REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

PUDUKKOTTAI

FOR THE YEAR

1922-1923
Fasli 1332.

PUDUKKOTTAI,

PRINTED AT THE SRI BRIHADAMBA STATE PRESS.

1923.

INTRODUCTORY AND PERSONAL.

1. Pudukkottai is the third in importance of the five Native States which ere in direct political relations with the Government of Madras till October 1, 1923. nce that date this State, along with the other four, has been brought into direct olitical relations with the Government of India through an Agent to the overnor-General with Head quarters at Tirvandram. The State is bounded on e north and west by Trichinopoly District, on the south by Ramnad District, and the east by Tanjore District.

The area of the State is 1,179 square miles and the population at the last ensus 4,26,813. Pudukkottai resembles in its physical features the upland parts of e east coast of the Presidency, and consists for the most part of a plain of a mewhat sparsely cultivated dry lands interspersed with a large number of rainfed nks. There is no sea-board. The climate resembles that of the surrounding stricts and is fairly healthy. The State is agricultural and is dependent on a mewhat precarious rainfall.

The capital of the State is Pudukkottai, a well laid out Municipal Town ntaining some fine buildings and has a population of 26,101.

2. His Highness Sri Brihadamba Das Raja Sir Marthanda Bhairava Tondaiman ahadur, G. C. I. E., Raja of Pudukkottai, born on November 26, 1875, is eighth in ccession from Raghunatha Tondaiman, the founder of the State, and by birth the andson of Ramachandra Tondaiman (the seventh Raja) by his eldest daughter, but adoption his son and heir. His Highness succeeded to the *gadi* in 1886 and was trusted with powers of administration in 1894. On August 10,1915, His Highness as married at Melbourne in Australia to Miss E. M. Fink, daughter of olfe Fink Esquire, M. A., L. L. B., of Melbourne, Victoria. His Highness' son arthanda Sydney is seven years old, having been born on July 22, 1916. His ighness is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

3. Throughout the fasli, His Highness stayed in Europe with his consort and his son. The administration of the State under His Highness was carried on for about four months in the fasli, by a Council consisting of an officer of the Indian Civil Service (Superintendent), the Dewan and the Chief Judge (Ex-officio Councillor). His Highness the Raja, having afterwards decided to reside permanently out of India, arranged in consultation with Government that, with effect from October 23, 1922, the administration of the State should be carried on by a Regent ~~assisted by a~~ Dewan. The State Council was abolished on that date and His Highness' brother M. R. Ry. Vijaya Raghunatha Durai Rajah Avl., B. A., formerly Dewan, was appointed Regent to administer the State with full powers of His Highness the Raja. Under ~~him is a Dewan. who was also appointed with effect from the same date,~~ to conduct the executive administration of the several departments of the State.

The Regent Saheb made extensive tours in the State during the months from December to April, camped in all Revenue Inspectors' firkas, accorded interviews to all prominent ryots and gave a personal hearing to all petitioners who had their grievances to be remedied. He also took the opportunity to visit all the important temples in the State. In January he took a short trip to Madras and paid an informal visit to H. E. the Governor of Madras.

4. There are in the State a popular assembly, known as the Representative Assembly and a Legislative Advisory Council. The former has thirty members, of whom 25 are elected by the people and five are nominated by the Darbar. It meets twice a year at the capital and interpellates the Darbar on matters relating to the needs and requirements of the people in the various parts of the State which the members represent. Suggestions brought forward by the members are also discussed at the sessions of the Assembly. Apart from the usual meetings, the Darbar consult the members occasionally on questions about which they wish to elicit public opinion

The Legislative Advisory 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. The Council discusses the bills proposed to be ...es law in the State and the annual Budget.

5. The personnel of the State Council remained the same as in the preceding fasli until October 23, 1922 (Mr. Sidney Burn I. C. S., Superintendent, M.R.Ry. V.R. Durai Rajah Avergal, Dewan, and the Chief Judge M.R.Ry. G. Ganapati Sastrial Avergal, ex-officio Councillor), when, with the inauguration of the Regency, Mr. Burn reverted to British service, the Councillorship was abolished and M. R. Ry. P. K. Kunhunni Menon Avl., was appointed Dewan.

6. The Collector of Trichinopoly was ex-officio Political Agent for Pudukkottai P. Macqueen Esq., I. C. S., continued as Political Agent throughout the fasli.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

7. A statement showing in detail the receipts and disbursements of the fasli together with the revised estimate of the fasli and the actuals of two previous faslis is given in the Appendix with a detailed memorandum explanatory of the important variations.

8. The assets and liabilities of the Darbar as they stood on the last day of the fasli are given below :—

ASSETS.

	Rs.
1. Cash balance in the State Treasuries	2,91,785
2. Surplus investments in Government securities	14,30,200
3. Balance in interest-bearing account-current with the Imperial Bank of India, Trichinopoly	1,89,112
4. Balance in account-current with the Imperial Bank of India, Madras ...	54,483
5. Balance in account-current with the National Provincial and Union Bank of England, London ...	669
6. Loans and advances	2,57,917
7. Suspense	55,699
8. Remittances	42,245
Total ...	23,22,110

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
1. Departmental deposits ...	3,74,382
2. Suspense	7,893
3. Remittances	44,344
4. Endowment Fund ...	16
5. Provident Fund	1,44,663
Total ...	5,71,198
Add closing balance ...	17,50,912
Total ...	23,22,110

Thus the assets of the Darbar amounted to Rs. 23,22,110 and the liabilities to Rs. 5,71,198 leaving a closing balance of Rs. 17,50,912.

9. The following statement compares the revenue of Fasli 1332 with the Budget and revised estimates of that fasli and with the actuals of the preceding three faslis.

RECEIPTS.

Principal Heads.	Budget estimate for Fasli 1332.	Revised estimate for Fasli 1332.	Actuals of Fasli 1332.	1331.	1330.	1329.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Revenue ...	10,25,000	10,13,825	10,29,787	10,35,165	10,11,154	10,42,189
Salt and Excise ...	3,65,600	3,41,620	3,38,278	3,36,982	3,78,824	3,65,576
Stamps ...	2,53,985	2,90,435	2,88,584	2,84,525	2,71,642	2,54,040
Assessed Taxes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forest ...	77,505	66,700	72,952	76,815	83,766	79,399
Registration ...	36,450	39,050	38,492	36,921	36,230	37,549
Interest ...	1,93,435	1,55,780	1,57,442	2,03,088	2,08,140	1,70,382
Civil works ...	67,285	1,00,710	1,04,776	73,107	77,820	91,994
Other receipts ...	85,090	2,76,915	2,86,844	92,313	76,127	84,302
Total ...	21,04,350	22,85,035	23,17,155	21,38,916	21 [illegible] 703	21,25 [illegible]

The actual receipts of t[illegible] [illegible] were Rs. 32,120 more than the revised estimate and Rs. 1,78,239 more than the ac[illegible] of the preceding fasli.

The increase over the revised estimate was chiefly contributed by "Land Revenue", "Forest", "Interest", "Civil Works" and "Other Receipts". The increased receipts under "Land Revenue current collections" mainly accounted for the increase under "Land Revenue". The increase under "Forest" was chiefly contributed by the increase under "Fire-wood and charcoal" under both "Reserve Forest" and "Plantations" and the increase under "Interest" was chiefly contributed by increase in the interest on Agricultural and Special advances. Increases under "Rent on State buildings" and "Contribution in aid of Public Works" contributed to the variation under "Civil Works", and larger sums credited to the State as "Criminal Court fines", "Sale of Agricultural seeds" and "Pound receipts-fines on stray cattle" were the chief causes of the increase under "Other Receipts". There were however small decreases under "Salt and Excise" and "Stamps". They were mainly due to decrease under receipts under "Shop License fees—Beer—current collections" and "Toddy-Shop Licence fees —arrear collections" in the case of the Salt and Exciso and under "Sale of non-judicial stamps" in the case of Stamps.

The variations between the actuals of the last fasli and this fasli are given below :—

+ (Plus)	Rs.	− (Minus)	Rs.
Salt and Excise ...	1,296	Land Revenue ...	5,378
Stamps	4,059	Forest	3,863
Registration	1,571	Interest	45,646
Civil Works	31,669		
Other receipts	1,94,531	Total ...	54,887
Total ...	2,33,126		

The increase under "Salt and Excise" was mainly due to increase under "Toddy Shop license".

The increase under "Stamps" was due to larger sale of both judicial and non-judicial stamps

The increase under "Registration" was chiefly due to a large increase under "Search fees" though there was a fall in the receipts under "Fees for registering documents".

The increase under "Civil Works" is chiefly accounted for by increases under "Sale of buildings", "Frontier Tolls—contract", and "Market and Cartstand fees"—the increase under "Sale of buildings" being due to the credit of the sale proceeds of a State building in the Town.

The increase under "Other receipts" was due to increases under (1) "Palace receipts"—sale proceeds of a State Motor Car (2) under "Miscellaneous—miscellaneous"—the credit of His Highness' marriage fund to the State and the gain from the sale of Government Securities of the face value of Rs. 15½ lakhs to His Highness and (3) other major heads as explained in the memorandum.

The decrease under "Land Revenue" was mainly due to a fall in the receipts under "Natham Settlement—(a) Sale of house sites and (b) Redemption price". No settlement was conducted in the year and this is not a fixed item of revenue.

The decrease under "Forest" was chiefly due to a fall in the receipts on account of "Firewood and charcoal", Green leaves, and Miscellaneous forest produce under "Reserve Forest".

The decrease under "Interest" was mainly due to the transfer of Rs. 20 lakhs from the general balance of State held in War Bonds and Government Promissory notes to His Highness in November last.

10. The subjoined statement compares [illegible]nditure of Fasli 1332 with the budget and revised estimate of that fasli and [illegible]ne actuals of the three preceding faslis.

EXPENDITURE.

Principal Heads.	Budget estimate for Fasli 1332.	Revised estimate for Fasli 1332.	Actuals of Fasli 1332.	1331.	1330.	1329.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Assignments to Religious and Charitable Institutions.	1,87,785	1,81,155	1,80,665	1,81,697	1,69,428	[illegible]
Palace other items, compensation to the members of the late Western Palace Jaghire and allowance to the Rani of the State and His Highness' Son.	1,87,370	1,69,825	1,68,914	1,75,917	1,72,394	[illegible]
Land Revenue	1,88,660	1,95,175	1,91,667	1,91,085	1,82,637	1,48,0[illegible]
Salt and Excise	54,965	38,165	36,058	48,512	40,706	38,006
Forest	51,345	37,350	35,436	40,5[illegible]	41,069	37,307
Registration	29,68[illegible]	30,180	29,917	29,7[illegible]	29,786	25,388
General Administration	2,65,350	2,55,875	2,55,226	2,57,559	2,56,858	2,51,021
Law and Justice and Police	2,43,650	2,41,565	2,34,461	2,56,628	2,19,834	1,76,129
Education	1,76,595	1,81,890	1,80,899	1,80,414	1,82,315	1,27,794
Medical and Vaccine	1,41,045	1,11,285	1,09,766	1,24,512	94,751	78,180
Political	3,800	20,04,025	20,04,087	23,421	25,024	14,752
Superannuation	59,290	71,250	73,061	75,359	58,810	52,195
Stationery and Printing	38,785	26,720	19,09[illegible]	47,823	47,774	25,663
Contributions to Municipality and Unions	7,[illegible]0	7,735	7,735	9,640	25,175	15,0[illegible]
Irrigation	1,71,600	1,41,380	1,01,291	1,57,014	90,126	58,3[illegible]
Civil works	5,83,685	4,43,685	4,01,341	5,20,065	3,49,185	3,25,9[illegible]
Military and Band	42,345	37,030	36,094	39,157	39,329	38,9[illegible]
Other expenditure	73,795	92,620	89,513	85,254	70,727	68,[illegible]
Total ...	24,76,705	42,68,970	41,55,201	24,52,565	20,65,938	18,14,330

The expenditure of the fasli fell below the revised estimate by Rs. 1,13,769. There were savings under almost all principal heads except under "Political" and "Superannuation" as detailed in the explanatory memorandum appended to the financial statement. The increase under "Political" is small and calls for no remarks and that under "Superannuation" was chiefly due to increase under "Pension" owing mainly to payment of arrear pension.

The expenditure of the fasli when compared with the actuals of the preceding fasli was in excess by Rs. 17,02,636. There were savings under almost all principal heads except under Land Revenue, Registration, Education, Political, and Other Expenditure as explained in the detailed memorandum. The large increase under "Political" was due to the payment of Rs 20,00,000 to His Highness under the orders of Government conveyed in Political Agent's letter (confidential) R. C. No. 812/Pol. of 1922 dated 27/28—10—22. The increase under "Other expenditure" is the sum total of small increases under all other major heads as explained in the detailed memorandum.

BALANCES.

—	Budget estimate for Fasli 1332.	Revised estimate for Fasli 1332.	Actuals of Fasli 1332.	1331.	1330.	1329.
	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.
Revenue	21,04,350	22,85,035	23,17,155	21,38,916	21,43,203	21,25,431
Expenditure ...	24,76,705	42,68,970	41,55,201	24,52,565	20,65,938	18,14,330
Surplus + or deficit —	—2,72,355	—19,83,935	—18,38,046	—3,13,649	+77,265	+3,11,101
Opening balance ...	34,76,902	35,88,958	35,88,958	39,02,607	38,25,342	35,14,241
Closing balance—						
Investment ...	...	...	14,30,200	35,04,100	38,43,300	38,16,900
Cash assets net ...	...	...	3,20,712	84,858	59,307	8,442
Total ...	31,04,547	16,05,028	17,50,912	35,88,958	39,02,607	38,25,342

11. The transactions of the fasli resulted in a deficit of Rs 18,38,046. The fasli began with an opening balance of Rs. 35,88,958 and closed with a balance of Rs. 17,50,912 i. e., Rs 1,45,889 more than was anticipated in the revised estimate. Out of this balance a sum of Rs. 14,29,500 is invested in 5 per cent loan of 1929—47, Rs. 200 in the 5½ per cent War Bonds of 1923 and Rs. 500 in the 3½ per cent Government Securities.

