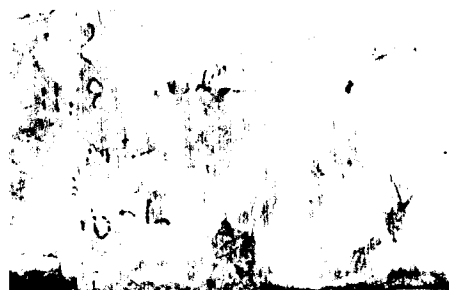
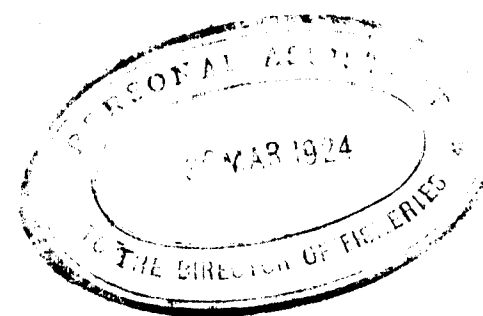


Report on the administration
of the Madras Presidency

3

1922-23





Report on the administration of the

Madras presidency

1922-23

CHAPTER II—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND

Sources and realization of land revenue

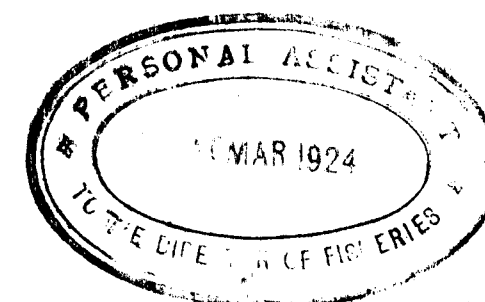
PARAS.	PAGE	PARAS.	PAGE
44 Sources of land revenue	12	58 Training	16
45 Collections	13	59 Maintenance of town and union surveys	16
46 Coercive processes	13	60 Waste lands	16
47 Transfers of registration	13	61 Government estates	17
48 Loans and advances	13		
Surveys		Wards' estates	
49 Parties	14	62 Estates under management	17
50 Operations	14	63 Estates handed over	17
51 Finance	14	64 Finance	17
		65 Works	19
Settlements		66 Debts due to the estates	19
52 Parties	14	67 Education	20
53 Operations	14	68 Religious and charitable institutions attached to the estates	20
54 Registers	16	69 Miscellaneous	20
55 Finance	16	70 Condition of tenants	21
Land records		Revenue and rent-paying classes	
56 General	16	71 Revenue-paying classes	21
57 Maintenance	16	72 Rent paying classes	21

CHAPTER III—PROTECTION

73 Legislating authority	22	Registration and Companies	
Course of legislation		109 Registration	34
74 Changes in the Council	22	110 Registered companies	35
75 Legislation	22	111 Notaries Public	36
Police		Co-operative societies	
76 Administrative changes	23	112 General	37
77 Recruitment and discipline	23	113 Miscellaneous	39
78 Education	24	Local Board administration	
79 Cost	24	114 General	40
80 Village Police	24	115 Finance—Receipts	40
81 Armed Reserves	24	116 Expenditure	40
82 Railway Police	24	117 Railways	41
83 C.I.D. and control of criminals	24	Municipal administration—Mufassal	
84 Crime	25	118 General	42
85 Detection and prevention of crime	25	119 Finance—Receipts	42
86 Escapes	25	120 Expenditure	42
87 False cases	25	Municipal administration—	

PREFATORY NOTE

IN compliance with the orders of the Government of India, Part I of this publication—the “General Summary”—deals with the calendar year 1923 and Part II—the main report—with the official year 1922-23 except where specifically stated otherwise.



was also a contributing factor in some districts. There was no large variation in the number of sessions cases in the Presidency as a whole, but there was a marked increase in the number of murders in the Kurnool and Madura districts. In South Malabar the two Special Judges' Courts which sat to try rebellion cases ceased to work from 18th February, but an Additional Sessions Judge continued to sit till 16th April. There was a slight decline in cases in Magistrates' Courts, which is attributed to action taken under the security sections and to the enforcement of the Criminal Tribes Act against wandering gangs. A committee was appointed in February, in accordance with a resolution of the Legislative Council, to investigate and report on the separation of the judicial and executive functions of Government officers.

7. *Police.*—There was an improvement in the quality of recruits for the City Police and recruitment was easy. Discipline was firmly enforced and the conduct of the force was generally satisfactory. The atmosphere was comparatively tranquil throughout the year, the activities of Non-Co-operators, Khilafatists and labour agitators being less marked. The few strikes that took place were of a minor character. Crime in Madras City was almost stationary. A number of juvenile offenders were dealt with under section 29 of the Children Act, 1920.) (The control of motor and other traffic was made more effective.) (In the early part of the year the police force in Malabar was occupied largely with cases consequent upon the Mappilla rebellion. In the Agency tracts the withdrawal of two companies of the Malabar Special Police and the Military units was followed by renewed activity on the part of the rebels, which necessitated the renewal of operations.) (In Tinnevely the notorious outlaw Jambulingam and a companion were shot by the police who were endeavouring to arrest them, after three of the police had been wounded in the encounter. The volume of grave crime in the districts decreased by about 8 per cent; and there was a slight improvement in detection. Progress was made in the reclamation of Kallars in the Madura and Rāmnād districts.) (A force of additional police under the Police Act was imposed on the lawless Reddis of Kadiri taluk in the Anantapur district. A police station with a special staff has been newly opened at Pamudurthi. A force of Military Police styled the East Coast Special Police was constituted with a normal strength of 229 of all ranks.) (A committee was appointed by the Government to enquire into the constitution of the police and to recommend measures for the retrenchment of expenditure. As a consequence of the decision taken by Government on the committee's recommendations to reduce the police force by 2,000 constables, recruitment was stopped for the time being.)

