

57123

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
PUDUKKOTTAI
FOR THE YEAR



1901-1902

FASLI 1311

57123

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MSO (7)

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PUDUKKOTTAI,

PRINTED AT THE SREE BRAMADAMBAH STATE PRESS.

1902.

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OF

PUDUKKOTTAI, 339 44

FOR THE YEAR

1901-1902.

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சுபரிபார்க்கும்
ம. பா. எ.
கையொப்பம்
ஆறுநாள்
உதவியாளர்
கையொப்பம்

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Map of the Pudukkottai State

R. C. No. $\frac{950}{C.}$ of 1902.

A ✓
DEWAN'S OFFICE.

Pudukkottai, 13th October 1902.

To

R. H. SHIPLEY, Esquire,

POLITICAL AGENT FOR PUDUKKOTTAI.

FROM

THE DEWAN IN COUNCIL,

PUDUKKOTTAI.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward herewith, for submission to Government, the Administration Report of the State for Fasli 1311 (1901-1902).

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

S. Venkataramasdas,

Dewan.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

1. *State visit to His Excellency the Governor.*—On the 21st of March 1902, His Highness paid at Madras a State visit to His Excellency the Governor of Madras and a return visit was paid by His Excellency on the 22nd idem.

2. *Jaghires in the State.*—The Chinnaramanai Jaghire continued to be managed and enjoyed by M.R.Ry. Balasubrahmaniam Raghunatha Tondiman Sahib Ayergal, while the Manovarti Jaghire continued to be managed by the State and enjoyed by His Highness.

3. *Political Pensions.*—Allowances of the nature of pensions paid in the Fasli under report were the same as in the preceding Fasli.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

LAND REVENUE.

4. *Occupied area.*—The occupied area under “Wet” and “Dry” was as below, compared with the preceding Fasli:—

	Fasli 1310. Acres.	Fasli 1311. Acres.	Increase. Acres.
Wet area ...	1,01,801	1,01,350	451
Dry area ...	1,63,529	1,63,747	218
Total ...	2,64,830	2,65,097	267

The increase is the net result of the additional lands (507 acres) newly taken up for cultivation in the Fasli and of the occupied lands bought in by the Sirkar and not yet taken up by the ryots. Further particulars about the total extent, the population, etc., of the State are given in statements Nos. I, II and III in the Appendix.

5. *Demand, Collection and Balance.*—The actual land revenue demand for the Fasli was Rs. 7,18,196 as against Rs. 7,08,954 in the previous Fasli, the increase being due to the additional lands taken up for cultivation and to miscellaneous receipts. Out of this demand Rs. 23,669 are reported to represent the amount pertaining to petitions not yet disposed of by the Tahsildars and the Dewan Peishkar and may be regarded as “Temporarily remitted”, the collection thereof being practically suspended till the disposal of the petitions. Out of the remainder (Rs. 6,94,527) Rs. 6,55,590, or 94.39 per cent., were collected, leaving a balance of 8.72 per cent. on the total demand as against 12.38 per cent. of the preceding Fasli. The comparatively better results under this head were due to the more favourable character of the season during the Fasli. With regard to the comparison of the percentage of the collection of land revenue with that in the neighbouring British Districts, the Dewan Peishkar observes that such comparison must necessarily be unfavourable to the State, considering that it is a purely dry country depending upon local rainfall and that the Revenue system of the State allows no remission either for failure of season or on any other account. Taluqwar particulars of the demand, collection and balance will be found in statement No. IV. The whole of the outstanding amount has to be collected some day or other, as it includes no amount falling under “Remissions” which has no place in the Revenue rules now in force in the State.

6. *Old arrears—Land Revenue other than Quit-rents.*—Out of the old arrears amounting to Rs. 1,23,711 at the beginning of the Fasli, Rs. 52,956 were collected and Rs. 4,729 were written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 66,026 or 53·37 per cent. on the total demand as against 53·61 per cent. in the preceding Fasli. It is reported that Rs. 52,418 are covered by the processes issued against immovable property and are expected to be realised soon. The Dewan Peishkar has been asked to collect the balance of Rs. 33,608 soon and to report for sanction if any portion of it should, on enquiry, be found irrecoverable, as there is no object in continuing to show large figures under this head year after year. Much of this balance of Rs. 33,608 is more than 4 years old. Taluqwar statements are given in the Appendix.

7. *Old arrears—Quit-rents.*—The arrears at the commencement of the Fasli amounted to Rs. 1,53,392 and to this were added Rs. 7,113, which represent the arrears due from Fasli 1298 to Fasli 1310 on the Inam lands enfranchised during the Fasli. Out of this total sum of Rs. 1,60,505, Rs. 16,521 were collected, and Rs. 10,374 written off as having been already collected in the shape of old cesses, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,33,610. Of this Rs. 83,973 only were ripe for collection and nearly half of this amount is reported to be covered by processes; the Dewan Peishkar has been instructed to see to the early collection of the whole of this amount, and informed that there was no real excuse for its not having been collected in a good year like the year under report.

8. *Coercive processes.*—Of sales of immovable property there were 211 cases for realising Rs. 7,078 as against 296 cases for realising Rs. 6,333 in the preceding Fasli. Sales of movable property were resorted to in 82 cases for realising Rs. 1,008 as against 126 cases for Rs. 1,565 in the preceding Fasli. It is a satisfactory feature of the Fasli under report that there was a considerable decrease in the number of coercive processes. Liberal concessions were, as usual, shown to the ryots and coercive processes were issued only where unavoidable.

9. *Land Revenue charges.*—The expenditure under "Land Revenue" after debiting the portion chargeable to "Law and Justice" was Rs. 68,877 or 9·6 per cent. of the total land revenue as against 72,431 or 10·6 per cent. in the preceding Fasli.

10. *Agricultural loans.*—Rs. 200 were advanced to the ryots during the Fasli for digging wells, as against nil last year. The Dewan Peishkar, who, as observed in the last Administration Report para. 11, was requested to investigate the question, observes

- (i) that the ryots can get their loans more easily from private money-lenders,
- (ii) that they can more easily satisfy them than the Sirkar officers as to their solvency,
- (iii) that private money-lenders impose no difficult restrictions as to the purpose for which the loan is to be applied and as to security or terms of repayment,
- (iv) that the ryots in the Alangudi Taluq manage at a very trifling cost to dig *Kacha* wells which well serve them for a single season,
- (v) that the ryots, being already in the power of some private money-lenders, dare not offend them by resorting to Sirkar aid for loans for agricultural improvements alone,
- (vi) that those ryots who generally live from hand to mouth and have no capital of their own are unwilling to make experiments in digging costly wells with money borrowed from the Sirkar, prefer other means of livelihood to agriculture and return to the fields only in prosperous seasons,
- (vii) and that the digging of a few Sirkar wells and the maintaining of a few experimental farms by the Sirkar may encourage ryots to resort to Sirkar loans for agricultural purposes.

The subject has been deeply engaging the attention of the Durbar and I hope to induce the ryots to avail themselves better of the facilities which the Durbar is prepared to afford them.

11. *Unoccupied lands.*—It will be observed from statement No. II that there are about 71,000 acres of unoccupied arable land in the State. The ordinary Revenue establishment has several times been asked to give its attention to this matter but it has apparently had no time to deal with it. A special establishment will therefore be entertained at an early date to investigate the cause of such a large area having lain unoccupied for a long time and to report whether the construction of any new tanks or conversion of lands now classed as wet to dry or the reduction of the existing assessment will induce ryots to take it up—the major portion of it at all events. It is hoped that the systematic inquiry now contemplated will have the desired effect and lead to an increase of revenue.

12. *General remarks.*—On the whole the Land Revenue department worked satisfactorily and the Dewan Peishkar C. G. Harihara Sastri, B. A., deserves credit for his having continued to manage it efficiently.

JAGHIRES AND ESTATES UNDER SIRKAR MANAGEMENT.

13. *Manovarti Jaghire.*—The only Jaghire under Sirkar management was the Manovarti Jaghire. The net balance in favour of the Jaghire at the close of the Fasli was Rs. 2,05,182 of which Rs. 1,71,366 were kept apart as His Highness' marriage fund. Details for the latter sum are to be found in statement No. VII of the Appendix.

14. *Estates under Sirkar Management.*—The Sundaresan Estate and the Kathakuricbi Estate continued to be under Sirkar management during the Fasli.

REVENUE SURVEY.

15. *Scene of operations.*—In the Fasli under report, operations were conducted in the Kolattoor Taluq and in scattered portions of the Trimiem Taluq.

16. *Nature of work.*—The work consisted of Cadastral Survey (including correction work and major triangulation) and Theodolite Survey.

17. *Strength of Establishment.*—With effect from 1st January 1902 considerable reductions were effected and the most important among them was the reversion of the Superintendent, Mr. MacMahon, to British Service. Since then the Assistant Superintendent S. Ratnaswami Iyer, B. A., has been in charge of the Department.

18. *Outturn.*—The outturn under processes B, C, D, amounted to 385 square miles as against 343 square miles in the preceding Fasli. Under processes E, F, and G, 20 square miles of isolated bits of land in the villages of the Trimiem and Kolattoor Taluqs were completed as against 140 square miles in the preceding Fasli. Under major triangulation, the outturn during the year was 2,342 linear miles. Under process H, 332 square miles were mapped as against 142 square miles in the last Fasli. Correction work under E, F, and G, a new item of work found necessary for mapping purposes, came up to nearly 22 square miles during the year. Photo-reduction and Litho-printing of 33 villages were completed as against 25 villages in the preceding Fasli.

19. *Financial.*—The total expenditure during the Fasli amounted to Rs. 21,401-5-6 as against Rs. 28,147-4-6 in the preceding Fasli. Of this, Rs. 2,892-6-1 cover the cost of preparing duplicate copies of field measurement books, the cost of correction work and contingencies, which are items not chargeable to outturn. The total cost of the Revenue Survey operations up to the close of the Fasli was Rs. 2,48,577.

20. *General remarks.*—The Assistant Superintendent in charge reports that the work reported to have been completed by his predecessor was in several cases incomplete and required scrutiny. This, it would appear, took up full two months of the whole staff and has upset his calculations as to the date of the closing of the Survey operations. It is hoped that from January 1903 the establishment may be considerably reduced and that the Survey of the whole of the State may in every way be completed before the end of the current Fasli. It is stated that after the 31st December 1902, the work remaining to be done will be

- (1) the completion of a few village maps which may remain unfinished,
- (2) the preparation of 8 village maps by Photo-reduction, and
- (3) the preparation of the Taluq maps and a map for the whole of the State.

21. The Assistant Superintendent S. Ratnaswami Iyer, u. a., has so far done his work satisfactorily enough. If the Assistant Superintendent's forecast should prove correct, as I doubt not that it will, the Revenue Settlement operations will be begun early in the latter half of the current Fasli.

22. After the completion of the operations of the present temporary Survey Establishment a permanent Establishment will be kept on for maintaining the demarcation and preserving the land records.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

23. The Revenue Settlement operations were not begun in the Fasli as the Survey operations did not come to a close.

INAM SETTLEMENT.

24. The operations of this Department continued during the Fasli under report and are expected to come to a close by December 1902. The total cost of the establishment during the Fasli was Rs. 8,575-1-2 as against Rs. 8,879 during the previous Fasli. The cost of the Inam Settlement Establishment from the commencement of the operations up to the close of the Fasli was Rs. 1,92,432 and the addition to the Revenue in the shape of quit-rents amounted to Rs. 1,37,237 a year.

DEVASTANAM AND CHARITY.