12. The total amount to the credit of the individual religious and charitable institutions under the control of the State is Rs. 92,585 of which Rs. 16 is included in the State general treasury balance and the rest is invested in the name of the institutions themselves in the Post office Savings Bank, in the Co-operative Credit Societies of the State, and in 3½ per cent Government Securities, 4 per cent terminable loan, 5 per cent War Bonds, and 6 per cent Bonds. The balance at the credit of the Provident fund on the last day of the fasli was Rs. 1,44,663.

18. *General remarks.*—The collection in *Varadhattu* arrears was poor and this was mainly due to the unsatisfactory work of Devasthanam Inspectors. These posts have since been abolished and it is hoped that the work will be more satisfactorily performed by the Firka Revenue Inspectors who are entrusted with the direct supervision of temples under the scheme recently sanctioned. With a view to settling the liability of the non-Hindu pattadars to "*odiems*" in Hindu temples in the State and revising the *Padithārams* to the several institutions, a committee has been constituted for the purpose of investigating the requirements of the several institutions in these matters. After the committee completes its work, the Darbar hope to satisfactorily settle the various questions relating to Devasthanams pending before them.

LAND REVENUE.

19. *Revenue Divisions.*—The State is divided into three taluks, Alangudi, Tirumayyam and Kolattur, each under the control of a Tahsildar.

20. *Season and Rainfall, Crops and Prices of food grains.*—The agricultural season of Fasli 1332 was on the whole fair. The rain-fall at the beginning was encouraging but it was deficient at the season for transplantation which, in consequence, was done late. The unusual rainfall at the time of the harvests was somewhat detrimental to the timely harvesting of the minor crops. The outturn of the wet crops was not also satisfactory for this reason. The total rainfall in the fasli was 44·89 inches against 34·96 inches in the previous fasli and an average of 42·67 inches for the preceding five faslis.

The prices of staple food grains were cheaper than those of the previous year and the fall was appreciable in the case of all food grains except rice.

21. *Condition of cattle.*—Pasture was available everywhere, there having been 2,45,322 acres of unoccupied wastes and Porambokes for free grazing. Fodder was sufficient. There was no outbreak of cattle disease and the condition of cattle was good.

22. *Area under cultivation.*—During the fasli under report, 3,35,883 acres were held under ryotwari patta, 70,801 acres were Minor Inams, 63,628 acres were Major Inams and 572 acres were occupied without patta. 2,049 acres assessed at Rs. 3,967 were brought under ryotwari patta during the fasli. 410 acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 1,141, went out of patta on account of relinquishments, acquisitions or other causes. The net increase under ryotwari holdings was thus 1,639 acres with an assessment of Rs. 2,826. Of the 1,639 acres, 1,512 acres with an assessment of Rs. 2,100 were assigned under Darkhast rules or under the special orders of the Darbar or the Dewan Peishkar for a Kudiswamyam price of Rs. 52,344. The remaining extent added to patta was due to changes of registry of Inam into Ain in the settlement of Ardhamanyam villages. Of the 410 acres that went out of patta, the major portion of the extent was due to the settlement of some of the Ardhamanyam villages in Tirumayyam taluk.

23. *Demand and Collection (a) Current.*—The total Land Revenue demand for Fasli 1332 was Rs. 10,20,055 against Rs. 9,96,271 in the previous fasli. Compared with the figures for Fasli 1331, there were increases of Rs. 3,826 under assessment on Inam lands, Rs. 763 under water-rate, Rs. 16,518 under Kudiswamyam price, Rs. 2,671 under penal assessment for unauthorised occupations, Rs. 4,700 under tree assessment and Rs. 262 under miscellaneous items. There were decreases of Rs. 384 under quit-rent and cesses on Inam lands, Rs. 2,098 under sale of house-sites and Rs. 1,225 under fines. The decrease under sale of house sites was due to a smaller number of assignments. The decrease under quit-rent and cesses was due to credit to ain of the ain assessment of unsubdivided Ardhamanyam lands.

Of the total demand of Rs. 10,20,055, Rs. 9,84,642 or 96·53 per cent were either collected in the fasli or written off or adjusted from the excess collection of the previous fasli against 97·96 per cent in Fasli 1331. The agricultural condition of the fasli was better than that of the previous fasli and the fall in the percentage of collection must be due to slackness on the part of the Taluk Revenue officials. Of the balance of the demand, Rs. 4,498 was outstanding in Kolattur taluk Rs. 16,221 in Tirumayyam and Rs. 14,694 in Alangudi taluk. The large balances in Tirumayyam and Alangudi taluks are unsatisfactory.

(b) *Arrears.*—The arrear demand under all items was Rs. 29,237. Of this amount, Rs. 27,122 or 92·8 per cent was either collected in the fasli or adjusted from excess collections of the previous fasli or written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,115.

24. *Land Revenue charges.*—The Land Revenue charges amounted to Rs. 1,76,849 in the fasli under report against Rs. 1,75,635 in Fasli 1331.

25. *Dharkhast applications.*—The number of Dharkhast applications for disposal in Fasli 1332 including those pending at the beginning of the fasli was 3,831. Of these, 2,568 applications were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1,263 applications pending at the close of Fasli 1332. Of the 1,263 applications pending disposal, 116 applications were pending over a year, 726 over three months and less than a year, and the remaining 421 applications were under three months. There is a large area both wet and dry lying waste in the State and the Revenue officials, it is hoped, would realise the necessity for the disposal of Dharkhasts promptly.

26. *Village officers' Special Tests Examinations.*—The Village officers' Special Test Examinations were held in December, 1922. 47 candidates appeared for the Maniyam test and 82 for the Karnams' tests. 30 candidates of these secured full pass.

27. *Inspection.*—The Dewan Peishkar was on tour for 161 days in the Fasli and inspected all the Taluk offices. The out-door work of the Dewan Peishkar and the Tahsildars was satisfactory.

28. *General remarks.*—The administration of the Revenue Department under the Dewan Peishkar was satisfactory and there was a steady improvement in the despatch of business in all offices under him. The pendency of papers over six months is still large and should be considerably reduced.

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

29. *Maintenance of Land Records.*—No new villages were brought under maintenance in the fasli. The staff with a temporary establishment of some tracers, was engaged in the preparation of Field Measurement Books for supply to the Taluk offices and of demarcation sketches for Karnams. Field books for 193 villages and demarcation sketches for 155 villages were prepared and 2,609 sub-divisions were incorporated in the Field Atlases in the Taluk offices. Five Survey Schools were conducted for training Karnams, Revenue Inspectors and Clerks and 117 persons were trained in all.

Towards the end of the first half of the fasli, the post of Land Records Superintendent was abolished and the department was placed under the control of the Dewan Peishkar.

30. *Natham Settlement.*—No Chetty Nathams were settled in the fasli. A sum of Rs. 20,127 was realised by the sale of house sites, collection of Redemption prices and penalties for encroachments. This department was in the charge of the Superintendent of Land Records till October 1, 1922, when it passed into the hands of the Dewan Peishkar.

31. *Revenue Settlement.*—Only the preparation of fair accounts for three Ardhamanyam villages settled in Fasli 1331 was in arrears and the work was completed by the Inam Settlement staff in Fasli 1332.

32. *Inam Settlement.*—119 acres of unsettled minor Inam were enfranchised in the fasli, the quit-rent imposed being Rs. 34. There is still a number of cases to be settled and it is hoped that by the end of the current fasli there will not be left any cases of unsettled Inam.

101 cases of transfer of registry of Sarvamanyams were disposed of and 47 cases of alienation of service inams were attended to. Six Sarvamanyam villages, which were sought by the Inamdars to be surveyed, were surveyed in the fasli and the registry in the accounts brought up to date. The worn out leaves and sheets of the Inam Paimash and Fysal Registers were recopied. The Isanwaris of 127 villages were copied for issue to Karnams and the Isanwaris of forty five villages were left to be copied by the Karnams when they could be conveniently spared.

33. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure of the Survey and Settlement departments was as shown below :—

		Fasli 1332.	Fasli 1331.
Land Records Department	....	Rs. 10,969	8,761
Natham Settlement	....	Rs. 792	828
Inam Settlement	....	Rs. 3,849	3,322

SALT AND EXCISE.

SALT.

34. *General.*—In pursuance of a convention between the Government of Madras and the State in 1887, the manufacture of earth-salt in the State is prohibited, the State receiving an annual contribution of Rs. 38,000 in compensation for the loss of revenue and towards the cost of a preventive force. The salt required for consumption in the State is being imported from the British factories on the east coast either through accredited merchants of the State or private dealers. When salt is issued from the factories without restriction as to quantity, it sells at reasonable prices in the State. When the issue is restricted, the State arranges to control the prices through its accredited merchants to whom the British Government sometimes issue certain prescribed quantities at fixed rates for consumption in the State.

36. *Number and disposal of offences.*—There were no cases of illicit manufacture of salt during the fasli.

ABKARI, OPIUM AND GANJA.

37. *Country liquor.*—The arrack required for the State was manufactured in the State distillery by a contractor, as in the previous fasli. 8,000 gallons of liquor of 35° U. P. were supplied by him in the fasli, and including 299 gallons in stock in the depots at the beginning of the fasli, the total quantity in the depots was 8,299 gallons. Of these 8,004 gallons were issued to shop keepers for sale against 9,996 gallons in the preceding fasli. The still-head duty on country liquor remained the same as in Fasli 1331, i.e., Rs. 5—8—0 a gallon; but the manufacturing cost was reduced from Rs. 2—5—0 to Rs. 1—13—0 in the fasli under report. The duty yielded was Rs. 43,978 against Rs. 54,978 in the previous fasli and the shop rents amounted to Rs. 40,272 against Rs. 38,628 in Fasli 1331. The largest consumption of liquor was, as in previous years, in the month of October in which Deepavali takes place. There was a gradual fall in the consumption of arrack in the past three years and it cannot be said that the reduced consumption in the last fasli was due to any active work done by the temperance workers. It remains to be seen whether the reduction would continue. Though 52 shops were licenced in the year against 48 in the previous fasli, several of the old shops remained unsold.

38. *Toddy.*—The toddy year in the State runs from October to September. The number of cocoanut trees tapped in the first and second halves of the last toddy year was 7,494 and 7,080 respectively against 6837 and 6840 in the previous year and the number of palmyrah and date trees tapped was 447 and 65 respectively, against 172 and 109 in the preceding year. Besides these, 799 British cocoanut trees were tapped for State shops, while 371 State trees were tapped for British shops outside the State. The tree tax was levied generally at Rs. 4—8—0 a tree for a half year for cocoanut trees and Rs. 3 per annum for palmyrah and date palms, and yielded Rs 68,445 against Rs. 66,183 in the previous year. The number of toddy shops was 102 against 96 in Fasli 1331. Free licenses were issued for tapping 400 palmyrah trees for sweet toddy for private consumption and manufacture of palmyrah jaggery. The number of trees tapped and the number of shops sold were both higher than in the previous year, and the total of tree tax and shop rent also showed an advance of Rs. 13,586—10—0 from Rs. 1,69,533—0—0 to Rs. 1,83,119—10—0.

39. *Foreign liquor and Beer.*—One shop was licensed for the sale of foreign liquor and one for the sale of beer and they together yielded Rs. 6,960 against Rs. 7,200 in Fasli 1331.

47. *Financial.*—The receipts of the department consisted of the sale proceeds of firewood, green leaves and other forest produce, the quarrying and stone quarry license fees and miscellaneous revenue from compounding fees of forest offences, grazing fees etc.

The demand in the fasli under report under all heads was Rs. 74,000 against Rs. 77,315 in Fasli 1331. The decrease was due to the fall in the revenue, particularly under jungle and casuarina fuel and green leaves. The fall in the fuel revenue has been explained above and the fall in the income under green leaves was due to the absence of competition in the bids which, in the preceding fasli, inflated the revenue under this head. Of the above demand of Rs. 74,000, Rs. 73,06 or 98·7 per cent was collected in the fasli under report against Rs. 76,583 or 99·1 per cent in the preceding fasli, leaving a balance of Rs 940 in arrears.

The Superintendent of Salt and Abkari department was also the Superintendent of Forests and the expenditure of the department, including the cost of Forest Survey, was Rs. 35,436 against Rs. 40,536 in Fasli 1331.

48. *Forest survey.*—The special staff appointed for surveying some of the State forests worked during the whole of the fasli.

49. *General remarks.*—The Superintendent M. R. Ry. R. Gokarna Sastri Avl., effected real economy in the working of the department and under him the department as a whole worked satisfactorily.

REGISTRATION.

50. *Number of Registry offices.*—The number of Registry offices was 10 as in the preceding fasli. The average cultivable area for a Registry office was 79 square miles and the average population according to the Census of 1921 was 42,681.

51. *Number and value of registrations.*—The number of documents registered fell from 15,507 in the preceding fasli and 14,778 in Fasli 1330 to 14,428 in the fasli under report. Of this, 13,862 related to immoveable property, 534 to moveable property and the remaining 32 were Wills. It is gratifying to note that the fall is attributed by the District Registrar to the steady increase in Sirkar loans and to the expansion of Co-operative Credit. The aggregate value of the documents registered rose from Rs. 68,39,752 in the previous fasli, to Rs. 68,82,882 in the fasli under report which was mainly due, to the registration of a document of a high value of Rs. 2,91,196

52. *Time taken to register.*—All the documents registered were transcribed either on the day of acceptance or the next office day.

53. *Appeals.*—There were 42 appeals for disposal including the three pending at the close of the preceding fasli. Of these, 39 were disposed of in the fasli under report leaving a balance of three pending at the close of the fasli.

54. *Financial.*—The receipts of the department rose from Rs. 36,921 in Fasli 1331 to Rs 38,769 in the fasli under report. The increase was due to search fees collected for a large number of encumbrance certificates granted. The expenditure was Rs. 29,917 against Rs. 29,738 in Fasli 1331, and the net revenue of the department was Rs. 8,852 as compared with Rs. 7,183 in the previous fasli. There is scope for reduction of expenditure and the question is receiving the attention of the Darbar.