8. *Jails.*—The total daily average population of all jails showed a decrease when compared with the previous year owing largely to the decline in commitments of Mappilla prisoners and the release of a large number of such prisoners on the expiry of their sentences. The conduct of prisoners continued to be satisfactory. Recourse was had to whipping in only one case for an assault on an overseer. The Star classification introduced in the Borstal institution and other jails last year proved satisfactory. A large number of Mappilla adolescents were concentrated in the District Jail, Palamcottah, under a modified Borstal régime.) (The

Madras Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society did useful work during the year, and a Home was started in Madras for the temporary accommodation of helpless and deserving prisoners after their release until employment was found for them. There was a marked improvement in the health of prisoners during the year. The treatment of hookworm on modern lines was carried out in all jails. A "Special Division" for selected prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment was introduced. Advisory Boards for reconsidering the sentences of long-term prisoners who are not habituals were constituted and about two hundred prisoners who were sentenced to periods of over three years and who had completed two-thirds of their sentences were released conditionally on their recommendation. The transportation of prisoners to the Andamans, temporarily re-opened for Mappilla prisoners, was stopped when sufficient accommodation in ordinary jails became available.

9. *Labour*.—The labour situation was quiet throughout the year. There were only 14 strikes most of which were promptly settled. Under the new Emigration Act of 1922 the emigration of unskilled labour to the Straits Settlements and Ceylon was brought under control. Protectors of Emigrants were appointed to each of the ports from which emigration is lawful. The operations of the Labour department for the amelioration of the condition of the depressed classes were extended to five new districts and this work is now carried on by the aid of a special staff in nine districts. One result of this extension of activities was a large increase in the number of schools and co-operative societies managed by the department. A considerable extent of land was acquired for providing house sites for the depressed classes. Ameliorative work in the shape of providing pathways, wells and other facilities was carried on. A comprehensive scheme of scholarships for students belonging to the depressed classes was framed and approved by Government and a hostel for the same class was opened at Madras. The work of educating members of criminal tribes was continued in the various settlements and industrial schools.

10. *Trade and ports*.—There was a great expansion of both foreign and coasting trade during the year, the increase under foreign exports being especially marked. This was due to a steady exchange and an abundance of commercial crops. There was a small decline under imports, which is attributed to conservative buying on the part of merchants. The balance of trade moved favourably, there being a greater excess of exports over imports than last year, and there was also an appreciable increase in the trade of the Presidency with the British Empire. There was an increase in customs revenue, owing mainly to the enhanced rate of duty imposed from March 1922. The financial results of the working of the port of Madras showed a slight improvement. Electrical appliances are gradually being provided to replace manual labour for the rapid handling and stacking of cargo. In April a $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent loan of £330,000 at an issue price of £97½ repayable at par in 1953 was raised in the London market through the Imperial Bank of India. Nearly the whole of the capital so obtained will be devoted to the further development of the port in the form of additional deep water berths and additional equipment. There was a slight decrease in the number of

vessels calling at the port, but there was an increase in the number that actually berthed alongside the quays. While there was a slight decrease in the total tonnage of commodities passing through the port, exports increased by 5.1 per cent. There was an increase in the quantity of cement, glassware, motor cars, paper, piece

farm-yard manure were begun on four of the Government farms. The Madras Pest Act was enforced for the control of the boll-worm and stem-weevil of cotton, in the palmyra tracts of the Northern Circars, and also to control a caterpillar coconut-pest in South Kanara.

13. *Forests*.—The policy of abandoning isolated reserves and forest lands which do not justify the expenditure incurred or which are needed for cultivation was continued. With the decline of the non-co-operation movement lawlessness greatly decreased. In such of the important timber forests as are subject to damage from fire, the system of early burning by which forests are inoculated against the serious attacks of fire by the firing of the grass they contain immediately it is dry enough to burn, was largely substituted for the orthodox but much more costly system of prevention. Considerable progress has been made with the system of handing over to panchayats the management of the smaller reserves which are chiefly valuable for the supply of grazing to the local cattle. In many cases panchayats have agreed to raise the grazing fees and to limit the grazing to a definite number of cattle. A distinct advance was made during the year in systematic operations for the establishment of young crops of various species, chiefly in the teak forests of Mount Stuart and Wynaad. The Russellkonda Saw Mill completed its first year of working. The financial results were disappointing, chiefly owing to the fact that the Forest Department had to find out by experience what quality of timber was best suited to the requirements of the Mill. The working of the Chenai Nair exploitation division was handicapped by the refusal of the Kolar Gold Field to accept any but well-known timbers. Samples of the less known timbers were sent to the Trichur Mills to be made up into tea and rubber chests, etc., and timber in commercial quantity is shortly to be sawn up in these mills to test the market. Two forest committees consisting of the local District Forest Officers, local Members of the Legislative Council and other influential gentlemen were formed in Kurnool and Chittoor under the presidency of the Conservators concerned to investigate certain alleged grievances.

14. *Fisheries*.—The Department of Fisheries was in the charge of an Indian Director since August. The Inland Fisheries section was worked at a profit for the fishery year which ended on 30th June. Tank and river stocking operations were continued and also experiments to determine the rate of growth of certain freshwater fish. The Pearl and Chank Fishery section yielded a net revenue of Rs. 38,386. The Zoological supply section made good progress in its work of supplying specimens to educational institutions. A large quantity of refined fish oil was produced at the Tanur Experimental Station, and part of the output was supplied to the Controller of Contracts, Simla. The manufacture and sale of cured fish and fishmeal showed an advance over previous years. There was a loss of Rs. 100-7-11 on the working of the Government cannery at Chaliyam. The department continued its work for the social and economic improvement of the fisher community on the West Coast, and there was an increase in the number of pupils attending its schools. A collection of exhibits has been made for the British Empire Exhibition.

