, and (3) the charge of assessment on occupied lands left waste owing to the neglect of the tenants. Progress in these directions was, however, considerably retarded by the unfavourable character of the season.

The revenue from the wet lands commanded by the 11 irrigation works repaired in fasli 1309 and from the *ayakat* of 12 others repaired in fasli 1310 in the Kálahasti taluk rose from Rs. 10,787 and Rs. 12,023 to Rs. 18,708 and Rs. 17,258, respectively, in fasli 1311; similarly, the revenue from 46 villages in the Kárvénagar estate, in which repairs to irrigation works were carried out in fasli 1310 at a cost of Rs. 11,880, showed an increase of Rs. 8,775 in the year under review. Notwithstanding a series of unfavourable seasons, the demand of the estates as well as the amount collected has steadily risen as will be seen from the subjoined statement; it is not, however, possible to specify to what extent this increase has been secured by each of the various measures above referred to:—

Fasli.	Demand.		Collections.	
	Kálahasti.	Kárvénagar.	Kálahasti.	Kárvénagar.
1309	Rs. 10,787	Rs. 12,023	Rs. 18,708	Rs. 17,258
1310	11,880	8,775	18,708	17,258
1311 (provisional demand excluding probable remissions).	18,708	26,038	18,708	26,038

(a) The bulk of the estate, which was in the possession of usufructuary mortgagees, did not come under the Court's management until fasli 1310.

During the year under review enquiries were made in both the estates in regard to the whole inam villages granted as *amarams* (service grants) and to the minor inams which are liable to resumption. In the Kálahasti estate, one of the villages, yielding a revenue of Rs. 1,971, has been surrendered to the estate; active steps are being taken for recovering possession of three others, the beriz of which is Rs. 2,373; and the proposal to resume six more, with a beriz of Rs. 12,022, is under correspondence. Of the leases granted for inadequate consideration in the same estate within the three years preceding the date of the Court's intervention, the holders of four leases have agreed to pay the additional consideration demanded from them, and the question of levying enhanced rents from the holders of four others is receiving attention.

During the year under review, the forest establishments in the two estates were strengthened and an adequate protective staff provided. Proposals for extending the provisions of the Forest Act to the two estates have been submitted to the Court since the close of the year. The question of developing the mineral resources of the Kálahasti estate is also under the Court's consideration.

Though the *Uttumalai* estate was taken under the Court's management in consequence of the Zamindari's incapacity on account of her sex, yet it was considered expedient to extend to it the special provisions relating to encumbered estates contained in Madras Act IV of 1892. Sixty-nine claims were admitted by the Regulation Collector and are under investigation.

20. *Condition of tenants.*—The following information is furnished in accordance with the orders of Government requiring that the condition of tenants in estates under the Court's management should be reported upon once in five years. The

Court observes that, in the case of several of the estates under management, Collectors have not furnished information on the several points specified in paragraph 12 of Government Order, No. 662, Revenue, dated 15th August 1890, and will call for and submit a supplemental report in the matter.

Ganjám.—The condition of the tenants of *Bodogodo*, *Sérugadú*, and *Nandigám* is said to compare unfavourably with that of the ryots of the neighbouring Government taluks. The average rates of rent per acre of land comprised in the holdings of these estates work out to Rs. 3, Rs. 3-8-6 and Rs. 7-8-0, respectively.

Vizagapatam.—In *Chipurupalle*, the tenants are tolerably well off and, in *Kásimkóta*, the majority of the tenants are in fairly good circumstances. The tenants of *Mamidivada* are not in a prosperous condition, most of their holdings being encumbered. The tenants of *Sátúru* have been much impoverished by an unbroken series of bad seasons. In the *Pedda Mérangi* estate, the tenants are said to be somewhat better off than in *Sátúru*, thanks to a fair season which they had some two years ago. The condition of the tenants of *Belgam* and *Párvatipuram* was as bad as, if not worse than in *Sátúru*. In these two estates, years of mismanagement under the late proprietor also contributed to the present impoverished condition of the tenants and coercive processes were very freely resorted to last year for the recovery of rents.