55. *General remarks.*—All the Sub-Registry offices were inspected by the District Registrar during the fasli and they were found to work satisfactorily. The mofussil Sub-Registrars were also Small Cause Judges as usual.

STAMPS.

56. The Stamp department was under the charge of the Superintendent of Stationery and Printing, who was also Superintendent of Stamps.

4,23,824 stamps of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,14,389 were manufactured in the fasli and 3,56,740 stamps valued at Rs. 1,85,426 were issued to the Treasury.

57. *Financial.*—Receipts from the sale of judicial and non-judicial stamps rose from Rs. 1,89,031 and Rs. 80,064 to Rs. 1,91,288 and Rs. 82,332 respectively in the fasli, and revenue from Copy stamps fell from Rs. 15,430 to Rs. 14,964.

The expenditure of the department was Rs. 9,415 against Rs. 9,081 in the preceding fasli. The stamp refunds amounted to Rs. 5,940. The net income was therefore Rs. 2,73,229 against Rs. 2,70,534 in Fasli 1331.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

58. The administration of Criminal and Civil Justice is conducted and the various courts are constituted on the model obtaining in British India. The Chief Court exercises the powers of a High Court both in Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction, except that, in Civil cases, a Second Appeal on points of law lies to a Special Court of two Judges who sit annually for about four weeks. Excepting the Chief Magistrate, who exercises control over all the Magistrates, there were 18 Magistrates against 19 in the preceding Fasli exercising 1st, 2nd and 3rd class powers. For Civil Justice the Registrar of the Chief Court and Rural Sub-Registrars were exercising the powers of Small Cause Judges. The decrease in the number of Magistrates' courts was due to the abolition of one special Magistrate's court.

The Chief Court consists of a Chief Judge and two Puisne Judges.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

STATE OF CRIME GENERALLY.

59. The number of cases that came up for disposal before Magistrates rose from 5,590 to 7,367 in the fasli. Of these 2,083 related to offences under the I. P. C. The number of cases under the I. P. C. in the previous year was 2,342 and the reduction which is appreciable has not been explained by the Chief Magistrate. It is presumed that the registration of habitual criminals under the Criminal Tribes Act has caused some reduction in the number of grave crimes. The Chief Magistrate will be requested to submit a report on the point separately. The remaining 5,284 cases related to offences under special and local laws. The increase under offences under other laws was chiefly due to a larger number of prosecutions under the Forest and Police Regulations than in the preceding fasli.

60. The number of persons tried during the fasli under report was 11,478 against 9,048 in Fasli 1331. Of these, 4,086 persons were tried for offences under the I. P. C., and the remaining 7,392 persons for offences under special and local laws. Of the 4,086 persons tried for offences under the I. P. C., two died or escaped, 426 persons or 10·43 per cent were convicted against 11·71 per cent in the previous year, 3,296 persons or 80·7 per cent were acquitted or discharged and the rest were under trial at the close of the fasli.

Of the 7,392 persons charged under other laws, three died or escaped, 7,093 persons or 95·95 per cent were convicted, 259 persons or 3·50 per cent were discharged or acquitted and the remaining 37 persons were under trial at the end of the fasli.

Of the 7,519 persons convicted, 3,681 were males, 10 were boys and 3,828 were females. Most of the females convicted were for offences under the Forest, Municipal and Police Regulations. Of the 10 boys convicted, two were for offences under the Forest Regulations and eight for offences under the I. P. C. Of these, six were convicted of theft. Three of these latter were released on probation of good conduct under Section 562 Cr. P. C.; two were sentenced to whipping and one was sentenced to a short term of imprisonment. The Chief Magistrate will be requested to draw the attention of subordinate Magistrates to the impropriety of punishing juveniles with any term of imprisonment.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

61. *Court of Sessions.*—Four cases involving six persons were pending at the close of the preceding fasli and nine cases involving 14 persons were committed for trial in the fasli under report. There were thus 13 cases for trial against 20 in the previous year and of these cases, nine involving 11 persons were disposed of and four cases involving nine persons were pending at the end of the fasli. In the nine cases disposed of, five persons were convicted, five were acquitted, and one died.

62. *Magistrates' Courts.*—Of the 19 Magistrates including the Town Bench, five (including the Chief Magistrate) exercised the powers of the First class, seven of the Second class and seven of the Third class Magistrates.

63. Of the 7367 cases for disposal in the fasli under report, 6811 cases or 92·45 per cent were disposed of against 90·10 per cent in the previous fasli. The average duration of cases disposed of by the Magistrates was 9·13 days against 11·16 in Fasli 1331. There was thus a slight advance in the promptness with which cases

were disposed of. The number of complaints dismissed under section 203 Cr. P. C. was 259 against 285 in the previous fasli and compensation under section 250 Cr. P. C. was awarded in 45 cases against 52 in fasli 1331. It seems to the Darbar from these figures that the Subordinate Magistracy have not fully realised the necessity for a free but discreet exercise of the powers given to them under these sections of the Cr. P. C. to prevent false, frivolous and vexatious complaints.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

Chief Court.

64. *Original Sessions and Appellate Sides* (a) *Appeals.*—Of the 40 appeals that came up for disposal, 28 cases were disposed of leaving 12 pending at the close of the fasli. The Original decision was confirmed in 13 cases, modified in one, and reversed in 14 cases. The average duration of time taken for disposal rose from 71·8 days to 85·92 days in the fasli.

(b) *Revision Petitions and References.*—There were 84 petitions for disposal. Of these, 69 petitions were disposed of and 15 were pending at the end of the fasli. The average time for disposal was 107·98 days.

65. (a) *Appeals.*—There were 118 appeals for disposal by the Chief and First Class Magistrates exercising appellate powers. Of these [illegible] cases were disposed of in the fasli under report and seven appeals were pending at the close of the fasli. The original sentence was confirmed in respect of 117 persons, modified in respect of [illegible] persons, reversed in respect of 77 persons, and fresh trial or further inquiry was ordered in respect of two persons. The average duration of an appeal was 41·62 days against 64·52 days in the previous fasli.

(b) *Revision Petitions.*—The number of petitions for disposal by the Chief Magistrate was 25. Of these 23 petitions involving 104 persons were disposed of and two petitions were pending at the close of the fasli. Of the 104 persons, original order was confirmed in respect of 86 persons, modified in respect of one person and further inquiry was ordered in the case of 17 persons. The average duration was 26·4 days.

66. *Extradition.*—14 persons were extradited by the Political Agent for trial in the State Courts and 19 persons by the Darbar for trial in British Courts.

67. *Inspection.*—All the Magistrates' Courts were inspected in the fasli by the Chief Magistrate.

68. *General remarks.*—The Magistracy worked satisfactorily under the supervision of the Chief Magistrate and there was considerable improvement in the disposal of cases. There is still some room for improvement in the general conduct of cases and appeals.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

LITIGATION IN GENERAL.

69. The number of Civil Courts in the State was 10, the Chief Court with its Registrar exercising Small Cause powers, and nine Small Cause Courts. The total number of suits instituted in Fasli 1332 was 10,486 against 10,742 in Fasli 1331 and 10,031 in Fasli 1330. For the State as a whole one suit was instituted for every 4 persons of the population

A statement is given below to show how that litigation of the year was distributed under original suits and appeals:—

Fasli.	Original suits.					Appeals.			Grand Total.
	Regular suits.	Judges' Small Cause.	Registrar's Small Cause.	Rural Small Cause.	Total.	First Appeals.	Second Appeals.	Total.	
1331	2,016	2,266	1,715	4,507	10,504	188	50	238	10,742
1332	1,842	2,131	1,573	4,673	10,219	198	69	267	10,486

90. *Grave Crime.*—Three cases of murder, 17 of dacoity, nine of robbery 130 of burglary and 281 of thefts were reported. Of these 14 cases of burglary and 54 of thefts alone were detected; one case of murder, 6 of dacoity, 4 of burglary and 19 of thefts were under trial at the close of the fasli and the remainder were either thrown out by the Magistracy, or reported as undetectable or were under investigation. No explanation has been furnished for the poor detection and the Deputy Superintendent of Police will be requested to furnish the same.

91. *Preventive measures.*—Including the cases pending at the close of Fasli 1331, 13 cases were charged under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code involving 13 persons and four persons in four cases were bound over to be of good behaviour.

92. *Criminal Tribes.*—The registration of 48 kaladies and koravars was completed in the fasli. There were at the end of the year 75 koravars and 93 kaladies in the register.

93. *Conduct of the Force.*—The conduct of the force was on the whole satisfactory. No Police officer was prosecuted criminally. The number of departmental punishments was many and the Superintendent of Police gave much care to the improvement of the discipline of the force. Rewards for good work to the amount of Rs. 292 were distributed, of which Rs. 149 were earned by the State Police and the remainder went to the British Police and private individuals.

94. *General remarks.*—The working of the department was satisfactory.

EDUCATION.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

95. The number of educational institutions in the State rose from 530 to 564 in the fasli under report. These comprised one College, 5 Secondary Schools, 5 Special and 553 Elementary Schools. A statement showing the number of pupils in the several institutions on the last day of the fasli classified according to their sex and religion is given in Statement No. XXXIV.

96. The number of pupils in the State and Aided Schools was 23,863 boys and 3,161 girls against 22,844 boys and 2,748 girls in the preceding fasli. Including the pupils studying in the private schools, the total number of pupils that were receiving education in the fasli under report was 29,529 pupils against 27,621 in Fasli 1331. There was one school for every 2·09 square miles of area or for every 757 inhabitants.

Assuming the school-going age to be between 5 and 10 years, the percentage of boys under instruction in the rural schools to the male population of school-going age, was 79·48 against 76·40 in the previous fasli. The percentage of girls rose from 8·53 to 10·12 in the fasli under report. The percentage of both boys and girls at school to the total population of school-going age was 43·88 against 41·56 in Fasli 1331.

The net expenditure on education was Rs. 1,80,899 against Rs. 1,64,111 in the preceding fasli. The expenditure on female education, excluding supervision and inspection charges, was Rs. 11,997 against Rs. 11,917 in Fasli 1331.

Elementary Education was free in the State, except for boys at the capital. Free Secondary Education was imparted to boys in the Sri Bhuneesvaraswami Free High School at Ramachandrapuram and to girls in the Ranee's Free Secondary School in Pudukkottai.

GENERAL EDUCATION.

97. *Secondary Schools.*—The Secondary School opened at Karambakkudi in Fasli 1331 was reduced to an Elementary School in the fasli under report and the number of Secondary Schools under the control of the General Education Department accordingly fell from 6 to 5. Of these, two were under direct State management and 3 under private management. One of those under State management was exclusively for girls and the others were for boys. The Church of Sweden Mission High School and the Ramachandrapuram Free High School sent up 22 and 34 pupils respectively for the Government S. S. L. C. Examination, of whom 8 and 4 pupils came out successful. The working of the Ranee's Free Secondary School for girls at the capital was in the same unsatisfactory state as in the preceding fasli, but the Darbar have, with a view to improve the institution by reorganising the teaching staff, resolved not to give effect to their decision of reducing the school to the grade of an elementary institution.

The total number of students in these Secondary Schools was 1,090 (913 boys and 177 girls) against 1,013 (852 boys and 161 girls) in Fasli 1331.

98. *Elementary Schools.*—The number of Elementary Schools rose from 518 to 553 in the fasli under report. Of these 553 Schools, 285 were State Schools, 163 Aided Schools and the rest were Private Schools. Of these, 18 State Schools besides the Ranee's Free School, and seven Aided Schools were maintained for the education of girls and the remaining were boys' and mixed schools. The number of pupils in all the Elementary Schools was 16,087 boys and 1,731 girls. Wood-sloyd and weaving were taught in the Annavasal School and Town Panchama School respectively and lessons were given in stitching and sewing in all the Girl Schools.

99. *Night Schools.*—One more Night School was opened in the fasli for the labouring classes, and the number of these schools which worked in the fasli was five. The number of pupils however fell from 154 to 136. The system of stipends was continued in the fasli and a sum of Rs. 144 was distributed to the pupils. The fall in the number of members receiving education in these schools was not due to any want of encouragement.

100. *Special Schools*:—

i. *The State Training School.*—42 teachers underwent training, 17 in the higher and 25 in the lower Elementary grade. In the Training School Leaving Certificate Examination held in May 1923, 20 applied for the higher grade, of whom 15 passed and 2 appeared for the lower grade, and both failed.

(ii) *H. H. the Rajah's College of Oriental Studies*:—No students went up for the Government Entrance Examination in Sanskrit in the fasli under report and one student who passed in fasli 1331 studied for advanced course in sanskrit.

(iii) *The Weaving School*:—This school intended for the benefit and improvement of the Panchama boys is located at Karambakkudi and it had 16 stipendiaries on the rolls. One pupil went up for the Madras Technical Examination in Cotton weaving, Intermediate Grade, and he was not successful. Six went up for the Examination in Elementary Grade and two came out successful. The institution did good work, and carpets, bed sheets, checks, towels, twills &c., which were much in demand were manufactured. The expenditure in maintaining the school was Rs. 2372 against Rs. 3248 in fasli 1331 and the value of manufactured articles was Rs. 639.

It is gratifying to note that the institution has established its usefulness and the Darbar will be prepared to consider the question of expanding its scope. The Darbar are also glad to learn that the students who have received their training in the school have formed themselves into a Union on co-operative basis and are earning a decent living for them.

101. *Teaching staff*:—There were 624 teachers at work in the fasli of whom 299 teachers were trained men and the rest licensed to teach either permanently or provisionally. The number of Teachers' Associations was 16 as in the preceding fasli. They regularly met once a month and discussed the plan of work on the experience gained of the successful methods of handling the subjects of the school curriculum. The Associations did useful work in the fasli.

102. *Reading Rooms and Libraries.*—There were 18 institutions registered under the aided scheme against 16 in the preceding fasli. A sum of Rs. 598 was disbursed as grants-in-aid to 12 of them. Besides these there were a few more working independently of the State help in the Chettynad.