15. *Industries*.—The State Aid to Industries Act came into force early in the year, and the rules under this Act were published in March. No loans were

boards to enable them to square their accounts. At the same time the boards were informed that, before having any claim on Provincial revenues, they must raise the cess to the maximum rates allowed by the Act. The system of payment of trunk road and other grants, as well as the cess, was revised so as to substitute payment during the course of the year for post payment. This will have an important and beneficial effect upon the "ways and means" position of the boards. The accounts were simplified to empower local boards to keep their own accounts and to relieve the Treasury Deputy Collectors of this duty. One result of this system will be to prevent over-drawing, as each board will have its own "banking account." During the previous two years when the boards were exercising extensive new powers and the situation had to be carefully watched, the Presidents of District Boards were, as a rule, nominated by Government. It was decided, however, during the year that in future Boards would be left free to elect their own Presidents, save in special circumstances where Government, for reasons published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, found it necessary to nominate a president.

18. *Public Health*.—The outstanding feature of the administration of the Public Health Department was the complete reorganization of the department, including the formation of a separate health staff for each district. A separate cadre for Health Officers was created and the pay of Health Inspectors was revised. The recorded birth rate showed an increase over that of previous years. The death rate showed a slight increase both in its total and under every head of death causation except "cholera" and "fevers." The increase in the death rate from plague was marked. Infantile mortality also showed an increase. In view of the imperfect state of registration these recorded variations cannot be considered as accurate. Relapsing fever was prevalent during the year in sixteen districts of the Presidency. The disease was very largely confined to the agricultural classes, the worst affected being those of South Arcot. The epidemic was brought under control by the preventive measures taken both by Government and by local bodies.

19. *Medical*.—The policy laid down by Government at the end of 1921, of bringing medical aid in touch with the rural population by making medical officers travel to outlying stations in regular rotation on specific days, was not followed in its entirety by many local bodies, though the system had already shown signs of beneficial effects in places where it had been put into operation. Local Bodies were not in all cases able to provide funds for the extension and improvement of medical relief. The reorganization of the nursing service proceeded slowly as qualified nurses were not forthcoming. The outstanding feature of the year in regard to medical education was the opening of a Medical College at Vizagapatam and a Medical School for Women at Madras. Owing to the reduction of the cadre Government were unable to find employment for Military Medical pupils who passed in October 1923 and Indian Military Medical pupils who passed in April and October 1923. The scheme of appointing Honorary Physicians and Honorary Surgeons for the Presidency State Hospitals was revived. A revised Post Graduate Course for Civil Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons was introduced in lieu of promotion examinations.

20. *Education*.—The re-organization of the inspecting agency, superior as well as subordinate, foreshadowed in the last report was completed during the year, and each district in the Presidency, with the exception of the Nilgiris, was placed in charge of a District Educational Officer. The Madras University Act (No. VII of 1

PART II

THE REPORT

CHAPTER I

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY

PHYSICAL

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY, AREA, CLIMATE AND CHIEF STAPLES

1. *Vide* pages 1 to 11 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22.

POLITICAL

HISTORICAL SUMMARY

2. *Vide* pages 12 to 40 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22.

FORM OF ADMINISTRATION

3. *Vide* pages 41 to 63 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22.

CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES

4. *Vide* pages 64 to 70 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22.

SYSTEM OF SURVEY

5. *Vide* pages 71 to 83 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22.

SYSTEM OF SETTLEMENTS

6. *Vide* pages 84 to 99 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22.

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF THE BRITISH TERRITORY

7. *Vide* pages 100 to 116 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22.

DETAILS OF THE CENSUS OF 1921—TRIBES AND LANGUAGES

8. *Vide* pages 117 to 120 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION (1922-23)

9. His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., continued to hold office throughout the year. The Executive Council suffered a serious loss by the resignation, in February 1923, of the Hon'ble Sir K. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Kt., and his death which followed soon. His place as Law Member of Council was taken by the Hon'ble Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, C.I.E. There were no changes in the Ministry.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S TOURS

10. Leaving Ootacamund on the 18th May 1922, His Excellency accompanied by Her Excellency visited Olavakkot the next day, where they witnessed the elephant sale. From there they went into the jungle to see something of the development of the Chennat Nair forest. Their Excellencies then proceeded to the Travancore High Range, where they inspected the planting district, and returned to Ootacamund on the 23rd. The next tour was to Anantapur, Kurnool, Guntur and Kistna districts. On the way from Ootacamund, Their Excellencies halted for the 30th June at Coimbatore to lay the foundation stone of the new buildings of the Agricultural College and to attend the prize distribution at the Forest College. Her Excellency laid the foundation stone of the new Home of the Maternity and Child Welfare Association. Their Excellencies arrived at Penukonda on the 2nd July via Bangalore where they stopped the previous day. His Excellency laid the foundation stone of the Students' hostel, of the Board High School, Penukonda. Besides receiving addresses from local bodies and deputations and visiting several institutions, Their Excellencies attended several functions, the most important of which were the laying of the foundation stone of the maternity ward of Hampiah's dispensary at Guntakal, the installation of the Nawab of Bang

The excess in expenditure over that of the previous year amounted to Rs. 4½ lakhs. The bulk of the increase was incurred on account of charges for Education (Rs. 2½ lakhs), Land Revenue (Rs. 1½ lakhs) and other expenditure (Rs. 1 lakh).