Gódvári.—In the *Pithápuram* estate the average rates of assessment do not, on the whole, compare unfavourably with those prevailing in the adjoining taluks, but the unequal distribution of rents tells heavily on the poorer tenants, who form the majority. The settlement which, it is hoped, will follow the survey now in progress, will set right the inequalities in question. The average rates of rent per acre of dry and wet land are Rs. 3-13-0 and Rs. 7, respectively. The number of pattadars, against whom coercive measures were taken for the collection of arrears of rent during the quinquennium, is reported to be as follows:—

	Number of pattadars.
(1) Distraint of property	1,512
(2) Ejectment of tenants	645
(3) Civil suits	810
Total	2,967

The tenants of *Kondamodalu*, which is a small estate, are reported to be very poor. Their principal occupation is timber-cutting, and unless that fails them, they do not take up agriculture. Owing to its excessive unhealthiness, all efforts in the past to import into the estate a better class of ryots and improved methods of cultivation have invariably failed.

Kistna.—In *Telaprole* the condition of the tenants in the deltaic portion is reported to be very good, in consequence of the facilities for irrigation afforded by the Kistna anikat channels and the ease with which crops can be exported by canal and railway; but the condition of the tenants of the upland portion is poor owing to the comparatively higher assessments prevailing there and the precariousness of the water-supply.

Bellary.—In the small ryotwari estates of the late *Venkatapur Uppara Ayyanna* and the late *Agali Basappa*, the condition of the ryots, who are tenants-at-will, is poor. No processes were issued under Act VIII of 1865 for the recovery of rents, nor, with one exception in the case of *Agali Basappa's* estate, were any suits filed in the Civil Courts.

North Arcot.—In *Tumba* and *Arni* the condition of the tenants compares unfavourably with that of the adjoining Government ryots. In both the estates, the rates of assessment are high, being Rs. 2-7-11 and Rs. 19-5-0 per acre of dry and wet land respectively in *Tumba*, and Rs. 2-1-9, Rs. 7-0-0 and Rs. 16-9-7 per acre of dry, wet and garden land respectively in *Arni*. In *Tumba*, however, it has been usual, since the time of the late proprietor, to grant fixed remissions in order to mitigate the pressure of the high assessments. The Collector proposes to address the Court shortly on the subject of revising the rates of assessment in *Arni*.

In *Kálahasti* as well as in *Kárvénagar* the tenants have suffered from a series of unfavourable seasons, since the estates came under the Court's management: there was, however, an improvement towards the latter portion of the fasli under report,

more especially in *Kalahasti*. The Court has ascertained from the Collector of Nellore that the condition of the ryots in the Pámúr taluk of the *Kalahasti* estate, to which Government specially referred in its review of the Court's administration report for fasli 1310, has since improved and does not present any cause for alarm. The average rates of rent per acre of dry, wet and garden lands were, respectively, As. 13, Rs. 6-13-1, Rs. 4-11-1 in *Kalahasti* and Rs. 2-10-7, Rs. 9-12-0 and Rs. 6-4-2 in *Kárvétnagar*. In both the estates coercive processes and suits had to be resorted to as the following figures representing the state of things at the end of fasli 1311 will indicate:—

	Kalahasti.	Kárvétnagar.
Arrear balance covered by processes under Act VIII of 1865	Rs. 69,090	Rs. 34,239
Arrear balance covered by suits	88,290	8,220

Tanjore.—The condition of the tenants of *Palaiyavanam* does not compare unfavourably with that of the ryots in the neighbouring Government and zamindari villages. The cultivating tenants or the middlemen to whom the lands of the ryotwari estates of *Karwalakkarai* and *Sithamalli* and *T. Chokkappa Mudaliyar's* estate are leased, are generally fairly well off, while the tenants of the ryotwari estate of *Marudandenallur* are said to be small holders without any means of their own.

Trichinopoly.—In *Marungápur* the ryots are generally poor, but all of them are land holders. The average rates of rent per acre of dry and wet lands are Rs. 1-2-7 and Rs. 2-10-2 respectively. Coercive processes were resorted to during the quinquennium for the recovery of Rs. 16,189.