The number of cases of Travelling Libraries was 18 containing 33 volumes each as in the previous fasli. 1248 persons availed themselves of the libraries. The number of libraries for women remained the same as in the preceding fasli viz., four containing 1328 volumes; and 1028 volumes of these were used by 116 persons.

103. *Vocational and manual training.*—Weaving was taught as a vocational subject in the Town Panchama School and as the result achieved was encouraging, the gradual introduction of weaving as a vocational subject in other Panchama Schools has been sanctioned by the Darbar. It is pleasing to note that manual training calculated to be of educational as well as economic value was given to pupils in various rural schools in fibre-extraction, rope-making and basket-making and the Darbar hope that the educational officers and teachers will continue to take an abiding interest in giving every pupil a training in some occupation.

Six teachers of the Elementary Schools received 18 months' training in agriculture. Of these, three imparted practical education in agriculture to the boys of the schools in which they were employed.

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Six teachers of the Elementary Schools received 18 months' training in agriculture. Of these, three imparted practical education in agriculture to the boys of the schools in which they were employed.

104. *Inspecting staff.*—The supervising staff consisted of a Superintendent of Schools, three Inspectors and three Deputy Inspectors of Schools. The Superintendent of Schools camped out for 101 days in the fasli and inspected 95 schools. The Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors together inspected all the schools once and some of the schools twice and thrice in the year.

105. *School boards.*—The number of School Boards rose from 9 to 10 in the fasli under report. More than half of them did good work and their usefulness is increasing.

106. *Scouting.*—Some teachers were trained by an expert as Scoutmasters and troops in various centres have been formed since the close of the fasli.

107. *Grants-in-aid.*—Rs. 26,949 were disbursed as grants-in-aid in the fasli under report against Rs. 23,545 in Fasli 1331.

108. *Financial.*—The expenditure under all heads exclusive of College was Rs. 1,41,184 against 1,29,030 in Fasli 1331.

109. *General Remarks.*—The working of the Department was satisfactory. The Educational Committee appointed at the close of Fasli 1329 to report on a number of educational problems had not finished its work at the end of the fasli.

COLLEGE.

110. The College is a second grade institution preparing students in subjects of Groups I and III of the Intermediate Examination in Arts of the Madras University and for the Madras S. S. L. C. Examinations. Manual occupation (Sloyd) was taught in the Lower Secondary Department and Religious and Moral instruction was imparted in all the classes as part of regular class work.

111. *Strength and Attendance.*—The number of pupils on the last working day of the fasli was 560 against 564 in the preceding fasli. Of these, 447 were Brahmins, 101 Hindus other than Brahmins, seven Muhammadans and five Native Christians. The average daily attendance during the fasli was 539 against 528 in Fasli 1331, and the percentage of absentees fell from 8·5 to 8·0.

112. *Results of Public Examinations.*—22 Students were sent up for the Intermediate Examination, of whom nine passed in both the parts and four in one part only. These results were satisfactory; but the results of the S. S. L. C. Examination were very disappointing. 63 students appeared for the S. S. L. C. Examinations of whom 11 only were declared eligible for the University course of studies. The school averages of marks obtained were also below the Presidency figures in four out of the ten subjects taught. It is hoped that the Principal of the College will take necessary measures to improve the education given in the High school section.

113. *Endowments, Scholarships, Stipends and Prizes.*—The number of endowments remained the same as in the preceding fasli, viz., four. 74 students were taught free or on collection of half the usual fees. With the opening of Group I classes in the Intermediate course, two out of the four stipends awarded to students for prosecuting studies in the Group in outside Colleges lapsed during the fasli under report. Books and medals were, as usual, distributed as prizes for class studies and athletics.

114. *Equipment.*—The Science Laboratory was improved by the addition of chemicals and appliances valued at about Rs. 6,000. There was an addition of 365 volumes to the College Library in the fasli, which made up the total number to 8384 volumes at the end of the fasli.

115. *Financial.*—The receipts in fees of the College, increased from Rs. 14,684 to Rs. 16,192 and the expenditure fell from Rs. 51,584 to Rs. 39,715. The large expenditure of about Rs. 19,000 on the new Laboratory, which was special for Fasli 1331, accounts for the large variation in expenditure. The net cost of education for a pupil in the institution was Rs. 42 against Rs. 65 in Fasli 1331.

116. *General remarks.*—The working of the College was on the whole satisfactory. Special attention was devoted to the physical education of boys. The College Literary Associations and the Co-operative Society did useful work. The Reading Room continued to be popular. The Hostel opend in Fasli 1331 had about 30 members as its inmates and worked well. A special impetus was given to the Scout movement in the College in particular and in the State in general, by the training of some teachers and officers as Scoutmasters.

HEALTH.

VITAL STATISTICS.

117. The public health was good throughout the fasli.

The total number of births registered in the year was 8,897 or 20·84 per *mille* of population against 8,511 or 19·94 per *mille* in the preceding fasli. Of the children born, 4,577 were males. The largest number of births occurred in September 1922 and the smallest in February 1923, the numbers recorded being 952 and 553 respectively. Of the children born, 8,184 were Hindus, 359 Christians and 354 Muhammadans.

The number of deaths recorded in the fasli was 7,573 or 17·74 per *mille* of population against 6,464 or 15·14 per *mille* in Fasli 1331. The largest number of deaths occurred in January, 1923 and the smallest in the June of the year, the numbers recorded being 868 and 430 respectively. Of the persons who died, 7,069 were Hindus, 254 Christians, 249 Muhammadans and one was of other caste.

Of the deaths, nine were due to cholera, 300 to small-pox, 974 to fever and the remaining to other causes. The number of deaths on account of cholera and small-pox in Fasli 1331 was respectively 95 and 64.

As remarked in the last review these statistics are only a mere approximation to the actuals and it is gratifying to note that there was a marked improvement in the registration of vital statistics in the year.

118. An analysis of deaths according to age, shows that about 18 per cent of the total deaths were infants and about 30 per cent were under six years of age. During Faslis 1330 and 1331 infantile mortality counted 18 and 19 per cent, while mortality under six years 30 and 29 per cent respectively. It is disappointing to see that deaths among children continue to be high in spite of all the measures taken to prevent them. In the Town of Pudukkottai where the help of competent doctors and midwives is available, infantile mortality amounted to 24 per cent. Thus there has been no appreciable abatement in the ratio of premature deaths.

The high rate of infantile mortality is chiefly due to people not availing themselves of the services of qualified midwives during confinement but resorting to the ignorant traditional barber women. The Darbar have stationed qualified midwives at all stations where there are dispensaries and hospitals and arranged for their services being utilised at all times free of charge. The midwives also have inducements to render their services free. But notwithstanding these, the percentage of confinement cases coming under the treatment of trained midwives has not appreciably increased. Only 451 cases or 5·07 per cent of the total births were attended to by midwives or qualified medical men in the fasli, against 367 or 4·31 per cent in the preceding fasli. In the capital where there are lying-in-wards attached to both the hospitals, with nine beds in all, and also a number of trained midwives to attend to cases in houses, only 240 cases or 29·02 per cent of the total number of births came under the treatment of qualified midwives. This was no doubt an improvement, as only 25 per cent of the cases in the preceding fasli were attended to by midwives, but it was only slight. Next to the Town, Karambakkudi, Viralimalai, Tirumayyam, Annavasal, Alangudi and Kolattur have availed themselves of the services of the trained midwives in the order mentioned, Karambakkudi having a record of 50 cases and Kolattur 20. The results achieved by the midwives continue to be poor and it will be worth while examining whether the present class of midwives are not able to command the confidence of the people in general. It is important that they are made more popular.

MEDICAL.

119. *Institutions.*—The Medical Institutions in the State are the Town Hospital, the Rani's Hospital for women and children and the Ayurvedic Dispensary, all located in the capital, and nine dispensaries in rural parts.

120. *General Work.*—The number of patients treated in all the institutions fell from 1,50,341 in Fasli 1331 to 1,44,712 in the fasli under report. Of these, the number of in-patients was 1,448 against 1,503 of the preceding fasli. The daily average of patients treated was 918 i. e. 45 less than in Fasli 1331. The slight fall in the number of cases treated was due to ordinary fluctuations and it may be said that in the year under review there were no widespread epidemics of any kind in the State.

The number of surgical operations performed was 3,623 as compared with 3,954 in the preceding fasli.

121. *Town Hospital.*—The number of beds in the Town Hospital was 66, the same as in Fasli 1331. The number of in-patients and out-patients treated was 927 and 38,290 against 1,041 and 40,191 respectively and their daily averages were 61·28 and 326·13 against 65·79 and 329·70 in the previous fasli. The number of surgical operations performed in the Town Hospital was 1,379 of which 336 operations were done under chloroform. In the preceding fasli the number of operations performed was 1,648, of which 292 were under chloroform. The Darbar are glad to note that the superior medical facilities afforded in the Hospital continue to be taken advantage of by the public.

122. *The Rani's Hospital.*—The Hospital consisted of four wards providing beds for 30 patients. Of these, one was a Maternity ward with six beds.

The number of in-patients treated in this institution in the fasli was 521 against 462 in the previous fasli and the daily average 28·48 against 26·84 in Fasli 1331. The number of out-patients treated rose from 20,896 to 22,616 and the daily average from 116·93 to 124·47. The number of surgical operations performed was 570.

123. *Rural Dispensaries.*—The number of patients treated in all the nine dispensaries fell from 73,418 to 69,498 in the fasli under report. The daily average of patients treated was 291·88 against 298·84 in fasli 1331.

124. *Ayurvedic Dispensary.*—This institution which was started in Fasli 1331 as an experimental measure was continued throughout the fasli. It continued to be popular, though the number of patients treated fell from 14,333 to 12,860. The daily average of sick treated was 85·78 against 124·93 in fasli 1331 and this average is satisfactory for an institution started but two years ago. The question of making the institution permanent is under consideration of the Darbar.

125. *Financial.*—The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 1,06,333 against Rs. 1,21,069 in fasli 1331. The fall in the price of medicines generally and the abolition of a supernumerary Sub-Assistant Surgeon were among the causes that contributed to this slight reduction in expenditure. The receipts from the sale of medicines and from subscriptions amounted to Rs. 1,504 against Rs. 1,617 in the previous fasli.

126. *Medical Inspection.*—Besides the medical inspection of schools for boys, arrangements were made for the inspection of also the girl-pupils in the town schools by the Lady Doctor and the Lady Apothecary.

1526 boys and 450 girls of the town and rural schools were examined during the fasli and the defects noted were communicated to their parents for taking remedial measures. The Darbar are glad to learn that about 95 per cent of the girls examined were healthy and strong and that the few in whom defects were noticed were treated in the Hospital. It is hoped that the parents also will realise their responsibility in safeguarding the health of their children and take necessary steps for remedying the defects.

127. *General Remarks.*—There was a decline in the number of patients treated in all the medical institutions except in the Rani's Hospital during the fasli under report, and the Darbar believe that this fall was mainly due to the comparatively good health enjoyed by the Public in the fasli.

As in the last fasli, all the medical institutions except the Rani's Hospital, which was in charge of a Lady Doctor, were under the control of the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer of the State and he inspected all of them during the fasli.

The working of the institutions continued to be efficient and satisfactory.

SANITATION.

128. The sanitation of the whole State excluding the Town Municipal limits was as usual attended to by the three Taluk Sanitary Inspectors working under the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer of the State. They toured in villages, held discourses with the people in their tours on matters relating to sanitation and offered suggestions for remedying the defects noted by them which were as far as practicable carried out by the Revenue department. Magic lantern lectures on Hygienic principles and on village sanitation were also delivered to the people in five villages. The Chief Medical officer inspected 14 villages in the fasli and reported the general insanitary features of the villages.

129. The general impression seems to be that in spite of a five years' trial of Sanitary Inspectors' scheme no real progress was made in village sanitation and that what little has been achieved could well have been effected through the agency of the Revenue staff without any extra cost. The Retrenchment Committee recommended the abolition of the Sanitary Inspectors' posts and suggested the entrustment of the work to the Revenue department and the Health Committee supported the suggestions. The Darbar, alive as they are to the imminent need for improvement in village sanitation, have since adopted their recommendation with a view to economy. They have also arranged to give the village schoolmasters a series of lectures on sanitation by qualified medical men and carry on the educative work through them. Hygiene is being introduced as a compulsory subject in all Elementary Schools. They also believe that the Village Panchayats under consideration will, if constituted, go a great way to improve the sanitation of villages.

VACCINATION.

130. Eleven vaccinators worked during the fasli and they vaccinated in all 14,415 cases against 15,455 in the preceding fasli. Of these, 13,395 cases or 92·92 per cent were successful against 97·29 per cent in fasli 1331. The Sanitary Inspectors who supervised the work of the vaccinators verified 7,436 cases of vaccination during the fasli.

The paste requird for vaccination was prepared as usual in the Town Vaccine Depôt and the total quantity prepared during the fasli was 24,580 grains against 24,830 grains in the preceding fasli.

The expenditure of the department was Rs. 3,433 against Rs. 3,443 in Fasli 1331.

131. *General remarks.*—Vaccination is compulsory in the State. Notwithstanding the severe measures for ensuring the co-operation of village officers, the results of the fasli's work were not satisfactory. It is due evidently to the indifference of both the officers responsible and the general public, and with greater zeal on the part of the vaccinators better work should certainly be possible. The visits of the vaccinators to outlying villages were insufficient and irregular and their work as noticed by Jamabandi officers was not subjected to proper check by the rural Sanitary Inspectors

MUNICIPALITY.

132 *Constitution.*—Pudukottai town is the only Municipality in the State. It was constituted under Regulation No. II of 1912 The Municipal Council is composed of a Chairman appointed by the State and eight councillors, four of whom are elected by the people and four nominated by the Darbar. The Chairman has to be an official according to the law as it stands. Of the four seats to be filled in by nomination three are reserved for officers viz., Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer, the State Engineer and the State Vakil. The Council had its full strength on the last day of the fasli.