**Protection
and legis-
lation**Legislative
Council

Police

Grave crimes

Jails

Criminal
justice

Civil justice

Registration

**Production
and distri-
bution**

Agriculture

Veterinary

Co-operative
societies

Factories

Trade

14. Two ordinary meetings of the Legislative Council were held during the year and ten regulations were passed. His Highness the Maharaja passed two regulations direct. The constitution of the Legislative Council was to some extent modified by Regulation II of 1097 by which the Council was strengthened numerically and was given the right of voting on the budget. The franchise was at the same time considerably broadened and extended to women who were also given the right of standing for election to the Council. The sanctioned strength of the force was 2,016 against 2,182 in 1096; the actual strength at the close of the year was 2,055. The total number of cognizable cases was 2,937 against 3,354 in 1096. The number of grave crimes reported increased from 1,519 in 1096 to 1,570 in 1097; there were, however, fewer cases of murder and robbery in the latter year. A riot occurred amongst the students of the college at Trivandrum but order was quickly restored by the police. The average jail strength of convicted prisoners in the Central Prison was 413 against 406 in the previous year. The total strength during the year was 1,370 and the closing strength 474 against 428 in 1096. The number of prisoners confined in lockups was 3,754 against 3,625 in 1096. The number of courts that exercised criminal jurisdiction was seventy-nine, the same as in 1096. The number of offences reported rose from 21,298 to 22,976; but offences under the Penal Code decreased slightly from 13,000 in 1096 to 12,654 in the previous year. The number of juvenile accused increased from 483 to 717; the number actually brought to trial was 43 against 41 while only 8 were actually convicted as against 16 last year. Theft was, as usual, the crime of which juveniles were mostly convicted. In spite of the increase in the number of cases filed before Magistrates the number of arrears fell from 1,305 to 1,161. The number of persons committed to the Sessions rose from 403 to 413. The Sessions Courts also had fewer arrears this year than last, although more cases were tried. There was a general increase in the number of appeals presented to all appellate courts. There was a decrease in the number of original suits filed during the year and an increase in the number of appeals. The number of suits instituted in Village Panchayat Courts was 7,189 during the year against 5,747 last year; in Munsifs' Courts the number of institutions fell from 60,533 to 57,361 and in District Courts from 890 to 833. The average duration of suits increased in Village Panchayat Courts and in District Courts but fell slightly in Munsifs' Courts. The total number of documents presented for registration fell from 305,037 in 1096 to 284,316; the aggregate value of the transactions was Rs. 9,49,75,179 as against Rs. 9,95,91,698 last year.

15. The average rainfall was 92.44 inches, an increase of 3.15 inches over that of last year. The season was on the whole favourable. Wages and prices remained steady. Research work in Agricultural Chemistry and Entomology was continued and practical measures were taken to check the spread of the coconut palm pest known as *Nephantis Serinopa*. Progress was also made in experimental work on the cultivation of paddy, coconut and other crops. There was a mild attack of foot and mouth disease and a few cases of rinderpest and anthrax, but apart from these the health of cattle during the year was good. One hundred and two new societies were registered during the year. Only Rs. 1,86,769 were collected out of a total amount of Rs. 3,43,930 due on account of principal. There was also an outstanding balance of Rs. 28,154 on account of interest at the end of the year. Apart from this the work of the year was satisfactory. One hundred and forty-six factories were working in the State at the end of 1097 as against 143

was Rs. 12,34,65,157 against Rs. 11,40,76,495 in 1096. The value of exports amounted to Rs. 7,40,89,586 and that of imports to Rs. 4,93,75,571. The bulk of the trade was with British India. One hundred and twenty-nine steamers called at the ports as compared with 96 in 1096. Marine

16. The birth and death rates were 17.58 and 11.46 per mille as against 21.5 and 14.1 in 1096. There was an almost complete absence of epidemics during the year. 233,727 people were vaccinated against 230,562 in 1096. Twenty-eight hospitals and 32 dispensaries were maintained, the number of in-patients being 19,947 against 18,348 last year and the number of out-patients 960,291 compared with 921,822. Public health
Hospitals

17. The total number of recognized institutions increased from 3,112 to 3,197 while the number of partially recognized schools fell from 111 to 31. There were 974 private schools against 933 similar schools in 1096. The total number of pupils under instruction in recognized schools was 402,181 compared with 392,913 in 1096. Education

COCHIN STATE

(M.E. 1097—16TH AUGUST 1921 TO 15TH AUGUST 1922)

[*Report on the administration of the Cochin State for the year 1097 M.E.*]

[His Highness Maharaja Sri Sir Rama Varma, G.C.I.E., was born on 6th October 1858 and became Maharaja on the abdication of his uncle on 7th December 1914. The heir-apparent, Rama Varma, was born on 30th December 1861. The State has an area of 1,417½ square miles and a population of 979,080. It pays an annual subsidy of Rs. 2,00,000.]

18. His Highness the Maharaja was present at the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in Madras on 13th January 1922. On the following day His Highness had an interview with His Royal Highness. In February His Highness visited Trivandrum as the guest of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore. Vice-Admiral Sir Hugh Tothill, Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Squadron, visited Cochin in November 1921 and the Honourable Sir Charles Todhunter, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., Senior Member of the Executive Council of His Excellency the Governor of Madras paid a visit to the State in July 1922. General

19. The total revenue realized during the year was Rs. 55,46,463 and the total expenditure Rs. 55,28,759—there being a surplus of Rs. 17,704 of revenue over expenditure. In 1096 revenue amounted to Rs. 60,22,543 and expenditure to Rs. 60,65,640. A large decrease occurred in the revenue derived from the Railway during the year—only Rs. 1,65,737 being realized as compared with Rs. 10,17,567 in 1096. Customs showed an increase of Rs. 4,35,397 which was due to the higher amount paid by the British Government under the Interportal Trade Convention. There were large decreases in the amounts spent on Railways (Rs. 7,28,701) and Public Works (Rs. 3,24,567). The balance at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 34,46,512, of which Rs. 17,73,047 was cash in the Treasuries and Banks and Rs. 16,73,465 was covered by securities. Revenue and finance