25. The number of Temples and Chattrams maintained by the State was the same as in the previous Fasli. The State spent Rs. 1,18,812 on this account during the Fasli.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

LEGISLATION.

26. The following Regulations were passed in the Fasli under report:—

Regulation No. I of 1901.—This was passed to make further provision for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

Regulation No. II of 1901.—This was passed to legalize the existing practice of levying tolls on vehicles and animals crossing or passing through the limits of the Town of Pudukkottai at certain places and to provide for the levy of tolls on vehicles and animals crossing the frontiers of the State at certain specified places.

Regulation No. I of 1902.—This was passed to provide for the better prevention of Glanders and Pucey among horses in the Pudukkottai State.

POLICE.

27. *Executive Control.*—The Superintendent of Police of the British District of Trichinopoly continued to be the *ex-officio* Superintendent of the Pudukkottai State Police and was assisted by a local officer called the Chief Inspector. Mr. G. E. Baudry was the Superintendent till the 22nd November 1901 when he was relieved by Mr. C. G. W. Clogstoun. A. G. Krishnaswami Iyer was confirmed as Chief Inspector on the expiry of the period of his probation.

28. *Strength.*—The actual strength of the State Police on the last day of the Fasli under report was 263, which is also the sanctioned strength. The proportion of the actual strength of the force to population and area was one to 1,447 persons and one to 5.2 square miles respectively as against one to 1,447 persons and one to 5.3 square miles respectively in the preceding Fasli.

29. *Rewards.*—Departmental promotions and money rewards were awarded to those members of the Force who were reported to have rendered meritorious service.

30. *Criminal prosecution of Police officers.*—None was criminally prosecuted during the Fasli under report.

31. *Education.*—In the school for recruits which continued to work well, 3 men were admitted into the Station House Officers' class and it is believed that they will pass the final examination which will shortly be held by the Superintendent.

32. *Service of processes.*—15,351 summonses of all kinds were issued and served as against 16,162 in the preceding Fasli. 1,368 warrants were issued by the local Magistracy as against 1,215 in the preceding Fasli of which only 21 remained unexecuted as in the preceding Fasli.

33. *Extradition.*—There were 28 warrants as against the same number in the preceding Fasli and 23 were executed and one was returned, those remaining unexecuted being thus only 4 as against 2 in the preceding Fasli. The State Police and the British Police cordially helped each other whenever such help was applied for.

34. *Known Depredators and Suspects.*—To the 161 Known Depredators and 67 Suspects registered up to the close of the preceding Fasli, 12 Known Depredators and 3 Suspects were added, thus making a gross total of 173 Known Depredators and 60 Suspects. Out of these, 7 K. D.'s and one Suspect were reconvicted, 2 K. D.'s died and 9 K. D.'s were struck off the register (3 as being too old, 3 as having reformed their character and 3 as having permanently settled in the British Territory) so that there still remained 162 K. D.'s and 60 Suspects to be watched.

35. *Crimes and Police operations.*—The detection in the year under report was almost as satisfactory as in the preceding year, being 93 per cent. (1,459 out of 1,558 reported) as against 94 per cent. There was a slight fall in the percentage of convictions which was 55 (1,600 persons out of 2,900 arrested) as against 57 in the preceding Fasli. Of the 1,558 cases reported, 395 were under the Salt Regulation, 639 were under the Police and other Regulations, and 324 alone were under the Penal Code. Of those under the Penal Code, 238 or 73 per cent. were detected while of the 1,581 persons concerned in these cases 363 or 23 per cent. were convicted. This is not quite satisfactory but it must be so until the penalties attaching to the preferring of false charges are more rigidly enforced than at present.

The attention of the Police and the Magistracy has been drawn to this matter. Most of the referred charge-sheets referred to in paras. 36 and 38 *infra* presumably relate to the cases under the Penal Code. The fall in the value of the property recovered is more marked, as in the year under report property worth Rs. 1,251 alone was recovered out of property worth Rs. 4,692 reported to have been lost while in the preceding Fasli the figures were Rs. 12,558 and 20,723. This does not, however, indicate any deterioration in the character of the work turned out by the Police. The figures for Fasli 1310 were abnormal on account of the Treasury burglary case in which nearly the whole of the property lost was recovered by the commendable activity of the Police and they ought not really to be adopted for purposes of comparison. Compared with the results of the Fasli preceding that, the percentage is not bad but there is still room for much improvement as the Durbar considers that anything under 50 per cent. is not a fair proportion. It is hoped that the Superintendent of Police will give his serious attention to this matter.

36. *Referred charge-sheets.*—The number of cases referred as false by the Police during the Fasli was 120 excluding the 49 cases referred to in para. 38 *infra*.

37. *Grave crimes.*—There were 6 cases of murder, 1 case of culpable homicide, 3 cases of robbery, 29 cases of house-breaking and theft, and 78 cases of grave theft reported; of these 5 cases of murder, 2 cases of robbery, 16 cases of house-breaking and theft, and 68 cases of grave theft were detected. The results are therefore satisfactory and reflect credit on the Police.

38. *Cases referred by the Magistracy.*—68 cases, both cognizable and non-cognizable, were referred by the Magistracy to the Police for enquiry and 49 of them were found false as against 38 cases with 29 found false in the preceding Fasli.

39. *Sessions cases.*—6 cases in which 10 persons were accused were tried by the Court of Session and 3 of them in which 3 persons were involved ended in conviction.

40. *General remarks.*—The Superintendent, Mr. C. G. W. Clogstoun inspected 10 out of the 23 stations, besides the Head Quarters' office and stores. The Chief Inspector of Police A. G. Krishnaswami Iyer inspected twice all but one of the stations in the State. Some stations were inspected by him more than twice and the station that was not inspected twice was Enbal, a small station situated in an out-of-the-way corner of the State and not important enough to need more than a single inspection.

41. *Police Hospital.*—There was an increase in the number of the Police sick admitted both into the Town Hospital and into the Rural Dispensaries, the numbers being 95 and 137 respectively as against 75 and 80 in the preceding Fasli. This has not been explained by the Chief Medical officer and information has been called for.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

42. The following ammunition was imported during the Fasli:—50 coils of safety fuses, 30 lbs of gunpowder and 3,300 percussion caps. This was imported by private persons for trade.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

I.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

43. *Number of Courts.*—The office of the Deputy Tahsildar and second class Magistrate of the Viralimalai Firka was abolished during the Fasli under report and consequently at the close of the Fasli there was one Magistrate less or in other words there were only 13 Magistrates.

44. *Number of working days.*—The average number of working days in the Magistrates' Courts in the State is noted below:—

Chief Magistrate's Court	...	213 days as against 231 in the preceding Fasli.
Joint Magistrate's Court	...	102 " 126 "
Second class Taluk Magistrates' Courts	1	" 12 "
Second class Stationary Magistrates' Courts including Town and Firka Magistrates.	227	" 244 "
Third class Magistrates' Courts	134	" 79 "

45. *Cases filed.*—The number of cases reported and brought to trial during the Fasli was 3,085; but, as 60 cases of the preceding Fasli were also brought to trial in the Fasli under report, the total file was 3,145 cases involving 5,162 persons as against 2,864 cases involving 4,937 persons in the preceding Fasli and showed an increase of 281 cases as the net result of variations under the several heads noted in the margin. These variations need no explanation.

46. *Cases disposed of.*—Of the 3,145 cases filed, 1,655 as against 1,583 in the preceding Fasli resulted in conviction; 373 cases as against 243 were struck off as false; 365 as against 332 terminated in the discharge of the accused under section 253 of the Criminal Procedure Code; 664 as against 672 were withdrawn or compromised by the parties; and 88 cases as against 81 were pending at the close of the Fasli.

47. *Persons dealt with.*—Of the number of persons brought up for trial, viz., 5,162, 1,851 as against 1,780 were convicted (including 8 by the Court of Session); 730 as against 646 were acquitted (including 8 by the Court of Session); 1,167 as against 1,054 were discharged; 1,276 as against 1,386 were otherwise disposed of, i.e., released in consequence of compromises, withdrawals, etc.; the remaining 138 persons (including 5 before the Court of Session) as against 71 in the preceding Fasli were left over for being dealt with in the succeeding Fasli.

48. *Result of the cases under each law.*—The cases under the Indian Penal Code were 1,601 as against 1,568 in the preceding Fasli. Of these 603 were withdrawn, compromised, etc., and of the remaining 998, conviction was obtained in 390 as against 375 in the preceding Fasli. The cases under other laws were 1,544 as against 1,296, of which 81 were withdrawn, compromised, etc., and of the remaining 1,463 conviction was obtained in 1,265 as against 1,157 in the preceding Fasli.

49. *Persons dealt with under each law.*—Of the 3,593 persons as against 3,554 involved in the cases under the Penal Code, 1,226 were concerned in cases which were withdrawn, compromised, etc., and of the remaining 2,367 persons, 561 as against 579 were convicted. As to the persons concerned in the cases under other laws, 1,569 as against 1,383 in the preceding Fasli, 50 were concerned in cases which were withdrawn, etc., and of the remaining 1,519 persons, 1,290 as against 1,201 were convicted.

50. *Punishments inflicted.*—Of the 1,851 persons convicted, 85 were sentenced to imprisonment only, 1,667 to fine only, 35 to imprisonment and fine, and 11 to whipping only; 3 were bound over for good behaviour.

51. *Fines.*—The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 5,507-7-0 as against Rs. 6,483-2-0 in the preceding Fasli, out of which Rs. 4,947-5-7 as against Rupees 5,000-5-9 were realised, leaving a balance of Rs. 560-1-5 as against Rs. 1,482-12-3

in the preceding Fasli. Particulars of the uncollected balance of the Fasli under report are noted below :—

						Fasli 1311.		
						RS.	A.	P.
Third class Magistrates' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	14	0	0
Second class do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	355	12	6
First class do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	93	0	0
Court of Session	...	...	...	...	...	97	4	11
Total						560	1	5

Out of this amount, Rs. 137 are reported to be due from persons residing and owning property outside the limits of the State, Rs. 56 have been realized subsequent to the close of the Fasli, Rs. 10 are pending collection on warrants already issued for their realization and the remaining Rs. 357-1-5 seem to be irrecoverable. The Magistracy has been often told that fines should be inflicted with great care and that as far as possible fine should be imposed only on persons from whom it can without difficulty be realized and yet it is noted that the amount of irrecoverable fines at the end of the Fasli was as large as ever.

The progress made in wiping off the "fine" arrears of the previous years is rather satisfactory, so much as Rs. 255 having been recovered and a great deal more having been written off the accounts.

52. *Duration of trials.*—The average duration of trials was 2½ days as against 2½ days in the preceding Fasli.

53. *Details of work.*—The details of the work turned out by the Magistracy are given below :—

Name of the Courts.	Cases filed.	CASES DISPOSED OF.			Pending cases.
		Convicted.	Committed to the Court of Session.	Other-wise disposed of.	
Chief Magistrate's Court	44	22	1	17	4
Joint Magistrate's Court	49	13	...	20	10
Second class Taluq Magistrates' Courts	4	3	...	1	...
Second class Stationary Magistrates' Courts, including Town & Pirkha Sub-Magistrates'.	2,590	1,298	15	1,213	64
Third class Magistrates' Courts	480	319	...	151	10
Total	3,161	1,655	16	1,402	88

54. *Court of Session.*—The original work of the Court of Session is herein referred to separately. 12 cases involving 16 persons were disposed of during the Fasli leaving none in arrears as against 13 cases involving 31 persons in the preceding Fasli. Of the 16 persons tried, 8 were acquitted, 2 were imprisoned, and 6 were imprisoned and fined.

II.—APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

(A) Magistrates' Courts.