133. *Meetings.*—There were 44 meetings of the Council against 33 in the preceding fasli 13 meetings had to be adjourned for want of quorum. The average attendance of officials at meetings fell from 1·60 to 1·07 while that of non-officials rose from 2·20 to 2·36 in the fasli under report. It is thus seen that the official members were mainly responsible for the large number of adjournments for want of quorum and the Darbar are constrained to draw the attention of all the official members of the Council to the inconvenience caused to the Council by their irregular attendance at its meetings.

134. *Finance*.—The fasli opened with a balance of Rs. 30,492 and the receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 99,259 which was slightly in excess of that of the previous fasli. The expenditure rose from Rs 78,878 to Rs. 79,777 and the net financial results of the fasli was a surplus of Rs 19,482 which together with the opening balance rose to Rs. 49,974. A comparative statement showing the receipts and expenditure under the different main heads is given below.

Items.	Fasli 1332. Rs.	Fasli 1331. Rs.
Receipts—		
1. Municipal rates and taxes	26,310	24,443
2. Fees under Public Resorts Regulation	72	193
3. Market fees, License fees and Leases, etc.	42,392	41,326
4. Grants and contributions	26,667	27,800
5. Miscellaneous	1,771	1,643
6. Extraordinary and debt	2,047	2,725
	99,259	98,130

Items.	Fasli 1332. Rs.	Fasli 1331. Rs.
Expenditure—		
1. Public Works	30,001	26,869
2. Sanitation and Public health	26 993	28,386
3. Lighting and miscellaneous	11,784	12,716
4. Supervision and management	8,650	8,104
5. Extraordinary and debt	2,139	2,803
Total ...	79,567	78,878

The receipts under market fees and contribution on account of tolls continue to be steady and these form more than 50 per cent of the Municipal Revenue. The increase of expenditure under Public Works was due to the purchase of a new engine for the Water Works station.

The total current demand for the fasli was Rs. 1,02,127 against Rs. 98 505 in the preceding fasli, Rs. 98,334 or 96·3 per cent of the demand were realised, Rs. 80 were written off and Rs. 3,713 were pending collection at the close of the fasli. The percentage of collection in fasli 1331 was 97·9.

Of the arrear demand of Rs. 2,520, only a balance of Rs. 1,226 was left, the remainder having either been collected or written off.

The incidence of taxation rose from Rs. 0-15-7 to Rs. 1-1-4 in the fasli under report.

135. As usual the Municipality devoted its atttenion to the maintenance and renewal of roads and the conservancy of tanks and their water courses.

136. *Drainage scheme*.—Acquisition proceedings were completed in respect of the two blocks which were incomplete at the close of Fasli 1331. The intercepting sewer has been completed and the construction of the gravitation sewer is progressing fairly and it is hoped that this work will be completed shortly. Provision has been made in the current year, in the D. P. W (Sirkar) Budget, for the construction of street drains and the work, it is hoped, will be commenced immediately the gravitation sewer is completed

137. *Public health and Vital statistics*.—The public health of the Town was good. 827 births and 753 deaths were recorded during the fasli against 690 births and 640 in Fasli 1331. Of the deaths, 182 or about 24 per cent were among infants under one year of age. There were no deaths by cholera. Small-pox was responsible for 15 deaths.

138. *General remarks*.—The working of the Municipality may generally be stated to be satisfactory, but the roads did not receive all the attention that was needed and consequently their condition was slightly deteriorated. Improvements are necessary in the Pudukkulam water-supply. Periodical cleaning of the reservoir and better scouring arrangements are necessary and the Darbar desire to draw the attention of the Council to these matters. The Darbar note with appreciation the testimony borne by the Chairman to the continued interest evinced by the non-official members in the administration of the Municipality and in view of this and the fact that the existing Regulation was introduced more that a decade ago, the Darbar would consider the advisability of revising the existin Regulation and giving the Council more freedom in the administration of civi affairs.

UNION PANCHAYATS AND VILLAGE CONSERVANCY.

139. *Constitution*.—The number of Unions remained the same as in the previous fasli, Annavasal, Arimalam, Karambakkudi, Ponnamaravathi and Tirumayyam. The Panchayat in each consisted of five members, three of whom were elected by the rate-payers and the remainder nominated by the Darbar. All the panchayats had non-official (nominated) Chairmen.

140. *Meetings*.—Altogther the five Union Panchayats held 52 meetings and passed 259 resolutions. Six meetings were adjourned for want of quorum, one in Annavasal Union and five in Arimalam. The Panchayat of Annavasal Union held the largest number of meetings and Karambakkudi the smallest number.

141. *Financial*.—The opening balance of the Union funds at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 11,163. The receipts of the Unions during the fasli were Rs. 11,913 which was slightly below that of the previous fasli i. e. Rs. 11,981 in Fasli 1331, and a sum of Rs. 7,735 was contributed by the State. The total expenditure of the Union was Rs. 18,455 of which Rs. 8,056 were spent on works. The amount spent on works was less than that of the previous year by about Rs. 3,000. It is gratifying to note from the report of the Dewan Peishkar that all urgent needs of the Unions have been attended to. The Unions had at their credit Rs. 12,356 at the close of Fasli 1332. Drinking water is not adequate in some of the Unions and where wells are wanted the balances may usefully be spent in sinking them.

142. *Village Conservancy*.—The conservancy of villages outside the Union was controlled by the Revenue Department. In a few of the larger villages and Taluk headquarters Conservancy staff was maintained for scavenging and lighting purposes.

143. *General remarks*.—All the Unions did useful work in the fasli and a steady progress in their administration continued to be maintained under the supervision of the Dewan Peishkar.

SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS.

AGRICULTURE.

144. There were three Taluk Agricultural Instructors besides the one in charge of the Agricultural Farm at Pudukkottai. The Taluk Agricultural Instructors devoted their attention to the education of the ryots in rural parts in improved and scientific methods of cultivation and in the use of scientific manures. The Instructor in charge of the Agricultural Farm gave demonstrations to the people who visited the farm of the benefits of improved methods of agriculture.

145. Economic planting is gaining favour with ryots and is increasing in area in many of the villages. Elephant yam was successfully tried in a field scale in a ryot's field in Virachilai and attention was paid to improve cultivation of sugarcane, cocoanuts and plantain trees in parts of the State.

146. *Seed Depôts*.—Seed depôts continued to be popular and worked satisfactorily. 7676 Madras measures of selected paddy seeds, 346 bags of artificial manures, 23 bags of oil-cakes and 251 Madras measures of green manures were issued in the year against 3650 measures of paddy, 294½ bags of oil-cakes and small quantities of artificial and other manures. As these depôts are becoming popular it is under contemplation to extend the scope of their usefulness. With a view to raise a larger quantity of good paddy seed, a new farm was sanctioned at Sundaram and the Darbar hope to be able to supply the ryots with good strains of paddy in the near future.

147. *Agricultural Farm*.—Six different varieties of paddy were cultivated in the Farm on economic lines and three local varieties of paddy were cultivated as summer crops and the yield of all the crops was 4097 Madras measures. Besides these, Tapioca, Maize, Elephant yam and local varieties of plantation were also cultivated. Seeds of gingelly, ragi and *kudiraivali* were supplied to ryots and the advantages of spacing them properly and of sowing them with drills were demonstrated. The stud bulls were maintained in the Farm and fees amounting to Rs. 252—8—0 were realised for their services.

148. *Agricultural Schools*.—The Vernacular Agricultural School had 8 students on its rolls and all of them were successful in the final examination. Three of the trained teachers are teaching Agriculture as vocational subject in three of the rural State Schools.

149. *Agricultural Loans.*—There were 2055 applications for loans including 243 pending disposal at the end of the previous fasli. Of these 613 applications covering an amount of Rs. 63,600 were granted against 322 applications aggregating Rs. 35,955 in Fasli 1331. Of the remaining 1442 applications, 1075 were rejected and 367 were pending disposal at the end of the fasli. Of the total advances under Agricultural Loans, Rs. 12,988 were collected in the Fasli and a balance of Rs. 1,00,155 was outstanding at the end of the fasli.

150. *General remarks.*—The expenditure of the department was Rs 8717 against Rs. 10,313 in Fasli 1331.

The Agricultural Committee met twice and discussed the ways of furthering the improved methods of agriculture. A ryots' conference was held in the fasli at Vadavalam under the presidency of the Dewan and the results achieved by the several ryots who assembled in meeting there by the adoption of the suggestions of the agricultural officers were laid before the conference and discussed. The department worked satisfactorily under the Dewan Peishkar.

VETERINARY HOSPITAL

151. The Veterinary Hospital located at the Head quarters of the State is in charge of a qualified assistant, who is placed under the control of the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer of the State.

The Hospital has accommodation for four horses and ten cattle. The number of patients treated in the Hospital during the fasli was 1,043 against 1,110 in the preceding fasli. Of the 1,043 patients, 70 were in-patients and the rest out-patients. The daily average attendance of patients was 55·95 against 56·29 in Fasli 1331. The total number of operations performed was 128.

152. Besides the Veterinary Graduate attached to the Veterinary Hospital, there is a touring Assistant, who is also a Veterinary Graduate, under the Dewan Peishkar for treating sick animals in the rural parts. He camped out for 164 days in the fasli under report and treated 503 animals against 609 in Fasli 1331.

The chief feature of the year was that there were no infectious diseases worth mentioning. The cost of the department was Rs. 4,192 against Rs. 4,912 in the preceding fasli.

MUSEUM.

153. The number of persons who visited the institution rose from 1,06,719 to 1,07,216 in the fasli. The number of collections made during the fasli was 220 and the total exhibits in the museum at the end of the fasli were 5300. The cost of maintaining the institution was Rs. 3899 against Rs. 4537 in the preceding fasli.

The exhibits added in the year were interesting and important and the Museum continued to be useful and attractive as in the previous years.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

154. *Number of Societies.*—There were 45 Societies at the end of Fasli 1331 and no applications were pending disposal. 19 applications for registration were received in the fasli under report and 16 Societies were registered making a total of 61 Societies at the end of the fasli. Of these 16 Societies, 14 were agricultural and two non-agricultural Societies; one being limited and 15 unlimited Societies; 14 of them were Credit Societies, one combined Credit and Distributive Society and one was a supervising Union. The Pudukkottai Co-operative Central Bank has become the chief financing institution for the Societies and it has almost completely taken over the transactions of the primary Societies from the Town Bank.

155. *Members.*—There was a total increase of 1097 members in the fasli and including the members at the beginning of the fasli, the total number of members of all the societies at the end of the fasli was 8612.

156. *Finance.*—The working capital of the 61 Societies put together rose from Rs. 3,64,324 to Rs. 5,04,863. The paid up share capital increased from Rs. 42,788 to Rs 56,714. The total deposits outstanding at the end of the fasli under report were Rs. 3,07,236 as compared with Rs. 2,43,628 and the loans advanced to the members by all the Societies taken together rose from Rs 2,75,277 to Rs 3,66,938. The Reserve fund of all the Societies rose from Rs 29,922 to Rs. 37,252 in the fasli. These figures are tentative, as the audit of some of the Societies has not yet been completed.

157. *Arbitration.*—Including the 14 cases pending disposal at the beginning of the fasli, there were 124 cases of arrears outstanding for arbitration. Of these, 104 cases were disposed of and 20 cases were pending at the end of the fasli.

158. *General remark.*—The department continued to be in charge of the District Registrar, Pudukkottai and there has been a satisfactory though slow progress. The people are beginning to take interest in the Co-operative movement and with the spread of an understanding of its principles a rapid development is expected.

The Darbar note with satisfaction the progress made in the year and take this opportunity to thank all the non-official workers who have disinterestedly worked to advance the movement.

STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

159. The value of the Stationery articles on hand at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 27,278, and purchases to the amount of Rs 9,156 were made in the fasli. Of this stock, Stationery valued at Rs. 17,700 was issued against Stationery valued at Rs. 25,389 in Fasli 1331 and there was a stock of the value of Rs. 18,734 at the end of the fasli. Reduction of expenditure under this item is appreciable and this was due to the measures adopted to effect economy in the use of Stationery articles.

160. The value of the work turned out by the Printing section rose from Rs. 8,800 to Rs. 10,053 in the fasli. The receipts of the department were Rs. 2,881 against Rs. 1,709 in the preceding fasli and the expenditure of both Stationery and Printing sections was Rs 19,090 against Rs. 47,823 in the previous fasli.

The department was in charge of a trained Superintendent and the working was satisfactory.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL.

161. 175 pages covering the transcript of 229 inscriptions were printed in the fasli and there yet remain 550 pages of manuscript to be printed.

ANCIENT MONUMENTS.

162. All the monuments in the State selected for conservation were inspected by the Tahsildars and the Supervisors of the Public Works Department. A list of such monuments is furnished in the Appendix.

CENSUS.

163. The report of the Census of 1921 has been written up and is in the Press.

PUBLIC WORKS.

164. *Grant and Outlay.*—The total grant for the fasli according to the revised estimate was Rs. 5,85,065 and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,02,632 or 86 per cent of the grant. A comparative statement showing the outlay under the several items of works in Faslis 1331 and 1332 is given below.

Items.	Fasli 1332.	Fasli 1331.
	Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation	1,01,291	1,57,014
Civil Buildings	79,208	1,28,286
Communications	1,64,602	2,83,225
Town conservancy	51,498	33,730
Markets and cartstands ...	2,975	2,462
Village conservancy ...	19,805	16,037
Establishment	58,756	60,279
Tools and Plant	21,497	4,986
Total ...	5,02,632	6,86,019

165. *Irrigation.*—Of the total outlay under this head, Rs. 51,869 or a little over 50 per cent were spent by the Minor Irrigation Department. This proportion is quite reasonable as it represents the expenditure on a very large number of tanks which were in need of repairs. Among the important works carried out by the Public Works Department during the fasli may be mentioned:— (1) The improvements to the existing channel from Kummangudi to Peraiyur, and to the Kummangudi dam, and construction of a head-sluice for the supply of Peraiyur etc., tanks forming part of the Thanjore channel scheme, (2) Construction of surplus weirs to Thamaraikkanmoi and Veerakkudi Periakulam, (3) Repairs to the bund of the Vennavikulam and (4) Improvements to the Perumadai of the Kavinad tank. Owing to the excessive rains in January 1923, the tanks became full and some of the original works and repairs provided for in the estimates for the fasli could not be put on hand. These works should receive the attention of the State Engineer during the current fasli.