20. Thirteen Regulations were passed during the year and two Proclamations were issued. The police force consisted of 89 officers and 551 men, the ratio of police to population being 1:1,605.05 as compared with 1:1,726.77 in the preceding year. The total number of cases for investigation by the police rose from 673 in 1096 to 745 of which 665 were cognizable. The number of grave crimes increased from 377 to 451 of which 285 were detected. The Chief Court, two Sessions Courts, one District Magistrate and eight Subordinate magistrates exercised jurisdiction during the year. There were 2,396 cases for trial in the Magistrates Courts and of this number 2,264 were disposed of. The number of cases for disposal during the year was less by 17 than last year. In the Sessions Courts there were 39 cases for trial as against 33 in 1096; 36 cases

PUDUKKÖTTAI STATE

(FASLI 1332—1ST JULY 1922 TO 30TH JUNE 1923)

[Report on the administration of Pudukkōttai for fasli 1332]

[The Raja, His Highness Sri Brihadamba Das Raja Sir Martanda Bhairava Tondaiman Bahadur, G.C.I.E., is a Kallar by caste and is 47 years of age. The population of the State, according to the census of 1921, is 426,813. The Raja pays no tribute and maintains a military force of 19 cavalry and 110 infantry. The Collector of Trichinopoly was ex-officio Political Agent and the office of Superintendent was held by a member of the Indian Civil Service]

24. His Highness the Raja stayed in Europe with his consort and his son throughout the year. He decided to reside permanently out of India and arranged, in consultation with the Government, that the administration of the State should be carried on by a Regent assisted by a Diwan. This arrangement was made effective from October 23, 1922, and the State Council was abolished on that date. The Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council continued to exist. Of the thirty members who constitute the former body, twenty-five are elected by the people and five are nominated by the Darbar. It met twice during the year. The Legislative Council consists of four official and six non-official members, of whom four are elected by the Representative Assembly and the remaining two are nominated by the Darbar.

25. The actual receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 23.17 lakhs which was Rs. 1.78 lakhs more than the actual receipts for the previous year. The increase is mainly due to the sale of a State building in the town, to the credit of His Highness's marriage fund to the State and to profit on the sale of Government securities. Expenditure increased from Rs. 24.53 lakhs in 1921-22 to Rs. 41.55 lakhs in the year under review. The increase was mainly due to a payment of Rs. 20 lakhs to His Highness under the orders of Government. There were savings under all other heads except Land Revenue, Registration, Education, Political and other expenditure.

26. The agricultural year was fair on the whole. The rainfall at the beginning was encouraging, but it was deficient at the season for transplantation. There was an unusually large rainfall at harvest time which did some damage to the minor crops. There was an appreciable fall in the prices of all food-grains except rice. The condition of the labouring classes was good. The condition of cattle was good; there were no epid

Criminal
justice

detected. The conduct of the force was on the whole satisfactory. The number of cases that came up for inquiry or trial before Magistrates rose from 5,590 to 7,367 in the year. Of these, 2,083 related to offences under the Indian Penal Code which is less than the figure for the previous year (2,342). The increase in the number of offences under other laws is due to a larger number of prosecutions under Forest and Police regulations. The average duration of cases tried in Magistrates' Courts was 9.13 days as against 11.16 in the previous year and the percentage of disposal rose from 90.10 to 92.45. In the Civil Courts the total number of suits instituted was 10,486 as against 10,742 in the previous year. Thus for the State, as a whole, one suit was instituted for every 41 persons. The time taken in the disposal of regular suits rose from 245 days to 292 days, and in the disposal of small cause suits from 112 days to 139 days. Of the 388 regular appeals, 211 were heard and decided. The average duration of such appeals, many of which were long-standing, increased from 299 to 437 days. Of the 97 appeals for trial in the second appellate court 89 were heard and judgment was passed in 75. There was no change in the number of prisons. The average daily population of the Central Jail was 91.76 as compared with 98.90 in the preceding year. The total number of prisoners in the eight sub-jails admitted during the year varied from 2 to 127. The health of the prisoners was good. The Jail School continued to work satisfactorily.

Vital
statistics
and medical
services

28. The health of the public was fair throughout the fasli. The death-rate rose from 15.14 per mille to 17.74 per mille. Deaths from small-pox increased from 64 in 1921-22 to 300 in 1922-23. The birth-rate rose from 19.94 per mille to 20.84 per mille. Deaths of children under six years of age represented about 30 per cent of the total deaths, and infantile deaths about 18 per cent. There was no appreciable increase in the number of persons availing themselves of the services of trained midwives. The daily average of patients treated in all the medical institutions of the State fell, by 45, to 918. There was also a slight fall in the number of patients attending the Ayurvedic Dispensary. The number of vaccinations fell from 15,455 to 14,415. Though vaccination is compulsory in the State, the result of the year's work was not satisfactory owing to the indifference both of the officers responsible and the public.

Education

29. The number of educational institutions in the State rose from 530 to 564 in the year under report. The number of pupils in the State and aided schools similarly rose from 22,844 boys and 2,748 girls to 23,863 boys and 3,161 girls; including pupils in private schools the total number of children receiving education rose from 27,621 to

A. Subbayya Garu, B.A., M.R.Ry. Abdul Wahab Sahib, and M.R.Ry. Meherban T. Ramachandra Ayyar, B.A. The latter is a Deputy Collector whose services have been lent to the State.

Finance

37. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1.35 lakhs, an increase of Rs. .18 lakh over the receipts of the previous year, and the expenditure to Rs. 1.03 lakhs, a decrease of Rs. .07 lakh.