55. There were 106 appeals filed in the Chief Magistrate's Court as against 108 in the preceding Fasli, of which 105 were disposed of leaving one pending as against none in the preceding Fasli. In 63 cases as against 64, the original decisions were confirmed, in 12 as against 13 modified, in 29 as against 30 reversed; and one case was transferred to the Chief Court.

56. The Chief Magistrate reports that, as tested by the result of appeals, the quality of the work of the subordinate Magistracy must be regarded as fair.

(B) Court of Session.

57. 5 appeals against the decisions of the Chief Magistrate (including one that was pending at the beginning of the Fasli) as against 4 in the preceding Fasli, and 3 against the decisions of the Joint Magistrate as against 5 in the preceding Fasli were filed and disposed of and in all of them both the conviction and the sentence were upheld. One appeal against the decision of the Stationary 2nd class Magistrate of the Alangudi Taluq was filed and disposed of, the original conviction and sentence being reversed.

(C) The Chief Court.

58. 11 appeals (including one pending at the close of the preceding Fasli) against the decisions of the Court of Session had to be dealt with by the Chief Court, and, of these, 7 were disposed of by confirmation of the original conviction and sentence, leaving 4 in arrears.

III.—REVISION PETITIONS.

59. There were 48 petitions presented in the Chief Magistrate's Court as against 47 in the preceding Fasli and every one of them was disposed of in the Fasli. 37 petitions as against 31 were dismissed; in 10 cases as against 16, the original orders were set aside; and the remaining one case was sent up to the Chief Court. 71 petitions including 16 pending at the commencement of the Fasli had to be disposed of by the Chief Court as against 44 in the preceding Fasli; and, of these, 49 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 22 as against 16 in the preceding Fasli.

60. *General remarks.*—More work was done by the Criminal Courts in the Fasli under report and the administration of Criminal Justice was satisfactory.

PRISONS.

61. *Number of Jails.*—One Subsidiary Jail having been abolished in March 1902 there were at the close of the Fasli 6 Prisons, the Central Jail at Pudukkottai and five Subsidiary Jails.

62. *Number and disposal of prisoners.*—There were at the beginning of the Fasli 107 males and 6 females in all the Jails of the State. 654 males and 28 females were admitted and 697 males and 31 females were discharged during the Fasli. Of the 682 admitted, 222 were convicts and of the 728 discharged 265 were convicts, the rest being under-trial and civil prisoners. The number that remained at the close of the Fasli was 67 as against 113 at the close of the preceding Fasli. The decrease was probably due to the favourable character of the season during the Fasli. Of the 67 that remained at the close of the Fasli, 48 were convicts as against 91 in the previous Fasli. Detailed information is given in statement No. XIII regarding the prisoners in the Central Jail.

63. *Escapes.*—A convict escaped from the Central Jail during the year under report. The warder to whose negligence the escape was due has been ordered to be prosecuted.

64. *Life convicts.*—One life convict (a female) was admitted into the Central Jail as against two in the previous Fasli, and there were in all 7 life convicts.

65. *Cellular system.*—The cellular system recommended by the Government will be given a trial in the course of the Fasli.

66. *Financial.*—The expenditure during the Fasli amounted to Rs. 10,281 the increase being due to a larger outlay on jail industries. Statement No. XIII. The value of the intramural and extramural labor turned out was Rs. 3,828 and the net gain amounted to Rs. 1,194. The dicting charges were anna one and pies ten as against annas two and pies two in the previous Fasli.

67. *Health of the convicts.*—8 convicts were admitted during the Fasli into the Hospital for treatment as against 33 in the last Fasli. The daily average of sick persons was 0·3 as against 1·9 in the preceding Fasli. The convicts enjoyed good health and the records of their weights registered every fortnight show that they invariably gained weight after admission.

68. *Lunatics.*—There remained 5 lunatics at the opening of the Fasli and 4 were admitted during the year. Of these 4 were discharged and 5 remained at the close of the Fasli.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

69. *Number of Courts.*—A Small Cause Court was newly established during the Fasli at Arimalam, the Sub-Registrar at that place having been invested with Small Cause powers to decide suits of the value of not more than Rs. 20. There was no other change in the Courts which administered Civil Justice.

70. *Chief Court—Sittings.*—The sittings of the Judges of the Chief Court on the original and appellate sides thereof are given in Statements Nos. XIV and XV. Statements Nos. XIV and XV..

I.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(A) Regular suits.

71. *Number of suits.*—In the Fasli under report, 1,530 regular suits were instituted and 52 were re-admitted. The number of suits pending at the commencement of the Fasli being 244, the total number for disposal during the Fasli was 1,826. Of this number, 1,534 suits (84 per cent. as against 85·3 per cent. in the preceding Fasli) were disposed of leaving a balance of 292 suits as against 244 in the preceding Fasli. Of these 292 suits, 147 suits filed towards the close of the Fasli had necessarily to be posted for hearing in the succeeding Fasli.

72. *Nature of disposal.*—Of the 1,534 suits disposed of, 663 were contested; 407 were decreed ex-parte, 75 on compromise and 225 on admission; 70 were struck off for default; and 94 were withdrawn under sections 373 and 375 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

73. *Pendency of the arrears.*—Of the 292 suits pending at the end of the Fasli, 5 were pending for more than a year, 59 for over 6 months but not more than a year, 76 for over 3 months but not more than 6 months, and 152 suits for 3 months and under.

74. *Value of the claims involved.*—The value of the claims involved in the regular suits disposed of during the Fasli was Rs. 3,05,754-6-6 as against Rupees 3,27,658-0-6 of the corresponding class of suits in the preceding Fasli. The average value of each suit was Rs. 199-5-1 as against Rs. 230-14-6 in the preceding Fasli.

75. *Duration of suits.*—The average duration of a contested suit was 3 months and 29 days as against 2 months and 23 days in the preceding Fasli. The average duration of other suits was 47 days as against 36 days in the preceding Fasli. The Ag. Chief Judge attributes the increase in the average duration to a larger number of suits of longer duration having been disposed of during the Fasli under report than in the preceding Fasli.

76. *Nature of the suits disposed of.*—Of the 1,534 suits disposed of, 1,348 relate to money, 160 to immovable property, and 26 to other personal claims.

77. *Classes of litigants.*—Of the 1,582 suits including those that were re-admitted, 228 were instituted by Nattukkottai Chettis and money lenders against traders, 483 by Nattukkottai Chettis against ryots, 146 by Nattukkottai Chettis against others, 26 by traders against buyers and 2 against Sirkar; the remaining 697 were other suits.

78. *Miscellaneous applications.*—The number of miscellaneous applications filed on the original side of the Chief Court including those that were pending at the beginning of the Fasli was 1,910, of which 1,320 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 590.

(B) Small Cause suits.

(i) JUDGES' FILE.

79. *Number of suits.*—The number of Small Cause suits instituted during the Fasli before the Judges was 632, and 12 were re-admitted; the number pending at the beginning of the Fasli being 50, the total number of suits for disposal during the Fasli was 694 as against 692 in the preceding Fasli. Of these, 637 suits (91·8 per cent. as against 92·8 per cent. in the preceding Fasli) were disposed of, leaving a balance of 57 suits including 45 filed towards the close of the Fasli and consequently posted for hearing in the succeeding Fasli.

80. *Nature of disposal.*—Of the 637 suits disposed of, 148 were contested; 221 were decreed ex-parte, 135 on admission, and 28 on compromise; 52 were struck off for default; 52 were withdrawn under sections 373 and 375 of the Code of Civil Procedure; and one was transferred to other side.

81. *Pendency of the arrears.*—Of the 57 suits that were pending at the close of the Fasli, one was pending for over 6 months but not more than one year, 8 were pending for over 3 months but not more than 6 months and the remaining 48 were pending for 3 months and under.

82. *Value of the claims involved.*—The value of the claims involved amounted to Rs. 21,500 as against Rs. 21,355-2-0 in the preceding Fasli. The average value of each suit disposed of was Rs. 33-12-0 as against Rs. 33-4-0 in the preceding Fasli.

83. *Duration of suits.*—The average duration of a contested suit was 45 days as against 41 days in the preceding Fasli. The duration of the other suits was 33 days as against 29 days in the preceding Fasli.

84. *Miscellaneous applications.*—The number of miscellaneous applications was 539 of which 566 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 23.

(ii) REGISTRAR'S FILE.

85. *Number of suits.*—The number of suits for disposal by the Registrar as Small Cause Judge was 819 including 6 that were re-admitted and 61 pending at the commencement of the Fasli, as against 769 in the preceding Fasli. Of these, 763 suits (93·1 per cent. as against 92 per cent. in the preceding Fasli) were disposed of, leaving a balance of 56 suits which include 52 filed towards the close of the Fasli and consequently posted for hearing in the succeeding Fasli.

86. *Nature of disposal.*—Of the 763 suits disposed of, 166 were contested; 291 were decreed ex-parte, 177 on admission, and 13 on compromise; 40 were struck off for default; and 76 were withdrawn under sections 373 and 375 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

87. *Miscellaneous applications.*—The number of miscellaneous applications was 461, of which 447 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 14.

(iii) RURAL SMALL CAUSE COURTS' FILE.

88. *Number of suits.*—In the 10 Rural Small Cause Courts, the number of suits instituted was 2,272. As 20 suits were re-admitted and 38 were pending at the beginning of the Fasli, the total number for disposal during the Fasli was 2,330 as against 1,841 in the preceding Fasli. Of these, 2,259 suits (97 per cent. as against 98 per cent. in the preceding Fasli) were disposed of, leaving a balance of 71 suits as against 38 suits in the preceding Fasli.

89. *Nature of disposal.*—Of the 2,359 suits disposed of, 191 were contested; 558 were decreed *ex parte*, 21 on oath, 820 on admission and 201 on compromise; 197 were struck off for default; 265 were withdrawn under sections 373 and 375 of the Code of Civil Procedure; and 6 were otherwise disposed of.

90. *Miscellaneous applications.*—The number of miscellaneous applications was 919, of which 891 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 28.

91. *Inspection.*—The Registrar of Assurances, who is charged, as stated in the previous report, with the duty of inspecting Rural Small Cause Courts, inspected 5 of them and reported that their working was satisfactory.

II.—APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

92. *Number of appeals.*—The only Court having appellate jurisdiction was the Chief Court. The number of appeals preferred during the Fasli was 65 and, including one that was re-admitted and 34 which were pending at the beginning of the Fasli, the total number for disposal was 100 as against 93 in the preceding Fasli. Of these, 74 were disposed of (74 per cent. as against 63·4 per cent. in the preceding Fasli), leaving a balance of 26 which include 5 filed towards the close of the Fasli.

93. *Nature of disposal.*—The original decision was confirmed in 32 cases, modified in 13 and reversed in 11; 2 appeals were struck off; 2 were withdrawn; one was decided on oath; and 4 were compromised.

94. *Duration of appeals.*—The average duration of an appeal was 6 months and 13 days as against 3 months and 27 days in the preceding Fasli.

95. *Appeals against orders.*—There were 7 appeals against the orders on the original side of the Chief Court and 4 of these were disposed of, leaving 3 in arrears.

96. *Review petitions.*—Of the 14 petitions for review of appeal judgments including 6 brought forward from the preceding Fasli, 8 were disposed of, leaving 6 in arrears. In only 2 of these cases was the review granted; in one the appeal judgment was modified (about costs only) and in the other the parties compromised.

97. *Revision applications.*—Of the 17 applications for revision including 2 that were pending at the commencement of the Fasli, 12 were disposed of, leaving 5 in arrears.