Madura.—The condition of the tenants of the *Sáptúr* estate is fair. The average rent per acre ranges from As. 6 to Rs. 1-12-0 for dry land, excepting portions allotted for garden cultivation: the average rate for wet land is Rs. 5-5-10 per acre. The amounts collected (apparently in fasli 1311) by processes under Madras Act VIII of 1865 and by civil suits are reported to be Rs. 821 and *nil* respectively. In *Palaiyampatti*, where the soil is poor and the rainfall precarious, the tenants are generally poor. The average rates of rent per acre of dry and wet land are Rs. 1-7-8 and Rs. 8-8-11 respectively. The amounts recovered in fasli 1311 by coercive processes and civil suits were Rs. 2,114 and Rs. 7 respectively. In the *Sivaganga* (ayan) estate which consists of the single village of *Puliyangulam*, the average rates of rent per acre of dry and wet land are Rs. 1-9-0 and Rs. 15-1-6 respectively. There was no necessity to resort either to coercive processes under Act VIII of 1865 or civil suits for the recovery of rent. In the *Sivaganga* *Chattram* and *Devastánam* estates the average rates of assessment were as follows:—

	Dry. Per acre.			Wet. Per acre.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Chattram estate	1	10	9	11	11	3
Devastánam estate	1	14	11	11	10	9

The majority of the tenants are reported to be poor, but endeavours are made to collect the revenue without hardship to them; resort to coercive process has been less frequent of late years. The large amounts spent on irrigation works (Rs. 28,739 for *Devastánam* and Rs. 9,721 for *chattrams*) are a satisfactory feature in the agricultural condition of these estates.

Tinnevely.—In *Sivagiri* the tenants who possess lands bearing a fixed money assessment are said to be generally as well off as the Government ryots of adjoining villages, while the tenants who possess only lands subject to the sharing system are not so prosperous. The condition of the tenants of *Útumulai* is said to be far from satisfactory owing to the *waram* tenure under which the produce of the wet crop is divided between the estate and the tenant; the high rates of *dinusu* assessment (i.e., assessment according to the crop) prevailing in the estate and the neglected condition of the irrigation sources also account for the poverty of the tenants. There are about 36 different rates at which rent is charged for garden and dry crops; the rates per acre vary from Rs. 26-8-0 to Rs. 2-11-9 in the case of garden crops and Rs. 2-11-9 to Rs. 1-5-3 in the case of dry crops.

Coimbatore.—The tenants of the British villages of the *Sivasamudram* estate are as well off as the ryots of the adjacent Government villages; the tenants of the Mysore portion are also fairly well off.

Salem.—In *Shulagiri* the condition of the tenants is as good as that of the ryots of the adjoining Government villages. The average rates of assessment per acre are Rs. 1-1-10 for dry and Rs. 5-3-1 for wet land, and except in a few cases no difficulty is experienced in realizing the rents of the estate. In *Ráyakóta* the average rates of rent per acre are Rs. 1-1-10 and Rs. 4-13-0 for dry and wet land respectively. In *Kárangarai* the condition of the tenants is, on the whole, fair. The average rent per acre of wet land is Rs. 3-12-0 and that of dry land As. 11. No coercive processes were resorted to for the collection of rent during the five years ending fasli 1311. The tenants of the *Komáramangalam* estate are said to have occupancy right in the land. The highest and the lowest rates of assessment on dry, garden and wet land are reported to be Rs. 3-3-0 and Re. 1-1-0, Rs. 4-12-4 and Rs. 2-8-0, and Rs. 2-8-11 and Rs. 6, per acre, respectively. In regard to the *Berikai* estate the Collector's report has not yet been received.