Protection

38. There were 39 crimes committed during the year as against 48 in the previous year. Of the cases actually charged, 12 ended in conviction and in 9 the accused were discharged. Two cases were compounded and three were thrown out as false. The Diwan exercised first-class magisterial powers and the powers of an Additional Sessions Judge. Seventy-six cases were tried as against 83 in the previous year. Four appeals were heard by the Huzur Court. Eleven prisoners were admitted to the jail during the year. The jail expenditure increased from Rs. 684 to Rs. 805. The Diwan exercised the powers of a District Munsif and heard 82 suits. There was a decrease in the value of documents registered which is attributed to the unfavourable character of the season and the dullness of the market.

Production and distribution

39. The rainfall was only 21.26 inches and was untimely. The crops were sown out of season and did not fare well, but there was no total failure of crops. The operations of the General Sāndūr Mining Company afforded some relief to the working classes and tended to raise the level of wages. The State forests continued to be productive, but no sandalwood was extracted during the year as arrangements were not made to work it departmentally. There were no indigenous industries of any importance.

Vital statistics and medical services

40. The health of the people during the year was good. There were 351 births and 299 deaths in the year as against 402 and 210, respectively, in the previous year. In the State dispensary there were 8,719 admissions in the year as against 9,855 in 1921-22.

Education

41. The incomplete secondary school at Sāndūr was raised to the status of a high school and the fourth form was opened last year. Four elementary schools were maintained by the State. There were also primary schools all of which were maintained from Temple Funds.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE

CHAPTER II

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND

SOURCES AND REALIZATION OF LAND REVENUE

(FASLI 1331—1ST JULY 1921 TO 30TH JUNE 1922)

[Report on the settlement of Land Revenue for fasli 1331: Statistics of British India, Vol. II—Financial Statistics, Part II—Land Revenue]

Sources of land revenue	44. The land revenue of the Presidency is derived from the following sources :—(a) Peshkash or revenue from permanently-settled estates, (b) shrotriyam jodi or quit-rent levied on inam villages, (c) assessment including water-rate on lands held under the ryotwari system, (d) miscellaneous revenue, (e) proprietary estates village service. The total current demand under land revenue and cesses was Rs. 8,00,16,689 against Rs. 791.17 lakhs in fasli 1330. Rupees 7,74,93,661 or 96.84 per cent were collected within the fasli and Rs. 3,706 were written off the accounts. The total amount of peshkash payable during the fasli was Rs. 49,86,020 as against Rs. 49,86,676 in the preceding year. The quit-rent payable on villages held on shrotriyam or favourable tenure decreased from Rs. 7,56,107 in fasli 1330 to Rs. 7,53,172 in fasli 1331. The total extent of ryotwari holdings during the year was 26.23 million acres which exceeded the extent of the previous year (as now revised) by 94,542 acres. The increase was contributed by all the districts, except Bellary, Kurnool and Tanjore, which showed a slight decrease. The largest increase occurred in Anantapur (19,707 acres) and in South Kanara (12,566 acres). The total assessment on holdings was Rs. 541.29 lakhs against Rs. 537.66 lakhs in fasli 1330 showing an increase of Rs. 3,62,993 which was shared by all the districts except Gōdāvari. South Arcot was the only district in which the increase (Rs. 2,51,281) was marked. This was due to the introduction of resettlement rates in Chidambaram taluk during the year. The total area cultivated in ryotwari holdings during the year was 19.84 million acres as compared with 19.91 million acres in the previous fasli. The area under dry cultivation, 14,965,613 acres, showed a decrease of 132,178 acres and that under wet, 4,875,400 acres, an increase of 60,427 acres. The decrease under dry occurred in South Arcot, Madura, Trichinopoly, Salem and Tinnevely and was due to untimely rain in Madura and want of rain in the other four districts. The increase under wet cultivation was marked in Anantapur owing chiefly to the season being more favourable than in the previous fasli. Including the area under "Miscellaneous cultivation
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Registers

were written up. Statistics for the preparation of a scheme for the re-settlement of the tract were compiled.

54. The re-settlement registers of 260 villages were sent to the Press from the settlement party officers and those of 841 villages were printed and despatched to Collectors during the year.

Finance

55. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 8,18,822 as against Rs. 8,08,072 last year.

LAND RECORDS (1922-23)

[Report on the administration of the Land Records Department for the year 1922-23; G.O. No. 1419, Revenue, dated the 20th September 1923]

General

56. No special difficulty was experienced during the year in continuing the work of the Land Records Department under the altered conditions created by the abolition of that department on 1st May 1921. In some districts, however, the Revenue Inspectors were unable to complete the minimum amount of maintenance work prescribed during the year.

Maintenance

57. Regular maintenance was in progress throughout the Presidency, except in parts of South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, North Arcot and Guntur districts. In these excepted tracts maintenance was not begun either because preliminary operations had not been completed or because the tracts were under re-survey or re-settlement. In Malabar district and in the delta taluks of Gōdāvari and Kistna districts, except Razole and Narasapur taluks, maintenance was confined to measurement of current subdivisions and replacement of stones on poramboke boundaries, since the existing survey of those tracts is defective. The progress in the checkmeasurement of subdivisions during the year was satisfactory, but the arrears under mapping increased considerably in many districts. The progress in stone maintenance was not satisfactory and there was a net increase of 8 per cent in the arrears at the end of the year. Ryots' repairs increased in many districts, particularly in Tanjore, Madura and Chittoor. Fees charged for the repair and renewal of stones increased from Rs. 1,27,161 in the previous year to Rs. 1,38,288. The condition of the Great Trigonometrical stations and bench marks was generally satisfactory and necessary action was taken in respect of such as were in need of repairs.