98. *Financial.*—The amount of Court fees, etc., collected during the Fasli was Rs. 50,343-3-7 as against Rs. 46,094-13-10 in the preceding Fasli. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 28,724-1-0 as against Rs. 28,524-9-1 in the preceding Fasli.

99. *General remarks.*—The quantity of work turned out by all the Courts was larger than in the preceding year. It is however observed that the arrears in the Chief Court were still heavy and could well have been reduced if the judges had worked a little more vigorously and had been less indulgent in the matter of granting adjournments; the working of the Chief Court was as smooth as it could possibly be under its present constitution and on the whole the administration of Civil Justice in the State in the Fasli under report was satisfactory.

REGISTRATION.

100. *Number of Registry offices.*—The number of Registry offices in the Fasli was the same as in the preceding Fasli, *viz.*, 12. The average cultivable area for each Registry office was also the same as in the preceding Fasli, *viz.*, 71 square miles. The average population for each Registry office fell from 31,715 to 31,703, as the final figures of the new Census were adopted in the Fasli under report whereas in the preceding Fasli, the provisional figures were adopted.

101. *Aggregate number of Registrations.*—The aggregate number of registrations during the Fasli under report was 21,815 as against Statement No. XVII. 23,410 in the preceding Fasli, showing a decrease of 1,595 documents or 6·81 per cent. The book-war particulars for the documents were as follow:—

	Fasli 1310,	Fasli 1311,	Percentage of decrease.
Book No. I relating to immovable property.	18,322	17,486	4·5
Book No. IV relating to movable property...	5,066	4,320	14·7
Book III (Wills)	22	9	59

The decline in Registration is to be attributed to the favorable character of the season.

102. *Value of the documents registered.*—The aggregate value of the documents registered was Rs. 29,51,619 as against Rs. 31,49,730 in the preceding Fasli, the average value of a document registered was however Rs. 136 as against Rs. 135 in the preceding Fasli. The maximum value of a document registered during the Fasli was Rs. 30,000 as against Rs. 1,20,000 in the preceding Fasli.

103. *Compulsory and optional Registrations.*—The compulsory registrations were 21,322 as against 22,988 in the preceding Fasli while the number of documents optionally registered was 493 as against 422.

104. *Wills.*—The number of wills registered during the Fasli was 9 as against 22 in the preceding Fasli. Of these, 7 were executed by Hindus, one by a Native Christian and one by a Mahomadan. The highest value of a registered will was Rs. 5,194 and the lowest value Rs. 450. In the case of 5 wills no value was stated.

105. *Time taken to register.*—Of the 21,815 documents registered, 28·42 per cent. were registered on the day of presentation, 62·95 per cent. within the second day of presentation, 76·83 per cent. within the third day of presentation, 94·95 per cent. within a week after presentation, and 5·05 per cent. after a week after presentation. There was a marked improvement in the work of transcription due in a measure to the decrease in registration.

106. *Minor operations.*—The number of cases in which registration was refused rose from 302 to 329, and non-appearance of executing parties contributed much to the increase in the number of refusals. Searches made fell from 451 to 448 and copies given rose from 639 to 682. The number of cases of late presentation of documents returned on payment of fee for safe custody and of documents destroyed showed a satisfactory decrease. The number of registered documents lying unclaimed at the close of the Fasli was 363 as against 353 in the preceding Fasli. There were no prosecutions during the Fasli for false personation, etc.

107. *Appeals.*—During the Fasli under report 90 applications under section 62 were received as against one appeal under section 61 and 89 applications under section 62 in the preceding Fasli. Including those which were pending at the close of the preceding Fasli, 106 applications had to be dealt with during the Fasli. Registration was ordered in the case of 83 and refused in the case of 14, leaving a balance of 9 applications.

108. *Thumb impressions.*—It is reported that the system of taking the thumb impressions of the executing parties continued to work satisfactorily in all the Registration offices in the State.

109. *Inspection.*—The Registrar inspected 6 Sub-Registry offices during the Fasli and reported that their working was satisfactory.

110. *Financial.*—The receipts of the department including process fees amounted to Rs. *28,510 as against Rs. 29,456 in the preceding Fasli. The expenditure including the cost of process-servers amounted to Rs. 18,692 as against Rs. 18,675 in the preceding Fasli. The average registration fee during the Fasli was Rs. 1-3-10 as against Rs. 1-2-0 in the preceding Fasli.

* Includes Rs. 199 remitted into the Treasury during Fasli 1312.

111. *Transfer of Revenue Registry.*—The number of applications for transfer of Revenue Registry presented along with the conveyances registered by the Registration department was 370 as against 441 in the preceding Fasli.

112. *General remarks.*—The Head of the Department, G. Muttuswami Iyer, succeeded in keeping up the standard of efficiency to which the department had already attained, for yet another year and he deserves to be congratulated on it.

MILITARY.

113. The Military force continued to be efficiently managed by the acting Commandant A. Ramachandra Row, and consisted of infantry and His Highness' Body-guard. The actual strength of the military force at the close of the Fasli was within the sanctioned limit. His Highness' Body-guard consisted of 3 officers and 16 troopers as in the preceding Fasli. There were 17 guns but only 6 of them were used, the rest being quite unserviceable. The expenditure under "Military" amounted to Rs. 23,761 as against Rs. 24,423 in the preceding Fasli. There was a very satisfactory decrease in the number of Military sick admitted in the Hospital as the daily average fell from 2.9 in the preceding Fasli to 0.67 in the Fasli under report.

114. The band of Fifers and Drummers was amalgamated with the Reed Band under the control of the Band-master Mr. Bartels and the amalgamated band besides playing on all ceremonial occasions entertains the public once a week; it is well spoken of by the distinguished visitors of the State.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

SEASON AND RAINFALL.

115. The season in the Fasli was more favourable than in the preceding Fasli, the average rainfall being 33 inches 94 cents as against 32 inches 36 cents in the previous year. When the Fasli was commencing, the dry crops on the ground were suffering for want of rain, but there was some rain in July, which was followed up by good showers in August, and the dry crops improved and yielded a fair outturn. The North-East monsoon broke out rather early and the rainfall, though not copious, was general and satisfactory and the outturn of wet crops was good. Dry cultivation was begun under the summer showers in May 1902 but the dry crops on the ground were reported to be sadly in want of rain. The rain that has fallen since the close of the Fasli has vastly improved the situation and the yield of the dry crops already harvested has been reported to be good.

116. The average prices of the principal food grains were easier than in the preceding Fasli. Pasture and fodder were generally insufficient but the condition of the cattle was good, as there were no epidemics affecting cattle during the year.

117. *Raingauges.*—Raingauges continued to be maintained at all the 11 stations referred to in the previous Administration Report.

FORESTS AND PLANTATIONS.

118. *Forest Revenue, Current Demand.*—The total demand in the Fasli Statement No. XVIII. under report was Rs. 30,566-8-6 as against Rs. 28,992-1-3 in the preceding Fasli. There was thus an increase of Rs. 1,574-7-3, the following heads contributing most of the increase:—

1. Sale of fuel,
2. Sale of green leaves,
3. Stone-quarrying license fees, and
4. Sale of withered twigs.

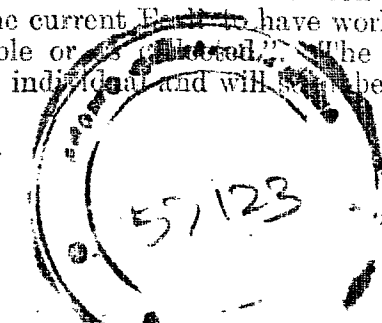
119. The increase under (1) was due to the increased facilities arranged for the sale of fuel and to larger quantities being made available by dividing jungles into coupes and cutting the trees in each coupe one after another. Under increased facilities I may mention the splitting of the wood and the selling of it, in tons and fractions of tons, at the Depôts opened for the purpose in the Town and the Taluq Kasbas. The increase under (2) was due to the opening out of portions of the reserved forests for the cutting of green leaves and to the division of the larger forests into conveniently small blocks, which enabled the ryots to take them up with keener competition. The increase under (3) was due to better methods adopted in checking and scrutinizing the workers in granite and laterite stones. The increase under (4) was due to the number of withered trees cut in some forests being larger than usual.

120. There had been a feeling in the State that the grazing fees were oppressively heavy and, on the matter coming to the notice of the Durbar, a Notification was published in August 1901 declaring that no fees should be levied in respect of cattle, other than goats, grazing in Poramboke lands and in forests other than those specified in the schedule annexed thereto. Though the result of this Notification was a fall of Rs. 1,595 in the receipts under grazing fees, still it is very gratifying to note the observation of the Superintendent of the Forest Department that the concession gave the people much relief and is much appreciated by them.

121. There is noticeable decrease under "Seigniorage", but this is a fluctuating item and the revenue accruing therefrom cannot be expected to be equally good year after year. Only in those years in which a large number of new houses is built the income under this head is large. In other years, it must necessarily show a fall.

122. *Collection.*—Rs. 29,710 or all but Rs. 856 out of the demand were collected; of the balance Rs. 486 represent the outstandings under "Sale of green leaves" and were covered by processes. The rest was the uncollected revenue under "Avaram bark" the lease for which was granted late in the Fasli. Since the close of the Fasli, Rs. 100 out of this have been collected.

123. *Old arrears.*—Out of the arrear of Rs. 1,358 relating to Fasli 1310, only Rs. 646 were collected and Rs. 18 written off. If this is the way in which arrears of previous Faslis are collected it is no wonder that old arrears assume after a time frightful dimensions. The attention of the Superintendent has been called to this and it is hoped that in future years there will be no occasion for adverse criticism on this subject. Out of the still older arrears of Rs. 10,046 referred to in the last Administration Report, Rs. 1,842 have been collected, Rs. 3,740 have been written off or are about to be written off and the balance of Rs. 4,474 alone is awaiting clearance. Of the last item the Superintendent writes as follows:—"In spite of my earnest endeavours to bring the account of old arrears to a more satisfactory result, several difficulties and complications in finding out the old records to meet out the objections raised by the defaulters have kept me back; and under the existing state of affairs it is humbly submitted that all that could have been done has been done. However, I hope by the close of the current Fasli to have worked off these figures of old arrears either as irrecoverable or as collected. The bulk of the amount awaiting clearance is due from one individual and will be realized by the sale



of the property deposited as security. On the whole it may be safely said that the beginning of the end has been reached and that in the Forest chapter of future reports any anxious reference to this item will not have to be made.

124. *Forest Offences.*—The total number of cases was 1,305 as against 1,230 cases in the previous Fasli. 748 cases were compounded on payment of fines amounting to Rs. 1,026-6-6; in 51 cases the persons concerned were released; prosecution was resorted to only in five cases and in one of them the 10 persons concerned were convicted, while in 2 others the 9 persons concerned were acquitted; the remaining two cases in which 6 persons were concerned were pending before Magistrates at the close of the Fasli. The balance of 501 cases was pending before the Inspectors, and the Superintendent attributes the same to the difficulty experienced in identifying and getting hold of the offenders and obtaining evidence against them on account of the inefficiency of the men in the lower ranks of the department and recommends the introduction of a better class of men. A scheme for the reorganization of the Forest Department having as its special feature the employment of better paid and more capable men in the subordinate ranks of the Department has for some time been pending disposal and will, when introduced, remove the defect now so prominently brought to notice by the Superintendent. As advised by Government arrangements are being made to send two students to the Dehra Dun school for being trained as Foresters.

125. *Cost.*—The cost of the Forest establishment, etc., was Rs. 1,635 and of the plantations Rs. 7,398-15-10 as against Rs. 1,652 and Rs. 8,032 respectively in the previous Fasli.

TOWN TOLL-GATES.