Malabar.—Both the estates in the district (*Kavalpara* and *Punnattúr*) are ryotwari and are now under settlement. The tenants of these estates have a fixity of tenure so long as they pay their dues, and are free from the exactions to which the tenants of other *jumtis* are subject. In *Kavalpara* the average rates of rent per acre on wet and garden lands are reported to be Rs. 7-2-3 and As. 2-8 respectively. The Collector has been asked to explain the latter figure, which is extraordinarily low, the Government assessment on gardens running from Re. 1 to Rs. 7. The Collector has stated that similar particulars cannot be furnished for *Punnattúr*. The number of suits filed for the recovery of rent and for the eviction of tenants in the quinquennium is shown below:—

	In Kavalpara.	In Punnattúr.
For the recovery of rent	44	39
For the recovery of land	28	47

21. **Miscellaneous remarks.**—The Zamindar of *Parlakimedi* is physically in good health and continues to receive an allowance of Rs. 5,000 *per mensem* from his elder son. At the ward's request, the Court sanctioned the grant of a sum of Rs. 70,000 out of his funds for the marriage of his second son. The forests of the *Bodogodo* estate continue under the charge of a Forest ranger whose services have been lent for the purpose to the Court of Wards. The appeal preferred by the *Kondamodalu* estate to the Board of Revenue regarding the enjoyment of *Serivaka* forests was decided in favour of the estate and steps are being taken to work the forests in a way that will add materially to its resources. The question of improving the management of the forests of the *Tumba* estate is engaging the Collector's attention. In the *Marungápur* estate the unreserved lands were placed under the control of the Forest Department and the system of issuing permits was superseded by the system of leasing out in auction the larger areas by blocks and coupes. The survey of the *Sivagiri* estate forests by the Government of India Survey Department has been completed. A small establishment was maintained as usual to guard the *Shulagiri* forests. The conservancy of the *Berikai* forests will be considered by the Collector after the settlement of certain boundary disputes.

The survey of the *Pedda Méraangi* and *Berikai* estates was continued and the survey of *Pithápuram* was commenced during the fasli. The survey of the *Sivagiri* estate has been completed, that of the *Shulagiri* estate has been sanctioned and the proposal to survey the *Komáramangalam* estate has been referred to the Superintendent, Madras Survey, whose reply is awaited.

During the year under report a mining lease for manganese in the *Sáiru* estate was granted and a license to explore for coal in the *Pithápuram* estate is reported to have been recently issued.

The Collector of Salem has reported that sericulture is carried on, on a small scale, at the head-quarters of the *Berikai* estate and has promised a further report on the desirability of granting some concessions with a view to encourage the industry.

Village accounts were introduced into the *Belgam* and *Párvatipuram* estates during the year under report. They were already maintained in the estates of *Chápur*, *Sáiru*, *Mamidiwada*, *Pedda Méraangi*, *Kasimbóta*, *Pithápuram*, the *Ravilanka* portion of *Kondamodalu*, *Telaprole*, *Marungápur*, *Sivasamudram* (British portion), *Shulagiri*, *Ráyakóta*, *Berikai* and *Komáramangalam*.

APPENDIX A.

No. I.—STATEMENT showing the ages, &c., of the Wards and the periods during which the Estates have been under management for fasli 1311 (1901-1902).