Training

58. Twelve joint survey schools were held in different districts during the year by Tahsildars specially appointed for the purpose and 281 revenue

Rs. 28.50 lakhs. Excluding remissions which amounted to Rs. 0.09 lakh, the net demand was Rs. 28.41 lakhs. Among the eighteen estates (exclusive of Shērmuhammadpuram and Shūlagiri) which were under management during both the faslis 1330 and 1331, there was a net decrease of Rs. 1.67 lakhs in the demand of fasli 1331, as compared with that of the previous year. This was the result of decreases (Rs. 2.29 lakhs) in eight estates and increases (Rs. 0.62 lakh) in ten others. The bulk of the total decrease occurred in the Zamorin's estate (Rs. 2.01 lakhs) while the increase was mostly in Sivaganga (Rs. 0.49 lakh). Of the total current demand of Rs. 28.41 lakhs, Rs. 22.50 lakhs were collected and Rs. 0.15 lakh written off during the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 5.76 lakhs at its close. Excluding subsequent collections, remissions and amounts which, after the close of the fasli, were recommended by Collectors to be written off, the net recoverable balance amounted to Rs. 5.16 lakhs, or 18.1 per cent of the demand against Rs. 19.8 per cent in the previous year. In Māmbārai, there was no balance outstanding; in six estates, the balance was less than 5 per cent of the demand; in three, it ranged between 5 and 10 per cent; and in four, between 10 and 25 per cent. The balance exceeded 25 per cent in the remaining six estates. The total arrears demand for all estates except those of the Jeypore Kumārikā and Shērmuhammadpuram at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 9.61 lakhs, of which Rs. 4.58 lakhs were outstanding at its close. There were no outstanding arrears in Kūdapalli, Māmbārai and Kadambūr; in five estates, the balance was below Rs. 1,000; in three, it ranged between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000; and in three others, between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000. The outstanding arrears exceeded Rs. 10,000 in the remaining five estates. Excluding Bērikai and Saptūr, the aggregate cash balance of the estates at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 5.30 lakhs. The total cash receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 33.01 lakhs. The total assets for the fasli in cash were therefore Rs. 38.31 lakhs. The total expenditure during the fasli amounted to Rs. 33.98 lakhs, leaving a cash balance of Rs. 4.33 lakhs at its close. Including Government Promissory Notes and other securities of the aggregate face-value of Rs. 4.72 lakhs, held on behalf of some of the estates and the estimated value of grain on hand at the end of year, viz., Rs. 3.86 lakhs, the total closing balance to the credit of the estates was Rs. 12.91 lakhs. The ordinary cash receipts and charges of the year amounted to Rs. 27.23 lakhs and Rs. 26.14 lakhs, respectively, as compared with Rs. 26.91 lakhs and Rs. 23.78 lakhs in the previous year. Sivaganga, Ūttumalai and Ūrkkādu had surplus balances exceeding a lakh of rupees at the end of the year. The surplus in Sivaganga is required for the construction of a palace for the Zamindar, the carrying out of a works' programme at an estimated cost of Rs. 7,00,000 and the survey and settlement of the estate, which is in rapid progress. As the Ūttumalai estate is practically in the hands of the Civil Court's Receiver, the balance will be utilized in accordance with the orders of the Civil Court. A portion of the surplus in Ūrkkādu was utilized towards the marriage expenses of the ward and the rest is required for the construction of a new palace at Ūrkkādu. The two home-farms in the Zamorin's estate were maintained during the year and two paddy crops and a vegetable crop of pumpkins, cucumber, etc., were raised. The margin of profit was very small chiefly owing to the floods of July 1922 and the Mappilla rebellion. The home-farm in the Guruvāyūr Devaswam estate includes a dairy. The farm should have been started first but circumstances delayed its operation till long after the dairy was opened. The result was that the dairy had to be worked as an independent concern and its upkeep was in consequence expensive. The cost amounted to Rs. 3,226 while the receipts from the dairy produce were only Rs. 2,315. It is anticipated that the dairy will yield better results during the current fasli and the establishment of a superior breed of cattle should prove beneficial to the neighbourhood. The operations in the farm during the fasli consisted mainly of reclamation work. Steps have been taken to improve the existing arecanut garden which was in a neglected condition, as it should

Surplus
balances

Agricultural
improve-
ments

prove to be a good source of income to the estate. Several of the wells have been steined and revetted and irrigation facilities have been ensured. Excluding the Jeypore Kumārikā's estate, wherein no establishment for management was entertained and no Government commission was paid, the average percentage for all the estates was 24·6 against 24·3 last year. Taking the estates individually, the percentage exceeded the prescribed maximum limit of 12 in all the estates except two. Circumstances vary greatly in different estates, and experience has shown that the limit of 12 per cent limit is an anachronism and cannot be held to apply to the present altered conditions in estates, especially as there has been a large increase in the pay and travelling allowance of estate subordinates, owing to the rise in prices. In six estates, the percentages were noticeably high, viz., Pedda Mēraṅgi (26·0), Madugula (54·6), Madukkūr (32·5), Sivaganga (28·0), Mannārkōttai (34·4) and Ūttumalai (23·1). In Pedda Mēraṅgi and Madukkūr, the percentages were lower than those of the previous year, viz., 32·6 and 48·5, respectively. The heavy percentages in Madugula and Mannārkōttai were mainly due to the decrease in normal receipts owing to the unfavourable character of the season. In Madugula, the fall in the income from forests also contributed to the increase in percentage. In Sivaganga, the percentage was slightly higher than that of the previous year, viz., 27·0, and calls for no remarks. In Ūttumalai, the increase was mainly due to the payment of Government commission within the fasli instead of after the fasli as usual. This was necessitated by the appointment of a Receiver for the estate.