126. These toll-gates were leased out for 3 years for a sum of Rs. 53,460.

FRONTIER TOLL-GATES.

127. 8 toll-gates were newly established on the 15th November 1901 near the frontiers of the State on some of the important roads and tolls at half rates were levied departmentally. Up to the close of the Fasli, Rs. 6,239-12-6 were collected and the charges of management amounted to Rs. 1,247-11-2.

MARKETS AND CART-STANDS.

128. The privilege of collecting fees on markets and cart-stands was leased out for the first time, in the year under report. The lease was taken up for 3 years for a sum of Rs. 33,500.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

129. The chief articles imported in the Fasli were sea-salt and paddy while the chief articles exported were *Anaram* bark and *Acacia* bark.

130. *Mineral resources.*—Red-ochre, mica and a few other minor minerals are found within the State. The services of one Mr. Oswald, a Mining Engineer, were secured for six months and it was thought that through him the mineral wealth of the State could be gauged; but to the utter disappointment of the Durbar he broke his engagement and went away after working for about 2 months and just as I was putting pressure upon him to report the work done by him during those two months. Evidently he did no work and feared exposure. Endeavours have been since made and are still being made to secure another officer who can prospect for minerals, but, so far, my endeavours have been unavailing.

THE MARAMUT OR PUBLIC WORKS.

131. *Disbursements.*—The outlay on Public Works amounted to Rs. 1,30,623 as against Rs. 1,09,528-10-1 in the preceding Fasli and was distributed as below under the following main heads:—

	RS.
1. Irrigation	35,709
2. Town conservancy	14,107
3. Markets and cartstands	1,124
4. Village conservancy	4,260
5. Roads	40,143
6. Civil buildings	35,160
7. Tools and plant	120
	1,30,623

132. As the charges of "Establishment" were distributed over the several heads of the works supervised, they are not exhibited separately. The expenditure under "Irrigation" "Town Conservancy" and "Village Conservancy" was considerably below the Budget grant and this was reported by the State Engineer to be mainly due to the difficulty experienced in procuring the necessary labour for carrying out the works. The ryots, whose labour is generally utilized for such purposes, were drawn off to the plough by the prospects of a favorable season. This is an old complaint in this State where professional tank-diggers do not reside and to prevent it I have found it necessary to insert a few special sections in the Kudumaramut Regulation which I have a few months ago submitted to Government for approval. This Regulation when passed will greatly facilitate the execution of Public works in the State. It is, however, worthy of note that the expenditure under "Irrigation" is the highest on record, excepting that in Fasli 1304 which included the amount spent in repairing the damages caused by the unusual floods of 1893 and the advances made to workmen which not having been properly spent or accounted for tended to swell what has since acquired notoriety in the State as "Refund accounts" which has cost me no little trouble to settle. It is a matter for congratulation that several masonry works begun as far back as Fasli 1305 were completed in this Fasli and that 160 tanks were placed in a more or less satisfactory condition.

133. There was a slight excess over the Budget allotment under "Civil Buildings" owing to the completion of a few buildings which have long been an eyesore in the Town of Pudukkottai.

134. The British portion of the Trichinopoly road was, about the close of the Fasli, handed back to the District Board, Trichinopoly, which chose to take it back in preference to paying the Durbar, as claimed by it, the actual charges of maintaining it under the stress of the heavy traffic which the Boer camp, located close by, stimulated.

135. The tank restoration party referred to in para. 124 of the last Administration Report has not been organized yet but measures have been taken to keep in readiness a complete programme of works to be executed by it. The Irrigation maps of the Alangudi and Trinien Taluqs are still under preparation but, as full information regarding some groups of tanks is now available, work will be begun and proceeded with systematically, as soon as the services of one or two Assistant Engineers for whom I am on the look-out are secured. I need hardly add that the Durbar has had, for sometime past, its serious attention directed to the development and conservation of works of irrigation and that it is deeply sensible of the fact that much of the surplus now at its disposal cannot be spent on a nobler object than that of renovating the works of irrigation which, undoubtedly, need early attention. For this purpose, the Durbar is prepared to draw upon the surplus to the extent to which it may be reduced, regard being had to the possibility of a succession of two or three bad seasons throwing the Durbar into financial embarrassment in the absence of a decent reserve to fall back upon. At all events the Durbar hopes to have the tank restoration works in full swing within a few months.

136. Besides the amount mentioned in para. 131 *supra* the Department executed works costing Rs. 19,586—10—11 as detailed hereunder:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Palace	4,102	12	11
Western Palace	5,927	0	0
Devasthanams and Chattrams	2,830	3	2
Miscellaneous works	7,226	10	10
	19,586	10	11

137. The amount under "Miscellaneous works" is so large, as the construction of the Sree Marthanda Town Hall, the foundation stone of which was laid by Sir Arthur Ebbank Havelock in 1890 and which commemorates the audience which His Highness had of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Victoria, was, at the request of the Committee having the control of the funds raised for the purpose, ordered to be built under the supervision of the Engineer. The sum spent on this during the Fasli was Rs. 6,978—11—10.

138. *Railway-affecting Tanks.*—There are 107 Railway-affecting tanks in the State of which 80 are State tanks and 27 private. The amount required for repair of one of the State tanks is abnormally heavy and it is under consideration whether it may not be abandoned and the bed and all given away for dry cultivation. The estimates for the rest of the State tanks have been sanctioned and are being worked out. The expenditure on 54 of these during the year under report was Rs. 11,622—9—3 and the total expenditure from the commencement of the repair up to the end of the Fasli under report was Rs. 23,756—3—3 as against the sanctioned estimates for Rs. 95,750—0—0. It is hoped that the whole of the balance of Rs. 71,993—12—9 can be worked out before the close of the next Fasli. A Regulation to enable the State to compel owners of private Railway-affecting tanks to keep them in good repair has been submitted for the approval of Government and after it is passed the work of repairing them as well, which has not so far been attempted on account of the apathy and in a few cases antipathy of their owners, will be begun in right earnest.

139. *The Sree Marthanda Industrial School.*—The charges incurred on account of this school were Rs. 1,567—8—6 as against Rs. 1,670—12—5 of the previous Fasli while the value of the work turned out was Rs. 563—2—9 as against Rs. 464—13—4 in the preceding Fasli. The strength of the school at the beginning of the year was 45. One was admitted and 14 were discharged in the course of the year. The average daily attendance was 36 as against 39 of the past Fasli. Of the 14 students who went out of the school in the year under report 6 attained such proficiency in work that they are now employed, one in the Black-smiths' section, 2 in the Carpenters' section, and one in the Painters' section on daily wages of 4 to 5 annas.

140. *Accounts.*—Happily the knell of the account called "Refund accounts" has been tolled and not a pie included therein remains unaccounted for. Under the P. W. Code now in force and the system of audit now adopted a tangle of the sort that has been unravelled ought not to appear again.

141. *General.*—The results produced by the Department were on the whole creditable. R. Gopalaswami Iyengar was in charge of the Department throughout the year under report and, but for the difficulties referred to above in procuring labour, still more brilliant results would have been shown by him. I am in great hopes that in the current and next Faslis, he will leave nothing undone in the matter of developing and conserving works of irrigation in the State as after the passing of the Kudimavamut Regulation it will be so easy for him to procure labour.

RAILWAYS.

142. The President District Board, Madura, proposed a few months ago to open up the Eastern side of his District by constructing a Railway line from Ramnad to Aruntangi and, as it then appeared to me that the line proposed by him was in several ways less desirable than a line through Pudukkottai, I communicated with him and explained to him as well as I could the advisability of his District Board combining its interests with those of the Durbar and co-operating with it in constructing a line from Tanjore *via* Pudukkottai to Ramnad. This line will pass through the large tract in which are situated nearly all the rich and populous villages of Nattukottai Chetties and has their warmest support. The District Board of Tanjore seems much put out by this proposal as it thinks that the importance of its own line will thereby suffer. I need only observe that when the District Board of Tanjore constructed its line it intended the same as a purely local line calculated to develop the resources of the District and never counted upon getting the traffic of Ramnad and Pudukkottai and that it cannot therefore fairly complain of the traffic of the eastern portion of the Madura District being diverted to the Pudukkottai side. It is hoped that the Government of India will accord its sanction for the construction of this line on which both the Durbar and the District Board of Madura do not mean to expend their own money but wish to arrange for European capital being laid out on the guarantee of a reasonable rate of interest. The Durbar is aware that if the Government of India should wish to construct a broad gauge line itself from Tanjore or Trichinopoly *via* Pudukkottai to Ramnad the chances of its scheme being sanctioned by the Government of India are remote. The Durbar is looking forward to an early expression of the views of the Government of India in the matter.

POST AND TELEGRAPH.

143. The Post and Telegraph Departments continued to be under the control of the British Postal and Telegraph Departments and the relations between the officials of these Departments and those of the State were very cordial as usual.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

144. The statement No. XIX in the appendix exhibits, under the usual major and minor heads, the receipts and the expenditure of the Statement No. XIX. Fasli under report side by side with the actuals of the preceding Fasli, with explanation for all marked variations and the subjoined statement shows at a glance the actuals of the Fasli under report and of the preceding Fasli, together with the Budget and Revised Estimates for the Fasli under report.

	Fasli 1310.	Fasli 1311.		
	Actuals.	Actuals.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Opening balance ...	8.04	9.00	8.44	9.00
Receipts ...	11.54	11.97	11.00	11.30
Expenditure ...	10.58	10.31	10.77	11.06
Surplus (+) Deficit (—)	+ .96	+ 1.66	+ .28	+ .24
Closing balance ...	9.00	10.66	8.67	9.24

145. The receipts of the Fasli compare favorably with those of the preceding Fasli, owing mainly to the Land Revenue collections being larger. The increase under that head was as much as Rs. 43,000 and to this result not only the favorable character of the season but also the more than usual vigour shown by the Tahsildars in the work of Revenue collections and the increased revenue under "Law and Justice," should be considered to have contributed. These causes account also for the bulk of the increase as compared with the Revised Estimate; the rest of the increase occurs under "Debt Heads" which is a fluctuating item, and under "Jails" which was due to the income from the industries in the Central Jail for 2 Faslis having been brought to account in the Fasli under report.

146. The expenditure showed a decrease of about Rs. 27,000 as compared with that of the preceding Fasli, owing mainly to the difference in the expenditure under "Debt Heads". As compared with the Revised Estimate also, there was a decrease of about Rs. 75,000, during (1) the provision of Rs. 30,000 made for the construction of a bungalow in Trichinopoly not having been utilised, (2) to the diminution in the expenditure under "Civil works" in general and "Irrigation" in particular, and (3) to slight variations in the expenditure under other major heads.

147. The Fasli closed with a surplus of Rs. 1,65,694 as against a surplus of only Rs. 24,293 anticipated in the Revised Estimate. The balance on hand at the close of the Fasli under report was Rs. 10,66,221, as against Rs. 9,00,527 at the close of Fasli 1310, Rs. 8,04,585 at the end of Fasli 1309 and Rs. 6,89,377 at the close of Fasli 1308.

148. A lakh of rupees of the surplus of the Fasli was invested in Government Promissory notes before the close of the Fasli, so that the value of the Government Paper owned by the State rose to 7 lakhs of rupees. Besides this, Government Paper for Rs. 12,200 on account of endowments and for Rs. 1,40,000 on account of the Manovarii Jaghire stands in the name of His Highness.

149. The amount under "Objection Book advances" continued to receive my best attention.

SALT PREVENTIVE FORCE.