Districts.	Estates.	Government Orders by which the estates came under the management of the Court of Wards.	Sex of the wards.	Grounds of Disability.	The period during which the estates have been under management.	Ages of the wards at the end of the fasli.	Dates on which the wards will attain majority.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ganjām	Parlakimedi ..	No. 1279, dated 22nd June 1830 ..	Male ..	Imbecility.	YRS. M. 71 11	72 0 0	.....
	Bodogodo ..	" 1026 " 11th Sept. 1886 ..	Do. ..	Minority.	16 9	17 3 16	15th Mar. 1906.
	Sérugadā ..	" 2179 " 30th April 1897 ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	5 2	18 10 2	29th Aug. 1904.
	Nandigām ..	" 1340 " 17th Mar. 1898 ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	4 3	6 9 1	29th Sept. 1916.
Visagapatam.	Chipurupalle {	No. 510, dated 13th May 1882 ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	20 2	16 2 24	6th April 1908.
	Sāloru ..	" 482 " 23rd July 1895 ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	7 8	17 1 23	22nd May 1906.
	Pedda Mōrangī ..	" 896 " 22nd Dec. 1894 ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	7 6	19 10 23	8th Aug. 1908.
	Kasimkōta ..	" 1189 " 24th Mar. 1896 ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	6 2	19 7 9	22nd Oct. 1903.
	Māmidivāda ..	" 5213 " 17th Dec. " ..	Female ..	Do. ..	5 6	11 3 2	29th April 1912.
	Belgam ..	" 367 " 7th May 1901 ..	Male ..	Do. ..	1 1	14 3 22	9th Mar. 1909.
Gōlāvari ..	Pārvatipuram ..	" 368 " 7th May 1901 ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1 1	8 0 25	6th June 1916.
	Pithāpuram ..	No. 678, dated 19th Aug. 1890 ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	10 2	16 8 26	5th Oct. 1906.
Kistna ..	Kondamodalu ..	" 580 " 31st " 1899 ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	2 7	12 6 15	15th Jan. 1911.
	Talaprole ..	No. 347, dated 19th May 1890 ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	12 0	12 10 0	31st Aug. 1910.
Bellary ..	V. U. Ayyanna's Estate.	No. 699, dated 13th Aug. 1899 ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	12 8	18 8 0	1st Nov. 1906.
	Agali Basappa's Estate.	" 1262 " 16th Dec. 1892 ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	9 5	20 3 17	16th Mar. 1903.
North Arcot.	Tumba ..	No. 816, dated 13th Sept. 1893 ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	8 10	13 11 5	26th July 1909.
	Kālabasti ..	" 472 " 20th July 1899 ..	Do. ..	Incapacity	2 10	27 8 5	.....
	Kārvēnagar ..	" 465 " 19th " " ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	2 10	48 1 10	.....
	Arni ..	" 411 " 9th May 1902 ..	Do. ..	Minority.	0 2	16 11 16	14th July 1906.
Tanjore ..	Palaiyavanam ..	No. 485, dated 16th May 1887 ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	15 1	19 3 4	27th Mar. 1904.
	Karuvakkara ..	" 837 " 27th July 1889 ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	19 10	16 10 15	12th Aug. 1906.
	Sithamalli ..	" 1170 " 9th Dec. 1891 ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	10 5	20 2 24	17th April 1903.
	Marudanda-tallar ..	" 621 " 17th June 1892 ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	10 0	17 4 15	16th Apr. 1906.
	T. Chokkappa Mudaliyar's Estate.	" 392 " 5th " 1894 ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	8 0	13 10 24	6th Aug. 1909.
Trichinopoly.	Marungāpuri ..	No. 163, dated 32nd Feb. 1888 ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	14 3	17 7 23	8th Nov. 1906.
	B. Chokkalingam Pillai's estate.	" 734 " 16th Sept. 1890 ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	10 11	21 10 0	31st Aug. 1901.
	Minākshi Ayal's Estate.	" 1030 " 30th Oct. 1891 ..	Female ..	Do. ..	10 8	19 4 25	6th Feb. 1904.
Madura ..	Sāptūr ..	No. 5, dated 5th Jan. 1866 ..	Male ..	Do. ..	16 6	20 11 23	7th July 1902.
	Palaiyampatti ..	" 708 " 1st Oct. 1894 ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	7 9	14 5 23	7th Jan. 1909.
	Sivaganga ..	" 349 " 18th June 1898 ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	4 0	14 1 0	3rd May 1906.
Tinnevely ..	Sivagiri ..	No. 455, dated 10th Sept. 1896 ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	6 9	13 2 7	24th April 1910.
	Uttumalai ..	" 857 " 14th Sept. 1901 ..	Female ..	Sex ..	0 9	63 2 3	.....
Coimbatore.	Sivasamudram.	No. 5273, dated 19th Dec. 1896 ..	Male ..	Minority.	5 6	17 10 29	2nd Aug. 1906.
	Shulagiri ..	No. 788, dated 28th July 1882 ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	19 11	20 3 13	18th Mar. 1893.
Salem ..	Rāyakōta ..	" 988 " 5th Dec. 1890 ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	9 11	19 8 23	3rd Dec. 1903.
	Kakangarai ..	" 708 " 11th July 1892 ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	9 7	21 0 0	13th June 1902.
	Ankangiri (or Berikal) ..	" 93 " 4th Feb. 1894 ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	8 4	12 11 5	26th July 1910.
	Komāramangalam.	" 991 " 26th Sept. 1900 ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1 9	(b) 12 9 22	9th Sept. 1910.
Malabar ..	Kavalpara ..	No. 1187, dated 9th Aug. 1872 ..	Female ..	Sex ..	39 11	36 2 5	13th Aug. 1910.
	" 1144 " 21st June 1887 ..	" 1144 " 21st June 1887 ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	10 2	48 11 0	(a) 16th Feb. 1911.
	Punnattūr Kovilgom.	" 375 " 20th Apr. 1892 ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	10 2	48 11 0	(a) 16th Feb. 1911.