65. Special attention was paid by the Court to the improvement and repair of existing irrigation works and the construction of new works wherever practicable, in all the estates under its superintendence. Programmes extending over a specified number of years have been prepared and approved in respect of the irrigation works in Ārni, Chundi, Kāḍavūr, Sivaganga, Talaivankōttai and Ūttumalai and they are being carried out as far as possible with due regard to the financial condition of the respective estates. In Ārni, Sivaganga, Ūttumalai, Ūrkkādu, and Talaivankōttai, the progress made during the year in the execution of maramat works was very satisfactory. Including the Devasthanam (or Dēvaswam) and Chattram sections in estates in which these sections have separate endowments, the total allotment for works in all the estates was Rs. 10·88 lakhs, of which Rs. 9·23 lakhs, or 84·9 per cent, were actually expended during the year against Rs. 5·90 lakhs, or 89·2 per cent in the previous year. The aggregate value of work executed but not paid for within the fasli amounted to Rs. 1·01 lakhs. The total value of the work done during the year was therefore Rs. 10·24 lakhs or 94·1 per cent of the allotment as compared with Rs. 6·35 lakhs or 96·1 per cent in fasli 1330. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 5·54 lakhs were spent on irrigation works, Rs. 1·87 lakhs on buildings, Rs. 0·45 lakh on roads and other works and Rs. 1·37 lakhs on establishment and contingencies. The aggregate outlay during the fas

CHAPTER III

PROTECTION

LEGISLATING AUTHORITY

73. *Vide* pages 140 to 143 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION (1922-23)

Changes in the Council

74. During the year eight bye-elections were held in the Presidency. One of these was caused by the death of the elected representative of the Tinnevely cum Palamcottah non-Muhammadan urban constituency. The others were consequent on the resignation of elected members. In seven out of the eight bye-elections representatives were returned unopposed. Seven vacancies occurred through the resignation of nominated members; six of these were duly filled up and one was left unfilled owing to the prospective dissolution of the Council.

Legislation

75. Ten Bills were introduced during the year of which six became law. The Irrigation Bill which was introduced on the 9th January was rejected by the Council. The Hindu Religious Endowments Bill was passed on the 3rd April 1923 and is still the subject of correspondence with the Government of India. Bills to amend the Madras District Municipalities and the Madras Local Boards Acts were referred to select committees. As the committees did not sit before the dissolution of the Council these two Bills will have to be reintroduced at the next session. Of the six Bills which became law one of the most important was the State Aid to Industries Act which provided for State assistance to industrial enterprise in this Presidency, both by financial measures and by providing any raw materials, which are the property of Government, on favourable terms. The measure applies to such industries of economic importance as are either in themselves new or are being introduced into new areas and to cottage industries. The Board of Industries which before the passing of the Bill had existed in virtue of an executive order was placed on a statutory basis. The forms of financial aid contemplated are loans; subsidies for installing machinery and for conducting research; State guarantees and the taking up by the State of shares and debentures in industrial enterprises. All loans or advances are to be secured as a charge upon the whole assets of the enterprise subject to prior encumbrances and by collateral security if required. Extensive powers were conferred on the Government for the regulation of action taken under the Bill. The Madras Port Trust Amendment Act introduced such amendments in the Madras Port Trust Act, 1905, as experience had shown to be necessary for administrative convenience. In particular it provided for the filling of vacancies occurring among the Chairman and Trustees and the grant of pay and allowances to the acting Chairman. The maximum limit of officials to be appointed to the Trust and the minimum number of Indian members were also fixed. Provision was also made for the institution of a Provident Fund for artisans and labourers and for the grant of compassionate allowance to relatives of

and by persons who had no real necessity for the possession of guns. Licences issued for the destruction of wild animals doing injury to crops or cattle decreased from 13,415 to 13,261. The number of breech-loading guns licensed fell from 13,651 to 13,379. There was an increase (70) in the total number of revolvers licensed, the number licensed in Coimbatore being the largest. The number of pistols which were licensed was 570 as against 455 last year. The total number of licences issued under the Indian Explosives Act rose by 217 to 8,289. There were 524 prosecutions under the Arms and Explosives Acts, of which 449 resulted in conviction giving a percentage of 86 against 83 in the previous year. The number of sulphur licences granted fell by 17 to 259 but the quantity for which licences were obtained was about 50 per cent more than that of the previous year. There was no illicit manufacture of fire arms during the year but there was one case of manufacture of bombs in the Cuddapah district in which the offender was convicted.

CHAPTER IV

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE (1922-23)

[*Report on the operations of the Department of Agriculture and the Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department for 1922-23; Agricultural Statistics of India, Vol. I, British India*]

135. Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon visited the Agricultural College in June 1922 and His Excellency laid the foundation stone of the new Teaching College. In December His Excellency formally opened the Paddy Breeding sub-station at Aduturai in the Tanjore district. Five officers on probation in the Madras Agricultural Service were confirmed during the year and two were recruited to the service on probation. The sanctioned cadre of Upper Subordinates in the Agricultural section of the non-gazetted service was increased from 72 to 86. The post of Temporary Inspector of Agricultural Offices was made permanent, but that of the Government Agricultural Bacteriologist was held in abeyance and the subordinate staff of the Bacteriological section, except one assistant who was transferred to the Chemistry section, was discharged. Owing to lack of funds little progress was made with buildings and laying out of farms during the year. In April 1922 the Agricultural College was affiliated to the University of Madras and the replacement of the old Diploma course by a course for the degree of B.Sc. Ag. was completed. Thirty-five students sat for Part I of the examination and 17 for Part II. Sixteen of the former and eleven of the latter passed. Eight students passed both parts and are eligible for the degree. The certificate course was continued during the year, but fewer students attended it. An Agricultural Middle School for 40 boys was opened at Taliparamba on 1st June 1922 and was attended by 18 boys during the year. A similar school was opened at Anakapalle but was worked with difficulty owing to the buildings not having been completed. The south-west monsoon was generally unfavourable except on the West Coast. The north-east monsoon gave heavy rain in October and November. Much