166. *Civil Buildings.*—The important works executed by the Public Works Department during the fasli were the construction of clerks' and officers' quarters at Alangudi, Tirumayyam, Viralimalai and Karambakkudi and of the Bath Rooms for the Town Hospital. The Minor Irrigation agency spent Rs. 19,689 of the outlay under this head in repairs to school houses, construction of Vattam Cutcheries (Village Chavadies) and other works. In the general scheme for reduction of expenditure the Darbar have decided to spend as little as possible on new buildings, and expenditure on original buildings will be restricted until the finances of the State improve.

167. *Communications.*—The Ponnamaravathi—Poolankurichi, Poolankurichi—Kanjathumalai, and Ponnamaravathi—Kattayandipatti roads formed by private enterprise were completed in the fasli and Karaiyur—Olamangalam and Narthamalai—Keelakkurichi roads under formation at Sirkar cost were nearing completion. The bridge across the Periar in the Pattukkottai road made good progress. As noted in the report for the preceding fasli, the bridge across the Vellar in the Madura road was completed and opened for traffic in the fasli. The total length of roads maintained by the P. W. D. was 132 miles of which 117 miles of roads were either gravelled or metalled. The State roads continued to be in good condition.

168. *Workshop and Stores.*—The value of the out-put was Rs. 39,023 against Rs. 30,336 in Fasli 1331. The machinery section opened last year commenced regular work only late in the current fasli and it has already proved to be a valuable addition to the Workshop. The question of reorganising the Workshops and Stores is under consideration.

The Sri Marthanda Industrial School attached to the Workshop had 20 apprentices on its rolls. Blacksmith work, Carpentry, Painting, Tailoring, Rattan and Tinker's work were taught in the fasli. Measures are under consideration for making the institution more popular.

169. *Establishment charges.*—The establishment charges amounted to Rs. 58,756 against Rs. 60,279 in Fasli 1331. The expenditure was considered heavy and appreciable reductions have been effected by the Darbar since the close of the fasli in the general scheme for effecting retrenchment of expenditure.

170. *General remarks.*—The work of the P. W. Department was satisfactory and the officers did really do enthusiastic work in restoring the damages caused to irrigation works in the January floods and prevented harm to standing crops. But the Department laid itself open to blame owing to certain serious damages which occured during the heavy rains of last January. A portion of the Vellar causeway in the Ponnamaravathi road was washed away and so also the Karumanikulam Kalingulah. Both these works had only been constructed in Fasli 1331 and they did not stand the test of a year's flood. The Minor Irrigation Department continued to be popular.

MILITARY.

171. The Military force consisted of 110 Infantry including the Commandant and 19 cavalry as in the preceding fasli. For want of competent men, the full strength was not maintained on the last day of the fasli. The force was reorganised in the fasli and the pay of the staff was improved. The health of the force was good. The expenditure of the department was Rs. 29,727 against Rs. 29,428 in Fasli 1331.

The Band establishment was placed under the Commandant and the Bandmaster Mr. A. Bartels was retired on 1—2—1923, and his place was abolished. The expenditure on account of the Band establishment was Rs. 6,367 against Rs. 9,729 in the preceding fasli.

The Senior Puisne Judge continued to hold the appointment of Commandant in addition to his duties as a Judge.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

172. The State is entirely agricultural and there are no industries of importance. Handloom weaving is carried on in a few parts of the State and dyeing is also done on a small scale at Tiruvappur.

The principal articles of import were sea-salt from the British salt factories on the East coast, timber from Nagapatam and paddy from the Cauvery delta.

Export consisted chiefly of the minor forest produce, such as, *Avaram* bark, nuxvomica and cashew nuts. Groundnuts and silk cloths woven at Tiruvappur were also exported on a small scale.

There is motor service between Pudukkottai, Trichinopoly, Tanjore and the Chettinad and cars ply frequently for hire.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

173. The year was on the whole satisfactory for the agriculturists. The rainfall was above the average and all the irrigation tanks received full supply. In many parts two wet crops could be raised, but the rains were not seasonal and the harvests suffered a little, and except in parts of the State, the outturn of paddy fell below the ryots' expectations. The prices of staple food-grains except rice went down and the condition of the labouring classes was good. Money, however, was dear and scarce, especially among the Nattukkottai Chetties, and the rate of interest high. This probably was due to the general expansion of trade and not to any particular local cause. The following table shows the average scale of wages per day at the capital and the three taluk stations.

	Skilled labourers.					Unskilled labourers.		
	Brick layer.	Stone cutter.	Carpenter.	Smith.	Painter.	Man cooly.	Woman cooly.	Boy or Girl cooly.
	AS.	AS.	AS.	AS.	AS.	AS.	AS.	AS.
Town ...	14	16	14	14	14	6	3	3
Alangudi ...	16	18	16	16	14	6	3	3
Tirumayyam ...	16	18	16	16	14	7	3½	3½
Kolattur ...	16	18	16	16	14	6	3	3

EMIGRATION.

174. 3019 persons emigrated from the State during the fasli against 1409 in the previous fasli. Of these, 1493 persons were coolies who had returned from the plantations for a short stay here and went back there. Of the 3019 persons, 575 were kanganis, 974 were men, 579 were women and 891 children.

REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

175. The term of office of the members of the Representative Assembly expired by December 31, 1922, and it was extended first to the close of the fasli pending decision about the reconstitution of the Assembly. The Regent Saheb has sanctioned the expansion of it into a Legislative Council and the Darbar with a view to consulting the views of the experienced members of the Assembly on the Draft Legislative Council Regulation and Rules, and to avoid calling in a new Assembly for a short period, have further extended the term of office of the present members to 1—1—1924, by which date, the Darbar hope, to hail in the new Legislative Council.

CONCLUSION.

176. The year under report was one of important changes in the constitution of the State. The decision of His Highness the Raja to permanently stay away from the State came as a painful surprise to the people, but the disquiet caused in their minds by the decision was in a great measure relieved by the appointment, at the same time, of His Highness' brother M. R. Ry. V. R. Durai Rajah Avl., B.A., an experienced and sympathetic administrator as Regent to administer the affairs of the State with the full powers of His Highness

The sound financial condition of the State, with its yearly increasing Reserve Fund, which was a pride of some of the preceding administrations received a setback in the year under report. The general increase in the scale of pay of all the establishments, necessitated by the rise of prices led to a deficit Budget and the payment of a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs to His Highness reduced the State balance to Rs. 17,50,912 The position was one of grave concern to the Darbar and a Committee consisting of five members, four non-officials and one official, was constituted in January 1923 for suggesting measures of retrenchment in the expenditure The Committee finished their labours, after strenuous work and made valuable proposals for which the Darbar offer them their thanks. The Darbar have passed final orders on some of the Committee's proposals and are considering the rest. The saving so far effected in the recurring expenditure of the State amounts to Rs 26,000 and the Darbar hope that by judicious retrenchment and revision of the items of expenditure generally, the Budget can be fairly balanced without impairing the efficiency of the administration in the least. There is some scope for improving the revenues of the State and additional revenue is necessary for effecting improvements in the progressive departments of administration such as Education, Industries, Agriculture and Co-operation.

The Darbar have under consideration the institution of Panchayats in rural areas, the expansion of the Town Municipality and the establishment of a reformed Legislative Council for the State and hope that these popular measures of administration will find ready acceptance at the hands of the subjects of the State.

DEWAN'S OFFICE, PUDUKKOTTAI, *October 15, 1923.*

P. K. KUNHUNNI MENON, *Dewan.*

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT I.

Names of high officials in the Pudukkottai State, showing changes in the personnel during Fasli 1332 (1922—1923).

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period. From	Period. To	Remarks.
Mr. Sidney Burn, I. C. S. ...	Superintendent and President of the State Council.	1—7—1922	23—10—1922	State Council abolished from the noon of October 23, 1922.
M. R. Ry. Vijaya Raghunatha Durai Rajah Avergal, B.A.	Dewan	1—7—1922	"	
M. R. Ry. G. Ganapati Sastrial Avl., B.A., B.L.	(C. Judge) Ex-officio Councillor.	1—7—1922	"	
M. R. Ry. P. K. Kunhunni Menon, Avergal, B.A.	Dewan	23—10—1922 afternoon.	30—6—1923	

STATEMENT II.

Summary of Financial transactions giving totals under each Major Head.

RECEIPTS.

Group Heads.		Revised estimate for Fasli 1332.	Accounts of Fasli 1332.	1331.	1330.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Opening balance (Ordinary Heads)		3588958	3588958	3902607	3825342
Do. (Debt Heads)		141437	141437	245508	191033
Total Do. (Ordinary and Debt Heads)		3730395	3730395	4148115	4016375
Ordinary Heads.	Principal Heads of Revenue	1775900	1795460	1784117	1793856
	Interest	155780	157442	203068	206140
	Receipts from Civil Departments	65775	71025	63972	58115
	Miscellaneous	186745	188329	14635	5269
	Railways	...	...	...	...
	Receipts from Civil Works	100716	104776	73107	77820
	Military	125	125	...	3
	Total	2285035	2317155	2138016	2143203
Debt Heads.	Debt Heads	74000	172539	15038	70844
Grand Total Receipts (Ordinary Heads)		5873993	5906113	6041523	5968545
Do. (Debt Heads)		215437	313976	260541	261917
Grand Total (Ordinary and Debt Heads)		6089430	6220089	6302064	6230462

EXPENDITURE.

Group Heads.		Revised estimate for Fasli 1332.	Accounts of Fasli 1332.	1331.	1330.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ordinary Heads.	Direct Demands on the Revenue and charges for collection.	688665	681036	683732	648878
	Civil Departments	2827480	2815962	885716	789238
	Miscellaneous	130730	119477	157941	149182
	Railways	...	...	...	...
	Irrigation	141380	101291	157914	90126
	Civil Works	443685	401341	529005	349185
	Military	37030	36094	39157	39329
	Total	4268970	4155201	2452565	2065938
Debt Heads.	Debt Heads	109795	98639	119104	16409
Total Expenditure (Ordinary & Debt Heads).		4378765	4253840	2571669	2082347
Closing balance (Ordinary Heads)		1605023	1750912	3588958	3902607
Do. (Debt Heads)		105642	215337	141437	245508
Total Do. (Ordinary and Debt Heads)		1710665	1966249	3730395	4148115
Grand Total (Ordinary Heads)		5873993	5906113	6041523	5968545
Do. (Debt Heads)		215437	313976	260541	261917
Grand Total (Ordinary and Debt Heads)		6089430	6220089	6302064	6230462

Detailed memorandum explanatory of the important variations between the Revised estimate and the Actuals of Fasli 1332.

RECEIPTS.

1. The increase under 'Special offerings to Devasthanams' was mainly due to larger collections of fines from the defaulters in temple *oolium* services and to the increased receipts under 'Undial and other offerings'.

2. The increase under 'Land Revenue' was mainly under 'Current Collections'.

3. The increase under 'Natham Settlement' was mainly due to increase under 'Sale of house sites' and realisation of 'Redemption price'.

4. The decrease under 'Stamps' was mainly under 'Sale of non-judicial stamps'.

5. The decrease under 'Excise' was mainly under 'Beer-current and Toddy-arrear collections'.

6. The increase under 'Forest' was mainly due to increased receipts under 'Fire-wood and Charcoal' under both 'Reserve Forests' and 'Plantations'.

7. The increase under 'Interest on other advances' was mainly under 'Interest' on Agricultural and special advances.

8. The increase under 'Law and Justice—Courts of Law' was mainly due to increased receipts under 'Criminal Court Fines' and 'Miscellaneous'.

9. The decrease under 'Law and Justice—Jails' was mainly under 'Oil industry'.

10. The increase under 'Miscellaneous' was mainly under 'Recoveries of service payments'.

11. The increase under 'Market fees, Cart-stand fees, etc.' was chiefly contributed by increases under 'Rent on State buildings' and 'Contribution in aid of public works'.

EXPENDITURE.

12. The increase under 'Refunds' calls for no remarks being a fluctuating item.

13. The decrease under 'Land Revenue' occurred mainly under 'Vattam (Village) Establishment charges' and 'Contingencies'.

14. The decrease under 'Inam Settlement, Survey, and Land Records' was mainly under 'Cost of instruments'.

15. The decrease under 'Excise' was mainly under 'Cost of Opium and Ganja'.

16. The decrease under 'Forest' occurred mainly under 'Plantation—Maintenance charges'.

17. The decrease under 'Law and Justice—Jails' was mainly under 'Supplies and Services—Rations' and 'Contingencies'.

18. The decrease under 'Police' was mainly under 'Establishment charges' and 'Contingencies'.

19. The increase under 'Medical—General Hospital and Ranee's Hospital' was mainly due to increases under 'Supplies and Services—cost of medicines'.

20. The increase under 'Superannuation' occurred under payment of pension and gratuity.

21. The decrease under 'Stationery and Printing' was mainly under 'Cost of Stationery articles' the consumption of which has been greatly economised.

22. The decrease under 'other miscellaneous' was mainly under 'Interest on Town Bank deposits' and 'Refund of lapsed deposits'.

23. The decrease under 'Irrigation, Civil Buildings, and Communications' was mainly due to the postponement of several works which were not urgent.

24. The decrease under 'Town conservancy' was under 'Construction of the gravitation sewer'.

25. The increase under 'Tools and Plant' was mainly due to the purchase of an Oil Engine, Lathe, etc. for the use of the Workshop.

Detailed memorandum explanatory of the important differences between the actuals of Faslis 1331 and 1332.

RECEIPTS.

26. The increase under 'Special offerings to Devasthanams' was mainly under 'Undial receipts'.

27. The increase under 'Palace Other items' was mainly due to the credit of the sale-proceeds of a State Motor Car (The Rolls Royce Car).