* Handed over on the 31st August 1901.

† Handed over on the 30th June 1902.

‡ Since handed over.

§ Vide Madras Act IV of 1899.

|| This is the date on which the ward's eldest son will attain his majority.

(a) This is the date on which the eldest male member of the family will attain his majority.

(b) This is the correct age of the ward as since ascertained.

APPENDIX B.

No. II-A.—STATEMENT showing the number of Villages and the proportion of cultivation to holdings in the Estates under management for fasli 1311 (1901-1902).

Districts.	Estates.	Number of villages.					Holdings and cultivation.		
		Ryotwari or joint-ryot.	Rented to middlemen : whether paying rent in money or in kind.	Partly ryotwari and partly rented.	Inam or shrotriyam.	Total.	Holdings.	Actual cultivation.	Percentage of cultivation to holdings.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ganjām	Parlakimedi ..	86	182	19	23	310	7,687	7,687	100.0
	Bodogodo ..	5	21	..	12	38	877	877	100.0
	Sérugadā ..	39	1	..	28	68	2,090	1,538	73.5
	Nandigām ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Visagapatam.	Chipurupalle ..	1	..	..	60	170	2,498	2,060	82.5
	Sāloru ..	97	18	..	17	57	16,511	16,285	98.6
	Pedda Mōrangī ..	12	28	..	1	35	1,874	1,837	98.0
	Kasimkōta ..	34	..	..	..	1	12,021	10,844	90.2
	Māmidivāda ..	1	..	..	1	1	477	476	99.8
	Belgam ..	9	3	..	1	13	1,839	1,572	85.4
Gōlāvari ..	Pārvatipuram ..	11	3	..	1	16	2,079	1,708	82.5
	Kondamodalu ..	143	20	5	..	168	124,874	103,794	83.1
Kistna ..	Pithāpuram ..	9	..	..	..	9	951	467	49.0
	Talaprole ..	35	5	..	17	57	29,282	24,968	85.0
Bellary ..	V. U. Ayyanna's estate ..	..	..	..	..	..	63	63	100.0
	Agali Basappa's estate ..	..	..	..	..	..	190	188	98.9
North Arcot.	Tumba ..	10	..	..	..	10	415	387	93.6
	Kālabasti ..	451	66	3	844	864	143,844	117,942	81.9
	Kārvēnagar ..	610	8	..	159	677	133,722	80,044	59.8
	Arni ..	139	..	..	53	192	88,568	34,833	39.0
Tanjore ..	Palaiyavanam ..	1	..	1	10	12	960	682	72.0
	Karuvakkara ..	..	..	..	..	..	175	165	94
	Sithamalli ..	..	..	..	..	..	291	265	91
	Marudandanallar ..	..	..	..	..	..	631	62	9
	T. Chokkappa Mudaliyar's estate.	..	..	..	..	..	423	..	..
Trichinopoly	Marungāpuri ..	78	..	..	22	100	4	..	..
	B. Chokkalingam Pillai's estate.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Minākshi Ayal's estate ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura ..	Sāptūr ..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Palaiyampatti ..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sivaganga (Ayan) ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevely ..	Sivagiri ..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Uttumalai ..	60	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore..	Sivasamudram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Shulagiri ..	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	Rāyakōta ..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kakangarai ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ankangiri (or Berikal) ..	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Komāramangalam ..	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar ..	Kavalpara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Punnattūr Kovilgom ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* The two figures marked across respectively.

APP.