150. *Salt offences.*—The number of cases dealt with during the year was 435 affecting 452 persons as against 378 cases concerning 391 persons in the previous Fasli. 3 cases affecting 2 persons were pending before the Inspectors as against 11 cases involving 18 persons in the last Fasli. 32 persons involved in 24 cases were released by the Inspectors after warning and 4 cases had to be written off as undetected. 404 cases concerning 418 persons were sent up for trial before Magistrates and 30 cases concerning 32 persons were pending before Magistrates at the close of the Fasli. Of these 434 cases in all, 415 resulted in the conviction of 424 persons; 10 cases in which 17 were concerned ended in acquittal and 9 cases involving 9 persons were pending before Magistrates at the close of the Fasli. The percentage of convictions is 95.14 against 97.74 in the last Fasli. This further fall in the percentage of convictions is, it is feared, due to the over-anxiety of the Salt officers to show a large number of offences. The total amount of fines imposed on the 421 persons convicted amounted to Rs. 902-8-0. The bulk of the cases occurred as usual in the Kolattoor Taluq.

151. *Rewards.*—Rewards granted to informants and others who did specially hard or meritorious work or assisted in the detection of cases amounted to Rupees 61-0-0 as against nil last year. Of the 33 who were thus rewarded, one was a Police subordinate and 32 were lower subordinates of the department.

152. *Illegal arrests and assaults.*—There were no cases during the year of illegal arrests by the officers of the department or of assaults against them while discharging their duties.

153. *Departmental punishments.*—One clerk, 2 petty officers and 3 peons were fined for minor derelictions of duty and 1 peon was suspended for misconduct.

154. *Price and consumption of Madras Salt.*—The price of salt ranged between 11-34 and 13-608 Madras seers per rupee. 46,379 Maunds of salt from the British factories were declared for sale in the State as against 29,328 Maunds in the preceding Fasli. Even this figure, as shown by the statistics specially taken last year, represents less than half of the quantity of salt actually brought into and consumed in the State. The existing Salt Convention with the Madras Government stipulates the payment by the latter of only Rs. 38,000 of which Rs. 18,000 alone represent the net revenue to the State from "Salt". As against this, the British Government realizes in the shape of duty a sum largely in excess of 2 lakhs of Rupees. The Madras Government having declined to rescind the Convention and concede more favorable terms to the Durbar, an appeal to the Government of India is under preparation.

155. *Average duration of cases disposed of.*—The average duration of cases disposed of by the Inspectors is 5 days as against the same duration last year.

156. *Inspection.*—The records in the several offices were inspected by the Superintendent and are reported to have been maintained in good order and the Inspectors are reported to have been doing their duties fairly well.

157. *General remarks.*—Great credit is due to the Superintendent R. Venkoba Row, N.A., for the efficient manner in which the department was controlled by him.

ABKARI.

158. *Country liquor.*—The still-head duty remained the same as in the previous Fasli, viz., Rs. 2, Rs. 2-8-0, and Rs. 2 for one gallon of 60°, 30°, and 20° U.P. respectively. 8,360 gallons were issued (8,350 gallons of 30° U.P. + 1 gallon of 20° U.P. to shop-keepers and 9 gallons of 20° U.P. to the Hospital) as against 7,817½ gallons in the preceding Fasli. The still-head duty realized during the Fasli amounted to Rs. 20,905 as against Rs. 19,621-5-4. The shop rents amounted to Rs. 5,244-8-9 as against Rs. 6,281-4-11, the decrease being due to less keen competition among the bidders. The total demand under country liquor was thus Rs. 26,149-8-9 as against Rs. 25,902-10-3 in the preceding Fasli. The Treasury figure includes a sum of Rs. 164-15-7 which relates to Fasli 1310. The number of shops was 87 as against 86 in the previous Fasli and the selling price of country liquor ranged between Rs. 4-8-0 and Rs. 5-8-0 per gallon of 30° U.P.

159. *Distillery.*—The liquor required was, as in the previous Faslis, manufactured in the State Distillery. The total quantity of liquor manufactured during the year under report amounted to 8,124½ gallons as against 9,233½ gallons in the preceding Fasli. Including the balance of 1,836 gallons at the close of the preceding Fasli, there were 9,960½ gallons available for issue of which 8,437½ gallons were issued to vendors, depôt-keepers, and the Town Hospital, and 258½ gallons had to be written off under wastage and dryage. The balance on hand at the close of the Fasli was thus 1,364½ gallons. The total cost of the manufacture of 8,124½ gallons was Rs. 5,928-0-4 and the average cost of a gallon was the same as in the preceding Fasli, Re. 0-11-8 including wastage and Re. 0-12-0 excluding it.

160. *Toddy.*—The tree-tax system continued to be in force. Licenses for 3,620 coconut trees and 1,462 palmyra trees were issued during the year as against for 3,666 and 1,418 respectively in the previous year. The total tree-tax was Rs. 12,607-8-0 as against Rs. 12,714-8-0. The shop rents amounted to Rupees 15,370-4-0 as against Rs. 17,008-4-0 in the preceding year. The total demand under toddy was thus Rs. 27,986-12-0 as against Rs. 29,722-12-0 in the previous Fasli. The decrease was on account of the absence of competition among bidders for toddy shops. The number of toddy shops licensed was 201 as against 212 last year and the selling price of toddy ranged as in the preceding Fasli, between an anna and a quarter and an anna and a half per local measure.

161. *Opium and Ganja.*—The two new shops at Trichin and Ponnamaravai opened in the preceding year were closed in the middle of the Fasli and after that, there was only the shop in the Town open. The total quantity of opium and ganja issued during the Fasli was 1,519½ tolas and 340½ seers respectively. The net revenue after deducting the cost price and expenses was Rs. 2,006-0-2.

162. *Foreign liquor, etc.*—The only foreign liquor shop in the Town fetched a rent of Rs. 100 as against Rs. 205 in the preceding Fasli. This was due to the absence of competitors for taking up the shop. Miscellaneous receipts, such as fees for additional shops during festivals, amounted to Rs. 60-13-5.

163. *Total demand.*—The total demand under all the heads of Abkari Revenue was Rs. *56,568 (including Rs. 164-15-7 of the last Fasli, remitted during the Fasli under report) as against Rs. 56,351-4-8 in the preceding Fasli; the whole of it was collected and the Tahsildars of the State are to be congratulated on this result. In the preceding Fasli also the balance was nil.

164. *Old arrears.*—Out of the old arrears amounting to Rs. 5,346-6-4 and relating to the 7 Faslis ending with Fasli 1309, Rs. 585-15-9 were collected and Rs. 131-4-4 written off. Proposals to write off about Rs. 1,500 more are pending in my office and the balance of a thousand and odd rupees is expected to be collected soon, coercive processes having already been issued for the recovery of the same. Once again my anticipations in this matter were not realized; it is, however, a matter for congratulation that in the last 2 years every pie of the demand was collected and that the adjustment of "Old arrears" has during this period been a sum of subtraction only and not of subtraction and addition as well. Surely this item will not appear after the close of the current Fasli.

165. *Offences against the Abkari Regulation.*—There were 10 cases affecting 11 persons as against 14 cases affecting 17 persons in the preceding Fasli and with the 4 cases affecting 1 persons pending before the Inspectors at the end of the previous Fasli, there were 14 cases affecting 15 persons for disposal; 10 persons were departmentally released, one person concerned in one case was departmentally fined and 3 cases concerning 3 persons were pending before the Inspectors; one case in which one person was concerned was sent for trial before the Magistrate and there were at the close of the previous Fasli 2 cases affecting 2 persons pending before the Magistracy. The 3 persons concerned in the 3 cases before Magistrates were fined Rs. 11-0-3.

166. *Manufacture of Jaggery.*—In this year also no fees were levied for drawing sweet toddy for the manufacture of jaggery. Still there were none to take up the industry on any large scale. A man was sent by the Durbar to Tinnevely and other places to study the details of manufacture and under his supervision jaggery worth Rs. 1,229 was departmentally manufactured.

167. *General remarks.*—The fall in the shop rents was due to absence of competition and to stimulate it in the sales for the current year, I conducted the sales myself with the result that there was an increase of about Rs. 7,000 in the shop rents, as compared with the last Fasli. It is hoped that the competition now created will continue for some time and keep undiminished the income from shops. Though the increase in the total Abkari Revenue was but slight, the department must be considered to have been worked satisfactorily by its Superintendent R. Venkoba Row, B.A.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

VITAL STATISTICS.

168. *Registration of Births and Deaths.*—The number of births registered during the year under report was 4,396 and that of deaths was 4,131, the rates of birth and death being 11.55 and 10.85 respectively per mille of the census population of 1901 as against 10.5 and 9

* This excludes Rs. 586 under 'Old arrears' credited in the Treasury accounts during the Fasli under report.

during the preceding Fasli. All methods permitted by the law of the State on the subject were adopted during the year to secure accuracy in the vital statistics. Revised forms of registers were introduced a few years back and the registers were ordered to be examined on all possible occasions by the Dewan Peishkar, the Tahsildar and the Chief Medical officer. Still no improvement is perceptible and it has been decided to adopt the only alternative still open, viz., to make the registration of births and deaths compulsory. A draft regulation has been submitted for the approval of Government.

169. *Public Health.*—Public health during the year, though far from satisfactory, was on the whole not bad. In the latter half of the year under report cholera broke out in the Town and its suburbs and was somewhat virulent in some parts of the Town. There were 255 deaths in the State. Effectual measures were taken and the epidemic was stamped out in a short time. Deaths by small-pox were 41 as against 53 in the preceding Fasli and this satisfactory result was due to the progress of vaccination. The system of regularly observing persons coming from plague-infected areas was continued during the year.

VACCINATION.

170. *Number of cases vaccinated.*—The number of cases vaccinated rose from Statement No. XXI. 8,313 to 9,740, of which 9,416 were successful. Cases of primary vaccination were 9,564 and of revaccination 176 against 8,022 and 291 respectively in the previous Fasli. The results are an improvement over those of the last Fasli.

171. *Inspection work.*—The Inspector was on circuit for 233 days and visited 360 villages and verified 4,270 cases as against 233 days, 363 villages and 4,293 cases in the last year. The Inspector's work was nearly as good as in the preceding Fasli and would have been better but for the prevalence of cholera in some months which in a measure interfered with his work and the work of the Department in general. I continued to give personal attention to his work by reviewing his weekly diaries regularly.

172. *Animal vaccination and Lanoline paste.*—Animal vaccination was conducted and Lanoline paste supplied to all the vaccinators from the Depot at the Capital. 67 calves were inoculated and 12,156 grains of paste prepared as against 65 calves and 9,774 grains last Fasli. The cost under this head including the pay of calman and watchman was Rs. 404-15-8 against Rs. 313-2-9, the increase being due to the sale of the inoculated calves at a lower price and to the dearth of fodder. 259 cases as against 134 were vaccinated directly from calf to arm and all of them were successful.

173. *Expenditure.*—The total cost of the vaccine establishment was Rupees 2,442-12-7 against Rs. 2,461-1-9 in the previous Fasli. The average cost of vaccinating each subject was annas 4 against annas 4 and pies 9 in the preceding Fasli.

174. *General remarks.*—The Department continued under the control of the Chief Medical officer. All possible efforts were made to push on vaccination, especially in the villages infected. A system of granting rewards or extra remuneration for work over a specified number of cases for each class of vaccinators having been introduced, the Vaccinators worked more zealously than before and the better return in the year under report was undoubtedly the result of this system.

TOWN CONSERVANCY.

175. The Sanitary staff continued to work satisfactorily under the Town Sub-Magistrate. Bathing and drinking tanks were conserved and carefully watched and supply channels were maintained in good condition. The lighting of the Town continued to be good and 368 lanterns as against 361 were maintained during the

Fasli. Prompt removal of sweepings, sewage water, night soil, etc., was carefully attended to and every effort was made to maintain and improve the health of the Town.