28. The increase under 'Land Revenue' was under both 'Current and arrear collections'.

29. The decrease under 'Natham Settlement' was mainly due to the fact that no new natham was settled in the fasli.

30. The increase under 'Stamps' was mainly under sale of stamps of both judicial and non-judicial.

31. The increase under 'Excise' was mainly under 'Toddy—Current collections'.

32. The decrease under 'Forest' was mainly under Sale of 'Fire-wood and charcoal' and 'green leaves' under 'Reserve Forests' (There were private competitions in the sale of firewood).

33. The increase under 'Registration' was mainly under 'Search fees'.

34. The decrease under 'Interest on Government Securities' was mainly due (1) to the transfer of Government Securities to the face value of 18 lakhs of rupees from 1—11—22 to His Highness and (2) to the loss in interest for one half year on the Government Promissory notes for two lakhs of rupees sold on 28—2—23 only partly covered by the credit to the State of the interest on the Government Promissory note of His Highness' marriage fund transferred to the State from 1—11—22.

35. The decrease under 'Interest on money deposited in Bank' was mainly due to withdrawals of funds in short-term deposits for current transactions. The increase under 'Interest on other advances' was mainly under 'Agricultural advances'.

36. The increase under 'Law and Justice—Courts of law' was mainly under 'Pleaders' Sanad fees', collected under the revised rules, 'Criminal fines' and 'Recoveries of Law charges'.

37. The increase under 'Pounds' was mainly under 'Fines on stray cattle'.

38. The increase under 'Stationery and Printing' was mainly under sale of stationery articles to Municipality and Unions.

39. The large increase under 'Miscellaneous' was mainly due to credit to state funds of a scrip to the face value of Rs. 1,60,400 representing 'His Highness' marriage fund and to the premium derived from the sale of Government Promissory notes of the face value of Rs. 15½ lakhs to His Highness in connection with the payment of Rs. 20 lakhs to His Highness under orders of Government.

40. 'Frontier Tolls—contract' brought in more revenue this year under 'Tolls'.

41. The increase under 'Market fees, Cart-stand fees, etc.' was mainly due (1) to credit of the sale proceeds of a State building in the town, and (2) to increased receipts under 'Market and cart-stand fees' and 'Garden receipts.'

EXPENDITURE

42. The increase under 'Refunds' is accounted for as mainly due to the refund of (1) a sum of Rs. 15,200 representing the sale proceeds of the maniyam lands of the *Visvarupa katlai* in the Tirumayyam temple wrongly credited to 'Land Revenue—Miscellaneous' in Fasli 1331.

43. The decrease under 'Assignments to religious and charitable intitutions' occurred mainly under 'Tiruppani', 'Dassara charges', and 'Controlling establishment charges' counter-balanced by increases under '*Paditharam* of temples and Chattrams', 'Feed of Elephants', and Miscellaneous.'

44. The decrease under 'Allowance to the members of His Highness' family' was mainly due to the saving effected by the stoppage of allowance to His Highness' Son from 1—11—22.

45. The increase in expenditure under 'Stables' is due to the purchase of a Motor car for the stables.

46. The increase under 'Palace repairs and improvements' is mainly accounted for by the increase on account of improvements to the Old Palace.

47. The increase under 'Compensation to the members of the late Western Palace Jaghire' occurred under 'Repairs to buildings.'

48. The discontinuance of the payment of the monthly allowance to the Ranee of the State from 1—11—22 at Rs. 1,500 *per mensem* has resulted in the decrease of Rs. 12,000 under 'Allowance to the Ranee of the State'.

49. The increase under 'Vattam Establishment charges' mainly accounts for the increase under 'Land Revenue'.

50. The reduction (1) in the cost paid to contractor for the manufacture of Liquor and (2) in the quantity of liquor consumed from 10,000 to 8,000 gallons caused a decrease of the expenditure by Rs. 8,500 nearly under 'Supplies and Services' which with a decrease under 'Cost of Opium and Ganja' owing to poor sales accounts mainly for the decrease under 'Excise'.

51. The decrease under 'Forest' mainly occurred under 'Reserve Forest-cutting and carting charges, and Plantation maintenance charges'.

52. The increase under 'Regent Saheb's Emoluments' is the actual sum of emoluments to the Regent Saheb at Rs. 3,000 *per mensem* from 24—10—1922.

53. The increase under 'Huzur office' is mainly due to increased establishment charges owing to change in the Constitution.

54. The decrease under 'Dewan's office' is mainly accounted for by savings in the pay of the State Superintendent, the Dewan, the Ex-officio Councillor, and the Manager and under office establishment charges and contingencies, all owing to the change inthe Constitution.

55. The appointment of a temporary Puisne Judge which was a special item in the previous fasli was not necessary in the fasli under report and there were also savings under 'Supplies and Services—Diet and road money to prosecutors and witnesses'. These mainly account for the decrease under 'Law and justice—Courts of Law'.

STATEMENT II.

*Receipts of the Pudukkottai State for Fasli 1332 as compared with the **Actuals** of Fasli 1331 and the Revised estimate for Fasli 1332.*

Group Heads.	Major Heads.	Revised estimate for Fasli 1332 (1922—23).	Accounts for Fasli 1332 (1922—23).	1331 (1921—22).	1330 (1920—21).
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	Opening balance (Ordinary and Debt Heads).	3730395	3730395	4148115	4016375
	ORDINARY HEADS.				
	Opening balance	3588958	3588958	3902607	3825342
Principal Heads of Revenue.	Special offerings to Devastanams	10500	13201	11724	10797
	Palace other items Receipts ...	13770	14166	1982	1948
	Land Revenue	999500	1009660	1000070	992052
	Natham Settlement	14325	20127	35095	19102
	Salt	38000	38000	38000	38000
	Stamps	290435	288584	284525	271642
	Excise	303620	300278	298082	340324
	Assessed Taxes	...	...	...?	...
	Forest	66700	72952	76815	83766
	Registration	39050	38492	86921	36230
	Total ...	1775900	1795460	1784114	1798856
Interest.	Interest on Government Securities.	149680	149679	177621	167198
	Interest on money deposited in Bank	3500	3761	23551	38902
	Interest on other advances ...	2600	4002	1916	2040
	Total ...	155780	157442	203088	208140
Receipts from Civil Departments.	Law and Justice—Courts	21950	26840	21028	18443
	Law and Justice—Jails	10825	9270	9239	10311
	Police	460	476	1382	396
	Pounds	10450	11328	10138	9028
	Education	17335	17341	16503	16053
	Medical	1915	2052	2132	1633
	Scientific & other Minor Departments	2840	3716	3550	2251
	Total ...	65775	71023	63972	58115
Miscellaneous.	Superannuation	10	7	12	4
	Stationery and Printing	2685	2882	1709	1023
	Miscellaneous	184050	185140	12914	4242
	Total ...	186745	188329	14635	5269
Railways	Income from Railways	...	...	...	...
Civil Works.	Tolls	56160	56245	45359	47919
	Market fees, Cartstand fees, etc. ...	41550	48531	27748	29901
	Total ...	100710	104776	73107	77820
Military.	Sale of horses, etc.	125	125	...	3
	Total Receipts excluding Debt Heads.	2285035	2317155	2138916	2143203
	Grand Total Receipts excluding Debt Heads.	5873993	5906113	6011523	5968545
Debt Heads.	DEBT HEADS.				
	Opening balance	141437	141437	215508	191033
	Deposits	74000	124556	15033	36343
	Advances	...	...	...	...
	Suspense	...	3653	...	21709
	Remittances...	...	44330	...	12832
	Total ...	74000	172539	15033	70884
	Grand Total Debt Heads ...	215437	313976	260541	261917
	Total Receipts including Debt Heads.	2350035	2489694	2153949	2214087
	Grand Total Receipts ...	6080430	6220089	6302064	6230462

Disbursements of the Pudukkottai State for Fasli 1332 as compared with the Actuals of Fasli 1331 and the Revised estimate for Fasli 1332.

Group Heads.	Major Heads.	Revised estimate for Fasli 1332 (1922-23).	Accounts for Fasli 1332 (1922-23).	1331 (1921-22).	1330 (1920-21).
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	ORDINARY HEADS.				
	Refunds	27305	28964	8066	6837
	Assignments to Religious and Charitable Institutions.	181155	180665	181697	169428
Direct Demands on the Revenue and charges for collection.	Palace Other Items—				
	(1) Allowance to the members of His Highness's family.	49830	49648	53700	41300
	(2) Allowance to the members of the late Chinnarunmanai Jaghire.	33000	33000	33450	34446
	(3) Dignity, &c., establishment ...	26350	26008	26128	28947
	(4) Stables	22045	21857	12847	12916
	(5) Gardens	3400	3415	3297	3497
	(6) Feasts and ceremonies ...	1800	1614	1714	1630
	(7) Devadayam charges	1300	1357	1266	824
	(8) Superannuation	4500	4209	4316	3432
	(9) Palace repairs & improvements.	3800	4153	1433	1631
	(10) Palace furniture	500	477	332	105
		146525	145738	138483	128728
	Compensation to the members of the late Western Palace Jaghire.	17500	17176	18534	25666
	Fixed allowance to the Rani of the State.	6000	6000	18000	18000
	Land Revenue	178645	176849	175635	169118
	Inam Settlement, Survey and Land Records.	16530	14818	15450	13519
	Salt	9655	9423	9667	9992
	Stamps	9510	9417	9081	6001
	Excise	28510	26635	38845	30714
	Forest	37350	35436	40536	41089
	Registration	30180	29917	29738	29786
	Total ...	688665	681036	683732	648878
Civil Departments.	General Administration—				
	(1) Privy Purse to His Highness the Raja.	174000	174000	174000	174000
	(2) Regent Saheb's emoluments ...	21775	21774	...	...
	(3) Huzur Office	6005	5908	4668	5379
	(4) Dewan's Office...	54095	53514	78891	77479
		255875	255226	257559	256858
	Law and Justice—Courts ...	113675	113010	116380	108203
	Law and Justice—Jails	26540	25301	25049	22151
	Police	101350	96150	115194	89480
	Pounds	10470	11066	11402	6186
	Education	181890	180899	180614	152315
	Medical—				
	(a) General Hospital	82415	83928	90944	76197
	(b) Rani's Hospital	22685	19667	27205	14983
	(c) Ayurvedic Dispensary ...	2665	2768	2920	...
	(d) Vaccination	3520	3403	3443	3571

Disbursements of the Pudukkottai State for Fasli 1332 as compared with the Actuals of Fasli 1331 and the Revised estimate for Fasli 1332—cont.

Group Heads.	Major Heads.	Revised estimate for Fasli 1332 (1922-23).	Accounts for Fasli 1332 (1922-23).	1331 (1921-22).	1330 (1920-21).
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Civil Departments—cont.	Political	2500	2539	2421	2110
	State presents to Native States ...	...	...	...	...
	State contributions and donations.	1057	1057	21000	1800
	His Highness's tours outside the State.	...	...	...	21164
	Regent Saheb's tours outside the State.	470	471	...	...
	Other items	...	...	...	450
	Lump sum paid to His Highness ...	2000000	2000000	...	...
		2004025	2004067	23421	25024
	Observatory	556	545	503	453
	Agriculture	9630	8717	10313	17209
	Veterinary Hospital	3150	2369	3227	4220
	Touring Veterinary Establishment.	1890	1823	1715	...
	Museum	3975	3899	4537	3712
	Archaeological Survey	525	533	1197	1377
	Industrial and Arts Exhibition ...			1206	1341
	Co-operative Credit Societies ...	...	...	2337	1724
	Zoological gardens ...	2550	2492	93	803
	Census	100	99	6457	3431
		...	...		
		22370	20477	31585	34270
	Total ...	2827480	2815962	885716	789238
Miscellaneous.	Superannuation	71250	73061	75358	58500
	Stationery and Printing	28720	19090	17823	47774
	Contributions to Municipality and Unions.	7735	7735	9640	25475
	Other miscellaneous	23025	19591	25120	17433
	Total ...	130730	119477	157941	149182
Railways.	Railways	...	...	...	...
Irrigation.	Irrigation	141380	101291	157011	90126
Civil Works.	Civil Buildings	98530	79208	128286	104618
	Communications	187000	164602	283225	154073
	Town Conservancy	57195	54498	33730	16454
	Markets and Cartstands	3150	2975	2462	542
	Village Conservancy	19055	19805	16037	9924
	Establishment	58755	58756	60279	58705
	Tools and Plant	20000	21497	4986	4868
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	1
	Total ...	443685	401341	529005	349185
Military.	Infantry and His Highness's Body-Guard.	30455	29727	29428	31188
	Band	6575	6367	9729	8141
	Total ...	37030	36094	39157	39329
	Total Expenditure excluding Debt Heads.	4268970	4155201	2452565	2065938
	Closing balance excluding Debt Heads.	1605023	1750912	3588958	3902607
	Grand Total excluding Debt Heads	5873993	5906113	6041523	5968545

STATEMENT II-A.

Palace Expenditure.

No.	Description of charges.	Actuals of Fasli 1331.	Actuals of Fasli 1332.
		RS.	RS.
1	His Highness' privy purse	174000	174000
2	Regent Saheb's emoluments ...	...	21774
3	Allowance to the members of His Highness's family ...	53700	49648
4	Allowance to the members of the late Chinnaranmanai Jaghire.	33450	33000
5	Stables..	12847	21857
6	Dignity, etc., Establishment	26128	26008
7	Palace repairs and improvements	1433	4153
8	Palace furniture	332	477
9	Feasts and Ceremonies	1714	1614
10	Devadayam charges	1266	1357
11	Superannuation	4316	4209
12	Gardens	3297	3415
13	Fixed allowances to the Rani of the State	18000	6000
14	State Contributions and Donations	21000	1057
15	Original Works to His Highness's Bungalows at Kodaikkanal, Trichinopoly, and Pudukkottai.	8011	1511
16	Repairs to Do. do. ...	6583	5724
17	Band	9729	6367
18	Lump sum paid to His Highness ...	...	2000000
19	Regent Saheb's tours outside the State ...	...	471
	Total ...	375806	2362642

STATEMENT III.