No. II-B.—STATEMENT showing the Settled Demand of the Estates and

Districts.	Estates.	Extent.	Land revenue.	Miscellaneous revenue.	Total.	Deduct remissions.	Net revenue.	Net demand for previous fasli (1310).	Difference.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ganjām	Parlakimedi	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	Bodogodo	7,687	48,818	18,791	62,609	..	62,609	64,600	+ 2,000
	Sérugadā	877	22,981	15,235	38,216	..	38,216	35,676	+ 2,541
	Nandigām	2,090	18,636	21,262	39,797	..	39,797	44,376	- 4,580
Vinagapatam	Chipurupalle	2,498	6,850	715	7,565	..	7,565	7,577	- 12
	Baldra	16,511	87,981	17,001	1,04,982	..	1,04,982	1,02,648	+ 2,334
	Pedda Mēraṅgi	1,874	12,210	3,161	15,371	..	15,371	14,786	+ 585
	K-simkōta	12,021	77,537	9,390	86,827	..	86,827	87,627	- 800
Gōdāvari	Māmidivāda	477	3,592	608	4,198	..	4,198	4,128	+ 70
	Belgām	1,839	18,653	2,430	21,083	..	21,083	Not available	
	Parvatipuram	2,070	21,087	2,821	23,908	..	23,908	Not available	
	Pithāpāram	* 112,027	7,58,026	2,08,580	9,66,605	..	9,66,605	9,72,983	- 6,378
Kāntā	Kondamodalu	951	2,137	3,183	5,320	..	5,320	5,089	+ 231
	Talaprole	29,282	98,918	26,387	1,22,305	2,354	1,19,451	1,18,939	+ 512
Belhary	V. H. Ayyappa's estate ..	62	1,454	16	1,470	..	1,470	1,345	+ 125
	Agali Basappa's do. ..	190	3,446	323	3,768	..	3,768	3,071	+ 697
North Arcot	Tumba	418	2,830	2,925	5,255	1,102	4,057	4,007	+ 50
	Kalahasti	* 137,181	4,08,886	1,21,280	5,40,766	..	5,40,766	(a) 4,93,863	+ 46,903
Kārttīnagar	Kārttīnagar	+ 80,044	4,10,416	1,76,803	4,87,218	2,352	5,24,666	(b) 5,25,039	- 371
	Am	38,853	1,62,087	21,954	1,94,041	3,028	1,91,013	1,75,311	+ 15,702
Palayavanam	Palayavanam	960	1,931	4,398	6,759	..	6,759	6,432	+ 327
	Karuvakkal	175	3,365	36	3,401	..	3,401	3,836	- 435
Māndāvanallur	Stannalli	291	4,286	710	4,943	..	4,943	5,412	- 469
	Māndāvanallur	624	11,761	897	12,658	..	12,658	12,658	-
Thokkappa Mudaliyar's	Thokkappa Mudaliyar's ..	423	6,082	489	6,567	..	6,567	12,144	- 5,577
	.. ..	41,800	59,085	21,159	80,244	381	79,863	71,000	+ 8,863
.. ..	.. ..	380	4,937	111	5,048	..	5,048	5,369	- 321
	.. ..	22,229	52,670	26,268	78,947	924	78,023	65,928	+ 12,095
.. ..	.. ..	288	51,797	2,812	54,809	309	54,500	58,134	- 3,634
	.. ..	781	1,644	2,425	2,425	..	2,425	2,486	- 61
.. ..	.. ..	757	28,063	1,78,840	1,78,840	8	1,78,832	1,94,063	- 15,231
	.. ..	20,927	1,16,593	12,577	1,29,097	..	1,29,097	Not available	
.. ..	.. ..	18,418	708	15,710	16,418	..	16,418	16,260	+ 158
	.. ..	24,101	983	25,108	25,108	..	25,108	25,114	- 6
.. ..	.. ..	6,541	75	6,616	6,616	..	6,616	7,368	- 752
	.. ..	6,788	42	6,746	6,746	..	6,746	5,739	+ 1,007
.. ..	.. ..	25,242	1,328	23,914	23,914	..	23,914	22,098	+ 1,816
	.. ..	7,985	61,146	45,572	1,14,603	..	1,14,603	1,14,603	-
.. ..	.. ..	34,583	83,996	436	1,18,005	..	1,18,005	1,18,005	-
	.. ..	18,287	18,990	297	37,574	..	37,574	37,574	-
		35,57,441	32,63,974	+ 1,44,467					

statement