VILLAGE SANITATION.

176. The Sanitation of the important villages received all possible attention. The suggestions of the Chief Medical Officer and other officers who inspected the villages during their tours were adopted to the extent the finances allowed.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

177. *Hospital and Dispensaries.*—The number and the scope of the Medical Institutions in the State remained the same.

178. *The Town Hospital.*—400 in-patients were treated as against 370 in the preceding year with a daily average of 25.09 as against 21.09 in the preceding year. There were 24 deaths among them against 26 the last year. The number of out-patients was 25,043 against 25,340 last year, the decrease being chiefly due to the prevalence of cholera in the Town which scared away the people of the surrounding villages. 461 surgical operations against 472 and 4 *Post Mortem* examinations as against the same number last year were performed during the year. The expenditure on the Town Hospital was Rs. 17,136-14-9 which includes Rs. 8,685 11-5 on account of medicines, etc.

179. *Dispensary for women and children.*—This institution is steadily growing in popularity and the valuable advice of Miss. W. Mascarenhas who is the Lady Apothecary in charge of the Institution and who resides in the Dispensary building being at all times available to the women and children seeking it. The institution has supplied a real want and proved a veritable boon to the public and will continue to be such, so long as it is worked in the manner in which it is now worked. In the year under report 4,810 females and 4,815 children were treated with the daily average of 70.40 as against 69.22 in the preceding year. The number of surgical operations performed was 143. The midwife attached to the Dispensary attended 94 labour cases, a number larger than that shown by any other midwife in the State. Out of the 94 cases, 33 were more or less complex in nature and had to be attended by the Lady Apothecary as well. The total cost of the institution including the cost of medicines amounted to Rs. 3,001-8-2.

180. *Rural Dispensaries.*—In the 7 Dispensaries, 42,584 patients were treated against 41,851, and 1,082 surgical operations and 4 *Post Mortem* cases were conducted during the year against 1,025 and 8 respectively during the previous Fasli. The midwives of the Town Hospital and the Rural Dispensaries attended 258 labour and 53 other cases as against 312 and 74 respectively last Fasli. The total expenditure on account of the Rural Dispensaries was Rs. 8,318-7-11 including the cost of medicines.

181. *Native Vaidyans.*—The services of the four Native Vaidyans maintained by the Durbar continued to be greatly valued by the public and cost the State only Rs. 535 in the year under report.

182. *Financial.*—The total cost of the Medical Department was Rupees 23,991-9-10 as against Rs. 17,946 in the preceding Fasli.

183. *General remarks.*—The Chief Medical officer C. M. Ganapathi B.M. & S. was in charge of the Department throughout the year, inspected all the rural dispensaries in the Fasli under report and reported that their working was satisfactory. The arrangements for medical relief are unquestionably adequate and the Department worked satisfactorily under the control of C. M. Ganapathi, B.M. & S.

INSPECTION.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

184. *Number of schools and pupils.*—There were at the end of the Fasli under Statement No. XXIV. report 42 Sirkar, 164 Aided, and 73 Unaided institutions as against 43, 198 and 44 respectively in the preceding Fasli. It was not in the number alone of the Unaided institutions that there was an increase; even the number of pupils in them showed an increase, having risen from 939 to 1,465; this was due to a corresponding decrease in the number of pupils attending the Sirkar and Aided institutions, the decrease therein being 86 in the former and 593 in the latter case. The decreases are the net result of the increases in the Anglo-Vernacular schools and decreases in the purely Vernacular schools which suffered on account of the facilities afforded by the Unaided schools wherein there is little or no discipline and which are consequently resorted to by the lower classes who hate discipline and set no store by methodical instruction. In these schools though the instruction given is unmethodical and unscientific, these people get what Vernacular instruction they want and find teachers indulgent to them not only in regard to the hours of attendance but also in regard to the manner of the payment of fees. In the State and Aided institutions in which more regular attendance is enforced and grants are made dependent on the results of examinations also, such facilities cannot be had. Hence the decrease in the number of pupils in the Vernacular schools, which the Durbar does not however regret as this fall must needs be temporary and as people begin to see and appreciate the progress made under the new methods introduced, a larger number of boys from those classes who go in for sound and scientific instruction will join the State and Aided institutions. Even if these expectations should not be realized there will be the satisfaction that the money spent on Primary Education will not be thrown away on schools which exist only in name and serve no useful purpose and that before long real progress will have been made in Primary Education.

185. The Grant-in-aid rules recently introduced were not so stringent as to discourage earnest workers in the field of Education. They were based upon the Madras Grant-in-aid Code and will be worked for some years to come with great leniency. Large tracts considered backward are still exempt from the operation of these rules and at these places attendance grants are permitted to be earned, at so much for each pupil whose name is borne on the attendance register of an aided institution whether he is well taught or ill taught or learns anything or nothing; even where they are in force compliance with the conditions is being enforced only by slow degrees. The question of improving the qualifications of the teachers of State and Aided schools also engaged the attention of the Durbar in the Fasli under report and it was decided to send the State school teachers, in batches, for training in the Government Training schools in the British Territory; 6 were accordingly sent for such training in the year under report. For the present, teachers of aided schools were asked to avail themselves of the instruction which the Inspecting Agency of the State has been ordered to give them and obtain licenses for teaching from a Board specially constituted for the purpose. Most of the teachers have already been examined by this Board and as an instance of the leniency shown in the working of the new Grant-in-aid rules, it may be mentioned that, as a matter of grace, even unfit teachers have been granted licenses for one year but warned that the licenses will not be renewed, if no improvement be shown at the end of the period. To prepare the teachers for examination by the Board, the Inspector of schools and his Deputies held classes for instruction in organization, discipline, etc., and 130 teachers attended them in 11 groups.

186. *The College.*—The number of pupils at the close of the Fasli was *709 as against 747 last year. The decrease

*Brahmins ...	561	College ...	42	in the strength was due to the abolition
Sudras...	134	Upper Secondary	342	of the Primary Department in the College
Christian ...	1	Lower Do.	325	owing to the existence of Aided Primary
Mahomedans	13			schools in the Town. The average

strength on the rolls was 716 as against

736 last year and the percentage of daily absentees was 10 as against 8. 18 students appeared for the F. A. Examination of whom 18 were successful with one in the first class; and out of 59 who appeared for the Matriculation Examination 18 passed with one in the first class. The percentage of passes in F. A. and Matriculation was 72 and 80.5 as against 38.6 and 31.7 respectively for the Presidency. 18 students appeared for the Lower Secondary Examination, of whom 14 passed including those that passed only in the compulsory subjects. The results of the class examinations were satisfactory. Special attention was bestowed on the physical and religious education of the students. The scheme for making the attendance of Hindu students compulsory at the religious classes in the College was brought into force. The Library and the Laboratory were improved. The total expenditure during the Fasli on account of the College was Rs. 20,350-10-9 as against Rupees 20,501-15-5 in the preceding Fasli, of which Rs. *14,418-15-6 as against Rupees 14,589-5-3 were recovered by fees. The results of the College for the year, especially those of the F. A. Examination, reflect credit on the Principal S. Radhakrishna Iyer, B.A., F.M.S. and his staff of assistants.

187. *The Vanivilasa Vedastra Patasala* continued to work well under the efficient management of its Head Master; some addition was made to the Sanskrit Library attached thereto.

188. *The Town Sirkar Girls' school* sent up four girls for the Government Primary Examination and all of them passed. A class for the Lower Secondary Examination has been opened and girls will be sent up for the examination of 1903.

189. *General Elementary Education.*—Much attention was, as usual, bestowed in this direction. Girls of all castes, and Mahomedan and Panchama boys are admitted and taught free in the State schools. Of the boys attending the schools under the Inspector of schools, Sudras formed the largest number, and of the girls, those of the Mahomedan community. The Sirkar and the aided schools were inspected by the Inspector and his Deputies. From these institutions 18 students appeared for the Lower Secondary Examination and 14 of them were successful, including those that passed only in the compulsory subjects.

190. *Madras Government Primary Examination.*—In this Fasli this Examination was held in the State for the first time. * 139 candidates appeared for the examination and 96 were successful.

* Pupils 111. Teachers 14. Others 14.

191. *Pupils classified according to sex and standard.*—It will be seen from Statement No. XXV, that 7,614 boys and 977 girls received instruction in the Fasli under report and that the 6th Standard class is the highest in which girls studied.

192. *Total expenditure.*—The total charges were Rs. 97,301-2-2. (Rupees 5,087-10-8 on Collegiate, Rs. 17,363-0-1 on Secondary and Rs. 22,450-10-9 on Primary education).

193. *General remarks.*—S. Radhakrishna Iyer, B.A., F.M.S. was indefatigable in his devotion to work and initiated all the reforms which the Durbar introduced in the Fasli under report and great credit is due to him for the excellent working of the Department of Education of which he continued to be in charge without prejudice to his own duties as the Principal of the College.

* Includes Rs. 481 remitted into the Treasury in Fasli 1312.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

194. *Stationery and Printing.*—The cost of these establishments was Rupees 4,407-9-3 as against Rs. 3,977-14-6 in the previous Fasli. The increase was due to the filling up of the vacant place of Foreman of the Press (towards the close of the previous Fasli) and the entertainment of two temporary Compositors. The value of the work turned out by the State Press was Rs. 8,545-0-0 as against Rs. 10,147-1-6, the decrease being due to the less number of forms required and printed for the Revenue Survey and Imam Settlement Departments. The value of the stationery issued to the several offices of the State in the Fasli was Rupees 9,752-10-6 as against Rs. 6,836-1-4 in the previous Fasli. The increase was mainly due to the supply of paper worth 1,700 Rs. to the Dewan Peishkar's office for stitching 20,000 receipt books and for printing the forms rendered necessary by the Disposal number system of records recently introduced and to the supply of paper worth 1,000 Rs. to the Police department for the printing of certain forms.

195. *The State Gazette.*—480 copies of the Gazette were printed during the Fasli; 14 copies were sent to persons outside the State and there were 8 paying subscribers as against the same number last year.

196. *Assembly of Nominated Representatives.*—The assembly referred to in para. 181 of the last Administration Report was organised and its first meeting was held in the Dewan's Hall in the Public offices at Pudukkottai on the 21st February 1902. The assembly was composed of 30 persons representing various classes of His Highness' subjects selected by me out of those nominated by the Heads of departments and by the existing public associations in the State. The following extract from my Address to the Representatives will explain the views and motives which led to the formation of the assembly.

"His Highness felt that, to govern the country well, the needs of the people must be learnt not only from persons charged with the administration of the State but also from persons like you who have better opportunities of mixing with the people and understanding and voicing their grievances. It was further thought necessary that the public should have accurate information regarding the action of Government in every branch of the administration so that there might be no misconception abroad regarding the motives of Government, which, I need hardly assure you, is ever anxious to do everything calculated to further the interests of His Highness' subjects. It is not unlikely that, in the absence of information regarding the views of the public in respect of any matter, the Government may unwittingly introduce a measure counter to the wishes and the interests of the public and it is hoped by the formation of this assembly to avoid such mistakes and, to this end, the Government welcomes from you all suggestions which you may wish to make in the interests of the public".