Statement of Laws in force in the Pudukkottai State, Fasli 1332 (1922—1923).

Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Remarks.
Regulation for recovery of arrears of Revenue and other moneys due to the Sirkar in the Pudukkottai Territory, II of 1880.	Yes.	Amended by Regulations V of 1903, III of 1905, II of 1911 and I of 1922.
Regulation II of 1882—A Regulation to declare certain British Indian Acts as Law in the State.	Yes.	Amended by Regulations II of 1892, V of 1911, II of 1913 and III of 1913.
Pudukkottai Abkari Regulation, I of 1890 ...	Yes.	Amended by Regulations I of 1915 and I of 1922.
Breaches of Contract Regulation, I of 1891 ...	...	Amended by Regulation I of 1922.
Regulation to adopt British Indian Small Cause Court's Act (IX of 1887), II of 1892.		
Pudukkottai Arms Regulation, III of 1892 ...	Yes.	Amended by Regulations I of 1909, and II of 1915.
Pudukkottai Extradition Regulation, IV of 1892 ...	Yes.	Amended by Regulations VI of 1912, V of 1921 and I of 1922.
Pudukkottai Earth-salt suppression Regulation, I of 1893 ...	Yes.	Amended by Regulation I of 1922.
Pudukkottai Police Regulation, II of 1893	Yes.	Amended by Regulations III of 1907, II of 1920 and I of 1922.
Regulation for avoiding loss by the default of Public Accountants, I of 1895.	Yes.	Amended by Regulation I of 1922.
Pudukkottai Court Fees Regulation, III of 1895 ...	Yes.	Amended by Regulations II of 1896, IV of 1908, II of 1909, III of 1921 & I of 1922.
Regulation to assimilate the law relating to Post offices in the State to that applicable for the time being to Post offices in British India, I of 1896.	...	Amended by Regulation II of 1899.
Amendment to Court Fees Regulation (III of 1895), II of 1896.		
Regulation protecting Judges, Magistrates and other persons acting judicially, III of 1896.		
Regulation to give effect to certain unregistered leases of immoveable property belonging to the Chinnaranmanai Jaghire, IV of 1896.		
Regulation for the punishment of gambling and keeping common gaming houses in the State, I of 1897.	...	Amended by Regulation I of 1920.
Regulation to provide for the better prevention of the outbreak or spread of dangerous Epidemic diseases, II of 1897.	Yes.	Amended by Regulation I of 1922.
Regulation to make better provision for sanitation in the Pudukkottai State, I of 1898.	..	Do. of 1922.
Regulation to amend section 75 of the Indian Penal Code in force in the State, I of 1899.		
Pudukkottai Post offices Amendment Regulation, II of 1899.		
Regulation to provide for the issue of a warrant for the arrest and surrender of persons accused of having done an act amounting to an offence under the Criminal Tribes Act (XXVII of 1871) and who may be found within the State, III of 1899.	...	Do. of 1922.

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Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Remarks.
Regulation for compelling persons resorting to Public offices to record their finger impressions when required to do so by certain officers, IV of 1899.		
Regulation for the prevention of cruelty to animals, I of 1901.	...	Amended by Regulation I of 1922.
Pudukkottai Tolls Regulation, II of 1901 ...	...	Amended by Regulations III of 1903, III of 1915, I of 1921 and I of 1922.
Pudukkottai Glanders and Farcy Regulation, I of 1902 ...	...	Amended by Regulation I of 1922.
Pudukkottai Compulsory Vaccination and Town Vital Statistics Registration Regulation, I of 1903.	...	Amended by Regulations III of 1912 and I of 1922.
Pudukkottai Registration of Births and Deaths Regulation, II of 1903.		
Pudukkottai Tolls Amending Regulation, III of 1903 ...	...	
Pudukkottai Customary and Compulsory Labour Regulation, IV of 1903, known also as Kudimaramath Regulation.		Amended by Regulations I of 1913 V of 1920 and I of 1922.
Revenue Recovery Amending Regulation, V of 1903 ...	...	Amended by Regulation I of 1922.
Railway protection Regulation (regarding repairs to Railway-affecting irrigation works), VI of 1903.	Yes.	Do.
Pudukkottai Registration Regulation, I of 1905 ...	Yes.	Amended by Regulations III of 1909, II of 1917 & I of 1922.
Pudukkottai Stamps Regulation, II of 1905 ...	Yes.	Amended by Regulation IV of 1911.
The Revenue Recovery Amending Regulation, III of 1905.		
Printing Presses, Newspapers and Books Regulation, I of 1906.	Yes.	Amended by Regulation IV of 1907.
Pudukkottai Majority Regulation, I of 1907 ...	Yes.	
Pudukkottai Guardians and Wards Regulation, II of 1907...	Yes.	
Regulation to amend Pudukkottai Police Regulation, (II of 1893), III of 1907.		
Regulation to amend Printing Presses, Newspapers, Books Regulation (I of 1906), IV of 1907.	Yes.	
Regulation for the encouragement of learning in the Pudukkottai State, V of 1907.	Yes.	
Pudukkottai Transportation Regulation, I of 1908 ...	Yes.	
Regulation for the incorporation, Regulation for winding up of Trading Companies and other Associations, II of 1908.	Yes.	
Regulation to amend the Pudukkottai Court Fees Regulation, (1895), IV of 1908.		
Regulation No. I of 1909—The Pudukkottai Amending Regulation.	...	Repealed by Regulation I of 1922.
Regulation No. II of 1909—The Regulation to amend the Pudukkottai Court Fees Regulation, 1895.		
Regulation No. III of 1909—The Pudukkottai Registration Amendment Regulation.		
Regulation No. IV of 1909—The Pudukkottai Village Conservancy Regulation.	...	Amended by Regulation I of 1922.
Regulation No. I of 1910—The Pudukkottai Chief Court and Second Appeals Regulation.	...	Amended by Regulations IV of 1918, III of 1920 and II of 1921.
Regulation No. II of 1910—The Pudukkottai Survey and Boundaries Regulation.	...	Amended by Regulation I of 1922.

Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.
Regulation No. III of 1910—The Pudukkottai Census Regulation.	Yes.
Regulation No. I of 1911—A Regulation to facilitate enquiries into matters connected with the administration of revenue and into the conduct of public servants.	
Regulation No. II of 1911—The Pudukkottai Revenue Arrears Recovery Amendment Regulation.	
Regulation No. III of 1911—The Succession Certificate Regulation.	
Regulation No. IV of 1911—A Regulation to amend the Pudukkottai Stamp Regulation, 1905.	
Regulation No. V of 1911—The Pudukkottai Amending Regulation of 1911.	
Regulation No. I of 1912—The Pudukkottai Treasure Trove Regulation.	
Regulation No. II of 1912—The Pudukkottai Municipal Regulation, 1912.	...
Regulation No. III of 1912—A Regulation to amend Regulation No. I of 1903—The Pudukkottai Compulsory Vaccination and Town Vital Statistics Registration Regulation of 1903 as amended by Regulation I of 1922.	
Regulation No. IV of 1912—The Pudukkottai Land Acquisition Regulation.	Yes.
Regulation No. V of 1912—A Regulation to make provision for the protection and management of Forests in the Pudukkottai State.	Yes.
Regulation No. VI of 1912—The Pudukkottai Extradition Amendment Regulation.	
Regulation No. VII of 1912—The Pudukkottai Religious and Charitable Endowments Regulation.	
Regulation No. VIII of 1912—Regulation to amend the Pudukkottai Municipal Regulation, II of 1912.	
Regulation No. IX of 1912—The places of Public Resort Regulation.	
Regulation No. I of 1913—Customary and Compulsory Labour Regulation Amendment Regulation.	
Regulation No. II of 1913—Pudukkottai Regulation introducing certain Acts of British Indian Legislature.	Yes.
Regulation No. III of 1913—The Amending Regulation ...	
Regulation No. I of 1914—Suits Authorisation Regulation...	
Regulation No. II of 1914—Immunity from Arrest Regulation.	
Regulation No. III of 1914—Naval and Military News Regulation.	
Regulation No. I of 1915—Abkari Amendment Regulation.	
Regulation No. II of 1915—Arms Regulation Amending Regulation.	
Regulation No. III of 1915—The Tolls Amending Regulation.	
Regulation No. IV of 1915—The Pudukkottai Traffic Regulation.	
Regulation No. V of 1915—The Pudukkottai Municipal Amending Regulation.	
Regulation No. VI of 1915—The Pudukkottai Regulation, No. VI of 1915, introducing the Madras Co-operative Credit Societies Act and the Land Encroachment Act with amendments.	Yes.
Regulation No. I of 1916—The British Indian Criminal Tribes Act Introduction Regulation.	Yes.

Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Remarks.
Regulation No. II of 1916—The Pudukkottai State Provident Fund Regulation.		
Regulation No. I of 1917—Regulation to control and regulate the importation, possession and transport of Petroleum and other substances.	Yes.	Amended by Regulation I of 1922.
Regulation No. II of 1917—Registration Regulation Amending Regulation.		
Regulation No. III of 1917—Hindu Transfers and Bequests Regulation.		
Regulation No. IV of 1917—The Pudukkottai Motor Vehicles Regulation.	Yes.	Amended by Regulation I of 1922.
Regulation No. Vof 1917—Pudukkottai Game Preservation Regulation.		Amended by Regulation I of 1922.
Regulation No. I of 1918—Pudukkottai Prisons Regulation, 1918.		Amended by Regulation I of 1922.
Regulation No. II of 1918—The Pudukkottai Stamp (Amendment) Regulation, 1918.		
Regulation No. III of 1918—The Pudukkottai Limitation (Amending) Regulation, III of 1918.		
Regulation No. IV of 1918—The Pudukkottai Chief Court and Second Appeals Amending Regulation, IV of 1918.		
Regulation No. I of 1919—The Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Regulation, 1919.		Amended by Regulation I of 1922.
Regulation No. I of 1920—A Regulation to amend the Pudukkottai Gambling Prevention Regulation, I of 1897.		
Regulation No. II of 1920—A Regulation to amend the Pudukkottai Police Regulation, II of 1893.		
Regulation No. III of 1920—The Pudukkottai Chief Court and Second Appeals (Amending) Regulation, III of 1920.		
Regulation No. IV of 1920—The Pudukkottai Registration of Societies Regulation.		Amended by Regulation 1 of 1922.
Regulation No. V of 1920—Customary and compulsory Labour (Amending) Regulation, 1920.		
Regulation No. VI of 1920—The Kazis' Regulation ...		Amended by Regulation I of 1922.
Regulation No. VII of 1920—Pudukkottai (Amending) Regulation, No. VII of 1920. (For substituting 'Vof 1920' for 'III of 1907' in item 1 of the second schedule of Regulation No. II of 1913.		
Regulation VIII of 1920—(Introducing the Indian Census Act, No. IV of 1920).	Yes.	
Regulation No. I of 1921—The Pudukkottai Tolls (Amending) Regulation, 1921.		
Regulation No. II of 1921—The Chief Court and Second Appeals (Amending) Regulation, 1921.		
Regulation No. III of 1921—Pudukkottai Court Fees (Amending) Regulation, 1921.	Yes.	
Regulation No. IV of 1921—Poisons Regulation, 1921 ...		Amended by Regulation I of 1922.
Regulation No. V of 1921—The Pudukkottai Extradition (Amending) Regulation, 1921.		
Regulation No. VI of 1921—The Pudukkottai Municipal (Amending) Regulation, 1921.		
Regulation No. VII of 1921—The Pudukkottai Agricultural Pests and Diseases Regulation, 1921.		Amended by Regulation I of 1922.
Regulation No. I of 1922—The Repealing and Amending Regulation No. I of 1922.	No.	

N. B.—Regulation No. I of 1922 alone was passed in Fasli 1332.

STATEMENT VII.

List of Agricultural stock in the Alangudi, Tirumayyam and Kolattur Taluks, Pudukkottai State, as per Census taken in Fasli 1331 (1921—1922).

Taluks.	Horses and Cattle. Buffaloes. Male.	Buffaloes. Female	Bullocks	Cows	Horses	Asses	Goats	Sheep	Cows or calves below 4 years of age.	Buffaloes below 4 years of age.	Ploughs	Carts.
Alangudi	2929	5926	32205	16637	210	132	32640	45414	7810	2140	20468	4821
Tirumayyam	2871	5570	30647	19341	98	301	24394	66146	9623	2277	18922	6311
Kolattur	3009	7178	35922	28717	37	160	42060	99281	10842	2982	20532	4422
Total ...	8809	18474	98774	64695	345	593	99094	210841	28275	7399	59922	15554

N.B.—No Census was taken in Fasli 1332.

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STATEMENT VIII.

An abstract showing in one view the gross extent of lands of every description in the Pudukkottai State—Fasli 1332 (1922–1923).

Number.	Items.	Extent of land in acres.	Revenue.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
			RS.	
1	**Total area of the State**	754291		
	Deduct—			
2	Game preserves	32959		
3	Porombokes and unclassified lands	216944		
4	Assessed wastes	33504		
	Total ...	283407		
	Remainder—			
	Occupied { Inam	134429	126028	
	Occupied { Ayan	*336455	756544	
	Total ...	470884	882572	* Includes encroached areas

STATEMENT IX.

Statement showing the Demand under Land Revenue in the Pudukkottai State for Fasli 1332 (1922–1923).

Items.	As per Jamabandi of Fasli 1332. Extent of lands.	Demand.	Remarks.
	Acres.	Rs.	
Assessment on Ayan lands ...	335883	*754394	* Excludes all kinds of remissions.
Quit-rent and cesses on Inam lands ...	134429	126028	
Assessment on assessed lands occupied without patta.	572	2029	
Charges for occupation of Poromboke lands.	...	21008	
Water rate	...	6815	
Tree-revenue of all sorts	...	33158	
Sale proceeds of Kudiswamiyam right ...	...	58897	
Sale proceeds of House-sites in non-chetty parts.	...	4303	
Land Revenue miscellaneous items ...	...	15733	
Miscellaneous items which do not pass through village accounts.	...	2690	
Total ...		1020055	