A copy of my Address to the assembly was sent to the Political Agent with my letter R. C. No. ³⁶ of 1902 dated 23-2-02. I placed before the assembly in accordance with His Highness' commands the results of the preceding Fasli's administration and the future programme of the Durbar. It was also intimated that among others the following measures and works would be introduced and carried out at the earliest practicable date:—

- (i) The reconstitution of the Sanitary department for the Town,
- (ii) the formation of local committees for supervising the sanitation of the important villages in the State,
- (iii) the introduction into the State of rules and provisions similar to those contained in the Public Service Notification in the British Territory to ensure efficiency in service,

- (iv) the construction of storage reservoirs here and there in the State to supply water in bad years to small tanks which cannot supply water to their Ayakut,
- (v) the introduction of a water-supply scheme into the Town of Pudukkottai,
- (vi) the construction of a metre-gauge railway *via* Pudukkottai,
- (vii) the construction of bridges over the Vellar, the Ambiliar, and the Agniar in the roads to Triniem, Alangudi and Karambakadi, and
- (viii) the construction of a Hostel as an annex to the College.

As the members were allowed to ask for information touching any matter connected with the administration of the State, including any measure already introduced or believed to be in contemplation, 40 questions were put by them and the required information was furnished. The number of questions would probably have been larger if they had not been limited to three for each member. Permission was also given to them to make not more than 2 suggestions each for promoting public interests and among the suggestions received this year may be mentioned

- (i) the construction of a light railway connecting Pudukkottai with Tanjore or Trichinopoly,
- (ii) the constitution of the Town of Pudukkottai into a Municipality,
- (iii) the amendment of the Registration Regulation so as to render optional the registration of simple bonds for Rs. 500 and less,
- (iv) the strengthening of the Irrigation establishment,
- (v) the introduction of trial by Jury or with the aid of Assessors,
- (vi) the inconvenience of the present Kisibandy,
- (vii) the formation of a Provident Fund for the benefit of officers, and
- (viii) the establishment of a bank with State aid for the benefit of merchants and agriculturists. On the whole the first Representative assembly was a success and it is hoped that in the fulness of time it will prove a source of strength to the administration and a boon to His Highness' subjects.

197. *Conclusion.*—The aim of the Durbar in all that it did continued to be the promotion of the interests and happiness of His Highness' subjects. Judging from the questions and suggestions received from the members of the Representative assembly, it may be said that the administration is being conducted on lines quite acceptable to His Highness' subjects. His Highness made his second annual tour in the State in the Fasli under report, the first tour having been made in Fasli 1310 as recorded in the Administration Report for that Fasli. This second tour was made in the Kolattoor Taluq but petitions presented by the people of the other Taluqs also received equal attention. The announcement that on every Monday during His Highness' stay in the Capital petitioners would be heard in person gave the public immense satisfaction and served as one more proof of His Highness' solicitude for the welfare of His Highness' subjects. Before concluding, I beg to express my deep and heart-felt gratitude for the very kind treatment accorded to me by His Highness and for the valuable advice readily given, whenever applied for, by the Political Agent, Mr. R. H. Shipley, J.C.S.

Dewan's Office,
PUDUKKOTTAI,
8th October 1902.

S. Venkataramadus,

Dewan.

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT I—(Para. 4 of report).
Statement showing the number of villages, irrigation sources &c., in the Pudukkottai State—Fusli 1311 (1901-1902).

DEPARTMENTS.	SOURCES OF IRRIGATION.										HOUSES.			POPULATION.													
	VILLAGES.		Rivers, Lakes, Yendals, Tanks, Channels, Jungle streams.								Wells.		Ancients.		Total.												
	Villages.	Hamlets.	Total.	In repair.	In disrepair.	Rivers.	Lakes.	Yendals.	Tanks.	Channels.	Jungle streams.	In repair.	In disrepair.	Wells.	In repair.	In disrepair.	Ancients.	Thatched.	Tiled.	Terraced.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Ain	...	...	333	1123	1456	4	635	22	3280	273	2570	741	198	11	3650	225	1833	1570	58	4	68833	4181	738	78752	180794	199646	380440
Jaghire	...	...	92	53	75																						
Devasthanam, etc.	...	...	9	78	82																						
Total	...	...	364	1249	1613																						

DEPARTMENTS.	CATTLE.										CULTIVATORS.			Ploughs.	REMARKS.
	Bullocks.	Cows.	Calves.	He-Buttaloos.	She-Buttaloos.	Buffalo Calves.	Sheep.	Total.	Resident ryots.			Total.			
									Non-Resident ryots.	do.	do.				
Ain	70376	53901	23043	9020	19576	9004	23941	242432	45263	16500	61763	34309	Extent of the Pudukkottai State. Extreme length from East to West—60 miles. North to South—45 miles. do. do. Area—1860 square miles.		
Jaghire															
Devasthanam, etc. . .															

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STATEMENT II—(Para. 4 of report).

An Abstract showing in one view the gross extent of lands of every description in the Pudukkottai State—Fasli 1311 (1901-1902).

Number.	Items.	Dry and wet acres.	Amount of Revenue Rupees.	Remarks.
	Ayakut...	*689507	...	*The small decrease is owing to some lands having been wrongly included in 2 villages of two Taluqs last Fasli.
	Deduct—			
	Poramboke and long waste lands ..	199122	...	
	Remainder ...	490385	...	
	Deduct—			
	Devasthanams, Chattrams, Sarvamaniam and Shrotriem, Jaghire lands, Lands held by Militia and the Oliyagurs, Oombalam lands, and Sundry Inams.	154268	...	
	Remainder ...	336117	...	
1	Lands held under money rents ...	31246	56740	
2	Waraput and Teervaiput lands ...	239551	558949	
3	Amami lands unoccupied ...	71020	...	
	Total ...	336117	615689	

STATEMENT III—(Para. 4 of report).

Statement showing the Demand under the various heads of Revenue in the Pudukkottai State for Fasli 1311.

ITEMS.		SETTLEMENT FOR FASLI 1311.		
		Extent of Lands.	Produce.	Demand.
		Acres.	Ka-lams.	Rs.
Principal Heads of Revenue.	Waraput { Wet ...	104	398	688
	{ Dry ...	1	5	8
		105	403	696
	Teervaiput { Wet ...	77670	...	370699
	{ Dry ...	181557	...	140600
	{ Quit-rents ...	24519	...	46949
		253746	...	558253
	Money rent on conditional leases...	31246	...	56740
		265097	...	615689

STATEMENT III—continued.

Statement showing the Demand under the various heads of Revenue in the Pudukkottai State for Fasli 1311.

ITEMS.		SETTLEMENT FOR FASLI 1311.		
		Extent of Lands.	Produce.	Demand.
		Acres.	Ka-lams.	Rs.
Principal Heads of Revenue.	Shrotriem tax ...	...	...	4786
	Sundries ...	...	...	45721
	Quit-rents on Jaghire lands ...	...	...	176
		...	...	50683
	Total ...	...	...	666372
	Revenue fines ...	...	...	22222
	Quit-rents on enfranchised Inams ...	...	...	29602
	Total Land Revenue ...	...	...	718196
	Salt—(Stipulated compensation from British Government) ...	...	...	38000
	Excise (Abkari) ...	...	...	56564
Extra Sources of Revenue.	Assessed taxes (Mohturplia) ...	...	...	6757
	Forest (Jungle Conservancy) ...	...	...	30566
	Registration ...	...	...	28311
		...	...	160198
	Total ...	...	...	878394
	Interest ...	...	...	22448
	Civil Departments.			
	Law and Justice under Court fees ...	...	...	62094
	Jails ...	...	...	3370
	Pound ...	...	...	2429
Extra Sources of Revenue.	Education—School fees ...	...	...	13938
	Medical ...	...	...	251
	Stationery and Printing ...	...	...	751
	Total ...	...	...	82743
	Civil Works.			
	Tolls ...	...	...	24570
	Contribution for maintenance of British Roads ...	...	...	200
	Market fees, cart-stand fees, etc. ...	...	...	21932
	Total ...	...	...	46711
	Special offerings to Devasthanams ...	...	...	1836
Extra Sources of Revenue.	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	7858
		...	...	9694
	Grand Total ...	265097	403	1039990
Total for Fasli 1310 ...		264830	294	1035361

STATEMENT IV—(Para. 5 of report).

Statement showing the Taluqwar particulars of the Land Revenue Demand, Collection and Balance for Fasli 1311.

Taluqs.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Percentage of collection.	Remarks.
	RS.	RS.	RS.		
Alangudi	2,15,452	2,04,082	11,370	94.72	
Trimiem	2,26,501	2,15,056	11,445	94.94	
Kolattoor	2,24,243	1,99,689	24,554	89.05	
Quit-rents from the Chinnaramanai Jaghire.	176	176	...	...	
Total ...	6,66,372	6,19,003	47,369	92.90	
And					
Quit-rents	29,602	14,365	15,237	48.52	
Revenue fines, etc.	22,222	22,222	...	...	
Total ...	7,18,196	6,55,590	62,606	91.28	
Total for Fasli 1310 ...	7,08,954	6,21,162	87,792	87.62	

STATEMENT V—(Para. 6 of report).

Statement showing the Taluqwar particulars of the Demand, Collection and Balance under Old arrears—Land Revenue other than Quit-rents—for Fasli 1311.

Name of the Taluq.	Amount of arrears.	Amount collected.	Amount written off.	Balance.	Percentage of balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Alangudi	28,659	15,913	3,700	8,986	31.35
Trimiem	36,327	17,131	238	18,908	52.04
Kolattoor	58,725	19,862	731	38,132	64.93
Total ...	1,23,711	52,956	4,729	66,026	53.37

STATEMENT VI—(Para. 6 of report).

Fasliwar details for the balance of Rs. 66,026 mentioned in statement No. V.

Name of the Taluq.	From Fasli 1285 to 1306.	Fasli 1307.	Fasli 1308.	Fasli 1309.	Fasli 1310.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Alangudi	567	503	936	2,884	4,096	8,986
Trimiem	2,313	1,530	1,008	4,614	9,443	18,908
Kolattoor	2,105	3,116	2,349	12,343	17,719	38,132
Total ...	4,985	5,149	4,793	19,841	31,258	66,026

STATEMENT VII—(Para. 13 of report).

Details for His Highness' Marriage fund:—

	Rs.
Balance at the end of Fasli 1310	1,66,482
Interest on Govt. Promissory notes for Rs. 1,40,000	4,900
	1,71,382
DEDUCT	
Expenditure during Fasli 1310	16
Balance ...	*1,71,366

	Rs.
* Govt. Promissory notes ...	1,40,000
Jewels, etc. ...	2,091
Cash ...	29,275
	1,71,366

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5
Incognito

STATEMENT
JUDICIAL STATEMENT
PART I

Number of offences against the Indian Penal Code and of persons concerned, convicted, acquitted,

Serial No.	Law.	Description of crime.	CASES.						
			Reported during the year and received by transfer from other courts.	Reported in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Total.	No. of cases in which property was stolen and recovered.			
						No. of cases in which property was stolen.	Value of property stolen.	No. of cases in which property was recovered.	Value of property recovered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
<i>Class I.—Offences against the State, Public tranquillity, safety and justice.</i>									
1	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	10	1	11	...	RS. A. P.	...	RS. A. P.
2	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...			11	1	12	...	...	...	...
<i>Class II.—Serious offences against the person.</i>									
3	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt ...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...
4	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon.	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
5	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
6	353, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or woman or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	2	1	3	...	...	...	...
Total ...			8	2	10	...	...	...	...
<i>Class III.—Serious offences against persons and property, or against property only.</i>									
7	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
8	392, 393 ...	Robbery.	2	1	3	1	7-2-0	...	...
9	270, 281, 282, 428, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	23	1	24	...	...	...	...
10	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trapass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
11	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Total ...			30	2	32	1	7-2-0	...	...
<i>Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.</i>									
12	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	7	...	7	...	...	...	...

In Complete . END .